

Chapter 6

The Duel for North America, 1608-1763

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. French Canada was tightly controlled from above under the autocratic rule of the French kings.
- ___ 2. French colonization was late developing because of internal religious and political conflict.
- ___ 3. The French empire in North America rested on an economic foundation of forestry and sugar production.
- ___ 4. Early imperial conflicts in North America often saw the French and their Indian allies engaging in guerrilla warfare against British frontier outposts.
- ___ 5. Colonists in British North America managed to avoid direct involvement in most of Britain's "world wars" until the French and Indian War.
- ___ 6. George Washington's battle at Fort Necessity substantially resolved the issue of control of the Ohio Valley.
- ___ 7. The Albany Congress demonstrated a strong desire among some English colonists to overcome their differences and control their own affairs.
- ___ 8. William Pitt's successful strategy in the French and Indian War was to concentrate British forces and try to capture the strongholds of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal.
- ___ 9. British regular troops under General Braddock succeeded in capturing the key French forts in the Ohio Valley.
- ___ 10. The French and Indian War left France with only Louisiana as a remnant of its once-mighty North American empire.
- ___ 11. American soldiers gained new respect for British military men after the British success against the French.
- ___ 12. The American colonists enthusiastically united in patriotic support of the British cause against the French.
- ___ 13. The removal of the French threat made American colonists more secure and therefore less reliant on the mother country for protection.

- ___ 14. A British commander used the harsh tactics of distributing blankets inflected with smallpox to suppress Pontiac's Indian uprising.
- ___ 15. The British government's attempt to prohibit colonial expansion across the Appalachian Mountains aroused colonial anger and defiance of the law.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Compared with the English colonies, New France was
- more wealthy and successful.
 - better able to maintain consistently friendly relations with the Indians.
 - more heavily populated.
 - more autocratically governed
- ___ 2. The expansion of New France occurred especially
- in the interior mountain areas.
 - along the paths of lakes and rivers.
 - in areas already occupied by English settlers.
 - to the north of the original St. Lawrence River settlement.
- ___ 3. Colonial Americans were unhappy after the peace treaty following the "War of Jenkin's Ear" because
- it failed to settle the issue that had caused the war.
 - it gave the Louisbourg fortress they had captured back to France.
 - it created further conflicts with Spain.
 - it failed to deal with the issue of Indian attacks on the frontier.
- ___ 4. The original cause of the French and Indian War was
- conflict in Europe between Britain and France.
 - British removal of the "Acadian" French settlers from Nova Scotia.
 - competition between French and English colonials for land in the Ohio River valley.
 - the French attack on George Washington's Virginia headquarters.
- ___ 5. The French and Indian War eventually became part of the larger world conflict known as
- the Seven Years' War.
 - the War of Jenkins's Ear.
 - the War of the Austrian Succession.
 - King George's War.
- ___ 6. Benjamin Franklin's attempt to create intercolonial unity at the Albany Congress resulted in
- a permanent cooperative organization of the colonies.
 - rejection of the congress's proposal for colonial home rule by London and by the individual colonies.
 - a sharp increase in Indian attacks on colonial settlements.
 - a growing colonial sympathy with France in the war against Britain.

- ___ 7. The British forces suffered early defeats in the French and Indian War under the overall command of
- General Braddock.
 - General Washington.
 - General Wolfe.
 - General Montcalm.
- ___ 8. William Pitt's strategy in the assault on New France finally succeeded because
- he was able to arouse more support for the war effort from the colonists.
 - he gave full support to General Braddock as commander of the British forces.
 - he concentrated British forces on attacking the vital strong points of Quebec and Montreal.
 - he was able to gain the support of the British aristocracy for the war effort.
- ___ 9. The decisive event in the French-British contest for North America was
- the British capture of Fort Duquesne.
 - the British victory in the Battle of Quebec.
 - the British capture of the Louisbourg fortress.
 - the British attack on the West Indies.
- ___ 10. Among the factors that tended to promote intercolonial unity during the French and Indian War was
- religious unity.
 - common language and wartime experience.
 - ethnic and social harmony.
 - improved transportation and settlement of boundary disputes.
- ___ 11. The French and Indian War weakened interior peoples like the Iroquois and Creeks by
- establishing new American settlements on their territory.
 - eliminating their most effective leaders.
 - ending their hopes for diplomatic recognition in Europe.
 - removing their French and Spanish allies from Canada and Florida.
- ___ 12. Pontiac's fierce attack on frontier outposts in 1763 had the effect of
- ending good American-Indian relations on the frontier.
 - reviving French hopes for a new war.
 - convincing the British to keep troops stationed in the colonies.
 - stopping the flow of westward settlement.
- ___ 13. The British Proclamation of 1763
- was welcomed by most American colonists.
 - angered colonists who thought that it deprived them of the fruits of victory.
 - was aimed at further suppressing the French population of Canada.
 - halted American westward settlement for several years.

- ___ 14. The French and Indian War created conflict between the British and the American military because
- the American soldiers had failed to support the British military effort.
 - the British regulars had carried the brunt of the fighting.
 - British officers treated the American colonial militia with contempt.
 - American soldiers refused to accept orders from British officers.
- ___ 15. The effect on the colonists of the French removal from North America was
- to increase their gratitude to Britain for defending them in the war.
 - to create new threats to colonial expansion from Spain and the Indians.
 - to reduce the colonies' reliance on Britain and increase their sense of independence.
 - to focus colonial energies on trade.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. French Protestants who were granted toleration by the Edict of Nantes in 1598 but not permitted to settle in New France
- _____ 2. Absolute French monarch who reigned for seventy-two years
- _____ 3. Animal whose skin provided great profits for the French empire and enhanced European fashion at enormous ecological cost
- _____ 4. French Catholic missionary order that explored the North American interior and sought to protect and convert the Indians
- _____ 5. Far-running, high-living French fur trappers
- _____ 6. Strategic French fortress conquered by New England settlers, handed back to the French, and finally conquered again by the British in 1759
- _____ 7. Inland river territory, scene of fierce competition between the French and land-speculating English colonists
- _____ 8. Bloodiest European theater of the Seven Years' War, where Frederick the Great's troops drained French strength away from North America
- _____ 9. Unification effort that Benjamin Franklin nearly led to success by eloquent leadership and cartoon artistry
- _____ 10. Military aid of British General Braddock and defender of the frontier after Braddock's defeat
- _____ 11. Fortress boldly assaulted by General Wolfe, spelling doom for New France

- _____ 12. The “buckskin” colonial soldiers whose military success did nothing to alter British officers’ contempt
- _____ 13. Allies of the French against the British, who continued to fight under Pontiac even after the peace settlement in 1763
- _____ 14. Name for larger European struggle of which the French and Indian war was part

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Samuel de Champlain | A. Advocate of colonial unity at the unsuccessful Albany Congress |
| ___ 2. Robert de la Salle | B. Document that aroused colonial anger but failed to stop frontier expansion |
| ___ 3. Albany | C. One-time French territory, renamed Nova Scotia, whose citizens were removed to Louisiana by the British in 1755 |
| ___ 4. War of Austrian Succession | D. Conflict that started with War of Jenkin’s Ear (called King George’s War in North America) and ended with return to Louisbourg to France |
| ___ 5. Fort Duquesne | E. Strategic French outpost at the mouth of the Mississippi, handed over to Spain in the peace treaty of 1763 |
| ___ 6. George Washington | F. Leader whose frontier uprising, crushed by harsh British tactics, caused British to attempt to limit colonial frontier expansion |
| ___ 7. Benjamin Franklin | G. Blundering British officer whose defeat gave the advantage to the French and Indians in the early phase of the war |
| ___ 8. General Braddock | H. The Father of New France, who established a fateful alliance with the Huron Indians |
| ___ 9. William Pitt | I. Site of the death of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, where France’s New World empire also perished |
| ___ 10. Plains of Abraham | J. Strategic French stronghold, later renamed after a great British statesman |
| ___ 11. Seven Years’ War | K. Militia commander whose frontier skirmish touched off a world war |
| ___ 12. Pontiac | L. Site of a meeting that proposed greater unity and home rule among Britain’s North American colonies |
| ___ 13. Proclamation of 1763 | M. Conflict that, in Europe, pitted France against Britain’s ally, Frederick the Great of Prussia |
| ___ 14. New Orleans | N. French empire builder who explored the Mississippi basin and named it after his monarch |
| ___ 15. Acadians (Cajuns) | O. Splendid political orator and organizer of a winning strategy against the French in North America |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. French fur trade	A. Resulted in decisive French defeat and British domination of North America
___ 2. Four “world wars” between 1688 and 1763	B. Prompted widespread Indian assaults on the weakly defended colonial frontier.
___ 3. Competition for land and furs in the Ohio Valley	C. Led to Washington’s expedition and battle with the French at Fort Necessity.
___ 4. Summoning of Albany Congress by British	D. Heightened colonial anger and renewed westward expansion.
___ 5. William Pitt’s assumption of control of British government and strategy	E. Increased colonial military confidence and resentment of British redcoats.
___ 6. Wolfe’s victory over Montcalm at Quebec	F. Decimated beaver populations while spreading French empire.
___ 7. Colonial militia’s military success in French and Indian War	G. Were echoed by four small wars between French and British subjects in North America
___ 8. Colonial American smuggling and trading with French enemy	H. Represented the first major attempt at intercolonial unity
___ 9. British issuance of Proclamation of 1763	I. Increased British government’s disdain for colonial Americans and distrust of their loyalty to the empire
___ 10. Braddock’s defeat at Fort Duquesne	J. Ended a string of defeats and turned French and Indian War in Britain’s favor

F. Map Discrimination

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 6, answer the following questions.

1. Around which great river valley was New France first colonized? _____
2. Which French colonial settlement on the Great Lakes linked the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River basins? _____
3. Along which river, besides the Mississippi, was the greatest number of French fur-trading posts located? _____
4. In the peace treaty of 1763, which nation besides Britain acquired North American territory from France? _____
5. Which North American territory owned by Spain before 1754 was acquired by Britain in the peace of 1763? _____