

Chapter 3 Additional Material

Please follow the below link for a map of the Pontiac War

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pontiac%27s_war.png

Short Bibliography

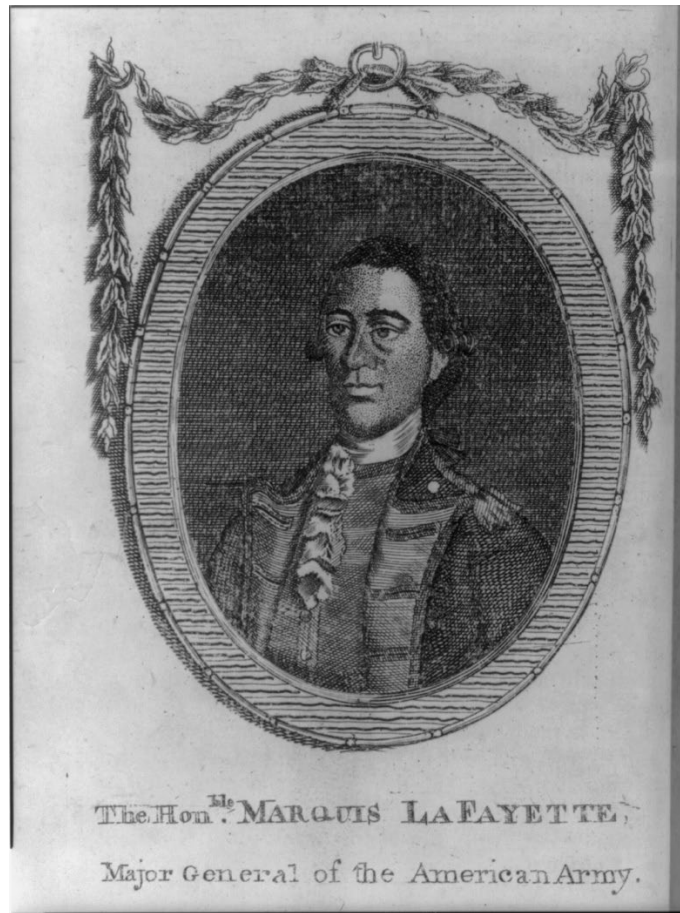
Anderson, Fred. *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754–66*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

Middlekauff, Robert. *The Glorious Cause: The American Revolution, 1763–89*. Revised and expanded edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Middleton, Richard. *Pontiac's War: Its Causes, Course and Consequences*. New York: Routledge, 2007.

Box 3.1 - Images of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Marquis de Lafayette, and Friedrich Steuben

Thaddeus Kosciuszko by C. Josi, 1794 <https://repository.library.brown.edu/studio/item/bdr:231004/>



The Honble. Marquis Lafayette, major general of the American army.
Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-45239].



Major general Baron Steuben, Du Simitière, Pierre Eugène, approximately 1736-1784.

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-45483].

Famous foreign Patriots:

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a Polish aristocrat who learned military engineering in France. He came to America in 1776 and built fieldworks for Horatio Gates' army during the Saratoga campaign, but perhaps he is most famous for his construction of fortifications at West Point, New York. Even before France entered the war in 1778, the Marquis de Lafayette volunteered to serve with American forces and fought with Washington's army during the Pennsylvania campaign of 1777. Later he commanded troops in Virginia in 1780–81. Friedrich Steuben, though he used the noble "von" in his name, may not have had the noble blood, but he acquired renown for revamping the training of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, and also commanded troops in Virginia later in the war.