

Lesson 4 – Activities leading up to the Revolution – 1750 – 1775 Part 1

Worksheet

1. The major conflict between Britain, France, Native Americans and the Colonists was over the ownership of the **Ohio** River Valley and the expansion into the Ohio River Valley. This resulted in the **French** and **Indian** War.
 - a. The French claimed all lands drained by the **Mississippi** River
 - b. The British claim was based on the Virginia Colony which extended from the sea to the **Mississippi** River.
 - c. Pennsylvania claimed all lands they had **Purchased** from the Indians.
 - d. The Six Nation was composed of about **3,000** to **4,000** tribal members.
2. The Virginia Cabin law gave settlers **400** acres if they built a **cabin** and planted **1** acre of **corn**.
3. Colonists believed they were protected under the laws of **England** and **local** government not **parliament** had complete control over local affairs.
 - a. British Parliament believed they had control over **all** colonial affairs. Through the **Board** of Trade.
4. The Navigation Acts of 1650 and 1660 required:
 - a. Only **British** ships could transport goods in and out of the colonies
 - b. Only **British** citizens were allowed to trade with the colonies.

- c. All commodities shipped from the colonies to other countries must first pass-through a **British** port.
5. The “Father Abraham” sermon was given by **George Whitfield**
6. As a result of the Great Awakening the Colonies came to realize that they had much more in **common** They should be **friends and allies** and not **enemies and competitors.**
7. The French intended to build a series of forts from **Quebec** to New **Orleans**
 - a. One of these was Fort Duquesne, later called Fort **Pitt**
8. Late in 1753 Virginia Governor Dinwiddie sent a young surveyor **George Washington** to Fort Le Boeuf a distance of about **500** miles.
 - a. This trip took about **11** weeks each direction.
 - b. In 1754 Dinwiddie sent Lieutenant Colonel **Washington** with a force of about **159** militainment to secure “The Fork”
 - c. This resulted in the Battle of **Jumonville** Glen
 - d. Fort Necessity was surrendered to the **French** July 3, 1754.
9. The Albany Plan of the Union include representatives from each **colonies** and about **150** Indians from the **Six Nations.**
10. On the march to Fort Duquesne, General Braddock’s army was composed of about 2,100 and stretched for 4 miles.
 - a. The army had to travel about 100 miles. Braddock split his army and proceeded to the fort with a force of about 1,400.
 - b. The French had a force of about 900.

- c. The battle was won by the **French** who lost only about 21 while the losers lost nearly 1,000.
 - d. **George Washington** was the only officer remaining.
11. At the battle of the Monongahela, George Washington had **2** horses shot out from under him **4** bullets through his coat.
12. The French and Indian War was also called the **seven** Year War.
13. As a result of the French and Indian War, France lost **Canada** and all lands west of the **Mississippi** to England. England gained **Canada** and the lands between the east coast and the **Mississippi** River.
14. The Colonies learned some significant lessons that included;
- a. They could **defend** themselves
 - b. Not interested in assisting England with their **problems** or helping with their **debt**
15. The Proclamation of 1763 was the first time that the term "**Indian** County" had been used.
- a. English settlement west of the **Appalacian** Mountains were prohibited.