

## Graphic Organizer

**Both the French and the British became interested in the Ohio River Valley.**



**The French began to build forts in the Ohio River Valley.**



**The British demanded that the French leave the Valley but the French refused.**



**A war began between the French and the British.**



**Many Native Americans became allies of the French.**



**In the beginning the French won most of the battles.**



**The British sent new generals and soldiers to North America in an effort to win the war.**



**The British began capturing French forts.**



**The war ended in 1760 when the British captured Montreal.**



**The French and the British signed the Treaty of Paris to end the conflict.**

## Big Ideas Card

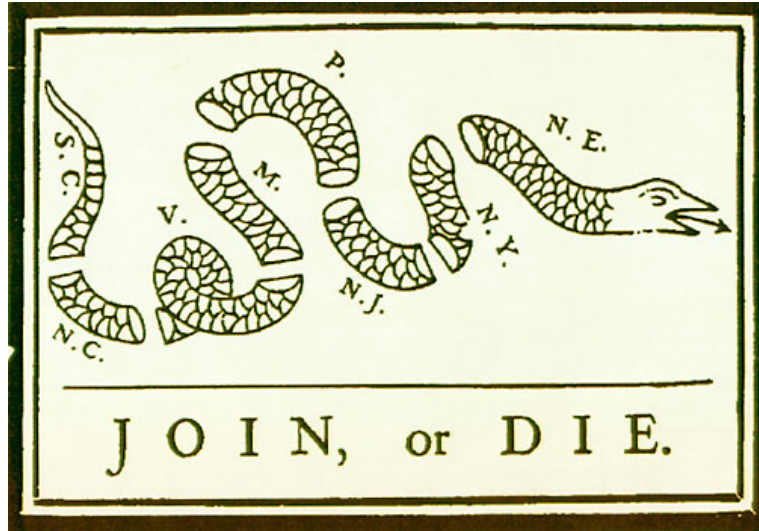
### Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 5

- Both the French and the British were interested in the land known as the Ohio River Valley.
- In 1750, the French began building forts in this region. This led to a conflict between the French and the British called the French and Indian War. It was called this because many Native Americans became allies of the French.
- George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were important historical figures during this time period.
- Eventually the British defeated the French. They signed a peace treaty in Paris that ended the conflict.

## Word Cards

<p><b>1</b> <b>the French and Indian War</b></p>  <p>a war in the mid 1700's between France and Britain.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> As a result of the French and Indian War, France lost its territory in North America to Britain.</p> <p>(SS050501)</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>fort</b></p>  <p>buildings and land protected by a tall wall and often lookout towers</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The French began building forts in the Ohio River valley.</p> <p>(SS050501)</p>
<p><b>3</b> <b>allies</b></p>  <p>people who work together to help each other solve problems or fight against another group.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many Native Americans became allies of the French in the French and Indian War.</p> <p>(SS050501)</p>	<p><b>4</b> <b>treaty</b></p>  <p>a signed agreement between two countries</p> <p><b>Example:</b> A peace treaty between France and Britain ended the French and Indian War.</p>

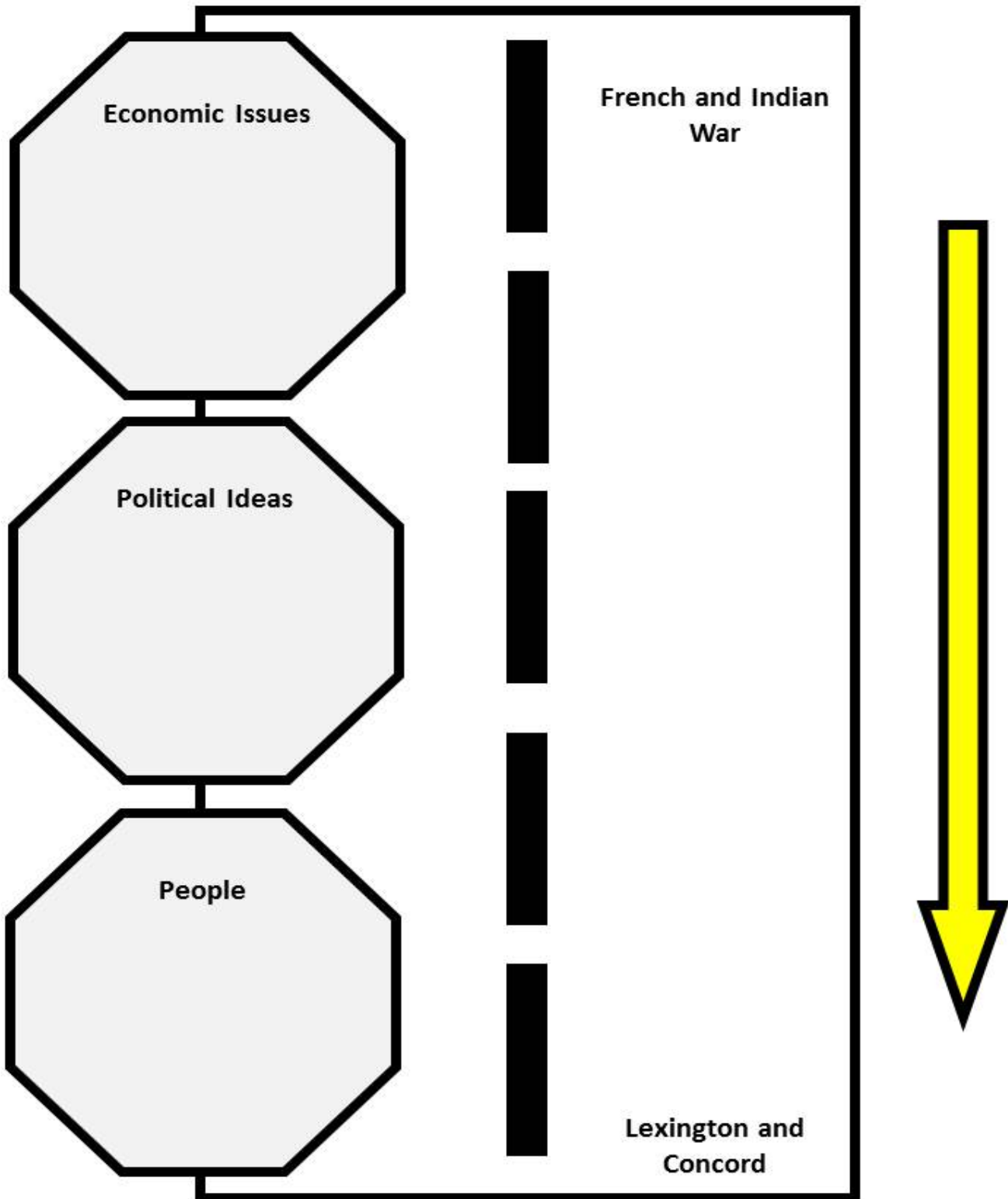
## Primary Source #1 Analysis



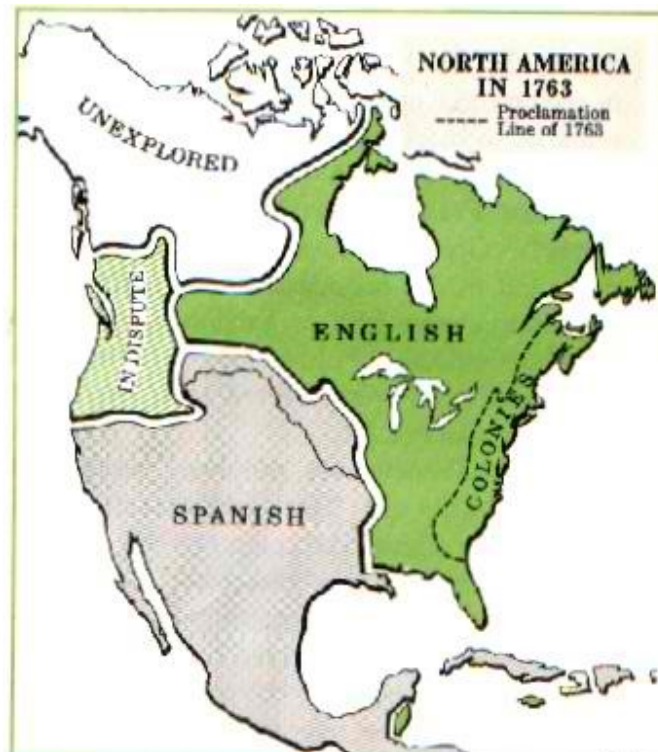
<b>Before the lesson</b>	<b>What do you think this is?</b>
	<b>What do think it means?</b>

<b>After the lesson</b>	<b>What is this?</b>
	<b>What did it mean?</b>

## Road to the American Revolution



## Comparing Historical Maps



Source: *The French and Indian War of the 1750s*. <<http://www.mccordfamilyassn.com/french.htm>>.

## Primary Source #2

### Major GEORGE WASHINGTON's Journal to the River OHIO, etc

**Wednesday, October 31, 1753**

I was commissioned and appointed by the Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq, Governor, Etc. of Virginia, to visit and deliver a Letter to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio, and set out on the intended Journey the same Day; the next, I arrived Fredericksburg, and engaged Mr. Jacob Van Braam, to be my French Interpreter; and proceeded with him to Alexandria, where we provided Necessaries; from whence we went to Winchester, and got luggage, Horse, Etc. and from thence we pursued the new Road to Wills Creek, where we arrived the 14th of November.

Source: *George Washington's Journal*. Archiving Early America. 31 January 2012  
<<http://www.earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/milestones/journal/journaltext.html>>.

## The French and Indian War

### The War Begins

Following the French refusal to leave the Ohio Valley, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent a small group of soldiers to the Forks in the Ohio River where Pittsburg, Pennsylvania is today. They were supposed to build a small fort there. Just after the fort was finished the French attacked. They drove off the Virginian soldiers and built a larger fort on the site. They named the fort, Fort Duquesne (doo-KAYN).

Not knowing about the attack, Governor Dinwiddie decided to send George Washington to the area to reinforce the Virginia fort. In April, 1754 Washington left for the region with a group of 150 soldiers. Along the way they surprised a small group of French soldiers with an attack. Fearing there would be many more French soldiers nearby, Washington and his men built a small fort in the area they named Fort Necessity.

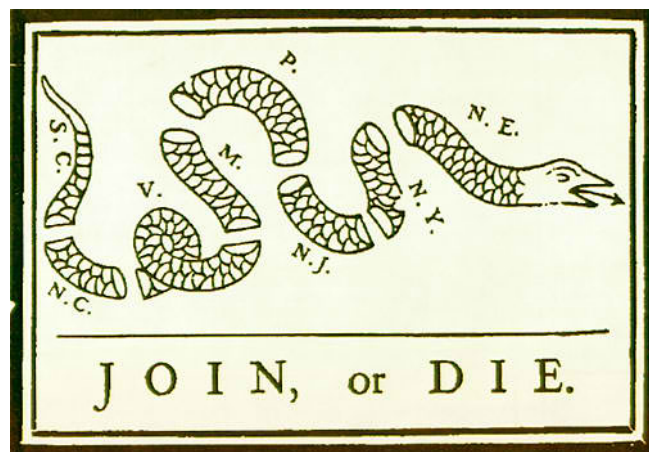
A few days later, a large force of French soldiers and some Native American allies attacked Fort Necessity. Washington and the other Virginians were very out-numbered and were forced to surrender. This turned out to be the first battle in the French and Indian War. The French allowed Washington and his men to return to Virginia.

### The Albany Congress

Since the French had enlisted the assistance of many Native American allies in the war, the British decided they needed to seek help from Native Americans also. In June and July of 1754 leaders from seven colonies met with Iroquois leaders in Albany, New York. At this meeting, the Iroquois reluctantly agreed to be allies of the British and fight the French.

However, Ben Franklin, who represented Pennsylvania, explained that he felt it would take more than Native American allies to defeat the French. He believed it was necessary for the colonies to be united.

Franklin presented a plan for unity which he called the Albany Plan of Union. His plan united all of the colonies under one government. To get support for his plan, he published a cartoon titled "Join, or die."





## Main Events of the War

- In 1755, Parliament sent an army to the colonies under the leadership of General Edward Braddock. George Washington became his advisor.
- In April of 1755, Braddock, with a group of British and colonial soldiers headed to Fort Duquesne to try and take it over.
- They battled the French near where Fort Necessity had been built. The French overpowered them and Braddock along with many of his soldiers were killed.
- For the next two years, the French won battle after battle.
- In 1757, William Pitt became leader of Parliament. He set out to win the war in North America. He began by sending his best generals to the colonies to lead the fight against the French.
- In 1758, the British captured three French forts including Fort Duquesne.
- In 1759, the British captured more forts including Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The same year they captured Quebec.
- In 1760, the British captured Montreal and the French gave up fighting in North America.

### Important People on the Road to Revolution

Person	Important Information

## The French and Indian War

Lesson Assessment – Sample Answers

<b>What happened?</b>	A war broke out between the British and the French. Many Native American groups allied themselves with the French. The British won the war.
<b>Who was involved?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Native American groups that joined the French including the Algonquin and the Huron.</li><li>• The Iroquois, who reluctantly helped the British</li><li>• George Washington was an officer during the beginning of the war for the British.</li><li>• Ben Franklin tried to unite the colonies under one government.</li><li>• British Generals like Braddock.</li><li>• French troops and British troops</li><li>• The Spanish who sided with the French</li></ul>
<b>When did it happen?</b>	The war began in 1754 and lasted until 1763. The French and British met in Paris to sign a peace treaty.
<b>How and why did it happen?</b>	The conflict began over the Ohio River Valley, which both the French and British claimed. The French began to build forts in the area.