

# Chapter 3, Lesson 1

## Rivalry in North America

# How did the competition for land in North America lead to the French and Indian war?

In the mid-1700s, the British and French both claimed the Ohio River Valley.

Mid-1700s:  
British began to show interest in the valley

Vast land rich in resources

French viewed Ohio River Valley as theirs

Thriving fur trade with Native Americans

Built a chain of forts

Virginia governor tries to drive French from valley

Sent VA militia led by George Washington

French defeat Washington

Both British and French seek Native American help

French had many Native American allies

British try to ally with Iroquois

# What was the turning point in the French and Indian War?

The turning point came in 1757, when William Pitt became Prime Minister, the head of the British government.

Pitt was a great military planner

Sent more trained troops to fight in North America

Pitt decided Britain would pay full cost of war

Stop colonial complaints

Raise colonists taxes to help pay

Pitt wanted to conquer French Canada

1758: Br. Capture Ft. Louisbourg

1759: Br. Take Ft. Frontenac And Ft. Duquesne

Sept. 1759: British capture Quebec

marked defeat of French in North America

1763: Treaty of Paris

France gives all land east of Miss. To Britain

France gives all land west of Miss. To Spain

Spain gives Florida to Britain

# How did the American colonists react to new British policies?

**French defeat a blow to N.A.**

**N.A. had to deal with British**

**1763:**

**Civilian/  
military  
casualties**

**Proclamation  
of 1763**

**10,000 Br.  
Troops in  
Am. To  
enforce**

**Remove  
source of  
conflict with  
N.A.**

**Troops interfere  
w/liberties**

**Control  
colonists on  
the coast**