

The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War)

Theme: America in the World

Learning Objective 3.B: Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years' War

Colonial Rivalries

KC-3.1.1.A: Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy.

- Population expansion
 - British colonies contained _____ vs. _____ French
 - British colonists continued pushing west into French/Indian contested territory
- French-Indian Trade Networks
 - French relied on fur trade and relationships with surrounding native groups
- _____ breaks out over French forts in Ohio River Valley
 - _____ ordered to expel French from _____ (Pittsburgh)
 - Britain sends troops under _____
 - Experience humiliating defeat
 - _____ as an attempt to unify colonies against France
- British Victory
 - Due to strategy from PM _____
 - Focus on conquering French N. America
 - Conquest of Louisbourg, Quebec and Montreal lead to victory
 - _____ settles terms for peace

Effects of the War

KC-3.1.1.B: Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.

- Territorial Gains
 - Britain gains _____, _____ and all territory _____ of Mississippi r.
 - Spain gets _____ Territory
- British debt
 - War more expensive than previous 3
 - British landowners already paying highest taxes

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- Raising revenue
 - _____ (1764) _____ (1765) the first attempts to raise revenue from colonies
- Consolidating control
 - British troops stationed in N. America to protect new territory
 - Will lead to conflicts with Natives
 - _____ (1765) passed to ease cost of occupation

Trans-Appalachian Territory

KC-3.1.1.C: After the British victory, imperial officials' attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands.

- _____ (1763)
 - Coordinated attacks on British forts from NY to VA
 - Caused by continued encroachments by colonists like the _____
 - British troops eventually put down uprising
- _____
 - Prevented colonists from further Westward movement.
 - British attempt to avoid further conflict with settlers and natives
 - Angered colonists

Recap

- The Seven Years' War erupted as a result of European rivalries in North America
- The British won despite slow start
- Most decisive war between European powers, large territorial gains for Britain
- Large debt from the war as the cause for revenue raising efforts
- Natives sought to maintain autonomy through Pontiac's uprising
 - Successful in shifting British expansion policy

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

1. Explain the causes of the Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War).

2. Explain the effects of the Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War).

Proclamation of 1763, King George III

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/proclamation-1763-1763?period=3>



King George III, Proclamation of 1763, 1763. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

Excerpt

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements. And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of Our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the End that the Indians may be convinced of Our Justice, and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those Parts of Our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlement; but that if, at any Time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only for Us, in

Our Name, at some Publick Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of Our Colonies respectively, within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the Limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the Use and in the Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that Purpose: And We do, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all Our Subjects whatever; provided that every Person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a License for carrying on such Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of Our Colonies respectively, where such Person shall reside; and also give Security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any Time think fit, by Ourselves or by Our Commissaries to be appointed for this Purpose, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the said Trade; and We do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our Colonies respectively, as well Those under Our immediate Government as Those under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licenses without Fee or Reward, taking especial Care to insert therein a Condition, that such License shall be void, and the Security forfeited, in case the Person, to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

1. How does the Proclamation affect Indian groups who lived in the western territories?

2. How does the proclamation affect trade in the colonies?

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3. How would speculators be hurt by the proclamation?

4. Provide an Attribution to this document.

5. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.

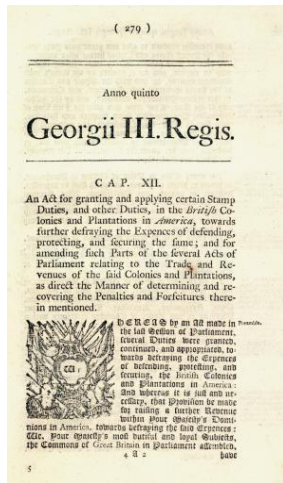
The Stamp Act, 1765

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resource/stamp-act-1765?period=3>

The Stamp Act, pamphlet, published in London, 1765. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

Excerpt

King George III, An Act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, 1765



An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, several duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America: and whereas it is just and necessary, that provision be made for raising a further revenue within your Majesty's dominions in America, towards defraying the said expences: we, your Majesty's most dutiful

and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, have therefore resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, throughout the colonies and plantations in America which now are, or hereafter may be, under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs and successors,

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any licence, appointment, or admission of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, to practice in any court, or of any notary within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of ten pounds.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any note or bill of lading, which shall be signed for any kind of goods, wares, or merchandize, to be exported from . . . within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of four pence.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any licence for retailing of wine, to be granted to any person who shall take out a licence for retailing of spirituous liquors, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of three pounds,

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any notarial act, bond, deed, letter, of attorney, procuration, mortgage, release, or other obligatory instrument, not herein before charged, within the said colonies and plantations, a stamp duty of two shillings and three pence.

And for and upon every pack of playing cards, and all dice, which shall be sold or used within the said colonies and plantations, the several stamp duties following (that is to say)

For every pack of such cards, the sum of one shilling.

And for every pair of such dice, the sum of ten shillings.

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And for and upon every paper, commonly called a pamphlet, and upon every newspaper, containing publick news, intelligence, or occurrences, which shall be printed, dispersed, and made publick, within any of the said colonies and plantations, and for and upon such advertisements as are herein after mentioned, the respective duties following (that is to say)

For every other almanack or calendar for any one particular year, which shall be written or printed within the said colonies or plantations, a stamp duty of four pence. . . .

1. What was the stated purpose of the Stamp Act?
2. Which colonists would be most affected by the Stamp Act? Why is this important?
3. Provide an Attribution to this document.
4. Provide 2 sentences of analysis from one category of HAPP for this document.