**Main Point Reading – Day 1**

**The French and Indian War**

1. **What area of land was wanted by both sides?**

The French and Indian War was a conflict between the American colonists and the French over control of the Ohio Valley and the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers—modern day Pittsburgh. It received its title because the war was Britain and its American colonies fighting against the French and their Indian allies.

1. **Which side did Colonial Washington fight for during the French and Indian War and who won the war?**

After constant fighting over who had control over the Ohio Valley and much more, the Virginia government saw that something must be done to take down French forces hiding out in the woods. They decided to send Major George Washington, later president of the United States, to do the job.

With help from the British army and their Indian allies, the British colonists defeated the French in 1763.

1. **When the Treaty of Paris is signed, what did the British take control of?**

The fighting in North America stopped on Sept. 8, 1763 with the surrender of Montreal and all of Canada to Britain. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763. France lost all of its North American lands east of the Mississippi River. All of Canada was given to Britain except for two small islands near Newfoundland. Britain offered France the choice to give up either its Canadian land or the Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, which British troops had taken during the war. France chose to keep the islands, which were valuable for their sugar plantations.

1. **How did King George III respond to the tension between the English and Natives?**

Fearing more tension between Native Americans and settlers, England's King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763, prohibiting settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, many land speculators such as George Washington violated the proclamation by claiming vast acreage in western Virginia.

