Reteaching Activity 4-4

DIRECTIONS: Recognizing Causes and Effects. After each Cause, write the letter of its Effect from the Fact Bank.

1. **Cause:** The French built a number of well-armed forts throughout the Great Lakes region and the Ohio River valley.
   **Effect:**  

2. **Cause:** News of Edward Braddock’s defeat at Fort Duquesne reached London.
   **Effect:**  

3. **Cause:** William Pitt ran up an enormous debt for Great Britain by agreeing to pay for the supplies for the war.
   **Effect:**  

4. **Cause:** General James Wolfe’s scout spotted a poorly guarded path up to Quebec.
   **Effect:**  

5. **Cause:** Quebec and Montreal were captured by British troops.
   **Effect:**  

6. **Cause:** The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763.
   **Effect:**  

7. **Cause:** The British settlers mistreated the Native Americans in the Ohio River valley.
   **Effect:**  

8. **Cause:** Native Americans and British settlers repeatedly attacked each other throughout 1763.
   **Effect:**  

FACT BANK

A. Fighting in North America between France and Great Britain came to an end.
B. The British government enacted the Proclamation of 1763, which temporarily halted westward expansion beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
C. Following the French and Indian War, the British government raised the colonists’ taxes.
D. The British government grew alarmed and decided to intervene in the French and Indian War.
E. France gave Canada and its lands east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain and its lands west of the Mississippi River to Spain. Spain gave Florida to Great Britain.
F. Great Britain declared war on France, beginning the Seven Years’ War.
G. British troops defeated French troops on the Plains of Abraham.
H. Chief Pontiac assembled a group of Native Americans and raided a number of British forts and settlements.
Guided Reading Activity 4-4

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

General Edward Braddock, French Canada, French alliance, Proclamation of 1763, Fort Duquesne, Pontiac’s War, Treaty of Paris, Ohio River Valley, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Lake Ontario, British forts, Seven Years’ War, secretary of state.

The British Take Action

British colonists fought in the French and Indian War. Then (1) ______, commander in chief of the British forces in America, was sent to drive the French from the Ohio Valley. His army was ambushed by the (2) ______. When news of the ambush reached London, Great Britain declared war on France, beginning the (3) ______. French troops captured several (4) ______ and their Native American allies raided frontier farms. French forces from Canada captured British forts at (5) ______ and at Lake George. Great Britain’s fortunes improved after William Pitt came to power as (6) ______ and then prime minister. Pitt wanted a clear path to the Western lands and to conquer (7) ______. In 1758 British troops captured Fort Frontenac, the fortress at Louisbourg, and (8) ______ in Pennsylvania.

The Fall of New France

Great Britain’s greatest victory came in 1759 when James Wolfe attacked (9) ______. His victory and the capture of Montreal in 1760 ended the war. In 1763 the (10) ______ divided North America between Great Britain and Spain.

Trouble on the Frontier

Great Britain’s victory dealt a blow to the Native Americans of the (11) ______, who lost their French allies. In 1763 Chief Pontiac formed an (12) ______ of Native Americans, which fought the British in a series of raids known as (13) ______. After the war’s end, (14) ______ settlers attacked peaceful Native American villages in revenge. To prevent more fighting, the British government halted westward expansion with the (15) ______.