Social Studies Week 1 Day 1
Begin with filling out the KWLS chart provided about the French and Indian War. Before reading Fill in the K for what you already know and the W for what you want to know. Read The War for North America. Save the rest of the chart for Day 2.

Social Studies Week 1 Day 2 Review the book The War for North America. Finish filling out the KWL chart for that you started on Day 1.


Social Studies Week 1 Day 4
Use the book The War for North America to answer comprehension questions about the book. Please make sure and state the page number and paragraph of where the answer was found.

Social Studies Week 1 Day 5 Reread page 5 of the The War for North America. Based on the information on page 5, if you were a Native person would you have sided with the French or the British in the The French and Indian War?
Social Studies

Writing

The author states that "Native allies were very good frontier fighters." Write a paragraph to share with your class explaining what this means and why Native people were an important factor in the war.

Social Studies

Create a timeline of the French and Indian War, including events that led to the war and important events that occurred after the war ended.
Focus Question

What was the French and Indian War?

Written by Sean McCollum

Words To Know

Territory
Fleet
Surrounded
Expansion
Siege
Disastrous
Outmaneuvered
Colonial
Invasive
Claim
Fort
Allies

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For Duquesne in April 1754, Washington hearing for even the score: "I have come to the Hutton’s, had come to the victory, including the French soldiers, and their allies from seven Native nations, a force of more than seven hundred. Killed ten, now, one fighter and twenty captured twenty-five. French force, the French people later launched a surprise Seneca people, later.

The back of Washington, alone with a group of Indian, the French that they were in British territory and should have the fort. That mission where Pittsburgh is today. This orders were to had been sent to Fort Duquesne (doo-KAYN), a year-old officer named George Washington in serious trouble. That spring, a fifty-two, in what is now Pennsylvania. Found themselves on July 3, 1754, colonial and British soldiers.
claimed control of North America.

This drawing shows a French fort built in 1719 in what is now Michigan.

was important for trade.

Ohio River Valley. This area around the Ohio River
was important for trade.

Ohio River settlers, they found in their territory. In 1754,
many French settlers found French land claims and chased out
Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The
French territory that included the modern-day
province included.

In 1749, the leader of New France sent 20 men

In the two countries and helped them build powerful
those valuable resources brought Great wealth to
places, people whom they forced to work as slaves.
lands. Colonists claimed fur's land, and in some
Germans' empire, establishing colonies in far-off
locked in a struggle for global power. Both were.
In the 1700s, Great Britain and France were

Two Empires, One North America.
This painting shows Native people fighting alongside the French in 1755.

Territory to claim, they saw New France in the way.

eventually, however, they were forced to take

knowing they had to join either side in the conflict.

The Iroquois Confederacy was not all united. The Iroquois and the French worked to prevent their land and independence. Native Americans allied with the French to fight the British.

Many Native nations, including the Iroquois, had good trade relationships with the British. However, the French respected Native nations and land.

Traditionally, the French had better relations with Native people than the British did. The French understood that losing their land to the British would harm their way of life.

The British and French also competed for the support of Native peoples living in these territories. The British had hoped to gain these territories, but the French had already established settlements there.

Meanwhile, the population of the British colonies grew quickly, while that of the French in New France remained much smaller.

This map shows some of the places and groups that had an important role in the war for control of North America.

Key:
- French Territory
- British Territory
- Iroquois Territory
- Hudson Territory

North America, 1750
side with the French.

Independence. More Native nations began to side with the side that won to keep their nations.

Many leaders wanted to be on good terms with the French, which probably won the war. Many more important, it showed Native leaders that victory is rooted in British plans and perhaps a major captured the forts in August 1776. It was a major turning point. Instead, French forces attacked and fought their planned to attack deeper into French territory. In what is now New York. From there, Oswego and Fort Ontario on the shores of Lake Ontario and Fort Chippewa, the British had built. Fort

In 1776, the French gained a clear advantage

the first years of the war. The British were assigned to Great Britain's struggle in

bitter resources. Great Britain struggled in

with its much larger colonial population and

surpassed and outnumbered the British. Even

the borders between their two empires. The

strategy was to destroy French forts along

operations against the French in North America.

In 1775, the British launched several military

Stretches and Battles
the Ohio River Valley.

Disease, Great Britain finally had control of the region. The French were forced to give up Fort Duquesne. Meanwhile, the British also made a treaty with the Shawnee and the Connecticut Valley tribes to gain their support. In October, the British turned their attention to Quebec. The victory was a major turning point in the war. That October, the British path to attack Quebec. The victory was a major

William Pitt

In North America, Pitt planned to capture Louisbourg (100-cost-boat), a French fortress on the St. Lawrence River. The victory provided a path to Quebec, the capital of New France. In July 1759, the British ships landed about a thousand men near the fortress. Pitt led the assault and captured the fortress. Louisbourg fell to the British. The British made several changes that helped boost their victory.

The British won the Seven Years War, which was key to winning the Seven Years War. The British believed that the French in Europe who were involved in the expansion of the British could not be defeated by the British

North America was a key to winning the Seven Years War. The British believed that the French in Europe who were involved in the expansion of the British could not be defeated by the British

Pitt was a British politician. William Pitt was a British politician. In Europe, Pitt had an impact on the fight for North America, and their colonies, increased the war's global scope. The British Empire declared war on each other, marking the beginning of the Seven Years War. Pitt was a global

In May 1759, the French and British Empires

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In May 1759, the French and British Empires
French Culture

Further into Native Lands

In the way the British colours pushed west
in the way, the British pushed west
British with no other purpose power standings
British, including those that had allied with the
French, these ended up dissensions for Native
British, became the main British power
up its claims to lands in North America, and the
terrain of Paris had cut off direct peace
and the Treaty of Paris had cut off direct peace
over. In 1763, the Seven Years War ended
New France. The French and Indian War was
Monmouth, the last major unencumbered city in
The following year, the British captured

French Soldier

British soldiers order academics
French remained the official language there, in 1755,
Montréal and Québec City is Canada’s largest province.
In North America, Québec, which includes the site of
Through France lost the war, French culture survives.
The War for North America • Level Y

Glossary

control (v) to be under the authority or power of someone

territory (n) an area of land or water under the control of a specific state, country, or group

surrounded (adj) to be surrounded or encircled by something;

stature (n) the act of surrounding and then

defended or guarded by something over

weather or future (n) to protect soldiers;

invasion (n) a group of soldiers

fort (n) a group of buildings or group of buildings

under the same command (adj) that are under the same command;

invasion (n) an increase in the size, amount, or scale (adj)

causing damage, harm, or loss on a large

Britain (n) to be under the control of a country, especially the British

colonial (adj) a person or group

claim (v) to have a right to own

The Seven Years War played a key role in

Road to Revolution

lose much of the land they had fought to gain

the French and Indian War caused the British to

independence from Britain. In the end, winning

British colonies won his

America's outlet and defeat the more powerful

British. French supplies and ships helped the

American Revolution as a chance for revenge on

American Revolutionary War. The French saw the

roles in the Revolutionary War. The French say the

American Revolutionary War

eventually, in 1779, their prospects changed. West

These actions angered many colonists;

Britain also limited American expansion to the

creation of relations with Native nations;

In 1762, Great Britain seized several of its North

The Seven Years War played a key role in

shaping North America. Under British rule, New

France would go on to become Canada, a country

with strong ties to both French and English culture.
Instructions: In the first row, write what you already know about the French and Indian War. In the second row, write questions you have. After you finish reading, fill in the third row with information you learned from reading the book, and in the fourth row, write any questions you still have.

K: What I Know

W: What I Want to Know

L: What I Learned

S: What I Still Want to Know
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The French and their allies attack Fort Necessity.</td>
<td>Many Native nations side with France with hopes of protecting their land and independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French forces attack Fort Oswego and Fort Ontario.</td>
<td>Britain has a path to attack Quebec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain makes a treaty with Shawnee and other Native nations.</td>
<td>France cannot get supplies or men to New France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Quiberon</td>
<td>War Ends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What was the result of the first battle of the French and Indian War?
   B) George Washington was attacked by more than seven hundred French soldiers.
   C) George Washington told the French that they were on British land and should leave the fort.
   D) Many British soldiers were killed or wounded, and George Washington surrendered to the French.

2. The colonists wanted control of the Ohio River Valley because it was important for ________.
   A) trade
   B) hunting
   C) farming
   D) factories

3. What helped the British to be successful early in the war?
   A) They had many ships.
   B) They had more colonists.
   C) They built forts along the border.
   D) They were better at fighting in the forests.

4. How were Native nations affected by war between the French and the British?
   A) They united together to fight against both sides.
   B) They were forced to choose sides and fight in the war.
   C) They moved to new places to avoid fighting in the war.
   D) They drove colonists and soldiers away from their land.
5. William Pitt wanted to beat the French in North America because he thought this would ______.
   A. bring him great wealth
   B. help win the Seven Years' War
   C. show the power of the British Empire
   D. help avoid problems with Native nations

6. Which of the following most helped William Pitt improve Britain's chances of winning?
   A. making better guns and artillery
   B. building more fortresses and faster ships
   C. spending more money and sending more soldiers
   D. training his soldiers to fight in forests and rough country

7. The British called 1759 the "Year of Miracles" because the ______.
   A. French navy tried and failed to invade Britain
   B. French took control of the Ohio River Valley
   C. British were able to get to the St. Lawrence River
   D. British won many battles in North America and in Europe

8. Which event ended the French and Indian War?
   A. The British captured Montreal.
   B. The French agreed to give up lands.
   D. The British won the Seven Years' War.
9. Which detail explains how the Treaty of Paris harmed Native nations?
   A. The British and French also competed for the support of Native peoples.
   B. The British, however, claimed Native land and forced Native peoples to live under British rule.
   C. Many Native nations, including the Huron and Shawnee, allied with the French.
   D. The British also made a treaty with the Shawnee and fourteen other Native nations.

10. How did winning the French and Indian War cause the British to later lose control of North America?
    A. The British pushed further west into Native lands.
    B. The British took over New France, naming it Canada.
    C. The British raised taxes, sparking the American Revolution.
    D. The British gained a more powerful military than the French.

11. Extended Response: Explain how the "Worldwide War" was connected to the French and Indian War. Use information from the text to support your answer.

12. Extended Response: Using what you have learned from this book, describe the disastrous effects of the French and Indian War on Native American groups.
Main Comprehension Skill: Cause and Effect

1. [Select] Cause and Effect
2. [Select] Cause and Effect
3. [Select] Cause and Effect
4. [Select] Cause and Effect
5. [Select] Cause and Effect
6. [Select] Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
7. [Select] Main Idea and Details
8. [Select] Sequence Events
9. [Select] Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
10. [Select] Cause and Effect

11. Answers will vary. Example: In Europe, the French and British Empires were fighting the Seven Years' War. These empires also had colonies in North America, and eventually they began fighting over their land there. The French and Indian War was just part of the war between the British and French Empires.

12. Answers will vary. Example: When the French and British colonists began fighting in North America, Native nations were forced to join one side or the other. Even those that didn’t want to join a side ended up having to fight because they wanted to be on good terms with whoever won. After the British gained power over North America, the Native people were pushed out of their lands by British colonists or were forced to live under British rule.