

# Images and Oral History - Supporting Historical Significance

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Much of what we know about the past requires the examination of **historical evidence** and the analysis of **multiple perspectives**.

Historical accounts of a given event can be textual, oral, or visual, with each type representing **perspective(s) on what happened, and why**. Historians and students of history analyze these accounts to develop an interpretation, or a historical narrative.

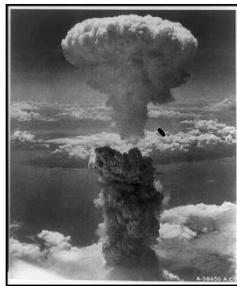
## Historical Evidence includes:

a. Works of art;



Other examples?

b. Photographs;



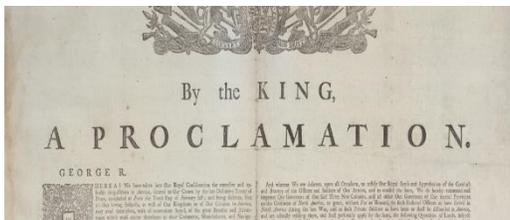
Other examples?

c. Material culture;

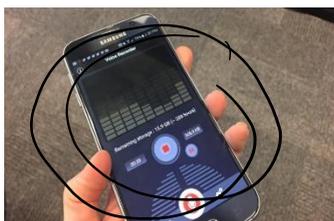


Other examples?

d. Written Documents; and



Other examples?



e. Oral testimonies.

Other examples?

#1 (IMAGE) *Death of Wolfe - Benjamin West (1770)*



<p><b>The 5 W's</b> Who is the artist? Who is in the painting and who is not? When and where was it painted? What is the painting about? Why might have the painting have been created?</p>	
<p><b>Context</b> What else was happening at the time? What questions about the Battle of the Plains of Abraham might this source help to answer?</p>	
<p><b>Exploring</b> Examine the details of the painting. What stands out? Are any symbols used? Whose perspective is the image from? How do you know? How could this painting have been different from another perspective? Who was the intended audience?</p>	
<p><b>Reaching Conclusions</b> What observations and inferences can you make about the artist's intended purpose? What is the implied message, based on your observations?</p>	
<p><b>Finding Proof</b> Compare your conclusions with other sources. Does the Plains of Abraham PowerPoint or the other image in the package confirm or challenge your conclusion?</p>	

#2 (IMAGE) *The Death of Montcalm, Francois-Louis -Joseph Watteau, 1783*



<p><b><u>The 5 W's</u></b> Who is the artist? Who is in the painting and who is not? When and where was it painted? What is the painting about? Why might have the painting have been created?</p>	
<p><b><u>Context</u></b> What else was happening at the time? What questions about the Battle of the Plains of Abraham might this source help to answer?</p>	
<p><b><u>Exploring</u></b> Examine the details of the painting. What stands out? Are any symbols used? Whose perspective is the image from? How do you know? How could this painting have been different from another perspective? Who was the intended audience?</p>	
<p><b><u>Reaching Conclusions</u></b> What observations and inferences can you make about the artist's intended purpose? What is the implied message, based on your observations?</p>	
<p><b><u>Finding Proof</u></b> Compare your conclusions with other sources. Does the Plains of Abraham PowerPoint or the other image in the package confirm or challenge your conclusion?</p>	

**#3 (ORAL)**

*"Englishman, although you have conquered the French you have not yet conquered us! We are not your slaves. These lakes, these woods, and mountains were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Englishman, our Father, the king of France, employed our young men to make war upon your nation. In his warfare, many of them have been killed; and it is our custom to retaliate, until such time as the spirits of the slain are satisfied*

*But, the spirits of the slain are to be satisfied in either of two ways; the first is the spilling of the blood of the nation by which they fell; the other, by covering the bodies of the dead, and thus allaying the resentment of their relations. This is done by making presents. Englishman, your king has not sent us any presents, nor entered into any treaty with us, therefore he and we are still at war."*

***Ojibwa Chief, Minavavana, 1763***

*"It is important for us, my brothers, that we exterminate from our lands this nation which seeks only to destroy us. You see as well as I that we can no longer supply our needs, as we have done, from our brothers, the French. The English sell us goods twice as dear as the French do ... When I go to the English commander and ask anything for our sick, he refuses with the reply that he has no use for us. you can well see that they are seeking our ruin. Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer. Nothing prevents us; they are few in numbers, and we can accomplish it. All the nations who are our brothers attack them, - why should we not attack? Are we not men like them?"*

***Pontiac, addressing the Grand Council, 1763***

<p><b><u>The 5 W's</u></b>          Who are the speakers? Who is in the speech discussing? When and where was it states?          What are the speeches bout? Why might have these men have been feeling this way?</p>	
<p><b><u>Context</u></b>          What else was happening at the time? What questions about the Battle of the Plains of Abraham might this source help to answer?</p>	
<p><b><u>Exploring</u></b>          Examine the details of the speech. What stands out? Are any 'harsh' words used? Whose perspective is the letter from? How do you know?          Who was the intended audience?</p>	
<p><b><u>Reaching Conclusions</u></b>          What observations and inferences can you make about the speakers intended purpose?          What is the implied message, based on your observations?</p>	
<p><b><u>Finding Proof</u></b>          Compare your conclusions with other sources. Does the Plains of Abraham PowerPoint or the other image in the package confirm or challenge your conclusion?</p>	