# Chapter 5 Road to Revolution

Section 1

Trouble on the Frontier

- mid 1700s-\_\_\_\_\_ both had large colonies in North America
- Both feared the other would expand
- Their expansions collided on the frontier- led to war
- French colonies mostly inhabited by Native Americansrelatively
- British colonists were increasing in number and land demand was rising
- British colonists began settling on French lands around the

- The French and Indian War Begins
  - 1753- French \_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect land claims btw Lake Erie and OH River
  - VA Colony alarmed- they also claimed OH River Valley
  - Governor sent a militia(

to order French to leave- 21 year old

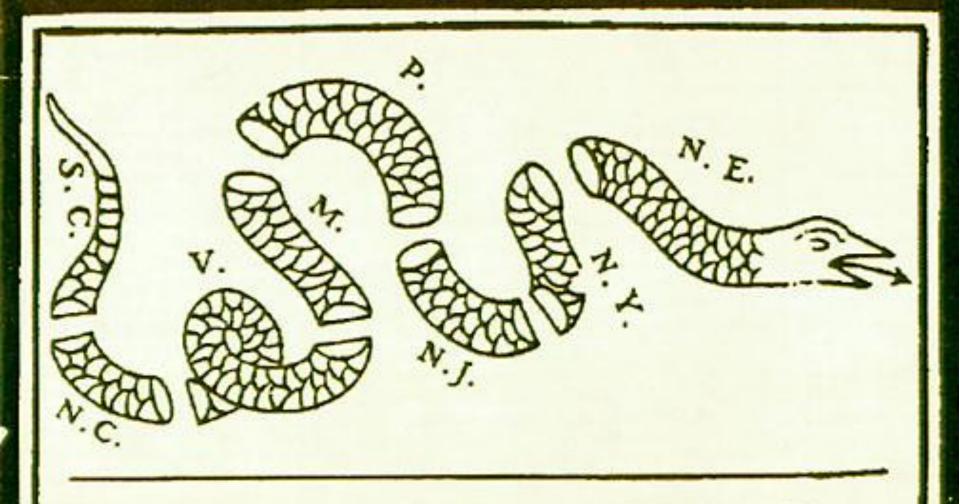
appointed leader

Washington returned to tell governor the French rejected warning

- 1754-GW sent back west to build a fort where
   Rivers meet at OH River
- When he arrived, the French had already built
   \_\_\_\_\_ there- they were looking for him
- He intercepted them and with some Indian allies defeated the French soldiers
- He then retreated and built a makeshift fort-
- French attacked and forced GW to surrender- allowed him and his men to go back to VA and tell governor the French would never give up OH River Valley

 British knew war was coming- called for a meeting of colonial leaders in Albany, NY Wanted to colonists to agree to Also invited - hoped to form an alliance Iroquois refused- they thought the French would win Colonists knew they had to win published a famous illustration in

his newspaper



JOIN, or DIE.

- They wanted their own armies and their own taxes

it

- Franklin, "weak noodles"

# Early British Defeats

- When GW returned the British felt they needed to push the French out
- Sent \_\_\_\_\_ to take Fort Duquesne
- Arrived in OH with 1300 militia and British regulars- GW had also volunteered

# Early British Defeats

- Disaster at Fort Duquesne
  - Braddock was a tactical genius....in Europe- open fields with military formations- different in N. Am.
  - In North America he was warned by his militia and Ben Franklin that marching down narrow paths in woods wearing red uniforms was dangerous- ignored
  - As they neared Duquesne the French with Indian allies ambushed them in the woods
  - Killed over half of Braddock's army including Braddock himseld

# Early British Defeats

- Other British Defeats
  - Gov of MA failed to take \_\_\_\_\_ on Lake Ontario
  - Further east a British army with natives was ambushed and destroyed near Lake George
  - Iroquois even more determined NOT to ally with Brits

  - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(France) took
     Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario and Fort William Henry on Lake George

#### The British Turn the Tide

became PM of England Wanted to appoint talented generals with proven record of winning Appointed (only 30) 1758- Brits have first victory when they take Later that year take Fort Duquesne- rename it (now Pittsburgh) 1759- Iroquois decide to help British after these victories More victories led Brits to plan an attack on

#### The British Turn the Tide

 Quebec- capital on New France- located on a over St. Lawrence River Montcalm commanded French, Wolfe the Brits Wolfe found a that allowed Brits to scale the cliff undetected Sept 1789- 4000 Brits vs. 4500 French on outside city 2000 soldiers died (including both generals) but came out victorious 1760- Brits also took

#### The British Turn the Tide

<ul><li>Feb 1763</li></ul>	
<ul><li>French</li><li>Canada and all te</li><li>Britain</li></ul>	(surrendered) French erritory east of MS River to Great
– GB got	and Spain got and all western
French territory	