

8-2.1 South Carolina and the French and Indian War

Name: _____

South Carolina and other American colonies became involved in a military and economic rivalry between the French and the English. Over many years, mercantilism created tensions between the two countries, and Great Britain's salutary neglect worsened these issues. The war began when the French moved into the Ohio River valley, and wars also took place in Europe and lasted 7 years (that's where we get the name "the 7 Years War").

South Carolina was not directly involved in the French and Indian War, but this battle caused the Cherokee War in South Carolina. Colonists began moving into the Upcountry (Blue Ridge and Piedmont regions). French fur traders moved into the area, forcing the Cherokee to sign a treaty with the British. After 30 years of peace, the British broke their treaty with the Indians during the French and Indian War. The British failed to protect the Cherokee when the French invaded their land, and in retaliation (to get even), the Cherokee Indians took horses from the British. The royal governor attempted to stop the war by blocking trade and taking the Cherokee hostage. The battle lasted about two years and devastated the Cherokee Nation. The treaty ending the war forced the Cherokee to give up most of their land and divided the Carolina colony.

The French and Indian War ended with a British victory, with the French losing their territory and Spain losing Florida. Once the British took Florida, the need for indigo expanded, helping South Carolina. Due to the British victory, the mother country began to clamp down on trade policies in the colony (reversing salutary neglect) <-- Turning a blind eye to free trade. The British passed the Sugar Act to stop illegal trade with France and to fund the French and Indian War. Colonists caught trading illegally were tried in court without a jury, violating the right to a trial by jury. This injustice angered the colonists and proved the mother country abused their power. The war debt caused by the French and Indian War was blamed on the colonists, and the British believed this was something the colonists should pay. This led to many Acts in the colonies, which caused extreme anger among the colonists.



- 1) What two policies practiced by the British led to increased anger in the colonies?
- 2) What event led to the beginning of the French and Indian War?
- 3) What war occurred in S.C. as settlers moved into the backcountry?
- 4) How did the British not keep their promise? How did the Cherokee respond?
- 5) What was the outcome of the Cherokee War?
- 6) Who won the French and Indian War?
- 7) How did the behavior of the British change towards the colonies after the war?
- 8) Who did the British blame for the war debt caused by the French and Indian War?