

France, noted then and now for its strong fortifications.

Page 118, No. 1. **Sir Jeffery Amherst.** Amherst was a general of tried ability, chosen by Pitt (see Page 134, No. 1) to replace the incompetent London as Commander-in-chief of the English forces in America. After taking part in the capture of Louisbourg, he led successful expeditions against Crown Point and Ticonderoga in 1759, and commanded in person before Montreal when Canada and all her dependencies were surrendered to the British Crown.

Page 134, No. 1. **Pitt.** William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, was a famous English statesman, "the greatest war minister and organizer of victory that the world has ever seen." He entered Parliament in 1735, immediately gained great influence, and the next year was called upon by the King to carry on the government. A new Cabinet was formed, of which the Duke of Devonshire was nominally the head, but Pitt had the real power. One reason for Pitt's success was his wise selection of the right men to carry out his plans — another was his breadth of vision and grasp of larger ideas. "Along with these high intellectual qualifications, there was in Pitt a magnetic glow of lofty emotion which seemed at once under his leadership to inspire the whole English people. It was said of him that no man ever entered his presence without