

Bon Vivant

EDUCATIONAL TOURS

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# *Cahier de préparation*



**TEACHER'S EDITION**

## ***Bon Vivant Educational Tours, Your Partner in Education***

Educational tours are often the first trip away from home for many students. That is why we create quality tours that will leave a long-lasting impression. At Bon Vivant, we strive to ignite a passion for travel and learning through fun-filled activities and contact with the French language and culture.



# ***Our objective is two-fold...***

**1**

***Through educational travel, we seek to inspire students to pursue their French language education and to help them develop into global citizens.***

**2**

***We strive to facilitate the tour-planning process by offering flexible, personalized and professional service.***

**W**e believe that travel complements learning and encourages students to become active, responsible and open-minded citizens. Using the Essential Graduation Learnings for Atlantic Canada as a framework, we develop educational units that complement the regular curriculum, and prepare students for their upcoming tour through meaningful and fun-filled activities. We also believe that educational travel, with its real-world contact with history, language arts, mathematics, science and art, inspire students to become lifelong learners.

For each unit, we have identified the specific curriculum links. We have also integrated the four components of the French Immersion program<sup>1</sup>:

1. Appreciation of the French Language and of Cultural Diversity;
2. Listening and Oral Expression;
3. Reading and Viewing;
4. Writing and Representing.

Recognizing the importance of the 3 levels of cognitive taxonomy (knowing/applying/integrating) and the value of resource based learning, we have conceived activities that we hope will encourage students to get involved in preparing for their school trip and thus enhance their overall educational travel experience.

**We hope you enjoy our units!**

**The Bon Vivant Team**

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*1. Foundation for French Language Arts in French Immersion in Atlantic Canada, p.11.*



# Curriculum Links

## ESSENTIAL GRADUATION LEARNINGS

Aesthetic Expression	Citizenship	Communication	Personal Development	Problem Solving	Technological Competence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 2</li> <li>• Activity 3</li> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 8</li> <li>• Activity 11</li> <li>• Activity 12</li> <li>• Activity 13</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 6</li> <li>• Activity 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bon Vivant Educational Tour!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 1</li> <li>• Activity 4</li> <li>• Activity 5</li> <li>• Activity 9</li> <li>• Activity 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 3</li> <li>• Activity 11</li> </ul>

## SOCIAL STUDIES - SIX CONCEPTUAL STRANDS OF THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Citizenship, Power, and Governance	Individuals, Societies, and Economic Decisions	People, Place, and Environment	Culture and diversity	Interdependence	Time, Continuity, and Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 8</li> <li>• Activity 9</li> <li>• Activity 10</li> <li>• Activity 11</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 1</li> <li>• Activity 3</li> <li>• Activity 4</li> <li>• Activity 5</li> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 11</li> <li>• Activity 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 6</li> <li>• Activity 11</li> <li>• Activity 12</li> <li>• Activity 13</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 2</li> <li>• Activity 3</li> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 10</li> </ul>

## FRENCH LANGUAGE ARTS – FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE FRENCH IMMERSION PROGRAM

Appreciation of the French Language and of Cultural Diversity	Listening and Oral Expression	Reading and Viewing	Writing and Representing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 12</li> <li>• Activity 13</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 6</li> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 12</li> <li>• Activity 13</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 12</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 6</li> </ul>

**SCIENCE – FOUR THEMES FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES**

Science, Technology, Society, and the Environment	Skills	Knowledge	Attitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 10</li> </ul>			

**MATHEMATICS – FOUR CONTENT STRANDS FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES**

Number concepts / number and relationship operations	Patterns and relations	Shape and space	Data management and probability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 9</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 9</li> </ul>

**TECHNOLOGY – FIVE THEMES FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES**

Technological Problem Solving	Technological Systems	History and Evolution of Technology	Technology and Careers	Technological Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 3</li> <li>• Activity 9</li> <li>• Activity 10</li> </ul>		

**ARTS – ORGANIZING STRANDS FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES**

Creating, Making, and Presenting	Understanding and Connecting Contexts of Time, Place, and Community	Perceiving, Reflecting, and Responding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 7</li> <li>• Activity 13</li> </ul>	



# 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!

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



### Advantages

### Disadvantages

#### 1. MOUNTAINS

- The forest provides a good hunting ground for food.
- There is an abundance of trees to build shelters, houses, gates, etc.
- You can easily gather wood to build fires for cooking and heating purposes.

- It can be hard to find a flat surface to build a village.
- Transportation is slow through the forest and the steep hills.

#### 2. WATERWAY WITH HILLS

- It is possible to fish for food.
- You can navigate from one location to another.
- You have a clear view of boats coming and going from the hills.
- You have sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing.
- It is an ideal location for trade.

- Could be windy by the water.
- Enemies can easily reach you via the waterway.

#### 3. FLATLAND

- Easy surface to build a village.
- Good space for agriculture.

- It is hard to hide on a flatland.
- It takes much more time to create a transportation network as compared to using existing waterways.
- There might not be enough trees to build houses, shelters, gates, etc.
- You might have difficulty irrigating the land if there are no water sources nearby.

# Additional Questions for Group Discussion

**Q: Why are both Quebec City and Montreal located on the shores of the Saint Lawrence River?**

## POSSIBLE ANSWER

Back in the 1600s, transportation through land was difficult since the roads were limited, if there were any at all. The highways at that time were the rivers and the waterways. Boats and ships were the main means of transportation for both the Europeans and the Amerindians.

**Q: What is the origin of the word “Quebec” and what does it mean?**

## POSSIBLE ANSWER

The word “Quebec” is of Algonquin origin and it means “where the river narrows” or “narrow passage”, referring to Quebec City’s geography where the Saint Lawrence River narrows, as you can observe on the map. In all Algonquin, Cree and Micmac languages, the meaning of the word is the same. Different spellings have been observed over the centuries, including, amongst others “Quebecq” and “Kébec”.

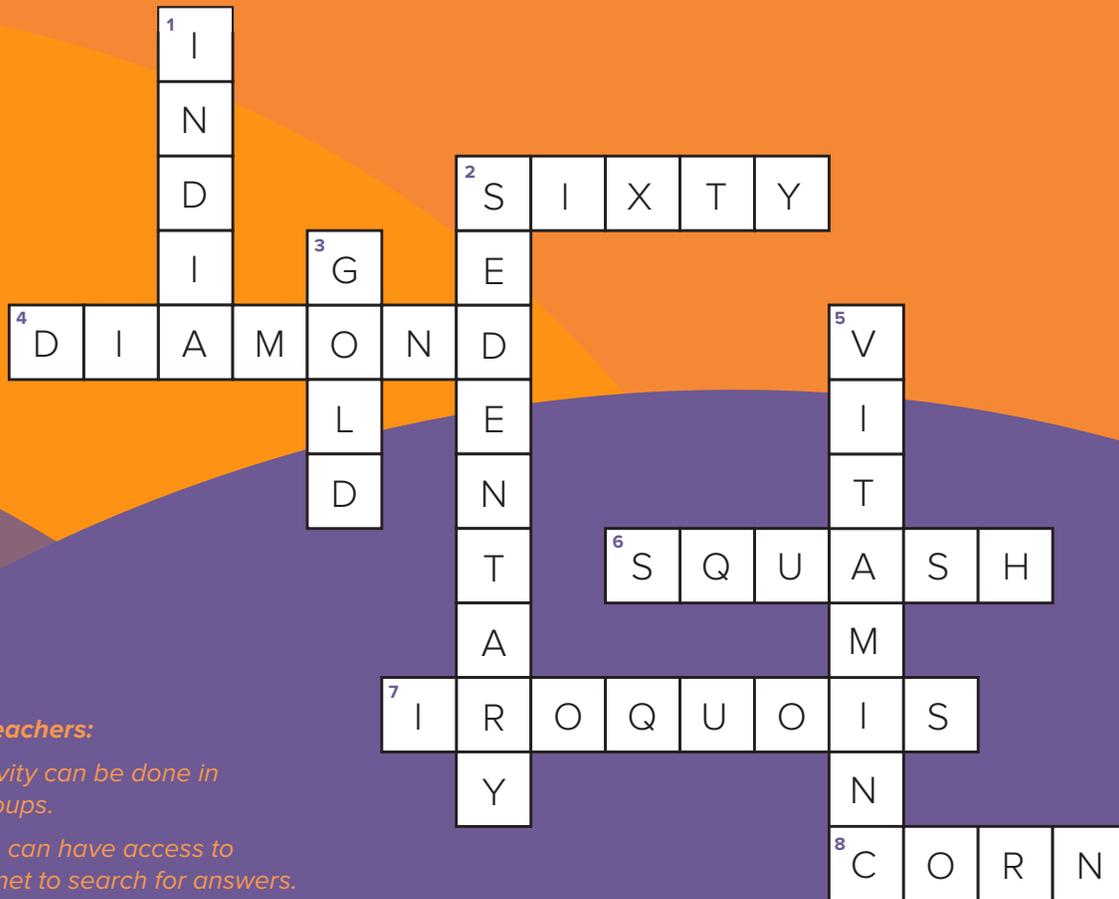


**Q: What is “Cap-aux-Diamants”, and what is its importance for the city of Quebec?**

## POSSIBLE ANSWER

Cap-aux-Diamants is the steep hill, or cliff, facing the Saint Lawrence River where the waterway narrows. Samuel de Champlain strategically chose to settle there for many reasons. First, the high cliff acts as a natural fortress since climbing it is nearly impossible. This would provide Champlain with a safe location to develop fur trade activities. In addition, the location was already a trading hub for the First Nations long before the arrival of the Europeans. Secondly, from the heights of Cap-aux-Diamants, Champlain could clearly see ships coming and going on the Saint Lawrence River. This feature enabled him to control navigation and foresee attacks on the territory. In 1620, Champlain ordered the construction of Fort Saint-Louis, at the top of the cliff, to defend the newly established colony.

*Take a look at the blog post entitled “[Rivers, the highways of the time](#)” on our website for additional examples of the interrelations between geography and early settlements.*



**Tips for teachers:**

- This activity can be done in small groups.
- Students can have access to the internet to search for answers.

**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?**

The Great Lakes' region.

**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?**

The King of France.

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

Samuel de Champlain was trading fur.

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

Samuel de Champlain formed a military alliance with the Hurons to fight the Iroquois and ensure the survival of the new settlement.

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

In 1620.

**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?**

Yes, Quebec was subsequently restored to France and Champlain was appointed as the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony.

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

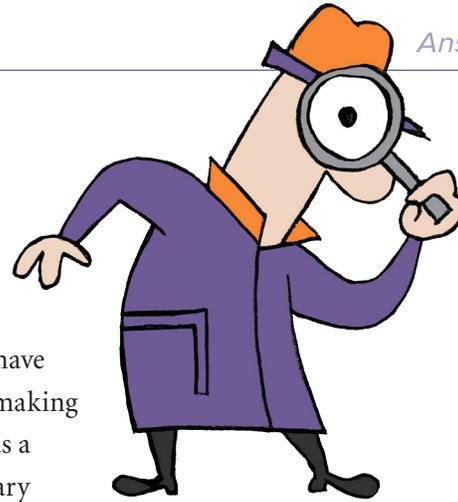
Samuel de Champlain died in Quebec City in 1635.

## **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.*

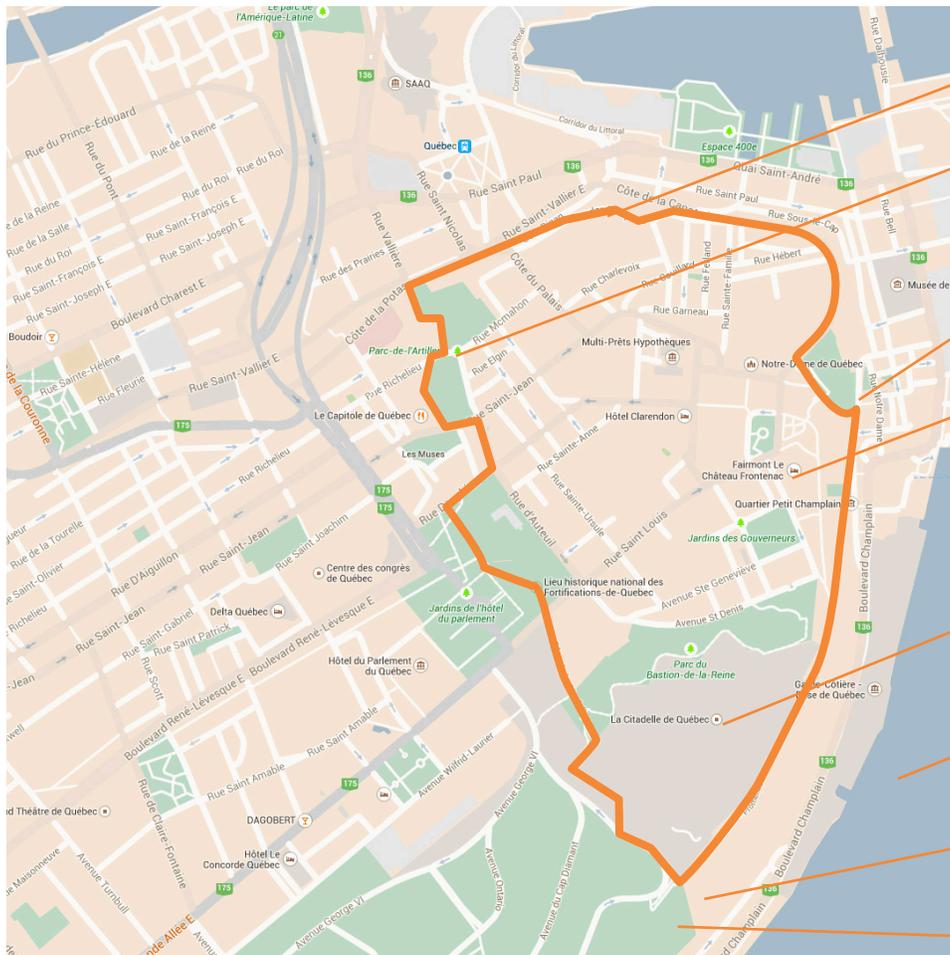
# Les Remparts de Québec



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

# Additional Questions for Group Discussion

**Q: Can you explain why the side of Cap-aux-Diamants facing the Saint Lawrence River was not protected with stone fortifications like was the rest of the colony?**

### Possible answer

Since Quebec City is built on a cliff, and that Cap-aux-Diamants is very steep on the side of the Saint Lawrence River, governors of New France believed that it would be practically impossible for intruders to attack the colony on that side. Little did they know that the British soldiers would successfully climb on the steep Cap-aux-Diamants during a surprise attack in 1759 and take over the settlement. The path that the soldiers took is nowadays called “Côte Gilmour”.



*A view of the taking of Quebec, 13<sup>th</sup> September 1759, by Hervey Smyth (1734-1811).*

**Q: Do you know of any other city in Canada that was initially fortified? If so, which ones?**

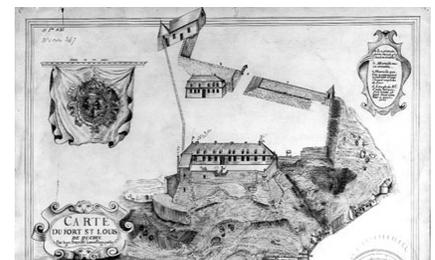
### Possible answer

Just like Quebec City, Montreal was fortified in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Initially made of cedar trees, the defensive walls were rebuilt with stones in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, making the military structure much stronger. In Nova Scotia, Louisbourg is the largest reconstruction of a French colonial settlement. It was founded in 1713 and became a flourishing location for trade and fishing. In New Brunswick, Saint John was also fortified by the first French settlers in 1631 under the supervision of Charles La Tour.

**Q: Why did Champlain select this location for Fort Saint-Louis?**

### Possible answer

Located at the top of Cap-aux-Diamants, Fort Saint-Louis had a pristine view on the Saint Lawrence River and soldiers could see ships coming in from Europe or elsewhere. In addition, the steep cliff offered a natural protection. Champlain moved there after initially living in his first Habitation located in what is now Place Royale. There are paved stones that identify where the foundations of this first habitation was. Take a picture of them while on tour!



*Fort Saint-Louis in 1683*  
© Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, H4/350, Québec 1683



**Learn more about this historical site [on our blog!](#)**

# 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 Samuel de Champlain founded Québec, the capital of New France, in 1608 he chose the natural site of a steep plateau overlooking the Saint Lawrence River. The old heart of the city was established on this promontory, Cap-aux-Diamants, which is protected by Fort Saint Louis.

## DID YOU KNOW?

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

In addition to the Historic District of Old Quebec, Canadian sites include, for example, L'Anse au Meadows National Historic Site in Newfoundland, Nahanni National Park in the Northwest Territories, Dinosaur Provincial Park in Alberta and SGang Gwaay in British Columbia.

Find out more by downloading the World Heritage Map:  
[whc.unesco.org/en/wallmap/](http://whc.unesco.org/en/wallmap/)

Or learn more about different location categories including cultural, natural and endangered sites on the interactive map: [whc.unesco.org/en/interactive-map](http://whc.unesco.org/en/interactive-map)

# 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.*

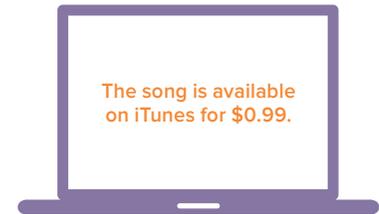
## **Arrondissement historique du Vieux-Québec**

« Fondée par l'explorateur français Champlain au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, Québec demeure la seule ville d'Amérique du Nord à avoir conservé ses remparts qui regroupent de nombreux bastions, portes et ouvrages défensifs ceinturant toujours le Vieux-Québec. La Haute-Ville, située au sommet de la falaise, centre religieux et administratif, avec ses églises, ses couvents et autres monuments comme la redoute Dauphine, la Citadelle et le Château Frontenac, et la Basse-Ville, avec ses quartiers anciens, forment un ensemble urbain qui est un des meilleurs exemples de ville coloniale fortifiée. »

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list/300/>

# 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 voilier géant  
avec Louis Hébert, avec vos trois enfants  
Tu as troqué Paris pour la rude Amérique  
ses espaces infinis aux confins de l'Arctique

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

Avant de labourer, ne serait-ce qu'une parcelle  
construire une cabane grande comme une nacelle  
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 encore, Marie Rollet tu restes  
Le sol devenu anglais Marie Rollet tu restes  
ce pays est en toi, et c'est toi qui le fais  
tant à fouler ce sol, qu'à prodiguer des soins  
tant à faire l'école, qu'à t'occuper des tiens

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

### DID YOU KNOW?

*This song gives a good portrait of what life must have been like 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?**

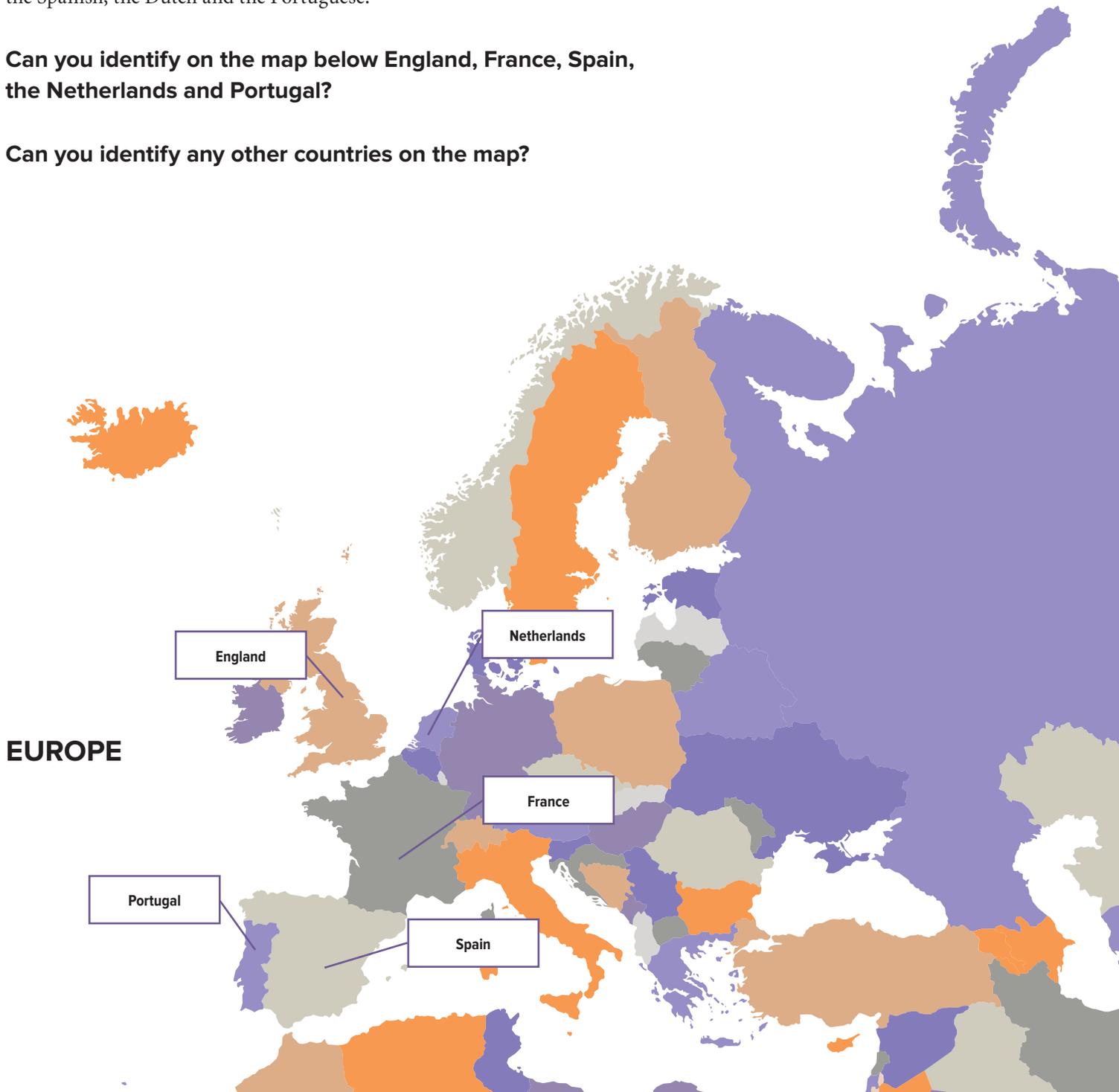
**Can you find out more information about their life story?**

# 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?**



## 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?

20 soldiers X (1 plate + 1 cup + 1 spoon + 1 knife) = 20 X (1+1+1+1) = 20 X 4 = 80 objects.

**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?

20 soldiers X 1 blanket per soldier X 12 months = 240 wool blankets.

**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.*

150 barrels x 34 kg = 5 100 kg. Given that 1 kg = 2.2046 lbs, 5 100 kg X 2.2046 lbs / kg = 11 243.46 lbs.

**Q4** If the radius of the Martello tower is 6 meters, what is its circumference?

Circumference =  $\pi$  X Diameter

Circumference = 3.14 X (2 X radius)

Circumference = 3.14 X (2 X 6 meters)

Circumference = 3.14 X 12 meters

Circumference = 37.68 meters

**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.*

Volume = Circumference X Height

Volume = 37.68 meters X (2 X 6 meters)



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

# Strengthening the city with the Citadelle

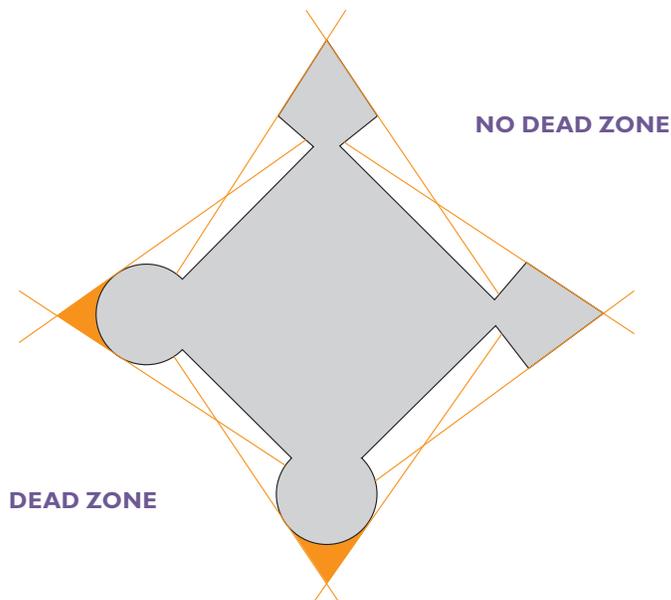
In 1775, the Americans attacked Quebec, in an attempt to expand their territory. The following year, 1776, marked the independence of the United States of America. In an attempt to annex parts of what is now Canada to its new country, the Americans entered into a war with the British colony that lasted 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?

### Possible Answer

The round towers were difficult to protect on all sides from the fortress itself. There would not always be an angle from which to shoot cannon balls at attackers. This is what is referred to as the “dead” zones in the diagram below. In the star-shaped system, the tips of the fortress could always be defended with shots.



### 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. <i>TRUE</i></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. <i>TRUE</i></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. <i>TRUE</i></p> <p>18</p>	<p><b>Quiz!</b> Did the British or the French win the battle of the Plains of Abraham? <i>The British won over the French colony.</i></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. <i>TRUE</i></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. <i>TRUE</i></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? <i>A. Between 1608 and 1610 B. Between 1608 and 1871 C. Between 1763 and 1871</i></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? <i>A. up to 3 weeks B. up to 3 months C. up to 3 years</i></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". <i>FALSE - it means "where the river narrows".</i></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 Champlain found diamonds. <i>FALSE - it was Jacques Cartier who mistook the quartz stones for diamonds</i></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>

*Tip for teachers! Get the app on your phone before going on tour!*



**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 **bombardée** détruite au mortier mortifiée  
 Reconstituée incendiée  
 Quatre mois par année dans les glaces prise et protégée  
 Pour l'historien ou le **topographe**  
 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 **automobiles**  
 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 **Saint-Laurent** 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 **Amériques**  
 Québec: attitude authentique du  
 Québec: latitude nordique de  
 Québec: 400 ans sur le **Cap Diamant**  
 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 **célébrer**  
 Ça fait des milliers d'années que les Wendats sont arrivés. Kuei!  
 En ce lieu d'exception **forteresse** 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 **français** 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 **Amériques**  
 Québec: attitude authentique du  
 Québec: latitude nordique de  
 Québec: 400 ans sur le **Cap Diamant**  
 Porte ouverte sur le continent

Québec: Je me souviens  
 Québec: capitale septentrionale bijou boréal  
 Des trois **Amériques**  
 Québec: Ste-Foy Sillery La Cite Les Rivières Limoilou  
 Laurentien Haute St-Charles...bourg et Beauport  
 Québec: 400 ans sur le **Cap Diamant**  
 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

## Tips for teachers:

- You may want to divide the class into small groups of 3 or 4 for this activity.
- Why not showcase the posters in the school corridors
- The posters with pictures can be exhibited during a parent-teacher night.
- The posters could also be done digitally and shared on your school's website.
- Why not make it a bilingual poster?

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## ACTIVITY 2

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## ACTIVITY 3

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### ACTIVITY 7

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### ACTIVITY 10

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### ACTIVITY 11

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### ACTIVITY 12

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### 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!



[bonvivanteducationaltours.com](http://bonvivanteducationaltours.com)