

1. New France was not considered to be that valuable to France. Even during the first few minor battles with England, neither country bothered to send any significant amount of troops for the battle. The French highly valued its holdings in the West Indies because of the exports. New France didn't really offer anything in the way of resources. The only resource that it did offer was beaver pelts. They were very popular but crazed French fur trappers nearly wiped out the beaver population trying to hunt them down.
2. After all the battles in America, the main outcome was that Great Britain became the major power in America. It also became the largest naval power in the world. The treatment of Louisbourg shows this because Great Britain was so powerful that it didn't really worry about Louisbourg even though it would later cause more trouble. The fact that Louisbourg was given back to the French also shows that they didn't care about the work done by the colonists. For their fighting, there was no reward. Their prize was handed right back to the defeated.
3. The Ohio Valley was a point of contention between the French and the British for several reasons. The French controlled land from Canada all the way down to the Mississippi Valley. In the middle of this vast holding, there was the Ohio Valley. Without the Ohio Valley the French Empire would not be connected at all. At the same time, the British vanguard of colonists was pushing its way into the Ohio Valley. They were land hungry, trying to expand their land holdings and the French didn't want to lose their land. So naturally battles erupted over who had rights to the land.
4. Probably the most important part about the Albany congress was that it was the first attempt to unify the colonies. Although its first attempt was a failure, it led the way to future unification. The congress itself was only attended by 7 out of the 13 colonies. The other important part about the congress was that it tried solidifying relations with the Indians by giving them gifts.
5. Authors have several reasons for ranking the Battle of Quebec as one of the most significant engagements in British and American history. Probably the biggest reason would be that with the defeat of Quebec, the French power was extremely crippled and a great weight was lifted off the shoulders of American colonists. They no longer had to live in fear of French attacks. Another reason is that without the pesky French around anymore, the Americans didn't feel as strong a bond with Great Britain. Its mother country was more like excess baggage now that the colonies were safe from the French they were more independent. Authors most likely consider it so significant because the defeat took great strides towards the development of an American identity. This is because the colonists didn't feel a need for Britain anymore.
6. The previous wars of Britain actually had a profound impact on the colonies for a few reasons. The biggest reason being that the colonies no longer felt that Great Britain was invincible. After General Braddock's humiliating defeat to the French and Indians, the idea of British invincibility was quickly disillusioned. The other main impact the wars had on the colonies was that the colonists often fought along side of the British. Even though they were looked down upon, they learned many things. The number of recruited militiamen in the colonies also grew to 20,000 strong. The wars also established future leaders for the

approaching revolution. George Washington is the most prominent example of this. He built a reputation during the French and Indian war, and later served in the revolution.