

Name:

Date:

## The French and Indian War

### **Objective:**

Students will determine the change over time produced by the French and Indian War and the significance of the change.

### **Directions:**

Today, we want to answer this question:

**Central Historical Question: How did the French and Indian War change the way the colonists viewed each other between 1754 and 1759?**

### **Part I:**

Each student will be assigned a source. Examine the source and complete the questions individually.

### **Part II:**

Share your findings with each other. DO NOT HAVE OTHER STUDENTS COPY YOUR ANSWERS. Instead, explain to them

- What the source is
- What the message is
- How it helps to answer (or NOT answer) to the central historical question

**Source 1:**

Background:

“Join or Die”, a political cartoon made by Benjamin Franklin at the Albany Congress in New York in 1754. Franklin was a colonist from Pennsylvania. The audience was representatives from other colonies.



1. What is the message of this cartoon? Explain with reference to specific parts of the image. (Please do not write “Join or Die” as the message).
2. What was the Albany Congress, and how did the audience of the Congress shape his message? (Google this, please)
3. Consider the audience of the source. What does this cartoon suggest about how the colonies viewed each other at the **beginning** of the war?

**Source 2:**

Background:

Excerpt from the diary of New Hampshire militia soldier Robert Moses, 1755, a year after the Albany Congress.

7th [of September]:

[After hearing that a regiment of colonists from New York was under attack by French and Native American allies]....

. . . [We] immediately dispatched to the Lake the New Hampshire Regiment together with part of a New York Regiment which number met the enemy after they drew off from the Lake with a new firing of their guns, using cutlasses [swords] and hatchets playing on every quarter with

much effusion of blood but our New Hampshire forces being fresh & courageous and the Enemy tired and much discouraged with the Defeat they met with, retreated and made their escape toward a Creek. The day after the battle three Frenchmen were taken up by the Guard at Fort Lymon who upon examination declared that their Army was entirely broke . . .

1. Where is Robert Moses from? What other forces did he appear to be working with?
2. According to the text, what caused his forces to attack the French and the Native Americans?
3. How successful was the attack, and how might this kind of event affect the way that people from different colonies viewed each other?
4. Look at the top of pg. 87 from last night's reading. How does Moses' experience with other colonists compare to how many colonists thought about fighting alongside soldiers from Britain?

**Source 3:**

Background:

“The Death of General Wolfe” by Benjamin West. West was a colonist who moved to England after the French and Indian War. This was painted in 1770, but it depicts a battle from 1759. This painting became popular in the colonies and England. West was not an eyewitness to the event depicted. The figure in the center is the British General Wolfe. The men in green (see projection) are colonists, the people in red are from England. The audience was people living in England.



1. What event is the painting depicting? (Use your notes from last night)
2. Does the artist glorify or condemn the event in question? Explain with reference to the image.
3. Why would the author include **both** colonists and English people? Consider the audience of the source.

### Part III: Synthesis

- Which sources are reliable, and which are not? Explain why.

| Source   | Useful for answering the central historical question? | Why or why not? |
|--|---|-----------------|
| "Join or Die"  |   |                 |
| Excerpt from the diary of New Hampshire militia soldier Robert Moses |   |                 |
| "The Death of General Wolfe"   |   |                 |

**Respond to the Central Historical Question. Address each source in your response!**

Central Historical Question: How did the French and Indian War change the way the colonists viewed each other?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.