



The French and Indian War

HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL Quiz





This quiz will test your knowledge on the history of the French and Indian War. Each question will be followed by the correct answer.

Think you know your history? Let's find out!

Ready?

Here We Go!

Question 1: The French and Indian War is considered the North American offshoot of what much larger conflict happening simultaneously?

- A. The War of the Roses**
- B. The Seven Years' War**
- C. The Great Northern War**
- D. The Hundred Years' War**



The correct answer is...

B. The Seven Years' War (1756–1763). This conflict is sometimes referred to as “World War Zero” since it had engagements taking place in Europe, North America, India, Africa, and the Philippines.

Question 2: True/False: All the Native Americans in North America fought for the French.

True

False



The correct answer is...

False. Despite the name “French and Indian War”, some Native American tribes fought for the British, such as the Iroquois Confederacy and the Catawba. Other tribes like the Wabanaki Confederacy, the Abenaki, and Algonquin fought for the French. The goal of Native Americans on both sides was the same: prevent the other side from gaining more territory in the Ohio Valley region.

Question 3: Which future Founding Father of the U.S. designed this famous woodcarving of a snake with the words “join or die” inscribed underneath?

- A. George Washington
- B. James Madison
- C. Alexander Hamilton
- D. Benjamin Franklin





The correct answer is...

D. Benjamin Franklin. Franklin designed this wood-cut in 1754 for the Albany Congress. The purpose of this cartoon was to rally for unification of the British colonies in the upcoming conflict against the French and their Native American allies.

Question 4: British soldiers, women and children were massacred by Native Americans while retreating from what fort in 1757?

- A. Fort William Henry**
- B. Fort Prince George**
- C. Fort Necessity**
- D. Fort Loudoun**



The correct answer is...

A. Fort William Henry. British Lieutenant Colonel George Monro lost Fort William Henry to French General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm. Montcalm allowed the British to peacefully leave the fort with their colors, per European military customs. Despite Montcalm's orders to not harass the retreating British, some of his Native American allies killed or captured many of the defenseless British.

**Question 5: Which battle was the last major engagement
of the French and Indian War?**

- A. Battle of Monongahela**
- B. Battle of Carillon**
- C. Battle of Quebec**
- D. Battle of Restigouche**



The correct answer is...

C. Battle of Quebec. Great Britain's seizing of Quebec in 1759 meant that England held control over most of North America. The French tried to retake Quebec in 1760, but the British victory at the naval Battle of Restigouche prevented the French army from resupply.

Question 6: The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with the signing of what peace treaty?

- A. Treaty of Easton**
- B. Treaty of Ghent**
- C. Treaty of Paris**
- D. Treaty of Versailles**



The correct answer is...

C. Treaty of Paris. In this treaty, all lands east of the Mississippi River went to England, and all lands West of the Mississippi went to Spain. All the remaining French in North America were allowed to settle in New Orleans, Louisiana.

How well
did you do?

