

Name/Date:

Social Studies 9 Unit 2 Culture Conflict Colonization

2C Battle for Quebec

References:

Cranny, M. (1998) *Crossroads: A Meeting of Nations*, Ch. 8 p. 245-248

Leeuw et al (1985) *Thinking About Our Heritage, A Hosford Study Atlas*, p. 71-72

Topographic source: contour map, airphoto, or GoogleEarth, video or filmstrip titles (e.g. *Origins* or *Canada: A Peoples' History*)

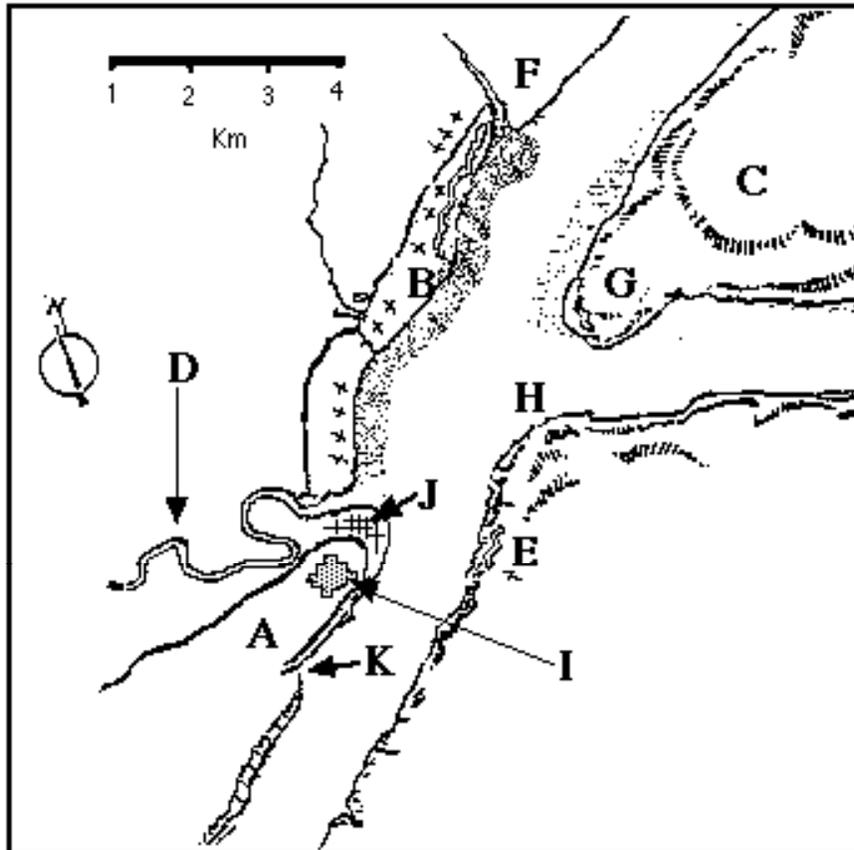
Tasks:

1. Start with a close reading of p. 247-248 in *Crossroads* and p. 71 and 72 in the *Hosford Study Atlas*.

2. What were some of the key French defensive forts? When did they fall to the British (see 4B),

2. Learn a bit about the fall of Louisbourg. Why the fortress was strategic? How is it built for defense? Discuss how it was conquered in 1758 by James Wolfe (Hosford p. 71, *Crossroads* p. 247).

3. Get to know some of the details about the Battle of Quebec and finally the Battle at the Plains of Abraham. Using the map on page 72 of the *Hosford Atlas*, complete the instructions below.



Shade the above map using the following colour key. Add the key to map.

Location of French positions - light shade of dark blue

Location of British positions - light shade of red

Location of St. Lawrence and all other water light blue

4. Identify these features on from the area where the Battle of Quebec took place.

Feature at A		Camp at G	
Camp at B		Feature at H	
Island at C		Fort at I	
River at D		Town at J	
Camp at E		Feature at K	
Camp at F		River at L	

5. Follow along with these notes from the teacher presentation. This is called a “cascading style” of note-taking, moving from Big Topics down through subtopics or main ideas to details, supporting ideas and examples.

I. FALL OF QUEBEC

A. QUEBEC’S IMPORTANCE

1. Quebec was the centre of French power in North America (NA)
 - a. supported by Louisbourg, Montreal, and various forts
 - b.
2. Quebec was a very well defended fortress
 - a.

B. BRITISH MOVE IN ON QUEBEC

1. After the British took Louisbourg, the commander , Amherst, split his forces
 - a. Amherst took his forces toward Lake Champlain in order to attack Quebec from the south
 - b.
2. Amherst was held up by the French so it was up to General Wolfe to take Quebec

C. THE BATTLE FOR QUEBEC

1. Early events of the battle
 - a. British move up the Gaspé Peninsula and land at Ile d’Orleans where they set up camp
 - b.
 - c.
 - d. British eventually set up cannons across the river from Quebec and begin to pound the city, but French do not give in

2. Time becomes a problem for the British
 - a. Despite repeated attempts, by September 1759 the British had not succeeded in forcing a French surrender
 - b.
 - c. Wolfe decides on a bold and risky move
 - i.
 - ii.

D. BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

1. On the morning of Sept 13, 1759, the French awoke to find an army of British had formed on the Plains of Abraham
2. Montcalm had three options:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 3.
4. Timeline of the battle:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c. Wolfe orders his men to load two balls into their muskets to create as much damage as possible in the first volley
 - d. Once the French close in on the British, their ranks begin to break as they fire in a disorganized way at Wolfe's men
 - e. The British fire when the main French force comes within 30 yards (almost 30m); it cuts down the French with devastating effect
 - f. The British second line fire into the French with similar effect
 - g. The French retreat in disorder back into Quebec - the actual battle takes little more than 12 minutes.
 - h.

D. AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE

1. After the battle the French remained in Quebec for three days and decided to abandon the citadel and retreat to Montreal
2. The British move into the city and spend a difficult winter there
3. The French return to Quebec the following spring and attempt to retake it
 - a. they defeat the British in a battle but the British simply retreat to the citadel and wait for reinforcements
 - b.

4. The French retreat to Montreal where they surrender to a large British and colonial force in Sept 1760
 - a.
 - b.

II. TREATY OF PARIS

- A. The Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years War and gave all of the following to the British
1. France kept Guadaloupe and Haiti in the Caribbean
 2. France gained two small islands off of Newfoundland

 3. Britain took all other French territories in North America

III. IMPACT OF THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

- A. New Government for New France
1. British Military Rule 1760, Royal Proclamation 1763 (King George III)
 2. France is now called the _____
(not like our provinces today though)
 3. It is a British colony, but filled mainly with French-speaking, Catholic residents. The _____ is retained as well as French "civil" laws.
 4. By contrast, the land to the north is _____, and to the South are the 13 "American" colonies, still under British control for the time being
 5. A "buffer" in between Quebec and 13 colonies is made, a large _____.
- B. The Seven Years War has often been called the first "world war" because it was fought all over the world and not just in North America. It also had a number of side effects that very few saw coming.
1. eventually leads to the birth of two important nations:
_____.
 2. sets _____ up as the relatively undisputed #1 world power for the next 100 years