French and Indian War
North America in 1750
England and France were at war. The war was a clash between France and England over territory in North America. They also fought over who would control trade with Native America Indians in the Ohio Valley.
England, Colonists, and Indian Allies vs. French and Indians Allies

1754 - 1763
England

- Large Population (1,485,000)
- Organized Colonial Militias
- Colonies are Self-Supporting
- Navy Controlled Trade Routes
- 13 Separate Governments
- Few Indian Allies (Iroquois)

France

- Small Population (75,000)
- Few Troops in Canada
- Relied Heavily upon Imports
- Smaller navy Defends Europe
- Single Colonial Government
- Strong Alliance with Huron
Iroquois and Huron were enemies

Huron had strong trading ties with the French

Iroquois would choose opposing side
1754 ➔ The First Clash In The Ohio Valley

English colonist came to the Ohio Valley and established the Ohio Company to trade with the Indians.

The French built Fort Duquesne (In Modern-day Pittsburgh) to drive the colonist out.

The French wanted all of the Indian trade to themselves!
A young Virginian, **George Washington**, led a number of men to deliver a message to the French demanding that they leave the territory. The demand was rejected by the French.

Washington returned to the Ohio Valley with more troops, attacked the French and built his own fort, **Fort Necessity**.

This started the French and Indian War!
Fort Necessity was small and could not withstand a French attack so Washington was forced to surrender. Luckily for America this didn’t end Washington's military career.
1. Edward **Braddock** was an English General and led an army to take the Ohio Valley. They moved very slowly, building roads and bridges as they headed through the wilderness.

2. Braddock believed that fighting like the Indians was cowardly. He wanted to fight a European war in America. This led to his defeat.

1. **Washington** went with Braddock. He learned valuable leadership skills and that the British were not unbeatable in battle.
Lesson: “La Petite Guerre”
### Ranks of British Soldiers in the French and Indian War, 1754-1763

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARD VALUE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>Common Soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major General (Braddock)</td>
<td>Ace</td>
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</table>
## Ranks of British Soldiers in the French and Indian War, 1754-1763

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>JOB</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Soldier</td>
<td>Follow orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Control your soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Control the Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>Control the Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major General (Braddock)</td>
<td>Control the battle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The European Way of War – armies fought in rows and ranks. Battles for the most part were organized and spread out.
The Indian Way of War – “La Petite Guerre” or small war. Stealth and surprise were important. Ambush tactics as well as a lot of hiding, brutal methods sometimes used.
Most of the battles in the French and Indian War will be fought near forts and important water transportation routes.
Battles in the wilderness will be fought the Indian way.
Battles around forts will become sieges conducted in the European way. This meant to

a. Bring up as many cannon as possible - blast away
b. Meanwhile, dig, dig, and dig closer to the fort for your howitzers!
Braddock’s Defeat – The Battle of the Wilderness (Monogahela)

• 1st Major battle of the French and Indian War
• British sought to capture Fort Duquesne
• Major General Edward Braddock is chosen for the job of removing the French from the Ohio country.
• Fails to adapt to the “petite Guerre” and the British and Americans are routed.
Braddock’s Defeat

Braddock was defeated because ...

- Braddock moved too slow and was surrounded by the **French** in the wilderness
- His European tactics failed him as the French fought using cover and hit and run attacks (the French called it **La Petite Guerre or “Little War”**). Braddock was killed.

George Washington

- Bravely **rallied** survivors and led them back to Virginia
- Although Washington once again lost, he is considered a **hero** to the colonists.
Early in the War

- France used its **Indian** Allies to win victory after victory.

- England only had its **colonist** since many Indians didn’t want to fight for the British (they had been mistreated by the British in the past)

- The British and its colonists didn’t fight well in the forests and against the hit and run “La Petite Guerre” tactics the Indians and French used.
Britain gets a new PM and then a new King

- William Pitt and King George III
- Pitt sent his best generals and troops to fight in America
- Pitt raised money to pay for colonial supplies and troops
- Gets the **Iroquois** Confederation of Indian Tribes to become Allies!

- To win ...
  - The British would have to capture French cities in Canada – **Quebec** and **Montreal**
The Battle of Quebec (1759)

- The Battle of Quebec marked a turning point in the history of New France and what would eventually become Canada. It led to British control of Canada. Along with other factors, the end of the war would set the stage for an American Revolution later.
September 8, 1760, Montreal surrendered to the British, and with the Treaty of Paris in 1763 New France was officially ceded [given up] to Britain.