

# The French and Indian War

## Lapbook



DESIGNED BY  
MELISSA NOLL

**L-FIW**



French and Indian War Lapbook

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## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

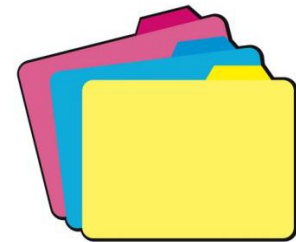
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# French and Indian War Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

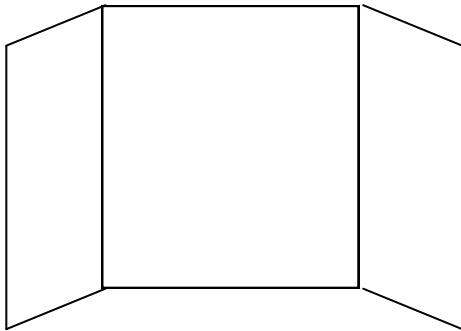


Figure 1

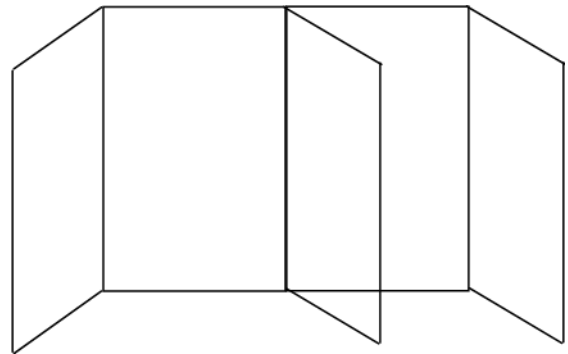


Figure 2

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

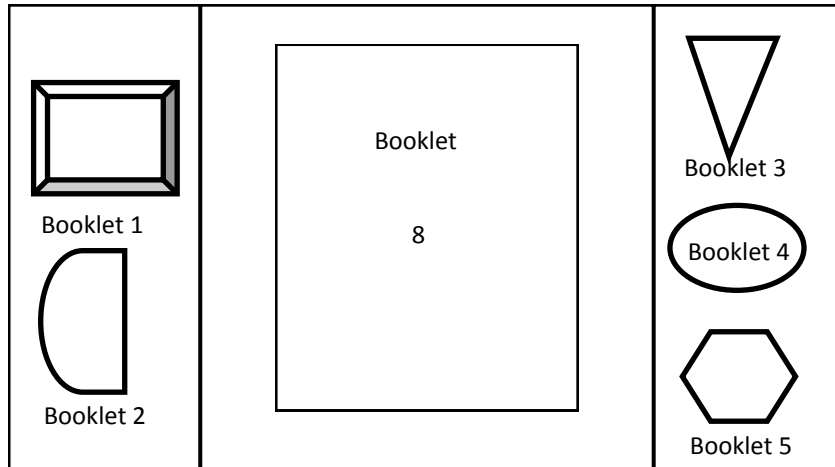
First, you will need to assemble the "Lapbook Base" for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders of any color. Take each one and fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue (and staple if needed) the backs of the small flaps together (Figure 2). Repeat this step for folder 3.

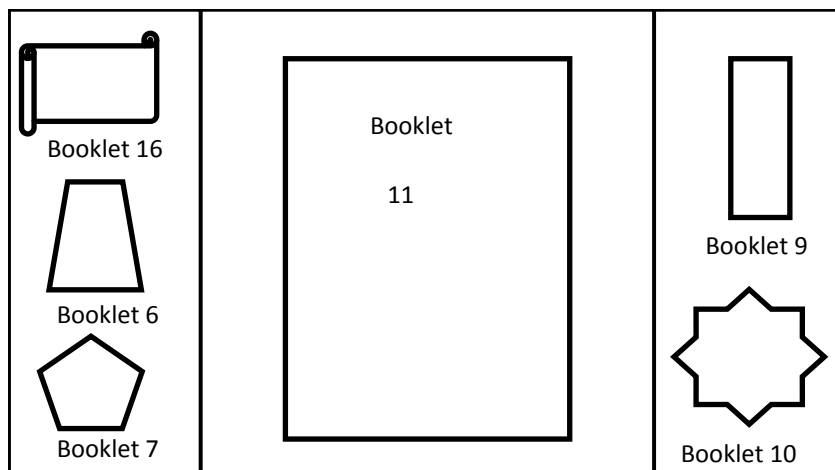
# Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

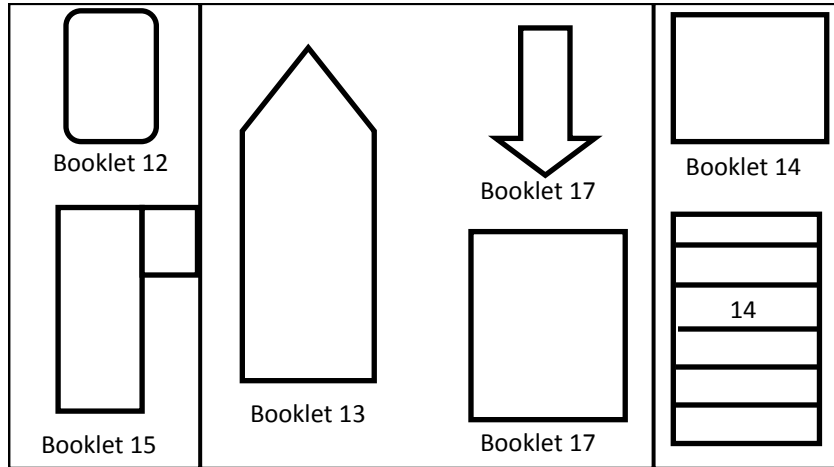
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



**Below you will find key to the titles of the booklets.**

Booklet 1 Why is it Called the French and Indian War?

Booklet 2 Causes

Booklet 3 The Indians

Booklet 4 The French

Booklet 5 George Washington

Booklet 6 The British

Booklet 7 Outcome of the War

Booklet 8 Timeline

Booklet 9 The 13 Colonies

Booklet 10 Battles of the French and Indian War

Booklet 11 Crossword Puzzle

Booklet 12 Interesting Facts

Booklet 13 Recipe

Booklet 14 Copywork

Booklet 15 Coloring Pages

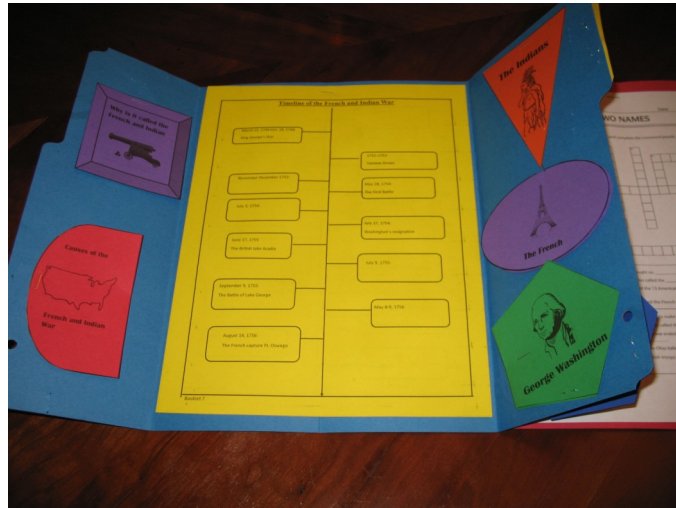
Booklet 16 Matching Quiz

Booklet 17 Word Search

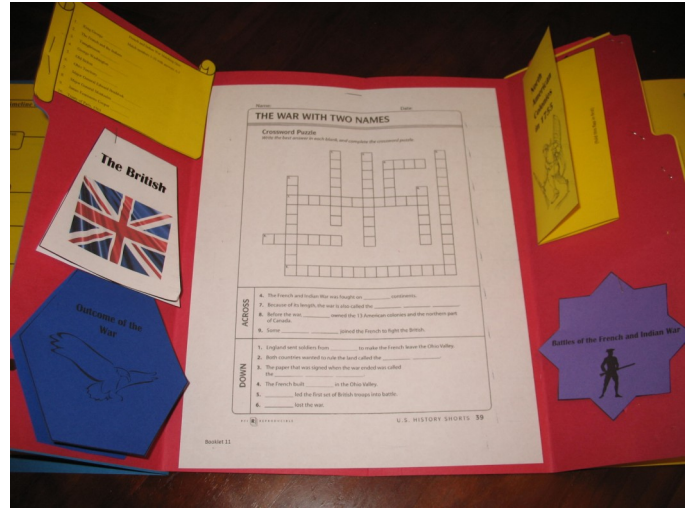


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

Folder 1

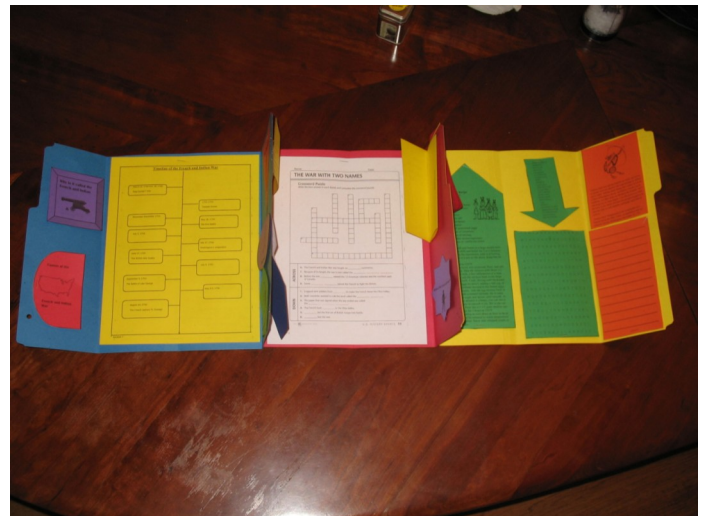


Folder 2



Folder 3

Whole Lapbook





# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR LAPBOOK

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** Why is it Called the French and Indian War?

**\*Student Instructions:** Why was it called the French and Indian war? What is the other name of the war? Write answers inside this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Insert additional pages inside and secure with staple on the left side.

### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Causes of the War

**\*Student Instructions:** What were the causes of the war? Discuss your answer in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Insert additional pages inside and secure with staple on the right side.

with staple at top.

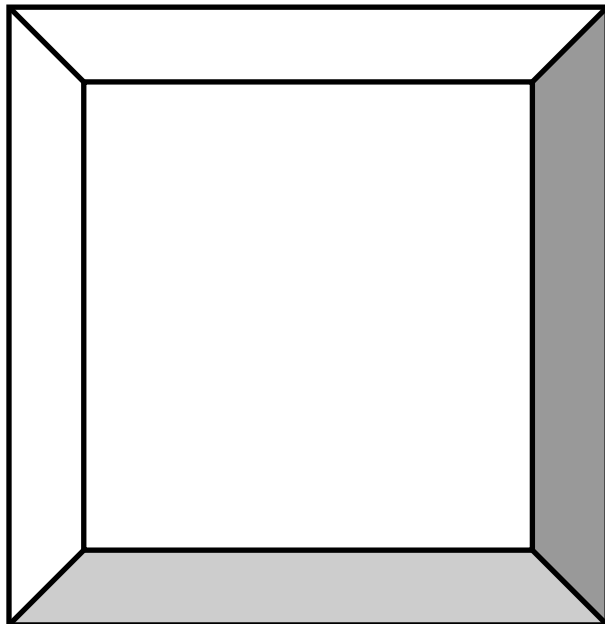
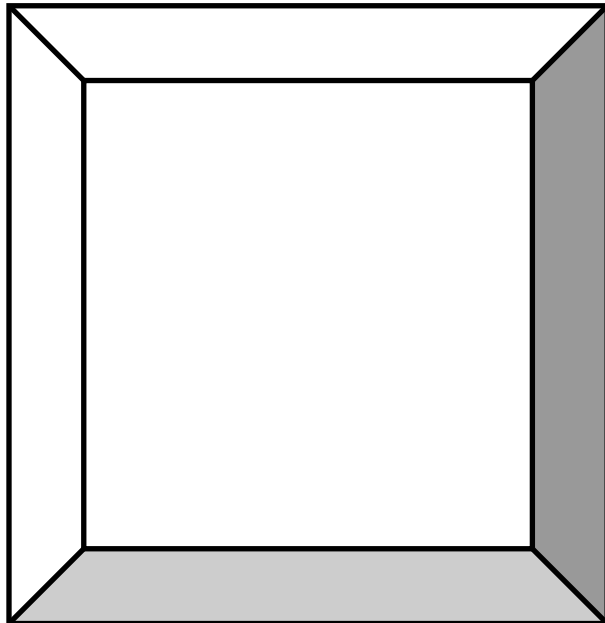
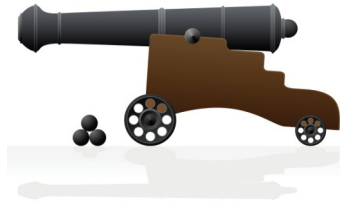
### Booklet #3

**\*Booklet Title:** The Indians

**\*Student Instructions:** What role did the Indians play in this war? Why did the Indians side with the French? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Insert additional page inside and secure with staple at top.

**Why is it called the  
French and Indian**



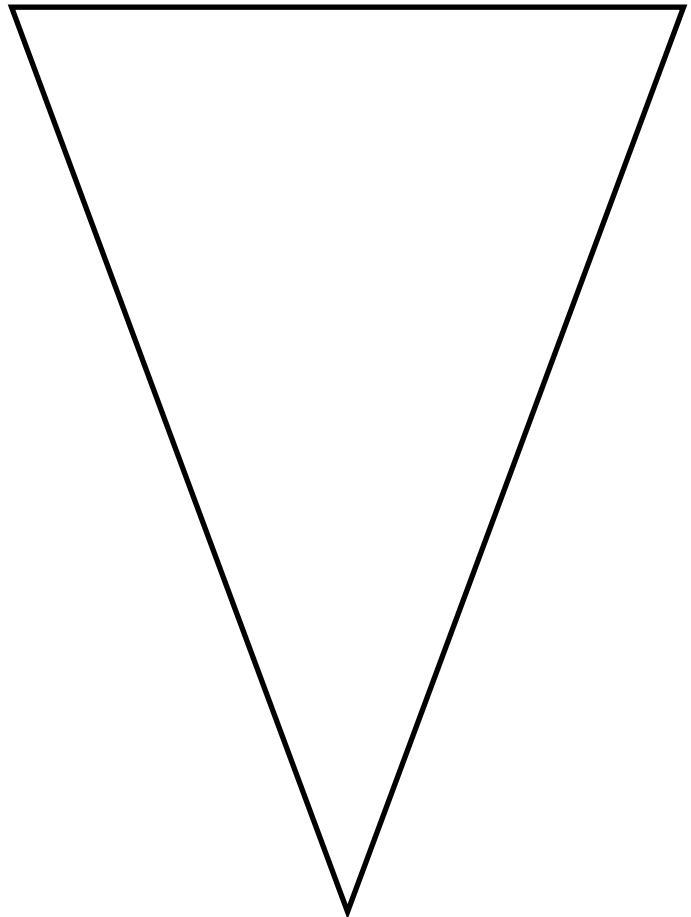
**Causes of the**



**French and Indian  
War**

**Printing suggestion: Print on red paper**

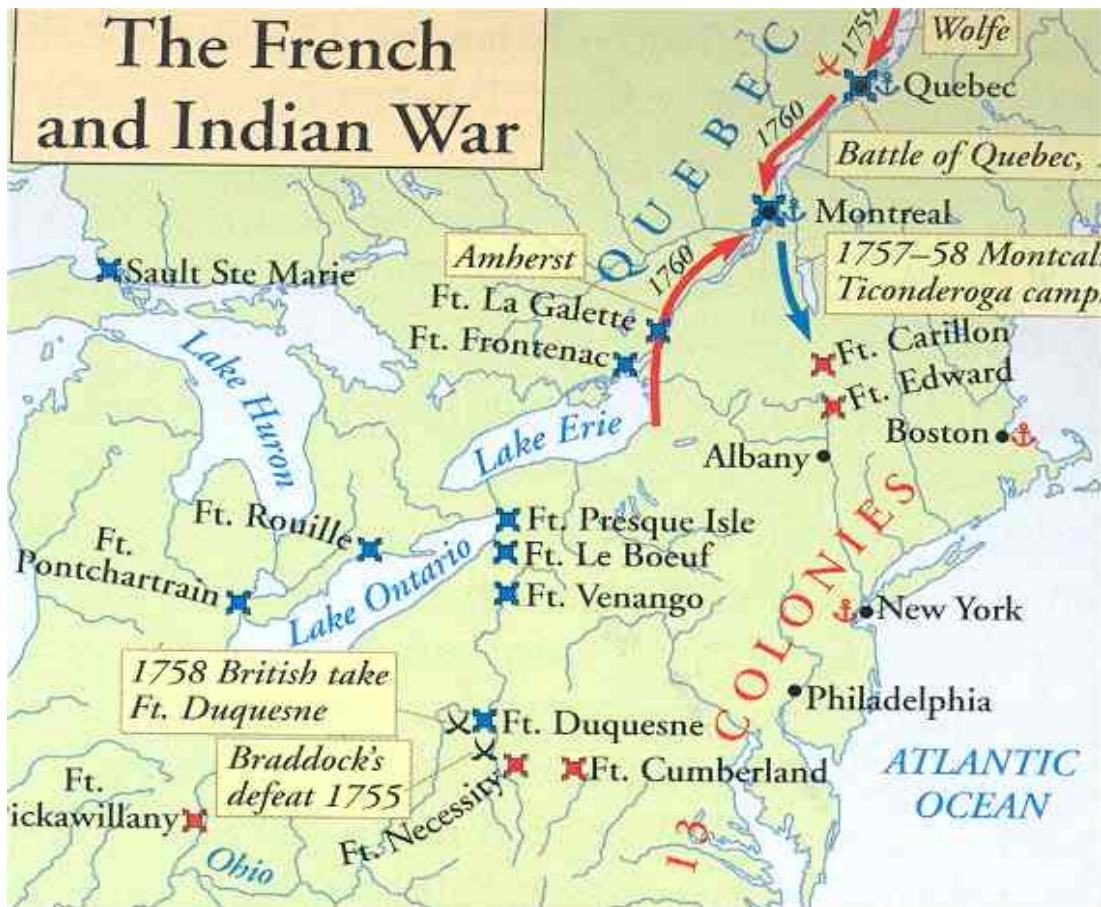
# The Indians



## The French and Indian War

The French and Indian war was the name given by American historians to the North American colonial wars between Great Britain and France in the late 17th and the 18th cent. They were really battles in the worldwide struggle for empire, and were roughly linked to wars of the home countries, known in Europe as the Seven Year's War. This war was fought mostly between colonists of Britain and France with both sides supported by troops from the Britain and France. Both countries did not actually declare war on each other until 1756, but fighting began in North America in 1754. The name of the French and Indian War comes from the two main enemies of the British not from the two sides fighting each other. In colonial America wars were often named after the reigning monarch, in this case King George. However, there had already been a war named after King George in the 1740's. Thus the second war was named after the colonists' opponents.

Most of the battles of this war were fought on the borders separating New France from the British colonies, from Virginia in the south to Nova Scotia in the north. French colonists were greatly outnumbered by the British. The French numbered about 75,000, mostly concentrated in the north, compared to 1.5 million British colonists all along the east coast from Nova Scotia to Georgia. Also many of the older colonies claimed land that stretched far to the west as the size of the continent was unknown when the original charters were granted.



## Before the War

Early disputes began over control of the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, known as the Forks of the Ohio and control of the French Fort Duquesne at the modern day Pittsburgh, PA.

Between the French and the British colonies were larger areas of land occupied by native tribes. To the north were the Mi'kmaq and the Abenaki. The Iroquois Confederation occupied much of what is now Upstate New York and west into Ohio. This territory also included the Delaware, Shawnee and Mingo tribes. To the south the land was in the hands of the Catawba, Creek, Choctaw and Cherokee peoples. When the war started the French traded on their connections with more western tribes including the Huron, Mississauga, Ojibwa, Winnebago and Potawatomi to recruit fighters. The Iroquois and the Cherokees supported the British. Even though the war is named for the opponents of the British we shouldn't forget that Indians actually fought on both sides.

At the start of the war neither the British nor the French had a standing army in their American colonies. The French had about 3000 marines and a few regulars and militia while the British only had regular troops in Virginia. Another additional problem was that British colonial governments operated independently and not as one. They also rarely consulted the government in London or with the British army establishment.

Conflicts first began between the French and British in 1747 because of French concern over British trading expeditions into the Ohio territory. The Governor-General of France ordered a man named Pierre-Joseph Celeron to lead military forces through this area. They were to re-claim this territory for France, check on British influence and impress the Indians with French military might. Celeron's force of 200 marines and 30 Indians travelled 3000 miles in 1749. Upon reaching the site of modern-day Pittsburgh they buried lead plates engraved with notice of the French claim to the Ohio territory. Whenever Celeron came upon British merchants and traders he reminded them of the French claims and demanded they leave.

However, upon arrival at Logstown, the local Native American tribes informed Celeron that they were in fact the owners of the Ohio territory and they would trade with the British in spite of French wishes. Upon reaching the intersection of the Ohio and Miami rivers and the village of Pickawillany, home of the Miami Indian chief Old Briton, Celeron warned Old Briton of terrible consequences if he continued to trade with the British. Old Briton ignored him and Celeron returned to Montreal. Upon return Celeron reported, "All I can say is that the Natives of those localities are very badly disposed towards the French and are entirely devoted to the English. I don't know in what way they could be brought back." (· [Fowler, William M.](#) (2005). *Empires at War: The French and Indian War and the Struggle for North America, 1754-1763*. New York: Walker.) William Shirley, the governor of the British Massachusetts Bay Colony told London that British colonists would not be safe as long as the French were present



## **French and British Claim Same Lands**

Also in 1749 the British government asked the Ohio Company of Virginia to develop trade and settlements in the Ohio country. They asked 100 families to settle there and construct a fort. In 1752 the company completed the Treaty of Logstown with local Indian tribes giving them permission to build a fort at the mouth of the Monongahela River (present-day Pittsburgh).

King George's War, which ended in 1748, resolved issues between France and England in Europe. However, territorial claims in the colonies were turned over to a commission which reached no conclusion. In 1752 a new governor of New France was appointed. He dispatched another military expedition of 300 men including French-Canadians and Indians. Their goal was to punish the town of Pickawillany for continuing to trade with the British. The French attacked Pickawillany, killing 14 people including the Indian chief known as Old Briton.

The French began to move more troops into the Ohio Territory in 1753 in order to protect their claims from the British. They first built Fort Presque Isle and then Fort Le Boeuf. They captured British traders and angered the local Iroquois Indians. Tanaghrisson, a chief of the Mingo tribe intensely disliked the French. He claimed that they had killed and eaten his father. He travelled to Fort Le Boeuf threatening to attack but the French ignored him.



## **Introducing George Washington**

The British decided at this point to demand that the French immediately withdraw from the Ohio Territory. Robert Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia ordered a 21-year old Major named George Washington to meet with the French and order them to leave the territory which Virginia claimed. At dinner with the French commander Washington was told that the French were not obliged to comply. The French considered their claims superior since French explorers had discovered the area 100 years earlier. On May 28, 1754 as Washington was travelling to the rescue of British troops at Ft. Duquesne he met with a French scouting party and killed many of them, including their commander de Jumonville. This battle was known as the battle of Jumonville Glen and was considered the opening battle of the French and Indian War. Following this battle, Washington retreated some miles back and built Fort Necessity. On July 3 the French attacked this fort. Washington surrendered and the next day resigned from the British army, blaming himself for the defeat. He would later re-join the British as a volunteer.

## **The British Change Leadership**

Major General Edward Braddock was then chosen to lead the British forces. King Louis XV sent six more regiments into the French colonies in North America. Braddock set out towards Ft. Duquesne to retake the fort from the French, but his expedition was a disaster. His 1500 troops were ambushed by the French and their Indian allies who were hidden up in trees and behind logs. Almost 1000 of his men were killed or wounded, including Braddock himself. Five hundred troops, led by George Washington retreated into Virginia.

William Shirley was given the task of occupying Fort Oswego and attacking Fort Niagara. William Johnson was supposed to attack Fort St. Frederic, while Lieutenant Colonel Robert Monckton was to capture Fort Beausejour. However, Shirley was bogged down by logistical difficulties. Johnson's expedition ended in an inconclusive battle between Fort Edward and Fort William Henry, known as the Battle of Lake George. This left Monckton's capture of Fort Beausejour as the only British success of 1755. At the time the governor of Nova Scotia ordered the forced removal of the French-speaking Acadians from his territory. These people moved south into the Louisiana territory and later became known as Cajuns.

After the death of Braddock British command changed hands once again this time to Lord Loudon. The French gained more regular army reinforcements and three capable commanders, Major General Montcalm, Chevalier de Levis and Colonel Boullamaque. Not until May 18, 1756 did England and France formally declare war upon each other. This was the official beginning of the Seven Year's War.

In March 1756 French forces destroyed Fort Bull with large quantities of supplies and 45,000 pounds of gunpowder. The British now has to give up hopes of campaigning on Lake Ontario. The French also encouraged their Indian allies to raid British settlements.

In August Montcalm tricked the British into thinking he was moving his headquarters to Fort Ticonderoga. Instead he slipped by them, attacking the under-supplied Fort Oswego. Afterwards there was a disagreement between the French and their Indian allies. The Indians wanted to loot the personal possessions of the British prisoners. The French, however, did not think this was honorable and would not allow them to do so. This angered the Indians.

The British then planned an attack on the French colony's capital, Quebec, in early 1757. However, the government in London commanded that they attack Louisbourg first. Before Loudoun could arrive he learned news that the French fleet was waiting for him there so the attack was called off.