

Annotated Bibliography

Anonymous. 1760. Map of Europe. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

<http://stock-images.antiqueprints.com/images/sm0026-Europe%28e4218%29.jpg>

This is a map of Europe created around 1760. The value of this map is for students to discover that the French and Indian War didn't just stay in North America.

Anonymous. 1762. Map of Cuba. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

<http://www.worldmapsonline.com/historicalmaps/kr-1762-cuba.htm>

This is a map of Cuba. The value of this map is for students to discover that the French and Indian War didn't just stay in North America.

Anonymous. Capture of Fort Duquesne. Retrieved May 1, 2010 from

<http://www.mrnussbaum.com/fortduquesne.htm>

This is an image of the British planting a flag in the location where Fort Duquesne stood after they took control of the area when the French abandoned it and blew up the fort. The value of this image is in showing the students that after several attempts the British were finally able to take control of the area in which the entire war started.

British Army Officer. 1759. General Report of Developments in French and Indian War.

Courtesy of the British National Archives. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/empire/g1/cs1/g1cs1s6.htm>

This is a letter from a British officer reporting the state of the campaign in North America. The value of this letter is for students to identify the number of troops involved in the fighting as well as identify the locations of conflict. Louisburg, Oswego, Fort Ticonderoga, and Fort Pittsburgh are all mentioned.

Cambridge University Press. 1912. West Africa in 1790. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archive/africa_17_18_century.htm

This is a map of West Africa showing the different colonies that were held in the 18th century. The value of this map is to show the interest European nations had in Africa but most importantly to allow the students to discover that the French and Indian War didn't just stay in North America.

Hayman, F. 1762. Plassey. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1700_1799/companyrule/clive/clive.html

This is a picture of a British victory in India during the 7 Years War. It shows a British soldier planting a flag in the ground. The value of this map is to show the students that the French and Indian War didn't just stay in North America.

Henty, A. Battle of Prague. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

http://www.kronoskaf.com/syw/index.php?title=1757-05-06_-_Battle_of_Prague

This is a map of the battle of Prague in 1757. It shows the locations of the Austrian and Prussian armies. The value of this map is for students to identify that other armies besides just the French and British were involved in the war.

Hervey, S. 1797. Plains of Abraham. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PlainsOfAbraham2007.jpg>

This is a picture showing the British troops scaling the cliff to surprise the French troops inside the fortress city of Quebec. It also shows the European style fighting that went on between the French and the British during the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. The value of this picture is in showing the two European powers fighting in a non-European location.

Peale, C. W. 1772. George Washington Portrait. Retrieved April 24, 2010 from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Washington_1772.jpg

This is the earliest authenticated portrait of George Washington. It shows him with wearing his colonel's uniform of the Virginia Regiment from the French and Indian War. The value of this portrait is to allow

the students to see George Washington as a soldier fighting alongside the British years before the American Revolution.

Villiers, de C. (1754). Capitulation of Fort Necessity. Retrieved May 1, 2010 from

<http://www.nps.gov/archive/fone/capitulation.htm>

This is the surrender document that George Washington signed after being defeated at Fort Necessity. It was written in French and translated to Washington. The document states that George Washington assassinated a diplomat in an earlier skirmish. Washington later claims that it wasn't interpreted to him as assassination and therefore, he didn't know exactly what he was signing. The value of this document is allowing the students to realize that the French and British had an altercation in which General Washington was leading forces loyal to the crown of Great Britain. The students will find out after examining it they this battle led to war throughout North America.