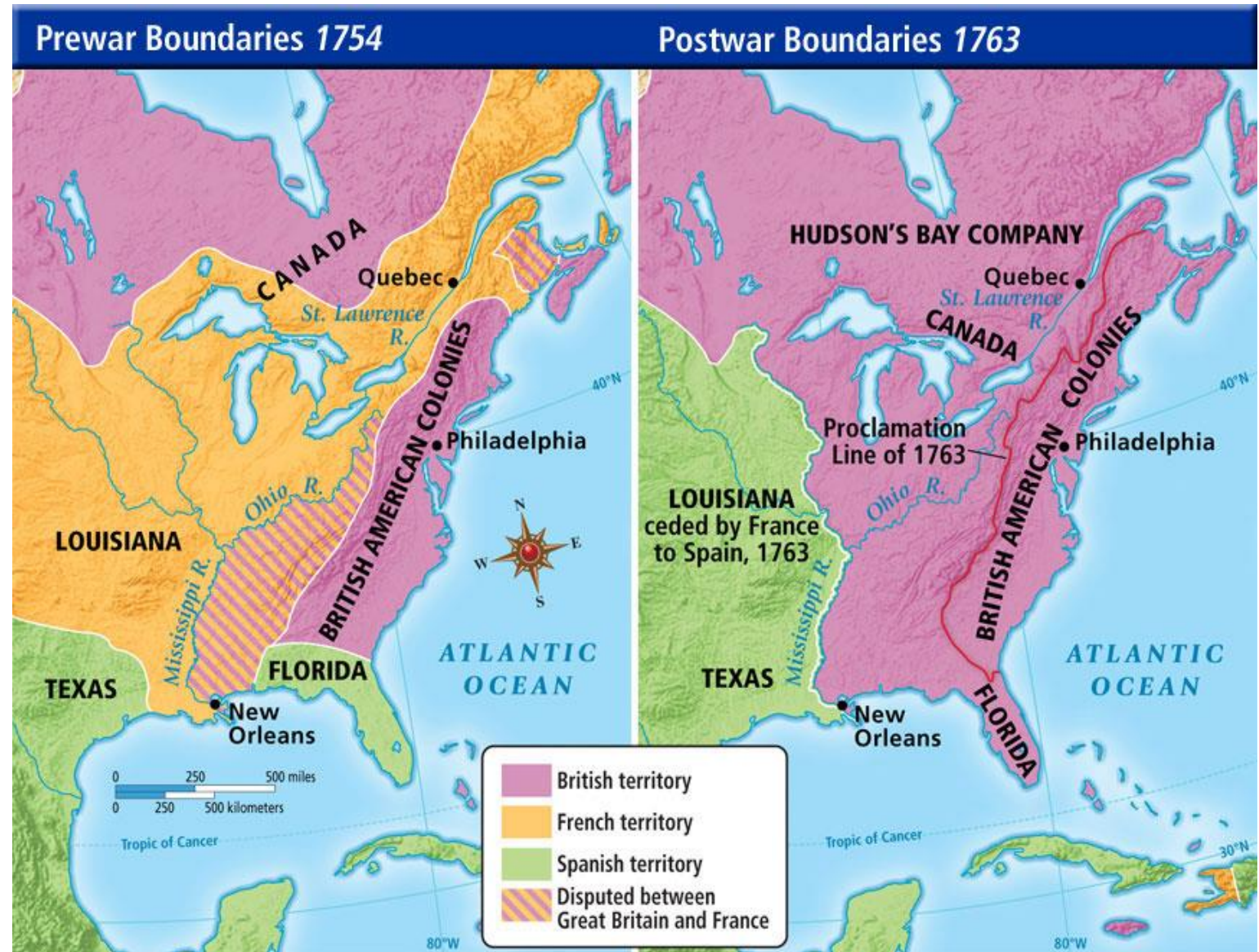


WARM UP

- **Geography Activator:** Analyze the map to the right. In your journal, examine the changes in boundaries caused by the French and Indian War. What formed the western border of the disputed land? Where was the border drawn for the Proclamation of 1763. Which country ceded land? How did the size of British Colonial land change after the war?





STATEHOOD

UNIT 3

WEEK 10

**In your notebook, title your notes: French & Indian War
– 10/26/20**

Be The Change

Weekly Standard:

SS8H3 **Analyze** the role of Georgia in the American Revolutionary Era.

a. **Explain** the causes of the American Revolution as they impacted Georgia; include the **French and Indian War, Proclamation of 1763**, and the Stamp Act.

Learning Target:

I can explain the causes of the American Revolution; French and Indian War and the Proclamation of 1763.

be
NICE

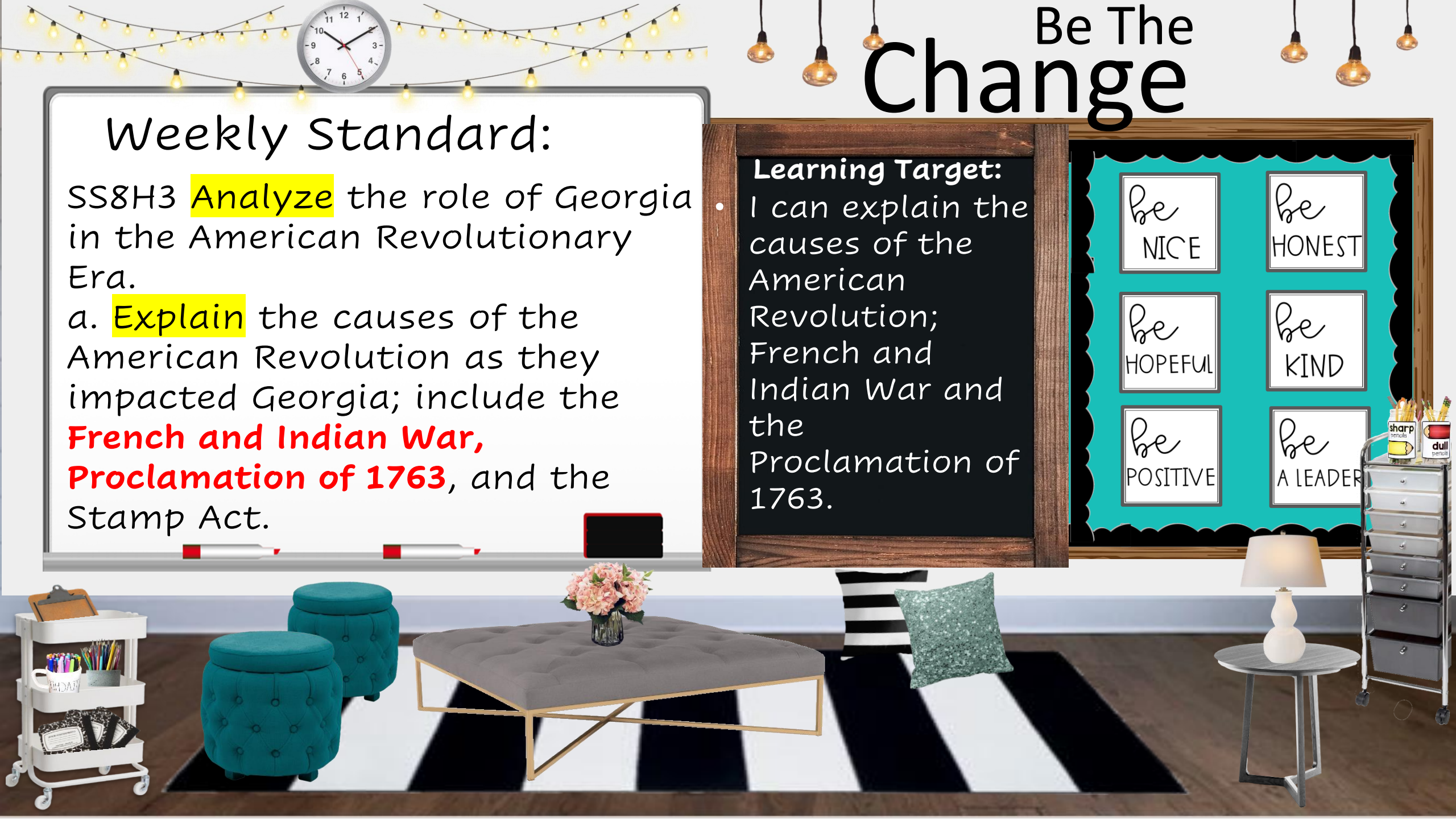
be
HONEST

be
HOPEFUL

be
KIND

be
POSITIVE

be
A LEADER



WAR BREAKS OUT (NOT THAT WAR ... YET!)

- Tensions over land in the colonies finally come to a head, and war breaks out between England and France. This war is known as the **Seven Years War** in Europe. It eventually spilled over into America, as the two countries dispute over the Ohio River Valley. The Indians sided with the French; therefore, it is called the **French and Indian War** in America.





Notetaking Skills.

Finding the relevant information

Working Smarter, not harder

Date

Learning Target:

Introduction:

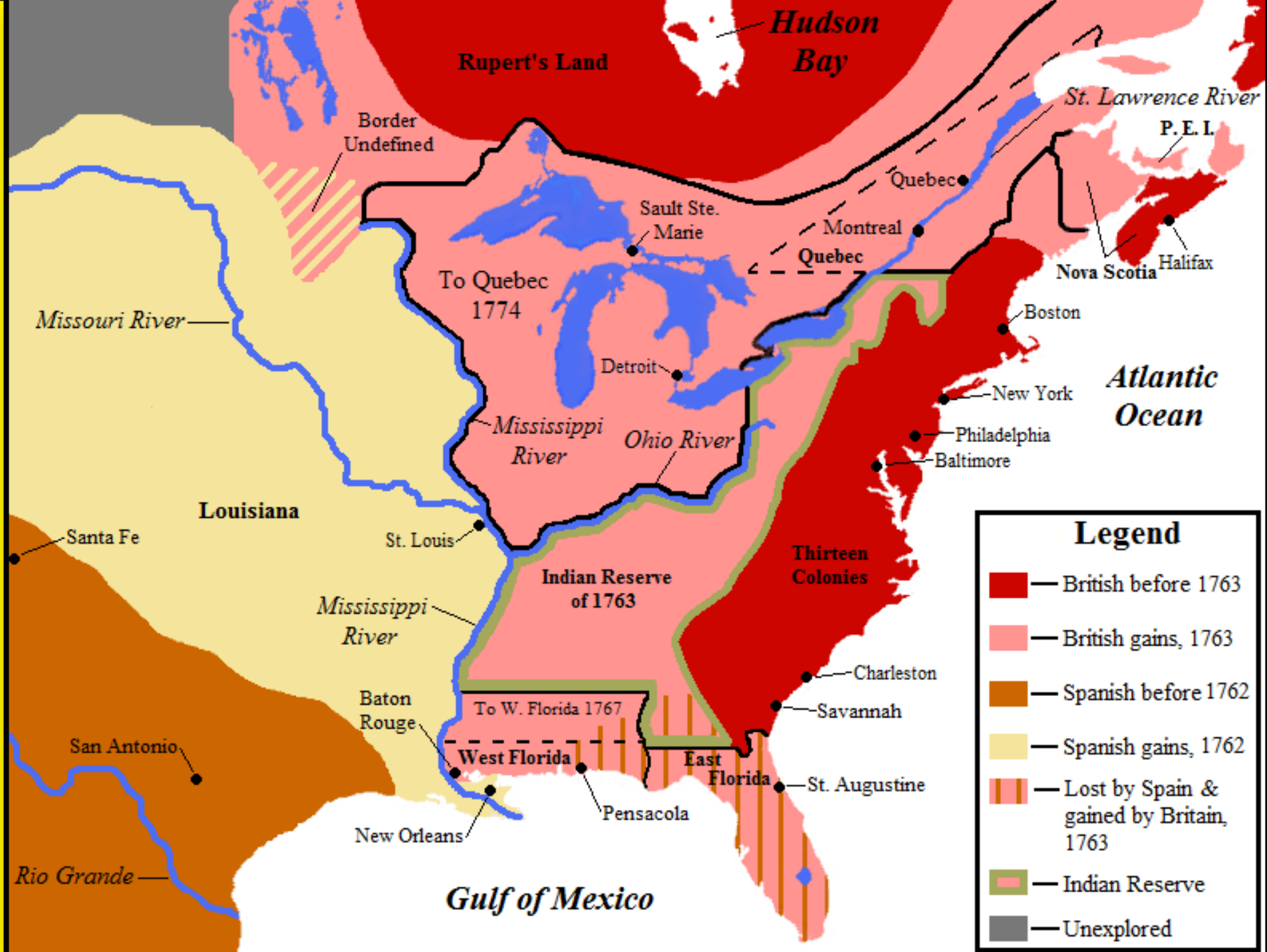
Notes:

French & Indian War

- This war was known as the French and Indian War in America because the local Native Americans joined forces with the French troops.
- They were worried that the British settlers would take over their land.
- In Europe, the war was called the Seven Years' War.

French & Indian War

- Great Britain won the war.
- In the Treaty of Paris 1763, France was forced to give up all of its North American colonies, including Canada and all land west to the Mississippi River.
- Even though the British won the war, the economic cost of the war was incredible and left the country virtually bankrupt.



Legend

- British before 1763
- British gains, 1763
- Spanish before 1762
- Spanish gains, 1762
- Lost by Spain & gained by Britain, 1763
- Indian Reserve
- Unexplored

Georgia

- The Treaty of Paris 1763 also gave Spanish Florida to England.
- Georgians were happy with this decision because there would be no more Spanish threat to the colony.
- Georgia's borders were also expanded to the St. Mary's River to the South, the Mississippi River to the West, and land around Augusta to the North.

Proclamation of 1763

- In 1763, King George issued a statement prohibiting colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Colonists who lived there had to pack up and move back east.
- The Proclamation of 1763 had two goals: to avoid future conflicts with Indians and to maintain and build settlements east of the Appalachian Mountains so settlers would trade with England.

King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763.



By the KING, A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

GEORGE R.



WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the expediency and necessity of settling the Limits of Our Colonies by the late Declaration of the Treaty of Paris, concluded at Paris the Third Day of October last, and being therein that the said Colonies, as well as Our Kingdoms in Our Colonies in America, may stand distinct, with all convenient Speed, of the great Western and Adventurous which shall receive Settlements to such Colonies, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to give the said Royal Proclamation, hereby so publickly and solemnly in all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, directed Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to read within the Queen and made, read and published in Our Colonies, and Towns, Forts, and Posts, and Government, and called by the Name of Office, full Power, and Letters, and Statutes, and should not be read or obeyed in any Part thereof.

And whereas We are desirous, upon all Occasions, to signify Our Royal Goodwill and Approbation of the Conduct and Merit of the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby intend and require Our Governors of Our Colonies, and all other Our Governors of Our Colonies in the Colonies of North America, to give, without Fee, Reward, or Favour, to such Officers and Soldiers, who have served in North America during the late War, and in such Private Soldiers as have been or shall be detached in America, and who shall have distinguished themselves by their Bravery, the following Quantities of Land, to wit, at the Request of the Troops to the said Queen's most Excellent Majesty, to be the several Quantities which they are granted, as the Table in the last Column of Colonies and Dependencies, viz.

Two Acres for every Soldier of the Rank of a Full Officer, Five hundred Acres for every Captain, Three hundred Acres for every Subaltern or Full Officer, One hundred Acres for every Non-Commissioned Officer, Two hundred Acres for every Private Soldier, Fifty Acres.

We do hereby authorize and require the Governor and Commander in Chief of all Our Colonies to give the same to the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the same, and to give the same to such Officers and Soldiers, who have served in North America during the late War, and in such Private Soldiers as have been or shall be detached in America, and who shall have distinguished themselves by their Bravery, the following Quantities of Land, to wit, at the Request of the Troops to the said Queen's most Excellent Majesty, to be the several Quantities which they are granted, as the Table in the last Column of Colonies and Dependencies, viz.

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Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Seventh Day of October, One thousand Seven hundred and sixty three, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

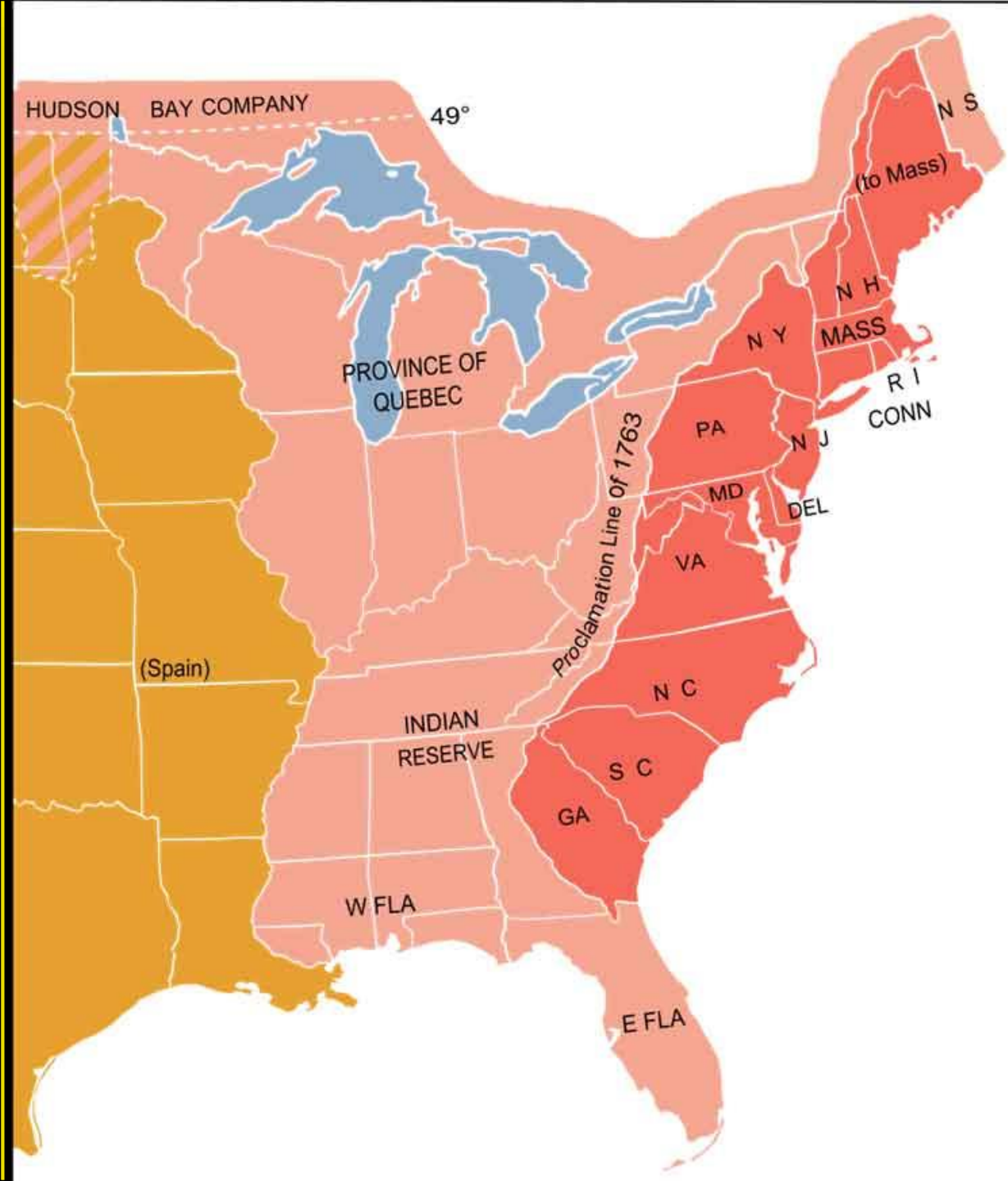
GOD save the KING.

L O N D O N :

Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Barlett. 1763.

Proclamation of 1763

- Much of the land was given to Native Americans to avoid uprisings and violence with the settlers.
- The intent was to stabilize relations between Great Britain and the Native American tribes who lived in the area.
- Because the British were nearly bankrupt from the Seven Years War, they could not afford to fight another costly war with Native Americans over territory.



Proclamation of 1763 –
New Colonial
Boundaries

Proclamation of 1763

- The colonists, many of whom participated in the war in hopes of gaining new land, were extremely upset by the Proclamation of 1763.
- Many frontiersmen ignored the treaty and moved west into areas that are now Kentucky and Tennessee.



Many frontiersmen moved into the Appalachian Mountain region, despite the King's orders.

Georgia

- People in Georgia did not share the same reactions to the Proclamation of 1763 as other colonists.
- The colony was relatively small and most colonists were still settled along Georgia's coastline.
- Also, Georgia gained land and resources from the Spanish after the French and Indian War.
 - This new land opened up new coastal areas for Georgians to settle, which was great for trade.

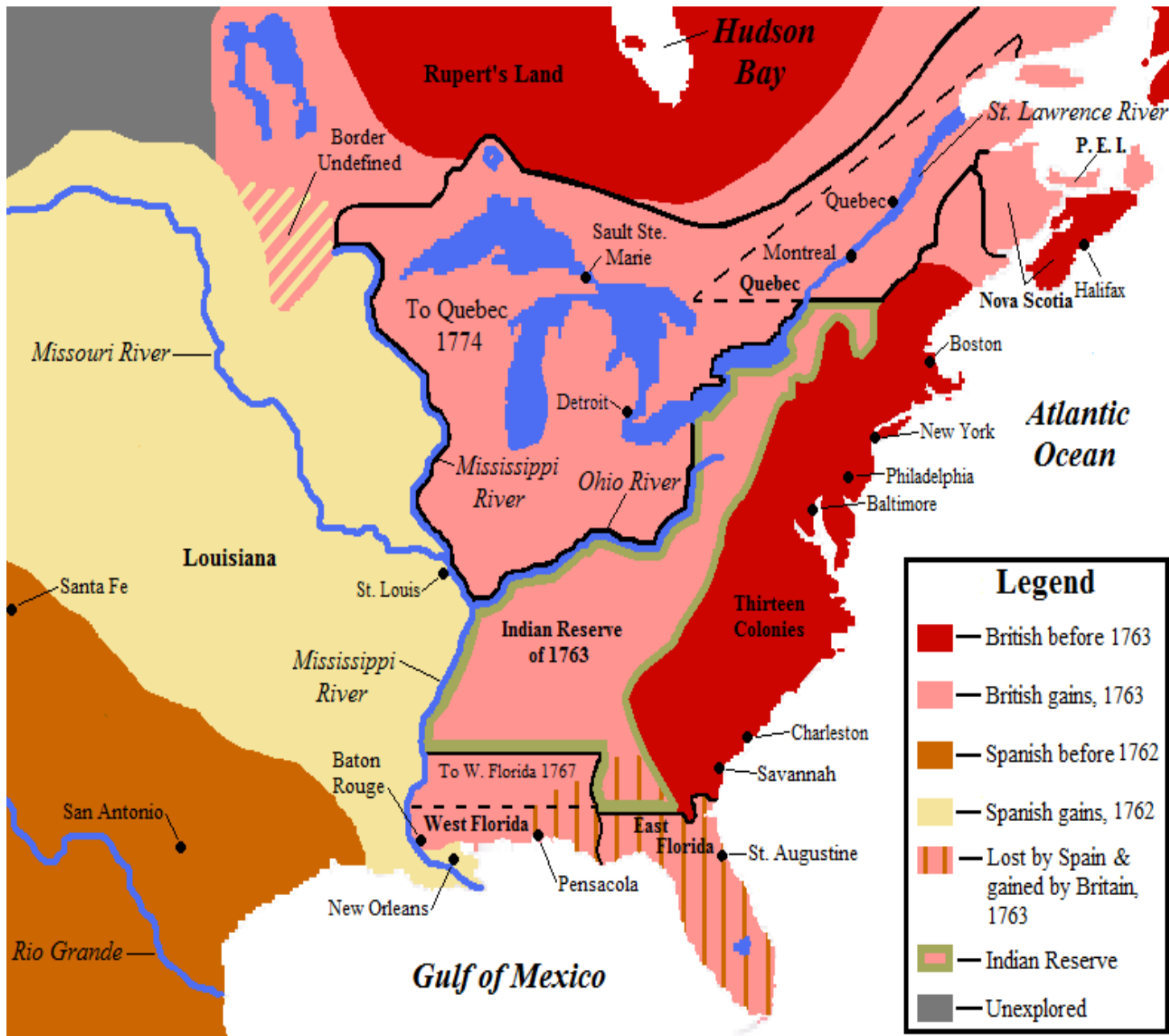
Although a few tribes sided with the British, most Native Americans were afraid the British would settle on their ancestral lands if they won.

1. In the 1750s, France and Britain were fighting in Europe. Tension between their colonies in the New World also began to increase.

2. The **British** Colonists wanted to **take over French lands to** make money in the **fur trade**.

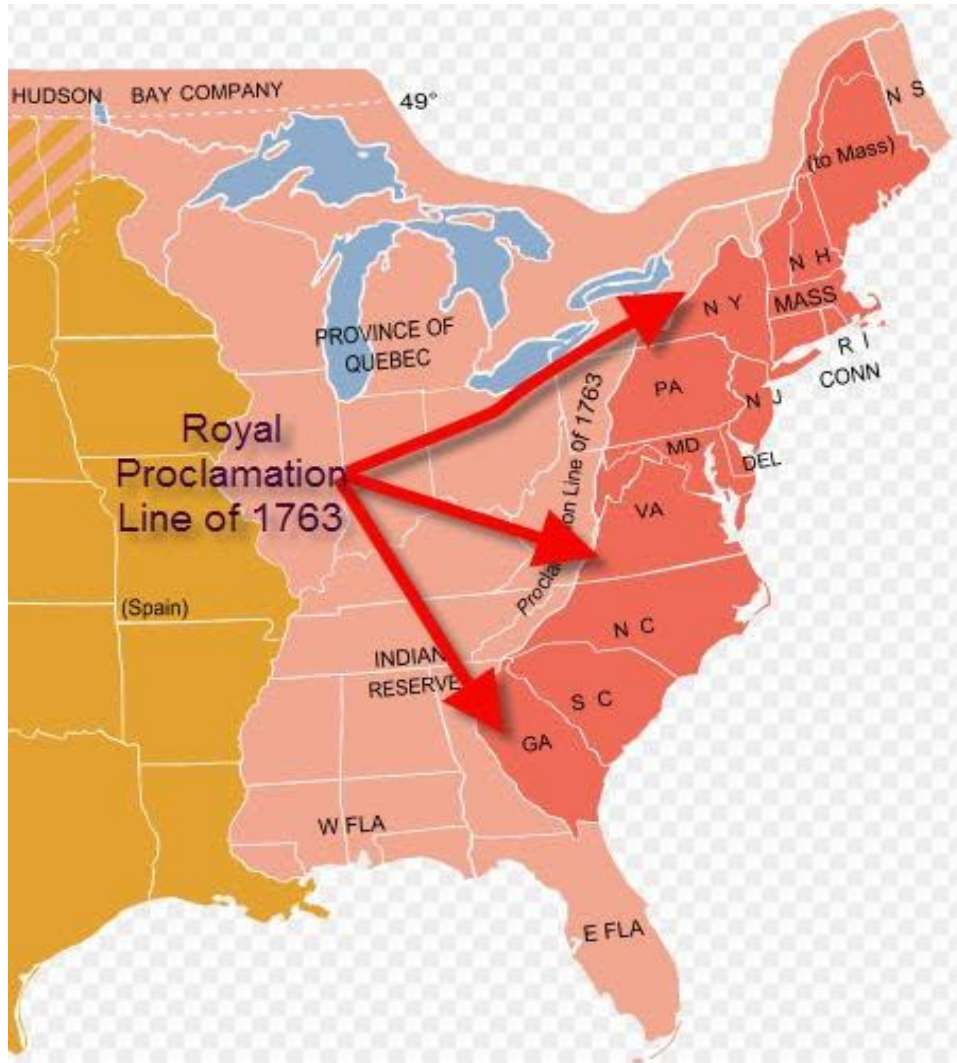


TREATY OF PARIS 1763



- **Results:** When the war ended, a treaty was signed to make peace... **Treaty of Paris 1763.**
- **France** gave up **all** of its North American colonies.
- Britain got Canada and all the French land east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans.
- **Spain** got New Orleans and all French territory west of the Mississippi. **Spanish Florida** was given to England.

NO MORE THREATS FROM THE SOUTH!!



- The **Proclamation of 1763** had two main goals:
 - To **avoid** expensive Indian conflicts
 - To **maintain** and **build** colonial settlements EAST of the Appalachian Mountains where settlers would continue to **trade** with England.
- The **provisions** of the Proclamation of 1763:
 - It **forbade** colonists from settling lands **west** of the Appalachian Mountains and the colonists who already lived there had to **move back east**.
 - Much of the land was given to the **Indians** to avoid **warfare** with the settlers.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR CONTRIBUTES TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Effect of the French and Indian War	Impact on the Colonies
Britain needed money to pay off war debt	
Britain began to enforce Navigation Acts.	
British soldiers stayed in the colonies after the war.	
The French were removed from the Ohio River Valley and the Spanish were removed from Florida.	

CLOSING

1. England did not care if France had colonies in North America.
2. Spain was England's biggest rival for dominance in North America.
3. The Indians sided with France in the French and Indian War.
4. Florida became English territory through the Treaty of Paris of 1763.
5. France won the French and Indian War.
6. The French and Indian War was known as the Seven Years War in Europe.
7. France gave up just one colony in the Treaty of Paris.

TRUE/FALSE

Make the FALSE statements TRUE