

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.1 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit #2 - British North America & the
Atlantic World

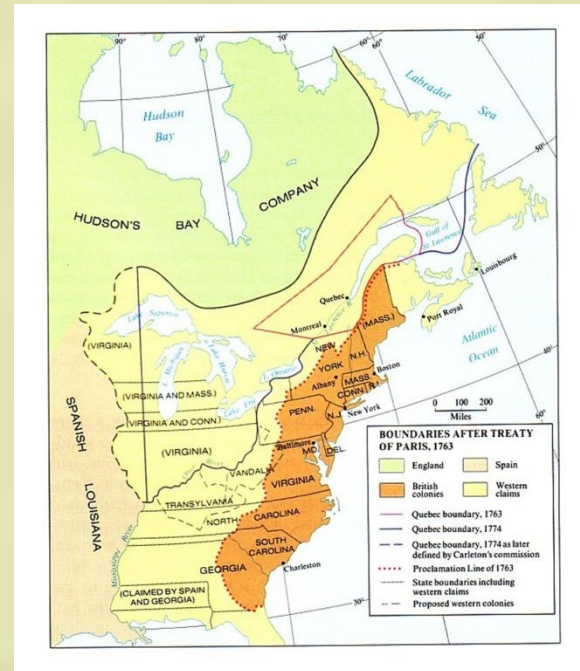
Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 3-5

BFW Textbook

Topic 4

The Imperial Perspective



APUSH

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Other Empires in America

Decline of Spanish Control in North America

Ways Spanish Control Failed

- Spain (unlike the French and English) emphasized the conversion of Indians to Catholicism, forbade manufacturing in the colonies, and strictly limited trade in the colonies (especially with Indians).

French Settlements in North America

Effects of Small French Population

- Permanent settlements were much smaller than English and Spanish settlements throughout the colonial period providing a positive relationship with Indians.

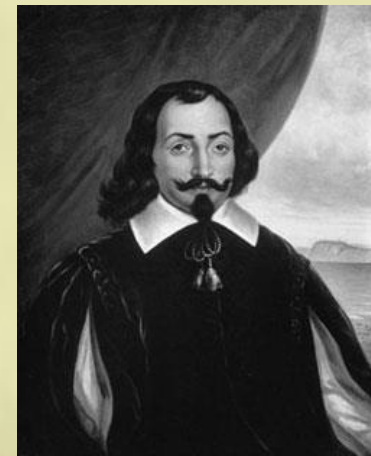
Quebec Settled, 1608

- Gave the French a foothold in North America and served as a point of fur export to Europe.

The French in America

New France

- France relied heavily on the fur trade to help fund expeditions and colonization efforts in the New World.
- In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established settlements in Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Quebec and established a solid fur trade with Indians.



Map of New France



Exploration & Settlement in Louisiana & Mississippi

- Under the exploration of Rene Robert Cavalier (de La Salle) in 1682, France laid claim to the Mississippi River Valley to the Gulf of Mexico claiming the area in honor of King Louis XIV (Louisiana).

French & English Settlements Compared

- For most of the 17th century, the French and English empires in North America developed in isolation from one-another.

Early Conflicts between France & Britain

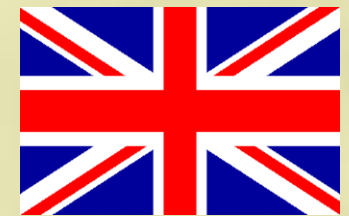
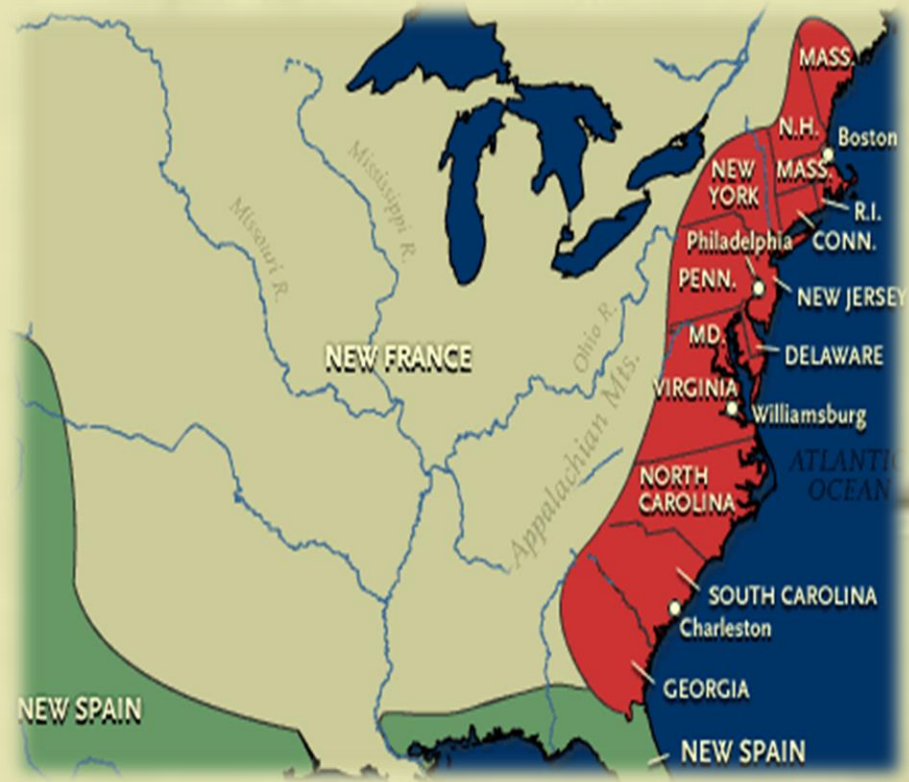
- Much of the 18th century brought fighting between the French and British over European disputes which eventually affected the American colonies.
- King William's War (1689–1697)
- Queen Anne's War (1702–1713)
- King George's War (1744–1748)

The War for Empire
Between France &
England

Causes of War

How It Started

- After Virginians ventured into the Ohio Valley to trade with Indians and survey the land, France began building forts in the area to defend their interests.



French & Indian War

First Conflicts

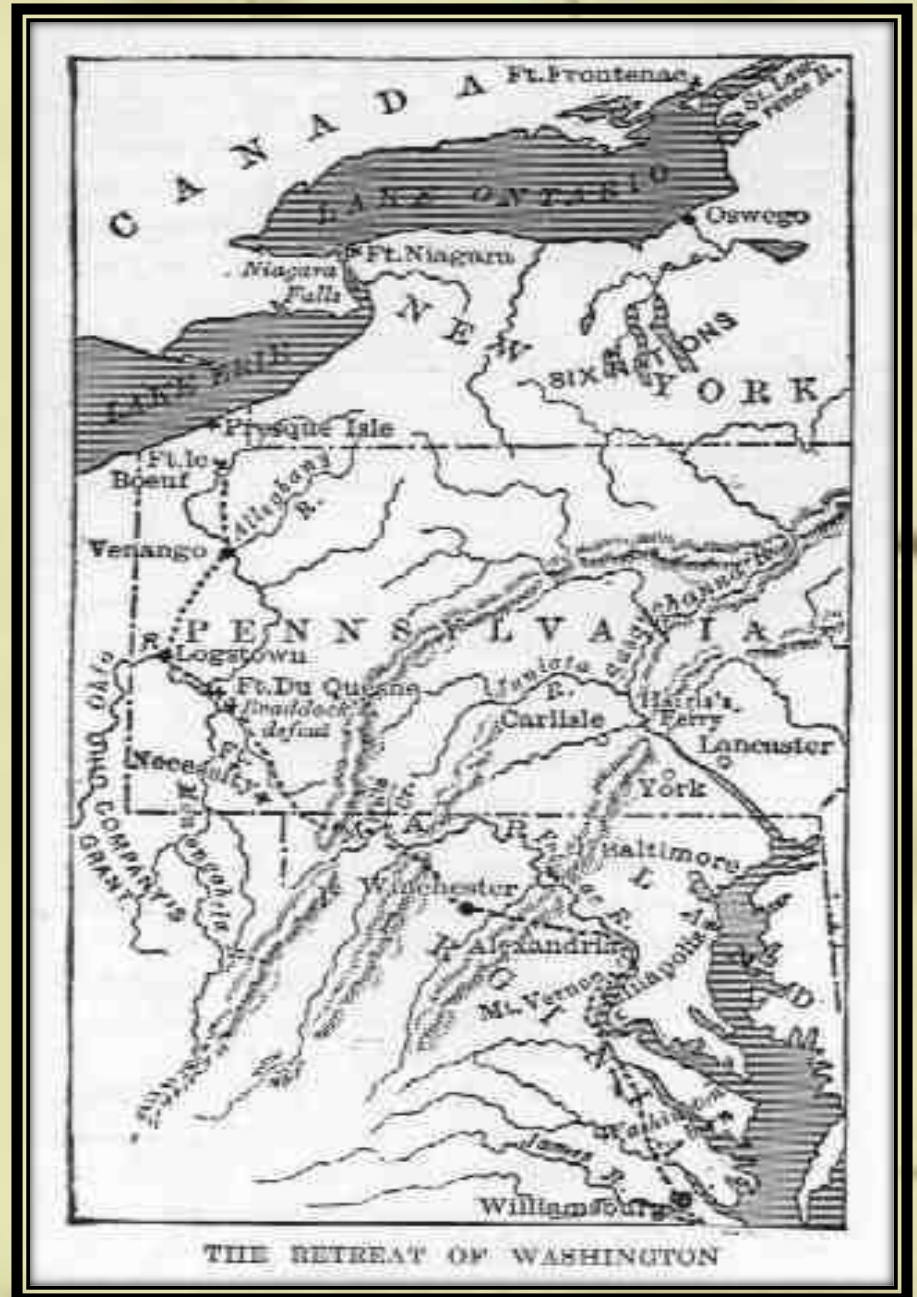


Major George
Washington

- In 1753, the Virginian governor sent an emissary to meet with the French and that ambassador was Major George Washington.
- The French refused to move their forts.
- Eventually, Washington returned in 1754 with 300 volunteers.

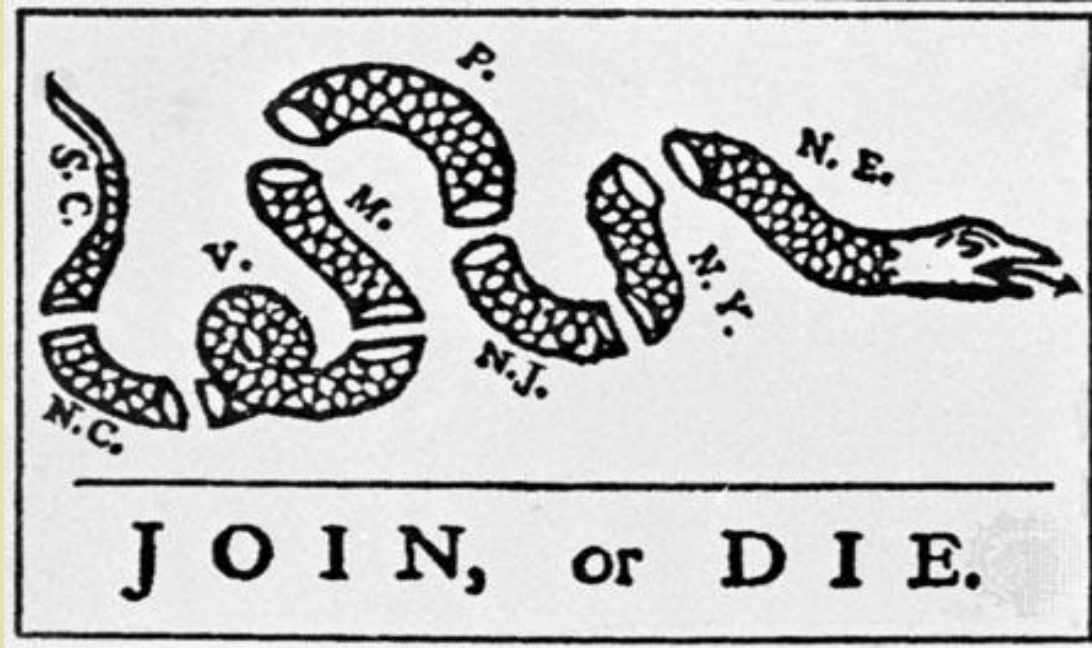
Ohio Valley Dispute

- The minor dispute turned to war when Washington had defeated a small French detachment and then was defeated himself at the Battle of Fort Necessity (July 3, 1754).
- Commissioners met in Albany (New York) to deal with the issue.



Albany Congress, 1754

- One of the representatives to the Albany Congress was Ben Franklin.
- Eventually, the plan proposed by Franklin to unite the colonies was voted down by the colonies.



French Victory in the Backwoods

- Along the frontier began a series of defeats for the British military and colonial militias.
- The French and their Indian allies used guerilla tactics to win victories.



Huron Warriors along the Hudson
Defeating the British

Battle of Fort Duquesne, 1755

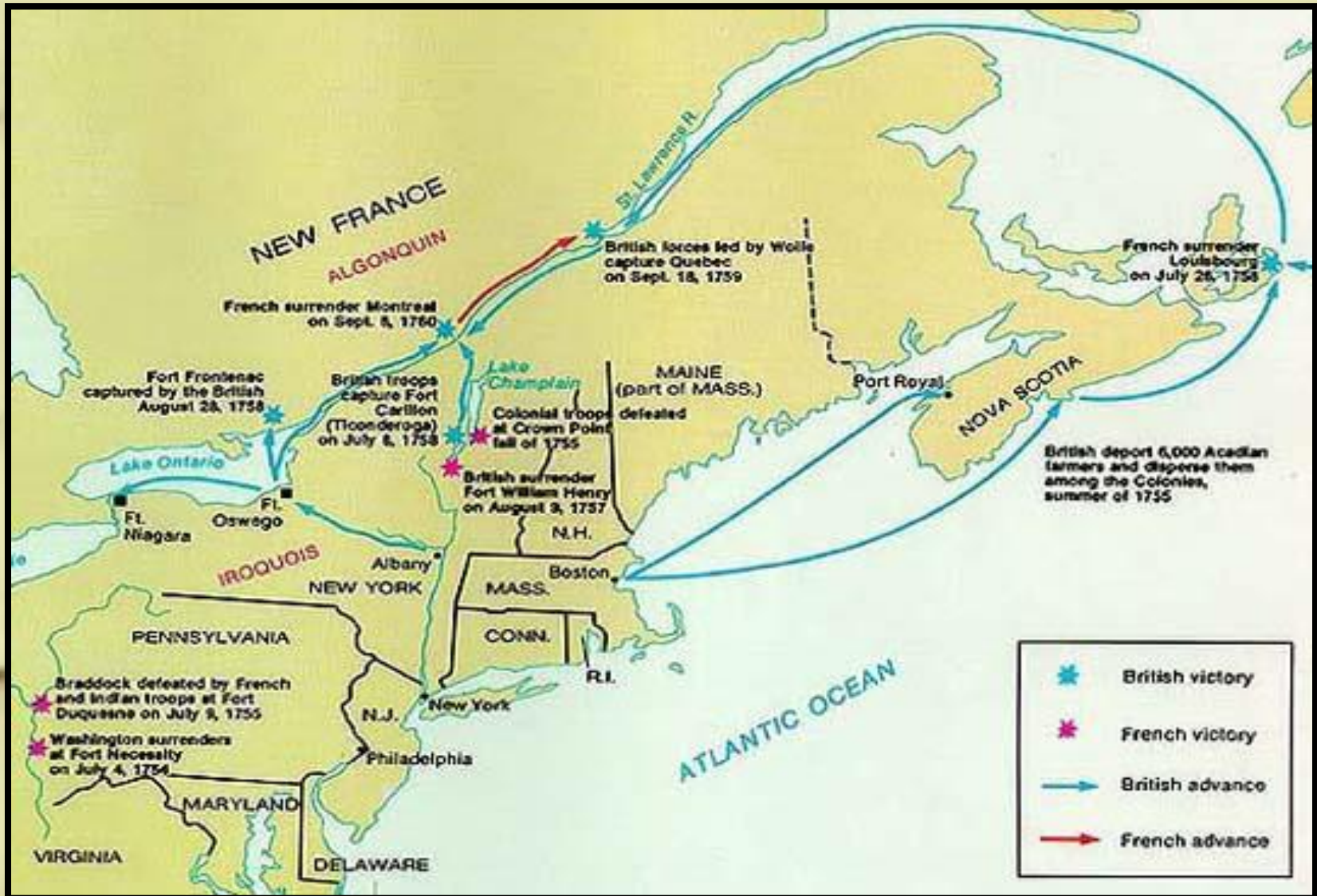


- Led by Br. General Edward Braddock and Washington.
- The British force marched nearly 125 miles and moved on Fort Duquesne.
- It was attacked by a larger force of French soldiers and Indian allies.
- Washington and what was left of the force retreated.

World War

- What had begun as a backcountry expedition in 1753 to negotiate a land dispute erupted into a provincial war between France and Britain.
- In 1756, the war escalated and became a World War known as the Seven Years' War in Europe (ending in 1763).

The French & Indian War

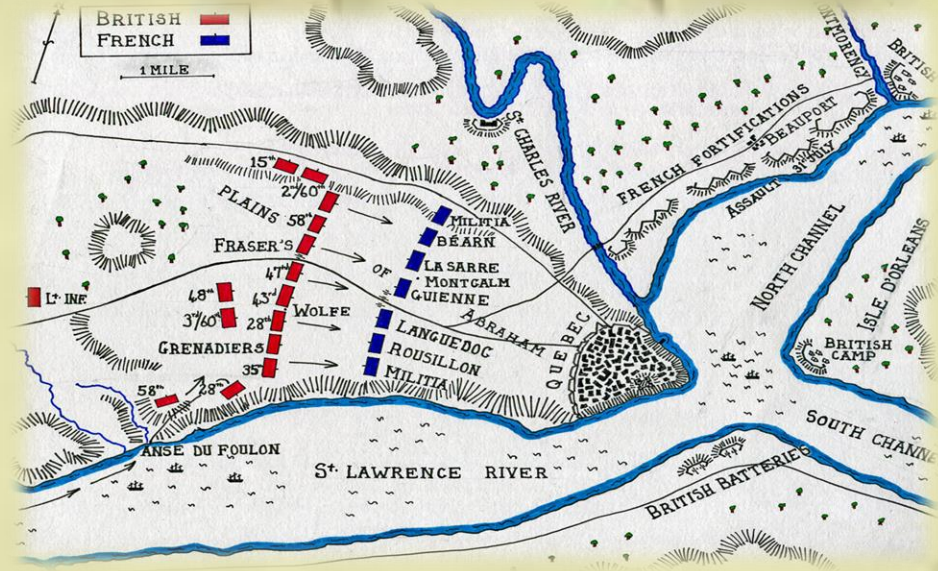


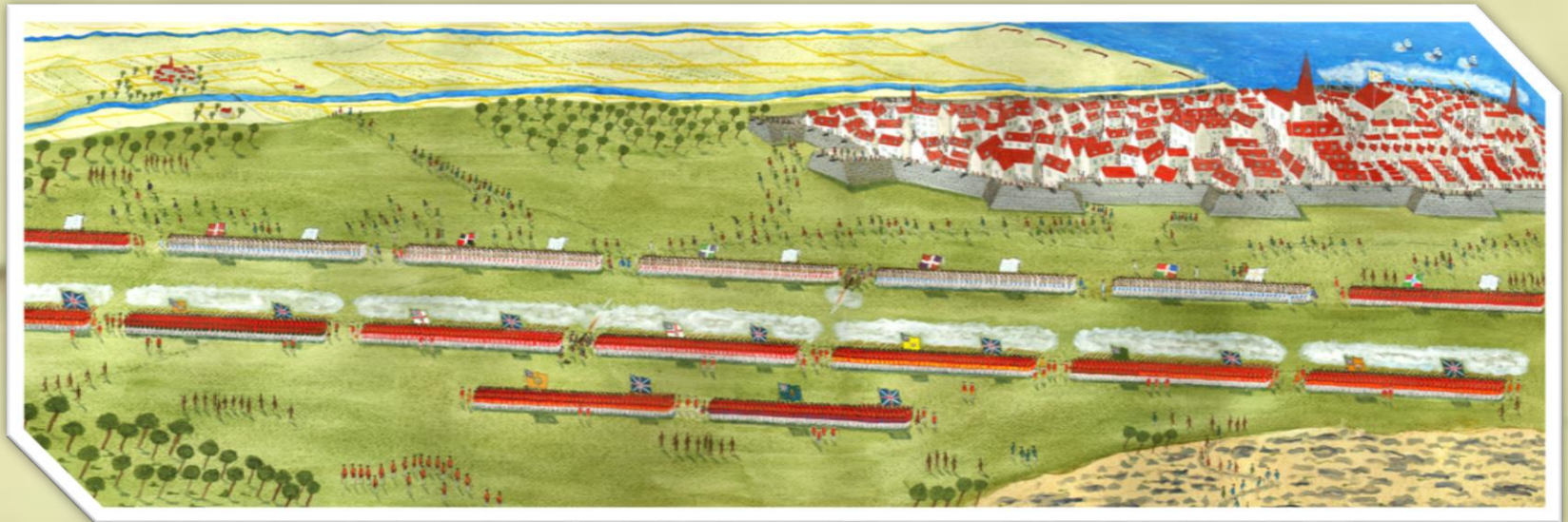
William Pitt's Strategy

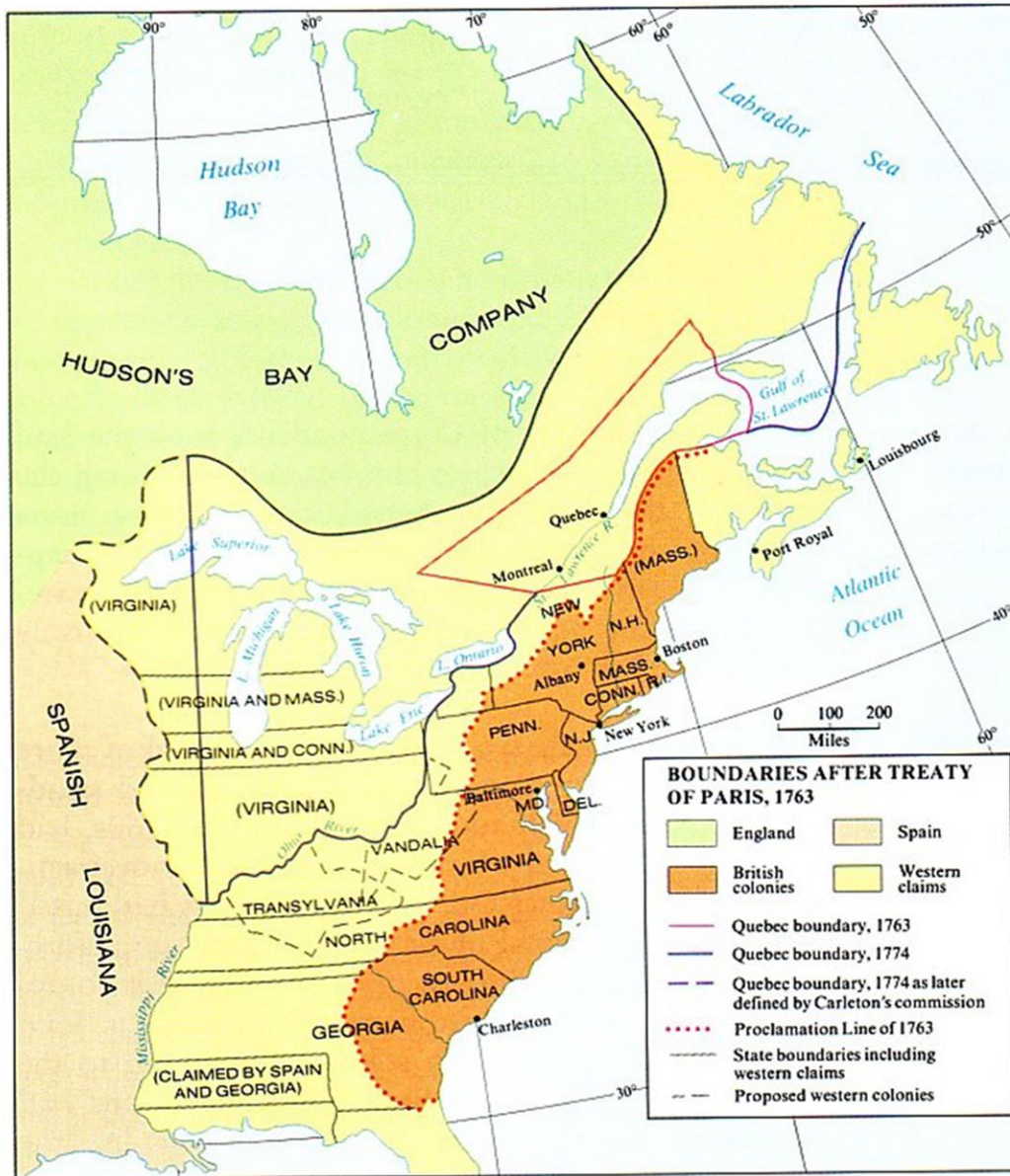
- The prime minister selected to win the war for Britain.
- Confident and assured that a larger force in North America could win the war.
- Pitt mobilized nearly 50,000 troops (about half were American militia).
- The colonies were treated as partners in the war and received supplies and men to win support.
- Britain soon captured Fort Louisbourg and later took control of the Great Lakes.

Battle of Quebec (1759)

- The most decisive victory of the war occurred when Br. General James Wolfe defeated Fr. General the Marquis de Montcalm.
- This victory assured British control of North America.







Results of the War Peace of Paris

- France removed from North America (except Haiti).
- British control Florida.
- Spain received Louisiana.

Pontiac's Rebellion

- The Indians in the trans-Mississippi and Great Lakes area were unhappy with the arrangement under the British (especially when former French forts and trading posts were occupied by the British).
- In 1763, an uprising along the frontier occurred (led by an Ottawa Chief named Pontiac) resulting in the capture of newly acquired British forts and the death of thousands of settlers.
- An arrangement was made ending the war.

Making Connections ~ Topic 4

- Although the British victory in the French & Indian War brought the colonies and England closer together in some ways, it was also an important factor in the approach of the American Revolution.

Making Connections ~ Topic 4

- One of the great struggles of the Revolution would be transforming the dependent British colonies, as described in the chapter, into independent American states.