The French and Indian War

The French and Indian War took place in the American Colonies from 1754 to 1763. The war got its name because the French were fighting the British, and both sides were allied with Native American Indian tribes. French allies included the Shawnee, Lenape, Ojibwa, Ottawa, and the Algonquin peoples. British allies included the Iroquois, Catawba, and the Cherokee (for a time).

The French and Indian War (fought in North America) was part of a larger conflict called the Seven Years war, which was fought by many countries throughout the world. It began when the westward expansion of the American colonies began to cause conflict with the French. The French had moved into Ohio country and built Fort Duquesne on the Ohio River. The first battle of the war was the Battle of Jumonville Glen (May 28, 1754), when the British tried to take this fort.

The war ended when the Treaty of Paris was signed on February 10th, 1763. France gave up all of the territory it had held in North America, and Britain received all the land east of the Mississippi River. Spain received all the land to the west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian War played a major role in the American Revolution. Britain spent a lot of money fighting the war, and when it was over, they began taxing the American colonies in order to pay for it. Since they fought the war to protect the interests of the colonies, they thought this was fair. But the American colonists had no representation in the British government, so they did not feel they ought to be taxed.

The French and Indian War was also the first time they had come together against a common enemy. It left with them both a colonial militia and a new confidence that they would later bring to bear in the American Revolution.

1. The French and Indian War got its name because:
   A. The French were fighting the Indians
   B. The British were fighting the Indians
   C. The French were fighting the British
   D. The French and British both had Native American allies

2. The French and British both wanted
   A. The Louisiana Territory
   B. The Ohio River Valley
   C. Peace and Tranquility
   D. The Native Americans to move to a new location

3. Which statement about the French and Indian War is true?
   A. It was part of the American Revolution
   B. It was part of the war of 1812
   C. It was part of the Seven Year's War
   D. It was a war over Fort Duquesne

4. The Battle of Jumonville Glen was:
   A. The first battle of the French and Indian War
   B. The last battle of the French and Indian War
   C. A battle over taxation without representation
   D. The first battle of the American Revolution

5. The war ended when the _____ was signed.
   A. Treaty of Duquesne
   B. Treaty of Jumonville Glen
   C. Treaty of Ohio
   D. Treaty of Paris

6. The French and Indian War was very expensive. How did King George plan to get the money to pay off the war debt?
   A. Sell beaver furs
   B. Collect taxes from the colonists
   C. Collect donations from the Native Americans
   D. Charge Native Americans for use of the land

7. What reason were colonists outraged about the taxation plan from King George?
   A. The taxes were too high
   B. People living in Britain didn't have to pay taxes to pay off the war debt
   C. Colonists did not have any representation/say in the government
   D. King George was rude

8. Which of the following was NOT an outcome of the colonists fighting in the French/Indian War?
   A. The American Colonial militia was formed
   B. The American Colonists became united with all the Native Americans
   C. The American Colonists came together against a common enemy
   D. The American Colonists finally found some confidence