



### Teedyuscung

c. 1700–1703  
Activist

Teedyuscung was a prominent Lenape (Delaware) chief and influential leader during the French and Indian War, known for his efforts to negotiate peace and protect Lenape interests amid colonial encroachment. Often called the "King of the Delawares," Teedyuscung advocated for Native rights and sought to secure land and autonomy for his people in Pennsylvania as British settlers expanded westward.

**INTERRUPT:** Call a truce between you and an opponent, for one Round.

French and Indian War 80 / 200

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### Siege of Quebec

Dec. 31, 1775  
Event

The Siege of Quebec in 1775 was a pivotal battle in the French and Indian War, culminating in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and marking a major British victory over the French in North America. Led by British General James Wolfe, British forces laid siege to the fortified city of Quebec, the heart of French power in Canada, for several months.

Two of your opponent's Characters, in two different Lands, are discarded.

French and Indian War General James Wolfe

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### MAJOR GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

1727–1759  
Leader

Wolfe was a key British military leader during the French and Indian War, best known for his decisive role in the Battle of Quebec, which led to British control over French Canada. Wolfe, a skilled and ambitious officer, was appointed by British Prime Minister William Pitt to lead the campaign against French forces in North America. His bold and strategic approach culminated in the daring night maneuver that positioned British troops on the Plains of Abraham outside Quebec City.

Choose to use this ability or not. You attack at night. Win your first attack on your opponent's Land, but then this card goes to the discard pile.

French and Indian War 500 / 500

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### SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

1715–1774  
Politician

Sir William Johnson was a prominent British official and military leader during the French and Indian War, renowned for his diplomatic skills and close alliances with Native American tribes, particularly the Iroquois Confederacy. Appointed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern colonies, Johnson understood the importance of Native alliances and fostered strong relationships by respecting Iroquois customs and participating in their councils. His influence was instrumental in securing Native support for British campaigns.

With this card in play, he may add a fifth card to the Land he occupies.

French and Indian War 80 / 80

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### ROBERT LIVINGSTON

1746–1813  
Businessman

Robert Livingston was a prominent landowner, merchant, and politician in New York whose influence extended across trade, finance, and government during the French and Indian War. As a member of a powerful family in colonial America, Livingston leveraged his connections and resources to support the British war effort. He provided essential supplies and provisions to British forces and colonial militias, which proved vital to sustaining their campaigns.

Increase your Morale by 400, if you win your next attack.

French and Indian War 100 / 100

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### The Battle of Fort Necessity

July 3, 1754  
Event

This was one of the first major skirmishes of the French and Indian War and marked an early defeat for the British. The battle took place in the Ohio Valley, where a young George Washington led a small force of Virginia militia to confront French forces. Washington hastily constructed Fort Necessity to defend against an anticipated French counterattack after an earlier ambush on a French patrol.

Place this in one of your Lands to increase its Defense by 1000 points, for one turn.

French and Indian War General George Washington

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### MARQUIS DE MONTCALM

1712–1759  
Leader

Marquis de Montcalm (Louis-Joseph de Montcalm) was the French commander during the French and Indian War, known for his leadership and efforts to defend French territories against British forces. Appointed as the military leader of French troops in Canada, Montcalm achieved several early victories, including the capture of Fort Oswego and Fort William Henry. However, his conservative defensive strategies and limited reinforcements from France faced increasing pressure from British forces.

Win his Land's next attack on your opponent.

French and Indian War 300 / 400

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### WILLIAM PITT THE ELDER

1708–1778  
Politician

Pitt was the British Secretary of State during the latter part of the French and Indian War and is credited with turning the tide of the conflict in favor of Britain. Recognizing the importance of North America in the struggle against France, Pitt implemented a strategy that focused on securing British dominance in the colonies. He significantly increased British resources allocated to the war, sending additional troops, funding colonial militias, and fostering alliances with Native American tribes.

Search your deck for a Native American Army and add it to his Land automatically.

French and Indian War 80 / 80

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### The Molasses Act of 1733

May 17, 1733  
Documents

This document was a British law written to control colonial trade and strengthen the British economy by imposing a tax on molasses, sugar, and rum imported into the American colonies from non-British foreign colonies, primarily the French West Indies. Although passed before the French and Indian War, the act became increasingly significant during the war as the colonies' demand for resources grew and British authorities sought to curb colonial trade with French territories.

Play this card and your opponent has a tax placed on them, decreasing their Morale by 300.

French and Indian War Other Treaty of Paris Agreements

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### The War of Austrian Succession

1740–1748  
Event

This war was a significant European conflict that set the stage for the Seven Years' War and so the French and Indian War. Triggered by the contested succession of Maria Theresa to the Habsburg throne, the war saw major powers—including Austria, Prussia, Britain, and France—align in complex alliances and fight over territorial and political dominance in Europe.

This war hurts everyone. All of your opponents lose 300 Morale points.

European History Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor

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### FORT DUQUESNE

1754–1758  
Location

Fort Duquesne was a strategically crucial French fort located at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where they form the Ohio River, in what is now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian War, Fort Duquesne served as a key point of defense for the French, helping to control the Ohio Valley and prevent British expansion westward. The fort became the site of several significant conflicts, including General Edward Braddock's failed expedition in 1755.

INTERRUPT: Place this in one of your Lands and stop any attack made on you for one Round.

French and Indian War General Edward Braddock

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### Cadwallader Colden

1688–1776  
Scientist - Politician

Cadwallader Colden was a Scottish-American physician, natural scientist, and influential colonial administrator who played a significant role during the French and Indian War. As Lieut. Governor of New York, Colden worked to strengthen British defenses and maintain alliances with Native American tribes, particularly the Iroquois Confederacy, recognizing the strategic importance of their support against French forces. Colden was a strong advocate for British imperial policies and supported efforts to centralize colonial administration.

Increase your Morale by 300.

French and Indian War 20 / 60

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### The Treaty of Paris of 1763

February 10, 1763  
Documents

The Treaty of Paris (1763) formally ended the French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years' War, and marked a major shift in colonial power in North America. Signed by Britain, France, and Spain, the treaty resulted in France ceding nearly all of its North American territories. Britain gained control of Canada and all French lands east of the Mississippi River, while Spain acquired Louisiana west of the Mississippi as compensation for ceding Florida to Britain.

For the next Round, up to two opponents cannot attack any of your Lands.

French and Indian War Other Treaty of Paris Agreements

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### GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK

1695–1755  
Leader

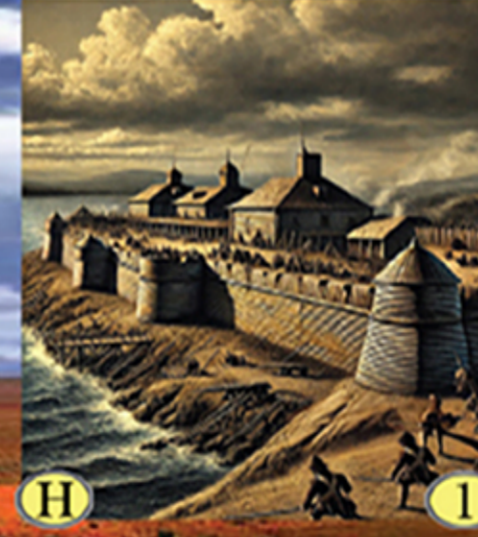
Braddock was a British officer and commander-in-chief of British forces in North America at the outset of the French and Indian War. Tasked with expelling the French from the Ohio Valley, Braddock led a large expedition in 1755 to capture Fort Duquesne (present-day Pittsburgh). Known for his traditional European style of warfare, Braddock's tactics proved ineffective in the dense North American wilderness. During the Battle of the Monongahela, Braddock's forces were ambushed by a combined French and Native American force.

Braddock has no abilities, but he does have Strength for battle.

French and Indian War 500 / 400

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### FORT WILLIAM HENRY

1755–1757  
Location

Fort William Henry was a British fort on the southern end of Lake George in New York, playing a strategic role during the French and Indian War. In 1757, the fort became the focus of a major French offensive led by General Marquis de Montcalm, who sought to eliminate British influence in the region. After a six-day siege, British commander Lieutenant Colonel George Monro surrendered the fort to the French, who promised safe passage for the British and colonial forces.

INTERRUPT: You win the first attack by one of your opponents.

French and Indian War General Marquis de Montcalm

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### Reverend Eleazar Wheelock

1711–1779  
Spiritual Leader

Reverend Eleazar Wheelock was an influential American Congregational minister and educator during the French and Indian War, best known for his efforts to educate and convert Native Americans. In 1754, Wheelock founded a school in Lebanon, Connecticut, aimed at training Native American youths in Christian teachings and European academic subjects. His work reflected his belief that education could bridge cultural divides and encourage Native conversion to Christianity, which he saw as a way to foster peace.

INTERRUPT: Bring peace between you and your opponent in the use of cards and Land battles, for one Round.

French and Indian War 0 / 0

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### Albany Congress

Jan 19–July 11, 1754  
Event

This was a significant meeting of colonial representatives and Iroquois leaders in New York, convened to discuss collective defense strategies as tensions with French forces escalated toward the French and Indian War. Representatives from 7 of the 13 Colonies attended, marking one of the earliest attempts at colonial unity. Benjamin Franklin presented the Albany Plan of Union, proposing a unified colonial government.

Team up with one of your opponent's Land, if they accept, and combine two Land's defenses for one Round.

French and Indian War Join or Die Cartoon

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### LOUIS COULON DE VILLIERS

1710–1757  
Leader

Louis Coulon de Villiers was a French military officer known for his role in the French and Indian War, particularly as the only person to force a young George Washington to surrender in battle. In 1754, after his brother Joseph Coulon de Jumonville was killed in an ambush led by Washington's forces, Villiers sought to avenge his death. He led a retaliatory expedition against the British position at Fort Necessity in the Ohio Valley.

Any Land that was taken from you last turn must be returned to you. All those occupying that land must be redistributed within the same continent or discarded.

French and Indian War 700 / 600

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### The 'Long Knives'

mid-18th century  
Outlaw

The "Long Knives" was a term used by Native American tribes, particularly the Shawnee and other Ohio Valley groups, to refer to aggressive British settlers and frontiersmen moving westward into contested territories during the French and Indian War. These settlers, often from Virginia and Pennsylvania, earned their nickname due to the long, distinctive knives they carried and their readiness to claim land beyond established colonial boundaries, often in violation of treaties.

Break any treaty or truce that is set between you and one of your opponents.

French and Indian War 100 / 100

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### CHIEF PONTIAC

1720–1769  
Warriors

Chief Pontiac was a prominent Ottawa leader known for his strong resistance against British encroachment during and after the French and Indian War. Although he initially allied with the French, Pontiac shifted focus to defend Native lands when the British emerged as the dominant colonial power. Following the British victory, Pontiac led a coalition of Native tribes in what became known as Pontiac's Rebellion, a unified uprising aimed at driving British settlers out of the Great Lakes.

When fighting in North America, increase his Strength by 500.

French and Indian War 700 / 500

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