

NYS SOCIAL STUDIES FRAMEWORK

4.3c COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN NEW YORK

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR IN NEW YORK

ELA
INTEGRATED
★ ★ ★

4.3c

PRIMARY
SOURCES &
INFORMATIONAL
TEXT
★ ★ ★

ASSESSMENTS

BUILD THINKING
SKILLS

ENGAGING
ACTIVITIES

KEY

This Join or Die. is was a famous cartoon printed in 1754. Benjamin Franklin, a leader against the British, American colonists to Unite against the French.



Did You Know?

Thereon, alarmical al of North women during this time. Native American deaths during this war.

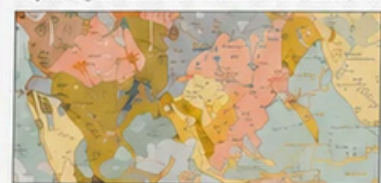
Name:

Effects of the French & Indian War

The French and Indian War began as a fight between France and Great Britain over land in North America. The French had forts near the Ohio River. England wanted that land. British soldiers, we who help from Native American allies, fought the French and won. In 1763, France had to give its land east of the Mississippi River to Britain in the Treaty of Paris.

Because of the war, Britain had huge debts. Many British leaders They passed new taxes colonies should help pay for the cost, gas like the taxes.

Map showing the French and British claims in North America, 1750

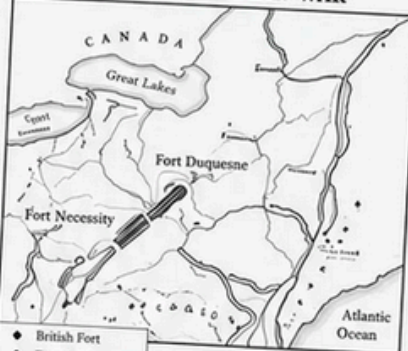


Map showing the French and British claims in North America, 1750
Pink: France Red: Britain Yellow: Spain

Name:

Battle of St. Francis & Indian War

TRICK AND INDIAN WAR



British Fort
French Fort
British Forces
French Forces

NO PREP • PRINT & GO • ANSWER KEY INCLUDED

Lesson #4: The End of the French and Indian War

Material:

Included with download:

- "Effects of the French & Indian War" student page
- "Effects of the French & Indian War" teacher page

Online:

- Link to the French and Indian War in case

Anticipation

took place

signing of the

Indian War

Lesson 3: The Albany Congress

Materials:

Included with download:

- "The Albany Congress"

Lesson 2: Battles of the French and Indian War in New York

Materials:

Included with download:

- "French and Indian War: Map of the Scene of Operations" map page & key

Lesson 1: North American Before the War (likely 2 days)

The French and Indian War in New York as a Lead-up to the American Revolution

New York State Social Studies Framework:

4.3 COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN NEW YORK: European exploration led to the colonization of the region that became New York State. Beginning in the early 1600s, colonial New York was home to people from many different countries. Colonial New York was important during the Revolutionary Period.

- 4.3c In the early 1600s, European exploration led to the colonization of the region that became New York State. Native Americans were forced to live on reservations.
- Students will understand the impact of the French and Indian War on the region.
- Students will understand the impact of the French and Indian War on the region.
- Students will understand the impact of the French and Indian War on the region.

Compelling Questions

1. Who were the main groups involved in the French and Indian War?
2. What perspectives play into it?
3. What was the outcome of this conflict? What did each side gain or lose?

Assumptions:

- Students have learned about the colonial area and the fur trade.
- Students have already studied the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and Algonquians – a brief summary is given in Struggle for a Continent on page 7, if needed. I don't include this page in the lesson though.
- Students have learned about the Dutch West India Company and the trading carried out with the local indigenous groups.

Background Information:

- French & Indian War Society at Lake George – <https://www.frenchandindianwarsociety.org>

Full, detailed lesson plans that
meet NYS SS Framework 4.3c

French, English and Spanish Possessions in North America, 1750. This is a digital resource for this map below.

Struggle for a Continent, 1689-1763 by Betsy & Giulio Maestro –

Struggle for a Continent. While reading, stop to fill in the spaces where there is more information than is needed for the lesson. The questions are listed below. This takes much longer.

Struggle for a Continent. While reading, stop to fill in the spaces where there is more information than is needed for the lesson. The questions are listed below. This takes much longer.

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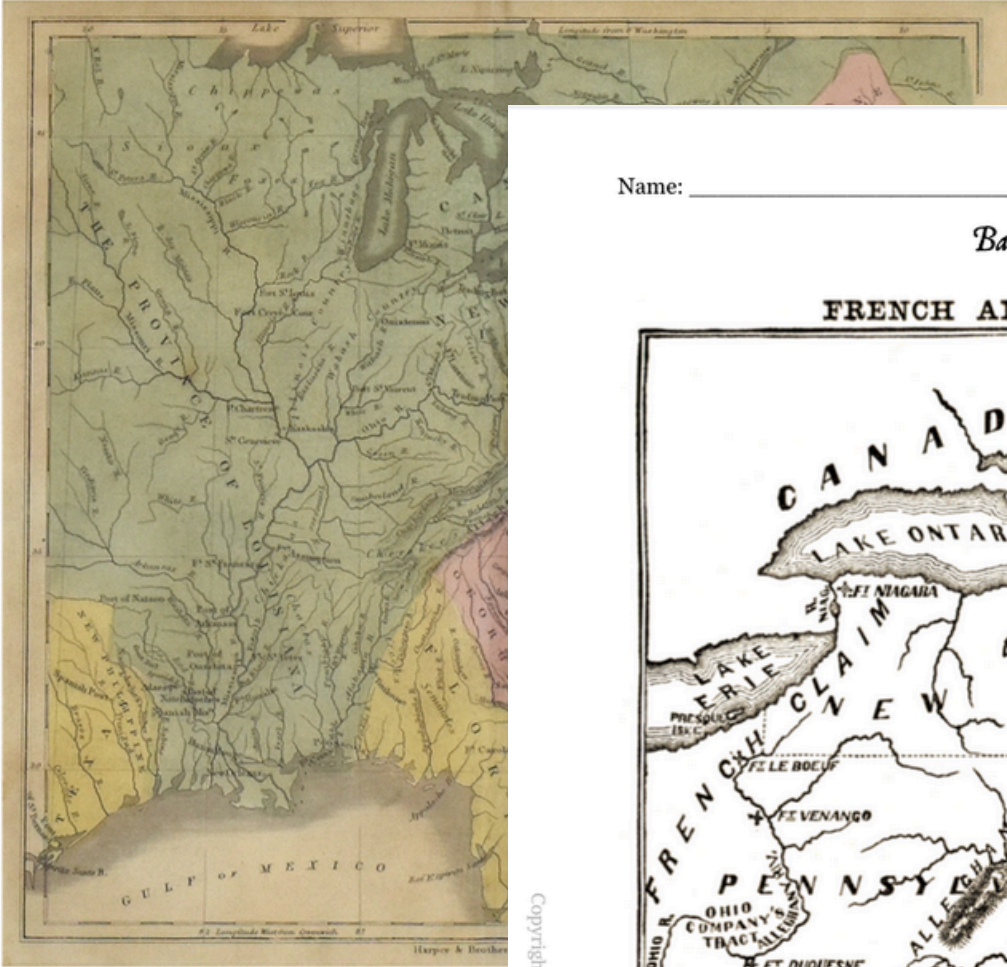
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Primary Source

North America Before the War Map...

"French, English and Spanish Possessions in North America in 1745"
by W. Kemble, 1844



Record your observations & infer

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Name: _____ Date: _____

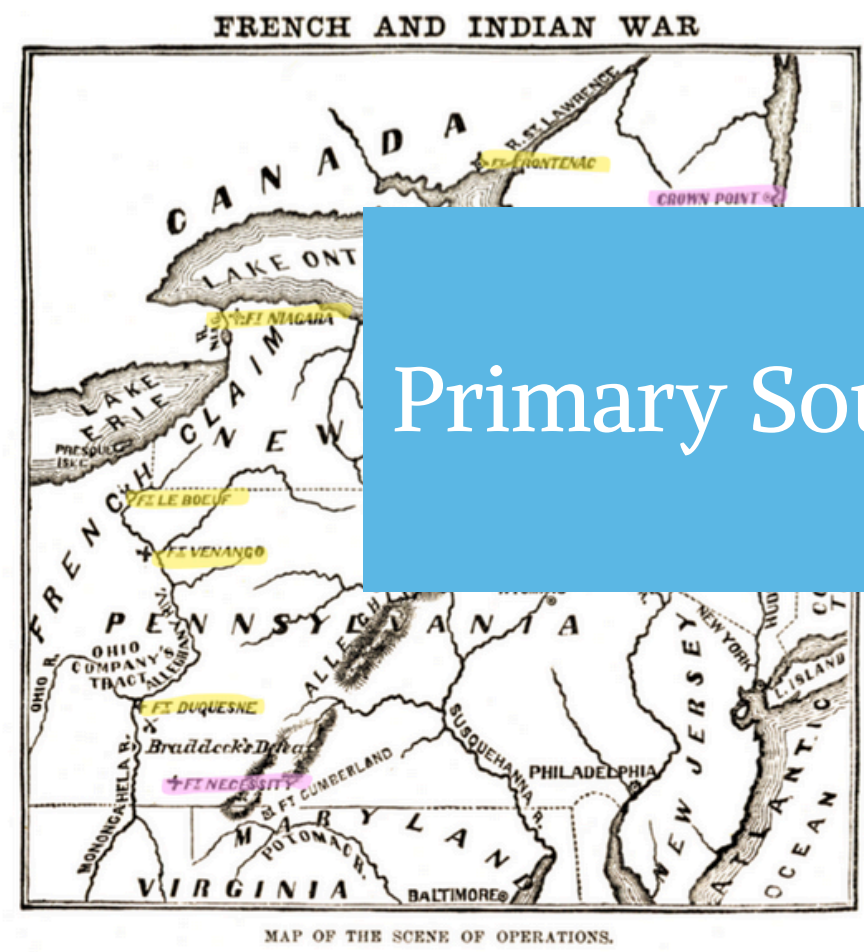
Battles of the French & Indian War in New York



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Name: _____ Date: _____

Battles of the French & Indian War in New York



This political cartoon was published on 9 May 1754, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* by Benjamin Franklin. It went with an article he wrote reporting about losses in a

Who created this political cartoon?
Benjamin Franklin

parts of the snake represent?
of the snake represent the colonies - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina.

snake shown cut up?
is shown cut-up because the colonies are all
If they stay separate they will lose the war

(die). They must join together to win. A cut-up snake is a dead snake.
What message was the artist trying to communicate?

Ben Franklin's cartoon shows that the colonies must unite together as one (with one government) if they are going to be successful in defeating the French.

Words to Know:

Political Cartoon - a cartoon drawn to convey/show a political point of view

Primary Source Documents & Maps

How the Algonquians and Haudenosaunee Felt About the Land – Their Vision

Both the Algonquians and the Haudenosaunee cared deeply about the land because it was their home and provided everything they needed to live. They used the forests for hunting and the rivers for fishing and travel. The land was not something they wanted to sell or give away. Instead, they believed it should be shared and respected. When Europeans started building towns and farms, many Native groups worried that they would lose their hunting grounds and sacred places.

Population at the Time

Before the French and Indian War, the population of North America was smaller but still powerful, with about 10 million people. The Algonquian-speaking tribes together with the Iroquois Confederacy were the most powerful Native groups. The growing European population, which was mostly British, was concentrated along the Atlantic coast.

Benefits of Trade with the French and British

Trade was very important to both the British and the French. The British traded metal tools, guns, and cloth for furs. The French traded metal tools, guns, and cloth for furs. Both groups needed these items to survive in the wilderness. The British also traded food and other goods for furs. The French traded food and other goods for furs. Both groups needed these items to survive in the wilderness.

Relationship Between the Algonquians and the French

The Algonquians and Haudenosaunee had a long history of conflict before Europeans arrived. One of the main reasons for this was control of hunting grounds. Wars were fought over control of hunting grounds. The French and British both wanted access to rivers and forests. The French and British both wanted access to rivers and forests. The French and British both wanted access to rivers and forests.



Struggles with Trade and Land

Trade was important for the French and British. They traded goods like metal tools and cloth for animal furs. The French also learned Algonquian languages and sometimes lived among them. Because of this friendship, many Algonquians fought alongside the French when the war began. The French and Algonquians worked together because they both wanted to keep English settlers out of their land.

Name: _____

Date: _____



North America Before the War



The French Vision for North America

Before the French and Indian War, the French had big plans for North America. They wanted to build a large fur trading empire that stretched from Canada down the Mississippi River to Louisiana. This land was full of rivers and forests, which made it great for trading. In what is now New York State, the French wanted to control areas near Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain. These places were important because they connected Canada to the interior of the continent. The French built forts, like Fort Niagara, to protect their trade routes and keep the English out. They hoped to use these waterways to move goods and soldiers easily.

Population of the French in America

Even though the French claimed a lot of land, many French people lived there. Before the war, there were about 70,000 French settlers in North America, mostly in Canada in places like Quebec and Montreal, and only a few near their forts in the West. Most of the French in North America were men. Many were fur traders who traveled through forests and rivers to trade with Native Americans. Others were priests who came to spread Christianity among Native tribes. Because there were few women, the French did not build large farming communities like the English did. In New York, French traders often visited areas near the Great Lakes and the Mohawk Valley to exchange goods and strengthen alliances.

Relationship with the Algonquians

The French had a friendly relationship with the Algonquian tribes. They traded goods like metal tools and cloth for animal furs. The French also learned Algonquian languages and sometimes lived among them. Because of this friendship, many Algonquians fought alongside the French when the war began. The French and Algonquians worked together because they both wanted to keep English settlers out of their land.

The British Vision for North America

Before the French and Indian War, the British wanted to control the land along the Atlantic coast and keep expanding west. They hoped to build strong colonies where people could farm, trade, and live permanently. In what is now New York State, the British wanted to move into the rich land along the Hudson River and the Mohawk Valley. These areas were good for farming and trade. The British also wanted to push west toward the Ohio River Valley, even though that land was claimed by the French. This desire to expand caused tension between the British and the French.

Relationship with Native Americans

The British had a mixed relationship with Native American tribes. Some tribes traded with the British, but many did not trust them because the British kept taking more land for farms and towns. In New York, the British worked with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, which was a powerful group of tribes. The British gave the Haudenosaunee gifts and tried to keep them as allies. They also had good relationships with Native groups in New York City because those Natives had a long history of trade with the Dutch West India Company before the British took control of the city. However, the British still wanted to settle on land that Native Americans used, which caused arguments and fights. This tension made it hard for the British to keep peace with all the tribes.

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Name: _____ KEY

Date: _____

The Albany Congress

After the war, the British parliament asked colonial leaders to meet with the Haudenosaunee (partners) in the summer of 1754 in Albany, New York. This meeting was known as the Albany Congress.

Delegates from seven colonies were present at the congress. At the meeting, Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania called for a plan that would unite all the colonies.

The

The Albany Congress

After many battles over the fur trade, the British parliament asked colonial leaders to meet with the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) to make them their allies (partners) in the war against the French. The colonial leaders met with the Haudenosaunee leaders in the summer of 1754 in Albany, New York. This meeting was known as the Albany Congress.

Delegates from seven colonies were present at the congress. At the meeting, Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania called for a plan that would unite all the colonies.

allies against the French.

Words to Know:

Delegate – a representative
Congress – a large meeting with representatives or delegates

The Albany Congress

Name: _____

Date: _____

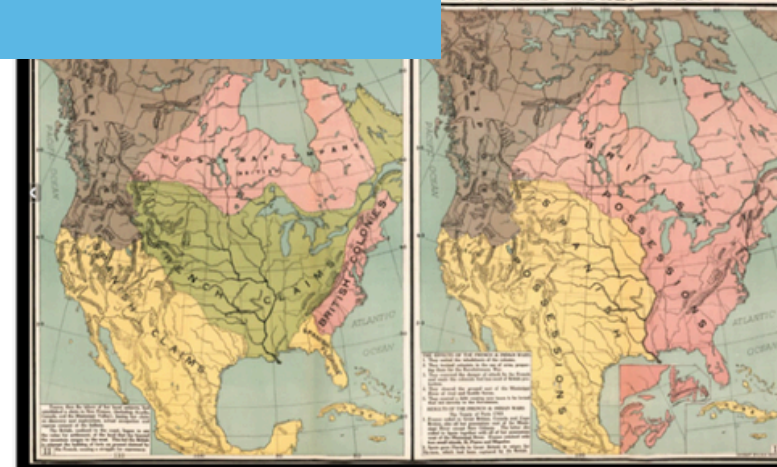
Effects of the French & Indian War

The French and Indian War was fought in many places around the world, not just in North America. In Europe, it was part of a larger conflict called the Seven Years' War. Battles also took place in the Caribbean, India, and along important trade routes. In North America, fighting happened mainly between British and French colonies, especially in the Ohio River Valley, around the Great Lakes, and in parts of Canada and New York. Native American nations were also involved, often choosing sides based on which European power they believed would best protect their land and interests.

The war ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris. Spain joined the war late to help France, but this did not change the outcome. Britain won the war and lost almost all of its land in North America. The French gave up all their land west of the Mississippi River to Britain. As a result, Britain became the dominant power in North America.

Britain agreed to give Florida to Spain as part of the peace agreement. These changes gave Britain control of huge areas of land. Native Americans lost their French allies and now had to deal with British traders sometimes cheating Native groups, which had been an important part of maintaining peace.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS



Key

- Britain
- France
- Spain



King George III of England

King George III was angry at the end of the French and Indian War because the war cost a lot of money. Britain had spent millions of pounds to pay soldiers, buy supplies, and send ships across the ocean. After the war, Britain had a huge debt. King George needed to find a way to pay for these expenses. He believed the American colonists should help because the troops were sent to protect them. King George thinks that taxes are a good way to get the money he needs.

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Informational Texts

Name: _____ Date: _____

			 
Effects of the War			

At the end of the war what did King George do, and why?



Struggles

			 
Struggles			

VERSUS

Name: _____ Date: _____

	French		English		Indigenous People	 
					Benefits of fur trade:	
					Algonquians Population:	
					Haudenosaunee Population:	
Population Pre-War						
Relationships	With Algonquians		With Iroquois		Iroquois with Algonquians	

Note Catchers/Organizers

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