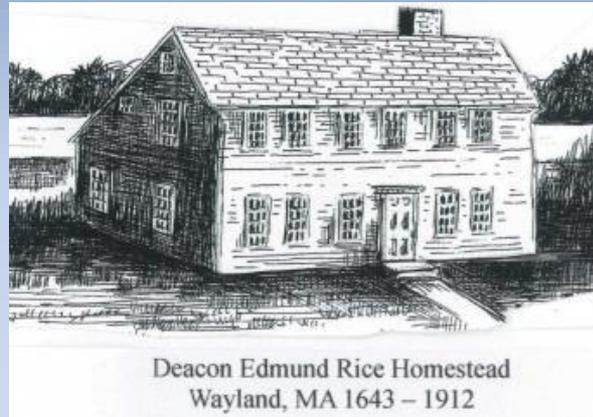


Massachusetts Bay Colony and Queen Anne's War: The North American Theater of the War of Spanish Succession 1702-1713



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Summary

- Political conditions in Europe and North America leading to Queen Anne's War
- Participants in the war in Europe and North America
- The three battle fronts of the war
- Issues particular to the New England front and affects on local area, including abductions as a terror tactic
- Provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the end of the war
- Lingering consequences of the war.



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Background – War of Spanish Succession

- Vast Spanish Empire in decline in late 17th Century
- Hapsburg Charles II of Spain is sickly w/ no viable heir apparent
- England, Dutch, and Hapsburgs feared consolidation of Spain & France -- balance of power
- Both the King of France Louis XIV and the Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I (albeit cousins) had competing claims.
- England, Dutch & Austria declare war 15 May 1702



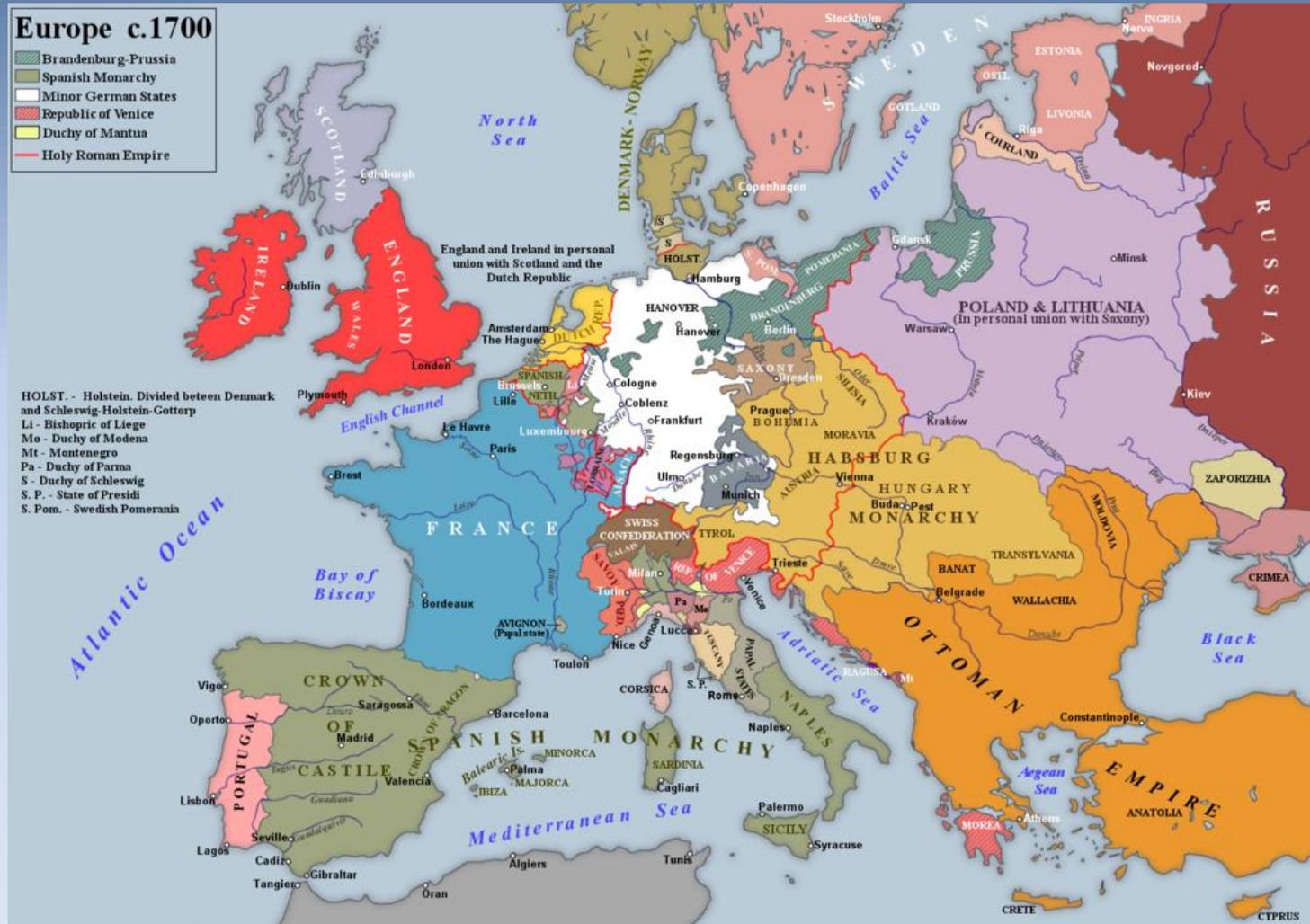
Charles II of Spain.

Image from Wikimedia Commons



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Europe at the Beginning of the War of Spanish Succession 1702



Map from Wikimedia Commons

Belligerents in Queen Anne's War



Queen Anne of England

- England & English America
- Great Britain and British America (after 1707)
- Muscogee (Creek)
- Chickasaw
- Yamasee



Louis XIV of France

- France & New France
- Spain & New Spain
- Wabanaki Confederacy
- Caughnawauga Mohawk
- Choctaw
- Timucua
- Apalachee
- Natchez



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Three Fronts of Queen Anne's war

- Spanish Florida and the English Colony of Carolina (largely a proxy war involving allied tribes)
- Newfoundland (English based at St. Johns vs French based at Plaisance)
- New England, Acadia and Canada (English vs French and allied tribes)



Map from Wikimedia Commons



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Queen Anne's War in New England, Acadia and Canada Region

- The English colonies of New England fought with French and Native American forces based in Acadia and Canada.
- Quebec City was repeatedly targeted (but never successfully reached) by British expeditions.
- The Acadian capital Port Royal was taken in 1710.
- The French and Wabanaki Confederacy (Maine & Acadia area) sought to thwart New England expansion into Acadia, whose border New France defined as the Kennebec River in southern Maine.
- Raids against targets in Massachusetts, including Deerfield & Marlborough in 1704.



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Casualty Estimates of Queen Anne's War

- England & Great Britain: ~900
- New England: ~200
- Carolina Colony: ~150
- Indian Allies with England: few
- French and their Indian Allies: ~50
- Spanish: ~60
- Spanish Indian Allies: Many thousands



1700 Map by Guillaume Delisle from Wikimedia Commons



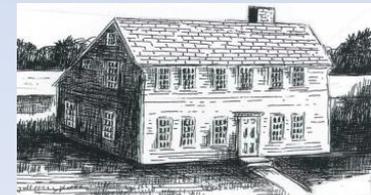
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Reestablishing Peace



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England and France declared an armistice in 1712; war finally ended with Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.



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Provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht

- Louis XIV's grandson became Philip V of Spain
- Several provisions preventing mergers of Spain and France
- Spanish territories in Europe ceded to other countries; mostly Holy Roman Empire
- Britain emerges as growing world power; Britain gains Gibraltar and Minorca from Spain
- Portuguese gain disputed territories in South America
- Britain gains monopoly in African slave trade in Spanish territories
- France ceded Acadia to Britain & it became Nova Scotia
- France retained fishing rights and islands in Gulf of St. Lawrence
- France ceded Rupert's Land to Britain



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North American Territorial Control After Queen Anne's War (1713)



Consequences in North America

- Economy of Spanish Florida devastated
- Spanish mission system in Florida obliterated
- Severe weakening of Southern Native American tribes, including Apalachee, Timucua, and Choctaw
- Depopulation leads to formation of Province of Georgia in 1732 under British control
- More difficult marketing of tobacco in Europe affecting Southern economy.
- Boston economy boosted in ship building and as base for English colonization of Nova Scotia
- Residual disputes over territory in New Brunswick & Maine



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Thank You

Questions?