

## Lesson 26 & 27 **French & Indian War Part A**

I. French & Indian war also called The Seven Years War in Europe will involve battles in Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, Africa, and India.

A. Britain claimed the territory from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, but France claims all land between the Appalachian mountains and the Mississippi River. So these overlapping claims were a source of irritation and conflict. Indian nations either live in this territory or use it for hunting grounds. Population differences.

B. The Ohio Valley (also called the Ohio Country) includes the land from (now eastern IL.) Eastward to the western third of now Penn. The northern border is Lake Erie and the southern border is the southern border of now TN

1. Rich soil, plentiful game (buffalo, elk, deer, turkey, etc.)
2. Most important Indian tribe is the Shawnee (responsible for the deaths of more White folk than any tribe east of the Mississippi river and the Iroquois Confederacy.
3. This Ohio country holds the key to connection New France to the new Louisiana country. France must hold this territory so she plans to build a string of forts from Lake Erie to New Orleans. Eventually sixty forts are built. They serve as important trading posts as well as defensive positions. Find the location of the Forks of the Ohio River!

C. The War begins

1. The Virginia governor sends Dr. Thomas Walker to explore the region. He travels to the Appalachian mountains and discovers a pass (Cumberland Gap) to the Caintuk Country (now Ken.) His report describes the beauty and bounty of the country and causes excitement among Virginians.
2. 1753 Governor of Virginia sends twenty-one year old George Washington to warn the French that they are on British territory and to leave at once! The French say no. He return home to the capital of Virginia, Williamsburg. On his way he sketches French fortifications and makes a map. Near the Forks of the Ohio his raft is overturned and he is tossed into the freezing water. His clothes freeze, but he and his companions are able to build a fire. He escapes death by a sweet Providence. He describes the Forks of the Ohio as an important defensive position.
3. 1754 Virginia's governor Robert Dinwiddie sends men to build a fort at the Forks of the Ohio, the French chase them off and build Fort Duquesne (pronounced Doo Kane) Meanwhile Virginia send Washington with 150 men to reinforce the British erecting the fort. Warned by Indian of a small French force ahead, Washington takes about 30 men and moves forward of his main body. Skirmish at Jumonville Glen: Washington surrounds the French, the French go for their muskets and Washington orders his men to fire. Soon the French who remain alive surrender. Washington's Indian allies continue to murder and scalp the French.
4. Washington has his men to build a fortification (Fort Necessity) on the Great Meadows not far from Ft Duquesne. His men have had nothing to eat in eight days, it starts to rain. French surround Washington and open fire. His men are weak from exertion, their ammunition is wet. He surrenders. Tricky French have him sign a surrender which states that he has assassinated a French envoy. Washington does not read French and his interpreter reads it so poorly, that he does not catch the French duplicity.

#### D. British loose the first part of the war in American

##### 1. Battle of the Monongahela 9 July 1755

a. King sends 2000 British regulars to America with Brigadier General Braddock in command. He marches toward Ft Duquesne very slowly building a road as he goes. Washington is serving as his aid and a young North Carolinian, Daniel Boone is serving as a black smith. Felling trees and coduroying boggy spots, they make slow progress. 20 mi in one week. Braddock divides his force into two groups and takes one group ahead. Washington knows how the French and Indians fight. He warns him that they should fight like the Indians, but Braddock says NO!

b. Within seven miles of Ft Duquesne, he is attacked by a large French and Indian force (900). The Indians fan out on both sides of the British column and fire from behind trees and boulders. Red coats fight in straight crowded lines and get slaughtered. Braddock loses 5 horses and is shot and Washington has two horses shot out from under him. His clothing is shot about five times. A kind Providence spares him. An Indian chief orders six of his warriors to shoot at Washington. When the young man continues to live, the chief predicts that he is bound for greatness.

c. The British survivors retreat. British loose 976 of 1400 men in 3 hrs of battle. Two thirds of the British officers are killed. Captured men are burned at the stake. Frontier of Penn to SC are left open to Indian attack. Washington's survival was miraculous.

2. 1754 Efforts to capture French forts on Lake George fail. Retreating British build Fort William Henry on Lake George.

3. 1755, British succeed in capturing Nova Scotia (Acadia) and expel 10000 French colonist who have lived there for 100 years. Many are shipped to the British colonies, many migrate to the swamps of Louisiana where they became known as Cajuns.

4. 1756, British forces set out to attack Fort Niagara but do not succeed.

5. 1757, Large French and Indian force lay siege to Ft William Henry. After they surrender, survivors are robbed by the Indians, some 200 of them are murdered in cold blood and scalped. Many of them are colonials. 200 more are captured. What did the Indians do with captives?

#### Lesson 27: On Your Own:

Draw a map of North America showing the English and French possessions before and after the war. Locate on the map the forts and town mentioned in the outline for Lesson 26

Watch this videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Osj47uHJkUs>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-eayqmSI38Q>

Take notes of the video. Start reviewing for the test.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qBxNM4Q1Bc8>