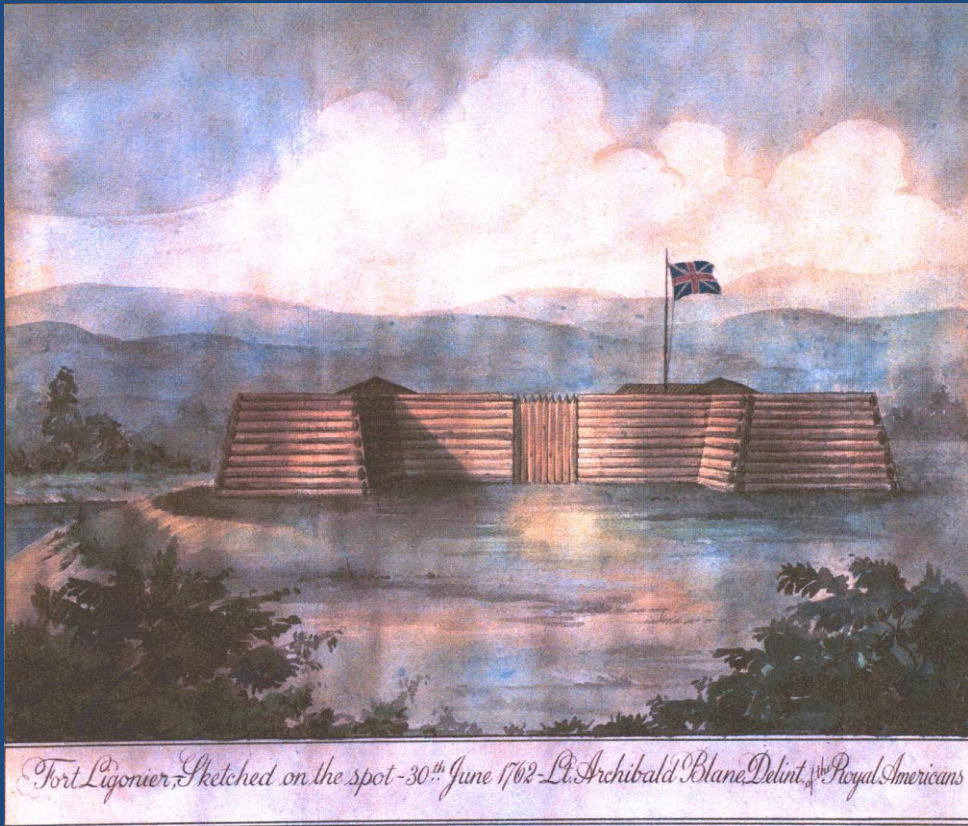




Fort Ligonier
1758 ————— 1766

TEACHER RESOURCE GUIDE



1761-2011 Coronation of George III

Last King of America

FORT LIGONIER TEACHER RESOURCE GUIDE



The **Fort Ligonier Resource Guide** is made available in order to assist teachers before, during, and after the site visit. A short history of the fort is presented to enable teachers to present information to the students before the visit, thereby giving the students adequate background knowledge.

For students taking the self-guided tour, please make student copies of the **Student Discovery Guide** which is designed as a museum/fort guide for students to use as they tour the facility.

The Resource Guide contains:

- ❑ - *A list of suggested activities to be used in the classroom*
- ❑ - *Who's Who in the French and Indian War- Biographies*
- ❑ - *The story of Fort Ligonier*
- ❑ - *Fort Ligonier and the Seven Years' War*
- ❑ - *A reading list for further study of the eighteenth century*
- ❑ - *Student Discovery Guide*
- ❑ - *Teacher answer sheet to Discovery Guide questions*

FORT LIGONIER

Field Trip Objectives

The Objectives For The Study Guide Include The Following:

Students will discover how an early frontier fort in Western Pennsylvania was designed to protect the British/American army from 1758-1766.

Students can view the fort as a community with the diversity of ethnic groups living and working together.

Students can compare everyday 18th century objects and artifacts in the exhibits with items still common today. (Buttons, eating utensils, toys).

Students learn about the impact of the French and Indian war in relation to the daily life of soldiers and women, and children on the frontier.

Students can learn the importance of the French and Indian War in the founding of Pittsburgh.

Students will become aware of the young George Washington through his original portrait, *Remarks*, and saddle pistols.

FORT LIGONIER

Suggested Activities For The Classroom

- Design and construct a bulletin board about Fort Ligonier during the French and Indian War. Use information from the website: www.fortligonier.org
- An assortment of books or readings on the French and Indian period should be placed in the classroom for students to examine at their leisure (See book list).
- Students can choose a name from the **Who's Who** list to write a first person journal of a typical day at the fort in 1758.
- Have students investigate the type of artillery used in the French and Indian War.
- Students can set up newscasts to report on the attack on Fort Ligonier, October 12, 1758 as if it were happening today. Students must write the script that the newscasters will read.
- Have the students develop questionnaires describing what they would like to learn about Fort Ligonier.
- Prepare a time line showing the events leading up to the French and Indian War.
- Discuss the role of Native Americans during the French and Indian War.
- Compare life in 1758 with life today. Prepare a time line and discuss differences in weapons, clothes, transportation, food and leisure activities.
- Discuss the role of women at the Fort and on the frontier.

WHO'S WHO IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



GENERAL JOHN FORBES - Commanding officer at Fort Ligonier. He instructed his troops to build a new road across Pennsylvania to seize Fort Duquesne and to drive the French from the Ohio Valley.



COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET - Second in command to General Forbes at Fort Ligonier. During Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763, he defeated the Indian forces at Bushy Run.



WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND - Younger son of King George II, was commander in-chief of the British army.

WHO'S WHO IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



SIR JOHN LIGONIER - Commander in chief of British forces and military advisor to William Pitt. Fort Ligonier was named for him, although he never visited the Fort.



COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON - Commander of the First Virginia Regiment at Fort Ligonier. Involved in an incident of “friendly fire” near the fort.

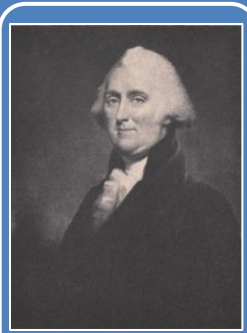


WILLIAM PITT- British Secretary of State who ordered the attack on Fort Duquesne in 1758. Fort Pitt and Pittsburgh were named for him.

WHO'S WHO IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR - Deputy Quartermaster General for North America. He chose the site upon which to build Fort Ligonier.



COLONEL JAMES BURD - Officer in charge Burd was first to arrive at Fort Ligonier along with 1500 men. He instructed the men on the fort's construction when the fort was attacked by French and Indian forces on October 12, 1758.



ATTAKULLAKULLA (far right – Native American, known to the Europeans as “Little Carpenter,” he became a valued diplomat and friend to the British.

THE POST AT LOYALHANNA

Fort Ligonier

- In 1758, after three years of French domination in the western Pennsylvania region, the English organized a major campaign to drive the French from North America. Troops were ordered against Fortress Louisbourg in Nova Scotia, Fort Ticonderoga in New York and Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio River. General John Forbes was assigned to lead the campaign against Fort Duquesne. Instead of using the Old Braddock Road, Forbes decided to open a new, more direct road westward from Fort Bedford (Raystown). There was no question that his army consisting of Highlanders, Royal Americans and provincials from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina could easily take the French fort. The problem was to get the army and supplies across the mountains from the east. Braddock's defeat demonstrated that the lack of a fortified post to fall back on could result in disaster. Therefore, General Forbes ordered the construction of a fort at Loyalhanna Creek, located halfway between Fort Bedford and Fort Duquesne. This fort was to act as an outpost-a place of refuge, a storage depot and a staging area for the British army.
- When Forbes' army came to Loyalhanna in September of 1758 to build the fort, the area was covered with an open hardwood forest with a canopy of leaves so dense the sky was barely visible above the trees. Colonel James Burd, military engineer Harry Gordon and over 1500 soldiers arrived in Loyalhanna to begin the building of the fort. Also with them were a number of soldiers' wives and women (known later as "camp followers"), some children and a large number of horses, cows, pigs, and sheep. Construction began on September 3, 1758.
- On October 12, 1758, while Henry Bouquet (who was second in command under General Forbes) was on a reconnaissance mission on Laurel Hill, and Colonel James Burd was left in command, 440 French and 150 Indian troops mounted a surprise attack hoping to capture the half finished fort. The British troops held out, and the French retreated. Although most of the horses were driven off, British casualties were minimal with 12 killed, 18 wounded and 31 missing.
- On November 11, shortly after General Forbes arrived at Fort Ligonier, a Council of War was held. It was decided that an attack against Fort Duquesne would be impossible until spring. The very next day, a British deserter was captured who had been serving with the French forces at Fort Duquesne. He conveyed information to General Forbes that the garrison at Fort Duquesne was diminishing as troops left for Quebec, and Indians retired into the wilderness for the winter. This information, coupled with the advisement of Captain Gordon that Fort Ligonier might be too weak to last the winter, led to the decision to attack Fort Duquesne.
- On November 24, 1758, British troops advancing to Fort Duquesne had arrived at Turtle Creek not far from the area of Braddock's defeat. A loud explosion was heard, and scouts returned with news that Fort Duquesne was on fire, and the remaining French forces were retreating up river. On November 25, British forces led by General Forbes claimed the burnt and abandoned fort for England and renamed it Fort Pitt. The headwaters of the Ohio would now be under British control.
- Fort Ligonier was never taken by enemy forces. It continued to serve as a "post of passage" to Fort Pitt and the western frontier. During Pontiac's uprising in 1763, it was a vital link in the British communication and supply lines and survived an attack by Pontiac in June of that year. Pontiac was defeated at Bushy Run in August of 1763 by Colonel Bouquet and his troops. In 1766, Arthur St. Clair was appointed caretaker and civil commandant of the fort, and it was retired from active service. Without an active garrison, the fort fell into disrepair. By 1800, it is probable that there was no above ground evidence of Fort Ligonier.



FORT LIGONIER and The Seven Years' War

Fort Ligonier was part of a larger conflict in North America—the French and Indian War—which itself was one of several theaters in the *global* clash later called the Seven Years' War.

Starting in Southwestern Pennsylvania in 1754, this great contest, waged but not officially declared until 1756, expanded around the world to Europe, Africa and Asia, and to the waters of the Mediterranean, the Indian, the Caribbean, the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Seven Years' War was basically two wars, the British-French clash in Europe and the colonies, and the struggle by Prussia against a coalition led by Austria. The estimated toll approaches 1 million deaths in all theaters. The Seven Years' War was the most decisive struggle of the 18th century, with consequences that linger yet.





FORT LIGONIER MUSEUM STORE

BOOKS

Order
these
books by
phone

724-238-9701

or

ONLINE

fortligonier.org

MILITARY TITLES

<i>The Official Fort Ligonier Guidebook</i>	Martin West	\$ 5.00
<i>Ghosts and Legends of Fort Ligonier</i>	Walt Powell	\$ 9.95
<i>Archeological Investigation of Fort Ligonier</i>	Jacob L. Grimm	\$ 8.95
<i>Cobblestone Magazine: "Contest for Empire: 1754-1763"</i>		\$ 5.95
<i>Crucible of War</i>	Fred Anderson	\$22.00
<i>Fort Life</i>	Bobbie Kalman	\$ 7.95
<i>Going to War in the 18th Century</i>	Paul Cooper	\$12.95
<i>French Arms Drill of the 18th Century</i>	J. A. Holding	\$ 6.95
<i>French Soldier in Colonial America</i>	Rene Chartrand	\$ 8.95
<i>Montcalm and Wolfe</i>	Francis Parkman	\$27.95
<i>Fort Ligonier and Its Times</i>	C. Hale Sipe	\$34.95
<i>War for Empire in Western Pennsylvania</i>	Martin West	\$ 8.95
<i>George Washington Remembers</i>	Fred Anderson, Ed.	\$35.00

NATIVE AMERICAN TITLES

<i>American Indian as Hunter</i>	John Witthoft	\$ 1.95
<i>Indian Paths in Pennsylvania</i>	Paul A. Wallace	\$14.95

CULTURE AND CLOTHING TITLES

<i>Historic Communities "Colonial Crafts"</i>		\$ 7.95
<i>Early American Trades (coloring book)</i>	Peter Copeland	\$ 3.95
<i>Everyday Dress: American Colonial Period (cb)</i>	Peter Copeland	\$ 3.95
<i>Sketchbook: Ladies/ or Men</i>		\$ 6.00



FORT LIGONIER MUSEUM STORE (CONTINUED) BOOKS

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724-238-
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or

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fortligonier.org

FICTION FOR STUDENTS

<i>Indian Captive</i>	Lois Lenski	\$ 6.99
<i>Light in the Forest</i>	Conrad Richter	\$ 6.50
<i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>	James Fenimore Cooper	\$ 4.00
<i>Standing in the Light</i>	Mary Pope Osbourne	\$10.95
<i>A Little Maid of Ticonderoga</i>	Alice Turner Curtis	\$12.95
<i>The Post at Loyalhanna</i>	Blanche M. Z. Thomas	\$15.00

VIDEOS/DVDs

<i>George Washington Remembers</i>	\$12.95
<i>When the Forest Ran Red</i>	\$19.95
<i>George Washington's First War</i>	\$19.95
<i>The War That Made America (2-Disc)</i>	\$39.99

250TH ANNIVERSARY BOOKS

<i>Pennsylvania's Forbes Trail</i>	Burt Kummerow	\$18.95
<i>Ligonier 250: The Fort, the Town, the Valley</i>		\$14.95



FORT LIGONIER

Student Discovery Guide: FORT

THE FASCINE CANNON BATTERY

- Which artillery pieces defended the moat?
A. field piece B. howitzer
C. musket D. swivel gun
- Why are the fascines used in the battery?
A. To keep people out
B. easy to carry C. To support the earth
- How is the tripod machine used?
A. as a catapult B. to lift things

OFFICERS' MESS

- Who cooked and served meals for the officers?
A. women B. batmen
C. enlisted men D. officers
- What special items of food did officers buy?
A. fruit B. chocolate
C. cheese D. beans

SOLDIERS' BARRACKS

- In the cellar the building, who is helping himself to the officers supplies? _____
- What was this building *first* used for? _____
- How many soldiers would have been assigned to this barracks after 1763? _____

QUARTERMASTER STOREHOUSE

- Who was the Quartermaster General? _____
- Who paid for the items found in the Quartermaster store? _____

ARMORY

- What was this building *originally* used for? _____
- Who is the artisan (craftsman) working in the armory? _____

FORBES HUT

- Why did the General request a "hutt" be provided for him outside the inner fort?

- Forbes returned to Philadelphia in 17____

POWDER MAGAZINE

- How did the construction of this magazine protect the gun powder stored within?

- What precautions were taken to prevent a spark from igniting the powder?

HOSPITAL

- Where were the original hospitals located? _____
- What were the most common illnesses on the frontier? _____
- What were the results of even minor wounds? _____

COMMISSARY

- What was the recommended ration for each enlisted man? _____
- What disrupted the food supply during the Forbes Campaign?

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

- Name the three officers in the building.

- How old was George Washington when he served at Fort Ligonier? _____
- Explain the attack where George Washington was nearly killed. _____



FORT LIGONIER

Student Discovery Guide:

MUSEUM

Read the exhibit labels to find the answers.

Fort Ligonier History Gallery

1. Circle two items used by women at the fort in 1758.

- A. Spontoon B. Thimble
C. Cuff links D. Scissors

2. Find the toothbrush once used by a soldier at Fort Ligonier (it has no bristles). Write the title of the exhibit on the line

3. In the *Outpost of Empire* case, how much does the heaviest cannon ball weigh?
A. 6 pounds B. 12 pounds
C. 24 pounds D. 32 pounds

George Washington's Remarks

1. In what year did Washington write this document?

- A. 1758 B. 1766
C. 1776 D. 1787-1788

Art Gallery

1. The dying man in the painting is _____.

- A. King George II B. Louis Montcalm
C. John Ligonier D. James Wolfe

2. Sir John Ligonier was _____ of the British Army.

- A. Field Marshall B. a spy
C. President D. a General

3. King George and Queen Charlotte were the last King and Queen of America. Why?

- A. They died. B. Due to the outcome of the American Revolution. C. Due to the French and Indian War.

4. George Washington's portrait shows him wearing which uniform?

- A. Civil War B. French and Indian War
C. Revolutionary War

Seven Years' War Gallery

1. Circle 3 countries that fought in the Seven Years' War.

- A. Japan B. Russia
C. India D. Britain

2. What happened to Admiral Byng?

3. Name 4 parts of the 18th c. British uniform. _____, _____, _____, _____

4. What artifact was worn by an animal during battle? (*Hint*: check the India exhibit)

George Washington Pistol Exhibit

1. Who were the two other famous men who owned these pistols?

- A. John Forbes B. Lafayette
C. John Adams D. Andrew Jackson

Arthur St. Clair Parlor (log building)

1. The log room was part of Arthur St. Clair's home named _____.



FORT LIGONIER

Answer Sheet for the Student Discovery Guide

FORT: ANSWERS

FASCINE CANNON BATTERY

1. A. B. C.
2. C. to support the earth walls
3. B. to lift things

OFFICERS' MESS

1. B. Batmen
2. A. B. C.
3. Batman

SOLDIERS' BARRACKS

1. Storehouse
2. 36-40

QUARTERMASTERS' STOREHOUSE

1. John St. Clair
2. Parliament and provincial legislatures

ARMORY

1. Powder Magazine
2. Blacksmith

FORBES "HUTT"

1. Due to his poor health, he wished to be outside the inner fort.
2. March, 1759

POWDER MAGAZINE

1. Walls of heavy stone construction and two layers of logs for the roof, covered with yellow clay, planted with grass and weeds.
2. Copper hoops, no iron tools allowed

HOSPITAL

1. Outside of the main fort; in lower area near smokehouse
2. Scurvy, malaria
3. Amputation, death

COMMISSARY

1. 1 pound of flour, salt pork or dried beef, butter, small amount of rice or peas
2. Theft, poor roads, bad weather, enemy raids

FORT: ANSWERS (Continued)

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

1. Archibald Montgomery, George Washington Henry Bouquet
2. 26 years old
3. George Washington was nearly killed November 1758 when 2 units of the Virginia Regiment fired on each other accidentally at dusk in a small skirmish near present day Idlewild Park. Washington marched out in front of the troops pushing muskets aside, yelling "cease fire."

MUSEUM: ANSWERS

HISTORY GALLERY

1. B. thimble, D. scissors
2. *The Soldier at Fort Ligonier*. Horn.
3. B. 12 pounds

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S REMARKS

1. D. 1787-1788

ART GALLERY

1. D. James Wolfe
2. A. Field Marshall
3. B. Due to the outcome of the American Revolution, we became an independent nation, no longer under British rule.
4. B. French and Indian War

SEVEN YEARS' WAR GALLERY

1. B. Russia, C. India, D. Britain
2. Executed/shot
3. Sash, gorget, hat, waist belt, half-gaiters, waistcoat, breeches, regimental coat
4. Elephant trunk armor

GEORGE WASHINGTON PISTOL EXHIBIT

1. B., D. Lafayette, Andrew Jackson

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR PARLOR

1. The Hermitage