

DISCOVER THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

ANSWERS TO THE VIRTUAL RALLY

1. The Cross of Sacrifice

1. World War I (1914-1918)
2. World War II (1939-1945)
3. Korean War (1950-1953)

Monuments in memory of soldiers fallen in battle were erected in many cities and towns after World War I. Crosses of Sacrifice became a tradition throughout the Commonwealth beginning in the 1920s. On Dominion Day, July 1, 1924, a Cross of Sacrifice was inaugurated at the main entrance to the Plains of Abraham using funds collected by a committee from the people of Quebec City in the area around the Grande Allée. This monument was designed to pay tribute to some 60,000 Canadians, 219 of them Quebecers, who died in the Great War.

A ceremony was held in the fall of 1947 to include in the tribute those who fell in World War II. On November 9, a token quantity of French soil was buried under the knoll on which the cross stands, on the side facing the Grande Allée. Finally, the sacrifice of those who fell in the Korean War (1950-1953) was also commemorated. Every year, at 11 a.m. on Remembrance Day, November 11, the anniversary of the Armistice, a ceremony takes place around the cross, attended by war amputees, veterans, dignitaries and soldiers paying tribute to the soldiers who sacrificed their lives.

2. The Quebec Skating Rink

b) second

In 1913, the Québec Bulldogs won their second Stanley Cup. They had won the first one during the previous season, in 1911-1912.

3. Avenue du Cap-aux-diamants

As false as Canadian diamonds.



4. The Plains of whom?

d) Abraham Martin

Abraham Martin, a friend of Samuel de Champlain's, also known as Abraham the Scot, came to New France around 1620. A pilot on the St. Lawrence and a high seas fisherman, he was apparently Canada's first "Pilote du Roi." Accompanied by his wife, Marguerite Langlois, with whom he was to have nine children, he moved to Quebec City and in 1635 received 12 acres from the Company of New France.

5. The Arsenal

c) Cartridges and shells

6. The Martello Towers

AFFIRMATIONS	VRAI	FAUX
1) Martello Tower 3 was destroyed by the Americans during an attack in 1813. <i>The Martello Tower 3 was demolished in 1905 to make room for a Jeffrey Hale Hospital's building, then located in front of the actual Grand Théâtre de Québec.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2) Five Martello towers were built in Québec City between 1808 and 1812. <i>Four towers were built in Québec City. In Canada, sixteen were built in total between 1796 and 1848: in Halifax, St-John, Kingston and, obviously, Québec City !</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3) The wall to the east is not very thick, so it could be destroyed if the tower were to be taken by the enemy. <i>To read about the Martello Towers of Québec: theplainsofabraham.ca/en/history-heritage/site-history/illustrious-park/#tours</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Montcalm



VESTRIC-CANDIAC, FRANCE

8. Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759)

b) Who's there? ("Qui vive?")

The British soldiers who answered spoke a good French. They thus succeeded at taking the path (known today as Gilmour Hill).

To learn more: <http://bataille.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/en/bataille-des-plaines-d-abraham/contexte/debarquement-anse-au-foulon.php>

9. Ontario Avenue

The province contributed a substantial amount (\$100 000) towards the creation of Battlefields Park. This donation was reflected in the naming of one of the prettiest thoroughfares in the park.

10. Wolfe Monument

b) A prison

The prison was built between 1861 and 1867 and housed its final occupants in 1967. The building is now known as the Pavillon Charles-Baillargé of the Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec.