

## CGI • War & Conflict

### The French & Indian War – Identifications

Identify the following completely. Be as specific as possible, including names, dates and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person, term or event and number each ID. AP Students must complete all, Honors must complete those marked by the \*\*\*.

1. Samuel de Champlain
2. William Pitt\*\*\*
3. Antoine Cadillac
4. Robert de La Salle
5. James Wolfe
6. Edward Braddock
7. Pontiac & Pontiac's Rebellion\*\*\*
8. War of League of Augsburg/King William's War
9. War of Spanish Succession/Queen Anne's War
10. War of Austrian Succession/King George's War
11. Seven Years War/French & Indian War\*\*\*
12. Albany Plan of Union\*\*\* - see example below
13. Iroquois Confederation\*\*\*
14. New France\*\*\*
15. Proclamation of 1763\*\*\*
16. Acadians
17. Cajun
18. Edict of Nantes\*\*\*
19. Huguenots
20. Treaty of Paris 1763\*\*\*
21. Results of French & Indian War: for England, France & Colonies\*\*\*

#### *Example of a proper Identification:*

14. Albany Plan of Union : Drafted by Benjamin Franklin in June 1754, the Albany Plan of Union called for delegates from most of the northern colonies and representatives from the Six Iroquois Nations to meet in Albany, NY. Here they were to adopt the 25-point plan that would create the first unified, central colonial government. Under this plan each colonial legislature would elect delegates to an American continental assembly presided over by a Royal Governor; note that this is not a move toward independence, simply organization. Problems arose however. Once the plan was unveiled, British officials realized that, if adopted, the plan could create a very powerful entity the King & Parliament might not be able to control. Also, the colonists were not ready for union, nor were the colonial assemblies ready to give up their recent and hard-won control over local affairs to a central government. Thus, the plan is never realized. The Albany Plan of Union's significance lies in the fact that it contains the seeds of true union and would form a basis for American Independence. Franklin had even anticipated many of the problems that would beset the government created after independence, such as finance, dealing with the Indian tribes, control of commerce, and defense. Many of these ideas would be revived and adopted in Philadelphia more than thirty years later, leading to the American Revolution. It is truly a revolutionary document in many ways.