

Find It!

On the map below, label Braddock's Road and Forbes Road.

Also label the approximate location of the forts that are listed in the Match the Fort puzzle on pg. 4.



Who's Who in the French and Indian War?

Underline the name of the person who best answers each of the questions below.

- Who was governor of Virginia at the beginning of the French and Indian War?
a. Jeffrey Amherst b. Robert Dinwiddie c. James Abercrombie
- Who was sent to warn the French to get out of Virginia?
a. George Washington b. Joshua Fry c. Daniel Boone
- Who was killed in his attempt to take Fort Duquesne?
a. John Bradstreet b. Edward Braddock c. General John Forbes
- Who was the King of England at the end of the French and Indian War?
a. George II b. William IV c. George III
- Who led a militia force that adopted Indian ways of fighting into their own?
a. Robert Rogers b. John Bradstreet c. William Shirley
- Who was the British Prime Minister who wanted to push the French out of North America and whose decisions turned the tide of the war?
a. James Abercrombie b. Lord North c. William Pitt the Elder
- What British general's strategy enabled British forces to take the French city of Quebec, even though he was mortally wounded in the battle?
a. John Bradstreet b. General John Forbes c. General James Wolfe
- Who was the French general in command of Quebec when it was taken by the British?
a. Montcalm b. John Prideaux c. Pierre Pouchot

Influential British and Her Allies

Read each statement below. Find the person it refers to and write his or her name in the blank. Each name may be used more than once.

James Smith	Henry Bouquet	Samuel Jenkins
General Edward Braddock	Captain Robert Stobo	Charlotte Browne
George Croghan	General John Forbes	Benjamin Franklin

1. He was born in Switzerland and came to America when he joined the British army.

2. He led the largest army ever seen in North America at that time, over 2,200 troops.

3. Her brother was the druggist with the British army, and she came to Virginia in 1755 as head nurse. _____
4. He was a trader who was born in Ireland and moved to America in 1741. He gave better prices than the French, which hurt French business. _____
5. He was told to take back the Forks of the Ohio in 1758. He built forts along the way to be certain of supplies. George Washington led the Virginia soldiers who marched with him.

6. In 1754, he first suggested the colonies should work together. He had published many stories about how the Iroquois worked together, because he felt their form of government was something the colonies could learn from. _____
7. He was an African American who was a slave to Captain Charles Broadwater in 1754.

8. He wanted to have help from the Native Americans. He built Fort Ligonier about 50 miles from Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio. _____
9. He was captured by the Native Americans when he was building roads for General Braddock in 1755. _____
10. He was taken as a hostage to Fort Duquesne when Fort Necessity surrendered. As a hostage, he was not imprisoned, so he could learn much about the French fort. He wrote a letter telling everything he had learned about the French and the fort, signed it, and asked a Native American to smuggle the letter out. _____

George Washington Fights With the British

Below is a list of statements that take you through George Washington's career during the French and Indian War. Mark each statement T for true or F for false. If the statement is false, see if you can correct it.

- ____ 1. George Washington did not become important in the French and Indian War until almost the end of the war.
- ____ 2. George Washington first became involved in the French and Indian War in late 1753, when he was chosen to be the British agent to the French frontier.
- ____ 3. Before the war, George Washington wanted to be the military adjutant for Virginia in the northern district, close to his home, but instead he was appointed to the southern district and was also made a captain.
- ____ 4. The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia at the time Washington was appointed to the southern district was Thomas Jefferson.
- ____ 5. Washington was instructed by the governor to proceed to the French forts and present the letter the governor was sending. Then, while waiting for an answer, he was to note troop strength, weapons, defenses, etc.
- ____ 6. The first French fort Washington stopped at was Venango, where he was told to go to Fort LeBoeuf.
- ____ 7. At Fort LeBoeuf, the commander did not want to accept the letter from the governor, but did. Washington became certain that the French were going to be bringing a military group into the area soon and left immediately to warn the governor of Virginia.
- ____ 8. While Washington raised troops, trader William Trent got together 100 frontiersmen to build a fort as quickly as possible at the fork of the Susquehanna to defend against the French.
- ____ 9. When it was hard to get men to enlist to help fight the French, the governor of Virginia said he would award any enlistees with land grants near the new fort that was being built.
- ____ 10. Washington found it very difficult to get wagons, horses, and supplies for the men who had enlisted, and they were often too poor to supply their own.
- ____ 11. Washington took his men and marched toward the British fort that was being built by William Trent and his men, but he did not get there because he found the fort had been taken by the French after a long, hard battle.
- ____ 12. When Washington and his men found a party of French troops, they won the battle quickly. This allowed them to stop the French from reporting British troop strength to the French commanders.