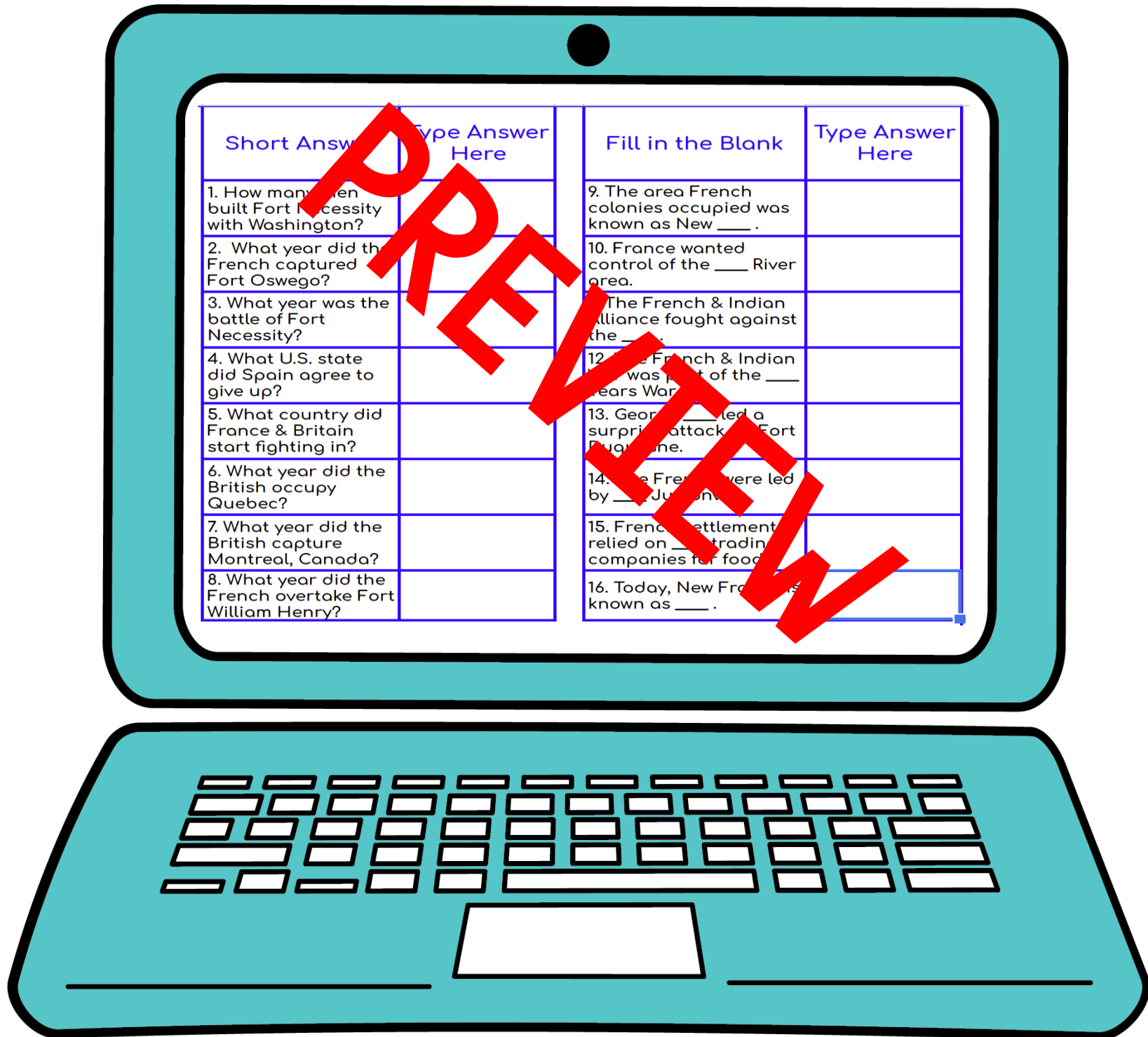


THE TREATY OF
PARIS WAS SIGNED,
ENDING THE
FRENCH AND
INDIAN WAR ON
FEBRUARY 10TH
1763

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many men built Fort Necessity with Washington?	
2. What year did the French capture Fort Oswego?	
3. What year was the battle of Fort Necessity?	
4. What U.S. state did Spain agree to give up?	
5. What country did France & Britain start fighting in?	
6. What year did the British occupy Quebec?	
7. What year did the British capture Montreal, Canada?	
8. What year did the French overtake Fort William Henry?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many men built Fort Necessity with Washington?		9. The area French colonies occupied was known as New ____.	
2. What year did the French capture Fort Oswego?		10. France wanted control of the ____ River area.	
3. What year was the battle of Fort Necessity?		11. The French & Indian Alliance fought against the ____.	
4. What U.S. state did Spain agree to give up?		12. The French & Indian War was part of the ____ Years War.	
5. What country did France & Britain start fighting in?		13. George ____ led a surprise attack on Fort Mifflin.	
6. What year did the British occupy Quebec?		14. The French were led by ____.	
7. What year did the British capture Montreal, Canada?		15. French settlements relied on ____ trading companies for food.	
8. What year did the French overtake Fort William Henry?		16. Today, New France is known as ____.	

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

The name of the French and Indian War is misleading. The war was not the French versus the Indians. The French and Indians were actually allies fighting on the same side. The French and Indian allies fought against the British who paired up with a few different Native American tribes as well.

France and Britain had been fighting over land in the battle of the Ohio River in North America. French and British troops fought in America for the first time.

British Americans far outnumbered the French. They and the French colonists relied on the local Native Americans to help them fight the British.

The area that the French colonies occupied was now French. Today, that area is known as Canada. The war started because the British wanted to control the Ohio River area, but Britain would not allow it. The land around the Ohio River had valuable resources.

This war was an important event leading up to the Revolutionary War in the colonies. In America, the fighting was referred to as the French and Indian War. It was a part of the Seven Years' War which was a global war in Europe happening at the same time.

French troops arrived in the Ohio Valley in the early 1750s. They built a series of forts for defense, including Fort Duquesne. Fort Duquesne was originally a British fort that the French seized before the building of the fort was complete. The British and the French both claimed ownership of land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Both countries wanted the land for trade and settlements. British colonies were already beginning to expand west.

English colonies had their own militias and were able to produce their own food. The French settlements relied on fur-trading companies to supply food.

Claiming the land, the French finished building Fort Duquesne on the Ohio River. Due to the building of the fort, the first battle of the French and Indian War was the Battle of Jumonville Glen.

George Washington, joined by forty men, led a surprise attack on Fort Duquesne. The French, led by Joseph Jumonville, returned fire using muskets but quickly surrendered.

British leader, William Pitt, viewed the war as a way to expand his empire. He invested a lot of money helping the British.

George Washington ordered 150 English militiamen to capture Fort Duquesne. Washington's men fired on the guarded French fort but were forced to retreat. Washington's men returned and built their own fort.

The battle of Fort Necessity was July 3, 1754. George Washington and 293 men put together a small, poorly built log fort in Pennsylvania which he called Fort Necessity. Unfortunately, the fort was built on low lying grounds that would often flood.

Within days, hundreds of French soldiers surrounded Fort Necessity and forced Colonel Washington to surrender. He was sent back to Virginia to tell the British that the Ohio Territory was now French territory. The British were angry with the message and decided to respond with force.

General Edward Braddock and Colonel Washington were again sent to takeover Fort Duquesne. The British marched in straight lines on their way to Fort Duquesne making it easy for the French and Indians to fire from behind rocks or hills. Braddock was killed in the battle.

The British were outnumbered and Washington told his troops to retreat back to Fort Necessity. From the woods, the French put heavy fire on Fort Necessity. Washington ordered his troops to fire back, but their aim was poor.

William Pitt took over in Great Britain as the Prime Minister. His strategy was to focus on winning Canada to win the war. Lake Champlain in Canada became the main battle ground.

Multiple French and British battles took place over several years. In 1756, the French captured Fort Oswego and took 1,700 British prisoners captive. In 1757, the French also captured Fort William Henry killing around 150 British soldiers.

By 1758, the British made peace with most of the Native Americans who then began to turn their loyalties with the British. That same year, the British retook Fort Duquesne and named it Fort Pitt. British troops also captured Fort Frontenac in Lake Ontario.

In 1759, the British claimed victory and occupied the French city of Quebec, Canada with a victory at Fort Niagara. In 1760, Montreal, Canada was captured by the British.

In the end, France agreed to give its land in North America back to Britain and Spain agreed to give back its land in the Americas.



**PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS**