

1684-1690

(6 Years)

The French – Iroquois War

1. Causes:

- A) Competition for the Fur Trade between the French and the British.**
- B) Control of the Mississippi Valley for trade; It is the key to the interior of the continent.**

2. Bottom line of the war....The Iroquois with:

- A) Trade & Land as their motive.**
- B) Backed & Urged on by the British.**
- C) Fight the French and their Algonquin/Huron Allies!**

3. Enter...Thomas Dongan:

- A) Governor of New York:**
 - I. Imperial minded.**
 - II. Farsighted.**
 - III. 1st Englishman to realize that the future of North America is in the west!**

B) He claims all country south of the Great Lakes for England.

C) He encourages the Iroquois to strike northwest against the French and their Indian allies.

4. Iroquois start raiding.

**5. 1684 – French attempt to retaliate by coming out of Canada and invading British territory:
A) Fails!!....Forced to retreat back into Canada.**

6. Thru 1685 – Raiding by the Iroquois.

7. By 1686 – Iroquois have raided to the gates of Montreal, Canada.

8. 1687 – French force of 3,000 men out of Canada:

A) Consisting of:

I. French.

II. Coureurs de Bois.

III. Indian Allies.

B) Invades New York.

C) Destroy:

I. Crops.

II. Villages.

III. Towns.

D) Kill all the Iroquois they come into contact with:

I. Algonquin/Hurons boil and eat the dead Iroquois.

E) Return to Quebec, Canada.

9. 1688 & 1689 – Iroquois strike back at the French with terrible fury!!

10. August 1689 – The La Chine Masacre:

A) French village above Montreal:

I. 300 inhabitants.

B) Stormy night.

C) 1,500 Iroquois attack!!

D) No mercy to any man, woman, or child:

I. Butcher.

II. Burn.

III. Torture.

IV. Some are spitted and roasted like pigs.

V. 200 killed.

VI. 90 prisoners.

11. Raids get smaller and smaller until they stop.

1689 to 1697

(8 Years)

King William's War

1. Causes:

- A) Rivalry between the British and the French.**
- B) 1698 – Louis XIV refuses to recognize the right of William of Orange to the English throne.**

2. Areas the war is fought in America:

- A) New York/New England borderland – Great Lakes country – and the Hudson Bay area.**

3. October 1689 – France returns the 70 year old, Count de Frontenac as governor of New France:

- A) He is fiery and full of fight!**
- B) Mends relations with the Indians and makes alliances.**
- C) Tries to pacify the Iroquois.**
- D) Whips the French army into fighting shape.**
- E) Plots against the British.**
- F) Plans to invade the English colonies.**
- G) Plans to turn his French and Indian army loose on the unsuspecting English colonists:
 - I. 1st PLANNED massacre of Europeans by other Europeans in North America.****

4. Winter of 1689 – Frontenac assembles a war party in Montreal.

5. January 1690 – The war party is ready:

A) 114 Coureurs de Bois and 96 Indian allies – 210 men total:

I. Head south up the Richelieu River and on up Lake Champlain.

II. Are to hit the frontiers of New York and New England.

6. February 9, 1690 – The Massacre of Schenectady:

A) New York frontier.

B) Bitterly cold winter night.

C) Dutch settlers are in bed:

I. Guards have gone to bed – Have left 2 dummy snowman guards!!!

D) The 210 man force enters – Surrounds the cabins.

E) War cry is the signal:

I. 38 men, 10 women, and 12 children are tomahawked to death (Total of 60)!

II. 56 prisoners are taken.

III. All but 2 of the cabins are burnt!

IV. Some of the older prisoners are released.

V. Party heads back to Montreal.

VI. Punitive militia is organized and goes in pursuit.

VII. Any of the straggling war party who fall behind are killed or captured.

VIII. Pursued almost to the gates of the city.

7. Many raids by the French & Indians into the back country of New York and New England.

8. March 27, 1690 – Salmon Falls, New Hampshire – Hit by a French & Indian war party:

A) Half of the settlement is tomahawked to death.

B) Prisoners are turned over by the French to the

Indians – Most are tortured to death!
C) War party heads back for Montreal.

**9. May 11, 1690 – Governor, Sir William Phips of
Maine:**

A) Captures Port Royal, Nova Scotia.

10. May 20, 1690 – The Massacre of Casco Bay:

A) Maine. (Today is Portland, Maine)

**B) British fort is attacked by a French & Indian force of
500.**

C) Attack is repulsed by the British.

D) British counterattack!

E) Ambushed and annihilated!!

F) Fort is surrounded and placed under siege.

G) Surrenders.

H) Prisoners are marched out:

**I. Massacred EXCEPT for a few who are saved to be
tortured to death!!**

**11. New York and New England plan revenge – 2
expeditions are planned:**

A) 1st - Under Fitz-John Winthrop of Connecticut:

I. 750 men.

**II. To go down the Lake Champlain Valley to
Montreal.**

B) 2nd – Under Sir William Phips of Maine:

**I. To sail up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec by
sea.**

12. 1st expedition:

**A) August 1690 – Marches to the head of Lake
Champlain:**

**I. No reinforcements, no boats, and no supplies as
supposed to be!**

II. Turn around – Back to Albany, New York.

13. 2nd expedition:

A) Phips gets the fleet to Quebec:

**I. Sends an officer to Frontenac demanding
surrender.**

II. Refused!

III. October 1690 – Siege starts.

IV. British make some bumbling attacks.

V. Ammunition runs out.

VI. Give up – sail back to Boston.

**14. Meanwhile – Captain John Schuyler – Leads a small
force of Dutch and Indian allies north down Lake
Champlain:**

A) They go down the Richelieu River.

**B) Attacks the French at La Prairie on the St. Lawrence
upstream from Montreal:**

**I. Indians attack too soon killing 2 French men, 4
women, and taking 19 prisoners.**

II. Indians refuse to attack the Fort.

III. Kill 150 head of cattle for meat – Head home.

**15. 1691 – Frontenac offers his Indian allies rewards for
British scalps – Men, women, or children, AND the
British Indian allies:**

**A) Indians quickly learn that one scalp can be trimmed
to be 2 or 3!**

**I. Scalping is done on the wounded as well as the
dead!**

II. Many scalped wounded will survive!

16. New York decides to attack Canada:

**A) 34 year old, Peter Schuyler is picked to lead –
Prosperous trader – Man of integrity:**

- I. Major in the Militia.**
- II. Large – Stern in appearance.**
- III. Has a large influence with the Indians.**

17. June 1691 – Schuyler’s force of British, Dutch, and Indians heads down Lake Champlain.

- 18. August 1691 – Schuyler’s force leave their canoes under guard a little south of the French fort of Chambly:**
- A) Head for the French fort at La Prairie.**
 - B) Meanwhile – Scouts have warned the French:**
 - I. They send reinforcements to the fort.**
 - II. Send another force of 300 men to Chambly to cut off the British retreat.**

- 19. Schuyler reaches La Prairie during a violent storm:**
- A) Attack!**
 - B) Outnumbered – British are forced to retreat.**
 - C) Run into the French force sent to cut them off:**
 - I. Short bloody fight.**
 - II. British break through.**
 - III. Schuyler gets away BUT has suffered heavy losses.**

20. January 1692 – French & Indians attack York, Maine:

- A) Kill 50 settlers and take many prisoners.**

- 21. 1692 – Frontenac with a force of 300 attacks the Iroquois:**
- A) Kill many.**
 - B) Take many prisoners.**
 - C) Back to Quebec.**
 - D) Burns 2 of them alive at the stake as examples!**

22. January 1693 – French & Indian force of 600 – Attack

the Iroquois in the Mohawk country of the Lake Champlain Valley:

- A) Destroy 3 towns.**
- B) Take 300 prisoners.**
- C) Head back for Canada.**
- D) Pursued by Peter Schuyler and the militia.**
- E) Schuyler catches them:
 - I. Fight.**
 - II. French get away.**
 - III. Schuyler gets supplies and continues the chase.****
- F) Catches them again:
 - I. French swear they will kill all the prisoners if the chase continues!**
 - II. Schuyler calls off the pursuit.****
- G) Several of the French have been killed:
 - I. Schuyler is short of food;**
 - II. Iroquois allies boil and eat the dead French!!**
 - III. Schuyler is handed a bowl of soup – Starts to eat when a hand pops up – Appetite is gone!****

23. April 15, 1694 – Treaty of Albany is signed:

- A) Between the Iroquois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey:
 - I. Colonists sign in order to stop the French from trying to sign a treaty with them!****

24. 1694 – 230 Indians led by 2 Frenchmen and Father Thury attack Oyster River, New Hampshire (Today is Durham, New Hampshire):

- A) Many women and children are killed.**

25. Few days later – Same war party – Attacks Groton, Massachusetts:

- A) Kill 40 men, women, and children.**

- 26. August 15, 1696 – 2 French warships, soldiers, and Indian allies – Under Le Moyne d'Iberville – Attack Fort Pemaquid on the Maine border:**
- A) Artillery siege on the Fort.**
 - B) Fort is undermanned – Commander is incompetent:**
 - I. He surrenders!**
 - II. Fort is burnt – Prisoners are taken to Canada.**
- 27. 1696 – Frontenac with 2,200 men launches a campaign up the St. Lawrence and along Lake Ontario against the Iroquois:**
- A) Finds and destroys only a few crops!**
 - B) Retreats back to Canada.**
 - C) Expedition is a total failure!**
- 28. March 15, 1697 – French & Indians – Raid Haverhill, Massachusetts:**
- A) Kill many.**
 - B) Prisoners taken – Among them is Hannah Dustin, (A housewife out of her childbirth bed for only a week) her nurse, Mary Neff:**
 - I. Indians bash the baby's brains out against a tree.**
 - C) March for Quebec:**
 - I. The two women and a small boy named Samuel Leonardson are placed in the care of 12 Indians:
2 braves, 3 women, and 7 children.
 - II. Night – All sleeping – Hannah – Tomahawk – Kills 10 – Leaves 1 woman and 1 child wounded!!
**Scalps the 10!
The 3 will make it back!!
- 29. September 30, 1697 – The Treaty of Ryswick is signed:**
- A) Ends war.**
 - B) Each nation returns all lands taken in the war EXCEPT York Factory which the French are allowed**

to keep.

C) Return to status quo!!

D) In reality it is only a truce:

I. Both countries know another war is inevitable!

II. Both countries will spend the next 5 years preparing for it!

30. January 7, 1699 – Casco Bay, Maine - Treaty is signed between Massachusetts and the Abnaki Indians:

A) Ends fighting on the New England frontier.

31. August 4, 1701 – Montreal – Iroquois sign a treaty with the French and their Indian allies.

1690

1. Population: 211,700.

2. William Rittenhouse:

A) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

B) Starts the Paper Industry in America.

1691

1. Jeremiah Dummer:

A) Boston, Massachusetts.

B) Paints a self-portrait.

C) America's 1st Native Painter.

July 10, 1692

The Salem Witch Trials

- 1. Salem, Massachusetts – Strong Calvinist community:
 - A) Primary targets of “witch” accusations will be Anglicans, Baptists, and Quakers:
 - I. Mostly older women without husbands and living alone.******
- 2. July 10, 1692 – Bridget Bishop – Hanged as a “witch.”**
- 3. Others hanged as “witches”:
 - A) Rebecca Nurse – Susanna Martin – Sarah Good – Elizabeth How – Sarah Wild.****
- 4. 170 people are charged and imprisoned for being “witches.”**
- 5. 19 people are hanged as “witches” and 1 pressed to death...Total of 20.**
- 6. October 29, 1692 – Trials come to an end.**

1700

1. Population... ~~266,450~~ 266,450.

A) Common for the women of the colonial period to have 7 children or more.

2. The “Middle Passage” will become firmly established:

A) Slave trade from England, to Africa, to America, and back to England:

I. On this voyage from Africa 1 out of every 6 slaves will die!!

3. Start of the “Golden Age of Piracy”:

A) 1700 to 1730 – 30 years.

B) Primary areas:

I. Caribbean.

II. Indian Ocean.

III. West coast of Africa.

IV. Eastern seaboard of America.

Pirates

1. Average Pirate:

- I. Doomed man.**
- II. Lacks the education, common sense, and abilities to escape his inevitable end.**
- III. His life is nasty, brutal, and short.**
- IV. The majority are from England or the American colonies.**
- V. Average age is 27.**
- VI. They are fit, have stamina, and are very agile.**
- VII. They fully expect to be caught and executed or killed.**
- VIII. Financial gain draws them to the Pirate life.**

2. Clothing:

- I. Short jackets - Plain linen shirts or blue & white checkered.**
- II. Canvas pants or "Petticoat Breeches".....cut above the ankles:
 - A) Pants are coated with a thin layer of tar to protect against water.****
- III. Usually don't wear shoes on board a ship - Saved for shore.**
- IV. Neck scarf.**
- V. Knotted scarf around the head - Tricorn hat - Woolen cap.**

3. Sea life:

- I. Grueling - Ships are damp and uncomfortable.**
- II. Life is ever present danger.**
- III. Bad drinking water.**
- IV. Terrible, rotten food.**
- V. Scurvy, Typhoid, TB, Dysentary, and Smallpox will kill**

½ of the Pirates.

VI. Ships breed disease because of cramped, damp conditions.

4. Warfare:

I. Pistols are the most popular weapon because they are compact.

II. Prefer blunderbusses over muskets.

III. The cutlass is very popular.

IV. Can spot another ship as far away as 20 miles.

V. Usually operate alone in shipping lanes.

VI. Use false flags.

VII. Cannon are mounted on 4 wheeled carriages.

VIII. Broadside of round shot - “Chain” or “Bar shot” at the riggings - Grapeshot up close at the opposing crew.

IX. Try not to damage the opposing vessel.

X. Use grappling hooks - Bloody hand-to-hand combat.

XI. Muskets, blunderbusses, pistols, swords, cutlasses, pikes, axes, and grenades:

A) Grenade comes from.....Grenado Shell.....called Grenados.....from the Spanish, “Grenada”.....Pomegranate!

5. Plunder:

I. Very little actual money taken.

II. Most plunder is cargo.....rum, sugar, tobacco, wood, manufactured goods from Europe, furs, ore, cotton, slaves, peweter, iron, ivory, or spices.

6. The flag..... “Jolly Roger”:

I. Not a hollywood myth.

II. French privateers used red flag.....Jolie Rouge.....Jolly Red.....Jolly Roger!

7. Death:

- I. Usually hanged - Body in cage - Left to rot away over a 2 year period of time.**

8. "Dens":

I. Havens to repair ships, divide loot, and hide!

II. Most popular was.....Port Royal, Jamaica - New Providence Island in the Bahamas - Madagascar in the Indian Ocean - and the Carolinas in America:

A) The most famous to hide in the North Carolina area are:

*****Stede Bonnet - Charles Vane - and Edward Teach, "Blackbeard".**

9. Stede Bonnet:

I. March 1717 to November 1718.....20 months.

II. Ship is the 10 gun "Revenge."

III. Works the Atlantic seaboard from New York to the Carolinas.

IV. October 1718 - 5 hour battle - He and crew surrender:

A) November 1718 - Charleston - He and 30 crew members are hanged.

10. Edward Teach - "Blackbeard":

I. 1680 - Born in Bristol, England.

II. 1700 - Is a Pirate:

A) Intelligent - Very sharp socially and politically.

B) Tall - Stocky - Muscular - Long black beard, in piglets tied with red ribbons.

C) Wears sling over shoulder to hold 6 pistols and a cutlass.

D) Based on New Providence Island in the Bahamas:

*****Raids in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and the**

Spanish Maine.

E) Ship – “The Queen Anne’s Revenge” – 300 man crew.

F) Bloodthirsty – No compassion:

*****French Captain, Jean-Paul Brulies, begs for mercy.....Blackbeard pops his eyeballs out like grapes and then kills him!**

G) 15 wives:

***** “Divorces” them by drowning or cutting their heads off!!**

III. September 1717:

A) Starts raiding along the Atlantic Coast of America.

B) From Florida to North Carolina.

C) Now has over 400 men.

IV. January 1718:

A) Bribes the Governor of the Carolinas not to prosecute him!

V. Accumulates a fortune worth over \$3,750,000.00!!!

VI. May 1718:

A) Blockades Charleston, South Carolina:

*****Plunders 8 ships.**

*****Ransoms a citizen for a chest of medical supplies.....to treat his crew for venereal disease!!**

VII. November 1718:

A) Governor of Virginia sends Lt. Robert Maynard of the Royal Navy with 2 Sloops of War to get him.

VIII. Friday – November 22, 1918 – Dawn:

A) Maynard attacks.

B) Catches Blackbeard totally unaware.

C) Blackbeard boards Maynard's ship.

D) The 2 men fight each other.

E) Blackbeard wounds Maynard.

F) A Scottish sailor cuts Blackbeard's head off!!

G) Head is displayed on Maynard's ship.

H) 13 of the Pirate crew are hanged.

1701-1713
(12 Years)
Queen Anne's War

- 1. Primary cause...France refusing to recognize Anne's right to the English throne.**
- 2. In North America...Will be fought:**
 - A) Borderland between Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana.**
 - B) Wilderness frontier separating New England and Canada.**
- 3. Summer of 1703 – 500 French & Indian allies attack along the Maine seacoast:**
 - A) 150 English colonists will be killed during the summer.**
 - B) Hit isolated settlements, farms, towns, and garrison houses.**
 - C) At Wells, Maine:**
 - I. 40 men, women, and children are killed and scalped.**
 - II. Rest are taken prisoner.**
 - III. Town is totally destroyed.**

4. February 1704 – The Deerfield Massacre:

A) Massachusetts.

B) Town:

I. Church.

II. Meeting Hall.

III. 31 Houses.

IV. All – Encircled by a Stockade:

(1) Too large to defend properly.

V. 300 people – Only 20 are Soldiers.

C) Snow is 4 feet deep:

I. Has drifted to the top of the stockade.

D) Night – 50 Canadians & 200 Indians arrive.

E) Pre-dawn...Climb over wall...War cry:

I. Massacre starts.

II. Goes on for 3 hours.

III. 46 are killed and scalped.

IV. 111 are taken prisoner.

V. ½ of the buildings are burnt to the ground.

F) Relief force from Hatfield arrives:

I. Attacks the French & Indians as they are leaving.

II. Kill or wound 40 of the Indians.

III. Remainder retreat back into Canada.

5. August 29, 1708 – Haverhill, Massachusetts:

**A) Hit by French & Indians:
I. Massacre.**

6. Late Summer of 1710 – Port Royal, Acadia:

**A) 1,500 Colonists & 400 British Marines take
the town:**

I. Re-name it.....Annapolis.

7. After years of fighting in Europe and America:

A) Peace is arranged.

B) The Treaty of Utrecht:

I. Ends the war.

II. Leaves a lot of problems unanswered:

**(1) Ownership of the interior of the North
American continent.**

**(2) Disputed territory around the Gulf of
Mexico.**

(3) The limits of Nova Scotia.

C) Will make another war inevitable!

1710

1. Population of the Colonies: 344,350.

2. "Pennsylvania Dutch" – Actually Germans:

A) Pennsylvania.

B) Invent the spiral-bore Rifle!!!

1711-1718

(7 Years)

The Tuscarora Indian War

1. Fought in North & South Carolina.

**2. September 22, 1711 – Tuscarora Indians strike:
A) Along the Chowan & Roanoke Rivers in North
Carolina.**

**3. January 28, 1712 – Neuse River:
A) North & South Carolina Militias along with
Indian allies:
I. Kill 300 Tuscaroras.**

**4. March 23, 1713 – Fort Nohucke:
A) At the hands of the South Carolina Militia –
Tuscaroras suffer their decisive defeat and
flee.**

5. Raids until 1781 – Peace is made.

1712 (April)

1. New York City – 1st Slave Revolt in America:

A) 27 Black & 2 Indian Slaves...29 total.

B) Guns, swords, knives, and hatchets.

C) Kill 9 Colonists.

D) Burn several buildings.

E) Surrounded by Militia:

**I. 6 commit suicide rather than be taken
alive.**

II. Rest are captured.

F) 23 are hanged or burnt alive at the stake.

1714

1. Governor, Robert Hunter:

A) New York.

B) Writes – “Androbos”:

I. America’s 1st play.

1715-1716

(1 Year)

The Yemassee Indian War

1. Fought in South Carolina.

2. April 14, 1715 – Incited by the Spanish – Indians attack:

A) Kill 400 settlers.

3. 1716 – Peace.

1718

1. Start of the Great Scotch-Irish Migration to America.

1720

1. Population: 466,200.

1721

1. Boston, Massachusetts – Smallpox epidemic:

A) Cotton Mather & Dr. Zabdiel Boylston:

I. Introduce Smallpox Innoculation into America.

1730

1. Population: 629,400.

1731

1. Benjamin Franklin – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) Opens a Circulating Library:

I. 1st Library in America.

2. Benjamin Franklin:

A) Born – January 17, 1706 – Boston, Mass.

B) 2 years of formal education.

C) I.Q. of....145!!!

D) Patriot.

E) Inventor.

F) Scientist.

G) Author.

H) Publisher.

I) Diplomat.

J) Abolitionist.

K) Philanthropist.

L) Only Founding Father to:

I. Sign – The Declaration of Independence.

II. Sign – The Treaty of Paris.

III. Sign – The Constitution.

1732

1. Between Burlington & Amboy, New Jersey:

A) 1st regular Stagecoach service in America.

1733 (February)

1. February 12, 1733 – James Oglethorpe:

- A) At what is now Savannah – 1st settlement in Georgia.**
- B) Last of the original 13 Colonies.**

2. James Oglethorpe:

- A) Born – June 1, 1689 – London, England.**
- B) Attends Oxford.**
- C) Soldier – British Army.**
- D) Statesman – Supports reform legislation.**
- E) “Gift” for ruling over other men.**
- F) Proposes:
 - I. Debtors from Debtor’s Prison.**
 - II. Colonize Georgia.**
 - III. June 1732 – Charter to do so.****
- G) Colonial Governor of Georgia – NO salary.**
- H) He allows NO rum.**
- I) He allows NO Slave Trade.**
- J) Will die in England on July 1, 1785.**

1734

1. William Bull – South Carolina:

A) Goes to Europe.

B) Earns a Medical Degree.

C) 1st American to earn a Medical Degree.

1735

1. New England – Scarlet Fever epidemic.

2. Charleston, South Carolina:

A) 1st Opera in America is performed:

I. “Flora, or Hob in the Well.”

3. John Peter Zenger – New York:

A) Newspaper Editor.

B) Indicted and tried for libel:

I. For an article that was anti-government.

C) Found.....Not Guilty.

1735

The Great Awakening

- 1. The massive revival of religions and old traditions:**
 - A) Goals:**
 - I. Restore intensity and dedication of the early Puritan Church.**
 - II. Re-dedication to God.**
- 2. Jonathan Edwards:**
 - A) Most famous proponent.**
- 3. It will challenge the authority of established Churches.**
- 4. Emphasizes emotionalism.**
- 5. Stresses the importance of the individual.**
- 6. Questions traditional authority.**
- 7. Baptists and Methodists gain more followers:**

A) Puritans LOSE followers.

8. Points people toward a more active role in their political futures.

1739

1. The Stono Revolt or The Cato Conspiracy:

A) Stono, South Carolina.

B) Will be the largest Slave Revolt in America.

C) 20 Slaves break into the Stono Armory:

I. Arm themselves.

II. Start marching toward Florida.

III. Many join them.

IV. Grow to 100 in number.

V. Plunder many houses.

VI. Murder 28 Colonists.

D) Pause to celebrate – Overtaken by the Militia:

I. All killed.

1740

1. Population: 905,600.

**2. Charleston, South Carolina – Slave Revolt
Conspiracy is uncovered:
A) 50 Slaves are hanged.**

1741 (January)

1. Andrew Bradford – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) Prints the 1st Magazine in America:

I. “The American Magazine.”

1741 (March)

1. New York City – SUSPICIONED that a Slave Revolt Conspiracy is in the works:

A) 13 – Slaves – Burnt alive at the stake.

B) 18 – Slaves - Hanged.

C) 80 – Slaves – Sold and shipped to the West Indies.

D) 3 – Members of a White Family and 1 Catholic Priest:

I. Suspected of intentions to provide the Slaves with weapons.

II. All 4 – Executed.

1742

1. Benjamin Franklin – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) Invents the Warming Stove.

2. William Parks – Virginia:

A) Publishes America's 1st Cookbook:

I. "The Complete Housewife."

1744

**1. Samuel Richardson – Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania:**

A) Writes America's 1st Novel:

I. "Pamela."

II. Will be printed by Benjamin Franklin.

1744-1748
(4 Years)
King George's War

- 1. Primary cause...In America...French efforts to seize portions of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts.**
- 2. May 1744 – News of war in Europe reaches the French in Canada.**
- 3. In North America:**
 - A) War of small actions in America and Canada.**
- 4. War is primarily fought in Europe and on the Seas.**
- 5. October 18, 1748 – Peace – The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle:**
 - A) Ends the war.**
 - B) Solves nothing.**

1750

1. Population: 1,170,800.

2. Richmond Basin, Virginia:

A) Coal – 1st mined in America.

3. Thomas Walker:

A) Names “Cumberland Gap” as he passes thru it on his way into the Kentucky Country.

1752

1. Benjamin Franklin – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) Famous Kite Experiment.

2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) The Pennsylvania Hospital opens:

I. 1st Permanent Hospital in America.

1754 – 1763

(9 Years)

The French & Indian War

Or

The Seven Years War

Causes

- 1. Rivalry between the French & British in the Trans-Allegheny region of North America.**

- 2. Possession of the Ohio Valley:**
 - A) Valley has been colonized by land speculators of the Ohio Company.**

- 3. Trading rights with the Indians.**

1752 (June)

1. Piqua, Ohio – Village of Miami Chief, Old Britain:

**A) 50 English traders are in the village
conducting business with the Miamis.**

**B) Attacked by a force of 250 Ojibwa & Ottawa
Indians:**

I. Led by French trader, Charles Langlade.

C) Chief Old Britain and 14 Miamis are killed:

I. Chief's body is boiled and eaten.

D) 3 of the English traders are captured:

I. 1 is stabbed to death.

1753 (December)

1. December 11, 1753 – Fort La Boeuf:

A) Later called Ft. Duquesne, then Ft. Pitt, and then Pittsburgh.

B) 22 year old, Virginia Militia member, Major George Washington, and a force:

I. Confront the French commander.

II. Order the French out of the country.

III. Reply: “NO!”

IV. Washington returns to Virginia to report.

1754 (April)

1. Virginia, Governor, Dinwiddie:

A) Sends Washington and a force back to drive the French out of the Ohio Country.

B) Chief Half-King & a band of his Seneca warriors of the Iroquois Nation accompany Washington.

1754 (Spring)

1. The French are firmly established at Ft. Duquesne.

1754 (May)

- 1. May 28, 1754 – The Battle of Great Meadows:**
 - A) 45 miles from Ft. Duquesne.**
 - B) Near present Uniontown, Pennsylvania.**
 - C) Lt. Col. George Washington, his Virginia Militia, and Iroquois allies:**
 - I. Ambush a French patrol out of Ft. Duquesne.**
 - II. Led by Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville.**
 - D) French are defeated.**
 - E) Washington loses 1 man killed & 3 wounded.**
 - F) French lose 11 killed & 17 captured:**
 - I. Many of the captured are wounded, including Jumonville.**
 - G) Iroquois split open skulls of captured with Tomahawks and then scalp:**
 - I. One warrior literally washes his hands with Jumonville's brains.**
- 2. Washington builds Ft. Necessity south of present day Pittsburgh.**

1754 (July)

1. July 3, 1754 – Ft. Necessity – Afternoon – Heavy rain:

A) Washington & his 400 men are surrounded and placed under siege by a French & Indian force of 700:

I. Led by Captain Louis de Jumonville:

(1) Brother to the man murdered by Washington's Indians.

B) 10 hour battle.

C) Both sides agree to an armistice:

I. Stop fighting.

II. Talk.

III. Washington agrees to surrender and return to Virginia.

IV. Washington is forced to sign a document stating Jumonville's brother had been murdered.

2. July 4, 1754 – Washington and his men start to leave headed for home:

A) The Algonquin/Huron Indians start looting:

I. Kill 2 wounded English soldiers and 3 others.

II. Washington's men run for it.

III. 16 are captured.

IV. Rest get away.

V. 3 of the prisoners are killed and scalped.

1754 – Washington reaches Virginia

- 1. Informs the Governor of what has happened.**
- 2. Governor appeals to England for help.**
- 3. England will send a force led by Major General Edward Braddock.**

1755 – Braddock & his force Arrive

1. Major General Edward Braddock:

- A) 60 years old.**
- B) Army since age 15.**
- C) Career officer.**
- D) Excellent record.**
- E) Strict disciplinarian.**
- F) Humane.**
- G) Well thought of by his men.**
- H) Could be “bullheaded” at times.**
- I) Ignorant of America.**
- J) Ignorant of Indian warfare.**
- K) No respect for the French, Indians, or Americans.**
- L) Refuses to take advice given by the Americans.**
- M) Is totally overconfident.**

2. Braddock's Goals:

- A) Avenge Washington's defeat.**
- B) Drive the French from the Ohio Valley.**
- C) Defeat the French in Canada.**

3. Braddock's plan:

- A) 4 column campaign.**

- B) He will attack Ft. Duquesne.**
- C) Governor Shirley of Massachusetts will attack Ft. Niagara.**
- D) William Johnson will attack Crown Point.**
- E) Lt. Col. Monckton will attack and take Nova Scotia.**

1755 – French

1. Send 4,000 more troops to North America.

1755 (June)

1. Braddock's force starts out:

- A) 1,425 – British Regulars.**
- B) 262 – Colonial Volunteers.**
- C) 30 – Sailors.**
- D) 450 – Militia from:**
 - I. Virginia.**
 - II. Maryland.**
 - III. North Carolina.**
- E) A few Artillerymen.**
- F) 50 – Indian Scouts.**
- G) Total of.....2,237 men.**
- H) 150...Wagons.**
- I) 28 pieces...Artillery:**
 - I. 10 – Cannons.**
 - II. 4 – Howitzers.**
 - III. 14 – Mortars.**

2. French at Ft. Duquesne:

- A) KNOW of his march:**
 - I. Have figured out his destination.**
- B) Send a force to intercept him:**
 - I. 250 – French & Canadians.**
 - II. 650 – Indians.**
- C) Total of.....900 men.**

D) Led by Daniel de Beaujeu.

3. Braddock splits his force:

A) Takes 1,400 men with him.

1755 (July)

1. July 9, 1755 – Braddock's Defeat:

A) Banks of the Monongahela River:

I. 7 ½ miles from Ft. Duquesne.

II. Dense forest.

B) Just after 12:00 noon.

C) Braddock's men are strung out for over a mile.

D) NOT an ambush...The 2 forces collide!

E) French Commander, Beaujeu, is shot and killed.

F) French force starts falling back.

G) British fail to take possession of the high ground.

H) Daniel Dumas rallies the French and they take the high ground.

I) British advance is stopped cold.

J) French & Indians are now hitting the British from 3 sides.

K) British troops:

I. Falling dead or wounded.

II. Screaming.

III. Blood spurting and flowing.

IV. Indians run from cover...Tomahawk & Scalp.

L) Confusion.

M) Start falling back...Collide with rear of column coming forward.

N) Braddock arrives...Tries to restore order.

O) Fighting is now 2 ½ hours long.

P) Braddock is shot thru the right arm:

I. Musket ball lodges in his right lung.

Q) After 3 hours...Retreat starts:

I. Route.

II. Every man for himself.

R) British wounded are Tomahawked & Scalped.

S) British dead are Scalped.

T) Only 459 of the British Regulars are not killed or wounded.

U) British have lost 456 killed:

I. Plus, 520 wounded:

(1) 66% of the force!!!

V) Evening – French allow their Indian allies some “fun”:

I. Allow them to torture and burn alive at the stake...12 British prisoners.

2. Braddock suffers and lingers until the evening of July 13, 1755:

A) Dies.

3. July 14, 1755 – Braddock's body is buried in an unmarked grave:

A) Reason?...So the Indians won't dig it up and violate it:

I. Column marches over it to erase any sign.

II. Today...Somewhere close to the National Road between 54 and 55 mile markers.

4. July to September 1755 – William Johnson (Irish) defeats the French at Lake George:

A) Builds Ft. William Henry.

B) Is defeated by the French at Crown Point on Lake Champlain.

1756 (May)

1. May 18, 1756 – England declares war on France.

1756 (June)

1. June 9, 1756 – France declares war on England.

1756

1. Louis Joseph Marquis de Montcalm de Saint-Veran:

A) Arrives in Canada:

I. Takes command of the French forces.

2. The Marquis de Montcalm:

A) With 2,750 men & 250 Abnaki Indian allies.

B) Total of...3,000.

C) Lays siege to Ft. Oswego.

D) Token resistance.

E) August 14, 1756 – Ft. surrenders:

I. Several prisoners are murdered by the Indians.

II. All of the wounded are Tomahawked or throats Slit and scalped.

1757 (August)

1. August 3, 1757 – Montcalm – 7,500 men & Indian allies:

A) Arrives at Ft. William Henry:

I. Defended by Lt. Col. George Munro & 2,200 men.

B) Request to surrender:

I. Refused.

C) Siege.

D) August 9, 1757 – Munro surrenders the Ft. on the guarantee of safety.

E) Indians enter the Fort:

I. Kill and scalp all of the wounded.

F) August 10, 1757 – Afternoon – French release all of the defenders without their weapons:

I. March out.

II. “The Massacre of Ft. William Henry”:

(1) Indians attack the British column.

(2) Murder!

(3) Kill and scalp 57.

(4) 250 are taken as prisoners for torture and death.

(5) Montcalm finally stops it.

G) August 15, 1757 – In full-view of the British:

I. Indians kill a British prisoner.

II. Force his friends to eat him.

1758 (March)

1. March 10, 1758 – Robert Rogers and 180 men:

- A) Leave Ft. George.**
- B) Head for Carillon.**

2. March 13, 1758 – Western side of Lake George – Rogers and his force set up an ambush:

- A) 100 French & Indians come along.**
- B) Point blank volley!!!! 35 fall dead!!!!**
- C) BUT, Rogers has made a mistake:**
 - I. They are only the point guard for an entire French & Indian Army!**
- D) They hit Rogers and The Rangers!**
 - I. 50 Rangers fall dead.**
 - II. 90 minutes of fighting.**
 - III. Rangers scatter and retreat.**
 - IV. Some Rangers surrender:**
 - (1) Tied to trees and hacked to death.**

E) 25% of the Rangers are killed.

3. March 15, 1758 – Evening – Remnants reach Ft. Edward:

A) 130 dead or missing.

1758 (May)

1. Sir Jeffrey Amherst:

A) Takes command of all the British forces in North America.

1758 (June & July)

- 1. British force under Amherst lays siege to Louisbourg:**
 - A) Surrenders.**
 - B) Amherst destroys it!**
 - C) Is one of the key turning points of the war.**

- 2. British, Colonel, John Bradstreet:**
 - A) Takes Fort Frontenac.**

- 3. French abandon Ft. Duquesne:**
 - A) British arrive.**
 - B) Palisades have spitted heads of many Highlanders.**

1758 (August)

1. August 8, 1758 – Near old Ft. Anne:

- A) Rogers and 530 men are strung out for nearly a mile in Indian fashion.**
- B) Front...Major Israel Putnam.**
- C) Center...Captain James Dalyell & the Light Infantry.**
- D) Rear...Rogers & The Rangers.**
- E) Ambushed by 450 French & Indians.**
- F) Putnam and 3 others are captured.**
- G) Battle starts.**
- H) After 1 hour...French & Indians retreat.**

1758 (November)

1. November 24, 1758 – Ft. Duquesne:

A) 500 French defenders.

B) Surrender to British under Gen. John Forbes.

C) Fort is burnt:

I. Later...Re-built...Named "Ft. Pitt."

1759 (June)

1. 31 year old, British Brig. General, James Wolfe:

A) With 9,000 men – Sails to attack Quebec.

B) Wolfe:

I. Army since a teenager.

II. 1st action at age 16.

III. Red Hair – Skinny – Pointed Nose – Weak Chin.

IV. Very volatile temper.

V. Sometimes like a “ranting child.”

VI. Some people doubt his sanity.

VII. Poor health.

VIII. Ambitious and capable.

2. June 27, 1759 – Wolfe lands his men on the island of Orleans near Quebec:

A) The Marquis de Montcalm has 12,000 men to defend Quebec:

I. Feels secure.

II. No danger from the southwest...The Plains of Abraham:

(1) To reach the Plains - Have to climb 300 foot high steep cliffs from the river.

3. July 31, 1759 – Wolfe launches his 1st attack:

A) Is beaten back!

1759 (September)

- 1. September 13, 1759 – The Battle of Quebec:**
 - A) Wolfe...River...Finds unguarded path leading to top of cliffs.**
 - B) 2:00 – Morning – Starts up:**
 - I. 4,700 men.**
 - II. Single file up.**
 - III. Reach the Plains of Abraham.**
 - C) Dawn – French can't believe it!!!!**
 - I. British are assembled on the Plains.**
 - D) 9:30 – Morning – Montcalm & 4,325 men come out of the city:**
 - I. Attack.**
 - II. British wait...At 40 yards...FIRE...Devastating!**
 - III. 2nd volley...Same!**
 - IV. French retreat.**
 - V. Wolfe leads a bayonet counter-charge.**
 - VI. Wolfe is hit:**
 - (1) Wrist...Shattered.**
 - (2) Side.**
 - (3) Chest.**
 - E) Wolfe is dying!**
 - F) Montcalm is hit and wounded by grape-shot:**
 - I. Carried back into city.**

G) French retreat back into the city.

H) 11:00 – Morning – Wolfe dies.

2. Montcalm's wounds are mortal:

A) Lingers for a day and night.

B) September 15, 1759 – Morning:

I. Montcalm dies.

3. September 18, 1759 – Quebec surrenders.

1759 (September)

1. Major Robert Rogers:

A) Is given a job:

- I. Take the Rangers deep into French country.**
- II. Punish the Abnaki Indians at St. Francis.**

2. Rogers selects 250 men:

A) Among them are Mohegan & Mahican Indian allies.

B) Rogers force will dress in a combination of Indian & European clothing.

C) Each man:

- I. 60 rounds of powder & ball.**
- II. 2 pairs of moccasins and stockings.**

3. September 13, 1759 – Night – Force sails from Crown Point:

A) In 17 whaleboats.

4. Few days later:

A) Lose 41 men to:

- I. Injuries.**
- II. Sickness.**
- III. Accidents.**
- IV. Exhaustion.**

B) The men are sent back.

5. September 23, 1759 – Early hours – 10th day of the mission:

A) Land at Missisquoi Bay on Lake Champlain:

I. Hide the whaleboats.

II. Head inland.

III. Are 100 miles from St. Francis.

6. September 24, 1759 – French scouting party finds the hidden whaleboats:

A) Spread the alarm.

B) Search starts for Rogers and his men.

C) 2 of Rogers' Indian scouts tell him of the French discovery.

1759 (September/October)

- 1. The march of Rogers and his Rangers:**
 - A) Slow – Looping course – To throw off the French.**
 - B) Go thru:**
 - I. Bogs.**
 - II. Mosquito infested swamps.**
 - C) For 9 days – Slosh thru foot deep swamp.**
 - D) March daylight to dark.**
 - E) Sleep in improvised hammocks.**
 - F) Are permanently wet.**
 - G) Moccasins and leather leggings rot.**
 - H) Suffer from foot rot and fungus infections.**
 - I) Go thru one bog 50 miles wide.**
 - J) French give up the chase.**

- 2. October 3, 1759 – FINALLY reach dry ground.**

- 3. Cross the 5 foot deep St. Francis River:**
 - A) Do it by forming a human chain.**
 - B) Are now only hours from St. Francis.**
 - C) Has been 20 days since they left Crown Point.**
 - D) Have covered 150 miles in 3 weeks on foot, in enemy territory.**

E) Are down to 142 men:

**I. Filthy – Fatigued – Starving – Scratched up –
Faces and bodies swollen from insect bites.**

**4. Rogers goes ahead in French/Canadian clothing
as a disguise:**

A) Enters the town.

B) He speaks fluent French.

**C) Finds...Most of the Abnaki fighting men are
gone.**

**D) Most of the inhabitants are old, ill, French,
women, or children.**

E) He returns – Prepares the men:

I. Muskets – Bayonets – Tomahawks – Knives.

**F) Tells them the Abnaki have shown no mercy
to English settlers:**

I. Show no mercy to the Abnaki.

5. October 4, 1759 _ The Battle of St. Francis:

**A) 3:00 – Morning – Rogers marches his men to
within 500 yards of the town.**

**B) The St. Francis River is to the rear of the
town.**

C) Rogers splits the force to hit from 3 sides.

D) 5:00 – Morning – Move into the sleeping town.

E) Burst into rooms & houses:

I. Muskets – Bayonets – Tomahawks – Knives.

F) Becomes a slaughtering massacre.

G) Dawn – Rogers orders the town burnt:

I. Some Indians hiding in houses are burnt alive screaming for help.

H) 20 captives are taken.

I) 7:00 – Morning – All over.

J) Rangers have lost 1 Indian ally killed & 7 men wounded.

K) Rogers keeps 6 of the captives to bargain with:

I. Turns the others loose.

L) 11:00 – Morning – Leaves St. Francis.

M) Heavily pursued.

N) Travel thru cold, wet, stormy, weather.

O) Food runs out.

6. October 11, 1759 – Rogers knows their only chance is to:

A) Split up and try and make it back.

B) He splits the command into small groups.

7. October 13, 1759 – One of the groups, 20 men, is ambushed by the French & Indians:

A) Only 8 survive and make it back to re-join Rogers:

I. The other 12 are dead!

8. Groups:

A) Live off roots, bark, and toadstools.

B) Eat all leather.

C) Eat the flesh on the scalps they've taken.

D) Cannibalism on bodies they find.

E) One Indian woman & one Indian boy are killed, butchered, and eaten!

9. Rogers goes ahead by himself to try and get help:

A) October 31, 1759 – Rogers reaches Fort #4.

B) Gets supplies and heads back.

C) Reaches and feeds many of the groups.

D) Has lost 49 men since the attack (1/3 of the force that attacked the town).

10. Because of this famous raid:

A) Abnaki name Rogers – “Wobomagonda”:

I. “White Devil.”

1760 (September)

1. September 8, 1760 – Amherst & 14,000 men:

A) Defeat the French at Montreal:

I. French surrender all of Canada to the British.

1763 (February)

- 1. February 19, 1763 – Treaty of Paris is signed:**
 - A) Ends the war.**
 - B) France gives Canada to the English.**
 - C) France gives the English all possessions east of the Mississippi River EXCEPT New Orleans.**
 - D) France gives Spain New Orleans and all possessions west of the Mississippi River.**
 - E) Spain gives England...Florida.**

Summary

1. Robert Rogers:

- A) Revolutionary War – Stays loyal to England.**
- B) Exiled to England.**
- C) 1795 – Dies there.**
- D) Founder of the American Special Forces.**
- E) His Rangers were the original Green Berets.**

2. During the war:

- A) Colonists first use the term “American”:**
 - I. To denote a common identity.**

After The 7 Years War

- 1. Depression – Unemployment – Inflation – Poverty – High Taxes!**

- 2. Harsh British retaliation against the French speaking farmers of Acadia (Nova Scotia):**
 - A) Have lived peacefully under British rule for 40 years.**
 - B) Refuse to swear allegiance to the British Crown.**
 - C) Are expelled by the British.**
 - D) 10,000 are removed!!!**
 - E) Dispersed throughout the Atlantic seaboard area.**
 - F) Many to Louisiana...Spanish will call them “Cajuns.”**

- 3. Americans have witnessed the British soldiers as being profane, lewd, and violent:**
 - A) Plus the swift, brutal, British military punishment.**
 - B) Americans start believing the British plan to enslave them:**
 - I. This will contribute to the emergence of American nationalism.**
 - C) British soldiers call the New Englanders “Yankees.”**
 - D) Americans start seeing themselves as**

distinct from the British.

4. One of the most important inter-colonial communications becomes the weekly newspaper:

A) If editors are critical of the Crown...JAIL!

5. The political views of Americans becomes known as "Republicanism":

A) Americans believe a truly just society provides the greatest possible liberty to individuals:

I. To preserve liberty, the power of the state has to be limited.

6. Americans start believing in John Locke's philosophy:

A) The authority of a ruler should be conditional, NOT absolute!

B) People have the right to select their own form of government.

C) People have the right to withdraw their support of a government if it fails to fulfill it's promises.

D) There should be a broad distribution of power to the people.

E) The people will vote leaders in or out of positions.

7. Thomas Jefferson states that individual ownership of property, especially land, is the foundation of an independent and virtuous people.

**8. 10,000 British troops remain in North America:
A) The cost of maintaining them to the British Crown is...HUGE!!!**

1755 (November)

1. November 18, 1755 – New England:

A) Large earthquake.

1755

The Enlightenment

- 1. Intellectual movement.**
- 2. Extensive discussions of discoveries by such people as:**
 - A) Galileo.**
 - B) Copernicus.**
 - C) Rene Descartes.**
 - D) Sir Isaac Newton.**
- 3. Start to believe that the universe is governed by natural laws that people can understand and use:**
 - A) Human beings are born with natural rights:**
 - I. Governments must respect those rights.**
 - II. Will lead to questioning the British monarchy.**
- 4. People start to read and believe in John Locke's philosophy:**
 - A) The state exists to provide for the happiness and security of the members of the state.**

B) Members of the state are entitled to inalienable rights of:

I. Life.

II. Liberty.

III. Property.

5. Stresses rationality, harmony, and order.

6. Beliefs go against folk cultural traditions which emphasize the mysteries of God and nature:

A) AND, the belief in the eventual failure of humans and order.

B) Use science and logic NOT church doctored ideas.

7. Their philosophers value reason and scientific methods.

8. Obtain truth thru experimentation and reason.

9. Spread their ideas thru books and pamphlets.

1757

1. New York – 1st exhibition of a colonial painting.

1759

1. 1st predicted appearance of Halley's Comet since it appeared in 1682.

1760

1. Population – 1,600,000.

1760 (May)

1. May 20, 1760 – Boston, Massachusetts:

A) Terrible fire...Totally guts the city.

1763 – 1765

(2 Years)

Pontiac's War

Causes

- 1. English Traders...Cheating the Indians.**
- 2. English Speculators...Stealing Indian lands.**
- 3. English lies to Indians...Have promised to trade them powder...DON'T!**
- 4. The Delaware Prophet:**
 - A) Summer – 1762 – The Ohio Valley.**
 - B) He preaches a doctrine of self-sufficiency.**
 - C) Claims to have visions of the Indians driving the British out:**
 - I. One who listens to him...Ottawa Chief, Pontiac.**

Ottawa Chief, Pontiac

1. Born – 1763:

- A) Considered to be...Ugly.**
- B) Tall.**
- C) Light complected.**
- D) Strong.**
- E) Tough.**
- F) Alert.**
- G) Very confident.**
- H) Good leader.**
- I) His domain is the Great Lakes Country.**
- J) 1763 – Is planning on how to get rid of the British at Ft. Detroit.**

1763 (April)

1. Pontiac assembles 460 warriors in a secret council:

A) Presents himself as a follower of The Delaware Prophet.

B) Proposes exterminating the British.

1763 (May)

1. A Sunday afternoon – Pontiac appears before Ft. Detroit with 45 warriors:

A) British commander, Major Henry Gladwin:

I. Invites him in.

B) Pontiac's warriors start a noisy ceremonial dance.

C) British are distracted.

D) 10 warriors sneak in and scout out the Fort's defenses.

E) Pontiac leaves promising to return in a few days for a formal visit.

2. May 5, 1763 – Pontiac holds a council:

A) In attendance are representatives of:

I. Ottawas.

II. Hurons.

III. Potawatomes.

IV. Chippewas.

V. Delawares.

VI. Eries.

VII. Kickapoos.

VIII. Miamis.

IX. Mingos.

X. Mississaugas.

XI. Ojibwas.

XII. Sauks.

XIII. Senecas.

XIV. Shawnees.

B) Strength of Ft. Detroit is reported on.

C) Pontiac presents his plan:

I. 60 warriors will enter the Fort for a council.

II. The warriors will be armed with knives, tomahawks, and muskets hidden beneath blankets.

III. More will enter the fort with concealed weapons and place themselves in crucial positions.

IV. Others will seize any British outside the Fort and prevent any reinforcements from coming up the river.

3. BUT...Indian traitor...Tells Gladwin of the plan:

A) He prepares the Fort's defenses.

B) His show of force is intended to disgrace Pontiac.

4. May 7, 1763 – Pontiac and 300 warriors arrive at Ft. Detroit:

A) Ft. is prepared.

B) Frustrated...Pontiac is forced to leave.

5. May 9, 1763 – Pontiac returns to try again:

A) Same results!

B) Pontiac's patience is gone:

I. Orders his warriors to strike every Englishman outside the Fort.

II. Plans to cut the Fort entirely off.

6. May 10, 1763:

A) Ft. Detroit – Placed under siege:

I. Lt. George McDougall & Captain Donald Campbell go out to talk peace with the Indians:

(1) Campbell:

a. 40 years old.

b. Brave.

c. Fat.

d. Poor eyesight.

II. Both men are seized.

B) 1 mile from the Fort:

I. Indians kill a woman and her 2 sons.

C) At Isle-Au-Cochon:

I. Indians kill a retired Sgt., his wife, 2 visiting soldiers, and a child.

II. Take 5 prisoners.

7. May 16, 1763:

A) Ottawas & Hurons attack Fort Sandusky:

I. Catch the Fort by surprise.

II. Fort is captured.

III. 14 of the 15 man garrison are killed.

IV. All of the English traders are killed.

8. Rest of May:

A) Potawatomies attack Fort St. Joseph:

I. Today...Niles, Michigan.

II. It falls.

B) Miamis attack Fort Miami:

I. Today...Fort Wayne, Indiana.

II. It falls.

III. Post Commander's Indian mistress betrays the English.

IV. Commander, Ensign Holmes, and 12 defenders are killed.

V. 4 defenders are taken prisoner.

C) Weas, Kickapoos, & Mascoutens attack Fort Ouiatenon:

I. Today...LaFayette, Indiana.

II. It falls.

**9. Every Fort that has fallen, has been
undermanned and ill-prepared.**

1763 (June)

1. June 2, 1763 – Chippewas & Sauks arrive at Fort Michilimackinac:

A) 35 man garrison.

B) Lure the commander, Captain George Ethrington, outside to watch a Lacrosse match:

I. Indian women – Guns hidden beneath blankets – Filter into the Fort.

II. Signal – Ball over wall into Fort.

III. Indians run into Fort “after the ball.”

IV. Women hand out guns.

V. 20 soldiers are killed.

VI. Ethrington and a Lt. are captured.

VII. Another wounded Lt. is beheaded.

VIII. Only the French traders escape.

2. Lt. James Gorrell abandons Ft. Edward Augustus:

A) Today...Green Bay, Wisconsin.

3. All of the British posts in the Great Lakes region EXCEPT Fort Detroit, are in Indian hands.

4. Delawares & Mingos:

**A) Attack West Newton,
Pennsylvania:**

I. Kill: 2 men – 2 women – 1 child.

5. Indians lay siege to Ft. Pitt:

**A) Held by Captain Simon Ecuyer, 250 men, and
16 cannons.**

6. Indians hit Fort Venengo:

A) Today...Franklin, Pennsylvania.

B) It falls.

C) No survivors.

7. Indians hit Fort Le Boeuf:

A) Today...Waterford, Pennsylvania.

B) 2 of the garrison are killed.

**C) 11 of the garrison have escaped under cover
of darkness.**

8. Indians attack Fort Presqu Isle:

A) Today...Erie, Pennsylvania.

B) 29 man garrison holds out for 2 days.

**C) Surrender on the guarantee they will be
allowed to go to Fort Pitt.**

D) All – Divided up between tribes:

I. Tortured to death.

9. Back...At Fort Pitt...Indians ask Ecuyer to surrender:

A) Refuses.

B) Gives the Indians "presents":

I. 1 handkerchief & 2 blankets...From the smallpox ward!!!

C) HUGE epidemic breaks out among the Indians.

1763 (July)

1. Ft. Detroit – Chippewa Chief, Wasson:

A) Brings out prisoner, Donald Campbell:

I. Tomahawks him to death.

II. Scalps him.

III. Cuts him into pieces.

IV. Eats his heart.

2. News of the Indian uprising in the west reaches Sir Jeffery Amherst in New York:

A) He sends 220 men to help:

I. Commanded by Captain James Dalyell and Major Robert Rogers.

3. July 6, 1763 – The Dalyell-Rogers force reaches Niagara:

A) Gain 40 more men.

B) Cross Lake Erie.

4. July 28, 1763 – The Dalyell-Rogers force reaches Ft. Detroit:

A) Decide to attack the Indians.

1763 (August)

1. August 1, 1763 – The Battle of Parent's Creek or Bloody Run:

- A) Before dawn – Dalyell & 247 men leave Ft. Detroit – To hit Pontiac's camp.**
- B) BUT...1 ½ miles from the Fort...Wooden bridge over Parent's Creek:
 - I. Pontiac and 400 warriors wait in ambush.****
- C) Force starts to cross the bridge.**
- D) Indians strike:
 - I. Men fall.**
 - II. Massive confusion.**
 - III. Retreat.**
 - IV. Are in danger of being wiped out.****
- E) Rogers and his Rangers gain control of the house at the end of the bridge:
 - I. Stop the advance of the Indians.**
 - II. Force makes it back into the Fort.**
 - III. Have lost 159 killed and wounded.**
 - IV. Dalyell has been killed in the retreat:
 - (1) His heart is cut out.**
 - (2) His head is cut off and spitted on a pole.****
 - V. The dead British soldiers are eaten.****

2. August 5, 1763:

- A) Schooner – “Huron” – Arrives at Fort Detroit:
 - I. Brings 60 men and supplies.****

3. Indians start deserting Pontiac.

4. Amherst sends a relief column of 460 men to Fort Pitt:

A) Consists of:

I. 2 Scottish Regiments:

(1) One is The Black Watch.

II. Battalion of Royal Americans.

III. Rangers.

B) Indians will learn of their approach:

I. Plan to ambush them.

5. August 5, 1763 – The Battle of Bushy Run – 26 miles east of present day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

A) Indians surround the relief column.

B) British take a position on a hill.

C) Form a tight circle...Wounded and horses in the center.

D) Fight all day.

E) British Commander, Sir Henry Bouquet, draws the Indians into the circle:

I. Closes it!

II. British cut them to pieces.

III. Indians are routed.

IV. British have lost 50 killed and 60 wounded.

V. Indians losses are MUCH higher.

VI. 2 important Delaware Chiefs are among the dead.

6. August 10, 1763 – Relief column reaches Fort Pitt:

A) Saves Ft. Pitt.

B) Takes western Pennsylvania out of danger.

1763 (September)

1. Amherst sends orders to Bouquet:

- A) Give the Indians smallpox infected blankets!**
- B) Take no prisoners!**
- C) All Indians are to be put to death!**
- D) 200 pound reward to the man who kills Pontiac.**

2. More Indian tribes desert Pontiac.

1763 (October)

1. More Indians desert Pontiac:

A) Tribe after tribe makes peace.

2. Will do so all the way thru 1764.

1765

1. April – Pontiac gives up.

2. August 17, 1765 – Pontiac talks peace with George Croghan:

A) Indians argue the land is theirs.

B) British claim they are only governed by international law.

C) British claim the Indians are not of the family of nations...THUS...They have no rights.

1766

1. All over.

1768

1. Pontiac is in total disgrace in the eyes of his people:

A) Goes into exile with a few friends and relatives.

The End of Pontiac

1. Spring of 1769 – Is staying with the Peorias Indians under Chief Black Dog:

A) The British urge them to kill him.

B) They agree.

C) Job is given to the Chief's nephew.

2. April 20, 1769 – Village – Cahokia, Illinois:

A) Pontiac and the nephew are leaving the village to hunt:

I. Nephew “lags” behind.

II. Buries a tomahawk into the back of Pontiac's head:

(1) Kills him instantly.

(2) Then stabs him.

1763

The Paxton Riots

- 1. Paxton, Pennsylvania has suffered from Indian raids.**

- 2. 50 miles from Paxton is a village of friendly, Christianized, Conestoga Indians:**
 - A) People of Paxton suspect them of harboring members of the raiding party.**

- 3. December 13, 1763 – Armed group from Paxton, led by Matthew Smith, calling themselves “The Paxton Boys”, attack the Conestoga village:**
 - A) Kill 3 men and 2 women.**
 - B) 14 of the Indians escape and reach the town of Lancaster:**
 - I. Are given protective custody in the jail.**

- 4. December 27, 1763 – The Paxton Boys arrive in Lancaster:**
 - A) Break into the jail:**
 - I. Murder all 14 Indians.**

- 5. The Paxton Boys hear of 125 Indians being sheltered in Philadelphia:**

A) 200 of them march toward Philadelphia to kill them!

B) Armed men in Philadelphia, under the leadership of Benjamin Franklin, barricade the streets and set up cannons in preparation.

6. February 5, 1764 – The Paxton Boys are met at Germantown by a delegation from Philadelphia led by Benjamin Franklin:

A) Are persuaded to return home.

7. People of Paxton will submit a list of grievances concerning the Indians and protection:

A) Nothing will be done until March 23, 1776.

1765

1. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

A) 1st Medical School in America is opened.

B) Later called “The College of Physicians and Surgeons.”

1769

**1. Gaspar de Portola, Governor of Lower California,
& Franciscan Father, Junipero Serra:**

A) Sail into San Diego Bay.

**B) Found the 1st Mission and Pueblo Complex in
California.**

C) Head overland:

I. Explore.

II. Establish Missions.

**D) November 2, 1769 – Discover San Francisco
Bay.**

**E) 1770 – Establish their headquarters at
Monterey Bay.**

1770

1. Population – 2,148,100:

A) 460,000 are Slaves.

1772

1. Juan Bautista de Anza – Starts on an overland route across the deserts connecting Arizona and California.

1775

1. Edward Barnes:

A) Writes the words to "Yankee Doodle":

I. Old English tune.

1775 (July)

1. July 12, 1775 - Continental Congress:

A) Creates 3 Indian Departments.

1775 (August)

**1. August 5, 1775 – De Anza leaves Tubac Presidio
in Arizona:**

A) Headed for California.

The Revolutionary War

*** 1775 to 1783 ***
(8 years)

Why Does It Happen?

1. NOT because Americans are oppressed!

A) BECAUSE they are free!!

I. They see no reason to give up any of their freedoms to the Crown.

1761

1. February 24, 1761 – Boston, Massachusetts:

A) James Otis – Speaks out against the Writs of Assistance:

I. Blank check search warrants!

B) Says: “Taxation without representation is tyranny!”

1763

1. December 1, 1763 – Parson's Cause, Virginia:

A) Patrick Henry – Challenges the Crown's authority to disallow colonial statutes!

B) Henry:

I. Born – May 29, 1736 – Virginia.

II. Fails as a merchant.

III. 1756 – Marries.

IV. Educates himself.

V. Becomes an excellent lawyer.

**VI. Thin – Stoop shouldered – Long nose –
Blue eyes – Wears glasses.**

VII. Shy.

VIII. Excellent speaker.

IX. After the Revolutionary War:

(1) 1784 to 1786 – Governor of Virginia.

**(2) Will not support the adoption of the
Constitution.**

(3) June 6, 1799 - @ age 63 – Dies.

1764

1. April 5, 1764 – Parliament passes – The Sugar Act:

A) Raises the import duty to colonists on sugar.

2. April 19, 1764 – Parliament passes – The Currency Act:

A) Forbids the Colonies to issue paper currency as legal money.

1765

1. March 22, 1765 – Parliament passes the Stamp Act:

A) Requires a specially embossed paper be bought and used for:

I. All legal documents – Commercial papers – Ship charters – Bills of lading – Titles – Newspapers – Playing cards – Pamphlets – Etc.

B) Colonists ignore it – In protest they start boycotting British goods.

2. May 24, 1765 – The Quartering Act goes into effect for the colonies:

A) Colonists are to provide, out of their own pockets, barracks, housing, and supplies for the British soldiers in North America.

3. October 7-25, 1765 – The Stamp Act Congress meets in New York City:

A) 9 colonies are present: Massachusetts – Rhode Island – Connecticut – New York – New Jersey – Pennsylvania – Delaware – Maryland – and South Carolina:

I. New Hampshire and Georgia decline to attend!

II. The Governors of Virginia and North Carolina refuse to allow their delegates

from attending.

B) Pass a set of resolutions denying Parliament has the right to tax the colonists because the colonies are not represented in Parliament:

I. Petition England to remove the Stamp Act.

II. Maintain that their own legislatures should tax them.

III. Express loyalty to the Crown.

4. End of 1765 – All Stamp Act collectors or distributors have resigned or fled.

The Sons of Liberty

- 1. Formed in many colonial towns and cities:
A) Made up of merchants, lawyers, craftsmen, farmers, etc.!**
- 2. Circulate petitions, publish pamphlets, emphasize limited political goals.**
- 3. Chase the Stamp Officers out of Boston.**
- 4. Burn the records in the Vice Admiralty Court.**
- 5. Destroy all evidence against smugglers.**
- 6. Destroy the office of the Comptroller of Customs.**
- 7. Destroy the mansion of Governor Thomas Hutchinson.**

1766

1. March 18, 1766 – Parliament repeals the Stamp Act:

A) SAME time, pass the Declaratory Act:

I. Parliament has the right to pass all laws governing the colonies.

1767

- 1. June 29, 1767 – Parliament passes the Townshend Act:**
 - A) After Charles Townshend.**
 - B) Places import duties for the colonists on:
 - I. Lead – Glass – Paint – Paper – and Tea.****

- 2. October 1767 – Colonists draw up a list of British products to boycott:**
 - A) British import value drops by 41%!!!**

- 3. John Hancock:**
 - A) Born – January 23, 1737 – Quincy, Massachusetts.**
 - B) Graduates...Harvard.**
 - C) Alert – Vain – Dresses in the finest of Clothes – In the highest of society – VERY wealthy.**
 - D) His wealth??...He is one of the biggest smugglers in the colonies!!!**
 - E) Will be the BIG signer of the Declaration of Independence.**
 - F) After the war – 9 terms as Governor of Massachusetts:
 - I. Dies – October 8, 1793 – At age 56.****

1768

1. June 9, 1768 – Ship – “The Liberty”:

- A) Arrives in Boston Harbor.**
- B) Ship belongs to John Hancock.**
- C) Is carrying wine from Madiera.**
- D) Unloads.**
- E) British officials from the 50 gun ship, “The Romney”, visit Hancock:
 - I. Inform him he will have to forfeit ownership of his ship for violating trade laws.****

2. June 10, 1768 – Morning:

- A) Hancock returns to his ship with a mob armed with clubs:
 - I. He demands his ship back.**
 - II. A bottle is thrown knocking a Customs Official out!**
 - III. Riot breaks out.**
 - IV. 12 Customs Officials are beaten unconscious.**
 - V. Other Officials flee for their lives.****
- B) By nightfall:
 - I. Every Customs Official in Boston has been forced to flee to the “Romney” for protection.****
- C) Officials write letters to General Gage and**

the Royal Governor of Massachusetts:

I. Request Troops be sent!

3. October 1, 1768 – Two regiments of British Troops arrive in Boston to restore order:

A) Citizens of Boston refuse to quarter or supply them!

I. Insult the British Soldiers by calling them “Lobsterbacks”:

(1) Flogging.

1770

1. Population...2,205,000:

A) 750,000 are Free Blacks or Slaves.

2. A lack of harmony:

A) Pennsylvania and Connecticut are having a very strong disagreement over possession of the Wyoming Valley.

B) New York and Vermont are engaged in an ongoing dispute over border boundaries.

C) Frontier people hate and distrust the easterners.

D) New Englanders don't trust people in Virginia or Maryland.

E) Southerners don't like Northerners or their commercialism.

3. February 1770 – 11 year old colonial boy is killed when a British Customs officer opens fire on a rock-throwing crowd.

March 5, 1770 – The Boston Massacre

1. Builds up for days:

A) British soldiers subjected to:

- I. Insults.**
- II. Taunts.**
- III. Pelting with snowballs.**
- IV. Pelting with rocks.**
- V. Pelting with ice chunks.**

2. Evening – British Guard – Called a “Son-Of-A-Bitch” by a colonial boy:

A) Guard – Clubs – Head – Musket.

B) Witnessed – Crowd – Soldier is chased to the Customs House.

C) Captain Preston & 8 British Soldiers come out and line up in front of the Customs House:

- I. In the next few minutes they will be joined by 12 more soldiers...Total of 20.**

D) 30 minute stand-off:

- I. Crowd pushes forward.**
- II. Cursing & taunting.**
- III. Objects thrown at soldiers.**
- IV. Slap at the British muskets with clubs.**

E) Br. Soldier named “Montgomery”:

- I. Struck with a large club.**
- II. Knocked to the ground.**
- III. Gets up.**
- F) At that precise moment...Crispus Attucks:**
 - I. Son of a Black Father & Indian Mother.**
- G) Grabs the end of Montgomery's musket and jerks:**
 - I. BOOM!**
 - II. Attucks has literally killed himself.**
- H) Volley by British Soldiers:**
 - I. 10 more colonists fall.**
- I) Crows flees!**
- J) 5 are dead & 6 wounded:**
 - I. 2 of the wounded die later.**
 - II. Total...7 killed & 4 wounded.**

3. Sam Adams:

- A) Hires silversmith/engraver, Paul Revere:**
 - I. To engrave a picture of the incident.**
- B) Will be engraved from another man's drawing:**
 - I. Is totally propaganda.**
 - II. Portrays the British as bloodthirsty and totally wrong.**
 - III. Portrays the colonists as being totally innocent and victims.**

4. October 1770 – Captain Preston & 8 British Soldiers go on trial for the “Massacre”:

A) Defended by John Adams & Josiah Quincy Jr.

B) December 5, 1770 – 2 of the Soldiers – Guilty of Manslaughter:

I. Others...Not guilty.

II. In court...2 Soldiers...Branded on the hand with large letter “M” for manslaughter:

(1) Turned loose.

**Sam Adams,
Paul Revere,
John Adams, and
King George III**

1. Sam Adams:

- A) Born – September 27, 1722 – Boston, Massachusetts.**
- B) 1740 – Graduates – Harvard.**
- C) Cousin to John Adams.**
- D) As a Lawyer....Fails!**
- E) Father loans him \$5 thousand for a new business....Fails!**
- F) 3rd business....Fails!**
- G) Hired as the Tax Collector of Boston:
 - I. Does not turn in \$35 thousand he has collected!**
 - II. Fired!!****
- H) Cannot make, OR, keep money!**
- I) Always poor!**
- J) Stocky in build.**
- K) Almost always unshaven.**
- L) Hands tremble constantly.**
- M) Clothes are always wrinkled and “shabby” in appearance.**
- N) Is a very bitter man.**
- O) Is hot tempered.**

- P) In making emotional speeches, he sometimes loses his voice.**
- Q) GREAT at Political Organization!**
- R) GREAT Propagandist!!**
- S) "The Father of American Independence."**
- T) Later: 1794 to 1797....Governor of Massachusetts.**
- U) October 2, 1803 – Boston, Massachusetts – At age 81 – Dies.**

2. Paul Revere:

- A) Born – Boston, Massachusetts – January 1, 1735.**
- B) Silversmith.**
- C) Will take part in The Boston Tea Party.**
- D) Lt. Colonel in the Militia.**
- E) Later – May 10, 1818 – Boston, Massachusetts – At age 83 – Dies.**

3. John Adams:

- A) Born – October 30, 1735 – Quincy, Massachusetts.**
- B) At age 15 – Enters Harvard – Quits.**
- C) Digs ditches for his father.**
- D) Back to college.**
- E) Graduates as a Lawyer – 14 out of a class of 24.**
- F) Is a fair lawyer.**

- G) Also teaches school.**
- H) October 25, 1764 – Marries Abigail Smith.**
- I) 1768 – Serves in the Massachusetts Legislature.**
- J) Helps defend the British Soldiers charged in The Boston Massacre.**
- K) Is 5 feet, 7 inches tall – A little “overweight” – Bald.**
- L) Very quick temper.**
- M) Strong minded.**
- N) Will later be worth \$30 thousand when he dies.**

4. King George III:

- A) Fat.**
- B) Impatient.**
- C) Pompous.**
- D) Conceited.**
- E) Fits of temper.**
- F) Fits of rage.**
- G) Fits of insanity:
 - I. Caused by arsenic poisoning!!!**
 - (1) Never well due to a rare disease where the body cannot correctly synthesize a protein.**
 - (2) His doctors don't know of the disease, try to treat his “illnesses” with arsenic.****

**(3) This leads to poisoning that causes
the insanity!**

H) Favors oppressive measures.

I) Will not listen to men of integrity.

**J) His Ministers are men who flatter him, are
feeble-minded, or fear him!**

1771

- 1. May 16, 1771 – The Battle of Alamance Creek:**
 - A) North Carolina.**
 - B) Governor Tryon of North Carolina is a tyrant!!**
 - I. People calling themselves “Regulators” organize against him:**
 - (1) They free people from jails.**
 - C) Governor Tryon and 300 Militia march against them!**
 - D) Alamance Creek – Battle erupts between the 2 forces:**
 - I. 20 “Regulators” are killed.**
 - II. 9 of the Militia are killed.**
 - E) The revolt is crushed:**
 - I. Homes of the “Regulators” are destroyed!**
 - II. 6 of the “Regulator” leaders are hanged.**
 - F) IRONY!!**
 - I. When the Revolutionary War breaks out:**
 - (1) Tryon’s Militia will fight for independence!**
 - (2) “Regulators” will remain loyal to England and fight against the Americans!**

1772

- 1. June 9, 1772 – The Burning of the “Gaspee”:**
 - A) Armed schooner, “Gaspee”, has been very ruthless in methods used to stop smuggling.**
 - B) Night – June 9th – Runs aground off Providence, Rhode Island.**
 - C) Merchant, John Brown, leading 32 men:**
 - I. Row out to the “Gaspee”.**
 - II. Fire and wound the Captain.**
 - III. Board.**
 - IV. Capture the crew.**
 - V. Remove everybody from the ship.**
 - VI. Burn it to ashes!**

- 2. November 2, 1772 – Committees of Correspondence start to appear:**
 - A) Organized by Sam Adams and Joseph Warren:**
 - I. Are links of communication between the Colonies.**

1773

1. October 14, 1773 – Annapolis, Maryland – Harbor:

A) British cargo ship is burnt.

2. 1773 – The British owned, East India Tea Company, is facing bankruptcy:

A) Why?

I. Graft and corruption within the Company.

II. Drop in Colonial consumption of the Company's tea!

(1) Colonists refuse to buy the tea because of the tax on it.

(2) They buy the tea smuggled in from Holland.

B) The British Crown is irate....Why?

I. It has a large investment in the Company!

C) Crown plans to open a warehouses in Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia

....Why?

I. Undersell the smuggled tea and run the smugglers out of business!

D) John Hancock hears of this:

I. He is furious!

II. Will ruin his smuggling business!

E) Sam Adams starts a propaganda campaign against the English tea:

- I. Tells Merchants it is inferior tea!**
 - II. Tells them it is all a pretext, that the Crown is trying to run them out of business!**
 - F) 3 ships loaded with tea arrive in Boston Harbor from England:**
 - I. 342 chests of tea. - 45 TONS**
 - II. Value....\$75 thousand.**
 - G) The tea sits....Nobody buys it!!**

- 3. December 16, 1773 – The Boston Tea Party:**
 - A) Will take place at the urging and expense of John Hancock and Sam Adams.**
 - B) Night – 50 Men – DRUNK – “Dressed” like Indians:**
 - I. Board the 3 ships!**
 - II. Over a 3 hour period of time.**
 - III. Break open all 342 chests of tea.**
 - IV. Dump them in Boston Harbor.**

1774

- 1. March 31, 1774 – Parliament puts the Intolerable Acts into effect:**
 - A) Town Meetings will be held only once per year!**
 - B) Anyone charged with a crime against the Crown will be tried in another Colony OR, in England!**
 - C) King will appoint all Governors!**
 - D) The upper chamber of the Massachusetts Assembly will be appointed by the King:
 - I. Judges, Sheriffs, and others will be appointed by the Governor.****
 - E) Port of Boston will be closed starting June 1st, until the destroyed tea is paid for!**
 - F) British troops in Boston will be quartered by the colonists!**

- 2. April 1774 – New York City – Another “Tea Party.”**

- 3. May 13, 1774 – 55 year old, Lt. General Thomas Gage arrives in Boston with 2 Regiments of British Troops:**
 - A) Makes a total of 4 Regiments in the city.**
 - B) The Committees of Correspondence get busy telling the Colonists to start preparing**

to take action.

- 4. June 17, 1774 – The General Assembly of Massachusetts votes to organize a Continental Congress.**

- 5. September 1, 1774 – Charlestown, Massachusetts:**
 - A) Lt. General Gage seizes the Colonists powder supply.**

- 6. September 5, 1774 – Carpenter’s Hall – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – The 1st Continental Congress convenes:**
 - A) 56 delegates from 12 Colonies:**
 - I. Only Georgia is missing.**
 - B) Peyton Randolph of Virginia is elected President.**
 - C) Men spend weeks getting to know each other.**
 - D) Many of the delegates consider Sam Adams to be too radical!**
 - E) The 3 most radical Colonies are:**
 - I. Massachusetts.**
 - II. Rhode Island.**
 - III. North Carolina.**
 - F) The sessions are supposed to be SECRET.**
 - G) Many of the delegates are territorial and**

loyal only to their respective Colony!!

I. Virginian, Patrick Henry tells the Congress: "I'm not a Virginian, but an American."

H) Virginian, George Washington, does not agree with him!!

7. George Washington:

A) Born – February 22, 1732 – Pope's Creek, Virginia.

B) Named after King George of England.

C) No College.

D) 6 feet 2 inches tall.

E) Weighs 210 pounds.

F) 13 EEE shoes!

G) Huge hands....Gloves special made.

H) STRONG....Can crack walnuts between his thumb and 1st finger with either hand!

I) Brown, sandy hair.

J) Blue eyes.

K) Scar on the left cheek.

L) Mole under his right ear.

M) Pointed chin.

N) Pockmark scars on his cheeks and nose from surviving smallpox.

O) False teeth:

I. Ivory – Made by Paul Revere from Elephant tusks and Hippo teeth.

II. Stained almost purple....Why?....Wine!

P) January 6, 1759 – Marries widow, Martha Custis:

I. Marriage of convenience and wealth.

Q) Martha:

I. Plump.

II. Very pleasant.

III. Always happy.

IV. Everyone likes her.

V. She will never take the Revolution seriously.

VI. She and George will never have children together:

(1) He....Sterile.

(2) Descendents are all adopted from her 1st marriage.

R) True Love of George's life....Sally Fairfax:

I. Many love letters between the two.

II. She is also married.

III. NEVER any sexual relationship between the two.

IV. He will NEVER be unfaithful to Martha.

V. Martha always knew about Sally.

S) He is:

I. A Banker.

II. An Engineer.

III. A Surveyor.

IV. A Farmer.

- V. A Real Estate Broker.**
- VI. A Pure-bred Dog Breeder.**
- VII. A Fox Hunter.**
- VIII. America's 1st large exporter.**
- IX. America's 1st millionaire.**
- X. Fascinated with transportation.**
- XI. A Slave Owner.**
- XII. VERY Aristocratic.**
- T) Plays the Flute and Violin.**
- U) Loves to sing and dance.**
- V) LOVES TO DRINK!**
- W) Uses a lot of profanity.**
- X) Loves telling "yarns" (Lies).**
- Y) Always in bed by 10:00 at night.**
- Z) Always up at 4:00 in the morning.**
- AA) Always eats meat for breakfast.**

8. October 1774 – Maryland – "Tea Party."

9. October 14, 1774 – The Congress draws up a Declaration of Rights:

A) Declare a complete embargo of British goods.

10. October 26, 1774 – Congress adjourns:

A) Agree to meet in May of 1775 if the British Crown does not make some changes!

B) There has been a spy present:

**I. Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania:
(1) He informs the British of everything
that has taken place.**

11. December 1774 – New Jersey – “Tea Party.”

Committees of Observation & Safety

- 1. They take over the function of local governments.**
- 2. They organize militia companies.**
- 3. They establish courts.**
- 4. They form congresses and conventions.**
- 5. They watch activities of citizens.**
- 6. They will not allow loyalty to the Crown to be preached from the pulpit or printed in the press.**
- 7. At this point people start referring to the colonies as American "states."**

1775

Events – January into April

- 1. January 27, 1775 – Lt. General Gage is ordered to use force, if necessary, to keep order in Massachusetts.**

- 2. March 23, 1775 – Richmond, Virginia:**
 - A) Patrick Henry – Famous speech:**
 - I. “Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me....give me liberty, or give me death!”**

- 3. April 1775 – Lt. General Gage is given orders from the Crown:**
 - A) Seize the Colonial leaders!**
 - B) Crush any opposition to the Crown!**

- 4. Colonists find out about the orders to Gage:**
 - A) Paul Revere rides to Lexington....10 miles from Boston....Warns the Colonial leaders in the area:**
 - I. Rides another 6 miles to Concord....and does the same there.**

B) Revere returns to Boston:

- I. He and 34 year old, Dr. Joseph Warren, start keeping a sharp eye on the British.**

5. Gage decides to capture Sam Adams and John Hancock at Lexington AND the colonial supply of powder and lead at Concord.

6. Warren sends Paul Revere to Charlestown to be ready to spread any alarm if needed:

A) He also sends 30 year old, William Dawes (Tanner & Grocer), to the edge of Boston:

I. To be ready to do the same.

B) Both men have horses ready!

C) Both men are to await the signal if British Troops are spotted leaving Boston:

I. A lantern or lanterns hung in the belfry of the Old North Church:

(1) 1....If by land.

(2) 2....If by sea.

7. April 18, 1775:

A) Night – Clear and cold:

763 I. ~~British~~ British Troops start boarding a ship in Boston Harbor:

(1) Commanded by Lt. Colonel Francis Smith and Major John Pitcairn.

B) 10:30 – Night – 2 lanterns in the belfry of

the Old North Church:

I. Revere and Dawes head out to spread the alarm!

C) Dawes alerts the people of:

- I. Menotomy.**
- II. Cambridge.**
- III. Lexington.**
- IV. Concord.**

D) Revere warns Sam Adams and John Hancock:

I. The 2 men flee.

E) Dawes and Revere meet up:

- I. Head for Concord.**
- II. Meet Dr. Samuel Prescott.**

F) The 3 men run into a British Patrol: (BR. CAVALRY)

I. Revere is captured.

II. The other 2 men get away.

III. In his entire ride to warn that "The British are coming"....Revere has covered only 13 1/2 miles!!!!

(1) He will later be released by the British.

April 19, 1775
(1st Battles of the War)
The Battles of Lexington & The Old
North Bridge

- 1. Lexington – 2:00 – Morning – Town bell signals the “Minutemen” to assemble:**
 - A) 70 assemble on the village green:**
 - I. Commanded by 46 year old, Captain John Parker.**

- 2. Dawn – Cold – British approach in formation:**
 - A) File into the green opposite the Minutemen and form up in ranks:**
 - I. Parker to his men: “Stand your ground. Don’t fire unless fired upon. But, if they want to have a war, let it begin here.”**

- 3. Situation is tense:**
 - A) Pitcairn yells at the Minutemen: “Lay down your arms, goddamn you. Disperse you rebels!”**

- 4. A shot is fired!!! – By who?? – UNKNOWN!!**
 - A) Pitcairn yells: “Fire on ‘em by God!”**
 - B) British fire a volley!**
 - C) Minutemen fire and....retreat!**

D) 2nd British volley, then....A charge with the bayonet!

E) Parker is bayoneted to death!

F) All over:

I. Colonists....8 dead, 10 wounded, and 4 captured.

II. British....1 wounded.

5. British advance on the 6 miles to Concord:

A) Will stay for 5 hours.

B) Pitcairn and Smith sit in a Pub and get drunk while their Troops:

I. "Spike" the town's 2 cannons.

II. Dump the town's powder supply into the river.

III. Throw 500 pounds of lead musket balls into the river.

6. While this is going on.....:

A) 300 armed Colonials gather at the Old North Bridge....North of Concord.

7. 12:15 – Afternoon – British Patrol under Captain Lawrence Parsons advance on the Bridge:

A) From one end Parsons yells at the Colonials at the other end: "Clear the way, you bastards. Get along home."

B) Parsons orders a volley fired into the Colonists:

I. 4 Americans are killed & 6 wounded.

C) Colonials fire back:

I. 14 British are hit:

(1) 4 Officers are killed.

D) 6 minute battle is over:

I. British retreat back into Concord then Lexington.

8. British relief column under Sir Hugh Percy arrives with a cannon:

A) Leave – Head for Charlestown.

9. 5,000 Minutemen gather all along the British path of retreat:

A) Sniping – Hit & Run – Ambush.

10. British relief column arrives from Charlestown:

A) British now number 1,800.

11. Retreat thru “Hell” – All the way to Charlestown:

A) Sniping – Hit & Run – Ambushes – Guerrilla Warfare.

B) British retaliate:

I. Burn houses.

II. Burn barns.

III. Burn farms.

IV. In 1 instance they bayonet 12 Colonial prisoners to death!

12. British finally make it to Charlestown:

A) Have suffered 105 killed & 176 wounded.

B) American losses for the day are 50 killed & 43 wounded.

Events of May 1775

1. May 10, 1775 – Continental Congress meets in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *- 12 colonies present*

- A) Georgia is again, not represented.**
- B) Draft a plan for a Continental Army.**
- C) Appeal to Canada to join the revolt.**

2. Fort Ticonderoga:

- A) Very important British-held Fort.**
- B) Commands the narrow portion of Lake Champlain.**
- C) Sits directly in the path of the only water route between the Colonies and Canada.**
- D) Contains a large supply of cannons, howitzers, mortars, powder, and lead.**
- E) Is held by a British garrison of 63 men.**

3. Heading to take Fort Ticonderoga:

/80 **A) ~~men~~ men from Vermont:**

- I. Commanded by 37 year old, General Ethan Allen.**
- II. His group are called “The Green Mountain Boys.”**

4. May 10. 1775 – The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga:

A) 2:30 – Morning – A 34 year old, Captain from Connecticut arrives in Allen's camp:

I. Benedict Arnold:

- (1) Has on a scarlet uniform.**
- (2) Has servants with him.**
- (3) Has Continental Congress orders to lead 400 men against the Fort.**
- (4) Arnold's father was a drunk.**
- (5) Arnold has fought in the French & Indian War.**
- (6) Wife dies.**
- (7) Owns a book and drug store.**
- (8) Is proud, courageous, and intelligent.**
- (9) Has a genius for warfare.**
- (10) Is a man of action.**
- (11) Is a man of great stamina.**
- (12) Will become a truly great General.**

B) Arnold demands full command:

I. Allen will not give it to him!

II. Allen offers Co-Command:

- (1) VERY reluctantly....Arnold agrees.**

C) The American force crosses the Lake:

I. Take the only guard prisoner.

II. Enter the Fort.

III. Barracks....Take all prisoner.

IV. Wake up the Commander and inform him he and his men are prisoners!

V. The Fort is surrendered to Allen and

Arnold.

VI. Not a shot has been fired!

D) The mortars, howitzers, 78 cannons, powder, and lead will be headed for Boston.

5. May 12, 1775 – Crown Point, New York:

A) Taken by the American forces under 32 year old, Captain Seth Warner:

I. 13 British Soldiers are captured.

6. May 24, 1775 – John Hancock becomes President of the Continental Congress.

7. May 25, 1775 – 3 British Generals arrive in America:

A) 46 year old, William Howe:

I. FAT!

II. Loves to drink.

III. Loves to gamble.

IV. His mistress in the Colonies....Mrs.

Joshua Loring:

(1) Her husband is a drunk and could care less!

B) 37 year old, Henry Clinton:

I. Overweight.

II. “Dumpy” in appearance.

III. His soldiers do NOT like or respect him!

C) 53 year old, Johnny Burgoyne:

I. Very witty.

II. Loves to drink.

III. Loves to gamble.

IV. Loves women!

V. Loves to write.

VI. Is a better writer than General.

VII. Is very humane.

VIII. His men like him.

IX. Nickname: "Gentleman Johnny."

Events of June 1775

1. Ethan Allen sends a force from Fort Ticonderoga to capture Skenesborough at the head of Lake Champlain:

A) Is captured!

2. June 11, 1775 – 1st Naval Battle of the War:

A) Off Maine.

B) Colonists defeat and take 3 British ships.

3. Congress decides to invade Canada:

A) Have tried to get Canada to join them....No!

B) Congress says Canada has to be taken because:

I. British sea traffic on the St. Lawrence is a threat to the Colonies!!!

(1) Bullshit....Will never be a threat!

II. Taking Canada will be good for morale:

(1) Bullshit....Colonists could care less!

C) Congress never considers what they will do with Canada IF they do take it!!!

D) The man picked to lead the American Expedition:

I. Major General Philip Schuyler.

4. Congress issues \$3 million in currency:

A) YET, they have no power to pass laws, or raise a penny through taxes!

5. Washington has arrived at the Continental Congress dressed in the uniform of the Virginia Militia:

A) Members of the Congress whisper and laugh at him for appearing to be a theatrical fool!

I. He offers to raise a 1,000 men at his own expense and relieve Boston.

6. Congress votes to raise a 20,000 man Army:

A) YET, they have no power to draft a single soldier!

7. June 14, 1775 – Continental Congress:

A) Thomas Johnson of Maryland – Nominates George Washington as Commander-In-Chief of the American Army:

I. Pause.

II. NO second to the motion.

III. Washington is embarrassed....Leaves the room!

IV. Sam Adams finally seconds the motion.

V. Debate all day and into the night!

8. June 15, 1775 – Washington is voted in as Commander-In-Chief:

A) He gives a short acceptance speech:

I. Says he will serve without pay.

** NOT A RADICAL LIKE SAM ADAMS.*

** DOES NOT DESIRE REVOLUTION BUT THE RIGHTS OF HIS "BLOOD & STATION."*

** IS NOT A SCHOLAR.*

** JOHN ADAMS CALLS HIM "OLD MUTTANHEAD."*

9. Congress creates 4 Major Generals:

A) 48 year old, Artemus Ward.

B) 44 year old, Charles Lee:

I. Hates Washington.

II. Is always surrounded by a pack of hounds:

(1) Likes dogs better than people!

C) 42 year old, Philip Schuyler:

I. Can be an absolute snob.

II. French & Indian War.

III. Men do not like him!

IV. His son-in-law is....Alexander Hamilton.

V. Is NOT a good commander.

D) 57 year old, Israel Putnam:

I. French & Indian War.

II. Pontiac's Revolt.

III. Knows NOTHING of military science.

IV. Described as "ugly as hell!"

10. Congress creates 6 Brig. Generals:

A) Seth Pomeroy.

B) William Heath.

C) John Thomas.

D) Joseph Spencer.

E) 35 year old, John Sullivan.

F) 66 year old, David Wooster:

I. King George's War.

II. French & Indian War.

G) 37 year old, Richard Montgomery:

I. French & Indian War.

H) 33 year old, Nathaniel Greene:

I. Good commander.

II. Very good at handling men.

III. Will be an advisor to Washington.

11. Congress creates 1 Adjutant General:

A) 48 year old, Horatio Gates:

I. French & Indian War.

II. Hates Washington.

III. Cannot be trusted!

IV. Is a schemer and plotter!

12. Situation in Boston:

A) British are low on food.

B) Gage is about to be recalled.

C) Outside of the city:

I. Major General Artemus Ward is trying to mold the Colonists into a fighting force.

13. June 16, 1775 – The Boston Committee of Safety orders Ward to occupy Bunker Hill:

A) Ward and Dr. Joseph Warren argue against it:

I. Their powder supply is low:

(1) Only have 11 barrels left.

B) Putnam advocates occupying the hill:

I. Committee agrees with HIM!

C) Night – Putnam, 50 year old Colonel William

Prescott and 1,300 men join Ward and Warren on the Hill:

I. Bunker Hill:

- (1) Oval shaped.**
- (2) 300 yards long.**
- (3) 110 feet high.**
- (4) Runs northwest to southeast.**
- (5) Sits on the Charlestown Peninsula between the Mystic and Charles Rivers.**
- (6) Is exposed to the British fleet which can easily cut off the position.**

II. Breed's Hill is the actual place occupied by the Americans because it is closer to Boston than Bunker Hill:

- (1) Is 1/2 mile from Bunker Hill.**
- (2) Southeast of Bunker Hill.**
- (3) Connected to Bunker Hill by a low sloping ridge.**
- (4) On top, the Americans build a fort:
 - a. 136 feet square!****

June 17, 1775

The Battle of Bunker Hill

- 1. 1st light – British can't believe it when they see the Hill is fortified!**

- 2. 4:00 – Morning:**
 - A) British ships start shelling the American position:**
 - I. One American....Head up watching:**
 - (1) Cannonball takes his head totally off.**

- 3. General Howe and 2,439 men land and prepare to attack:**
 - A) Why??? – A frontal assault?? - Is not necessary!!! – Can cut off the Hill and isolate it!!**
 - B) Is a VERY hot day!**
 - C) Wearing bright scarlet wool uniforms with crossed white belts in front:**
 - I. Make PERFECT targets!**
 - II. Carrying 106 pounds of equipment.**
 - III. Brown Bess Musket:**
 - (1) Weighs 10 pounds.**
 - (2) Is 4 1/2 feet long.**
 - (3) Fires a lead ball 3/4 of an inch in diameter.**

(4) Maximum range is 125 yards.

(5) Can be fired 15 times in 4 minutes.

4. Americans now have 3,500 men to defend the Hill.

5. From Charlestown:

A) American snipers open fire on the British.

B) British ships open fire on the town:

I. Set the town on fire.

6. 3:00 – Afternoon – British troops start up the Hill:

A) Columns of 4.

B) Fifes and drums.

C) High Grass – Rocks – Holes – 11 stone fences and walls.

D) Yelling and cursing the Americans....BUT, they cannot see any Americans at the wall on top!

E) Behind the wall – Crouched down – Out of sight – Are the Americans:

I. Putnam is telling his men: “Hold your fire. Wait until you can see the whites of their eyes. Then up and tear out their bellies, shoot at their belts, goddamn ‘em.”

7. 30 yards from the American position:

A) Up – Solid wall of lead fired into the British:

I. Screams.

II. Men fall dead and horribly wounded.

III. Men vomiting blood.

IV. Horrible wounds.

V. Blood and guts all over the grass:

(1) Slip and slide from the leather soled shoes!

B) Americans fire 3 volleys.

C) Howe's entire staff is killed or wounded in the 3 volleys!!!

I. Howe is covered in blood and tissue from his men!

II. Howe orders a retreat back down the Hill.

8. Howe adds reinforcements:

A) 15 minutes later – Back up!!!

I. At 100 feet from the Americans....Same as the 1st assault!

B) Black, Colonial Soldier, Peter Salem:

I. Shoots and kills British Major John Pitcairn.

C) British retreat!

D) Americans are now low on powder!

9. 15 minutes later – On Howe's orders – 3rd assault:

A) Added reinforcements.

B) Also supported with cannons.

C) Reach the wall:

I. Hand-to-hand fighting.

**II. Bayonet – Knife – Tomahawk – Clubs –
Fists.**

D) Americans retreat – Turns into a route:

**I. Dr. Warren is killed by a volley of British
musket fire.**

10. Howe orders his men to stop....Why???

**A) Could have captured or destroyed the
entire American force!**

11. British losses:

**A) 226 killed and 828 wounded....1,054
casualties....46% of the British force!!!**

12. American losses:

A) 153 killed, 288 wounded, and 30 captured.

British Army/Navy in the War

1. War...British Army & Navy:

A) World's best equipped, most disciplined, and most powerful.

2. British mistakes:

A) Will underestimate the American capacity to fight.

B) Believe the rebellion is only a small group of dissenters.

3. Americans will have the advantage of fighting on their own ground!