[**Chapter 6 The Duel for North America**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863235899/chapter-6-the-duel-for-north-america)

1. During the seventeenth century, America established the precedent of being involved in every world war since 1688.

2. The soldier and explorer whose leadership earned him the title “Father of New France” was Samuel de Champlain.

3. France was finally able to join in the scramble for colonies in the New World as a result of the end of the religious wars.

4. Government in New France (Canada) was almost completely autocratic (ruled by the King through his governors).

5. Unlike the English colonies in America, in New France there were no popularly elected assemblies. This was also true of the Spanish colonies.

6. The one valuable resource in New France was beavers.

7. The *coureurs de bois* were French fur trappers. The French Huguenots were French Protestants.

8. The population in Catholic New French (Canada) grew very slowly because disease took a heavy toll on New Frances’ inhabitants.

9. The primary economic pursuit of early settlers in New France was fur trapping.

10. The Indians suffered from their association with the French in New France in all of the following:

a. Decimation of their numbers by the white man’s diseases

b. Violation of their religious beliefs

c. Debauchery by the white man’s alcohol

d. Weakening of their traditional way of life

11. The Jesuit priests, despite their initial failure in gaining converts, played a vital role because of their exploration and work as geographers.

12. The French wanted to control Louisiana because they would then control the mouth of the Mississippi.

13. French motives in the New World included the desire to compete with Spain for an empire in America.

14. The early wars between France and Britain in North America were notable for the use of primitive guerrilla warfare.

15. During a generation of peace following the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, Britain provided its American colonies with decades of salutary neglect.

16. The War of Jenkins’s Ear was confined to the Caribbean Sea and Georgia. It began when a Spanish captain cut off the Ear of a British captain and then insulted the British King. There was beginning to be a conflict between the British and the Spanish in the Caribbean.

17. The War of Jenkins’s ear resulted in British troops being involved in every territory in North America.

18. New England colonists were outraged when British diplomats returned Louisbourg to France in 1748.

19. The clash between Britain and France for control of the North American continent sprang from their rivalry for control of the Ohio River Valley.

20. The reason France needed to control the Ohio Valley was to link its Canadian holdings with those of the lower Mississippi Valley.

21. In his first military command in the French and Indian War, George Washington was defeated at Fort Necessity but was allowed to retreat.

22. The Seven Years’ War was also known in America as the French and Indian War.

23. In colonial wars before 1754, Americans demonstrated an astonishing lack of unity.

24. The immediate purpose of the Albany Congress of 1754 was to keep the Iroquois tribes loyal to the British.

25. Unlike the first three Anglo-French wars, the Seven Years’ War was fought initially on the North American continent.

26. The following are arranged in chronological order: George Washington surrenders Fort Necessity; General Edward Braddock is defeated near Fort Duquesne; British troops capture Louisbourg in their first significant victory of the French and Indian War; General James Wolfe’s army defeats Montcalm’s on the Plains of Abraham.

27. The long-range purpose of the Albany Congress in 1754 was to achieve colonial unity and common defense against the French threat.

28. Benjamin Franklin’s plan for colonial home rule was rejected by the individual colonies because it did not seem to give enough independence to the colonies.

29. As a result of General Braddock’s defeat a few miles from Fort Duquesne, the frontier from Pennsylvania to North Carolina was open to Indian attack.

30. The British invasion of Canada in 1756 during the Seven Years’ War ended in defeat at first.

31. When William Pitt became prime minister during the Seven Years’ War, he focused his military strategy on the capture of French Canada (primarily on Quebec and Montreal). Because of this strategy, the British won Quebec on the Plains of Abraham.

32. The 1759 Battle of Quebec ranks as one of the most significant victories in British and American history. It can be said that America was founded on the Plains of Abraham. This was due to the fact that the French had to give up all land in North America.

33. In the peace arrangements that ended the Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War), France surrendered all of its territorial claims to North America.

34. As a result of the Seven Years’ War, Great Britain became the dominant power in North America.

35. For the American colonies the Seven Years’ War ended the myth of British invincibility.

36. During the Seven Years’ War, British officials were disturbed by the lukewarm support of many colonials.

37. With the end of the Seven Years’ war, the disunity, jealousy, and suspicion that had long existed in the American colonies began to melt somewhat.

38. The disunity that existed in the colonies before the Seven Years’ war can be attributed to:

a. The enormous distances between the colonies

b. Geographical barriers like rivers

c. Conflicting religions

d. Varied nationalities

39. France had to give up its vision of a North American New France when it was defeated by the British in 1713 and 1763.

40. When the Acadians left Canada, they went to Louisiana.

41. The isolation of Louisiana’s Cajun communities ended with bridge building in the 1930. The Cajun communities had been living on island lands of Louisiana.

42. The primary thing that the Acadians and Quebecois believed that bound them together was their French language.

43. With the British and American victory in the Seven Years’ War, a new spirit of independence arouse, as the French threat disappeared.

44. In a sense, the history of the United States began with the fall of Quebec and Montreal.

45. With the defeat of Chief Pontiac and his alliance, the British decided to stabilize Indian-white relations.

46. Chief Pontiac decided to try to drive the British out of the Ohio Valley because the Indians were in a precarious position.

47. The Proclamation of 1763 was designed mainly to work out a fair settlement of the Indian problem.

48. In the wake of the Proclamation of 1763 American colonists moved west, defying the Proclamation.

49. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.