

## Teaching with Primary Sources Lesson Outline

**Grade Level:** High School (9-10)

**Standard(s) or Objectives:** CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.3: Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.  
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

### Library of Congress or Morris Special Collections Resources:

**Journal of Captain Thomas Morris, of His Majesty's XVII regiment of infantry ; Detroit, September 25, 1764. Reprint from the author's Miscellanies in prose and verse (London, 1791) p. 1-39.**

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS MORRIS  
OF HIS MAJESTY'S XVII REGIMENT OF  
INFANTRY

General Bradstreet, who commanded an army sent against those Indian nations who had cut off several English garrisons, of which we had taken possession after the surrender of Canada, having too hastily determined to send an officer to take possession also of the Illinois country in his Britannic Majesty's name, sent his Aid de Camp to find me on the occasion. His Aid de Camp desired me to recommend some officer with qualities he described. I named every one that I could recollect; but he always answered me shortly: "No, no; he won't do." I then began to suspect that he might have a design on myself. Accordingly I said: "If I thought my services would be acceptable"—He interrupted me: "That is what is wanted." I replied: "Why did you not say so at first?" He said, with an oath: "It is not a thing to be asked of any man." I answered: "If the General thinks me the properest person, I am ready." I was immediately conducted to the General; and while I was at dinner with him, he said, in his frank manner: "Morris, I have a French fellow here, my prisoner, who expects to be hanged for treason; he speaks all the Indian languages, and if you think he can be of use to you, I'll send for him, pardon him, and send him with you." I answered: "I am glad you have thought of it, Sir; I wish you would." The prisoner, whose name was

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#### Specific Pages Used:

[https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lhbnt&fileName=th001//lhbnt001.db&recNum=299&itemLink=r?ammem/lhbntbib:@field\(NUMBER+@od1\(lhbnt+th001\\_0292\)\)&linkText=0](https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lhbnt&fileName=th001//lhbnt001.db&recNum=299&itemLink=r?ammem/lhbntbib:@field(NUMBER+@od1(lhbnt+th001_0292))&linkText=0)  
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### Topic Background:

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris brought the French and Indian War to a close. With England's victory in the conflict, all French lands in North America now belonged to the British. American Indians in the Ohio Country feared the loss of their traditional ally and also believed that British settlers would be moving soon across the Appalachian Mountains. To prevent the incursion of whites, Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa encouraged Ohio Country American Indians to unite together and to rise up in 1763.

Excerpted from: [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Pontiac's\\_Rebellion?rec=539](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Pontiac's_Rebellion?rec=539)

### Source(s) Used:

The source used for this assessment includes excerpts from the journal of Captain Thomas Morris, dated September 25, 1764. Stationed in the Great Lakes region during Pontiac's Rebellion, following the French and Indian War, Morris interacts with many different Native Americans and makes comments on the differences between those aligned with the British and those formerly aligned with the French as he makes his way towards the Illinois country.

### Answer Key:

Question 1: C

Question 2: D

**Journal of Captain Thomas Morris, of His Majesty's XVII regiment of infantry;  
Detroit, September 25, 1764. [Excerpted/Edited]**

General Bradstreet, who commanded an army sent against those Indian nations who had cut off several English garrisons, of which we had taken possession after the surrender of Canada, having too hastily determined to send an officer to take possession also of the Illinois country in his Britannic Majesty's name, sent his Aid de Camp to find me on the occasion... I was immediately conducted to the General; and while I was at dinner with him, he said, in his frank manner: "Morris, I have a French fellow here, my prisoner, who expects to be hanged for treason; he speaks all the Indian languages, and if you think he can be of use to you, I'll send for him, pardon him, and send him with you." I answered: "I am glad you have thought of it, Sir; I wish you would." The prisoner, whose name was Godefroi, was accordingly sent for.

...I set out in good spirits from Cedar Point, in Lake Erie, on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1764, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the same time that the army proceeded for Detroit. My escort consisted of Godefroi, and another Canadian, two servants, twelve Indians, our allies, and five Mohawks, with a boat in which were our provisions, who were to attend us to the swifts of the Miami's river, about ten leagues distant, and then return to the army. I had with me likewise Warfong, the great Chippawaw (Chippewa) chief, and Attawang, an Uttawaw (Ottawa) chief, with some other Indians of their nations, who had come the same day to our camp with proposals of peace.

...I was greatly delighted on observing the difference of temper between these Indian strangers and those of my old acquaintance of the five nations. Godefroi was employed in interpreting to me all their pleasantries; and I thought them the most agreeable ralliers I had ever met with. As all men love those who resemble themselves, the uprightly manners of the French cannot fail to recommend them to these savages, as our grave deportment is an advantage to us among our Indian neighbors; for it is certain that a reserved Englishman differs not more from a lively Frenchman than does a stern Mohawk from a laughing Chippawaw (Chippewa).

**Questions:**

- 1) How does the information in paragraph 2, lines 5 through 8 relate to the information in paragraph 1, lines 1 through 3? (CCSS-RH9-10.3)
  - a. The Chippewa and Ottawa wanted peace because they wanted to migrate to the Illinois Country.
  - b. The Chippewa and Ottawa wanted peace with the English because they were at war with the French.
  - c. The Chippewa and Ottawa wanted peace with the English because they did not want to go to war after English garrisons were attacked.
  - d. The Chippewa and Ottawa wanted peace because they suffered high casualties during the French and Indian War.
  
- 2) Which statement best reflects the central idea of the last paragraph? (CCSS-RH9-10.2)
  - a. Morris believed that all Native Americans were similar in their temperament.
  - b. Morris believed that the Chippewa and Ottawa were very agreeable and friendly.
  - c. Morris believed that French people were friendly and English people were grave.
  - d. Morris believed that men liked others with similar personalities, whether Indian or European.