

Chapter 6 Section 1 Outline (From Call to Freedom: Beginnings to 1877. S. Stuckey and L. Salvucci. Holt, Rinehart, Winston. 2001. Pages 158-164)
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Trouble on the Frontier

- I. Relations with American Indians
 - A. King Philip's War
 - 1. Colonists feared Metacombet because of his determination to defend the Wampanoag Indians' territory.
 - 2. War broke out between colonial militia members and the Wampanoag and other Indians across New England.
 - 3. A **militia** is a group of civilians serving as soldiers.
 - 4. The colonists got help from some Indians who had been their long-time trading partners.
 - B. Trade Alliances
 - 1. The alliance between the colonists and some Indian tribes showed how both groups depended on each other.
 - 2. Military alliances were often based on trade.
 - a) English and French both wanted furs.
 - b) Indians wanted tools and weapons.
 - 3. The French traded with the Algonquians and Huron.
 - 4. The English traded with the Iroquois League.
 - 5. The French did a better job of maintaining the trust of their allies.
- II. Conflicts with France
 - A. King William's War (1689-97)
 - 1. Fought along the colonial frontier border.
 - 2. Ended with no change to the colonies.
 - B. Queen Anne's War
 - 1. This was a war between England, France, and Spain
 - 2. At the end, England received present-day Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay from France.
 - C. King George's War (1740-48) had little impact on the colonies.
- III. Forts in the Ohio Valley
 - A. The French wanted to protect their fur trade in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes region.
 - B. The British wanted part of the fur trade and room to expand.
 - C. The French built a series of forts along rivers to protect themselves.
 - D. When the French built three forts on land claimed by Virginia, they were told to leave.

E. A young George Washington volunteered to take the message to the French. They told him to go away.

IV. The French and Indian War

A. Each side had some advantages

1. The French had:

- a) a strong central government
- b) strategically placed forts
- c) extensive alliances with Indians
- d) 6,600 soldiers in the colonies

2. The British had:

- a) A much larger colonial population
- b) Stronger navy
- c) An alliance with the Iroquois
- d) A larger economy

B. The English did not have a strong government in the colonies

1. Ben Franklin tried to help write the **Albany Plan of Union** to unite the colonies for the coming war.
2. The colonies rejected it because they didn't want to give up individual power.

C. Fort Necessity

1. The French built a fort at the fork of the Ohio River.
2. Washington and his men built Fort Necessity to defend themselves against the French.
3. Washington's men suffered many casualties. A **casualty** is someone who is killed, wounded, or goes missing during battle.
4. This was the first battle of the **French and Indian War**.
5. In Europe the war came to be known as the **Seven Years' War**.

D. Braddock's Defeat

1. King George II send Gen. Edward Braddock to command the British army in North America.
2. Braddock used traditional military tactics, which many colonists thought was stupid.
3. When Braddock and his troops attacked Fort Duquesne, they got their butts kicked because the French and Indians hid behind trees and ambushed them.
4. Braddock died a few days later from wounds he received in battle.

E. The Fight for Canada

1. The British had more defeats early on in the war, but they started to win more as they gained more Indian allies and the French lost theirs.

2. The British captured Fort Duquesne and renamed it Fort Pitt. This would one day become Pittsburgh.
3. The turning point in the war came when the British captured the French city of Quebec, which gave them control of French Canada.

F. The Peace Treaty

1. In 1763 the French and British signed the Treaty of Paris ending the global war and changing many political boundaries.
 - a) Britain got Canada from France
 - b) Britain got all French land east of the Mississippi
 - c) Britain got Florida from Spain
2. The treaty changed the balance of power in North America
 - a) Britain had all land east of the Mississippi
 - b) Spain was now Britain's only real competitor in North America