

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected [angry] tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them.”

—Major General Jeffrey Amherst, quoted in *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*

The officers invited Lenni Lenape war leaders to talk and then gave them **smallpox**-infected blankets as gifts. This started a deadly outbreak of the disease among the Native Americans.

By the fall, the Native Americans had retreated, and three years later a peace treaty was signed. Pontiac's Rebellion showed the British how difficult it was going to be to govern their vast new empire. To avoid further conflicts with Native Americans, the British issued the **Proclamation of 1763**. This forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

A New Colonial Identity The colonists were angry. They thought they had won the right to settle in the Ohio River valley. In turn, the British government was angry with the colonists, who insisted on settling on Native American lands.

The French and Indian War gave the 13 colonies their first taste of unity as they fought a common enemy. This feeling of unity grew as colonists found themselves in another dispute with Britain. With France no longer a threat, colonial leaders grew more confident in their complaints. The stage was set for the final conflict between the colonies and Britain.

 **MAKE INFERENCES** Explain how the French and Indian War changed the colonial world.

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Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - Pontiac's Rebellion
 - Battle of Quebec
 - French and Indian War
 - Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - Albany Plan of Union
 - Proclamation of 1763

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Causes and Effects** Complete the diagram you started at the beginning of this section.

CAUSE	EFFECT
	<i>Native Americans became involved in conflicts between Europeans.</i>

KEY IDEAS

3. Why did Native American tribes form alliances with European powers?
4. What factors caused the French and Indian War?
5. Why were American colonists angry about the Proclamation of 1763?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Causes and Effects** What were some effects of Pontiac's Rebellion?
7. **Connect to Today** Many Native American groups were pulled into war because they were trading with the French or British. How do economic alliances continue to pull nations into war?
8. **Art** Imagine you are at the meeting in Albany. Create a poster urging colonial unity.