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BUILDING MONTRÉAL



POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE

So you're coming to Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Archaeology and History Complex. Our **Building Montréal** exhibition will take you back in time to explore six centuries of history on the city's birthplace.

You can use the activities suggested in this teacher's guide to spark your students' curiosity before your visit. Afterwards, back in the classroom, you can build on what they saw and learned on their cultural outing.

It's a great opportunity to discover the past!

BEFORE YOUR VISIT

Spark your students' interest in history and archaeology. Let Monsieur de Callière himself invite them to visit the Museum.

Competencies developed:

→ Use information

Materials required:

→ [Welcome to Pointe-à-Callière](#) sheet

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1 Talk about your visit to Pointe-à-Callière. Explain that the Museum is built atop Montréal's very birthplace and that you will be going underground to see archaeological remains of the city's past and learn about its history.
- 2 Hand out the [Welcome to Pointe-à-Callière](#) sheet. Once the students have filled it out, on their own or in teams, talk about their answers and any questions they might have. The interpreter-guide will be able to answer any questions about the history of Montréal when you visit the Museum.

Answers to the questions on the sheet: A mass to celebrate the founding of Ville-Marie, later known as Montréal; First Nations; china doll's head; currency in chronological order: c. trade beads, b. playing card money, a. coin; coded message: Can you find something here that I personally signed?



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BACK IN THE CLASSROOM

**Ask your students what they thought of their trip to the Museum.
Did they enjoy it? What did they learn?**

The quiz game explained below will help them review the different things they learned about Montréal's history while visiting the Museum.

EXPERIENCE THE PAST! EXERCISE

Invite your students to take part in a quiz game on the city's history, ranging from the 16th to the 20th century.

Competencies developed:

- Use information
- Communicate appropriately

Materials required:

- [Experience the Past!](#) sheet
- [Question and answer sheet - for the quizmaster](#)
- Visual or sound signal for every student or team playing the quiz game



20 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1 Hand out the [Experience the Past!](#) sheets and ask the students to choose a historical figure. They can play as individuals or teams. If they like, the students can cut out the figures and the timeline to make game tokens and a game board.
- 2 Choose a quizmaster to ask the [questions](#) and decide who can answer them, depending on which historical figure gives a visual or sound signal first. The quizmaster decides whether the answer is correct. When a historical figure gives the right answer, he or she may advance to the next century on the time line. An incorrect answer means that the historical figure is out of the game ... although he or she can help another player.
- 3 The first figure to arrive in the 21st century wins.
- 4 The students can also add their own questions to the game.
- 5 Lastly, to make the game even more interesting, the students can do some research on their chosen historical figure and present their findings to the other players before the game. One good source is the Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online. (www.biographi.ca)



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WELCOME TO POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE!

STUDENT'S NAME: _____ GROUP: _____



Louis-Hector de Callière
(1648 - 1703)

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I am **Louis-Hector de Callière**, Governor of Montréal from 1684 to 1698, and then Governor of New France from 1699 to 1703.

On May 17, 1642, an important event took place on the strip of land that bears my name. What was it?

- A** My birthday celebration.
- B** A mass celebrating the founding of Ville-Marie, later known as Montréal.
- C** The departure for the Montréal-Saint-Malo sailing race.



Here is an artist's impression of my residence, which I had built in 1695.

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WELCOME TO POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE! (CONT'D)

Archaeological digs in the 20th century to find traces of my residence unearthed all kinds of objects. Circle the object that you think does not come from the period when my residence was still standing:



© Pointe-à-Callière

A. Slate roof tiles, late 17th century.



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B. China doll's head from the late 19th century.



© Pointe-à-Callière

C. Foundation wall of a stone building.



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In 1701, I welcomed 1,300 Native chiefs, ambassadors and delegates to Montréal. On behalf of France, I signed an important peace treaty with many F ____ N _____.

This treaty, the Great Peace of Montréal, helped Montréal grow.



WELCOME TO POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE! (CONT'D)

I lived in my residence from 1695 to 1698. It burned down in 1765. The town I governed in the 17th century continued to grow and develop. Businessmen later had some buildings erected on the site of my residence, near the town's harbour.



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A. Coin.

B. Playing card money
© Library and Archives Canada

C. Glass trade bead

These types of currency were all used in Montréal at different times. Can you place them in order according to when they were used, from the oldest to the newest?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Since May 17, 1992, a museum with my name has been located on the site where I lived. Soon you'll be going there to learn about Montréal's fascinating history, from its birth to the present day.

Here's a challenge for you to try while you're at the Museum. Can you decipher this coded message?

CODE : 1= H, 2=I, 10= Q

22-20-7 18-8-14 25-2-7-23 12-8-6-24-13-1-2-7-26 1-24-11-24 13-1-20-13
2 9-24-11-12-8-7-20-5-5-18 12-2-26-7-24-23?

Enjoy your time at Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Archaeology and History Complex!

If you would like to know more about my life, check out : <http://www.pacmusee.qc.ca/en/about>



EXPERIENCE THE PAST!

STUDENT'S NAME: _____ GROUP: _____

EXPERIENCE THE PAST!

How much do you know about Montréal's history? Choose one of the following historical figures, and answer the quizmaster's questions to move him or her along the time line.



LOUIS-HECTOR
CALLIÈRE



COUREUR
DES BOIS



NATIVE CHIEF



JEANNE MANCE



PAUL DE
CHOMEY DE
MAISONNEUVE



MARKET GARDENER

© CREO

Get it right and you can move forward to the next century.

Get it wrong, and your token will be out of the game – or you can help another player.

Good luck!

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17TH CENTURY

18TH CENTURY

19TH CENTURY

20TH CENTURY

21ST CENTURY

WELL DONE!



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS - FOR THE QUIZMASTER'S EYES ONLY

17TH CENTURY

In what year was Montréal founded?

> 1642

Name one of the two co-founders of Montréal.

> *Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance.*

What was Montréal called when it was first founded?

> *Ville-Marie.*

Ville-Marie was located where the St. Lawrence River met another river. What was that river called?

> *Saint-Pierre.*

Name one of the important remains from Montréal's earliest days that was discovered during the archaeological digs.

> *The cemetery, a foundation wall from Fort Ville-Marie.*

What was the main reason Montréal was founded?

A. Religious reasons.

B. The timber trade.

> *A. Religious reasons.*

18TH CENTURY

What event in 1701 brought 1,300 First Nations ambassadors together with French representatives in Montréal?

> *The signing of a peace treaty known as the Great Peace of Montréal.*

Montréal became the capital of what kind of trade in the 18th century?

A. The metal trade.

B. The fur trade.

> *B. The fur trade.*

•In 1760, Montréal surrendered to troops surrounding the city. What nationality were those soldiers?

A. British.

B. French.

> *A. British.*

Name a toy that was found during archaeological digs on Montréal's birthplace, in the layer of soil associated with the 18th century?

A. Marbles.

B. A miniature train.

> *A. Marbles.*

In the days of New France, an annual fur fair was held on the Pointe à Callière site. Hundreds of Natives gathered there to trade furs for different types of goods. What kind?

A. Tobacco, meat, canoes.

B. Guns, metal tools, wool blankets.

> *B. Guns, metal tools, wool blankets.*

In the 18th century, Montréal was protected by a structure surrounding the town. What was it?

> *Stone fortifications (stone walls).*

19TH CENTURY

In the 19th century, the port of Montréal grew, as import and export trade flourished. What kind of goods did Montrealers import from Great Britain?

A. Dishes.

B. Timber.

> *A. Dishes (timber was exported to Great Britain).*

In the 19th century, many immigrants arrived in Montréal and settled here. What country did most of them come from?

> *Great Britain.*

In 1830, the Little Saint-Pierre River was transformed with stone walls to make it into a ...

A. Collector sewer.

B. Water main.

> *A. Collector sewer.*



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS - FOR THE QUIZMASTER'S EYES ONLY (CONT'D)

On the site where Fort Ville-Marie and Callière's Residence used to stand, cooper Antoine Papineau had two buildings erected in about 1800. There was a place outside those buildings where many archaeological artifacts have been found, giving us clues to how people lived back then. What was that place?

> *The privies (toilets, latrines).*

The late 19th century was the golden age of a means of transportation that let people travel across the whole country, from Montréal to Vancouver, starting in 1885. What was that means of transportation?

> *The train.*

20TH CENTURY

Although Montréal has welcomed many immigrants over the years, in the 20th century the city attracted even more newcomers from a wide variety of countries. Name two countries where many of the immigrants in the 20th century came from.

> *Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Germany, China, Japan, Haiti, India, Vietnam, African countries.*

The Victoria Bridge was inaugurated in the 19th century. What bridge was opened in the first half of the 20th century, in 1930?

> *The Jacques Cartier Bridge.*

A new invention appeared on the streets of Montréal in the early 20th century. It would gradually replace horses and carriages as a way of getting around the growing city. What was that invention?

> *The automobile.*

In 1913, the city built a pumping station to collect the wastewater flowing in the sewer that used to be the Little Saint-Pierre River. The station was powered by a new source of energy that was being installed all over the city, in houses, stores and even in the streets. What kind of energy was it?

> *Electricity.*

In 1967, a huge event made Montréal known on the international scene. What event was that?

- A. The Montréal Universal Exposition, Man and His World (Expo 67).
- B. The Olympic Games.

> *A. The Montréal Universal Exposition, Man and His World (Expo 67).*

In 1992, Montréal celebrated its 350th anniversary. A museum was opened on the city's birthplace. What museum was it?

> *Pointe-à-Callière, the Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History.*