

## French and Indian War Timeline

**1603**

- French settle in Quebec

**1607**

- English settle in Jamestown

**1600s**

- French build fur-trade outposts in Canada
- English settle Atlantic coastline

**1750s**

- England and France dispute land claims in Canada and Ohio Valley

**1754**

- **July 3** English troops under Colonel George Washington march on Fort Duquesne: French victory

**1755**

- **July 9** English troops under General Edward Braddock march on Fort Duquesne: French victory.

**1756**

- William Pitt becomes English Prime Minister

**1757**

- **August 9** French take Fort William Henry

**1758**

- **July 8** French capture Fort Ticonderoga
- **July 26** English capture Louisbourg
- **August 27** English capture Fort Frontenac

**1759**

- **July 25** English capture Fort Niagara
- **July 26** French abandon Fort Ticonderoga

**1760**

- **September 8** English capture Montreal

**1763**

- English and French sign Treaty of Paris



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## French and Indian War

Directions: Use the information in the timeline to answer the questions below.

### Summary:

The French and Indian War was one of the last battles fought on American soil before the famous American Revolution. The war lasted for seven years (1754-1763) and is also known as the Seven Years War. French and British armies both fought to gain control over North America, a continent that was fought over for years.

Date	Event
1753	French troops from Canada march south; seize and secure the Ohio Valley. Britain protests the invasion and claims Ohio for itself.
1754	Ensign de Jumonville and a third of his escort are killed by a British patrol led by George Washington. In retaliation the French and the Indians defeat the British at Fort Necessity. Washington surrenders after losing one-third of his force.
1755	The British implement a plan to defeat the French. Moncton successfully captures Fort Beausejour, Major General Edward Braddock troops are defeated in the Battle of the Monongahela, and William Johnson's troops stop the French advance at Lake George.
May, 1756	Britain and France officially declare war against one another. This European conflict will be labeled the Seven Years' War.
August, 1757	French General Montcalm forces the surrender of the British at Fort William Henry. Despite being guaranteed safe passage by Montcalm, British troops and civilians are attacked as they abandon the fort by France's Indian allies.
July/August, 1758	The British seize Louisbourg, opening the route to Canada. The French surrender Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, effectively destroying their ability to communicate with their troops in the Ohio Valley.
1759	French surrender Quebec after a battle outside the city on the Plains of Abraham.
September, 1760	The French surrender Montreal, their last French stronghold in North America, without firing a shot when a British army of 17,500 British regulars, American troops, and Indians converge on the city from three directions.
February, 1763	The Treaty of Paris ends the war between Britain and France. In the treaty, France surrenders all of its former North American territories east of the Mississippi River to Britain, except New Orleans. Canada is also ceded to Great Britain. Spain, a late entrant into the war as an ally of France, surrenders Florida to Britain.

1. What two European countries declared this war? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is another name for the French and Indian war? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What Treaty was signed to end the war? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which British General later became a U.S president?  
Where was the last French Stronghold in North America that was  
surrendered in 1760? \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_