



King Philip's War

1675-1676 A.D. Named for Massasoit's son and chief of the Wampanoag, Philip, the war erupted after several years of peace with the colonists. The death of an informer instigated a number of Indian raids on white settlements. The war that ensued was extremely costly to the colonists and literally wiped out the Natives of southern New England as well as the fur trade.

Great Swamp Fight

December 19, 1675 A.D. Originally the winter quarters of the Narragansetts, the Great Swamp provided shelter for Wampanoag refugees during King Philip's War. A surprise attack by the English and Mohegan soldiers made this the single bloodiest day of the war, annihilating the refugee encampment.



George II

1683-1760 A.D. King of England, Ireland, and Scotland from 1727-1760. He subdued the Jacobite rebellion at the battle of Culloden Moore and was the last British Monarch to appear in battle during his victory at the Battle of Dettingen.



Edward Braddock

1695-1755 A.D. British General during the French and Indian War who was mortally wounded during his attempt to seize Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh).



Salem Witch Trials

1692 A.D. Hysteria struck the Puritan village of Salem, Massachusetts, when a group of young girls exhibited bizarre, unnatural conduct. Attributing this to the work of Satan, the girls were persuaded to reveal a conspiracy of witches. The following months were riddled with false accusations, 19 hangings, and one person being crushed by stones.



James Edward Oglethorpe

1696-1785 A.D. English General, colonizer, and philanthropist. In 1732 he strove to provide for the unemployed debtors recently discharged from prison by acquiring a charter for the colony of Georgia in which they could settle.



Benjamin Franklin

1706-1790 A.D. American philosopher, statesman, inventor, printer, scientist, and writer, authoring *Poor Richard's Almanac*. His head for negotiations and politics made him a major influence in the American Revolution. He helped draft and sign the Declaration of Independence, as well as signing the Treaty of Paris and the Constitution. His numerous inventions include bifocal spectacles, the Franklin stove, and the lightning rod.



John Wesley

1703-1791 A.D. British evangelist who, with his brother Charles Wesley, founded Methodism.



John Peter Zenger

1697-1746 A.D. German-born journalist and printer whose acquittal of libel charges for protesting British rule in his New York newspaper laid a foundation for freedom of the press.



Christopher Dock

1698-1771 A.D. Christian, German-born teacher who wrote the first book about teaching methodology in 1750, called *A Simple and Thoroughly Prepared School Management*. He promoted the use of praise and motivation through gentle, patient means. He died while praying for his students.



Jonathan Edwards

1703-1758 A.D. American philosopher and considered the greatest theologian of American Puritanism, his powerful sermons inspired the Great Awakening, sparking revival in America.