

The Seven Years War

The British Fleet

- In 1759, General James Wolfe led a campaign to capture Quebec
- He sailed from Britain with weapons, ships, soldiers, and sailors
- He sailed up the St. Lawrence in June
- They anchored near Ill d'Orleans, just down river from Quebec

The Attack on the Beauport Shore

- In July, Wolfe sent a force of 4000 soldiers to attack Beauport Shore
- Marquis Louis-Joseph Montcalm had assumed this would be the approach and had stationed a strong defence force there
- About 440 British soldiers were killed or wounded

The Beauport Feint

- Wolfe, having been defeated once at the Beauport shore, organized his ships to make it look like he was going to attack again, even though he had no intent to do so
- Montcalm was fooled, and again sent his main defence to defend the shore

Anse-au-Foulon

- Instead, Wolfe decided to attack Quebec from the west
- This was risky as the troops had to climb the Anse-au-Foulon
- Anse-au-Foulon is a steep and narrow path that the French used to get water
- On September 12th, Wolfe sent a small group of French speaking British soldiers to capture the guard post
- The soldiers pretended to be delivering a message, and instead killed the guards and secured the post

The Plains of Abraham

- September 13th, 1759, Wolfe stood on the Plains of Abraham
- Wolfe could not attack Quebec, as it was defended by high stone walls
- Food in Quebec was scarce, the British had stopped trade on the St Lawrence
- Wolfe knew the French would need to leave Quebec to get food
- Montcalm's troops rushed from Beauport Shore to find the British troops assembled for battle
- The French were decimated in a very short battle
- Both Wolfe and Montcalm died in the battle on the Plains of Abraham
- The French Governor surrendered, Quebec was under British control

The Thin Red Line

- Strategy used by the British, who wore red coats
- British soldiers lined up shoulder-to-shoulder in three lines

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- Front line shot, then knelt to re-load
- Second row shot, then knelt to re-load
- Third row shot, then re-loaded
- Every 20 seconds a line of shots would be fired

Articles of Capulation

- Capulation – to surrender or give-up
- As part of the terms of surrender, the French provided a list of demands to protect the French inhabitants
- Some of the more important demands were:
 - Allow government officials to return to France
 - The Roman Catholic religion must be allowed to continue without interference
 - Roman Catholic officials must be allowed to do their duties as before
- All of the demands listed above were granted

Treaty of Paris, 1763

- The Seven Years War ended in 1763, when the French and the British signed a peace treaty in Paris
- Each side returned some of the places it had captured in war
- New France remained a British colony