

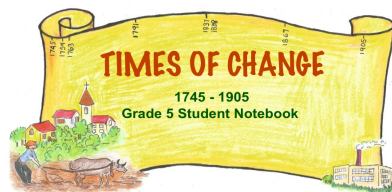
## **SECTION A**

### **THE RIVALRY BETWEEN TWO 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY SUPERPOWERS**

## **GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE**



Part of the series

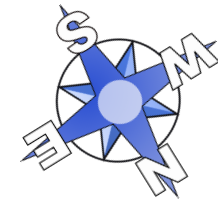


*Tension and hostilities between France and Great Britain were felt in several parts of the world.*

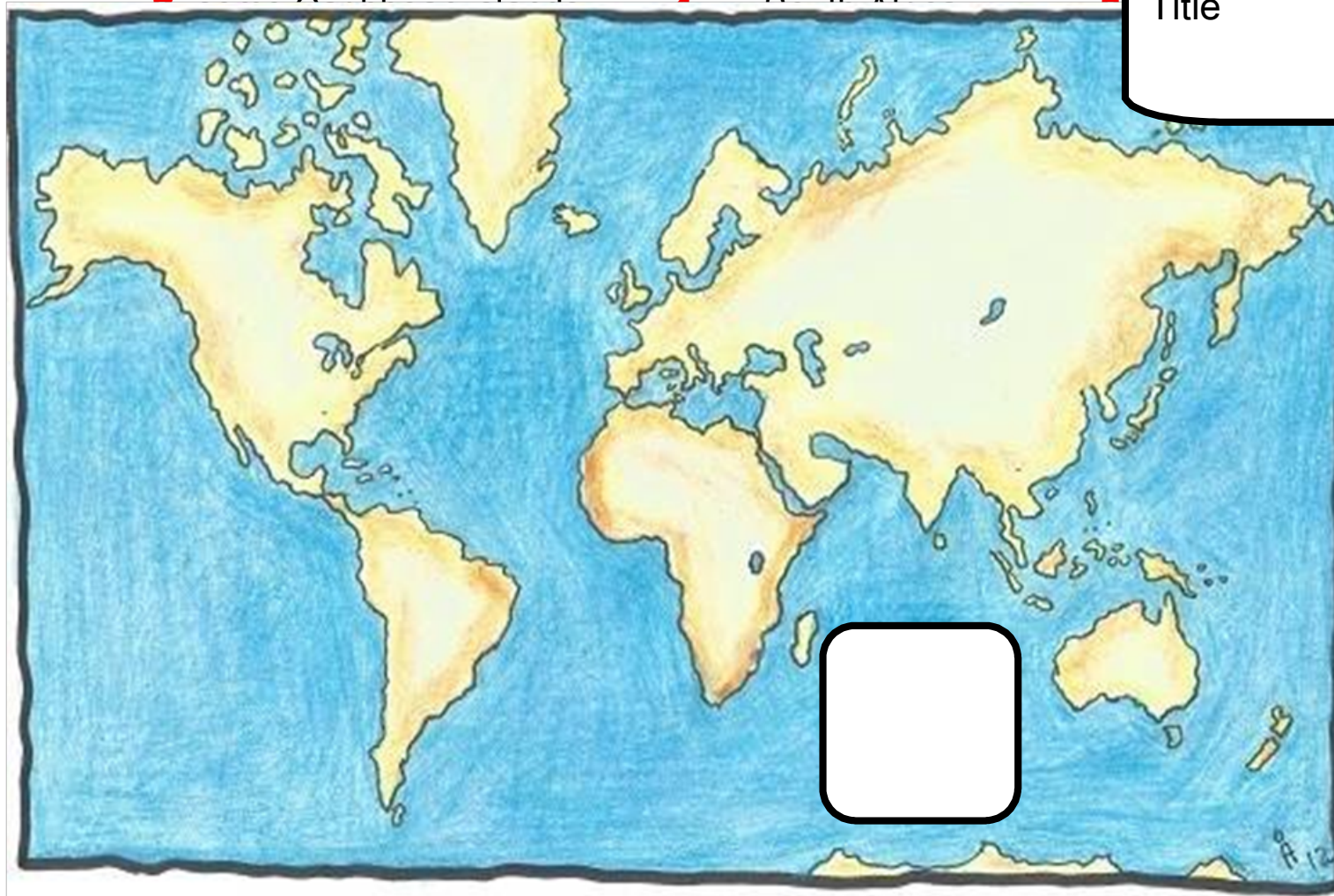


## **A1. BRITISH AND FRENCH TERRITORIES (18TH CENTURY)**

Complete the map below:



- \* Give the map a title
- \* Give it an orientation (place and rotate the compass)
- \* Shade Great Britain in **RED** and France in **BLUE**
- \* Drag the **BLUE** number that identifies the following French territories
  1. New France
  2. part of the east coast of India
  3. some Caribbean islands,
- \* Drag the **RED** number that identifies the following British territories
  1. American Thirteen Colonies
  2. part of the east coast of India



Title

**1** **1**

**2** **2**

**3** **3**

**4**

**5**



## **A2. AREAS OF CONFLICT**

Consider the world map that you completed in slide A1 and draw in **RED** the sign for a battle ~~where~~ where the British and the French fought each other.



State reasons for your choice of areas of conflict.

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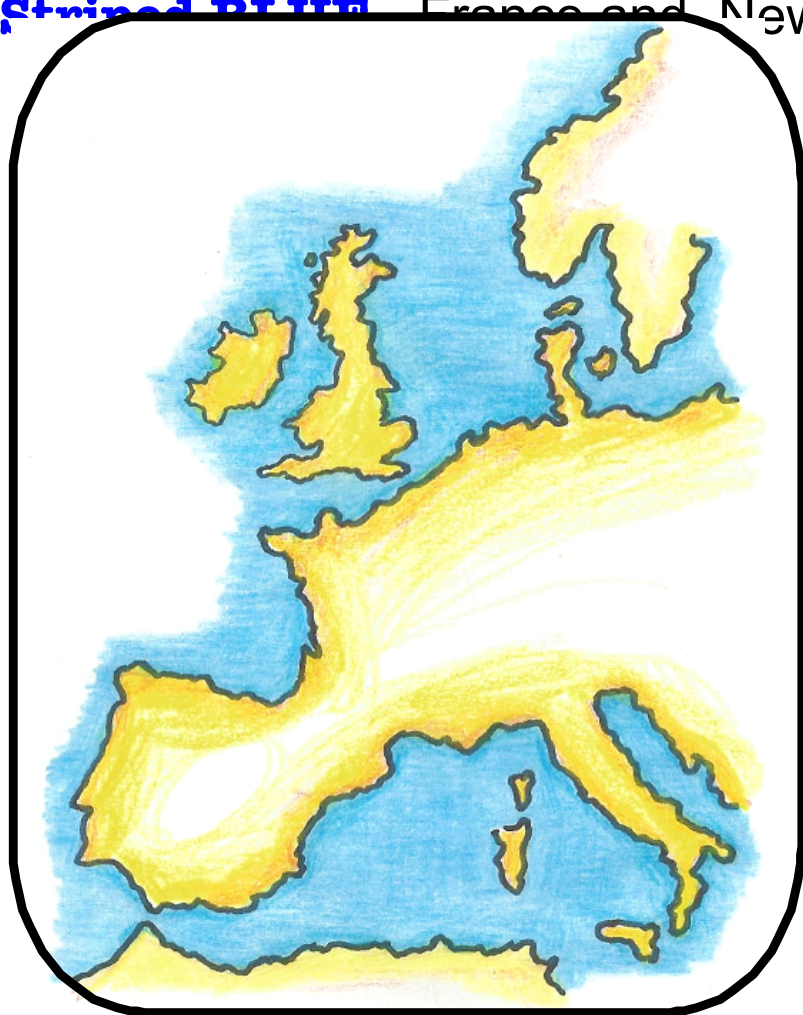
## **A3. NORTH AMERICA BEFORE THE CONQUEST**

(around 1750)

Consider both maps below and color:

**Striped RED** - Great Britain, the Thirteen colonies, and Rupert's Land

**Striped BLUE** - France and New France



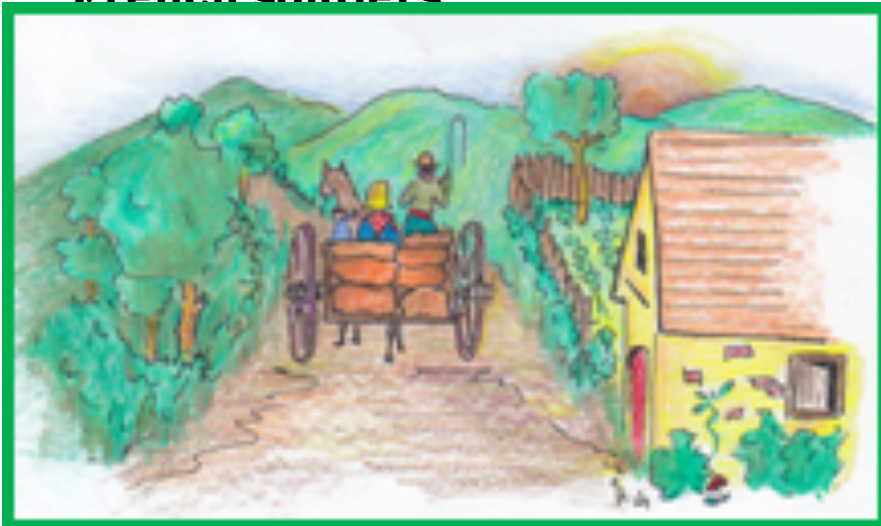


## **A4. TEXT 1**

Consider the five documents found on the next two slides. You will need this information to complete the activity on A6.

### **TEXT 1 - NEW FRANCE TOWARDS 1745**

**New France was situated along the banks of the St. Lawrence River and had about 70 000 inhabitants, the majority being French Catholics. Most of them were farmers who lived in the seigneuries and cultivated wheat and vegetables, reared domestic animals, and fished along the banks of the rivers. The rest of the population was involved essentially in the fur trade. Government officials worked in the three main settlements, Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières. The colony was protected by 2 000 French soldiers**



## **A5. TEXT 2**

### **TEXT 2 - THE THIRTEEN COLONIES**

**The Thirteen colonies were under British rule and were situated along the Eastern coast of North America south of the St. Lawrence River. The majority of the population spoke English and was Protestant. There were 1 600 000 inhabitants.**

**The economy was diversified because the climate went from long cold winters in the North, to long hot and humid summers in the South. They were farmers, fishers, fur traders and tobacco and cotton growers. The colony was protected by a small army.**





## **A6. VENN DIAGRAM**

Based on the documents of the two previous slides fill the following Venn Diagram using the appropriate letters.

A. My population is about 70 000.

B. The majority of my population is British and Protestant.

C. Because of the climate, my economic activities are diversified.

D. My territory is vast in relation to my population.

E. Fur trade has an important role in my economy.

F. My population is about 1 600 000.

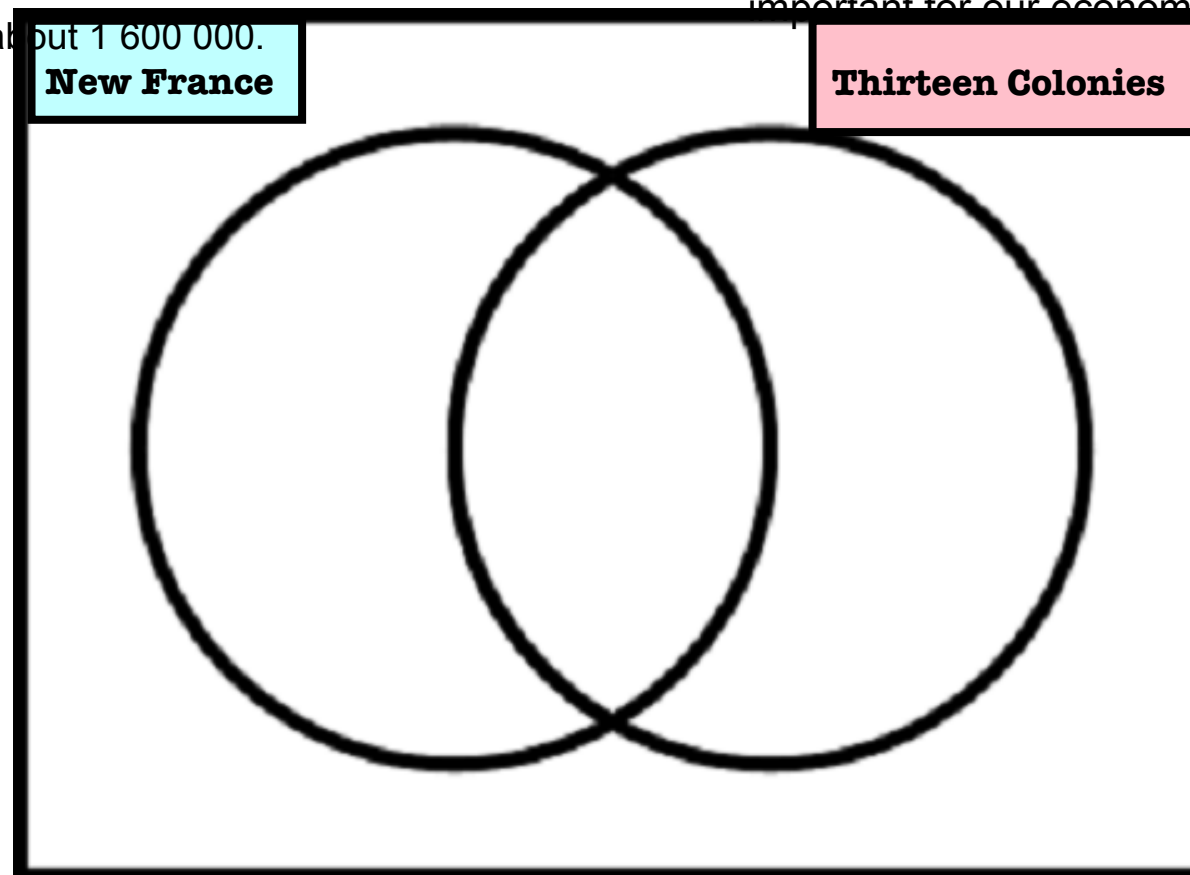
G. The majority of my population speaks French and is Catholic.

H. My population is not very vast in relation to my territory.

I. A small army protects us.

J. I want to control the contested territories.

K. Agriculture, fishing, and fur trading are important for our economy.

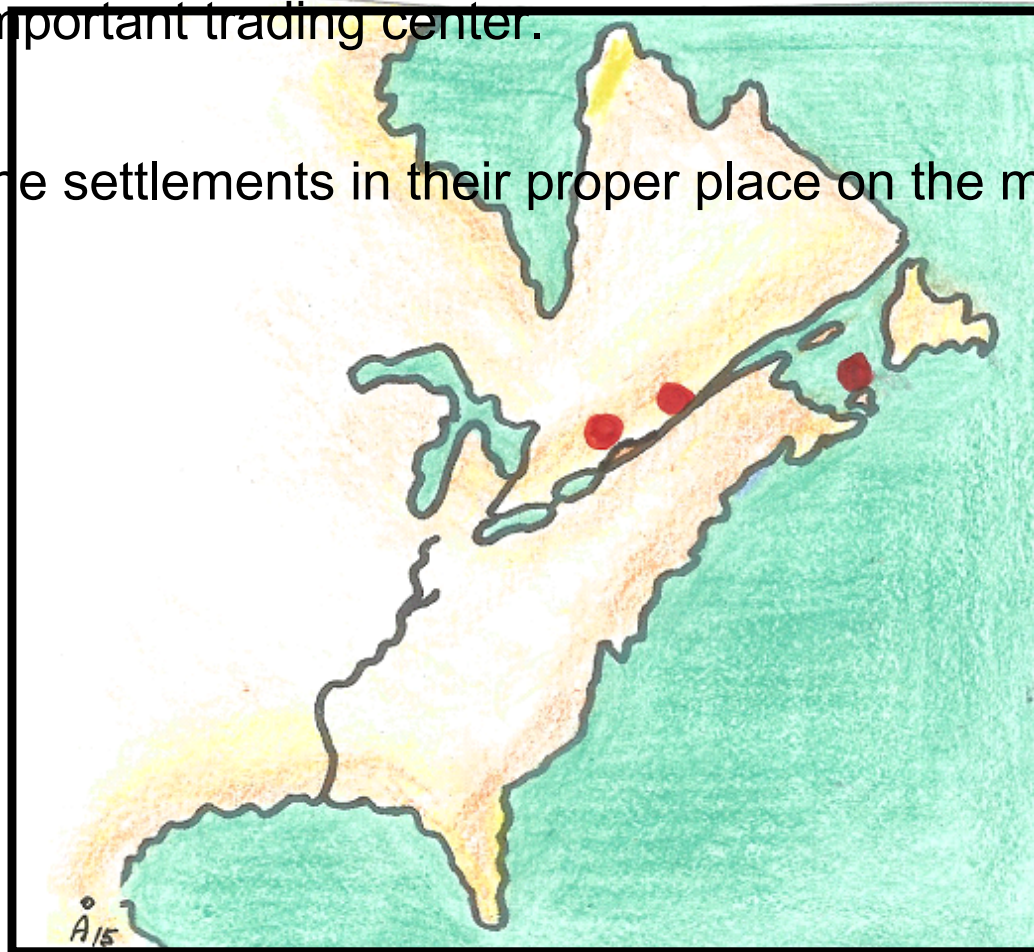


## A7. THE BRITISH PLAN OF ATTACK ON NEW FRANCE

The British planned to attack three important French positions:

- A) **Louisbourg** in Acadia, a French fortress protecting the mouth of the St. Lawrence River,
- B) **Quebec**, the seat of French government in North America, and
- B) **Montreal**, an important trading center.

Write the name of the settlements in their proper place on the map below.





## A8. THE THREE BIGGEST FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

Drag numbers 1, 2 and 3 out to view images of settlements.

a. What do the three settlements have in common?

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b. What is characteristic about Louisbourg?

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c. Why was it important to conquer Quebec?

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d. Why, do you think, Montreal capitulated?

---

1

2

3

## A9. BOMBARDMENT OF QUEBEC

1. Circle in **RED** 3 areas that show the severity of the British bombardments to Quebec City which lasted for three months.



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2. Why would General Wolfe bombard Quebec City so severely?

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# A10. The TWO ARMIES

1. Complete the table below.

	Type of Fighter	Number of Troops	Best Trained for	Equipment
	British soldier	4426	open battle ground	rifles and bayonets
	French soldier	2000	open battle ground	rifles and bayonets
	Canadien militia	1800	ambushes, guerilla warfare	rifles only
	First Nation		ambushes	rifles, knives, and bows and arrows
Total number of French fighters (soldiers, militia and First Nation):			Source: The National Battlefields Commission <a href="http://www.ccbn.gc.ca">www.ccbn.gc.ca</a>  *These numbers are estimates only.	
Total number of British fighters (soldiers):				

2. Did both armies have an equal opportunity to win the battle of the Plains of Abraham? Explain.


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## **A11. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES**

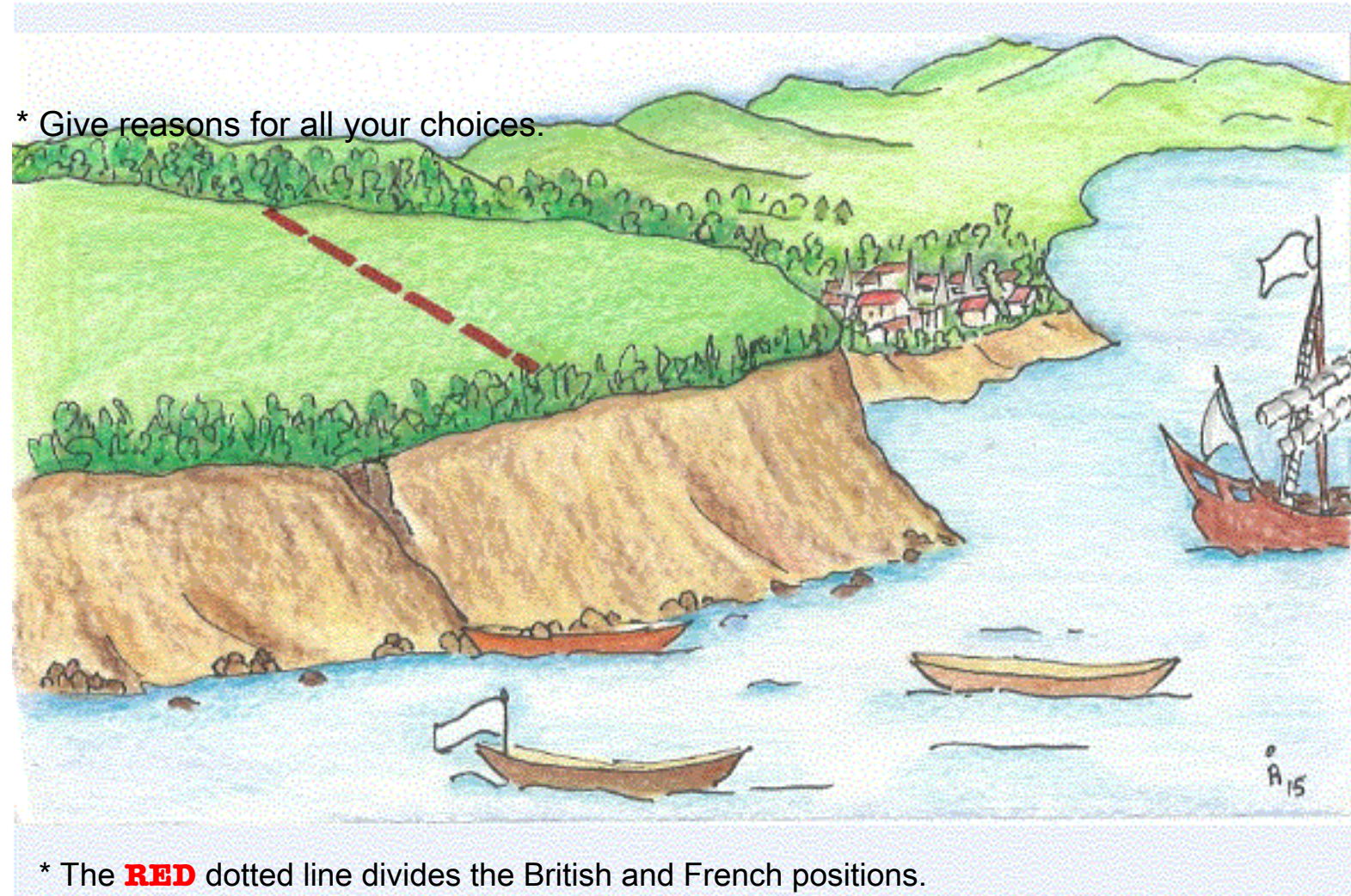
Consider the table in A10 and decide how well prepared the two armies were for the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
		
		



## A12. THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM (1759) NEAR QUEBEC CITY

- \* Place in the appropriate spot on the battle field:
  - a British soldier, French soldier, militia and a Native
- \* Place on the boats:
  - an appropriate soldier and color the flags
- \* Identify and write the name of the river and the settlement in the illustration.



British  
Soldier



French  
Soldier



French  
Miltia



Native

\* The **RED** dotted line divides the British and French positions.



## A13. THE ATTACK ON QUEBEC



1. One of the most important factors leading to the British victory at the Plains of Abraham can be clearly seen in this illustration. Circle it and describe it in your own words.

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2. Why would the conquering of the settlement of Quebec lead New France to become a British colony?

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## A14. THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL IN 1760

Consider this illustration of the surrendering of Montreal to the British.



1. What assures one that the illustration depicts a scene from Montreal and not from Quebec?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Circle in **RED** the group of British soldiers and in **BLUE** the group of French soldiers. State reasons for your choice.
3. Circle in **GREEN** a group of First Nations and in **BLACK** a group of French civilians. State reasons for your choice
4. Consider the figures inside the **RED** square. What is possibly being handed over?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## **A15. THE WAR ENDS ... THE TREATY OF PARIS 1763**

At the end of the Seven Years War, Great Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris (1763). As a result of losing the war, the French King was obliged to give many French possessions to Great Britain.

TERRITORIES LOST BY FRANCE
*New France
*Islands of Grenada and Grenadines (rich in nutmeg and mace)
TERRITORIES FRANCE KEPT
* Islands of Pierre de Miquelon (rich in cod)
* islands of Martinique and Gaudeloupe (rich in sugar, rum and coffee)

Complete the map  
using the title as a clue  
(use any color).

