

Bon Vivant

EDUCATIONAL TOURS

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# *Cahier de préparation*



**STUDENT'S EDITION**



# Introduction

In this second unit, teachers and students will be taken through a cultural journey, taking a closer look at Quebec City's founding and how the area's geography was influential in determining the location of the first European settlement. Students will be asked to reflect on the geographical characteristics of the land, and evaluate its pros and cons as if they were 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century explorers.

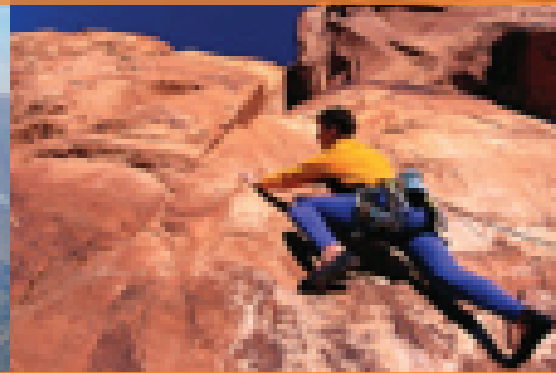
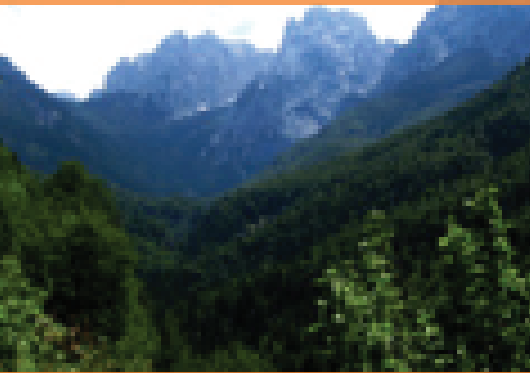
Both the French and the English settlers contributed in shaping Quebec City's urban landscape, as they sought to protect the city from the other. This continuing conflict between the two European powers helped create the region's rich military history. Students will familiarize themselves with different types of military constructions in New France. Through the various activities, they will use their mathematical skills, practice their French listening and writing skills and much more! Students will also be able to use a few pictures taken on the trip for the post-tour activity. And, to prepare for the bus ride to Quebec, we've included a rap song; make sure to check it out!

# Establishing a new settlement, but where?

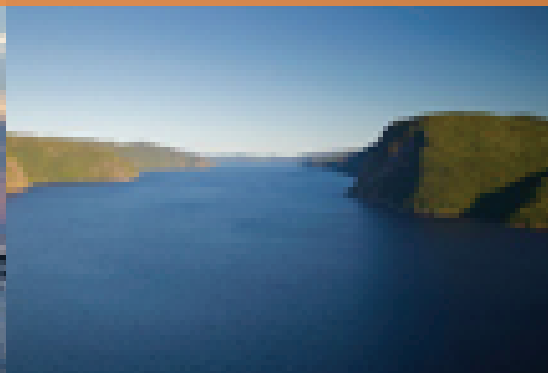
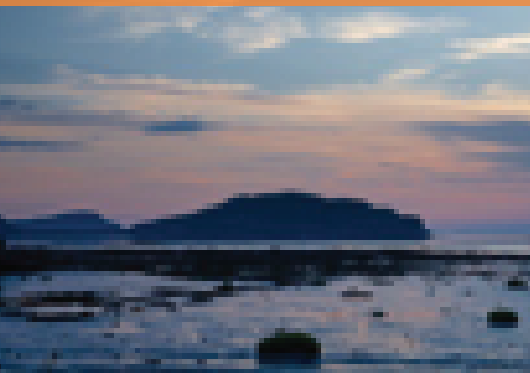
Imagine that you are a great explorer in the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. The King of France, eager to compete with other great European nations for new land, has sent you to the New World to establish a colony. Thirsty for adventure, you set sail with your mates over the Atlantic Ocean...

**Which of these three locations would you choose for your new settlement?  
Can you explain why?**

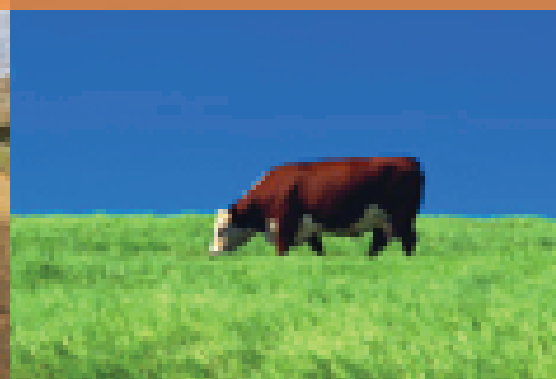
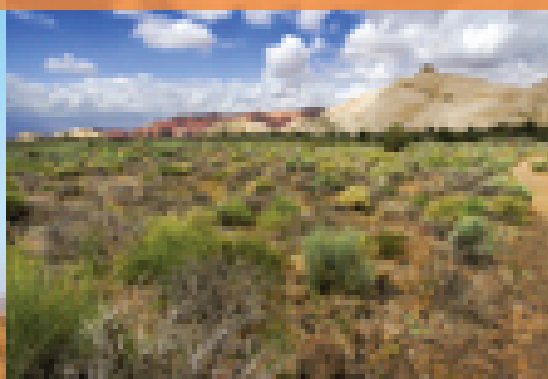
## 1. MOUNTAINS



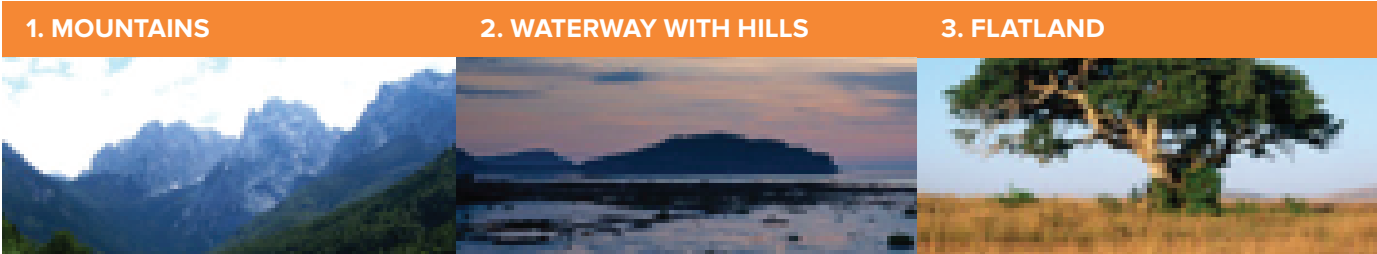
## 2. WATERWAY WITH HILLS



## 3. FLATLAND



Which of these three locations would you choose for your new settlement?  
Can you explain why?



### Advantages

### Disadvantages

#### 1. MOUNTAINS

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#### 2. WATERWAY WITH HILLS

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#### 3. FLATLAND

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# Jacques Cartier arrives in Stadaconé

Before the European explorers set out to discover the world and expand their empires, territories in North America and other parts of the world were home to aboriginal communities. The Iroquois, one of the many First Nations' groups living on the territory, had a flourishing society in the area now known as Quebec City. Back then, it was called "Stadaconé" and between 500 and 800 inhabitants lived from hunting, fishing and agriculture. They would live in 25 to 30 meter-long houses that would host about 40 people, regrouping up to nine families.

When Jacques Cartier stopped by the Saint-Charles River in September 1535 with 3 ships and 110 men, he was not prepared to face the harsh winter conditions and illnesses such as scurvy. It was when he returned, in 1541, that Jacques Cartier attempted to establish a first colony by the Cap-Rouge River, but illnesses and tense relations with the local First Nations forced him to go back to France in 1542.

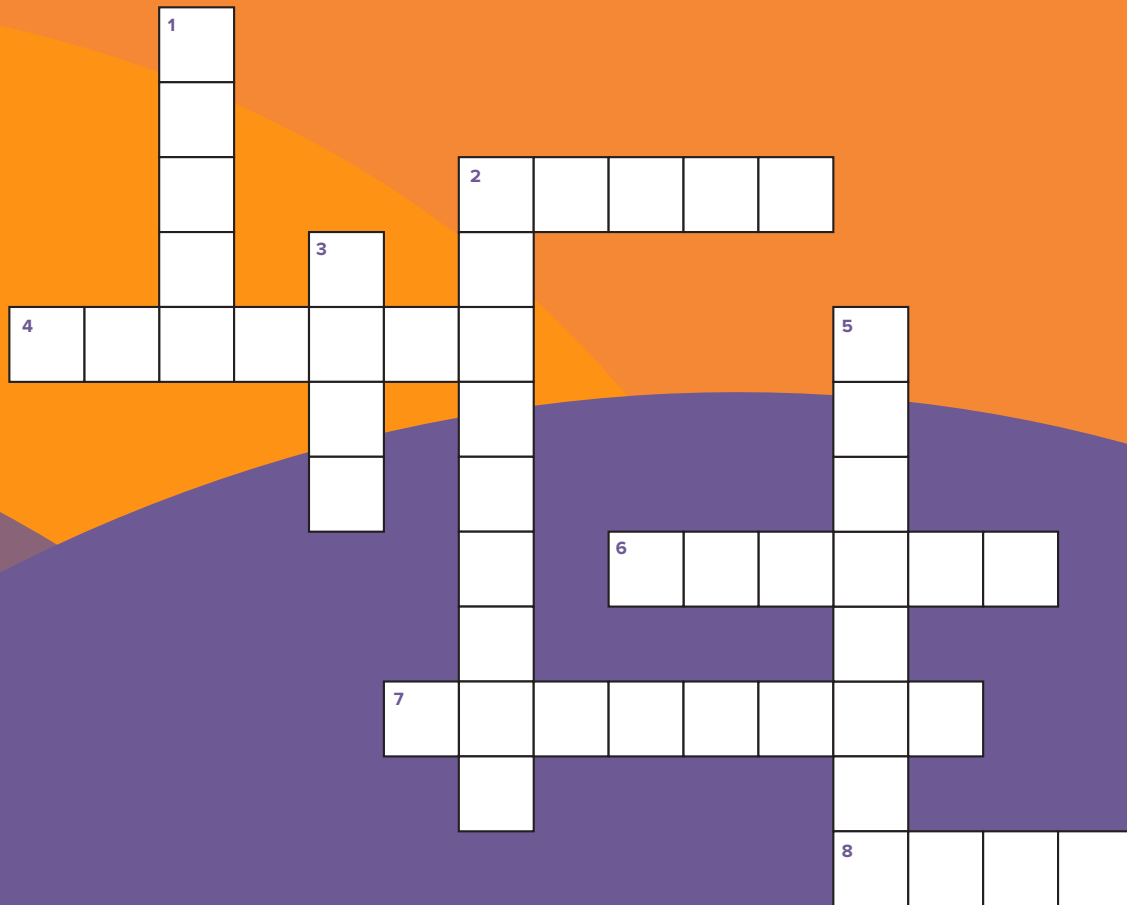
That same year, Jean-François de La Roque de Roberval arrived with 200 men and women with the same ambition to establish a colony nearby, but he abandoned the plan and returned to France in 1543. After these two first failed attempts by Cartier and Roberval, the region was not visited by the French explorers until 1603, when Samuel de Champlain sailed to Canada for the first time.

**Can you complete the crossword puzzle?**

*Tip! The answers are not necessarily in the text, so you may have to do research to find the answers.*



## ACTIVITY 2 - Jacques Cartier arrives in Stadaconé



### ACROSS

- 2 Number of years between the first two failed attempts to establish a colony and Samuel de Champlain's first visit.
- 4 Jacques Cartier brought back quartz to France which he mistook for a precious stone.
- 6 Type of vegetable grown by First Nations.
- 7 The name of the First Nations living in Stadaconé before the arrival of the first European explorers
- 8 Type of cereal grown by First Nations

### DOWN

- 1 Back in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, European explorers were in search of a new route to this country.
- 2 The First Nations living in Stadaconé were not nomadic.
- 3 Jacques Cartier brought back pyrite to France which he mistook for a precious metal.
- 5 Scurvy is an illness caused by a deficiency in \_\_\_\_\_.

# Who was Samuel de Champlain?

Samuel de Champlain is often called the Father of New France. Navigator, geographer, cartographer and explorer, he is best known for having founded the City of Quebec in 1608. The following short video presents the key highlights of the explorer's life.

Take a look at Samuel de Champlain's story and take the quiz!

[www.biography.com/people/samuel-de-champlain-9243971](http://www.biography.com/people/samuel-de-champlain-9243971)

**Q1 Samuel de Champlain was known for exploring and mapping which region?**

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**Q2 Samuel de Champlain sailed for the first time to North America in 1603, as an observer, to report back to Henry IV. Who was Henry IV?**

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**Q3 What was Samuel de Champlain trading with the Amerindians?**

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**Q4 With whom did Samuel de Champlain form a military alliance, and why?**

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**Q5 In what year did the King of France, Louis XIII, appoint Samuel de Champlain Governor of New France?**

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**Q6 In 1629, the British took over Quebec City and Samuel de Champlain was brought back to England as a prisoner of war. Was Quebec subsequently restored to France?**

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**Q7 Where did Samuel de Champlain die?**

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## **DID YOU KNOW?**

*Back in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the only way to cross the Atlantic Ocean was by sailing ship. Navigators would rely on the wind to power their vessels. It would take up to 3 months on the sea to go from France to Canada! Back then, the journey was very long and the traveling conditions were harsh.*

*Nowadays, with modern ships and airplanes, the travel times are much faster and much more comfortable. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean on a modern ship takes about 7 days, while travelling by plane takes between 7 and 8 hours.*

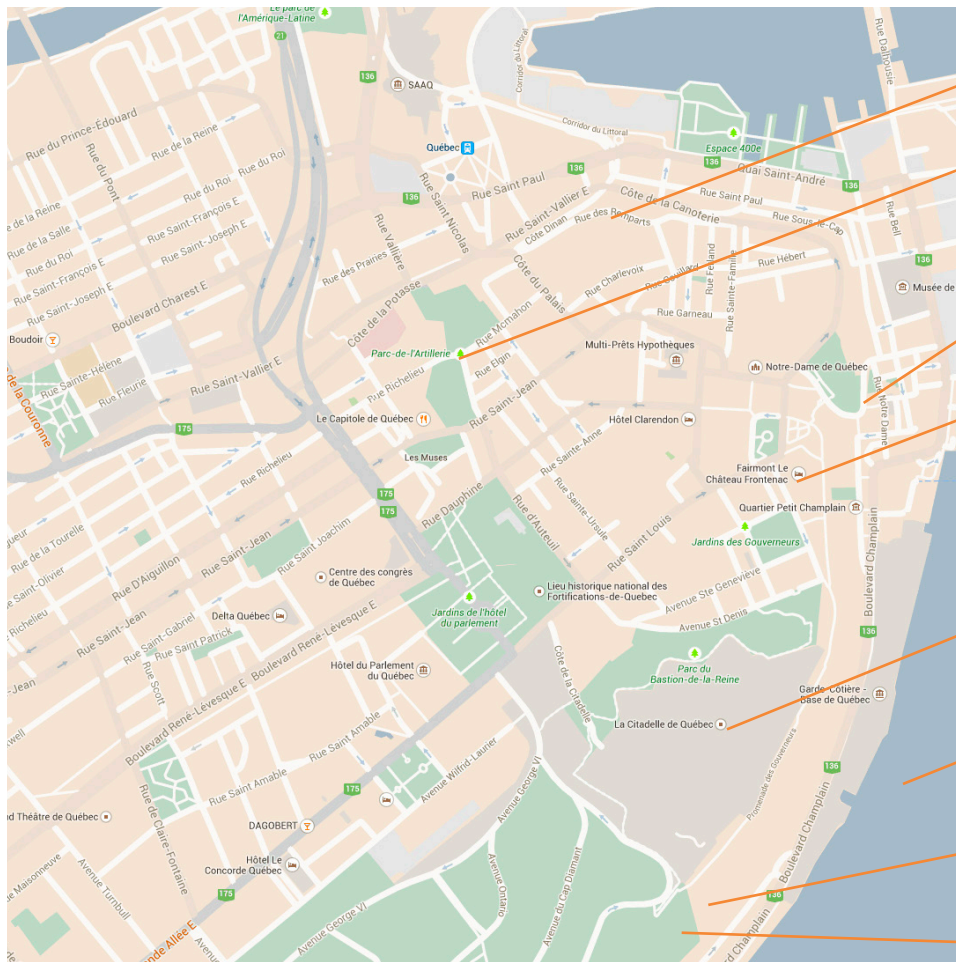
# Les Remparts de Québec



Did you know that Quebec City is the only city north of Mexico to have preserved its fortifications? This unique feature has contributed to making Quebec City a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The walls were built as a defensive system between 1608 and 1871 and attest to the rich military history of the French and British colonies. Thanks to Lord Dufferin, who took a stand against the demolition of the fortifications between 1875 and 1880, the 4.6 kilometer-long historical construction is still here for us to enjoy.

*The iconic Dufferin Terrace next to the Chateau Frontenac owes its name to Lord Dufferin. Find out more in “[Embarking on an educational journey through toponymy](#)”!*

**Based on the clues provided to you on the right side of the map, can you draw the ramparts on the city map of Quebec City?**



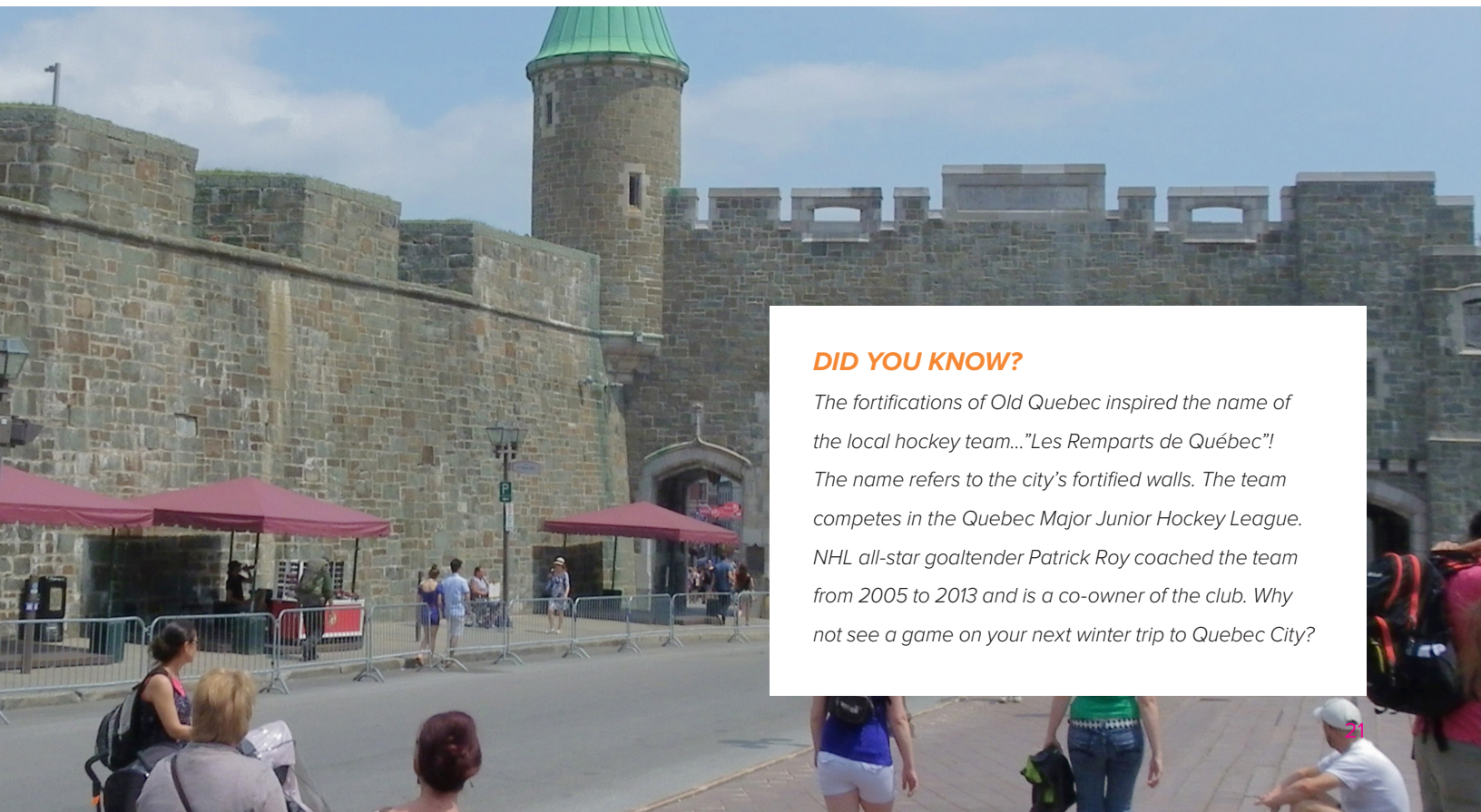
- Remparts Street
- Artillery park
- Rue du Petit-Champlain
- Château Frontenac, where used to stand Fort Saint-Louis
- Citadelle de Québec
- Saint Lawrence River
- Cap-aux-Diamants
- Plains of Abraham



# Test your knowledge!

Fill in the blanks to the best of your knowledge.

“Québec illustrates one of the major stages in the population and growth of the Americas during the modern and contemporary period. When \_\_\_\_\_ founded Québec, the capital of \_\_\_\_\_, in 1608 he chose the natural site of a steep plateau overlooking the \_\_\_\_\_. The old heart of the city was established on this promontory, \_\_\_\_\_, which is protected by Fort \_\_\_\_\_.



### **DID YOU KNOW?**

*The fortifications of Old Québec inspired the name of the local hockey team...“Les Remparts de Québec”! The name refers to the city’s fortified walls. The team competes in the Québec Major Junior Hockey League. NHL all-star goaltender Patrick Roy coached the team from 2005 to 2013 and is a co-owner of the club. Why not see a game on your next winter trip to Québec City?*

# Dictée!

**Test your listening and writing skills.**

*Listen to your teacher read the text out loud and write it in your notebook.  
Keep in mind the capital letters for proper nouns.*

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# The harsh life of a typical colonist

Life for the new people who would come to the colony would be difficult. Below is a song that pays tribute to one of those colonists, Marie Rollet.

**Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.**

## MARIE ROLLET - Québec 1617

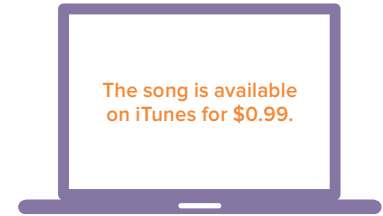
Alexandre Belliard

Embarquée à Honfleur sur un \_\_\_\_\_ géant  
avec Louis Hébert, avec vos trois enfants  
Tu as troqué \_\_\_\_\_ pour la rude Amérique  
ses espaces infinis aux confins de l'Arctique

Une famille s'enracine  
enfin en \_\_\_\_\_ Tu es à l'origine de neuves espérances  
Et en bien des manières, tu fus partout \_\_\_\_\_  
Marie Rollet  
« Pionnière... de nos pionnières » comme le disait \_\_\_\_\_  
Marie Rollet

Avant de \_\_\_\_\_, ne serait-ce qu'une parcelle  
construire une cabane grande comme une \_\_\_\_\_  
défricher de tes mains la terre encore sauvage  
partout te rendre utile, le front toujours en nage  
et même après la mort de ton mari tu restes  
la mort qui frappe \_\_\_\_\_, Marie Rollet tu restes  
Le sol devenu anglais Marie Rollet tu restes  
ce \_\_\_\_\_ est en toi, et c'est toi qui le fais  
tant à fouler ce sol, qu'à prodiguer des soins tant à faire l' \_\_\_\_\_,  
qu'à t'occuper des tiens

Et en bien des manières, tu fus partout \_\_\_\_\_  
Marie Rollet  
« Pionnière... de nos pionnières » comme le disait \_\_\_\_\_  
Marie Rollet 2X



### **DID YOU KNOW?**

*This song gives a good portrait of what life must have been for families settling in New France. Marie Rollet sailed with her husband and three children from Honfleur in France to Quebec City. New settlers were busy building houses, clearing the land, creating new roads, adapting to new climate and vegetation, establishing schools, churches, and healthcare centers. Marie Rollet both taught and provided medical care in the colony. She also remarried in 1631, two years after her first husband's passing. She died in 1649, leaving behind many grandchildren that took part in the creation of New France.*

**Do you know of any other colonists that lived in New France?**

**Can you find out more information about their life story?**

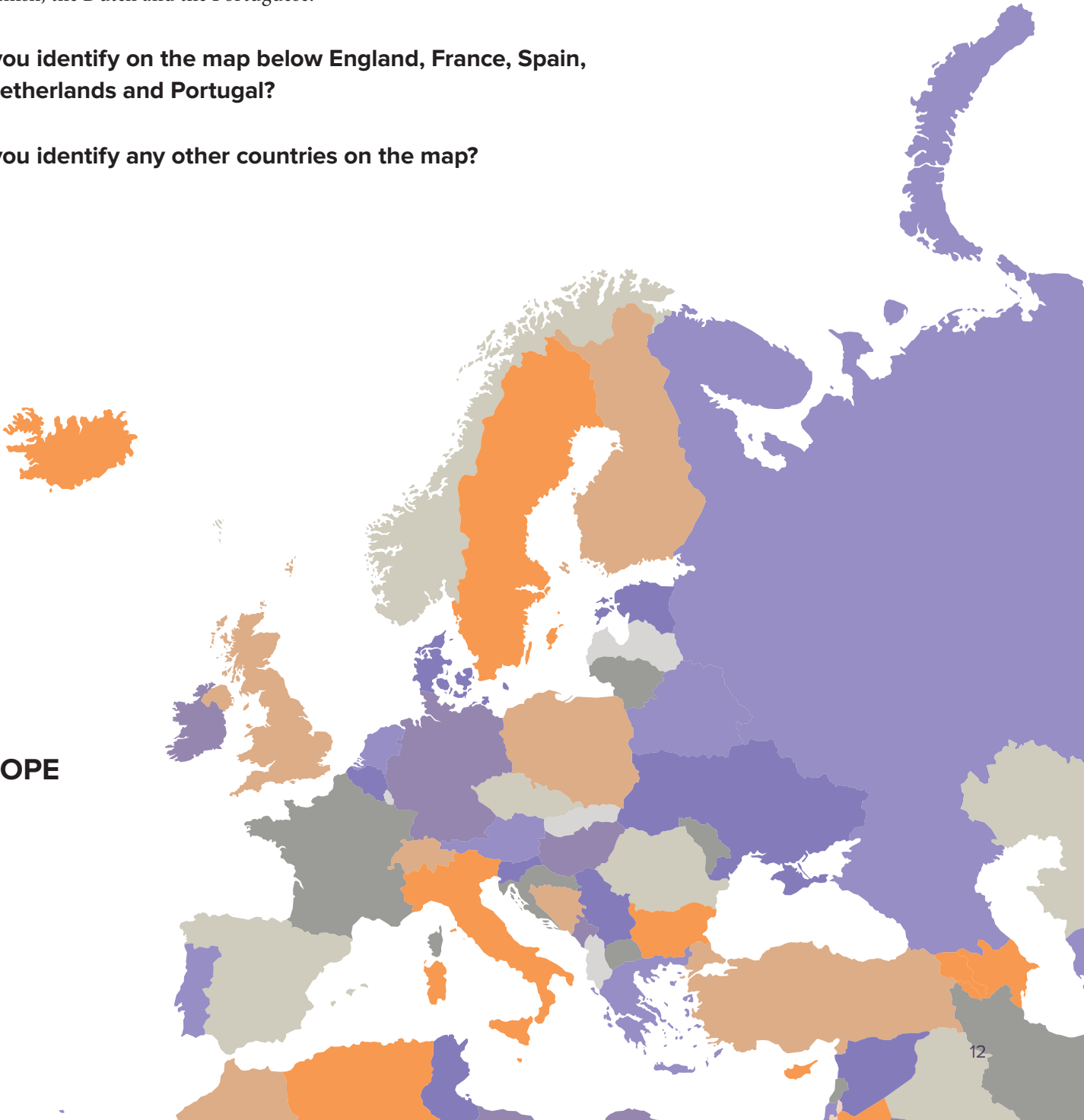
# 17<sup>th</sup> Century Colonial Powers

Although France successfully established the first European settlement in Quebec City in 1608, the area remained a territory of high interest for the British Empire. Back in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, many European nations were in a race to acquire new resources through colonization. Among them: the English, the Spanish, the Dutch and the Portuguese.

**Can you identify on the map below England, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal?**

**Can you identify any other countries on the map?**

**EUROPE**



# The Martello Towers

After multiple attempts to take over New France, notably in 1629 when the city was under English rule for 3 years, it was in 1763 that the colony's proprietorship was officially transferred from France to England, through the Treaty of Paris. Having conquered the land and its resources, the English rapidly set in place new military defences, among them: **The Martello Towers!**



The concept of the Martello Tower was initially tested by the English in Corsica. Impressed by its ability to protect the coast, many towers were built in England to protect the land from possible French invasions. In total, 17 Martello towers were built in Canada in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, notably in Halifax, Quebec City, Kingston and Saint John.

In Quebec City, the construction of three of the four towers started in 1808 and was completed in 1810. The fourth tower was added in 1812. Interestingly, at the time, the towers were not built to protect against the French threat but against an American invasion. Each tower could host between 12 and 20 soldiers, expected to be on guard for a period of one month.

## **DID YOU KNOW?**

*The towers have thicker walls on the side facing the sea to protect the land from naval attacks. However, on the opposite side, the wall facing the city is much thinner. Can you guess why that is?*

*The walls facing the interior of the land were made thinner, so that if the tower would be taken by enemies, cannon balls could quickly destroy it and make future utilisation by the enemies impossible. It's all about strategy and defense!*

*Did you know that you can visit the inside of the tower? The visit offers an awesome interactive activity in which you play the role of the British soldier and learn about life inside the tower. Ask to include this activity in your next tour.*

## Let's test your mathematical abilities!

- Q1** When on guard at the Martello tower, soldiers had to bring their own kitchenware. If 20 soldiers had to bring a plate, a cup, a spoon and a knife, how many objects were there in total?
- Q2** Let's imagine each soldier was provided with a wool blanket and a bag filled with straw to use as a mattress. If the regiment changed the wool blanket every month with the arrival of 20 new soldiers each month, how many blankets did they need each year?
- Q3** Each tower had a room assigned for safeguarding cannon powder. If the room could accommodate 150 barrels of 34 kg each, what was the maximum amount of cannon powder that could be kept in the tower in kilograms (kg) and in pounds (lbs)? *Note: 1 kg = 2.2046 lbs.*
- Q4** If the radius of the Martello tower is 6 meters, what is its circumference?
- Q5** Although the towers were built of stones, the roofs used to be made of cedar tree clapboard. In 1857 and 1862, fire destroyed the roofs of both towers 3 and 4. Using the circumference from question 4, can you determine how much water could be contained in the tower if there was a downpour? *Note: The tower is a two-storey building and each level is 6 meters high.*



Credit: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/fr/rep-reg/image-image.aspx?id=7676#i1>

# Strengthening the city with the Citadelle de Québec



In 1775, the Americans attacked Quebec, in an attempt to expand their territory. The following year, 1776, marked the independence of the United States of America. In an attempt to annex parts of what is now Canada to its new country, the Americans entered into a war with the British colony that lasted from 1812 until 1814. Although relatively short, the war, won by the British, created upheaval and many lost their lives. In an effort to strengthen the military defence of Quebec City, Lieutenant-Colonel Elias Walker Durnford was given the responsibility to build the Citadelle on top of Cap-aux-Diamants, a strategic military location. The new structure was integrated into the existing fortifications and was inspired by French military defense architecture.

Back in the Medieval Times, between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, European fortresses were typically built with round towers. Overtime, military architects developed the star fortification structure that revealed to be easier to defend.

**Can you explain why?**

## **DID YOU KNOW?**

*To this day, the Citadelle de Québec is home to the Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment. It is the only French-speaking infantry regiment of the regular Canadian Forces.*

*As can be read on its website “The Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment garrison means that the Citadelle is the only historic fort in North America still in military service.” It is also possible to visit the Citadelle during your tour.*

*Find out more about this unique location at:*  
<http://www.lacitadelle.qc.ca/en/the-citadelle/traditions.html>

# Snakes and Ladders, revisited version to test your knowledge!

**Have fun with this unique snakes and ladders game! Before you start, you will need a dice and tokens. We recommend playing in teams of three to five students.**

The rules are simple; begin your historical journey with your token on the “START” square. After throwing the dice, you will advance to an historical event, a true or false question or a quiz question. If you land on a true or false or a quiz question, you will have to answer correctly in order to stay on the square. If not, you will have to go back to the square where you came from. Historical events can help you go up with a ladder, but they might also get you to slide right back down with a snake.

Good luck!

<p><b>1812-1814</b> The Americans fought the British colony to annex parts of what is now Canada to the United States of America</p> <p>21</p>	<p><b>TRUE OR FALSE?</b> The Citadelle de Québec is the only historic fort in North America still in military service.</p> <p>22</p>	<p><b>1819-1832</b> The Citadelle de Québec is under construction.</p> <p>23</p>	<p><b>1875-1880</b> Lord Dufferin takes a stand against the demolition of Quebec City's fortifications</p> <p>24</p>	<p><b>1867</b> Canadian Confederation</p> <p><b>CONGRATULATION YOU WIN!!</b></p> <p>25</p>
<p><b>True or false?</b> Up to 20 soldiers would live in a single Martello tower while on duty.</p> <p>20</p>	<p><b>1812</b> The fourth Martello tower is built in Quebec City</p> <p>19</p>	<p><b>True or false?</b> The Martello towers were built to protect the British colony against the threat of an American invasion.</p> <p>18</p>	<p><b>Quiz!</b> Did the British or the French win the battle of the Plains of Abraham?</p> <p>17</p>	<p><b>1808-1810</b> The first, second and third Martello towers are built in Quebec City.</p> <p>16</p>
<p><b>1759</b> The British and the French fight for Quebec City in the historical battle of the Plains of Abraham.</p> <p>11</p>	<p><b>True or false?</b> The British soldiers surprised the French colony when they climbed the unfortified cliff at Cap-aux-Diamants.</p> <p>12</p>	<p><b>1763</b> France transfers the colony to England through the Treaty of Paris.</p> <p>13</p>	<p><b>Quiz!</b> Can you name a location other than Quebec City, which was once fortified in Canada?</p> <p>14</p>	<p><b>1776</b> Declaration of independance by the United States of America</p> <p>15</p>
<p><b>True or false?</b> When the British took over Quebec City, Samuel de Champlain was brought back to England as a prisoner of war.</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>1629-1632</b> The British troops take over the French settlement.</p> <p>9</p>	<p><b>Quiz!</b> Between which years were the fortifications of Quebec City built? <b>A. Between 1608 and 1610</b> <b>B. Between 1608 and 1871</b> <b>C. Between 1763 and 1871</b></p> <p>8</p>	<p><b>1620</b> The King of France names Samuel de Champlain Governor of New France</p> <p>7</p>	<p><b>QUIZ!</b> How long would it take navigators to cross the Atlantic Ocean from Europe to New France back in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century? <b>A. up to 3 weeks</b> <b>B. up to 3 months</b> <b>C. up to 3 years</b></p> <p>6</p>
<p><b>1603</b> Samuel de Champlain sails to Canada for the first time.</p> <p>1</p>	<p><b>True or false?</b> The word "Quebec" is an Algonquin word which means "where the rivers flows".</p> <p>2</p>	<p><b>1608</b> Champlain established the first French settlement in Quebec City.</p> <p>3</p>	<p><b>TRUE OR FALSE?</b> Cap-aux-Diamants is the hill on which the city of Quebec is built and the site where Samuel de Camplain found diamonds.</p> <p>4</p>	<p><b>1617</b> Marie Rollet arrives in Quebec City with her husband and three children.</p> <p>5</p>

START



# Web activity: What will you see on tour?

The city of Quebec has developed a great application!

We recommend taking a look at one of the 40 short videos that showcase the city's cultural and historical heritage. It will be a great way to get accustomed to the French-speaking Quebecois accent. You might learn about the city's mayor (*video 10*), the New France festivities taking place in Old Quebec every summer (*video 37*) or see a computer rendering the Saint Lawrence River's evolution from 1713 up until today (*video 40*).

**Here is the link, check it out!**

<http://youtu.be/NqOV1xBtt9Y?list=PLsMIW6U23M8k3DBp6LWicQp3KPUjOzLYA>



**DÉCOUVRIR QUÉBEC**

par Ville de Québec



## HYMNE À QUÉBEC

Loco Locass *YouTube link: <http://youtu.be/heU7-U6lEuQ>*

**Listen carefully to the following song and fill in the blanks!**

Stadaconé Kabak Québec  
Fortifiée depuis Frontenac  
Assiégée \_\_\_\_\_ détruite au mortier mortifiée  
Reconstruite incendiée  
Quatre mois par année dans les glaces prise et protégée  
Pour l'historien ou le \_\_\_\_\_  
De pied en cap Québec est toute sauf plate  
Carnaval festival fête nationale  
Hiver comme été les nuits sont malades mentales  
La basse et la haute ville c'est la mort des \_\_\_\_\_  
Pour mordre dans cette ville faut rester mobile  
30 escaliers déclinent ces deux réalités  
Du Cap-blanc aux Plaines jusqu'au faite de la ville  
Au loin les Laurentides l'Île d'Orléans: panorama splendide  
Depuis l'Astral le \_\_\_\_\_ irrigue sa vallée en aval  
Comme une carotide car

Québec: c'est le cœur du pays du  
Québec: fier fief de la francophonie  
Québec: capitale septentrionale bijou boréal  
Des trois \_\_\_\_\_  
Québec: attitude authentique du  
Québec: latitude nordique de  
Québec: 400 ans sur le \_\_\_\_\_  
Porte ouverte sur le continent

Depuis des lunes et des lunes on a pu prospérer en paix  
Protégés par la plume et l'esprit de Wendake  
Et s'il faut un chiffre ou une date à \_\_\_\_\_  
Ça fait des milliers d'années que les Wendats sont arrivés. Kuei!  
En ce lieu d'exception \_\_\_\_\_ et bastion  
De ses lèvres pleines le St-Laurent souffle son haleine  
Sur les Plaines on respire et ça paraît  
Un air pur un air frais

Chez-nous l'hiver on l'embrasse à bras ouverts  
Amenez-en des flocons du frimas du «frette»: on n'est pas frileux  
Au hockey on se prend contre n'importe qui mais je t'avertis:  
Ça barde le long des bandes à l'aréna Bardy  
Ici c'est \_\_\_\_\_ ça s'entend depuis presque 100 ans  
Pour la prononciation tu le sais bien qu'on a raison  
Comme Casseau on placote avec nos poteaux  
Pis on fait des clins d'œil quand on se fait prendre en photo

Québec: c'est le cœur du pays du  
Québec: fier fief de la francophonie  
Québec: capitale septentrionale bijou boréal  
Des trois \_\_\_\_\_  
Québec: attitude authentique du  
Québec: latitude nordique de  
Québec: 400 ans sur le \_\_\_\_\_  
Porte ouverte sur le continent

Québec: Je me souviens  
Québec: capitale septentrionale bijou boréal  
Des trois \_\_\_\_\_  
Québec: Ste-Foy Sillery La Cite Les Rivières Limoilou  
Laurentien Haute St-Charles...bourg et Beauport  
Québec: 400 ans sur le \_\_\_\_\_  
Porte ouverte sur le continent

Québec: Je me souviens  
Québec: Ste-Foy Sillery La Cite Les Rivières Limoilou  
Laurentien Haute St-Charles...bourg et Beauport  
Québec

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

*Founded in 1995, Loco Locass is a renowned Québécois hip hop group. They enjoy singing about political and cultural topics.*

# Post-tour Activity

Did you see the cannons, the fortifications and the Martello towers while on tour? Now that you are back, we invite you to prepare a large poster using your tour photos, your drawing skills and your creativity to share your experience!

Here is what we suggest. First, do some research on one of the military highlights of Quebec City. For instance, it could be:

- La Citadelle de Québec
- Le Chateau Frontenac, where was initially built Fort Saint Louis
- One of the four Martello towers
- Artillery Park
- The cannon ball at the base of the tree on Saint Louis street
- Rue des Remparts

Next, write a small historical text about your chosen highlight. You can then select and print your best tour photos to showcase your subject. With these elements ready, you can now start designing your poster. Don't forget to add a title, a drawing and your signature!

## Need a little inspiration?

Here's an example to help you get started:

**La porte Saint-Jean**

The Saint-Jean door is an historical entrance point into Quebec City's fortified center. The door was built under French rule in 1693 and was subsequently rebuilt and widened.

Quebec City's fortifications contributed to making Quebec City a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is the only city which preserved its ramparts north of Mexico.

*"Walking around Old Quebec felt like walking back in time, it was something unique and memorable!"*

By Bon Vivant

# Bibliography

## ACTIVITY 1

### Origin of the word Quebec

[www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct/chroniques-toponymiques/semaine\\_2008\\_07\\_17.html](http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct/chroniques-toponymiques/semaine_2008_07_17.html)

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### Cap-aux-Diamants

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### Fort Saint Louis:

[www.pc.gc.ca/fra/lhn-nhs/qc/saintlouisforts/natcul/natcul3.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/fra/lhn-nhs/qc/saintlouisforts/natcul/natcul3.aspx)

## ACTIVITY 2

### Jacque Cartier and Stadaconé

<http://www.ville.quebec.qc.ca/touristes/connaitre/histoire/avant1608.aspx>

## ACTIVITY 3

### Samuel de Champlain

<http://www.biography.com/people/samuel-de-champlain-9243971>

### Crossing the Atlantic Ocean

[http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/activity/crossing-the-atlantic-then-and-now/?ar\\_a=1](http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/activity/crossing-the-atlantic-then-and-now/?ar_a=1)

## ACTIVITY 4

### Les Remparts de Québec

<http://carte.ville.quebec.qc.ca/carteinteractive/>

<http://www.histoirecanada.ca/Magazine/Online-Extension/Articles/Fortifications-de-Quebec>

[www.bonjourquebec.com/qc-fr/repertoire-attraits/musee-centre-dinterpretation-site-historique/lieu-historique-national-du-canada-des-fortifications-de-quebec\\_1176778.html](http://www.bonjourquebec.com/qc-fr/repertoire-attraits/musee-centre-dinterpretation-site-historique/lieu-historique-national-du-canada-des-fortifications-de-quebec_1176778.html)

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### Cap-aux-Diamants

[www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/fr/histoire-patrimoine/histoire-site/lieu-charge-histoires/#fortifications1](http://www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/fr/histoire-patrimoine/histoire-site/lieu-charge-histoires/#fortifications1)

### Montreal, Louisbourg and Saint John fortifications

[www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/fortif/decouv.htm](http://www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/fortif/decouv.htm)

[www.fortressoflouisbourg.ca/](http://www.fortressoflouisbourg.ca/)

[www.saintjohn.ca/fr/accueil/vivre/maps/historicalmaps/historiccoastlinefortifications.aspx](http://www.saintjohn.ca/fr/accueil/vivre/maps/historicalmaps/historiccoastlinefortifications.aspx)

## ACTIVITY 5

### Historic District of Old Quebec

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/300>

### Les Remparts de Québec hockey team

<http://www.remparts.ca/>

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### ACTIVITY 6

Arrondissement historique du Vieux-Québec

[www.whc.unesco.org/en/list/300](http://www.whc.unesco.org/en/list/300)

### ACTIVITY 7

Marie Rollet

[www.legendesdunpeuple.com/](http://www.legendesdunpeuple.com/)

[www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/rollet\\_marie\\_1F.html](http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/rollet_marie_1F.html)

### ACTIVITY 8

Colonialism

[www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/backgrounds/colonialism-and-imperialism/benedikt-stuchtey-colonialism-and-imperialism-1450-1950](http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/backgrounds/colonialism-and-imperialism/benedikt-stuchtey-colonialism-and-imperialism-1450-1950)

### ACTIVITY 9

Martello Towers

[www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/fr/histoire-patrimoine/histoire-site/lieu-charge-histoires/#tours](http://www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/fr/histoire-patrimoine/histoire-site/lieu-charge-histoires/#tours)

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### ACTIVITY 10

Citadelle de Québec

[www.lacitadelle.qc.ca/fr/](http://www.lacitadelle.qc.ca/fr/)

[www.pc.gc.ca/fra/lhn-nhs/qc/fortifications/natcul/natcul1/e.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/fra/lhn-nhs/qc/fortifications/natcul/natcul1/e.aspx)

### ACTIVITY 11

Built using the content researched in the other activities.

### ACTIVITY 12

Nouvelle application mobile «Découvrir Québec»

[www.ville.quebec.qc.ca/culture\\_patrimoine/patrimoine/decouvrir-quebec/](http://www.ville.quebec.qc.ca/culture_patrimoine/patrimoine/decouvrir-quebec/)

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqOV1xBtt9Y&list=PLsMIW6U23M8k3DBp6LWieOp3KPUjOzLYA&hd=1](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NqOV1xBtt9Y&list=PLsMIW6U23M8k3DBp6LWieOp3KPUjOzLYA&hd=1)

### ACTIVITY 13

Hymne à Québec - *Loco Locass*

<http://youtu.be/heU7-U6lEuQ>

### ACTIVITY 14

Built using the content researched in the other activities.

# See you soon!

