
Module 3:
A Change in Empire

1756 -1791

❖ **Population and Settlement**

- ❖ Who were the new settlers and where did they settle?
- ❖ Who were the 500 Merchants?
- ❖ Who were the Loyalists?
- ❖ Why did the French Canadian population grow?

❖ **Economy and Development**

- ❖ What changes took place in the fur trade?
- ❖ What was the new imperial trading system?
- ❖ What was farming in a township?

❖ Powers

- ❖ How did the British deal with their new colony?
- ❖ What new constitutions were instituted?
- ❖ How did the Roman Catholic Church retain its power?
- ❖ What steps towards democracy were taken?

❖ Culture and thought

- ❖ How did the new arrivals change the culture of British North America? What new ideas did they bring?
- ❖ How did French Canadian Culture survive?

Why New France?

- ❖ New France was impressively large
 - ❖ Extended from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence through the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley to the mouth of the Mississippi River
- ❖ It was very sparsely populated (little); barely 70,000 inhabitants
- ❖ Most of them lived in the St. Lawrence Valley
- ❖ The 13 Colonies were well populated (1.5 million settlers)
 - ❖ New York City alone had 50,000 people - six times as large as Quebec's

Why New France?

- ❖ Given the population imbalance between the two colonies there was reason to believe that the end of New France was imminent (on its way)
- ❖ Virginians and Pennsylvanians wanted to settle in the Ohio Valley, but the French and Canadiens blocked their way
- ❖ Up until 1756 fighting for the colony was limited to the American territory but on July 8th 1755 the two mother countries official break off relations

Trouble in Europe...

- ❖ From 1754 - 1763 France and England clashed on numerous battlefields around the world
- ❖ War is declared on France by the British on May 18 1756
- ❖ France was the leading power during this time period, but the British had a powerful navy
- ❖ The British wanted to dominate the world
- ❖ In 1754, Canadiens in the St. Lawrence Valley were French subjects, but by 1763 they would be taken over by an empire hostile to their culture, traditions and religion

The Seven Years War

- ❖ 1756-1763
- ❖ Last in a series of four colonial wars
- ❖ Worldwide conflict
- ❖ For over 1000 years the French and English have fought

Causes of the Seven Years War

- ❖ **Economic Rivalry**

- ❖ Control of the seas, trade and the Fur trade (North America)

- ❖ **Land**

- ❖ American colonists want the Ohio Valley (land beyond the Appalachians)

- ❖ **Power**

- ❖ Which country would be dominant in the world and able to impose its will (power)?

- ❖ **Religion**

- ❖ Protestant Britain VS Catholic France

Utrecht

- ❖ Treaty of Utrecht
- ❖ 1713
- ❖ Britain keeps Nova Scotia (Acadia)
- ❖ Cape Breton goes to the French
- ❖ France gives up claims to Rupert's land and Newfoundland
- ❖ French fishermen could still land and dry their fish on the "French" coast of Nfld.

Acadians

- ❖ The Acadians were independent people who lived off what they grew on their farms
- ❖ Best farms were on the shores of the Bay of Fundy
- ❖ After being taken over by the British, the Acadians did not believe their lives would change all that much
- ❖ However when the fighting began again leading to the Seven Years War, the Lieutenant Governor decided to make the Acadian's swear an oath to the King

Acadians

- ❖ They Refused
- ❖ So in 1755, they were driven off the land (expelled)
- ❖ The english burned their homes and forced them on to ships which took them south to the 13 colonies and back across the Atlantic to France or England
- ❖ Many families were separated, killed and others died at sea
- ❖ Almost all were removed from the region

Marquis de Montcalm

- ❖ Entrusted by the French to command the army of New France
- ❖ He led what was seen as a colourful army
 - ❖ Battalions from the regular army (8,500 career soldiers)
 - ❖ Local soldiers
 - ❖ 15,000 Canadien militiamen (ill equipped but courageous)
- ❖ He saw little value in Canadian and Aboriginal methods of warfare

General James Wolfe

- ❖ Chosen to lead the English forces
- ❖ “I own it would give me pleasure to see the Canadian vermin sacked and pillaged and justly repaid for their unheard of cruelty”
- ❖ The English did not skimp on resources to take Quebec
- ❖ 40,000 men were mobilized
 - ❖ Sailors, soldiers from the regular army, and American militiamen who wanted revenge

The First Attempts

- ❖ General Wolfe's men settled in across from Quebec in late June
- ❖ His plan was to overtake Quebec on the Beauport shore, but Montcalm's men put up forts which forced Wolfe to abandon the area
- ❖ Protected by the impressive rocky bluff (thanks Champlain!) the capital of New France was very hard to approach.

Summer of 59'

- ❖ After a summer of bombardment, Quebec was still not under British control
- ❖ 13,000 cannonballs pounded the city during that summer
- ❖ Wolfe and his men found these setbacks hard to swallow and attacked villages along the St. Lawrence
- ❖ Montcalm's troops didn't flinch, they awaited winter (their best ally)

Battle of the Plains of Abraham

- ❖ Battle that decided the fate of North America
- ❖ Quebec City
- ❖ September 13, 1759
- ❖ Lasted 15 minutes
- ❖ Generals Wolf and Montcalm

Capitulation

- ❖ September 1760 (a full year later)
- ❖ The last French army in North America surrenders to the British at Montreal
- ❖ The event is known as The Conquest
- ❖ Canada is now British

Why did the British Win?

- ❖ The French has some early successes, so why did they lose the war?
 - ❖ Too much land and not enough people to defend it
 - ❖ British colony was richer, larger, and has a more diverse economy. They could supply their armies with men and materials
 - ❖ The French were more concerned with the war in Europe
 - ❖ The Royal Navy allowed the British to bring more men and supplies to North America and also prevented the French from re-supplying their own army

Assimilate or Woo?

- ❖ After Britain takes over New France the task of shaping the new colony's institutions remained
- ❖ They remembered what had happened with the Acadians, and there were far too many French settlers to deport them all
- ❖ So....assimilate it is!
 - ❖ Make them part of a larger English speaking community so the French language and culture would die out.
 - ❖ Renamed it the Province of Quebec
 - ❖ Awaited the thousands of settlers from the 13 colonies
 - ❖ Organized the colony the same as other British colonies

A New Constitution

- ❖ Treaty of Paris confirmed that Britain would keep New France
- ❖ Britain has a new colony, but why was it different to its other colonies?
 - ❖ French speakers
 - ❖ Fur Trade was huge and the French had better relationships with the Aboriginal peoples
 - ❖ Catholic rather than Protestant

Powers In The Early Days

- ❖ Due to the fact that the war was not yet over the British Army ran New France from 1760-1762
- ❖ Military Government
 - ❖ Article of Capitulation were the rules by which the land was governed
 - ❖ Militia (part time soldiers) would return to their homes
 - ❖ No one would be deported
 - ❖ No one would have their property taken
 - ❖ Roman Catholics would be allowed to stay - Jesuit Priests had to go
 - ❖ The people would become British subjects

What is a Constitution?

- ❖ DEFINITION

- ❖ A constitution is the basic law of any land, all other laws try to achieve that basic ideal

Vocabulary

- ❖ Cause: reason for change
- ❖ Purpose: the goal of changing / why you want to change
- ❖ Measure: things you bring in to achieve the goal
- ❖ Assimilate: get rid of a culture / language
- ❖ Placate: keep them happy

Royal Proclamation 1763

- ❖ Cause:
 - ❖ The Conquest
- ❖ Purpose:
 - ❖ Make New France a proper British Colony
 - ❖ Assimilate the French

Royal Proclamation 1763

- ❖ Measures:
 - ❖ Change the languages (New english schools)
 - ❖ Create Protestant assembly
 - ❖ No more Seigneuries - townships instead
 - ❖ Bring in British settlers
 - ❖ Change the borders
 - ❖ Keep the Aborigines happy
 - ❖ Smaller territory

Royal Proclamation 1763

- ❖ Success or Failure?
 - ❖ FAILED
- ❖ Why did it fail?
 - ❖ Revenge of the cradle
 - ❖ To avoid assimilation, the church urges French Canadians to reproduce
 - ❖ Very high birthrate 1760-1960

Royal Proclamation Power Chart

KING

Advised by the British Government



GOVERNOR

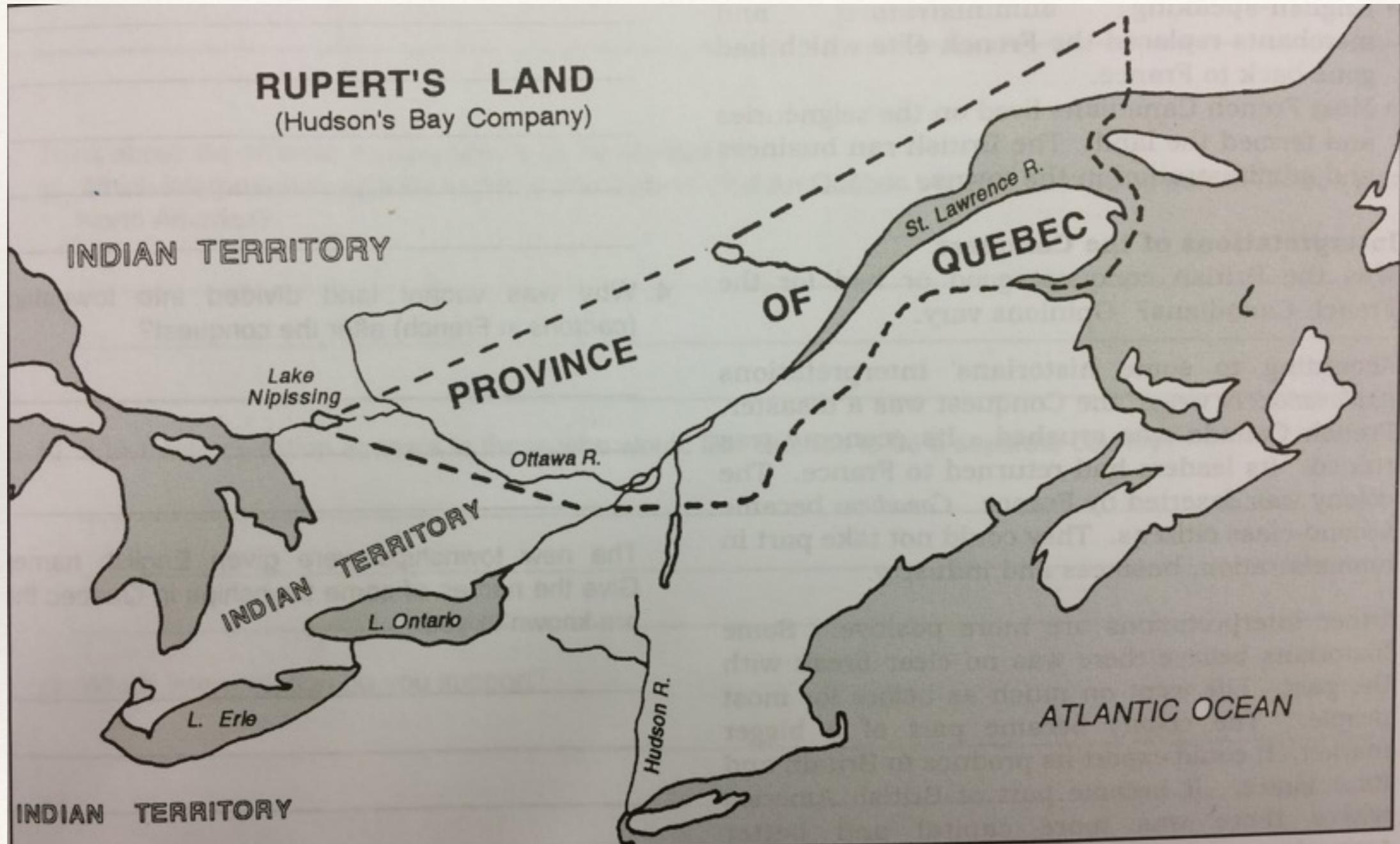
Appointed by the King



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chosen and appointed by the Governor
to advise him

Territory under the Royal Proc



Countervailing Power

- ❖ Roman Catholic Church VS. the State
 - ❖ Church takes the leadership role in French Canadian society after the Conquest
 - ❖ No more France, French governor or intendant
 - ❖ French Canadians mother country is now Britain

“The V.I.P” - 500 British Merchants

- ❖ When the British conquered New France in 1760, Merchants from the 13 colonies and Britain saw great opportunities in the new colony of Quebec
- ❖ While most prospered economically, they were bitterly disappointed with the policies of governors Murray and Carleton
- ❖ They were promised an assembly, but Murray and Carleton wanted to wait for more english immigrants
- ❖ By 1770 there were about 1000 english immigrants in the Fur Trade, local industries and other commercial activities. Some bought Seigneuries

Economy and Development of the Fur Trade

- ❖ Stage 4
- ❖ Most of the French owners of fur companies sold out when the British conquered New France
- ❖ Scottish and American Merchants bought the companies or started their own companies
- ❖ By 1770, small companies had merged or been bought out to create big companies (Ex. Northwest Company)
- ❖ The heyday of the great fur trade out of Montreal occurred in the decades from 1760-1820

Governor James Murray

- ❖ Governor of the Province of Quebec
- ❖ Soon found that the Royal Proclamation was unworkable
- ❖ Less than 1% of the population was English and Protestant. The rest were French speaking Roman Catholics
- ❖ Murray tried to win over the people
 - ❖ Allowed for the continuation of French laws in the lower courts and decided not to call an assembly because it would have favoured English interests

Governor Guy Carleton

- ❖ English merchants were unhappy with how Murray was treating the French. They wanted to grab control of the fur trade and get rich
- ❖ They complained to London and he was sent back to England
- ❖ Guy Carleton was his replacement
 - ❖ Jokes on them - Carleton was also sympathetic to the French and explained to London that it was not possible to assimilate the Canadiens

The Quebec Act

- ❖ The 13 colonies had hoped that the French would rebel against the British
- ❖ However, the British decided to make things better for the Canadiens if they would not rebel against them
- ❖ Britain passed the Quebec Act in 1774

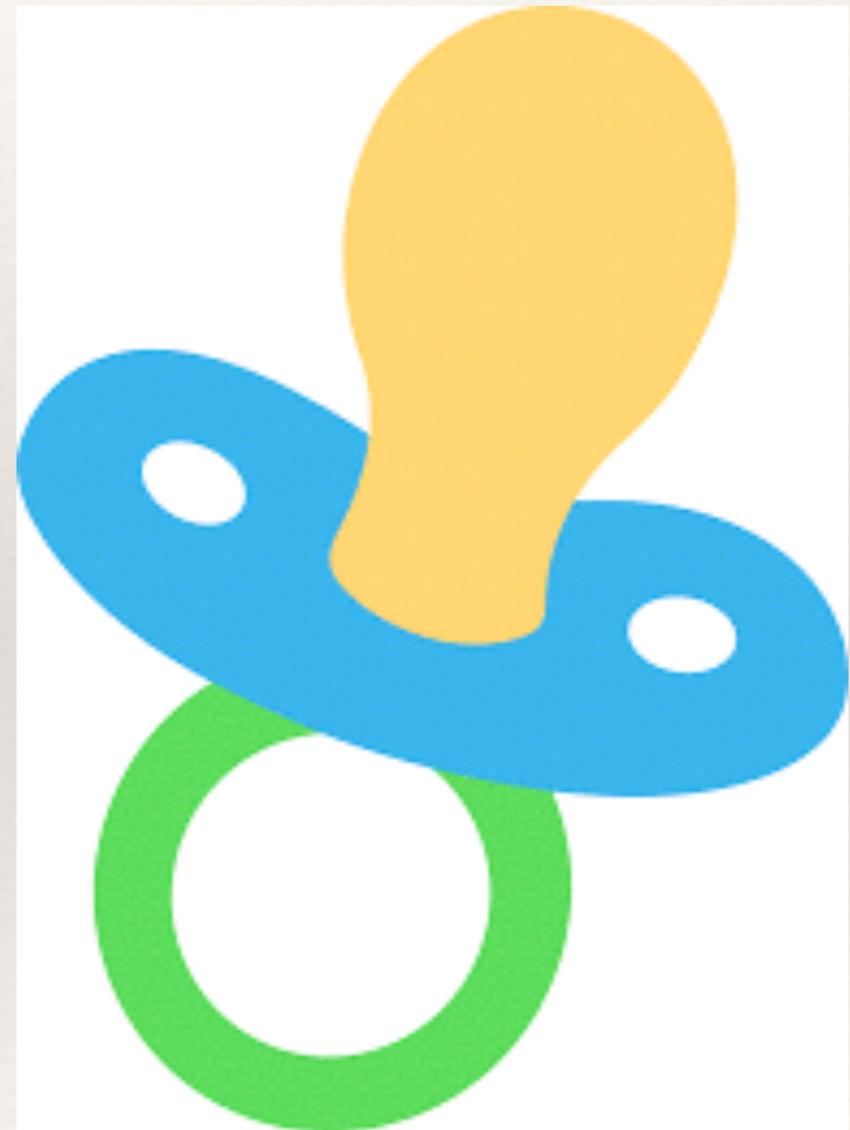
The Quebec Act

- ❖ Cause:
 - ❖ Upheaval in the 13 colonies (American Revolution)



The Quebec Act

- ❖ Purpose:
 - ❖ To placate the French



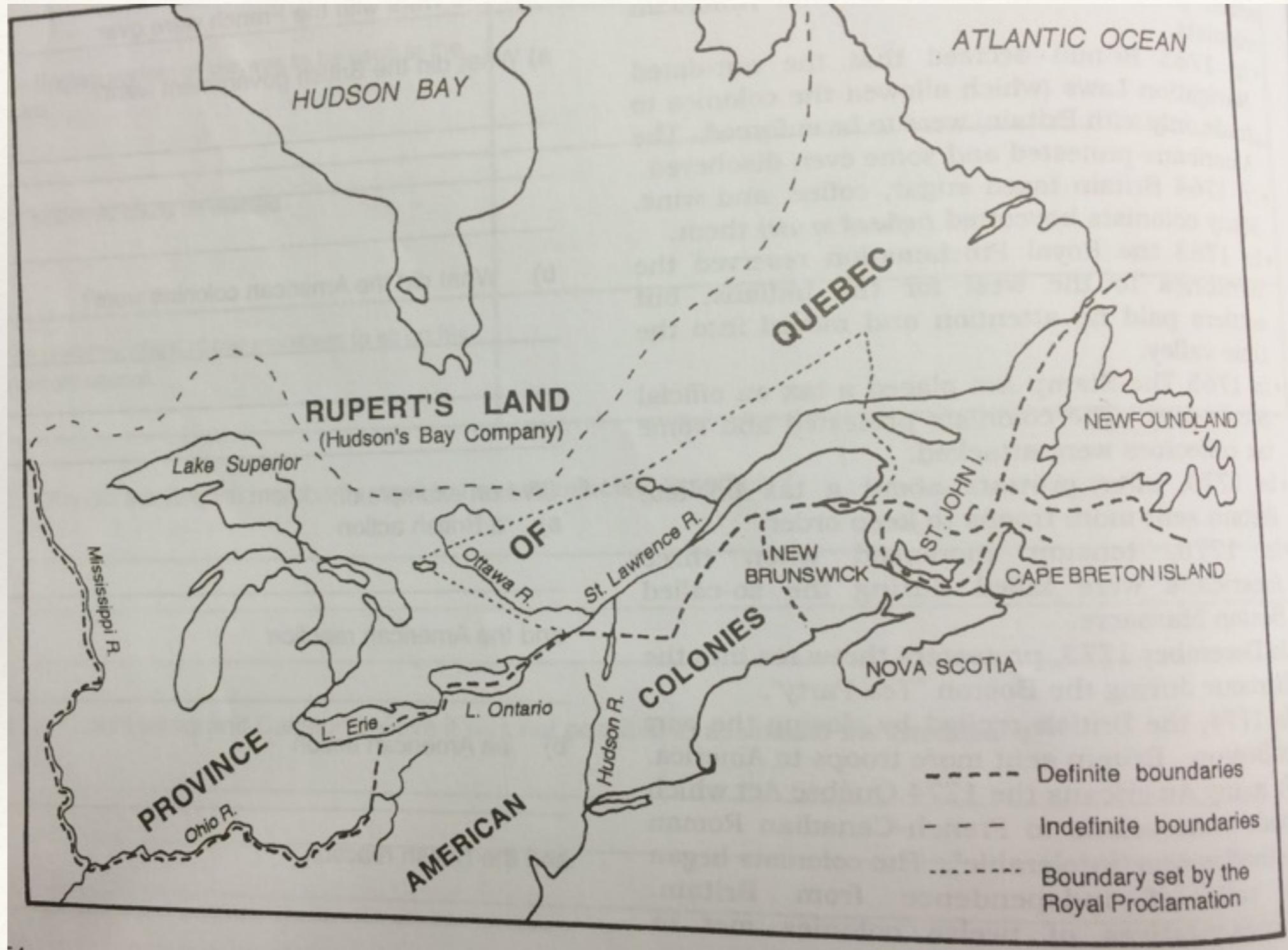
The Quebec Act

- ❖ Measures:
 - ❖ Revoke much of the Royal Proclamation
 - ❖ French civil laws were reinstated for matters of property
 - ❖ English law retained for criminal matters
 - ❖ Seigneurial system brought back
 - ❖ Roman Catholic Church was granted rights not allowed back in Protestant Britain
 - ❖ No assembly

The Quebec Act

- ❖ Success or Failure?: SORTA
- ❖ Why or Why Not?:
 - ❖ The French are very happy with this new arrangement - which was the point of the constitution
 - ❖ BUT The American's are really upset because this constitution essentially gave French Canada everything they had lost after the conquest (including the Ohio Valley)
 - ❖ Why did we bother?

Territory Under the Quebec Act



American Revolution 1775-1783

- ❖ Americans unwilling to pay for the costs of the 7 years war
- ❖ Britain imposed several new taxes to help pay for the war
 - ❖ Heavy tax on paper, tax on sugar and luxury products, and taxes on tea
- ❖ “No Taxation without Representation!”
- ❖ The intolerable “acts” including the Quebec Act
 - ❖ The Quebec Act gave back to the French Canadians all the rights the American colonists had fought against (Catholicism, seigneuries, lack of an assembly)

American Revolution 1775-1783

- ❖ The Quebec Act also gave the Ohio Valley to Quebec, making it illegal for the American Colonists to settle there
 - ❖ This upset them because they wanted to this rich area
- ❖ Of all the British Colonist in North America only Nova Scotia and Quebec did not rebel
- ❖ Roman Catholic Church preached submission to the British

French Canadian Culture

- ❖ The Roman Catholic Church assumed leadership when it came to defending the rights of French Canadians in the British Empire
- ❖ Bishop Briand for example, urged French Canadians to stay loyal to the British during the revolution for revenge of the cradle
- ❖ He also reminded Canadiens during the American Revolution that they had sworn allegiance to the king and that forsaking this allegiance would mean failing in one of their most sacred duties.

Boston

- ❖ Port of the 13 colonies
- ❖ To challenge the new taxes, American intellectuals wrote to the government, elected officials went before the courts, and ordinary citizens boycotted English products
- ❖ In 1770, an altercation between an English army detachment and a group of demonstrators turned violent, with several American deaths
 - ❖ The British suspended its unpopular taxes - except for the tax on tea

Boston Tea Party

- ❖ Even though the Tea tax was mostly symbolic, it led to one of the most dramatic events in U.S history
- ❖ December 16, 1773
- ❖ A small group of American patriots from Boston, wearing indigenous disguises, boarded three British vessels and throw 343 crates of tea into the harbour.
- ❖ Provoked anger from the British who believed the 13 colonies had gone too far

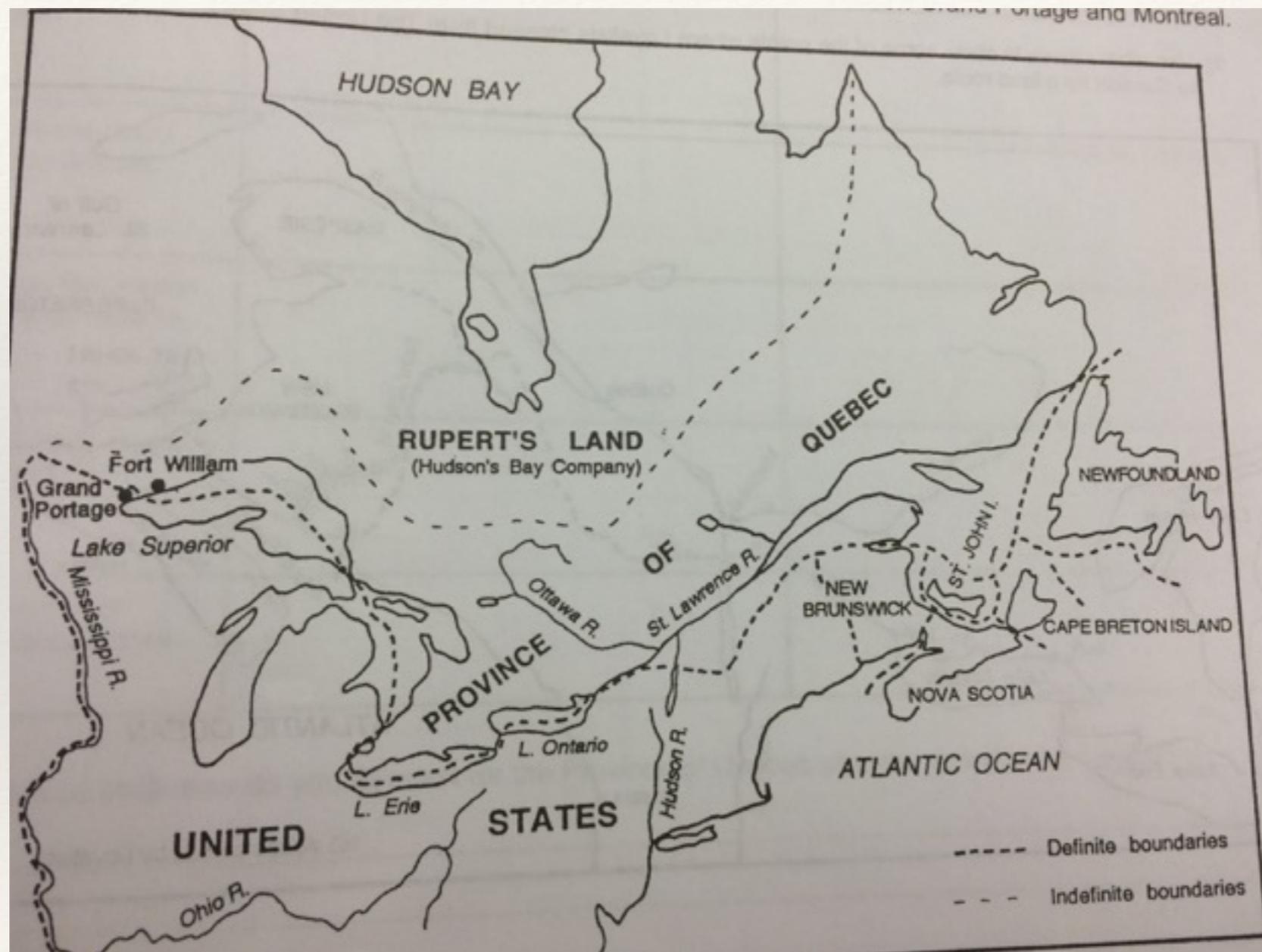
Boston Tea Party

- ❖ They decided a show of force would make the colonies listen to reason.
- ❖ The port of Boston would be closed until the dumped tea was paid for and the people showed remorse
- ❖ The colonies saw the imposed rules as “intolerable acts” that went against the most basic English freedoms
 - ❖ Believed that the Quebec Act was one such intolerable act

Declaration of Independence

- ❖ The United States of America declared independence in July 4th 1776
- ❖ Confirmed independence when they won the war in 1783 (Treaty of Paris)
- ❖ “Better one tyrant three thousand miles away than three thousand tyrants one mile away”

The Province of QC after the American Revolution



The Loyalists

- ❖ Many of those who had supported the crown during the American Revolution (1775-1783) were forced to flee
- ❖ New Brunswick was created by the loyalists
- ❖ About 100 000 came to British North America
- ❖ 30 000 or so to Quebec
- ❖ Upper and Lower Canada were formed because of the arrival
- ❖ Now there were many English Canadians along with the French Canadians

The Loyalists

- ❖ All the newly settled land now was divided into townships
- ❖ Most Loyalists were farmers
- ❖ Difference between townships and seigneurial system
 - ❖ Townships were square and about 200 acres
 - ❖ A row was called a concession
 - ❖ Settlers owned the land

The Loyalists

- ❖ The English merchants were excited to have these new arrivals
- ❖ Finally some reinforcements!
- ❖ Land was granted to them, and the authorities promised them true English institutions

British North American Culture

- ❖ Loyalists brought with them ideas sacred to the British people
- ❖ An assembly which represented the will of the commons
- ❖ Freehold tenure (township)
- ❖ English Canadians see themselves as British and see the country as a rejection of things American

French Canadian Culture

- ❖ French Canadians in the period of 1760 moved from absolutism under the French crown to a type of liberal democracy under the British

- ❖ Loyalists were English Protestant refugees
- ❖ French can vote
- ❖ British government feared a repeat of the American Revolution, therefore they gave their appointed governor a veto