

Analysis of The Last of The Mohicans

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Abstract

Film tells the story of Hawk-eye, a colonial settler adopted by a Mohican family at the death of this parents, as he aids a British military party through the forests of upstate New York during the French and Indian War. In the war for control of the American colonies, the British with Colonia militia and Mohican allies, take on the French, allied with the Hurons. A budding romance between Hawk-eye and Cora Munro, the daughter of a British colonel is interwove into this political story of war and colonialism on the early American frontier. With Sharon Larkins and Peter Hulme, the following 'facts' of Pocahontas's life can be considered as corroborated by historical evidence: that she was born around 1595; that she encountered Captain John Smith immediately after the arrival of the first English settlers at what was to become Jamestown (named after King James I of England) in 1607.

Key words: Analysis, novel, The Last of The Mohicans

INTRODUCTION

The last of the Mohicans is a 1992 American epic historical drama film set in 1757 during the French and Indian wars (Amelia & Daud, 2020), (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). It was written and directed by Michael Mann and based on James Fenimore Cooper's 1826 novel The last of the Mohicans (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). When the first permanent English settlers arrived in America in 1607, their sponsors had not given up hope of an integrated biracial community (Suprayogi, Samanik, & Chaniago, 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). The Last of the Mohicans is set in 1757 during the Seven years'war when France and Great Britain are fighting for power in North America (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). In this war, both France and Great Britain were allies of their natives, but France was more than Spain to the native because the number of people in the Northeast was outnumbered by British settlers (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019). The last of the Mohicans has influenced popular opinion about American Indians and the frontier period of eastern American History (Ahmad et al., 2020), (Fithratullah, 2021). The romanticized images of the strong, fearless, and ever-resourceful frontiers man (Natty Bumppo), as well as the stoic, wise, and noble "red man" (Chingachgook), were notions derived from Cooper's characterizations more than from anywhere else. The phrase, "The Last of the Mohicans", has come to represent the survivor of a noble race or type (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021). The romanticization of Pocahontas and her encounter with the English settlers has become one of the most enduring narratives of American culture (Suprayogi, Samanik, Novanti, et al., 2021), (Kuswanto et al., 2020).

Through text, the movie of today begins by providing us with some background information (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021). That text says that it is 1757, and a war has been going on for three years in the American colonies (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). England is on one side. France, on the other hand. Both sides are vying for control of the continent (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). Naturally, if the movie was correct, the war between England and France would

have begun in 1754, three years before 1757 and it is accurate (Suprayogi, 2021), (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). The battles that took place on North America are now known as the French and Indian War (Pratiwi & Fitri, 2021), despite being referred to by a variety of names at the time (Journal et al., 2021). However, it is important to note that the majority of historians consider the French and Indian War to be the North American theater of the Seven Years' War, a larger conflict that erupted in Europe 1756 was the year (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021).

However, in 1753, French troops moved south from Canada to claim Ohio as their territory (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). The British, who claimed the Ohio Valley as their own, objected when they constructed forts there. According to (Amelia, 2021), the French and British war therefore began in 1754 (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). On May 28, 1754, a young Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army got his first taste of combat, which was one of the triggering events. That would be George Washington, who was just 21 years old at the time. Washington located a French detachment of approximately 32 troops the night before May 28 with the assistance of a member of the Seneca tribe, a chief named Tanacharison, and about 40 troops under his command (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Rido et al., 2020). Then, early in the morning, Washington's men caught the French off guard. About 15 minutes were allotted for the attack (Qodriani, 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2021). The exact number of French killed varies, with some reporting 10 and others reporting 12 or 13. However, the majority of the French, 21 of the troops, were taken prisoner and captured, according to the reports. However, the British and French had engaged in numerous such skirmishes, so this was more than just another battle. Depending on who you asked, the accounts appeared to differ following their capture.

American Values

1. Freedom. Because this story tells about a feud between Britain and France over the territory in the Americas. The Native Americans at the time (Mohawks and Hurons) were forced to take sides between England or France. Then a war broke out and ended in bloodshed between the two tribes just to gain freedom in the struggle for power. *When the first permanent English settlers arrived in America in 1607, their sponsors had not given up hope of an integrated biracial community. EDMUND S. MORGAN, AMERICAN SLAVERY, AMERICAN FREEDOM*
2. Goodness of humanity. They have full attention for their loved ones. This is evidenced by the presence of three hunters who are determined to protect the daughter of a British Colonel in the midst of the outbreak of war between the French and the Indians. *In the most prominent version of the story of this encounter she rescued Smith from death at the hands of her father, Powhatan, chief of a powerful Native confederacy; that she helped the people of Jamestown and continued to have a relationship with Smith.*

Conflict

The conflict between Great Britain and France that occurred on American soil. The royal conflict was infiltrated by revenge interests by the Huron tribe (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). It started with a power struggle and there was bloodshed (Al Falaq et al., 2021). In this film, there is also a sibling conflict between the ethnic Indians who became the scapegoat and

the target of the colonial state's fighting so that they were divided into two camps. *The attacks in 1622 killed a third of the colony's population, i.e. "more than three hundred colonists," and could have wiped out the entire colony if not for the hit-and-run tactics employed by the English, which ultimately allowed for a counteroffensive (Kelly and Clark Smith, Jamestown 69)*

Facts of the Last of the Mohicans

- Lientunant colonel George Munro commanding troops at Fort William Henri in early August 1757 was surrounded by French troops led by Major General Joseph Louis-de Montcalm. The seven year war known as the French-British war in North America (now Canada) is referred to as World War I, which has claimed about 900 thousand-1,4 million lives. *This 'viciousness' became evident, according to the English chroniclers, in the massacre of 1622 and led to a change of English policy against the Natives.*

LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite many advantages offered by synchronous e-learning through video conferencing, there are still many shortcomings that need to be taken into account and challenges that need to be overcome (H Kara, 2014), (Firmansyah et al., 2018), (Pratama, 2018). Synchronous learning is more teacher-oriented. None of the tutors however believed video conferencing had the potential to provide students with an entirely effective learning experience (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Gita & Setyaningrum, 2018). They found that some tutors were more dominating than usual and lesser opportunity to interact with other class-fellows or the tutor were given to the students. On the other hand, synchronous learning using video conferencing is often inflexible. The inflexibility of the learning schedule may result as a disadvantage since students might not be able to connect to the platform at the same time impeccably (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), (Keanu, 2018). Therefore, this study aims to find out Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia's students' perspectives towards the use of video conferencing as an alternative for face-to-face classes during COVID-19 pandemic as well as the challenges they have to face while carrying out video conferencing.

METHOD

In this study, the writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. The information hotspot for this study was a novel entitled *The Last of The Mohicans*. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is

significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Back in the film, subsequent to setting up the setting of the conflict between the French and the English, we're acquainted with the three principal characters in the film. Chingachgook, played by Russell Means, and Uncas, played by Eric Schweig, are both present. They are biologically father and son, but Nathaniel Poe, or Hawkeye, as Daniel Day-Lewis portrays him, is Chingachgook's adopted son. In this initial scene, we see them three kill a deer and afterward return it to the home of certain companions on the outskirts, the Cameron family. John, James, and Alexandra, with their two children. No, that James Cameron is not. The majority of these characters, including Hawkeye and Chingachgook, are fictional. James Fenimore Cooper invented them for the book that the movie is based on. Therefore, if the main characters in a movie are entirely fictional, that probably indicates how historically accurate the plot is.

Notice that I said "most of" the characters are fictional at this point? This is due to the fact that one of the characters we meet at the beginning of the movie was real. Uncas would be that. As depicted in the movie, he was an ally of the British and a Mohican chief. However, there is one significant distinction between the Uncas depicted in the film and the real thing, possibly two. First, that wasn't his real father because Chingachgook was a fictional character. Second, the genuine Uncas did not exist in 1757. Naturally, we do not have any proof in the form of birth certificates or other documents to support an exact date; however, it is likely that Uncas was born around the year 1588 and passed away nearly one hundred years later, in either 1683 or 1684. In case you were trying to figure that out, that would put her around 95 or 96 years old.

Since the actual Uncas lived for a very long time, you can see how historically accurate the movie is once more. Moreover, if we return to the film's timeline, we are quickly introduced to additional characters. That would be Alice Munro, Cora's younger sister. Madeleine Stowe portrays Cora, and Jodhi May portrays Alice. Although Cora and Alice are fictional characters, the film accurately demonstrates that Cora's father, played by Maurice Roves, served in the British Army. Despite the fact that his name was not Colonel Edmund Munro, as depicted in the book, in fact, Lieutenant Colonel George Monro was the real leader of the British troops at Fort William Henry. The problem is that very little is known about the real George Monro. Cora was actually biracial in the original book, which isn't mentioned much in the movie. That is all I'm saying to help set the tone for the original book. The fact that Cora is biracial would have had a greater impact in 1826, when James Fenimore Cooper published the book, than it does today—sadly, not in a good way. I'll warn you: there is some outright racism in this quote from the original book where we learn about that. To briefly set the scene, Colonel Munro and Major Duncan Heyward are having a conversation about the Major's interest in Cora. In case you want to put a face to the conversations, Steven Waddington plays Major Duncan Heyward in the movie.

However, Colonel Munro, a Scotsman, is the first to speak: The Scotsman began, "You'll know, Major Heyward, that my family was both ancient and honorable;" despite the fact that it might not entirely possess the wealth that ought to be proportional to its level. When I proposed to Alice Graham, the sole child of a neighboring laird of an estate, I may have been like you. However, in addition to my poverty, the connection offended her father. As

a result, I did the right thing: I restored the girl's troth and left the country to serve my king. Before my duty brought me to the West Indies, I had seen a lot of places and lost a lot of blood in them. My task there was to connect with the person who later became my wife and the mother of Cora. The old man proudly stated, "She was the daughter of a gentleman of those isles, by a lady whose misfortune it was, if you will, to be descended, remotely, from that unfortunate class who are so basely enslaved to administer to the wants of a luxurious people." She was the daughter of a gentleman of those isles. Yes, sir, Scotland has been cursed by her unnatural union with trading people from other countries. But if I could find a man among them who would take the time to think about my child, he would understand the weight of a father's rage! Ha! Major Heyward, you were born in the south, where these unfortunate people are thought to be of a lower race than you are. Duncan said, unable to keep his eyes from falling to the ground in shame, "'Tis most unfortunately true, sir." "And you scolded my child for it! Even though she is lovely and virtuous, you despise mixing the Heywards' blood with her?" demanded arduously from the envious parent.

Therefore, as can be seen, racism was a significant issue in the original story. In addition, the movie appears to gloss over this aspect because it makes no mention of it at all. In the movie, we saw Major Duncan Heyward lead the two girls from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry. In the movie, Wes Studi plays a man named Magua who is in charge of their party. When Hawkeye, Chingachgook, and Uncas arrive and suggest that Magua is in fact a Huron scout, an Indian tribe that is allied with the French, they lose Magua along the way. Nothing in that is true. You probably already know that Magua is a fictional character. Only a portion of James Fenimore Cooper's novel's overall plot is that one. However, the subsequent scene in the movie has some historical precedent. I'm referring to the section in which, following an ambush by Magua and the Hurons, the now much smaller group of three British soldiers Major Duncan Heyward and the two women continues with the Mohicans leading until they arrive at Fort William Henry to find it under attack from the French. Both the bombardment and Fort William Henry were actual locations.

To give you some idea of where we are geographically, Lake Champlain is a huge lake that stretches all the way from Canada, which is on the northern tip of the lake, down through most of the border that divides Delaware and New York today. Another lake, Lake George, is located just south of Lake Champlain. In 1755, when Sir William Johnson led British forces to occupy the land, the lake was given the name "King George II." Certainly, that is its current name. It didn't always go by that name. The original name was Andia-ta-roc-te, but I'm pretty sure I spelled it wrong. In point of fact, I am not the only one who mispronounced that lake. James Fenimore Cooper decided not to use the lake's actual name in his book because, well, he thought it was too hard to say. In the book, he referred to the lake as Horican. Anyway, William Johnson built a fort on the southern tip of what is now Lake George. The lake and fort he named after King George II's younger brother, Prince William Henry, both bear his name.

It was basically a square fortress with shooting towers on each corner and bastions. The most important thing to keep in mind is that it was built to fight the American Indians in the area when it was designed by Major William Eyre under the direction of Sir William Johnson. Like the French, they didn't really build it to stop artillery. The film depicts the fort's eventual surrender to the French. After the British give in and are allowed to leave, Magua and his band of Huron warriors ambush the British and kill everyone except our protagonists, who manage to escape. Normally the points of interest of that are

compensated for the fictitious plotline of the film, however the general substance of that is valid. By the way, the French general Montcalm, portrayed by Patrice Chéreau in the movie, arrived immediately and demanded surrender, but Monro refused. They held on for some time. The film doesn't really show how many soldiers each side had, but the French had about 8,000 and the British had about 2,500. Monro waved the white flag on August 9 after days of surviving a bombardment in a fort that was never intended to do so. He went out to talk to General Montcalm, who agreed that Monro and his men could leave peacefully with their weapons and ammunition. General Montcalm sent around 200 men to escort Monro's remaining men to Ford Edward as the British left the fort. If you remember, that was the location where Cora and Alice Munro left for.

CONCLUSION

The arbitrary British governing structure was one of the elements that drew the Mohawk Indians to the area. Furthermore, colonialism became one of the negative things where there was extensive dredging of natural wealth for war objectives and the wellbeing of the local Indian tribes who just became British minimum wage employees. The rescue can be articulated into a narrative in which Pocahontas has an increasingly central role to play as evidence that Algonquian recognition of the values of European culture could have provided the basis for a harmonious relationship, had not the inherent viciousness of [other natives] destroyed all hope of peaceful cooperation. (Colonial Encounters 172)

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