

LESSON 22 FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR: CAUSES



Date:

Multiple Choice

- 1. What was the primary area of dispute that led to the French and Indian War?
 - A) The Mississippi River
 - B) The Ohio Valley
 - C) The Rocky Mountains
 - D) The Great Plains

2. Which European power had established forts along the Mississippi River to protect their claims in the Ohio Valley?

- A) The British
- B) The Spanish
- C) The Dutch
- D) The French

3. Which private British company actively promoted westward expansion into the Ohio Valley?

- A) The Hudson Bay Company
- B) The East India Company
- C) The Ohio Company of Virginia
- D) The Royal African Company

4. Why was the Ohio Valley so strategically important to both the French and the British?

- A) It was rich in gold
- B) It provided access to the Atlantic Ocean
- C) It was rich in resources and provided access to major rivers
- D) It was the only land suitable for agriculture in North America
- 5. Why was the fur trade so important to the French and British colonial economies?
 - A) Furs were used as currency
 - B) Fur trade routes led to new discoveries
 - C) The fur trade was a symbol of power in Europe
 - D) The demand for beaver pelts to make hats and clothing was high in Europe







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- 6. Which of the following best describes the British fur trade strategy?
 - A) Controlled by independent traders and small trading posts
 - B) Centralized along the Eastern Seaboard, operated by major companies
 - C) Focused on alliances with Spanish traders
 - D) Dependent solely on military support for trade

7. What was the economic theory that drove European powers to dominate trade and acquire more wealth during the French and Indian War period?

- A) Communism
- B) Feudalism
- C) Mercantilism
- D) Socialism

8. What role did Native American tribes play in the fur trade?

- A) They were merely observers in the European trade disputes
- B) They were the primary trappers and suppliers of furs
- C) They served as soldiers for the French
- D) They traded exclusively with the British
- 9. What were the historic rivalries between the French and British primarily about?
 - A) Technological advancements
 - B) Cultural differences
 - C) Territorial, political, and economic domination
 - D) Religious beliefs

10. Which of the following statements best describes the difference between French and British colonial strategies in North America?

- A) The French focused on building large cities, while the British relied on trade routes.

- B) The British valued self-governance and expansion, while the French focused on centralized control of fur trade routes.

- C) The British established missionary outposts, while the French focused on agriculture.

- D) The French built naval fleets, while the British built trading posts along rivers.



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1. How did territorial disputes in the Ohio Valley reflect the broader ambitions of both the French and British Empires in North America, and what impact did these ambitions have on the indigenous populations?

2. In what ways did the fur trade shape the economic strategies and alliances of both the French and British during the French and Indian War? How did Native American tribes leverage their role in this trade to influence the conflict?

3. How did the British and French colonial strategies in North America differ in terms of settlement, governance, and economic priorities, and what advantages or disadvantages did each approach present?

4. How did the theory of mercantilism drive European colonial expansion and rivalry in North America, and do you think similar economic theories influence modern global conflicts?

5. Considering the historical rivalry between France and Britain, how did their ongoing competition in Europe influence their colonial policies and actions in North America during the French and Indian War?





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Answer Key:

- 1. B) The Ohio Valley
- 2. D) The French
- 3. C) The Ohio Company of Virginia
- 4. C) It was rich in resources and provided access to major rivers
- 5. D) The demand for beaver pelts to make hats and clothing was high in Europe
- 6. B) Centralized along the Eastern Seaboard, operated by major companies
- 7. C) Mercantilism
- 8. B) They were the primary trappers and suppliers of furs
- 9. C) Territorial, political, and economic domination
- 10. B) The British valued self-governance and expansion, while the French focused on centralized control of fur trade routes

