



# AMERICAN HISTORY



## THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiple Choice

1. Which conflict was the Battle of Point Pleasant a part of?
  - A. The American Revolution
  - B. Pontiac's Rebellion
  - C. Lord Dunmore's War
  - D. Bacon's Rebellion
2. Who primarily led the Native American forces during the Battle of Point Pleasant?
  - A. John Logan
  - B. Chief Cornstalk
  - C. Tecumseh
  - D. Greyhouse
3. What event directly sparked John Logan's involvement in Lord Dunmore's War?
  - A. Violation of the Treaty of Stanwix
  - B. Murder of his family at Baker's Bottom
  - C. Shawnee raids on colonial settlements
  - D. Governor Dunmore's westward expansion policy
4. What was the key geographical boundary established by the Treaty of Stanwix in 1768?
  - A. Mississippi River
  - B. Kanawha River
  - C. Ohio River
  - D. Appalachian Mountains
5. Why was the Battle of Point Pleasant not considered part of the American Revolution?
  - A. It occurred after the Revolutionary War began
  - B. It was not ideologically connected to the fight for independence
  - C. It involved only Native American tribes
  - D. Congress officially recognized it as part of the Revolution



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6. Who was the colonial militia commander at the Battle of Point Pleasant?
- A. Lord Dunmore
  - B. Colonel Lewis
  - C. John Gibson
  - D. General Braddock
7. What was the significance of "hostages" in the treaty following the Battle of Point Pleasant?
- A. They were held in prison to ensure compliance
  - B. They were treated as respected guests in Williamsburg
  - C. They were forced to convert to Christianity
  - D. They were exchanged for colonial prisoners
8. What role did the Iroquois Confederacy play in Lord Dunmore's War?
- A. They allied with the Shawnee
  - B. They remained neutral
  - C. They threatened the Shawnee with consequences
  - D. They fought alongside the colonial militia
9. What was the primary tactic used by colonial militias during the Battle of Point Pleasant?
- A. Open-field British-style fighting
  - B. Purely Native American-style ambush tactics
  - C. A mix of British and Native American tactics adapted to the wilderness
  - D. Guerrilla warfare
10. What was the economic motivation behind promoting the Battle of Point Pleasant as the first battle of the American Revolution?
- A. To attract federal funding for historic sites
  - B. To honor fallen soldiers
  - C. To support Native American land claims
  - D. To gain recognition in national history textbooks



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### Discussion Questions on the Battle of Point Pleasant

1. **Was the Battle of Point Pleasant part of the American Revolution?**
  - Why do some people argue that it was, and why do historians generally disagree?
2. **How did the murder of John Logan's family impact the events of Lord Dunmore's War?**
  - Do you think the settlers could have prevented the conflict?
3. **Why do you think the Virginia militia used a mix of British and Native American fighting tactics?**
  - How might the geography of the battlefield have influenced their strategy?
4. **If you were one of the Native American leaders after the battle, would you have agreed to the peace treaty?**
  - Why or why not?
5. **Why do you think some people today still argue that the Battle of Point Pleasant was the first battle of the American Revolution?**
  - What role does tourism and funding play in how history is remembered?

These questions should encourage students to think critically, consider multiple perspectives, and connect historical events to modern issues.





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### Answer Key

1. C. Lord Dunmore's War
2. B. Chief Cornstalk
3. B. Murder of his family at Baker's Bottom
4. C. Ohio River
5. B. It was not ideologically connected to the fight for independence
6. B. Colonel Lewis
7. B. They were treated as respected guests in Williamsburg
8. C. They threatened the Shawnee with consequences
9. C. A mix of British and Native American tactics adapted to the wilderness
10. A. To attract federal funding for historic sites





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### Logan's Lament

*"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of the white men. I have even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This has called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have killed many: I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."*

**Chief Logan's famous speech delivered under a massive elm tree on the plains of Pickaway County just south of Circleville. The speech is known in history as "Logan's Lament." It was admired by a U.S. president and Ohio leaders, who featured Chief Logan prominently in the lobby of the State Departments Building, dedicated in 1933.**

**The horrific attack, which included killing Logan's mother, sister, and several children, was named the Yellow Creek Massacre. The perpetrators were never brought to justice. The ambush was the biggest factor that led to Lord Dunsmore's War in 1774. When it came time for peace talks, Chief Logan refused the invitation, opting instead to deliver a 198-word speech under the sacred elm tree..**

