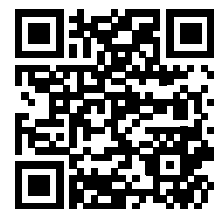


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## Early American Conflicts and Warfare



In the 17th and 18th centuries, European powers were eager to expand their \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World. This expansion led to conflicts with the indigenous \_\_\_\_\_ and among the colonizing nations themselves. The English, \_\_\_\_\_, and Spanish used various warfare tactics, adapting European \_\_\_\_\_ to the American landscape. One common tactic was the use of \_\_\_\_\_ to secure territories and trade routes. These forts became focal points of military engagement. The \_\_\_\_\_, on the other hand, utilized guerrilla warfare, taking advantage of their knowledge of the \_\_\_\_\_. They formed alliances with European powers when it suited their \_\_\_\_\_, often changing sides to maintain a balance of power. The \_\_\_\_\_ formed by colonists played a crucial role, especially in the English colonies. These militias were composed of ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ who could be called to fight at a moment's notice. The conflict between the \_\_\_\_\_ and English in North America, known as the French and Indian War, was a pivotal moment. It saw the use of scorched \_\_\_\_\_ tactics and significant engagements that would shape the future of the \_\_\_\_\_. The outcome of these conflicts and the methods used during \_\_\_\_\_ warfare laid the groundwork for future American military strategies.

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