

SECTION 2: GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Amherst, Jeffrey: (1717-1797) led the successful British siege on Fort Louisbourg during the French-Indian Wars. He also led the British on a successful campaign to seize French forts along the frontier. In 1759, he assisted James Wolfe capture Quebec City. In 1760, he captured Montreal, finally ending French power in North America. He infuriated the French commanders by refusing them the "honors of war" (the ceremonial right to retain their flags). The French burned their flags rather than surrender them. Amherst held the position of military governor of Canada from 1760-1763.

Boscawen, Edward (Admiral): (1711-1761) a British naval officer and member of Parliament. He entered the Royal Navy in 1730 and distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello. Over his career, his aggressiveness in battle (and many victories) earned him the nickname "Old Dreadnaught."

Braddock, Edward (General): (1695-1755) was a British soldier and commander of English-American forces during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). He died in battle while trying to take Fort Duquesne.

Brisay, Jacques-Rene: (1637-1710) technically speaking Frontenac was succeeded by a man named Joseph Antoine de LaBarre; however, for the sake of simplicity I am skipping LaBarre and just pretending Brisay immediately followed Frontenac. You can say, "You can't do that!" And I'll respond in Pierre Trudeau fashion, "Just watch me! MuHAhahaH!" (Okay, okay, I can't really see Trudea saying 'muhahaha' but it is actually a rather clever allusion if you know anything about the FLQ Crisis.)

Carleton, Guy: (1722-1808) an Irish born soldier who served twice as governor of Quebec. He was General Wolfe's *aide-de-camp* during the siege of Louisbourg. During the American Revolution he commanded British troops based out of British North America. After the Revolution he recommended that all the British colonies, i.e. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, etc. be jointly governed under an overall "Governor General." This recommendation was not really adopted until several decades later following three failed rebellions in Quebec and Ontario in the late 1830s.

Church, Benjamin: (?-?) I couldn't find his date of birth or death. He might still be alive for all I know. Actually, I probably should put (!-!) for dates on account he was a homicidal maniac. Although I couldn't find any biographical information for this big weirdo, for the sake of serious scholarship I have taken the liberty of creating a fictitious bio for him: Benjamin Church magically appeared on the family farm in Texas after his father lost a game of poker. He likes playing Jacks and ripping the heads off his little sister's dolls. After graduating at the top of his class in high school (he was home schooled by the way), he entered Joseph Stalin University majoring in cruelty to animals and brutality. He never married as he believed this a sign of weakness. Moreover, he was generally unpopular and always phoned the police to complain about his neighbors.

Dickinson, Bruce: (1958-) is the lead singer of the heavy metal band Iron Maiden. The song *Run to the Hills* was the first single the band released from their LP *Number of the Beast*. In my opinion, the band truly blows; however, they did have two redeeming qualities: firstly, their bass player Steve Harris was amazing; and secondly, their drummer's name was Nicko McBrain. That's his real name by the way. Oh, the members of the band (especially Dickinson) are amazing at soccer.

Dinwiddie, Robert: (1693-1770) a British colonial administrator who served as lieutenant governor of the Colony of Virginia from 1751 to 1758. Dinwiddie wanted to limit French expansion into the Ohio Valley (as this area had already been claimed by Virginia). To this end he was a partial owner of the Ohio Company and assisted settlers to find land in the dispute region. His actions are considered by many to be one of the precipitating causes of the French and Indian Wars. In 1753, he sent an eight-man expedition under the leadership of George Washington to warn the French to withdraw from the Lake Erie area. The French refusal to leave led to the eventual battle at Fort Necessity. Dinwiddie was active in rallying other colonies in defense against the French and ultimately prevailed upon the British to send General Edward Braddock to Virginia with two regiments of regular troops.

Drucor, Augustin: (1703-1762) a French military officer who led the French defense during the siege of Louisbourg. Drucor joined the French Navy in 1719 and became a ship captain in 1751. In 1754, he was appointed Governor of Ile Royale. During his career he made 16 major voyages to such places as Copenhagen, Stockholm, Martinique, [Euro Disney] and Saint-Domingue.

Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI: (1685-1740) the first designated heir of the Spanish Habsburgs. When Charles II of Spain made Philip V his heir, Louis XIV violated the agreement. The dispute for the crown of Spain led to the War of the Spanish Succession.

Empress Maria Theresa: (1717-1780) was a key figure in the struggle for power in 18th Century Central Europe. Maria Theresa brought unity to the Habsburg Monarchy and is considered one of its most capable rulers. Her 16 children also included Marie Antoinette (whose head would be chopped off during the French Revolution) and Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor.

Frontenac, Louis de Buade: (1622-1698) was a French nobleman and governor general (twice) of New France. He is best known for establishing a number of forts on the Great Lakes and engaging in guerilla warfare (scalping, etc.) against the Iroquois and English.

Gates, Bill: (1955-) is the head of the software company Microsoft and one of the world's wealthiest men. He has often been accused of shady business practices in terms of how he deals with potential competitors. He is also known to be quite the philanthropist. Gates was responsible for the invention of Microsoft Windows operating system. He has gained a reputation for fierce competitiveness and aggressive business savvy (although you wouldn't know it considering how terrible the Vista operating system was received by the public. Steve Jobs was happy, though.)

Groseilliers, Medard Chourt des: (1618-1696) was a French *coureur des bois* who worked with the Jesuit missionaries among the Huron. He explored northern Ontario and was one of the first Europeans to reach Lake Superior. Radisson and Groseilliers opened up the Hudson Bay to trade. Both men were eventually arrested for conducting the fur trade without a license. They were responsible for guiding an English expedition into Hudson Bay (helping establish the Hudson's Bay Company. Groseilliers was considered a traitor by the French; however, he did return to New France and led raids against his former English allies.

Iberville, Pierre le Moyne: (1661-1706) was the founder of the French colony at Louisiana. He tended to travel by ship to reach military targets/objectives, i.e. He was given the task of rediscovering and establishing a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River; he captured the island of Nevis from the English in the Caribbean Sea. He traveled to Cuba to get Spanish help for an attack on the Colony of Carolina. He contracted yellow fever while in Cuba and died. He eventually became the first Canadian born person to receive the Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis—the highest military honor anyone could receive in the Kingdom of France.

King Charles II of Spain: (1661-1700) was the last Habsburg King of Spain and the ruler of nearly all of Italy, the Spanish territories in the Southern Low Countries, and Spain's overseas Empire, stretching from Mexico to the Philippines. He is noted for his terrible disabilities and consequent ineffectual rule as well as his role in the developments preceding the War of Spanish Succession.

King Frederick II of Prussia: (1712-1786) was a member of the Hohenzollern dynasty. He is also known as Frederick the Great. Interested primarily in the arts during his youth, Frederick unsuccessfully attempted to flee from his authoritarian father, Frederick William I, after which he was forced to watch the execution of a childhood friend. (Talk about tough love!) Upon ascending to the Prussian throne, he attacked Austria and claimed Silesia during the Silesian Wars, winning military acclaim for himself and Prussia. Near the end of his life, Frederick united most of his disconnected realm through the First Partition of Poland.

King George I of Great Britain: (1683-1760) was a member of the House of Hanover dynasty. He was the last British monarch to have been born outside of Great Britain (he was a German and a snappy dresser). He was famous for his numerous conflicts with his father and, subsequently, with his son. As

king, he exercised little control over policy in his early reign, the government instead being controlled by Great Britain's first prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole.

King Louis XIV of France: (1638-1715) ruled as King of France and of Navarre. He became king shortly after his fifth birthday. (My kids when they were five years old were playing Nintendo DS and watching cartoons.) Louis remained on the throne until his death just prior to his seventy-seventh birthday in 1715. His reign spanned seventy-two years, three months, and eighteen days, the longest documented reign of any European monarch to date.

King Louis XV of France: (1710-1774) was crowned king at the age of five and ruled with the help of his great uncle. At the age of thirteen he became the full-fledged king. He was quite popular among the French people at the start of his reign. However, his lack of moral scruples (he *really* liked girls) and generable ineffectiveness as a leader led to him becoming one of the least popular kings of France (which is saying something).

King Philip V of Spain: (1683-1746) also known as Philippe duc d'Anjou, was king of Spain from 1700 to 1746. He was the first member of the Bourbon family-dynasty in Spain. His grandfather was Louis XIV of France.

King William III of England: (1650–1702) also known as William of Orange. William won the English, Scottish and Irish crowns following the Glorious Revolution, in which his uncle and father-in-law, James II, was deposed. A Protestant, William participated in several wars against the powerful Catholic King Louis XIV of France in coalition with Protestant and Catholic powers in Europe. Many Protestants heralded him as a champion of their faith. Largely due to that reputation, William had many supporters in England who were fearful of a revival of Catholicism under James II.

Kondiaronk: (1625-1701) a Huron chief nicknamed the "Rat" by the French for his ability to stand up to Frontenac during a discussion. He played an important role in preventing the break-up of New France's trade and military alliances. Kondiaronk devoted the last years of his life to work at establishing a comprehensive peace between the French and the English.

La Loutre, Abbe': (1709-1772) a priest and missionary who ministered to both the First Nations of Acadia and the French. He built chapels, trained native ministers, and was particularly active when it came to encouraging hatred of English people (and their subsequent scalping).

Levis, Francis de Gaston: (1719-1787) was a capable leader and born in Canada. He served with distinction during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was Montcalm's second in command during the Seven Years' War.

Monckton, Robert: (1726-1782) an officer of the British army and a colonial administrator of British North America. Despite having a successful military and political career, Monckton achieved notoriety for his role in the deportation of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. The city of Moncton, New Brunswick, is named for him.

Montcalm, Louis-Joseph: (1712-1759) commanded French forces in North America during the Seven Years' War. He is most remembered for his role in the fall of Quebec. He was killed in action during the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (likely because he had not yet mastered the epic card game French-e-mon). His remains, consisting of a skull and a leg bone, were exhumed (that's nerd for "dug up") in the 1800s and placed on display at a convent in a stone crypt alongside a plaque commemorating him. In 2001, these remains were buried in the cemetery where hundreds of casualties from both sides of the aforementioned battle were buried 242 years earlier.

Murray, James: (1721-1794) an officer who became Canada's first English colonial administrator and governor. He served as a captain of a grenadier company during the War of the Austrian Succession. He commanded a battalion during the 1758 siege of Louisbourg. When Louisbourg was taken, Murray accompanied General Wolfe on raiding expeditions of French communities along the west coast of the Gulf

of St. Lawrence. He also served under Wolfe during the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759. With Wolfe out of the picture, Murray was chosen as Quebec City's administrator. In 1760, he became the first civil governor of the Province of Quebec. As governor he was sympathetic to the French-Canadiens and he openly favored them over the British merchants who settled in the wake of the conquest. He served in the British army during the American Revolutionary War.

Pepperella (Pepperell), William: (1696-1759) was a merchant and soldier from Colonial Massachusetts. He is most remembered for organizing, financing, and leading an English-American attack on Fort Louisbourg during King George's War. His expedition was successful and he consequently earned the moniker "hero of Louisburg." The Americans couldn't spell back then either. :)

Perrot, Nicholas: (1644-1717) was best known as a diplomat for New France to the various First Nations in and around the Great Lakes region. In 1684, he brought warriors from many nations to sign a peace treaty with the French at Niagara. And in 1685 he temporarily brought peace to the Fox, Sioux, and Chippewa tribes, who were fighting one another. Perrot served as an interpreter for Frontenac during peace negotiations with the Five Nations which resulted in the Onondaga, Cayuga, and Oneida Nations, swearing neutrality. Perrot was relied on to help maintain peace and unity amongst France's various native allies. On at least two occasions he was almost sent to be burned at the stake by the Mascoutins and Miami tribes. (Luckily for him the French had not traded the Mascoutins matches in exchange for furs.)

Phips, William: (1651-1695) was a shipyard owner who was made an officer by the British Crown. He was appointed sheriff of New England. Poorly educated and ignorant of law, Phipps could accomplish little, and returned to England. In 1689, he commanded an expedition against the French in Quebec. The expedition sailed in April 1690 and captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia. A much larger expedition led by Phips against Quebec City ended in failure.

Pitt, William: (1708-1778) at the beginning of the Seven Years' War the French were winning the war. The British knew nothing but defeat. Some historians argue that the British would have given up had it not been for the efforts of William Pitt. He was the prime minister of Great Britain. He made sure that the bulk of Britain's military strength was thrown against the tiny forces defending New France. To William Pitt the North American theatre (and not Europe) was the most important theatre of war. He was determined to bring glory to the British Empire by capturing Canada. Moreover, the British land forces could not compete with the French in continental Europe; therefore, it made more sense to deal the French a blow where they were weakest (Canada).

Queen Anne of England: (1665–1714) became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland on 8 March 1702, succeeding William III of England. Her Roman Catholic father, James II, was forced from power in 1689; her brother-in-law and her sister then became joint monarchs as William III and Mary II, the only such case in British history. After Mary's death in 1694, William continued as sole monarch until his own death in 1702. On 1 May 1707, under the *Acts of Union 1707*, England and Scotland were united as a single state, the Kingdom of Great Britain. Anne became its first sovereign, while continuing to hold the separate crown of Queen of Ireland. Anne reigned for twelve years until her death in August 1714.

Radisson, Pierre-Espirit: (1636-1710) was a French explorer and cartographer whose work eventually led to the formation of the Hudson Bay Company. He came to New France as a teenager and was captured by the Iroquois during a raid in 1652. He was adopted by his captors and learned their ways of living. He escaped once but was recaptured and tortured. After two more years of captivity, he fled and returned to New France.

Rommel, Erwin: (1891–1944) a German field marshal who became renowned during World War II for his successful use of bluff, illusion, and well-organized lightning strikes.

Thomas, John: (1724-1776) an American doctor and soldier from Massachusetts who rose to the rank of major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He commanded briefly the withdrawal of American forces from Canada following America's unsuccessful invasion. He died from smallpox during the retreat.

Troyes, Pierre de: (?-1688) also known as the Chevalier de Troyes. He along with a group of men attacked and pushed the English out of the James Bay region. Fort Denonville (now known as Fort Niagara) was built in de Troyes' honor. Troyes died there in the winter of 1688 along with virtually the entire garrison due to scurvy.

Vaudreuil, Pierre: (1698-1778) was a Canadian born politician who held a number of important positions during the colonial period. He was also governor of French Louisiana (1743-1753) and in 1755 became the last governor of New France (Canada) during the Seven Years' War. After the eventual loss of Quebec City, Vaudreuil attempted to rally French resistance to the British. The effort was too little too late. He was forced to surrender Montreal to the British thereby ending any effective French resistance in North America. He returned to France in British custody and was briefly imprisoned in the Bastille (a prison near Paris) for his role in the loss of Canada. In 1763, he was exonerated of all wrong doing and sold his Canadian lands to his cousin. He retired to his ancestral estate near Rouen and died in Paris on August 4, 1778.

Warren, Peter (Admiral/Commodore): (1703-1752) was a British naval officer from Ireland. He commanded the naval forces responsible for attacking the French fortress at Louisbourg. He later sat as a member of parliament for Westminster.

Washington, George: (1732-1799) served as the first President of the United States of America and led the Continental Army to victory over Great Britain during the American Revolutionary War (1776-1783). He was actually approached by politicians following the successful conclusion of the Revolution to become the new "king." He refused the offer stating that the purpose of the war in the first place was to free the American people from the tyranny of a monarch. This is the reason I like the Fathers of the American Revolution so much (including Thomas Jefferson): they not only gave lip service to ideals like freedom, human rights, etc. they practiced what they preached (with the major exception of not ending slavery unfortunately). If only American presidents could be so idealistic in the 21st Century...

Winslow, John: (1703-1704) was the great grand-son of Edward Winslow (one of the very first English immigrants to North America). John was something of a politician but really thrived in the army. With the outbreak of the War of the Austrian Succession he led an expedition against Cuba. After carrying out his orders to round up and remove the Acadians, Winslow went back to Halifax and from there sailed back to Boston. In 1757, he helped organize British-American forces for what would eventually be the final battles between France and England in North America. In 1758, he retired from military service and entered politics in Massachusetts. He died in 1774.

Wolfe, James: (1727-1759) a British Army officer remembered chiefly for his victory over the French forces of Canada and the establishment of British rule there. He is considered by many Canadians as a national hero. (I could go either way.) In 1745, Wolfe helped put down a Scottish uprising at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. At Culloden he refused to carry out an order to shoot a wounded Scottish Highlander by stating his honor was worth more than his commission. This act made him immediately popular among the Royal Highland Fusiliers whom he commanded at the Plains of Abraham. Most French Canadiens see him as the bringer of doom and do not celebrate him.