

War Changes Ties

Trace how imperial wars changed colonial life and political power.

7.3a "Conflicts between France and Great Britain in the 17th and 18th centuries in North America altered the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each of the three bold statements. Write M, N, or R beside it: M for military dependence, N for Native diplomacy, or R for colonial resistance.

Wars on the New York Frontier

- ① During the 1600s and 1700s, France and England, later part of Great Britain, competed for land, trade, and allies in North America. Their wars reached the colony of New York because the Hudson River and Lake Champlain offered routes between Canada and the British colonies. During King William's War, French forces and their Native American allies attacked the English settlement of Schenectady in 1690. Colonists saw that local militias could not always protect frontier towns. **They depended more on British soldiers and forts for defense.**
- ② Native nations made difficult choices as French and British leaders sought military allies. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy, whose homelands included much of present-day New York, used diplomacy to protect its people and trade. Leaders sometimes negotiated with both European powers rather than giving complete control to either one. **This diplomacy made Native alliances important to the outcome of imperial wars.** Colonial officials also learned that decisions made in London could affect safety and trade on the New York frontier.
- ③ The last and largest struggle, the French and Indian War, began in 1754 and ended in 1763 with a British victory. Britain gained French territory in North America, but the war left the British government deeply in debt. British leaders kept troops in North America and tried to raise revenue from the colonies to help pay costs. **Many colonists began to question Britain's right to tax and control them more closely.** The conflicts had changed the relationship, because colonists had needed British protection but now faced greater British military and financial demands.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What happened at Schenectady in 1690, and what did colonists learn from the attack?

2 How did Haudenosaunee leaders try to protect their people and trade during conflicts between France and Great Britain?

3 Name two actions British leaders took in North America after the French and Indian War.

4 How did the French and Indian War change the relationship between many colonists and Great Britain?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences explaining how the French and Indian War changed the relationship between colonists and Great Britain. Include one detail about protection during the war, one British action after the war, and one colonial response.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each of the three bold statements. Write M, N, or R beside it: M for military dependence, N for Native diplomacy, or R for colonial resistance. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What happened at Schenectady in 1690, and what did colonists learn from the attack?	French forces and their Native American allies attacked Schenectady. Colonists learned that local militias could not always protect frontier towns.
2	How did Haudenosaunee leaders try to protect their people and trade during conflicts between France and Great Britain?	They sometimes negotiated with both European powers instead of allowing either one complete control.
3	Name two actions British leaders took in North America after the French and Indian War.	They kept troops in North America and tried to raise revenue from the colonies.
4	How did the French and Indian War change the relationship between many colonists and Great Britain?	Colonists had needed British protection during the war, but afterward they faced more British troops, taxes, and control. Many began to question Britain's authority.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

During the French and Indian War, colonists depended on British soldiers and forts for protection. After the war, Britain kept troops in North America and tried to raise revenue from the colonies. Many colonists questioned Britain's right to tax and control them more closely.

Accept equivalent explanations that connect wartime dependence on British protection to increased British military or financial demands after the war. For Part 3, check for all three required details and a clear cause-and-effect explanation.