

MATCH THE FACTS

Match the people on the left with the statement on the right that relates to their participation in the French and Indian War. Use the website to look up any people you cannot identify.

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| 1. Queen Alliquippa | <u>4.</u> Governor of New France at the opening of the French and Indian War, he had a fort named for him at the Forks of the Ohio. |
| 2. Pierre-Joseph Céloron de Blainville | <u>12.</u> A leader in the Ohio River Valley and one of the few American Indians who fought with the British, he believed that siding with the British was the best way to keep the Indians way of life intact. |
| 3. Edward Braddock | <u>9.</u> Appointed New France's military commander in 1756, he won many victories with limited resources; however, he ultimately lost the battle for Quebec and was killed in action. |
| 4. Marquis Duquesne | <u>8.</u> He was among the French troops killed in the first shots of the war, and his death was dubbed an "assassination" by the French. |
| 5. John Forbes | <u>15.</u> A young Virginian who was in charge of the British troops when the first shots of the war were fired. He went on to become a very prominent figure in U.S. history. |
| 6. Benjamin Franklin | <u>7.</u> This young Seneca fought with the French during the French and Indian War and later became a powerful leader in the Ohio Valley. |
| 7. Guyasuta | <u>1.</u> A female Seneca leader who was friendly with the British. |
| 8. Joseph Coulon de Jumonville | <u>11.</u> Called an important war council in 1763 and helped unite American Indians in attacks against the British. |
| 9. Marquis de Montcalm | <u>14.</u> British troops under George Washington surrendered to this man at Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. |
| 10. William Pitt | <u>10.</u> Also known as Lord Chatham, he was Prime Minister of Great Britain and successfully led the war effort. |
| 11. Pontiac | <u>5.</u> He successfully led British troops to recapture the Forks of the Ohio in late November 1758. |
| 12. Scarouady | <u>2.</u> In 1749, led an expedition down the Ohio River to reclaim land for the French, burying lead plates and inspecting trading between the British and American Indians. |
| 13. Tanaghrisson | <u>6.</u> A printer from Philadelphia, he studied the politics of the Iroquois, which he used to formulate a plan of unity among the colonies. |
| 14. Louis Coulon de Villiers | <u>13.</u> Also known as the "Half King," he was chosen to lead all of the American Indians in the Ohio River Valley. |
| 15. George Washington | <u>3.</u> Although he led the largest army ever seen in North America at the time, his disrespect of the American Indians and his lack of knowledge of the terrain led to a major defeat and battle wounds that caused his death. |