

To what extent, if any, did the French and Indian War strain relations between the colonists and Britain and between the colonists and Native Americans?

SOURCE #1

Source: Canassatego, Chief of the Onondaga Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy, speech to representatives of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, 1742.

We know our Lands are now become more valuable. The white People think we do not know their Value; but we are sensible that the Land is everlasting, and the few Goods we receive for it are soon worn out and gone. . . . We are not well used with respect to the lands still unsold by us. Your People daily settle on these Lands, and spoil our Hunting. We must insist on your Removing them, as you know they have no Right to settle.

SOURCE #2 - "JOIN OR DIE" (1754) - BEN FRANKLIN

SOURCE #3

Source: George Washington, letter to Robert Orme, aide-de-camp to General Edward Braddock, March 15, 1755.

It is true Sir, that I have . . . expressed an Inclination to serve the ensuing Campaign as a Volunteer; and this inclination is not a little increased since it is likely to be conducted by a Gentleman of the General's Experience. But, besides this and the laudable desire I may have to serve (with my best abilities) my King & Country, I must be ingenuous enough to confess, that I am not a little biased by selfish considerations. To be plain, Sir, I wish earnestly to attain some knowledge of the Military Profession: and, believing a more favourable opportunity cannot offer, than to serve under a Gentleman of General Braddock's abilities and experience.

SOURCE #4

Source: Massachusetts soldier's diary, 1759.

September 30. Cold weather is coming on apace, which will make us look round about us and put [on] our winter clothing, and we shall stand in need of good liquors [in order] to keep our spirits on cold winter's days. And we, being here within stone walls, are not likely to get liquors or clothes at this time of the year; and though we be Englishmen born, we are debarred [denied] Englishmen's liberty. Therefore we now see what it is to be under martial law and to be with the [British] regulars, who are but little better than slaves to their officers. And when I get out of their [power] I shall take care of how I get in again.

[October] 31. And so now our time has come to an end according to enlistment, but we are not yet [allowed to go] home.

November 1. The regiment was ordered out . . . to hear what the colonel had to say to them as our time was out and we all swore that we would do no more duty here. So it was a day of much confusion with the regiment.

SOURCE #5 MAP (BEFORE 1754 AND IN 1763)