

John Cabot

1496, King Henry VII of England gave Cabot the right to sail to search for a westward trade route to Asia and lands unclaimed by Spanish (Christians)

mounted 3 voyages, 2nd (1497) one was most successful, coasted the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador and noted waters were full of cod during the journey

the land saw was thought to be the eastern shore of Asia

second group of Europeans to reach Canada

1497, voyage provided England a claim to North America and knowledge of a new fishery.

The English & The Dutch

looked for opportunities to colonize the north

D settled first on the Hudson River and explored the Dutch East India Company

E searched for a Northwest Passage, explored the Arctic, attacked Spanish treasure ships along northern South America

1583, Humphrey Gilbert claimed Newfoundland for E

Samuel De Champlain

French soldier, navigator, fought in religious wars of Reformation, interested in Americas

Samuel De Champlain (cont)

1605, summer, de Monts, Champlain, and approx. 60 settlers established a small post called "Port Royal"

1608, led an expedition to St. Lawrence River, which is Quebec city now, met Algonkians and Montagnais

established a post & habitation at Quebec allied Algonkians and Montagnais against Iroquois, agreed not to trade furs with the English

allied Algonkians and Montagnais against Iroquois, in return = agreed not to trade furs with the English

1613, became a partner in a trading company with a monopoly in Canada

his colony was attacked by the English Kirke brothers, the Algonkians guided the English and refused to help the French captured and taken to prisoner

his colonies did not die, a new company called "The Company of a Hundred Associates" took over when C was in his sixties

1606, found Order of Good Cheer (more pleasant habitat) at Port Royal

De Monts

French noble appointed by the king to set up trading posts in Canada

was given a monopoly on fur trade in return for establishing a French colony

Port Royal

Business failed and De Mont lost his trading monopoly

Settlers built several buildings, like a mill, planted a # of crops

Settlement abandoned by 1607 Few settlers were permitted to stay as long as they agreed to not to work the fur trade

Became highly skilled farmers and eventually will form the colony of Acadia

Quebec

advantages - towering cliffs provided an almost impregnable natural fort

around 1615, the company made good \$ from fur but France had little interest in building a settlement

Champlain even tried to stop ppl from coming to farm at the habitation b/c he thought this would ruin the trade or it might create trade outside his monopoly

Huron

closely related to Iroquois, but became enemies

navigated rivers of central Canada, Champlain wanted to form an alliance with them and use Huron's trading connections = leading source of furs for the French

had many economic advantages because of their geographic location, located on the southern shore of Georgian Bay (fishing was excellent)

Huron (cont)

vegetation of the region - mixed forests, meadows, fields, sandy soil was perfect for planting corn, squash, pumpkins, and beans

1616, were Champlain's partner, supplied most of the beaver fur along the St. Lawrence

Castor Gras D'Hiver

prime winter beaver pelt

were becoming the rage in Europe

Coueurs De Bois

Champlain sent them to explore the Great Lake Region, lived with the Native ppl and married into their communities

seeking for fur and the Northwest Passage

were independent traders of the fur business

Pierre Radisson & Medart de Groseilliers - most famous coueurs de bois, DG brought many furs from the north country, R was guided to Hudson Bay and the rich fur territories around it

"The Company of a Hundred Associates"

took over Champlain's colony when he was in his late sixties

ruled by the most powerful person in France, Cardinal Richelieu

required by its charter to bring settlers to Canada and establish seigneuries

"The Company of a Hundred Associates" (cont)

overall, it was a business failure, lost its monopoly in the fur trade in 1660, soon fell into bankrupt

The Thirteen Colonies

late 1600's, Holland lost its colony to the English and the English colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, and Carolina were growing rapidly

Seigneuries

feudal-like states

The Jesuit Missions

jesuits = an order of Roman Catholic Priests, partners of the Company of a hundred Associates

Hurons who converted to Christianity enjoyed privileges in the fur trade so many joined the Church and lived near the Jesuit mission in Huron, but many still refused to join

cause = splitting the Huron Nation, vulnerable to attack

Sovereign Council

governor - appointed the represent the King of France, supervise defence, establish treaties with the Native ppl

intendant - a chief administrator would govern the local ppl

Sovereign Council (cont)

catholic bishop - responsible for religious affair, catholic priests and nuns will continue to covert the native ppl to Christianity

New France

when Champlain died in 1635, only a few French lived in New France

The Company OAHs failed to bring settlers, and the Iroquois controlled most of the fur trade, they set higher prices to cut French profits

1661, New France successfully asked for help from France, King Louis XIV and his minister Colbert determined to make the colony strong and profitable

France responded to the help by sending 1100 professional soldiers to Canada, led by Marquis de Tracy, they attacked & burned the Iroquois village until I begged for peace

Both parties got what they wanted - French would open fur trade to the west and the Iroquois could expand their territories elsewhere

Jean Talon

New France's first intendant

recruited women by looking at those that gained the least staying in France = filles du roi established lumber mills, a tannery, and a brewery in Canada, made trade within the empire easier, built small ships,

Jean Talon (cont)

all these improvements made new France stronger, more self-sufficient and more profitable to France

Filles Du Roi

the king's daughters

Frontenac

New France's first governor

fought with the church and home government

extended boundaries of the empire by ordering the coureurs de bois to look for more fur

at one point asked the Iroquois to meet with him and build an alliance but Iroquois only agreed if the French wouldn't expand their territory

but Frontenac sending coureurs de bois to travel far seemed suspicious to the Iroquois

1682, recalled to France but was sent back several years later to lead his last campaign against the Iroquois

Sieigneurie

1663, 104 seigneuries divided into more than 13 million square arpents and spread over 320 kilometres on both sides of St. Lawrence river

had to build and live in a manor house, hold court in the event of disputes, attract settlers, build a mill and responsible for defence

The Habitants

lives were built around the manor and the church

many worked in the fur trade

women worked on the farm, had many children, delivered home by midwives

life was based on the cycle of the farm

spring - plants were planted, sugar was harvested from sugar maples, fishing season began

summer - cultivating and weeding fields, cutting wood, clearing wasteland

fall - harvest time, crops were gathered, animal were slaughtered, food was preserved for winter

ate well, shortage was rare, raised pigs, chicken, ducks, cows = milk, butter, and cheese

lots of fruit and berries, peas = important crop, pea soup = common dish

ate lots of fish especially on Friday (Catholic meatless day)

enjoyed music and story-telling, regular church goers

Towns of New France

largest town = Quebec and Montreal then Trois Rivières and Tadoussac, all on St. Lawrence River

Quebec was the oldest and the strongest, also most important

Towns of New France (cont)

Montreal was becoming a lively place, fur trade started at Ottawa River, Church was very active, Native visitors and emissaries came and went regularly

Amenities & Emissaries

a - things and services that improved life

e - people sent out on missions

Women in New France

some of the 1st female immigrants to NF were nuns, sent out by religious orders to help convert and educate native peoples

old France - women in Quebec and Acadia had few rights

a married woman couldn't easily carry on business, sue or be sued, dispose of her own property without her husband's consent

widows could and did actively take parts of the business life in the colony

Treaty of Paris

1763, ended wars between Britain and France for control of North America

France gave up all rights and colonies in NA to Britain except for Louisiana, New Orleans, and St.Pierre, Miquelon near Newfoundland

in exchange, recieved Martinique, Guadeloupe, and some sugar islands in Caribbean

Pontiac

Ottawa chief, tried to untie all tribes to fight the British since Anglo-Americans traders and settlers were a serious threat to their way of life

but he couldn't get military support so British defeated hem

The Royal Proclamation

1763, the king issued the Royal P, an announcement that had the force of law

cut of speculation to the west of Appalachian Mountains = settlers from 13 colonies couldn't move into the Ohio Valley, Native ppl were satisfied since settlers and trades couldn't enter their territory without permission

caused the American Revolution, which resulted in the creation of United States

The Quebec Act

1774, Quebec turned into a new British colony

good for Canada & the French population, but caused major problems w/ the Americans

the act recognized the importance of the Catholic Church, kept French law for business and personal law matters, introduced English Criminal Law, also made Quebec larger by setting its boundaries farther north and west

The Quebec Act (cont)

the act was designed to keep the Canadians loyal to the Britain

made things between American and Britain at the 13 colonies worse, Americans wanted to expand into Ohio valley, and wanted assemblies and more democracy (which the quebec didn't have)

lead straight to American Revolution

The American Revolution

time again, Americans lost fighting with the British

victories were paid by Britain's taxpayers, it seemed only right if Americans paid part of the bill too, Americans resisted, considered this as a great insult, cut off from the Ohio Valley from the RP and the Quebec Act

but there were strong business ties between Britain and NA, potential loss of this relationship can trouble business ppl so 1774, they decided to work together

the opening shot was fired at Lexington Green, Massachusetts

an American might have fired the 1st shot out of excitement, and caused the British to fire at the Americans

1775, American led by Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold tried but failed to seize Quebec in the winter, this convinced them that Canadians were loyal to the Britain

The Stamp Act

1765, came 2 yrs later the 7 yrs war ended, made Americans made pay a small tax, one of the law that infuriated the Americans again

the tax was in a form of a stamp that ppl had to buy and stick on everything (a deck of cards)

money from this was suppose to pay the costs of defending the Americans

enraged the Americans, they were taxed without their consent and they had no representatives in the British Parliament

crowd protested and officers were poorly attacked, many politicians and English ppl stood with the Americans

the act = disaster, taken back in 1766

British still wanted to make \$ so they brought new taxes on tea and other goods, Americans protested again and taxes were taken back again except for taxes on tea

reaction - representatives from 9 of the 13 states meet to protest by rejecting British's goods

effect - repeal of act but was replaced with the Revenue Act which offered lower taxes at lower rates

Boston Massacre

1770, nervous British soldiers misunderstood an order and fired into a crowd of Boston protesters, killed several ppl, hurt the British cause

Sons of Liberty & Boston Tea Party

1773, 50 of them dressed as Mohawks threw tea into the harbour to protest the new Tea Act = Boston Tea Party

George Washington

was the colonial leader of Americans, eventually became the 1st president)

The Declaration of Independence

some of the most famous and important ppl in the colonies like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams agreed/decided to draft a statement that would declare their independence from Britain

document was mostly written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776

an important statement of principles of democracy and freedom

didn't end the revolutionary war, it in fact caused King George and the British government to enlarge the British army and navy, and the war continued for another 7 yrs

but French joined the Americans, the balance swung in favour of the Americans

1781, British lost a whole army at the battle of Yorktown

The Declaration of Independence (cont)

result = colonists who began to protest taxes on tea, sugar, and paper, won a revolution and created the new USA

The Loyalists

ppl strongly in favour of the British rule

after the revolution between the Loyalist and Patriots ended, L felt forced to leave their homes and many came to Canada

almost 8000 went to the Maritime colonies, which resulted in the formation of a new colony, New Brunswick, 1784

arrival of so many english-speaking colonists made the Canadians very uncomfortable since the loyalists were against the French and didn't want to adjust to the French traditions

so they demanded their own government in the west, Quebec split into 2 colonies, lower C to east and upper C to west

Patriots

a supporter of the American Revolution

Elements = American Colonists More Independent

nature of expats emigrating

development of local colonies

Elements = American Colonists More Independent (cont)

irresponsibility of Britain in terms of involvement in the colonies' affairs

mercantilist nature of Britain

great distance from Britain

Disagreement for the American Colonists

system of government

restrictions on westward expansion, trade and industry

system of taxation - taxation to cover colonial expenses and later on the costs of troops needed to combat natives

Navigation Act - 1663

cause - protect the english trade, all good must land in England first

reaction - American colonist transferring goods out of the country illegally

effect - British restrictions on commerce

Sugar Act - 1765

cause - taxes put on sugar and molasses that came from West Indies

reaction - more goods moved in or out of the country illegally

effect - repeal of sugar act

Intolerable Act - 1774

was led to by the Boston Tea party

cause - closed the port of Boston, forbidding the Massachusetts Assembly, forced the military rule

Intolerable Act - 1774 (cont)

reaction - colonies united against the British

effect - close to revolution

Reactions to Quebec Act

English Quebec Council Member - positive, reasons: act will secure loyalty to French, goodwill of British government must be demonstrated

Massachusetts Assembly Member - negative, separated Britain from 13 colonies, denies 13 colonies' access to Ohio Valley

English Quebec Merchant - positive & negative, fur trade will expansion will help them to make more money, english in quebec will less right, did not like catholics holding public office in the British colony

Seigneur - positive, restores the status of a seigneur, collect dues from habitants, presents the French identity & tradition

Roman Catholic Clergyman - french culture will be protected, positive, have the right to tithe (collecting 1/10 of an individual's earning as a tax to the church)

Habitant - negative, doesn't gain anything but still have to pay taxes to seigneur, forced to support the church

ORIGINS Video

4 challenges British considered upon ruling the New France = language, religion, Canadian Legal system, inheritance & property rights

1760, habitants = majority of population of Canada, a small group was involved w/ the fur trade

few Americans colonists were interested in Canada b/c it was too cold and foreign

Guy Carleton - 1st British governor of Canada

British had 13 colonial possessions after the Peace of Paris but had to keep peace between 3 groups of inhabitants = Anglo--Americans, Indians, and the French-Canadians

10,000 redcoats in Canada at that time

Benjamin Franklin associated with the French for assistance in the War of Independence

1783, the peace settlement favoured the Americans since British North America was separated from USA and they received Ohio Valley and half of the Great Lake Regions

2 new problems Loyalists brought to British NA = region & land ownership system

natural dividing line between 2 Canada = St.Lawrence & Ottawa River

Northwest Passage

a sea through Canada's Arctic, along the northern coast of North America, a western sea route between Europe & Asia

Jacques Cartier

asked by France king to look for the Northwest Passage

sighted Labrador & Newfoundland after sailing 20 days from Saint Malo

claimed Gaspé Peninsula for France

kidnapped Taignoagny and Domagaya, sons of Donnacona (Iroquois leader)

next year, C returned to explore the St.Lawrence, relied of the sons for guides

arrived at the community of Stadacona, near Quebec city at last

Hochelaga

1535, an Indigenous village Cartier visited, during his 2nd voyage, now = Québec territory

scurvy

disease caused by lack of Vitamin C

1535, spread quickly during the winter when Jacques Cartier's voyage arrived at Stadacona

Stadacona

Iroquoian village at Québec City, 1535, Cartier arrived here on his second voyage

Mercantilism

an economic theory that holds a fixed amount of wealth in the world and a nation's profitability depends on its success in collecting wealth by exporting more than imports, and earning profits from its exports

Treaty of Utrecht

ended Queen Anne's War/ the War of Spanish Succession, but did not end war in North America, boundaries remained unclear, natives ppl were unhappy about Europeans settling in their territories

gave British territories to Canada & India

Acadia Exile

1755, when Acadians' home and land was destroyed, departed from their land since they refused to take an oath to the British

although they became part of British Territory in 1713

Louisbourg

disadvantages - can be attacked by cannon-fire from a # of surrounding hills, easily approached by boat through nearby coves

fell to an assault by Englishers in 1745

returned to France by 1748

1758, captured by General James Wolfe

Seven Year' War

1756-63, originated in North America

English defeated the French because they had a powerful navy

reason: rival between British & French

Marquis de Montcalm

military commander of New France

did not get along with Vaudreuil

General James Wolfe

British army officer, defeated Montcalm

Plains of Abraham

13 September 1759, Wolfe defeated Montcalm (F)

being shot 3 times in the first few minutes after the war started, General Wolfe died

Montcalm was wounded while escaping and died the next morning in Québec