

GRADES
★ 4-6 ★

The Struggle for North America

**ELA
INTEGRATED**



Engaging Activities

Detailed lesson plans with ELA Integration & Primary Source Analysis

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

Population at the Time

Before the French and Indian War, the Algonquians and Haudenosaunee lived near forests where beavers were common. The Algonquian-speaking tribes together were smaller but still powerful, with about 100,000 people. The growing European population, which was much larger, was moving westward.

Benefits of Trade with the French and British

Trade was very important to both the Algonquians and the Haudenosaunee. They traded goods like furs, food, and tools. The French and British gave them metal tools, guns, and cloth. The Algonquians and Haudenosaunee gave the Europeans beaver pelts, food, and knowledge of the land. The French and British wanted to get from New York City and Albany to the interior of the continent. The French and British could not make themselves.

Relationship Between the Algonquians and the Haudenosaunee

The Algonquians and Haudenosaunee had a long history of rivalry. One of the reasons for this was that they both wanted access to rivers and forests. Before Europeans arrived, the Algonquians and Haudenosaunee often sided with the British because Native groups were divided between the French and the British.



Struggles with Trade and Land

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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 in North America, there were not many French people living 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 New York. 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 Catholicism 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 French and Indian 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: _____

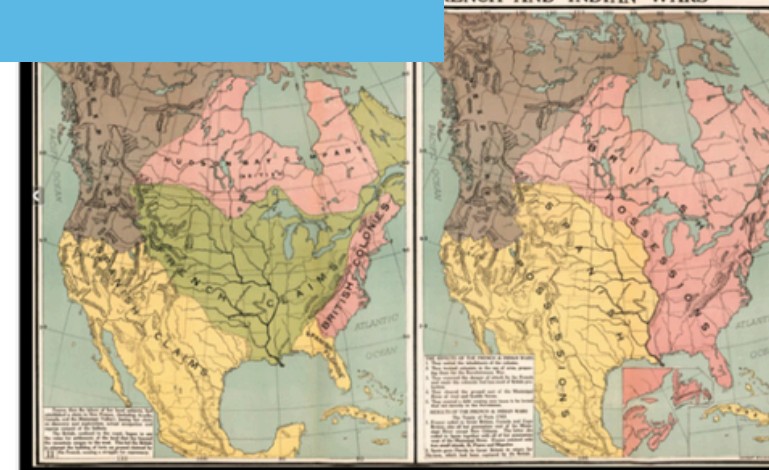
Effects of the French & Indian War

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 east of the Mississippi River to Britain. As a result, Britain became the dominant power in North America.

Britain agreed to give Florida to Britain 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 their land.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS



Key

- Britain
- France
- Spain



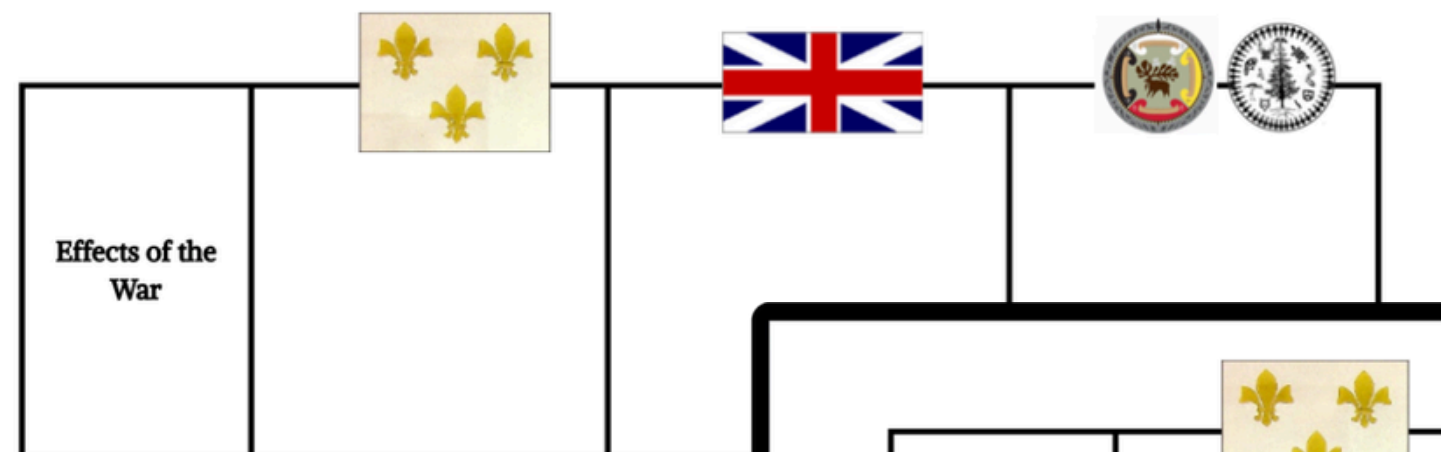
King George III of England

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: _____



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

Struggles

Name: _____ Date: _____



Note Catchers/Organizers

Population Pre-War			Algonquians Population: Haudenosaunee Population:
Relationships	With Algonquians	With Iroquois	Iroquois with Algonquians

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 recent battle in the war with the French. This image made it clear what Franklin thought needed to happen to defeat the French.



Words to Know
Political Cartoon
political point of

Who created this political cartoon?

Benjamin Franklin

What do the parts of the snake represent?

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

Why is the snake shown cut up?

The snake is shown cut-up because the colonies are all

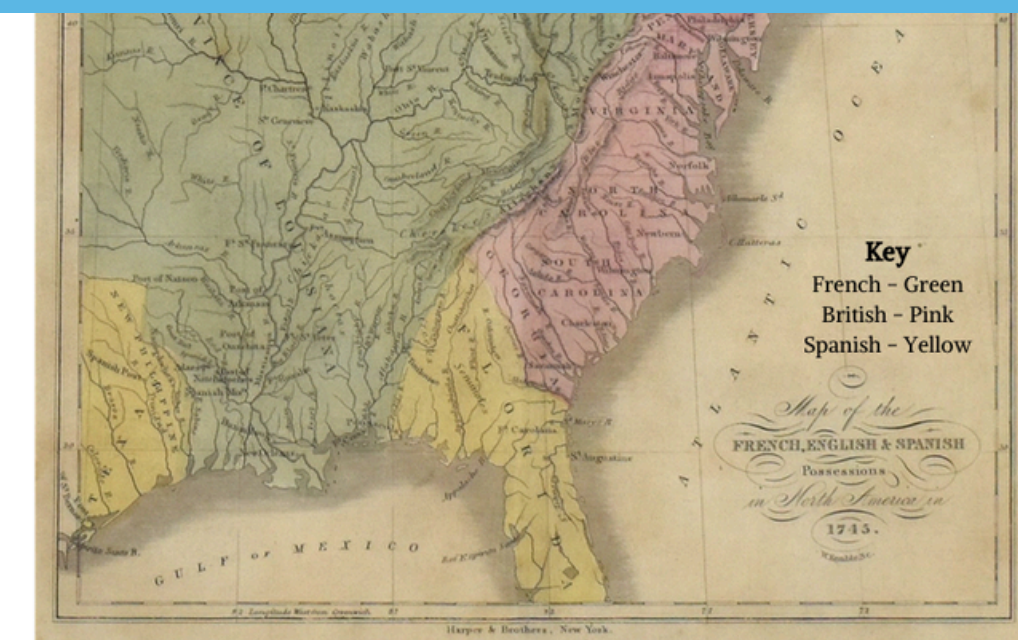
Name: _____ Date: _____



North America Before the War Map...

"French, English and Spanish Possessions in North America in 1745"

Primary Source Documents & Maps



Observe



Infer

Record your observations & inferences on the back of this page.

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Name: _____
KEY
Date: _____


to Leave

What were the two sides of the French & Indian War?

French & Algonquin

British & Haudenosaunee

What was the French & Indian War fought over?

The French & Indian War was fought over control of the Ohio River Valley.

The land was needed for hunting; the waterway was needed for trade.


to Leave

What were the two sides of the French & Indian War?

What was the French & Indian War fought over?

CLAIMS BEFORE AND AFTER FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

Date: _____

Indian War Assessment

VERSUS

Reason for Alliance

ity &

ies should do at the end of the war? Why?

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French & Indian War Review

Cut out the tags below. Mix them up. Put them together into the two sides of the French & Indian War. Use you materials from class to check your work.



Formative Assessment, Review Activity & Summative Assessment

These two were allies because of their good trading relationship.



These two were allies because the indigenous people were promised guns, metal pots and other items they wanted/needed.



In your own words, explain the message of this political cartoon.
