



Connor Kenway's Search for Freedom as An American Indian in the Video Game *Assassin's Creed III*

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Abstract

This study focuses on Connor Kenway's struggles seeking freedom as an American Indian in the game Assassin's Creed III (2012). Three problems will be examined in the video game: the portrayal of Connor, Connor's struggle with the colonizer in his search for freedom, and the meaning of freedom for Connor as an American Indian. This study is library research using a post-colonial perspective. Three theories are applied to answer the research problems: the theory of characterization, the theory of post-colonialism, and the theory of freedom. The theory characterization is applied when analyzing the portrayal of Connor in the video game. Post-colonial theory is referred to when examining the power dynamics and inequalities that emerge when one culture or nation subjugates another, which later causes Connor to struggle. The theory of freedom is the reference when describing the meaning of freedom for Connor. The results of this study show that Connor is portrayed as an ambitious, fearless, skilled, loyal, dedicated, and stubborn figure. Connor's struggles start when he first becomes an Assassin, meets his mentor, carries out various missions against the colonial, and even kills his father, who has different views on freedom from him. For Connor, freedom is more than just political independence. It is about the right to live according to one's values and traditions, creating a more just and equitable society, and recognizing the freedom of all peoples, not just one particular group or nation.

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Introduction

Fiction is defined as any imaginative recreation of life in prose narrative form, according to (Barbero, 2015). Because it describes things that never actually happened to individuals (characters) who never existed, at least not in the ways that are depicted in the

stories, all fiction is in some ways untrue. However, as they want to show essential insights into the human condition, fiction authors try to create "legitimate untruths." Fiction is therefore "untrue" in the strictest sense, but accurate in the broadest meaning." In everyday life, fiction can be found on almost all platforms, written media, and other media such as video games. A game is a system in

which players engage in an artificial conflict, defined by rules, that results in a quantifiable outcome (Puentedura, 2005.)

According to Berginsee (2017), video games have become a major component of popular culture and a multi-billion-dollar industry during the last five decades. The medium diversified tremendously, currently encompassing simple implementations of numeric games on the screen of a cell phone as well as vast, persistent online worlds on last-generation consoles and PCs. Despite its cultural and economic relevance, few attempts have been made to define what a videogame exactly is.

Assassin's Creed III managed to get several award nominations, which made it one of the most successful games of all time (*Assassin's Creed Wiki*, 2023). *Assassin's Creed III* can be analyzed as a literary work through the lens of postcolonial studies. The game's narrative and themes resonate with the struggles, conflicts, and complexities explored in postcolonial literature. Through its interactive storytelling, *Assassin's Creed III* gives players a glimpse into the complexities of colonialism, resistance, and the clash of cultures. In its application, the author uses the relationship between historical and fiction. Telles and Alves stated that

A history game can be defined as an interactive fictional world set in representations or in an imaginary history produced with the resource of digital simulation. Its virtuality consists precisely of its complex mimetic nature, which, in the educational process, contributes to understanding and discussing the past (2015, p.330).

As summarized by El-Nasr et al. (2008), the game is composed of nine missions; each mission is stationed in a different part of each of three cities in the Middle East: Acre, Damascus, and Jerusalem. To achieve the missions, the player must use stealth and information gathering tactics, including eavesdropping, pickpocketing, and forceful interrogation. The game also includes many side missions, such as quests to fulfill for informers, saving citizens who are being harassed by city guards, hunting Templars, and collecting flags.

The plot of this video game is about Connor, an American Indian who follows the order of Assassin on a mission to avenge the death of his mother amid the American Revolution. The American Revolutionary War is the background for the video game *Assassin's Creed III*, which stars Connor Kenway as a dual protagonist with Mohawk and English ancestry. This dual identity reflects the idea of double identity, a sub-theory of postcolonialism that deals with the problematic identity problems faced by people who are members of both the colonizer and the colonized cultures (Bressler, 2006).

Shaw (2015) examined the historical accuracy and the politics of representation in *Assassin's Creed III*, as the main protagonist plays significant parts with other real-life characters like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Lee, and Benjamin Church. Shaw points out three critical problems: Constructed Identification, Constructed Authenticity, and Constructed History. Shaw is aware of the importance of the role of history itself in the game and how and to what extent the similarities between the game and the real world are described in history books about colonialism in America before independence.

In his Master thesis, John R. Ess (2019) examines the portrayals of American Indians in film and television programs set in the American Revolution, as well as related depictions in the video game *Assassin's Creed III*. Ess explores the historical context of American Indians and media studies that analyze representations of American Indians in Westerns. Unlike in conventional Westerns, in *Assassin's Creed III*, Ubisoft worked hard to ensure that the plot followed established historical knowledge and that American Indians were depicted honestly and respectfully.

Boutonnet (2016) examines how *Assassin's Creed III* can be used as a tool for historical agency. Boutonnet argues that video games offer a unique opportunity for players to engage with history meaningfully, allowing them to explore and interact with historical events and figures. The case study of *Assassin's Creed III* demonstrates how the game's narrative and gameplay mechanics are used to create a historically accurate and immersive

experience, while also providing players with agency in shaping the game's historical events.

In conclusion, Boutonnet remarks that video games can be an important tool for historical education and engagement and that further research needs to be conducted to explore their potential as a medium for historical agency. The author uses this journal as a clearer reference on how a game's historical credibility is related to events that have occurred.

Related to the historical issue in *Assassin's Creed III*, Joyce (2022) examines it as a paradigmatic example that shows the aesthetic and political challenges games face in telling counter histories of marginalized peoples. Joyce argues that Ubisoft's *Assassin's Creed* series has developed an authentic deconstructionist genre that offers convincing simulacra of historical places and events while using games' multimedia affordances to question how historical knowledge is constructed.

The complex construction of *Assassin's Creed III* even draws a study on gender issues in this video game. Using this game as its main case study, Steenbakker (2021) addresses the question of which ways the game developers have conceptualized gender, race, and gender performance in the video game. It does so from an intersectional point of view. She argues that this game includes complex rhetoric that not only perpetuates stereotypical notions regarding gender but also fails to acknowledge issues regarding its main protagonist's skin color in the historical reality the game wishes to emulate. Further, Murray (2017) writes that this game presents a rare example of an exceptional black female revolutionary and the first heroine of a highly successful franchise.

This article focuses more on the central figure of the game *Assassin's Creed III*, Connor Kenway, examining particularly his search for freedom and the meaning of freedom for him. Three research objectives are proposed for the study to be conducted: first, to examine the description of the main figure, Connor Kenway, in *Assassin's Creed III* (2012); second, to examine Connor Kenway's search for freedom;

and third, to find out the meaning of freedom for Connor Kenway as an American Indian.

It is worth noting that some thinkers identify a difference between 'liberty' and 'freedom'. 'Liberty' is associated with the type of political system existing in a society, constitutional constraints on state power, and guaranteed constitutional liberties. 'Freedom', on the other hand, is a looser term, describing both freedom in relation to the state and freedom for individuals in society (Harrison & Boyd, 2018). For the sake of simplicity, this study uses 'freedom' and 'liberty' interchangeably.

Methodology

This research is a content analysis of the *Assassin's Creed III* video game, focusing on the main figure of the game, Connor Kenway. This study is using the perspective of postcolonial criticism. According to Guerin (2011, p. 61), postcolonialism discusses European colonization of the Americas, Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific, which was carried out in the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. Postcolonial literary criticism is aware of the representation of other cultures in literature, and it can be recognized as a double identity. According to Nick Hopkins, "minorities may define themselves at a subgroup (minority) level as well as at a superordinate level (e.g., national level). However, other people are not certain to recognize such dual identifications (2011, p. 251).

Burroway's (2000) theory of characterization is utilized to complete the description of this figure. Burroway suggests that character be observed through speech, thoughts, actions, and looks. After the depiction of the main figure is achieved, the analysis moves forward to examine Connor Kenway's search for freedom and its meaning for him.

In further examining the character's journey in search of freedom, the study utilizes the theory of freedom proposed by Isaiah Berlin in his essay "Two Concepts of Liberty" (1969) and the theory of postcolonialism as presented by Bressler (2006), Hopkins (2011), Goodhart (2004), and Loomba (2005).

According to Loomba, “post-colonialism is deeply concerned with issues of freedom and liberation from the legacies of colonial rule. The struggle for freedom from colonial domination is central to post-colonial movements and the formation of post-colonial identities. It examines how the quest for self-determination, cultural revitalization, and political sovereignty are linked to the quest for freedom in post-colonial societies” (Ania Loomba, 2005).

Results and Discussion

The Depiction of Connor Kenway

A child of two worlds, half-Native American and half-British, he was born with the name Ratonhnhakéton but later adopted the name “Connor.” His father was an Englishman named Haytham Kenway, and he left Connor’s mother when Connor was very young.

Connor’s character elicits various interpretations because of its complexity and wide range of traits. Indeed, many comments from the official website and social media claim that Assassin’s Creed has brought negative impacts. Jatmiko (2015), however, argues that the characters in this game can teach positive lessons to the young generation even though there are violent and sadistic scenes in the story. Heroic value might be found in protagonists or antagonistic characters whose roles involve numerous violent actions.

Despite the arguable message delivered through the character of Conner Kenway, these are the dominant characteristics:

Ambitious

Years of training by the Assassins, the ambitious nature of Connor Kenway in *Assassin’s Creed III* is evident in his relentless pursuit of Charles Lee, a key figure in the game responsible for the death of Connor’s mother. This dialogue sparked feelings of anger and became the reason Connor became an Assassin to take revenge on Charles for burning down the village and killing his mother.

Ratonhnhaké:ton: *What... is your... name?*

Lee: *Charles Lee. Why do you ask?*

Ratonhnhaké:ton: *So I can... find you.*

Lee: *I look forward to it.*

(*Assassins Creed III*, “Hide and Seek”)

This ambition begins Connor’s struggles to find the meaning of freedom.

Fearless

Watching his mother die in front of his eyes without having time to do anything, little Connor grows into a character who knows no fear and lacks expression.

Putnam: *That's twice today you've proposed the impossible!*

Connor: *I see no other choice.*

Putnam: *That's cos you're mad as a march hare, son.*

Connor: *I expect an apology on my return.*
(*Assassins Creed III*, “Battle of Bunker Hill”)

Connor fearlessly embraces the challenges and sacrifices that come with his role as an Assassin. He willingly infiltrates enemy strongholds, undertakes dangerous missions, and makes difficult choices that test his morality and personal relationships. His unwavering resolve in the face of betrayal, loss, and personal hardships demonstrates his fearlessness in upholding his principles.

Skilled

Connor is not only portrayed as fearless but also physically strong and skilled. His extraordinary physical prowess and fighting skills significantly affect his effectiveness as an assassin. His impressive strength is one of Connor’s most notable physical characteristics. He has a strong physique, with a well-built frame and a muscular physique, thanks to his Native American heritage.

Connor: *(Drawing his tomahawk and dagger) You won't escape justice today, my enemies.*

(Connor charges towards the soldiers, swiftly evading their attacks. He seamlessly

transitions between offensive and defensive manoeuvres.)

.....

Soldier: *Call for reinforcements! We can't handle him!*

Connor is an expert warrior and a master in battle. The Assassin Brotherhood trained him, and his abilities are almost flawless. He is a skilled fighter with many combat techniques in his toolbox. He masterfully combines quick movements and agility with solid strikes to create a distinctive fighting style that enables him to defeat even the most formidable foes.

Loyal

Although later he knows that his father was The Grandmaster of Templar, the rival of his order Assassin, whose mission was to bring world peace, Connor keeps following the Assassin path. He says, "The Assassins seek to protect the freedom of the people, not impose their will upon them. Your vision differs from ours (*Assassins Creed III*, "Missing Supplies").

Dedicated

As an Assassin, Connor is dedicated to pursuing freedom for his people and the ideals he upholds. His unwavering commitment to the cause is evident in various missions throughout the game.

Connor: *William Johnson is dead—and with him the Templar's plot to steal the land of my people. But in ending this threat, I have revealed another. On his body was a letter addressed to John Pitcairn, containing orders to root out and destroy Patriot weapons and supplies. Should he succeed in this, the colonists will be unable to maintain their resistance, and the Templars will surely take control. So long as Pitcairn lives, the danger remains. I need to find him. He needs to die.*

His commitment to the Assassin Brotherhood and their ideals of freedom and justice drives him forward, allowing him to carry out his duty with strength and empathy.

Stubborn

Connor's stubbornness is demonstrated in various ways. One notable example is his relentless pursuit of Charles Lee, who was responsible for his mother's death. Despite the advice and caution given by other Assassins, who believe that Charles Lee is a lost cause or not worth the effort, Connor remains steadfast in his desire for vengeance and justice.

Connor: *Achilles, I appreciate your concern, but I cannot simply stand idly by while Charles Lee continues to evade justice. He must pay for what he has done. (Assassins Creed III, "Manor Mysteries, Part 1")*

Connor Kenway's Search for Freedom

As an American Indian descendant, Connor faces a dual struggle. On the one hand, he is deeply rooted in his Mohawk heritage, with a strong sense of identity and love for his tribe's traditions and way of life. He witnesses the frightening impact of the colonizers' intrusion into his native lands. The colonizers have seized territory and disrupted the harmony of the native communities.

On the other hand, Connor is a member of the Assassin Brotherhood, whose task is to fight for freedom and justice. He realizes that the British colonizers pose a big threat to his people and the ideals he fights for. Therefore, he sees the need to join the Patriots, who struggle to break free from British rule and establish a new nation.

The following events show Connor's struggles for freedom throughout the game:

Connor and his Mentor

This section observes the relationship between Connor and Achilles Davenport, an assassin who becomes his mentor, advisor, and father figure. Achilles advises on most of Connor's decisions. Connor's journey as an Assassin and his relationship with his mentor is central to the plot of *Assassin's Creed III*. Throughout the game, Connor and Achilles share a common goal of fighting against the

colonizers. However, they often have different perspectives on achieving the goal.

Achilles, a former Assassin who has witnessed the brutality of the colonizers, functions as a guide for Connor. He teaches Connor the Assassin Brotherhood's ways and gradually instills a sense of justice and the desire to protect the innocent.

Achilles: Once upon a time we had ceremonies on such occasions. But I don't think either of us is really the type for that. You've your tools and training. Your targets and goals. And now you have your title. Welcome to the Brotherhood, Connor. (Assassins Creed III, "The Hardway")

Connor shares the principles of the Assassin Brotherhood, which include liberty, justice, and the protection of individual rights. He supports their goal of upholding individual autonomy and preventing the misuse of authority because it aligns with his desire for a just and equitable society. His actions are aligned with the idea that true freedom involves not just the absence of constraints but also the creation of conditions that enable individuals to pursue self-realization and autonomy in a just and free society.

In Berlin's term (1958), Connor possesses "the negative liberty". The negative liberty proposed by Isaiah Berlin can be thought of as "the realm of personal autonomy where individuals are free to make their own choices, pursue their own goals, and live according to their desires, provided that their actions do not harm or infringe upon the rights of others" (Berlin, 1958).

Wars and Assassin

Connor's struggle for freedom against the colonizers is depicted through his active participation in battles and wars during the American Revolution. His determination and utilization of his skills as an Assassin contributed significantly to the fight against the colonizers and the Templars, which ultimately shaped the course of the American Revolution and the quest for liberty.

The following sequences show Connor's struggle towards the colonizer in search of freedom in *Assassin's Creed III*.

The Tea Party

In the mission "The Tea Party" in *Assassin's Creed III*, Connor's objective is to participate in the historical Boston Tea Party event. The background of the mission, its execution, and its relation to freedom reflect Connor's pursuit of liberty and involvement in the American Revolution. The mission is taking place as tensions between the British government and the American colonists are rising. With the Tea Act of 1773, which gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in America, the British placed onerous taxes and restrictions on the American colonies. This action enhanced the growing desire for independence because it was perceived as a form of oppression.

The Patriots, including Connor, then organized the Boston Tea Party in response to the Tea Act. They wanted to protest against the Tea Act and asserted their right to self-governance. The mission involved infiltrating a British ship carrying tea and throwing the cargo overboard.

Connor threw the last crate in the water, staring at William Johnson, Charles Lee, and John Pitcairn, who were standing on the other side of the wharf, as he did so. (Assassin's Creed Wiki, The Tea Party)

Battle of Lexington and Concord

The Battle of Lexington and Concord is pivotal for Connor's struggle. Connor helped defend Lexington and Concord from the British Army's attack, led by John Pitcairn, his Templar target. He witnesses the British troops initiating hostilities against the American Patriots and recognizes that this is an opportunity to strike back against the colonizers and defend his people's land. As a skilled Assassin, Connor uses his abilities to navigate the chaos of the battlefield, taking out key targets and disrupting British operations.

However, Connor also faces personal conflicts. He struggles hard with the violence

and bloodshed, recognizing that the fight for freedom comes at a significant cost. The Battle of Lexington and Concord serves as a crucible, testing his commitment.

During the American Revolution, communication between patriot groups was crucial for coordinating efforts against the British forces. Connor is trusted to deliver a letter to Captain Barrett in Concord on this mission. The letter likely contains important information or instructions related to the ongoing conflict and the resistance against the British. Delivering the letter to Barrett in Concord, Connor contributes to the patriots and supports the revolutionaries' efforts in their fight for freedom.

Barrett: *Listen carefully. The Redcoats will form firing lines. Order the men to shoot just before the line is ready. Too soon and they'll miss their targets. Too late and the enemy will open fire first.*

Connor: *Understood.*

Barrett: *And if any of those bastards make it through, engage them! You must keep my men alive!*

(Assassin's Creed Wiki, Lexington and Concord)

Through his actions, Connor showcases his dedication to the cause of freedom and his determination to resist the colonizers. Connor's involvement in this battle emphasizes his role as a leader, mentor, and warrior and inspires others to fight for their rights and independence.

Battle of Bunker Hill

As an American Indian, Connor is strongly connected to his Mohawk heritage and the land on which the battle takes place. He witnesses the impact of the colonizers' expansion and their disregard for the rights and well-being of his tribe. This amplifies his determination to fight against the British forces, whom he sees as oppressors threatening his people and the ideals of freedom and justice he upholds.

At the same time, Connor's actions and strategy in the battle are determined by his affiliation with the Assassin's Brotherhood. The Brotherhood's goal is to protect human beings from tyranny and the abuse of power.

Connor sees that the British forces (the colonizers) represent the oppression that the Brotherhood is fighting. He supports the American Patriots because he thinks that they have a chance to establish a future where freedom can flourish.

Connor's involvement in the Battle of Bunker Hill reflects his commitment to pursuing freedom. When he says, "*It is better to have faith in something than none at all...*" he recognizes that by supporting the Patriots, he can aid in establishing an independent nation where individuals have the right to self-determination and can live free from the grip of colonial rule. His actions on the battlefield catalyzed inspiring others and impelling the cause of liberty, and by assassinating John Pitcairn, he fulfilled his mission as an Assassin brotherhood member.

Public Execution

In this sequence, Charles Lee and Thomas Hickey conspire against Connor. Thomas Hickey, formerly Connor's partner in the struggle against British rule, conspired with Charles Lee and others to assassinate George Washington, setting him up to be accused of plotting to kill George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Their scheme aims to discredit Connor and eliminate him as a threat to their ambitions.

The sequence begins with Connor discovering evidence of Hickey's treachery and his involvement in the assassination plot. Connor confronts Hickey, intending to expose him and bring him to justice. However, Hickey turns the tables by framing Connor for the plot. Connor is falsely accused, arrested, and imprisoned. He finds himself at the mercy of the British forces that plan to execute him publicly as a traitor. The public execution is meant to warn other Patriots and undermine their morale and faith in their cause.

Later, Connor pursued and killed Thomas Hickey, who was running towards Washington to murder him.

There are two ways in which Connor's role in the Public Execution relates to freedom. First, Connor ensures that the people's voices

can continue to advance the cause of liberty by saving them from execution. He thinks it is crucial to promote an atmosphere that encourages freedom of thought and expression and to give voice to various points of view. Second, by killing Hickey, Connor upholds the Patriots' commitment to the rule of law. He is aware that if those battling for freedom are dishonest or motivated by personal gain, true freedom cannot be attained.

Battle of Monmouth

The Battle of Monmouth took place on June 28, 1778, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. In the mission, Connor fights alongside the Continental Army led by General George Washington against the British forces commanded by General Sir Henry Clinton. The objective is to aid the Patriots in their struggle for freedom and secure a victory against the British.

The relation between the "Battle of Monmouth" mission and the description of Connor's struggle against the colonizer in search of freedom lies in the broader context of the American Revolution. The battle symbolizes the Patriots' determination to secure their freedom from British oppression. Connor's actions on the battlefield directly contribute to the Patriots' fight for liberty and their quest to establish a nation based on principles of self-governance.

Lee's Last Stand

The background of the mission involves Charles Lee's treachery and his role as a key antagonist in the game. Lee's betrayal is dangerous for the principles of freedom and independence Connor fights for. Connor is, then, driven by a desire to protect the ideals of liberty and justice. Thus, it is necessary for him to confront and stop Lee's influence. In this mission sequence, instead of finding Charles Lee, Connor meets his father, Haytham.

Connor: *Give me Lee!*

Haytham: *Impossible. He is the promise of a better future. The sheep need a shepherd.* (Assassin's Creed Wiki, Lee's Last Stand)

Haytham says that Charles Lee represents a vision or ideology beneficial for the world. Haytham perceives Lee as someone who can give direction and guidance to the masses, leading to a brighter future.

The assassination of Haytham Kenway by Connor is a crucial moment in the game that is closely related to Connor's search for freedom. Haytham is a Templar Grand Master and a key figure in the Templar Order. However, despite Haytham being his father, Connor thinks that Haytham's goals and methods clash with his pursuit of freedom and justice. Assassinating Haytham symbolizes Connor's commitment to his search for freedom and his duty as an Assassin.

Chasing Lee

In the mission "Chasing Lee," Connor pursues Charles Lee, who is attempting to escape after Connor fails to assassinate him. By killing Lee, Connor tries to pay back the betrayal suffered by the Patriots and to remove a significant threat to freedom. Lee's death symbolizes the removal of a key figure who had actively worked against the principles of liberty and justice and also to avenge his mother's death.

Assassinating Charles Lee represents a significant step in Connor's journey as he takes a stand against tyranny and fights for the freedom and independence of the American colonies, and then makes Connor aware of the meaning of freedom he understood and sought all this time.

Relating Connor's actions to the theory of freedom by Isaiah Berlin, Connor's actions shows both, negative liberty is shown by Connor who killed Charles for his personal revenge, "They believe, with good reason, that if individual liberty is an ultimate end for human beings, -non' should be deprived of it by others" (Berlin, 1969, p. 18).

In addition, "the 'positive' sense of the word 'liberty' derives from the wish on the part of the individual to be his own master. I wish my life and decisions to depend on myself, not on external forces of whatever

kind.” (Berlin, 1969, p. 22.) When Connor decided to assassinate Charles Lee, this action can be interpreted in the context of positive liberty because Connor saw this action as a necessary step to achieve his positive goal, freeing society from the evil influence and corruption caused by Lee and the Templars as an Assassin.

The Meaning of Freedom for Connor as An American Indian

Connor intends to take revenge for the burning of his village and the murder of his mother. For that purpose, he joined the Assassin order and training. He turned into an ambitious person, as seen in his ambition to eliminate the Templars who threatened freedom in his country. Connor is also fearless, as shown by his fearlessness when facing enemies, such as at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Years of training have made him an expert at fighting and using weapons. Regarding loyalty, Connor did not take Haytham's offer to join the Templar order. He is dedicated but, at the same time, stubborn. This often gets him into trouble because of his ambition and ego. His determination and refusal to give up highlights his stubborn nature in this aspect of the game's storyline.

For Connor, freedom means two different things. Firstly, as a member of the Mohawk tribe, Connor values his people's freedom to live and govern according to their traditions and values. Throughout the game, Connor protects his tribe's land and resources from encroaching colonists and other threats, fighting to maintain their independence and way of life. Applying Berlin's concepts of liberty, we can see how negative and positive liberty play a role in his pursuit of freedom. Connor fought against the British Empire, trying to liberate the American colonies. This is the idea of negative liberty, as he strives to remove external constraints and the absence of interference in his actions (Berlin, 1969).

However, Connor's concept of freedom also goes beyond his tribe. As he becomes involved in the American Revolution and begins working with the Continental Army, Connor sees the fight for American independence as a chance to create a more just and equitable society. He believes that the British Empire's rule over the colonies is

oppressive and unjust, and he fights with the revolutionaries to create a new nation founded on the principles of liberty and democracy.

At the same time, Connor's experience as an American Indian gives him a unique perspective on his struggle for freedom. He sees many colonists' hypocrisy. They are fighting for their freedom while simultaneously taking land and resources from Native Americans. He also recognizes the limits of the revolution's vision of freedom, as it does not reach all people, mainly enslaved African Americans.

When Connor says, “Freedom IS peace” (Assassin's Creed Wiki, Father and Son), he implies that freedom is more than political independence. It is about the right to live according to one's values and traditions, creating a more just and equitable society, and recognizing the freedom of all peoples, not just one particular group or nation.

Meeting Haytham helps clarify the complexities of their relationship, as Connor is an Assassin fighting for freedom and justice, while Haytham is a Templar with a different worldview. This encounter gives Connor a deeper understanding of his family background and presents a fundamental conflict in Connor's journey to freedom. Even though Haytham is Connor's father, Connor realizes that Haytham's goals and methods are incompatible with the struggle for freedom that he takes. Therefore, Connor finally decides to face and kill Haytham as part of his journey and duties as an Assassin.

Conclusion

Connor is defined by ambition, fearlessness, skill, loyalty, dedication, and stubbornness. His ambition drives him to uncover the truth and seek justice. Fearlessly, he confronts danger without hesitation. Skilled in combat, he is a formidable fighter. Loyal to the Assassin Brotherhood, he stays true to their cause. Dedicated, he relentlessly pursues freedom and is willing to make sacrifices. His stubbornness boosts his pursuit of justice.

In his search for freedom, Connor joined the Assassin Brotherhood and then

participated in several important events and battles in important missions in his pursuit of freedom.

The first chosen event is his encounter with Achilles Davenport, his mentor and father figure. While they share a common goal of fighting against the colonizers, they often have different perspectives on achieving that goal. Although initially there is a resistance from Achilles, Connor's ambition and determination gradually earns Achilles' trust.

The second chosen events are some of the battles and missions conducted by Connor as an American Indian and as a member of Assassin Brotherhood. Connor's struggle against the colonizers for freedom is revealed by his active participation in numerous battles against the colonizers and by his assassination missions. In the end, Connor's efforts shape the course of the American Revolution and play an important role in the search for liberty.

Connor's understanding of the meaning of freedom aligns with the idea of negative liberty (Berlin, 2002) as he strives to remove external constraints and the absence of interference in his actions. Negative liberty can be seen in Connor's attempts to confront oppressive forces, such as the Templars, who wish to restrict freedom and control other lives. He struggles to eliminate external interventions that prevent individuals from making decisions and living according to their will.

Positive liberty can be seen in his struggle to achieve independence and justice and the values of freedom that he fought for. For Connor, freedom is more than just political independence. It is about the right to live according to one's values and traditions, the ability to create a more just and equal society, and the recognition of the freedom of all peoples.

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