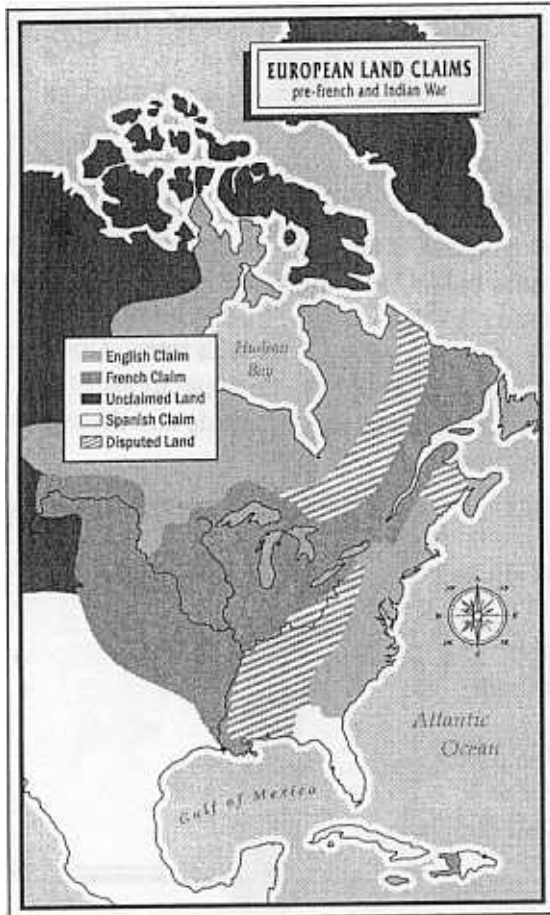


The French and Indian War

Brief #1 (cont.)



The Conflict

In 1754, war broke out between the British, the French, and the Native Americans. They fought over who would control the Ohio River Valley. This conflict was called The French and Indian War. The French and many of the Indian tribes fought together against the British. The war lasted for seven years. The “seven years” refers to the time that elapsed between the declaration of war and the signing of the peace treaty, not the years of actual fighting.



Winning the War

Colonel George Washington fought and led troops in this conflict when he was a 21-year-old. Washington led 150 men to try and capture the French Fort Duquesne. They were unsuccessful. For a time, it looked as if the British would lose the war. But in 1758, the British began winning battles. And in 1759, the Iroquois Nation fought with the British against the French. They believed that this would help them hold onto their land.

In 1759, British General James Wolf captured Quebec. Quebec was an important city in the colony of New France in Canada. The capture of Quebec helped the British defeat the French. The British and the French signed the Treaty of Paris in 1763. This officially ended the war.



Importance of the French and Indian War

The French and Indian War was very important. It had a big impact because:

- Britain gained more land in North America.
- Britain got control of land that belonged to Native Americans.
- Britain imposed taxes on the colonists to pay for the war. Anger over these taxes fueled the American Revolution.