

The Second Discovery of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By the middle of the eighteenth century, while England’s colonists were beginning to recognize their separate identity, the mother country was beginning to recognize its importance.
Contest for Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Indians were more impressed with French actions of building fortifications and being their allies, than with English gifts. ➤ A committee for Indian relations was proposed, but was later rejected by the Assembly ➤ Virginia, instead of sending a delegate to the committee, appointed George Washington to build a fort in the Ohio country, only to find that the French were already there. He built a crude stockade and was forced to surrender. ➤ The Virginians wanted to rid the French fort Duquesne. General Braddock set out with 8 Indians 1200 colonial militia and 1500 regulars. He had enough firepower to destroy the fort, but the French launched a surprise attack that killed 976 of his men, including him. ➤ The Indians of the area concluded that the English were finished. The colonists, despite their numerical strength, were more focused on scoring against one another than defeating the French. ➤ William Pitt believed that he ca=could help the country and nobody else can. His plan was no only to reduce French power, but to make England master of all of North America. Pitt led a series of victories at the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. He could then move on to his pincer move on Quebec and Montréal. He launched a surprise attach on the cliffs that protect Quebec, and soon captured it and on Sept. 8, 1760, the French gave up Montreal and all of Canada.
George III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 weeks after the fall of Montréal, King George II died. ➤ George III was the old king’s grandson, and was 22 when he ascended the throne. When George took the throne, Pitt was running the war and the government. Pitt was now injured and insubordinate, so England was ready to make peace with France and rid themselves of the ailing genius. Pitt wanted war against Spain so that he can complete his initial mission, but he had made England strong enough to do without him, and when he could not get his way, he resigned the ministry.
The Peace of Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The King’s friend and leading figure in the council, Earl of Bute, made peace in 1763. In this peace, he took the whole of north America east of the Mississippi ➤ Bute gave Cuba and the Philippines back to Spain and let France hive Louisiana to Spain. ➤ Pitt was outraged by Bute’s liberality toward France and Spain. Some of the colonists shared the same view, but most of the English welcomed the treaty.