



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:

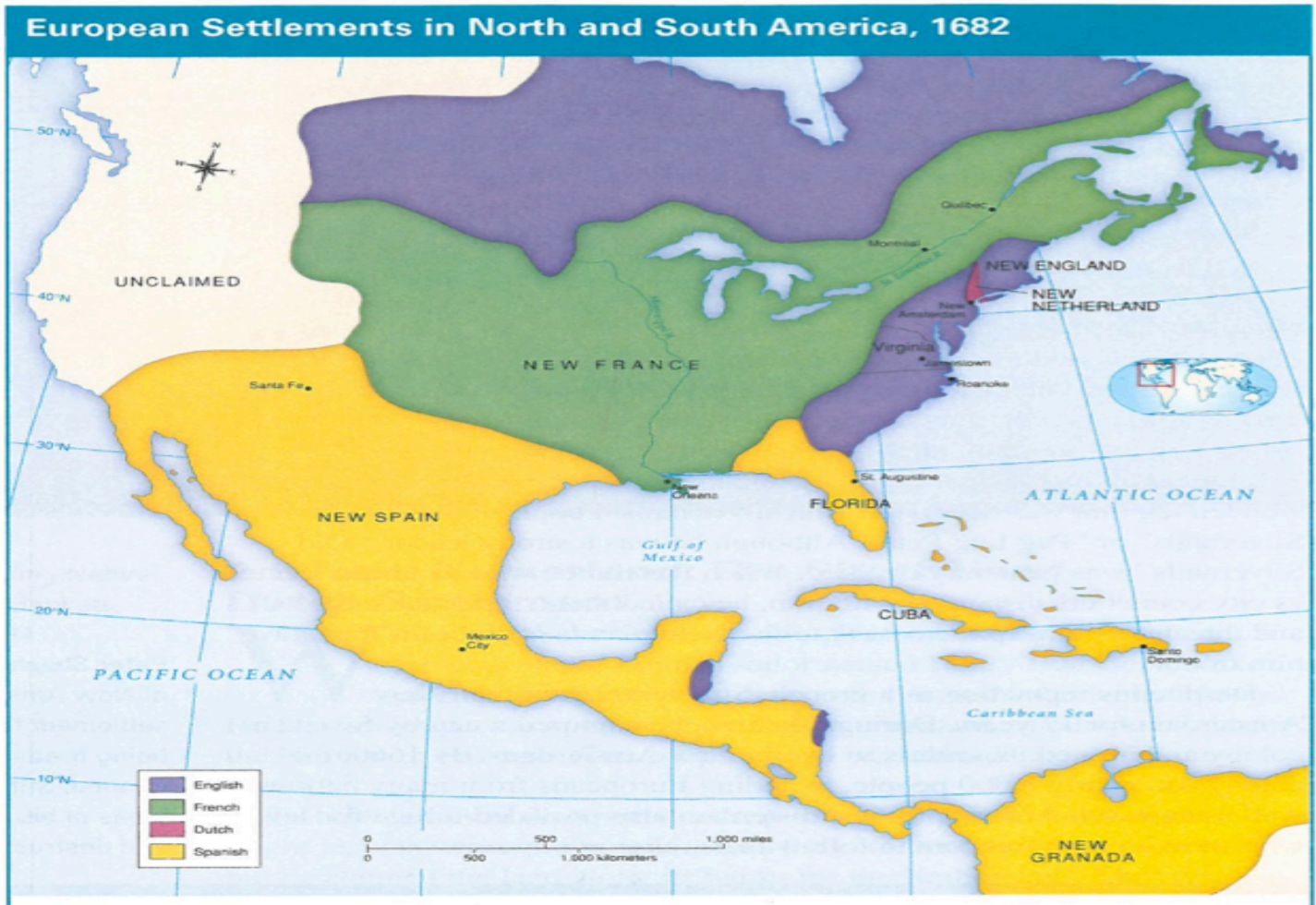


7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #45

Aims: SWBAT identify and explain the reasons for the French and Indian War
SWBAT identify and explain the effect of this war on English – U.S. relations

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the questions based on the map below and projected on the board.





1. In 1682 which nation controlled what is now modern day Florida?
 - a. Portugal
 - b. Spain
 - c. England
 - d. France

2. Based on the map above, which of the following might be a reasonable prediction
 - a. The English, French, Dutch and Spanish would coincide (live) peacefully for years to come since they had mostly equal amounts of land in the Americas
 - b. Since the Dutch had the least amount of land, they would next attempt to colonize the Caribbean
 - c. The English were the most likely to settle the unclaimed territory since their territory was located at the top of the continent.
 - d. Since they had similar amounts of land and similar motivations, the different European nations would engage in a battle for the unclaimed lands.

3. Which European country did not own territory in North America?
 - a. France
 - b. England
 - c. Spain
 - d. Portugal



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13 Colonies Spelling & Geography Challenge

_____/26 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Place the colony said by Ms. Brown in the correct region with the correct spelling. 1 point will be given for correct placement and 1 point for correct spelling for a total of 2 points.

New England Colonies

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Middle Colonies

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Southern Colonies

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-





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Imagine: You and another scholar both want to sit in the same seat in class. How do you resolve the problem?

Background

By 1750, the American colonies were growing rapidly. In just 100 years, the population grew from 50,000 to more than a million.

Question: Why do you think this happened?

Historians, or people who study history tell us that cheap land, religious tolerance and economic opportunities all contributed to this growth. However, there was another cause.

For more than 100 years, the English government had mostly left the colonies alone to solve their problems. During this time, English colonies had selected their own assemblies. Which had the power to create laws and pass taxes. They also had the right to decide how the tax money should be spent.

Question: How do you think the American colonists felt about this?

How do you think the English felt about this?



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The French And Indian War

While England held colonies in the West Indies and the eastern part of what is now the U.S.A, France had also claimed colonies. France had staked claim in what is now eastern Canada and Louisiana.

Both countries, however, staked claim in the Ohio Valley, the area between the Ohio and Mississippi River.

Think: How do you think these countries will resolve the conflict?



The French decide to take advantage of their claim, and built a fort in what is now the city of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

Predict: How do you think that the English will react to this?

The Rivals

<u>Side # 1</u>	VS.	<u>Side # 2</u>

Most Native Americans sided with the French, who had been respectful business partners. The French and Indian War was actually a part of long struggle between France and Britain for territory and power.



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The war raged on for seven years. The turning point came in 1759, when the British captured Canada. In 1763, Britain and France signed a peace treaty ending the war. A treaty is an official agreement (like a contract) between two or more countries. It is important to remember: unless there is unconditional surrender, wars are ended by treaties.

Outcomes:

What was the turning point in the war?

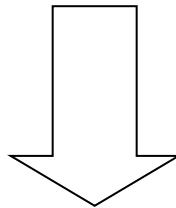
Who won the war?

How did the map of North America change after the war?

Winning the war came at a cost. Britain doubled its national debt and decided to start taxing the colonists to raise money. Colonists began to resist such taxes and tension began to grow between Britain and the colonists.

**The French and
Indian War**

Gains

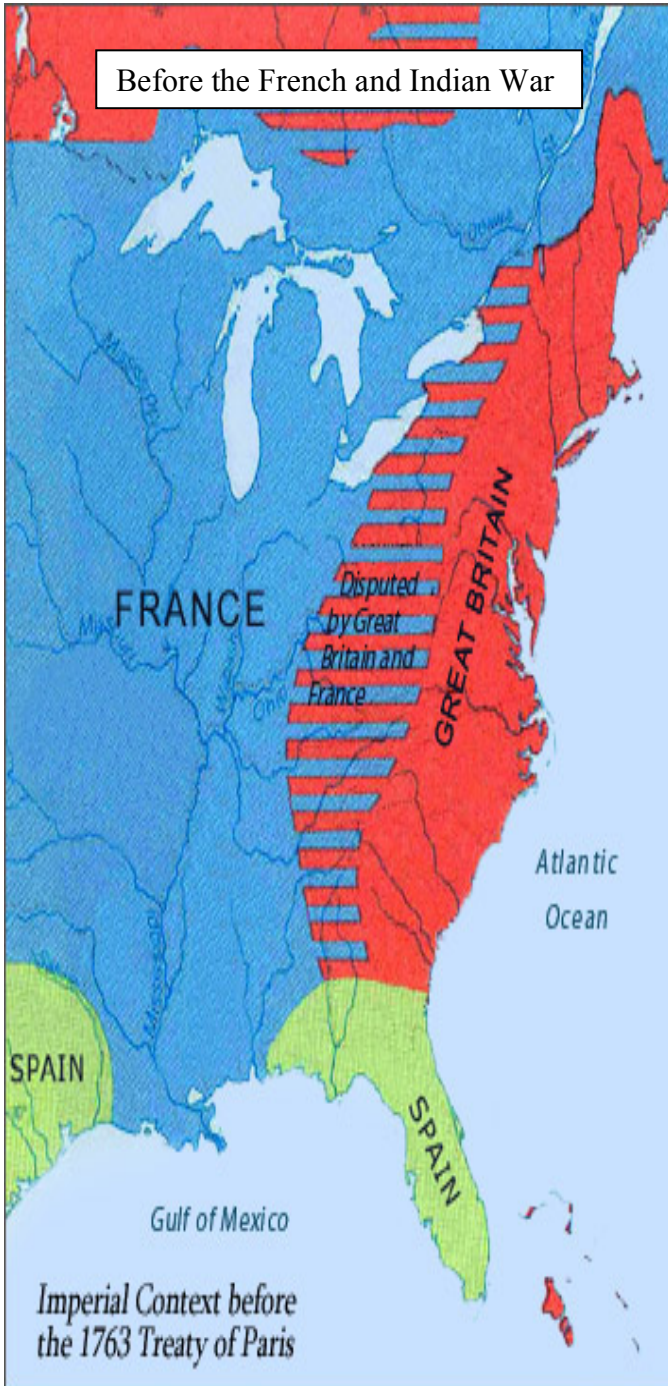


Problems

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_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

HOMework

1. How long did the French and Indian War last?

2. What groups were involved in the war and who was fighting together?

3. What did England gain from the war?

4. What was a negative effect on England from the war?

Spiral Review:

5. The Iroquois were

- a Native American civilization that lived in the Caribbean in the 1300s – 1500s
- a Native American civilization that lived in Mexico in the 1300s – 1500s
- a Native American civilization comprised of 5 nations that ended their fighting in 1570 and lived in the Northeast of the United States
- A Native American civilization that comprised of various smaller tribes and fought a civil war against one another





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_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

EXIT TICKET

1. Which group was not involved in the French and Indian War?
 - a. Native Americans
 - b. Spanish
 - c. English colonists
 - d. French

2. Which group did the Native Americans [mainly] side with?
 - a. French
 - b. English
 - c. Spanish
 - d. Dutch

3. What was one result of the French and Indian War?
 - a. Native Americans received the land back
 - b. The English surrendered control of the colonies
 - c. The English ceded (gave up) from the French
 - d. Relations improved between colonists and Native Americans

4. What was the significance of the French and Indian War?
 - a. It gave more land and power to the French
 - b. Tensions grew between the colonists and Britain (England)
 - c. England gained more power over the colonies
 - d. Democracy was established in the colonies