Chapter 5

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED
The French had set up colonies and established a trading relationship with the native peoples of North America.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN
Land claims and rivalry among European powers, settlers, and Native Americans led to a war that united the colonies against a common enemy.

Key Ideas

Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES
- Pontiac’s Rebellion: Native American revolt against the British colonies
- French and Indian War: war of 1754–1763 between Britain, France, and their allies for control of North America
- Albany Plan of Union: first formal proposal to unite the colonies
- Battle of Quebec: battle that led to the British victory in the French and Indian War
- Treaty of Paris (1763): treaty that ended the war between France and Britain
- Proclamation of 1763: British declaration that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachians

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY
- pact: formal agreement; a bargain
- smallpox: highly infectious and often fatal disease

CAUSES & EFFECTS

Native Americans became involved in conflicts between Europeans.

PRETEACHING VOCABULARY

English Learners

Pronounce and Preview
- Pronounce each term for students.
- Review the meanings of words within definitions, such as proposal and forbad.
- To modify vocabulary learning, have students complete worksheets as they read, instead of afterward.

Inclusion

Make Predictions Based on Vocabulary
- Have students read the terms and names and their definitions aloud. Discuss each one, noting how it might be related to information that students read in previous chapters. Then, based on the vocabulary, have students make predictions about what they will learn in this section.
The French and Indian War

One American's Story

Chief Pontiac was a leader of the Ottawa, a Native American group. When the British took over French forts in the Great Lakes area, Pontiac led his people in raids against them. This conflict is known as Pontiac's Rebellion (1763–1764). Addressing his followers, Pontiac said:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“...it is important for us, my brothers, that we exterminate from our lands this nation which seeks only to destroy us. . . . Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer.”

—Pontiac, quoted in Pontiac and the Indian Uprising

Pontiac's rebellion followed the French and Indian War, in which French forces fought British forces in North America. Each side had Native American allies.

Europeans in Native American Lands

KEY QUESTION Why were Native Americans involved in conflicts between Europeans?

The English and the French created rival empires in North America. The competition between these two European powers often led to war.

France Claims Western Lands  The French claimed the Ohio River valley, the Mississippi River valley, and the Great Lakes region. The French territory of Louisiana, claimed by La Salle in 1682, stretched from the Ohio River valley to the Rocky Mountains. They called these lands “New France.” Some Europeans in New France were fur traders. Others were Jesuit (JEHZH•oo•iht) priests working to convert Native Americans to Christianity.