

The Role of Native Americans in England's Victory in the French and Indian War (1754-63)

1755 The Battle of the Monongahela

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1756 "Indians are the only match for Indians, and without them [on our side] we shall ever fight on unequal terms." *Colonel George Washington, on the need for Indian troops to work alongside the British. The Indian Scouts remained a unit of the United States Army until 1948.*

1758 "I must confess that in this country, we must comply and learn the art of war from enemy Indians or anything else who have seen the country and war carried on in it." *British Brigadier General John Forbes, preparing for the advance into western Pennsylvania to take Fort Duquesne from the French.*

1758 The Capture of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario

The British soldiers and colonists began "plundering the richest post in the interior of North America... hundreds of bales of cloth, laced and plain coats and shirts by the thousands, vast numbers of deerskins, beaver pelts and other furs,, great quantities of small arms and ammunition and other war-like stores of sorts for the Endions." Without these trade good, the French began to lose Indian support throughout the Ohio Country. (Page 151)

1758 Treaty of Easton and the Capture of Fort Duquesne / Forks of the Ohio River

"It was clear the Ohio chiefs that the British had offered peace on terms that seemed to guarantee their political autonomy, an acceptable supply of trade goods, and a prohibition on settlement in the region by white farmers. The French , by contrast were too weak to defend Fort Duquesne themselves and could no longer provide trade goods sufficient to maintain their alliances" (Page 170)

1760 The Capture of Montreal and the Fall of Canada

[The British] could descend the St. Lawrence River with such comparative ease because of the Iroquoian alliance. The seven hundred or so Six Nations warriors ... effectively persuaded the formerly French-allied Indians who could have made the British advance a shambles to make peace instead." (Page 215)

Source: Anderson, Fred. The War That Made America: A Short History of the French and Indian War. New York: Penguin Books, 2005

Guiding Questions:

1. Write a summary paragraph on how Native Americans played a key role in England winning the war with examples from the text to support your opinion.

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Dispersed:
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plundering:
stealing

Endions:
Indians
Autonomy:
independence

1758 Treaty of Easton and the Capture of Fort Duquesne / Forks of the Ohio River

"It was clear the Ohio chiefs that the British had offered peace on terms that seemed to guarantee their political **autonomy**, an acceptable supply of trade goods, and a **prohibition** on settlement in the region by white farmers. The French , by contrast were too weak to defend Fort Duquesne themselves and could no longer provide trade goods sufficient to maintain their alliances" (Page 170)

Prohibition:
ban or ruling
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shambles:
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<p>Dispersed: spread out scarlet-coated British soldiers were commonly called "Red Coats"</p> <p>plundering: stealing</p> <p>Endions: Indians</p> <p>Autonomy: independence</p> <p>Prohibition: ban or ruling out</p> <p>Alliance: formal agreement to cooperate between tribes or countries</p> <p>shambles: mess or disaster</p>	<p>1755 The Battle of the Monongahela English General Braddock, with colonial Aide George Washington, but without Indian allies, tried to capture the French Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio. "... the Indians continued the attack without need of direction. ... Shawnee, Delaware, and Mingu fighter, dispersed into the woods on both sides of the road and began picking off the scarlet-coated enemy." "By the time the British ran, more than two-thirds of the 1,450 men and women in the British column had been killed or wounded." (Pages 70-71)</p> <p>1756 "Indians are the only match for Indians, and without them [on our side] we shall ever fight on unequal terms." <i>Colonel George Washington, on the need for Indian troops to work alongside the British. The Indian Scouts remained a unit of the United States Army until 1948.</i></p> <p>1758 "I must confess that in this country, we must comply and learn the art of war from enemy Indians" <i>British Brigadier General John Forbes, preparing for the advance into western Pennsylvania to take Fort Duquesne from the French.</i></p> <p>1758 The Capture of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario The British soldiers and colonists began "plundering the richest post in the interior of North America... hundreds of bales of cloth, laced and plain coats and shirts by the thousands, vast numbers of deerskins, beaver pelts and other furs,, great quantities of small arms and ammunition and other war-like stores of sorts for the Endions." Without these trade good, the French began to lose Indian support throughout the Ohio Country. (Page 151)</p> <p>1758 Treaty of Easton and the Capture of Fort Duquesne "It was clear the Ohio chiefs that the British had offered peace on terms that seemed to guarantee their political autonomy, an acceptable supply of trade goods, and a prohibition on settlement in the region by white farmers. The French , by contrast were too weak to defend Fort Duquesne themselves and could no longer provide trade goods sufficient to maintain their alliances" (Page 170)</p> <p>1760 The Capture of Montreal and the Fall of Canada [The British] could descend the St. Lawrence River with such comparative ease because of the Iroquoian alliance. The seven hundred or so Six Nations warriors ... effectively persuaded the formerly French-allied Indians who could have made the British advance a shambles to make peace instead." (Page 215)</p>	<p>Guiding Questions:</p> <p>1. Why did the French win this battle?</p> <p>2. Why did George Washington and General Forbes need Indian warriors?</p> <p>3. How did trade goods lead to the French defeat?</p> <p>4. Why were the Iroquois a key part to capturing the city of Montreal?</p>
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