

Unit 2

Name: _____

Towards Confederation

Date: _____

Chapter 5, Lesson 2:

Battles of Louisbourg and Plains of Abraham - Key

Complete the sentences below by filling the blanks with the appropriate word or words.

In the spring of 1758, the British arrived in Louisbourg and isolated the town from the landward side and settled in for a long siege. Inside the fortress, the people had limited supplies. After seven weeks of bombardment, the French at Louisbourg surrendered.

The next spring, in 1759, Major General James Wolfe led a fleet of ships up the St. Lawrence River. The battle for Quebec unfolded over three months. The French commander was the Marquis de Montcalm. Wolfe and Montcalm both faced challenges. Wolfe needed to draw the enemy onto the open battlefield.

Montcalm was on the defensive. He believed he and his troops were safe inside the stone fortress.

The French thought help was on its way, and they could hold the fort. The French and British fought each other for almost nine weeks. Wolfe devised a plan. They could climb a steep path behind the fortress to a field known as the Plains of Abraham. At dawn, British soldiers were ready on this field.

At the fort, Montcalm had 6000. About 4400 British soldiers waited on the Plains.

Montcalm decided not to wait for reinforcements to arrive. The British launched a massive attack. Both commanders, Wolfe and Montcalm, were killed.

In all, 1300 soldiers died on the Plains of Abraham. It was the bloodiest battle ever fought on Canadian soil.

Following the battle, English troops entered the city. More British soldiers died from disease than had died in the battle. In September, the French surrendered Montreal. New France passed into British control.

The First Nations War (pages 114 and 115)

Chief Pontiac tried to start a war against the British to drive them from the Ohio River valley.

Were the First Nations successful at capturing the forts? Explain.

Chief Pontiac convinced several First Nations to join him to fight the British. They captured several English forts. The French did not support him, and the British sent troops to fight the First Nations. The British won against the First Nations.

In your opinion, did First Nations have good reason to be concerned about their future? Explain.

First Nations likely had good reason to be concerned about their future because they had few allies after the French abandoned them. They did not know how they would be treated by the British or what rights they would have.