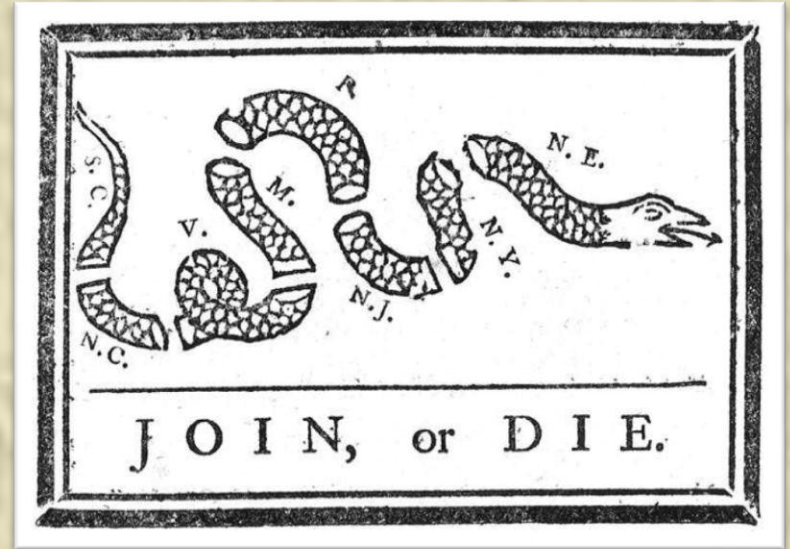


Major Events and Conclusion of the French and Indian War

Albany Plan of Union

- Aware of the hard times that might exist in the colonies during the war, English officials suggested a “union between ye Royal, Proprietary & Charter Governments.”
- June, 1754~Delegates from 7 colonies, mostly from the north, and representatives from the Iroquois League met in Albany.
- Benjamin Franklin formally proposed that the colonies band together for defense with a Grand Council that could collect taxes, raise armies, make treaties, and start new settlements.

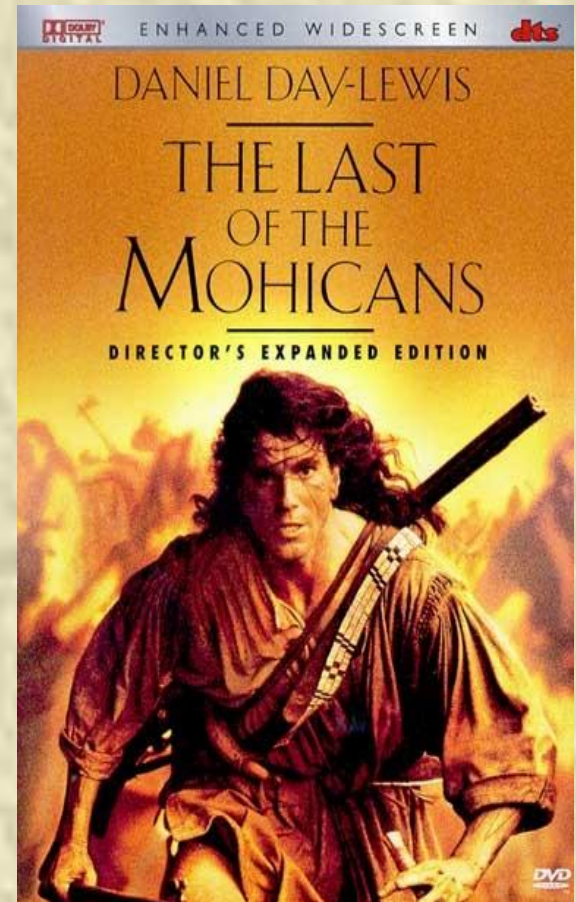


The plan was defeated by the colonial legislatures because they did not want to give up individual authority.

The King opposed the plan because it could result in a unified government in the colonies that would be harder to control.

Battle of Fort William Henry

- Perhaps the most notorious battle of the war was the French victory at Fort William Henry in 1757 (New York).
- After resisting a long siege by French and Indian forces, British General Webb surrendered under the terms that the 3,000 soldiers and civilians be allowed to leave the fort peacefully.
- After the British withdrawal, French-aligned Native Americans attacked and killed 300+ British men, women and children.
- The events of the battle were depicted in the 1826 novel *The Last of the Mohicans* by James Fennimore Cooper.



Battle of Quebec



- July 1758~14,000 British forces surrounded and captured the French fort in Louisbourg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the mouth of the French supply line.
- The British, under General Wolfe, moved up the St. Lawrence to Quebec.
- September 1759~A British scout discovered a hidden path that led up the cliffs to a lightly defended part of the French defense.

General Wolfe and his troops climb up the hill to the Plains of Abraham.

Britain Takes Control

- During the night, thousands of troops slipped up the path and past the French guards to the Plains of Abraham, a wide, open space outside the city of Quebec. French troops awakened the next morning to find line after line of British troops waiting for them.
- The battle raged for days and finally ended with the French surrender on September 12, 1759. Both Wolfe and Montcalm died soon after from injuries sustained in the battle.



General James Wolfe is fatally wounded in the Battle of Quebec.

War Ends in America

- One year later, September 6, 1760, the British descended on Montreal.
- After a three-day siege, more than 2,000 French soldiers surrendered the city to the British forces, composed of 17,000 British and 700 Iroquois.
- Exhausted by years of battle, outnumbered and outgunned by the British, the French collapsed with the defeats of Quebec and Montreal.
- By September 1760, the British controlled all of the North American frontier.
- The war between the two countries was effectively over in America.

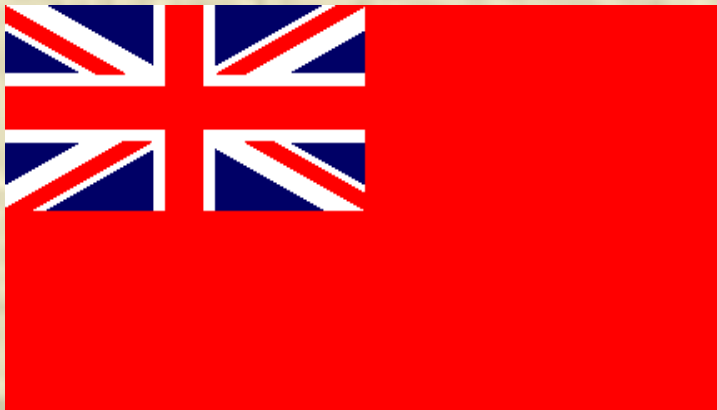


French Surrender at Montreal ~1760



Treaty of Paris 1763

- The Treaty of Paris officially ended the French and Indian War.
- The British gained control over the area west of the British Colonies to the Mississippi River, except for the city of New Orleans. The French agreed to give up any colonies in North America, including all of Canada. Because Spain had helped the French (1762), the Spanish were also forced to give up Florida. The Spanish still held their territory west of the Mississippi River and in Central and South America.





- Treaty of Paris 1763
- Britain and France redraw the political map of North America

Lasting Effects

- The results of the war effectively ended French influence in North America.
- England had claim to almost all land east of the Mississippi River and vastly strengthened its hold on the continent.
- The war damaged relationships between the English and Native Americans.
- The effects of the French and Indian War played a major role in the worsening relationship between England and her colonies that led to the Revolutionary War.

