Chapter 2 Part 5:

**First conflict –The War of the League of Augsburg (1689-1697)**

1689 –Alliance of England and other European countries to fight against France – this includes the 13 colonies against New France.

 - the French and their indigenous allies used *guerrilla warfare* (hit and run military attack style which makes the enemy feel insecure).

 - the English tried and failed to capture Montreal and Quebec City

**Second conflict: The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1713)**

1701 –(succession = who is next on the throne). 13 colonies tried to invade New France again but failed (their naval fleet was largely sunk in the St. Lawrence). Treaty of Utrecht signed and ended the battle

**Third conflict:: The war of the Austrian Succession**

1744-1748 – British captured Louisbourg, but not much more than that was accomplished, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 ended the war and Louisbourg was returned to France.

**THE SEVEN YEARS’ WAR (1756-1763) AND THE WAR OF THE CONQUEST (1754-1760)** p.120 doc. #91 copy timeline

- this time the fighting started in North America between the French and British in the Ohio Valley and then Acadia and then the conflict spread to other colonies and Europe.

- The War of the Conquest was part of the Seven Years’ War but it’s the part when Britain conquered New France in 1760

**Clashes in the Ohio Valley 1754**

- France and Britain each thought they owned the Ohio Valley

- George Washington went into the territory with soldiers for the British – fought and killed many of the 30 soldiers there but the French attacked back and forced *capitulation* (British gave in)

- Ohio Valley mattered because it gave access to the Great Lakes and fur trade

**Deportation of Acadians 1755 (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, PEI**

From the Treaty of Utrecht part of Acadia was given to the British, 1755 the British deported Acadians for two reasons: 1) They worried they would fight for the French 2) wanted to give the land of the Acadians to British immigrants

- Acadia = 13 000 -- 10, 000 were deported

- at this point France and Britain had different strategies for power – France wanted to make more gains in Europe, Britain wanted more control of expanding colonies

(New France soldiers and militia = 20 000,

Thirteen Colonies =43 000 soldiers/militiamen)

\* know the maps on p.122 and p.123

**Capture of Louisbourg 1758**

- Lousibourg was taken by 28 000 British soldiers so now France lost control of the St. Lawrence (trade, more soldiers arriving etc)

**The Siege of the city of Quebec 1759**

Spring 1759 British naval fleet advanced down the St. Lawrence toward Quebec City led by James Wolfe – they laid siege to the city – bombarding it with 40 000 soldiers

**The Battle of the Plains of Abraham 1759**

The British led by Wolfe left their ships to attack on the ground at night (they wanted to attack from a place called the Plains of Abraham) . The French, led by General Montcalm made a mistake and decided to attack the British in the morning even though they didn’t have their full military ready. The British won, though both leaders died in the fight. There were many dead on both sides.

**The Battle of Sainte-Foy 1760**

Spring – The French try to recapture Quebec City –The French won the battle but couldn’t re-take the city because the British troops had retreated back into it. They both had to wait for new supplies and soldiers from France and Britain –the British were first so they were able to effectively win the next battle.