During the French and Indian War American newspapers began covering the war and printing stories from people on the soldiers, including George Washington. In this activity students will design the front cover of a newspaper from the time during the French and Indian War. Their newspaper should report an event that happened during the French and Indian War.

The French and Indian War was known in Europe as the Seven Years War. It was a war mainly between France and England, but since the two were global powers, the war was truly the first real world war. There were fronts fought around the world, but the main front was in the United States. Because of King George's War (1740-1748) the French were concerned about a looming confrontation with England so they built many forts along the western frontier in North America to be ready in case England attacked. About that time a company named the Ohio Company was started with the goal of exploring the Ohio Valley and increasing English fur trade. The English were perturbed by the continual French presence in the Ohio Valley and so George Washington was sent in 1753 to protest France's presence in the Ohio Valley.

Along the way to the Ohio Valley, Washington noticed a strategic location near present day Pittsburgh. He reported this location to the English, who set out to build a fort at this strategic position. While building the fort, the French attacked the English group and built their own fort, Fort Duquesne, in its place. This began the French and Indian War in America, but war was not officially declared between England and France until 1756. This can be seen in a short timeline listed below describing events during and leading up to the French and Indian War.

The French and Indian War was one of the first times in America that media played a role in a war. During the war, Benjamin Franklin's newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, published the picture shown above. This picture was printed in newspapers throughout the colonies emphasizing the importance of all the colonies joining together to fight the French and Indians. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the newspapers did not have reporters to report what was going on, so they relied upon information through diaries or letters from soldiers for news.

Date	Event
1753	George Washington sent by Robert Dinwiddie (lieutenant governor of Virginia) to protest the French's continued presence in the Ohio Valley
1753	British forces attempt to build a fort near present day Pittsburgh, but are defeated by the French who build the fort and name it Fort Duquesne
July 3, 1754	Battle of Great Meadows, Washington loses near Fort Duquesne
July 9, 1755	General Edward Braddock is defeated and killed at Fort Duquesne
Summer 1755	William Shirley was defeated at Fort Niagara
June 1755	Shirley successfully took Fort Beausejour
September 1755	General William Johnson stops the French advance on Lake George
May 1756	France and England officially declare war on each other

August 14-15, 1756	French take Fort Oswego
August 9, 1757	Louis Joseph takes Forth William Henry
July 27, 1758	Jeffrey Amherst take Louisbourg for England
August 27, 1758	James Bradstreet takes Fort Frontenac
November 25, 1758	Fort Duquesne falls to John Forbes and George Washington
June 26, 1759	Sir William Johnson takes Fort Niagara
September 13, 1759	Fall of Quebec
September 8, 1760	Fall of Montreal

- When reporting news in the 18th century, newspapers often just published letters or diaries they received from soldiers or other people who had experienced the event firsthand. Students should choose a perspective to write from, such as a soldier, soldier's wife, or a government official (French or British).
- First research the following questions, which will later be discussed in their newspaper article:
  - When did your event take place?
  - What happened? Who won? Who lost? And what was won?
  - What effect did that event have on the war?
  - Where there any major people involved in the event (ie: George Washington)?
- As an extension, students should also consider designing ads, drawing political cartoons, or writing other stories they think would appear at that time period, making the newspaper an authentic 18th century publication.