

SECTION 3: GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Arnold, Benedict: (1741-1801 AD) an American colonel who served both the United States *and* Great Britain during the American Revolution. At the beginning of the conflict, he was viewed as a great patriot American patriot; however, for various personal reasons he joined the British thereby hurting his standing in America. He died in relative obscurity, a man without a country.

Brant, Joseph (Thayendanegea): (1743-1807 AD) was a Mohawk chief and officer in the British army. Brant participated in multiple raids on American settlements during the American Revolution. He was respected by both ally and enemy alike for his natural intelligence, tactical ability, and leadership skills. Americans tend to remember him for the atrocities that he committed against them; whereas Canadians typically consider him to be a patriot who was simply trying to defend his lands from American encroachment.

Butler, John: (1728-1796 AD) earned the rank of captain in the British army during the French-Indian War. In 1775, he participated in the American invasion of Quebec. He was present at the capture of Montreal. He was fluent in a variety of native languages; therefore, he played an important role as an English ambassador to the Iroquois. During the American Revolution, he was commissioned to form a paramilitary group comprised of both white Loyalists and Iroquois warriors. This force became known as Butler's Rangers. This group's main purpose was to attack American forts and communities in the Thirteen Colonies. To this end his forces slaughtered Americans in what became known as the Wyoming Valley and Cherry Valley Massacres respectively. At the end of the Revolution, Butler returned to Canada to establish a farm. He became an influential political leader in the Niagara region until his death in 1796.

Carleton, Thomas: (1735-1817 AD) was the younger brother of Guy Carleton. As part of a military family, Thomas joined the British army at a young age. In 1753, he was an ensign with the 20th Foot Regiment and saw action during the French-Indian War. After the conclusion of the French-Indian War, he served as an English military observer during the Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774). By 1776 he had achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel. In that same year, he was appointed as his older brother's replacement as Governor General of Canada; however, that job eventually fell to a man named Frederick Haldimand. Thomas did not care for Haldimand so he headed back to England. In 1786, at his brother's recommendation, Thomas was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. Here he helped resettle the many Loyalists then leaving the United States. The tallest mountain in New Brunswick is named after him (Mount Carleton).

Cornwallis, Charles: (1738-1805 AD) was considered to be Britain's top military leader during the Revolutionary period. Although his armies knew nothing but victory during the early stages of the Revolution, he continues to be best known for his defeat at the Battle of Yorktown. His reputation as a military man took a beating due to his defeat at Yorktown. After the Revolution, he served two terms as Governor General of India. He was able to restore his reputation somewhat by leading the British to victory during the Third Anglo-Mysore War. This victory basically opened India up to British domination that did not end until after the Second World War. Cornwallis then served for a short as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. During his term in Ireland, he (unsuccessfully) fought for the removal of restrictive government policies directed towards Irish Catholics. In 1805, he returned to India but shortly after arriving he died of a fever. Cornwallis was buried at a site overlooking the Ganges River where his memorial continues to be maintained by the Government of India.

Frankenstein: a fictitious monster that appears in Mary Shelley's book *Frankenstein*. At the start of the story, Frankenstein is created in a laboratory from the body parts of dead people. He begins life full of wonder, innocence, and even love for all living things. The story progresses with him becoming despised and hated because of his monster-like appearance. Rejected by a society that will not tolerate difference he turns against it by striking out at his creator's relatives, wife, etc.

Gates, Horatio: (1727-1806 AD) began his military service as a soldier in the British Army. During the French-Indian War he was severely wounded at the Battle of Fort Duquesne. In 1761, he played a small role in the English capture of French Martinique. He retired from the army in 1765 having achieved the rank of major. When the American Revolution broke out he offered his services to George Washington. Gates played an important role in organizing and bringing structure to the Continental Army; however, as a field commander he did not enjoy much success. In 1790, Gates sold his Virginia plantation and emancipated his slaves. He then

moved north to a farm near present day New York City. He served one term in the New York legislature. He died on his farm in April of 1806.

George, David: (1742-1810 AD) was an African-American Baptist preacher and United Empire Loyalist. He was also a founding father of Freetown, Sierra Leone. His autobiographical writings are considered to be some of the most important on slavery in the United States.

Greene, Nathanael: (1742-1786 AD) at the beginning of the American Revolution he held the rank of militia private (the lowest rank in the army). However, Green's profound interest in military tactics ensured that he would not remain at the rank. He read many volumes on tactics and soon distinguished himself as a competent (although self-taught) military strategist. By the end of the Revolution, his expertise propelled him to the rank of major general. He emerged from the war with a reputation as George Washington's most gifted and dependable officer.

Haldimand, Frederick: (1718-1791 AD) was a Swiss born soldier who spent his early years fighting for Sardinia, Prussia, and Switzerland. He joined the British army at the outbreak of the French-Indian War and remained in Canada after it was captured by the British following the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759). In 1778, he became Governor-General of Canada. During the American Revolution he was instrumental in helping build up Quebec's defenses. Moreover, he encouraged numerous British raids (Carleton's Raid (1778)) of American settlements. At the end of the Revolution, he helped settle American Loyalists in territories eventually designated as New Brunswick and Ontario. He also assisted Joseph Brant and the remnants of the Six Nations settle on the northern shore of Lake Ontario.

Hettfield, James: (1963-) is the main songwriter, co-founder, vocalist and rhythm guitarist of the American heavy metal band Metallica.

Loyalists (also United Empire Loyalists): a label used in reference to those Americans who remained loyal to King George III during the American Revolution. They left the Thirteen Colonies behind to settle in what became known as British North America, i.e. Canada West and Canada East. Some Loyalists left voluntarily and others did so to avoid persecution.

Montgomery, Richard: (1738-1775 AD) was an Irish born soldier who served in the British Army. He eventually reached the rank of brigadier-general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He was the ranking officer during the 1775 invasion of Canada.

Nine Inch Nails: is a Grammy-winning American industrial rock act, founded in 1988 by Trent Reznor in Cleveland, Ohio. As its main producer, singer, songwriter, and instrumentalist, Reznor is the only official member of Nine Inch Nails and remains solely responsible for its direction. NIN's music straddles a wide range of genres, while retaining a characteristic sound using electronic instruments and processing.

King George III: (1738-1820 AD) was known as the King of Great Britain and Ireland. He later became known as the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801 once these two countries were formally unified. He was a member of the House of Hanover (a German royal family); however, he was born in Britain and spoke English as his first language. His long reign was marked by a series of wars involving Britain and most of Europe.

Simcoe, John Graves: (1752-1806 AD) served with Loyalist forces during the American Revolution. He commanded a regiment known as the "Queen's Rangers." The Rangers saw extensive action around the Philadelphia area and were victorious during the Battle of Crooked Billet. During the winter of 1779, Simcoe attempted to capture the future American president George Washington. However, Simcoe himself was captured by the French allies of the Americans before the operation could take place. Simcoe was released in 1781 just in time to join Cornwallis in defeat at Yorktown. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada the following year. He founded York (modern day Toronto) and was instrumental in introducing such institutions as courts, trial by jury, common law, and for abolishing slavery in Upper Canada long before it had been abolished in the English Empire.