

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

ESCAPE HISTORY

vocabulary / key figures / events / timeline
small group activity



FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

Ideal Unit: French & Indian War	Time Range: 1 Period	Supplies: Envelopes, Pencil & Paper
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Topics of Focus: Vocabulary, key figures and historical timeline.

Procedures:

A.) You will need to determine the number of student groups you plan to have. This will work best with student groups of 3-5. You will need to have one set of envelopes and set of all the clues for each student group. You will need 4 envelopes for each student group. There are seven pages of clues. These will need to be cut apart in advance and placed in the correct envelopes. It would be wise to have an extra copy of this for you as teacher (not cut up).

B.) To begin, give each student group "Envelope 1". Students are given some pieces of clues that they will need later. Like in an Escape Room, this isn't always obvious. Let them struggle! If a group is falling behind, you can always provide a hint. After they have figured out how their clue fits together and solve the problems correctly. They will discover a "code". This is like a lock. Once they give you the correct code, you can give them their next envelop. If they are incorrect, you can make them wait 2 minutes before they can reapproach you. Can students escape the topic before time runs out? We'll find out.

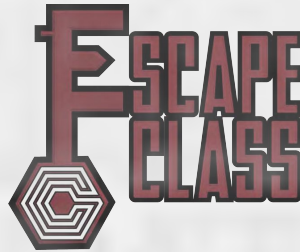
As an option, you can use the Escape History app for interactive locks! See the next page for links and the Class Code!

Options.) Should you want to have alternate endings, although the docs are not editable, you can use teacher magic tricks to change numbers to make different codes. I wouldn't recommend this until you've done the activity a few times. You may also find it works well to laminate the cutout and number them on the back with the envelope they are supposed to go in.

FOR INTERACTIVE LOCKS

CLASS CODE: 5-7-1-0

DOWNLOAD

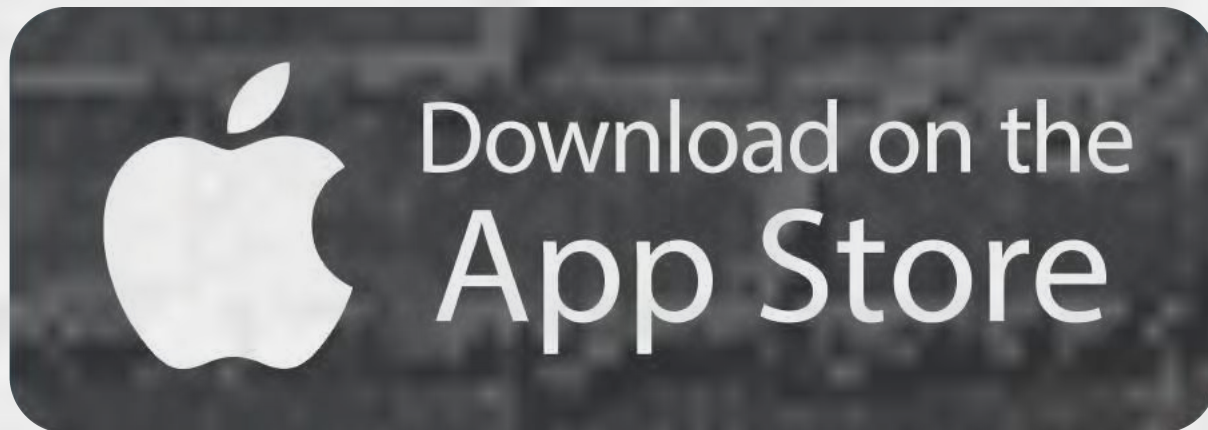


OR USE ONLINE



Google Play

HTML



CLICK THE BUTTONS TO GO THERE!

WANT A SPOOKY COUNTDOWN TIMER?



CLICK THE BUTTON



THE STORY

As an option, you can read this to your class to prepare them for the activity.

You've been taken in the middle of an ordinary day and are now locked in a social studies class. This isn't your fault – this is what the law tells us needs to happen. Unfortunately you are not allowed to leave until you have an understanding of the French & Indian War. You have ____ minutes to do so.

There are four sets of envelopes with clues. You must determine the correct code to receive the next envelope. If you cannot Escape History in the time allowed, you will be stuck in here forever.



VOCABULARY

Cut into 20 pieces **ENVELOPE 1**

Answer: as displayed

a. Alliance	5. A formal agreement between nations to support each other during war.
b. Fort	3. A strategic army post.
c. Massacre	1. The deliberate and violent killing of a large number of people.
d. Militia	9. A group of citizens with some military training who are called into service only in emergencies.
e. Rebellion	7. An act of resisting authority, control, or government rule.
v. Retreat	2. To withdraw from enemy forces due to their power or as a result of defeat.
w. Proclamation	8. An official announcement or decree dealing with a matter of great importance.
x. Siege	4. A military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies.
y. Territory	6. An area of land controlled by a nation or state.
z. Treaty	0. An agreement between groups of people or governments.

Cut out and place in **ENVELOPE 1**

1

VOCABULARY

Match the word with the definition. Substitute the numbers from the definition in for the correct letter. Simplify the expressions to get the four digit code.

--	--	--	--

$$a + b - c$$

$$d - e$$

$$v + w - x$$

$$y + z$$

$$5 + 3 - 1 = 7$$

$$9 - 7 = 2$$

$$2 + 8 - 4 = 6$$

$$6 + 0 = 6$$

Answer: Code to receive Envelope 2 (7-2-6-6)



George Washington 1

(1732-1799)

A soldier in the Virginia militia. He was sent to deliver a message demanding that the French leave the Ohio River Valley. His surprise attack at Jumonville Glen sparked the war.



Benjamin Franklin 4

(1706-1790)

A delegate from Pennsylvania. He proposed the Albany Plan of Union suggesting that colonies band together to defend their territories.



Edward Braddock 1

(1695-1755)

A British general. He was sent to America to establish control in the Ohio River Valley after the defeat of George Washington at Fort Necessity. He died in battle after underestimating the French and not taking the advice of Washington.



Pontiac 5

(1720-1769)

A member of the Ottawa tribe. He organized a rebellion in response to British settlers moving across the Appalachian Mountains and onto Native American land after the French and Indian War.



Robert Dinwiddie 5

(1693-1770)

Lieutenant governor of Virginia. He delivered an ultimatum to the French and ordered the Virginia militia to drive the French from the Ohio River Valley. His decision was a direct cause of the French and Indian War.









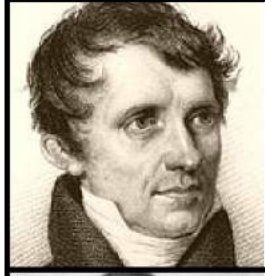

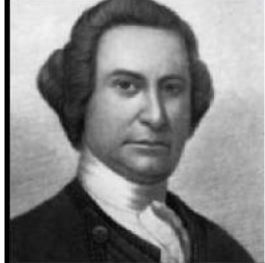

2

KEY FIGURES

Arrange the names, images and descriptions to complete a short biography. Each match will have exactly six dots between the three pieces. Use the icons on the descriptions and the special numbers to find your next clue.

Cut into 16 pieces and put in

ENVELOPE 2

	<p>James Wolfe 1 (1727-1759)</p> <p>A British general whose successful assault on Quebec led to the end of the war and to his death.</p> 
	<p>Louis-Joseph de Montcalm 1 (c. 544 BC – 496 BC)</p> <p>A French general who commanded the French forces at Quebec when the city was attacked by the British. He died of wounds received during the battle.</p> 
	<p>William Pitt 3 (1708-1778)</p> <p>Britain's secretary of state in 1757. Determined to win the war, he sent the best generals to America and borrowed money to pay colonial troops for fighting. Fort Duquesne was rebuilt and renamed after him.</p> 
	<p>James Fenimore Cooper 5 (1789-1851)</p> <p>An American author who dramatized the battle of Fort William Henry in his novel <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>.</p> 
	<p>William Johnson 2 (1715-1774)</p> <p>A colonial diplomat and agent for Indian affairs in New York. He led the first British victory at Lake George and established alliances with Native American tribes.</p> 



KEY FIGURES

Cut into 15 pieces and put in

ENVELOPE 2



KEY FIGURES CODE

Cut out and place in **ENVELOPE 2**



Add the special numbers from the biographies with these icons to construct a code.

$$5+3=8$$

$$4+5=9$$

5

$$1+1+1+1+2=6$$

Answer: Code to receive Envelope 3 (8-9-5-6)

Cut and place into
ENVELOPE 3

**IMAGE
& CLUE**

Piece together the two parts to the image.
Find the clue.
How many letters are in this city's name?



This info (?) is needed for the TIMELINE puzzle.

Cut and place into **ENVELOPE 3**

Cut and place into
ENVELOPE 3

Downstream from
Quebec City on Lac
Saint-Pierre sits this city.
It's surrender signaled
the end of war.



MONTREAL
Answer: 8 letters

Cut and place into **ENVELOPE 2**

TIMELINE OF THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

1744

England and France fight over land boundaries in North America during King George's War.

3

French troops from Canada march south, seizing the Ohio River Valley. Washington delivers a message from the lieutenant governor of Virginia that the French must leave.

0

Washington defeats the French in a surprise attack beginning the French & Indian War. The French retaliate by taking Fort Necessity, and Washington resigns.

1

British General Edward Braddock's forces are defeated near Fort Duquesne, leaving the backwoods undefended.

2

Great Britain officially declares war on France. France officially declares war on Great Britain.

1

1753

1754

1755

The French capture Fort William Henry. Native American allies, angered by the terms of surrender, capture or kill many unarmed British people.

0

1756

The British seize Louisbourg and Fort Frontenac and recapture Fort Duquesne. They also make peace with the Iroquois and other Native American tribes.

1

1757

1758

1759

The French surrender Quebec. Montreal falls to the British.

2

1763

The Treaty of Paris ends the war between Britain and France. Pontiac's Rebellion occurs, and King George III signs the Proclamation of 1763.

3

1764

To pay for the war, the British Sugar Act is amended to tax the American colonists.

1



Cut into 10 pieces and place in ENVELOPE 3

Cut out and place in **ENVELOPE 3**



TIMELINE

Order the events on the timeline. Use the decoder to identify the next code. Add the special numbers from the events in each period to construct a code

1740's

1750's

1760's



3

$0+1+2+1+0+1+2=7$

$3+1=4$

8

Answer: Code to receive Envelope 4 (3-7-4-8)

Cut into 9 pieces and put in ENVELOPE 4

Correct

In 1763, Britain and France ended the war and signed the Treaty of Paris. France gave Britain control of Canada and most of the land east of the Mississippi River. British soldiers stayed in the Ohio River Valley. The colonists started entering land that was previously colonized by the French. **3**

Unlike their French allies, British officials entrusted with Indian relations refused to offer gifts to tribal leaders such as guns, and ammunition, which impacted their hunting. The Indians decided if they moved closer, the relationship may improve. On April 27, 1763, an Ottawa chief named Pontiac held a large council in Ohio. **7**

Pontiac urged those in attendance to join him in a surprise attack on Fort Detroit. The attack was foiled, but he was joined by 900 warriors from a dozen tribes. The Shawnee, Wyandot, Seneca-Cayuga, and Delaware Nations also raided British settlements in the Ohio Country and in western Pennsylvania. Attacks would continue for months. **9**

The British realized that diplomacy could end the war. Many Indian leaders, whose people were suffering from diseases such as smallpox, were also in favor of ending the conflict. Britain made the Emancipation Proclamation. This prohibited settlers from moving over the Appalachian Mountains and created a large Indian Reserve. The treaty was not an Indian surrender, as no prisoners were exchanged and no land was ceded. **6**

Correct

In 1863, Britain and France ended the war and signed the Treaty of Paris. France gave Britain control of Canada and most of the land east of the Ohio River. British soldiers stayed in the Mississippi River Valley. The colonists started entering land that was previously colonized by the French. **0**

Unlike their French allies, British officials entrusted with Indian relations refused to offer gifts to tribal leaders such as guns, gunpowder, and ammunition, which impacted their hunting. The Indians wanted the soldiers to leave. On April 27, 1763, an Ottawa chief named Pontiac held a large council in present-day Michigan. **2**

Pontiac urged those in attendance to join him in a surprise attack on Fort Necessity. The attack was foiled, but he was joined by 90 warriors from a dozen tribes. The Shawnee, Wyandot, Seneca-Cayuga, and Delaware Nations also raided British settlements in the Ohio Country and in western Pennsylvania. Attacks would continue for months. **1**

The British realized that diplomacy could end the war. Many Indian leaders, whose people were suffering from diseases such as smallpox, were also in favor of ending the conflict. Britain made the Proclamation of 1763. This prohibited settlers from moving over the Appalachian Mountains and created a large Indian Reserve. The treaty was not an Indian surrender, as no prisoners were exchanged and no land was ceded. **4**

Correct

Correct

4 FINAL CHALLENGE

Piece together the major history of the aftermath of the French & Indian War. There are four edit options. If the edit option is correct, overlay it on the paragraph.

From top to bottom the code will be revealed. If you can do this, you will -



Answer: Code to receive Envelope 4 (3-2-9-4)

I HAVE

**ESCAPED
HISTORY**

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