

Name/Date:

Social Studies 9 Unit 2: Culture, Conflict, Colonization

Assignment/Simulation: Battle Plan for Quebec

In groups of about 5-6 (see the ROLE CARDS), use the outline map of Quebec to design a battle plan for capture or defense of Quebec City in 1759. You will need to label the defenses and assets of the French and the British, and use arrows and written labels to explain how you would defend or attack the citadel.

French assets (blue)

- 3500 soldiers in five or more battalions, mostly trained, but including some local Canadiens who have joined the ranks, each battalion has a commander
- 1500 soldiers, under command of Colonel Bougainville, half-day march to the west
- 3 sets of batteries (lines of heavy mortar guns)
- 2000 militia (untrained troops, old muskets) and Aboriginal warriors (hunting rifles, knives)
- cliffs around the city
- trenches along the river north of the city
- lots of cannons
- a few dozen ships
- explosives
- supplies for a few months (more if supply lines to the west are kept open)
- Montcalm is the commanding general in the field for all troops, but Governor Vaudreuil is in the Citadel and in ultimate command

British assets (red)

- 7000 regular soldiers (rifles and bayonet rifles)
- 500 grenadiers (specialized soldiers, had some explosives plus rifles)
- 1000 Fraser Highlanders (fierce, rifles and broadswords)
- 1 set of batteries (a line of heavy mortar guns)
- 200 transport boats (hold 40)
- 49 men-of-war (battleships)
- a dozen or more provision ships
- lots of cannons
- a dozen or more storage vessels
- supplies for a few months
- General Wolfe and many commanders: Holmes, Moncton, Saunders, Hardy

The French start by holding everything on the northwest side of the St. Lawrence river (Quebec, e.g. Coast of Beauport).

The British start by controlling most of the river traffic, and hold Pointe Levis and Ile d'Orleans or Island of Orleans (southeast side of the river).

Map should be well-labeled (key or comments on map) and follow correct mapping requirements (title, scale, etc.). Label the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers, Pointe Levis, and the Coast of Beauport.

The handouts you have already received and the page references above will help you see "where things go." You do not have to plan your battle the same way as Montcalm or Wolfe!

The goal of the map is to show military strategy and an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the French and British positions leading up to the battle.

Your group should discuss how it will attack or defend and make any notes necessary in order to present their strategy to the class. The group can use one map as a group planning map.

The questions on the back of this sheet are a perfect place to get ideas from -- they deal with the real battle that took place, but your battle might unfold a bit differently.

Before you begin, **consider the following questions** (these are also good review for your verification):

Reference Hosford Study Atlas p. 72

1. Give reasons why Wolfe attacked the Beaufort Shore on July 31.
2. What do you think Wolfe would have done next, had the July 31 attack been successful?
3. What is the purpose of the boom at the mouth of the St. Charles River?
4. What were some of the advantages that Wolfe may have recognized for landing at Anse Au Foulon.
5. Why did the British win the Battle of the Plains of Abraham?

Reference Crossroads p. 247 -248

6. What was the name of the French commander? Name two problems the French Commander had.
7. What was the name of the British commander?
8. What was the French militia? How did Wolfe try to force the militia to desert?
9. Explain how the British army was able to climb up to the Plains of Abraham on September 13.
10. How many British soldiers lined up on the Plains of Abraham?
11. Why did Montcalm leave the protection of the fort and go out onto the Plains of Abraham to do battle with Wolfe?
12. What was the outcome of the battle of the Plains of Abraham?