

Name _____

The Treaty of Paris (1763): Ending the French and Indian War

Short Answer Key

1. The Treaty of Paris (1763) resulted in Britain gaining Canada and most of its North American territory from France. Spain acquired Florida from Britain, and France retained Guadeloupe in the Caribbean.
2. The treaty established Britain as the dominant colonial power in North America, leading to tensions with its American colonies. The colonies felt the increased presence of British authority and taxation, contributing to the tensions that led to the American Revolutionary War.
3. Spain's acquisition of Louisiana expanded its influence in North America and set the stage for future territorial negotiations, especially in the western part of the continent. It allowed Spain to control the vital Mississippi River and its access to the Gulf of Mexico, strengthening its position in North America.
4. The treaty ensured access to fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland for British fishermen. These provisions were essential because they guaranteed access to valuable fishing areas, which were critical for the British economy and colonial livelihoods.
5. The Treaty of Paris (1763) had far-reaching consequences. It established Britain as the dominant colonial power in North America, setting the stage for tensions with its American colonies and eventually the American Revolutionary War. France's loss weakened its colonial presence in North America, contributing to future developments, including the Louisiana Purchase. Spain's acquisition of Louisiana expanded its influence and territorial negotiations in the western part of North America.

