

The year is **1840**. The **British colonies** of **Upper and Lower Canada** are about to undergo a **major change**.

*What is the political, economic and social situation at the beginning of the year 1840?*

*How do the events in previous years and centuries explain the situation?*

**Let's look back...**

# HISTORY OF QUÉBEC AND CANADA

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RECAP OF SECONDARY III CONTENT

# 1608 to 1760

Today in America, and particularly in Québec, people live in French, and many of their cultural traits are a heritage of a colonial society implanted by France during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, France (mother country) initiated the **colonization** of the territory of New France (colony).

# 1608 to 1760

This colonization, which had a slow start, was initially put in the hands of the fur-trading companies. However, **in 1663, Royal Government was established and the State took control over the settlement of New France.** In the course of many explorations, the territory of the colony stretched to Louisiana, thus creating rivalries with England.

At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, four intercolonial wars broke out between New France and the Thirteen British Colonies. The last intercolonial war, **the War of Conquest**, definitively sealed the faith of New France. In 1760 the French colony ended up in the hands of the British.



# French territory in America

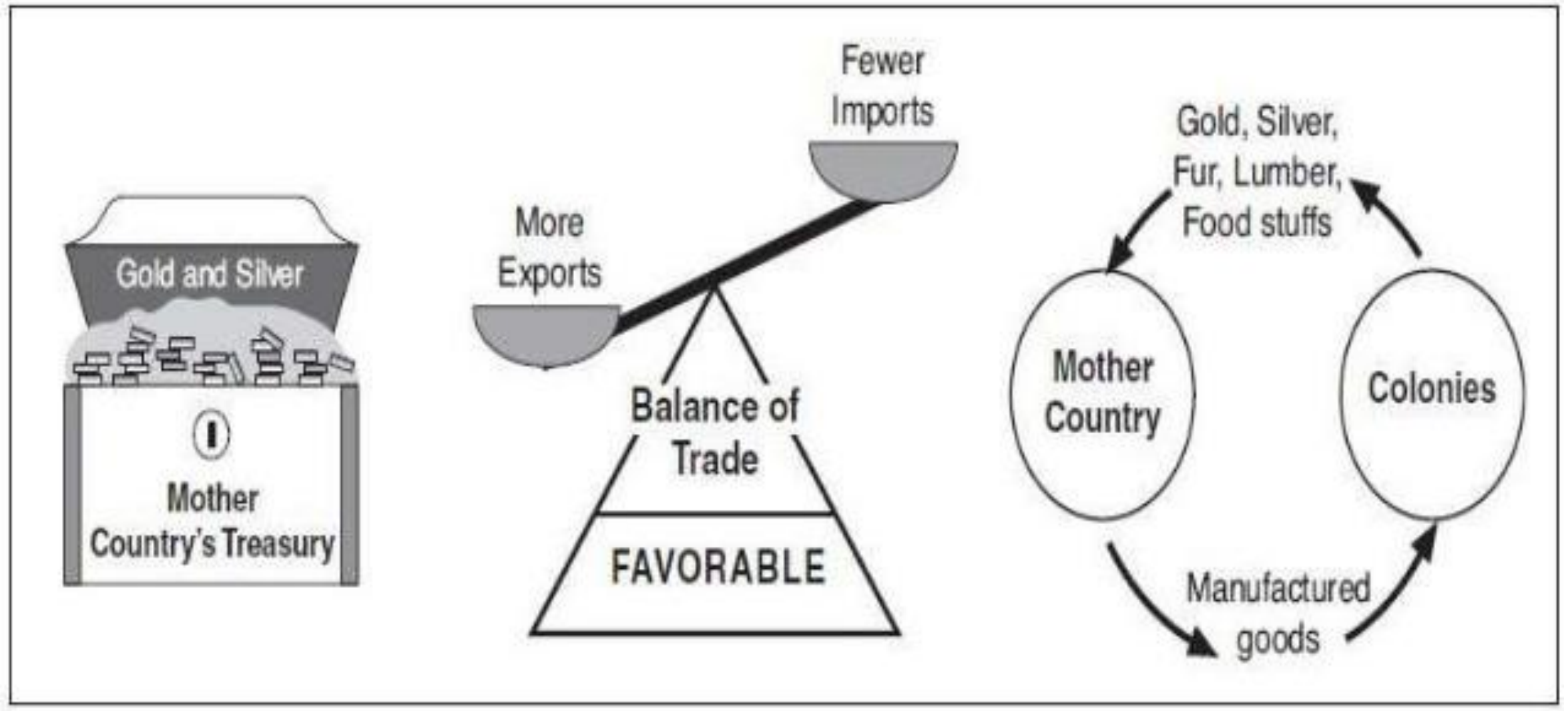
# Mercantilism

An economic theory from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries that bases a nation's prosperity on the accumulation of gold and silver (precious metals).

- For the king of France, colonies served to increase his wealth and power.
- Colonies would send **raw materials** (furs, fish, tobacco, cotton) to the **mother country**. The industries would transform the raw materials into valuable goods (furs into felt hats) and sell them.
- The mother country sold these goods to other European nations and to their own colonies.



# Mercantilism



# 2 opposing views of colonization

## 1) TRADING POST COLONY

- A colony should be **commercial** – its only role is to supply the mother country with **raw materials**.
- **Furs** = a valuable resource that could be sold to make good profit.
- The colony = a few **trading posts** operated by a few European men (temporary occupation of the territory).
- **Settlers = competitors!** Companies would lose money because of the farmers who would clear the forests and drive the animals away.

## 2) SETTLEMENT COLONY

- A colony should be **permanently settled by European colonists** and **developed** (exploit raw materials), be **prosperous** and **similar to the mother country**.
- The colony = farms + villages + towns.
- Farmers, merchants, priests, soldiers, and administrators.



# MONOPOLY of the fur trade in New France

King of France  
(Henry IV)

- Wants to be rich and powerful
- Wants to colonize but **no money**

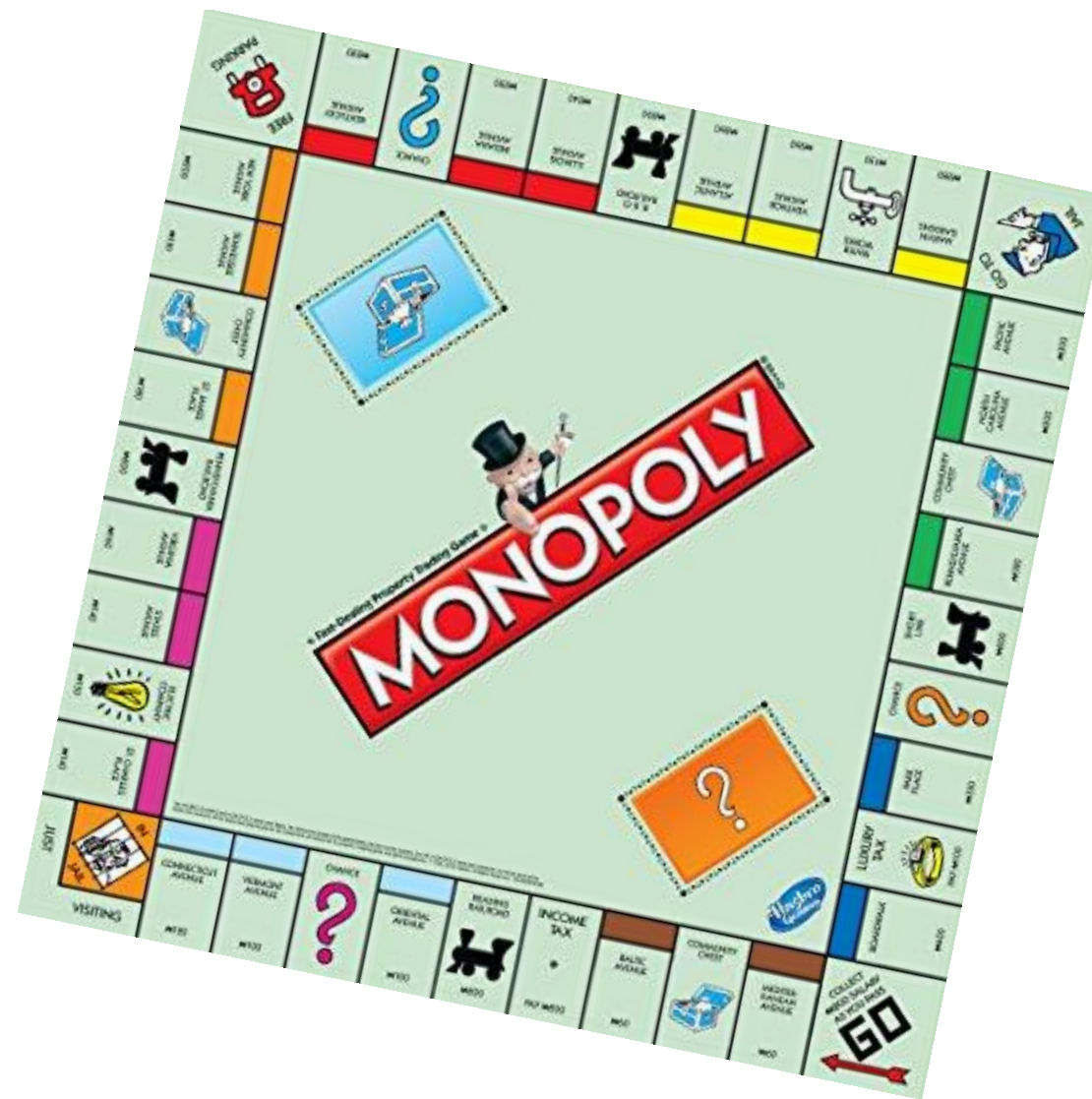


The Company of  
100 Associates

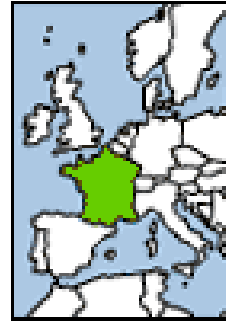
- Wants to be **rich**

- (1) Colonize New France (4,000 colonists in 15 years)
- (2) Share the profits with the king
- (3) Convert Natives to Catholicism

# MONOPOLY of the fur trade in New France



## En France

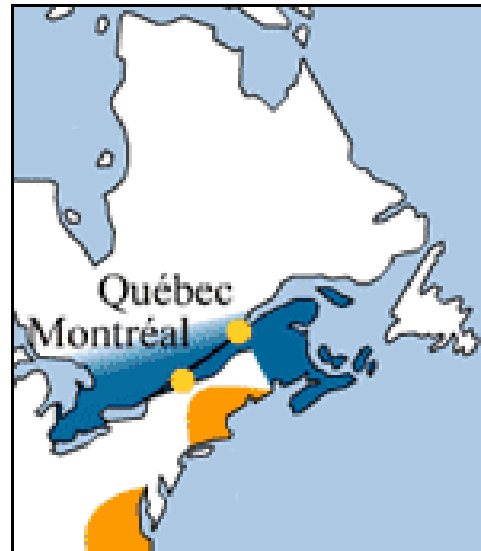


Roi

*Le gouvernement  
de la Nouvelle-  
France en 1645*



## En Nouvelle-France



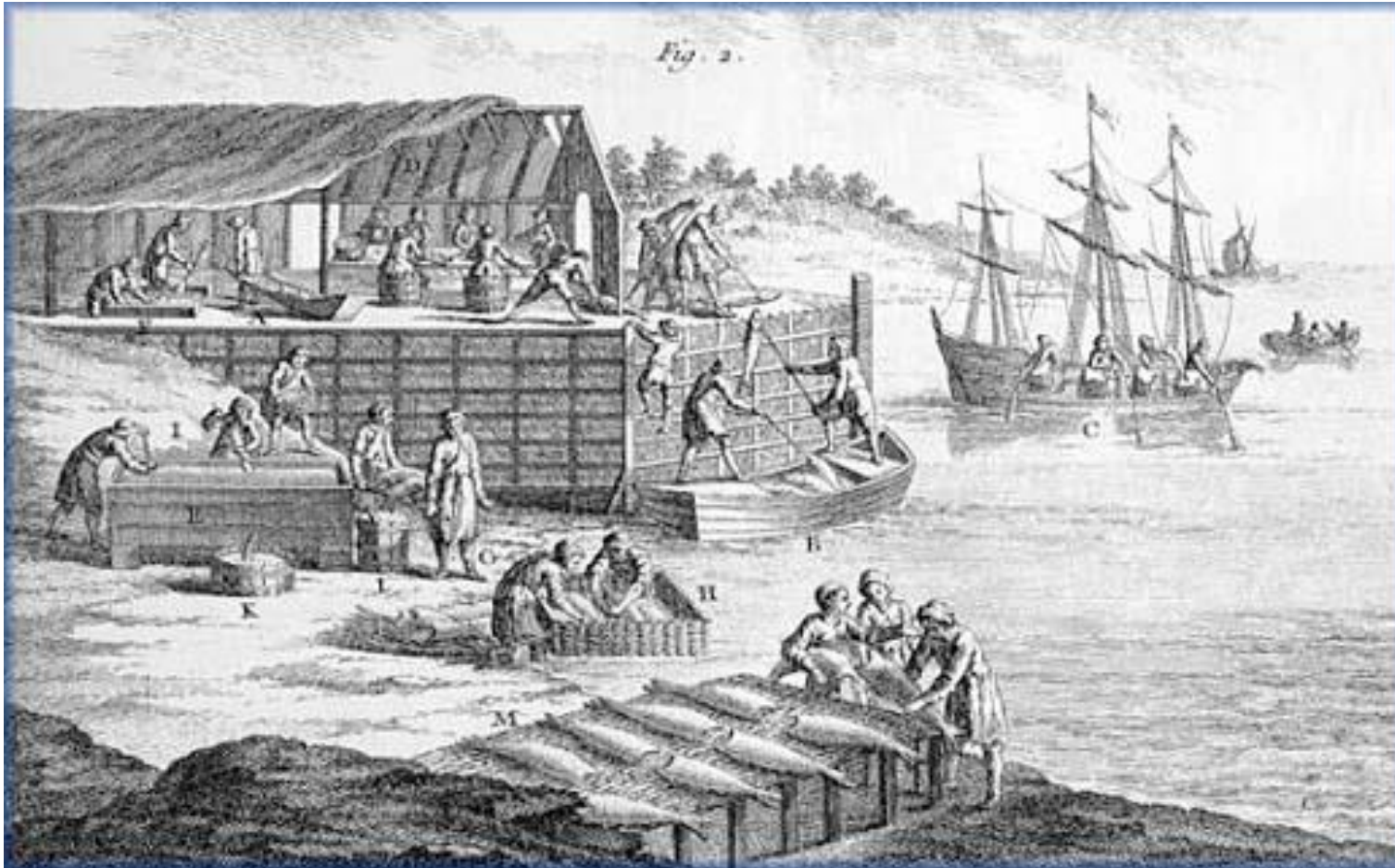
La Compagnie des  
Cents associés



Le peuple



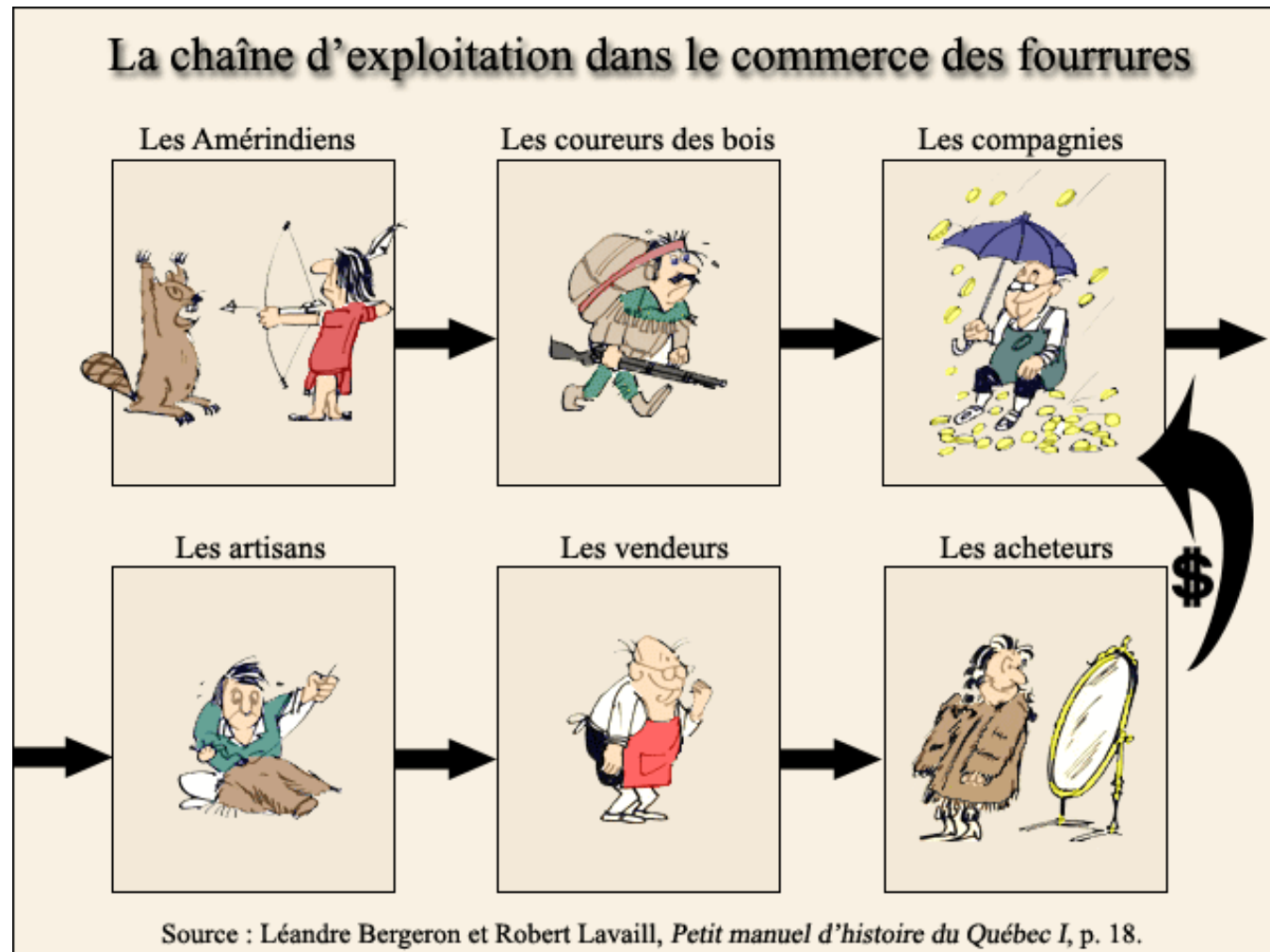
# Europeans' main economic activity in North America at the beginning of the 16th century



**FISHING  
and  
WHALING**

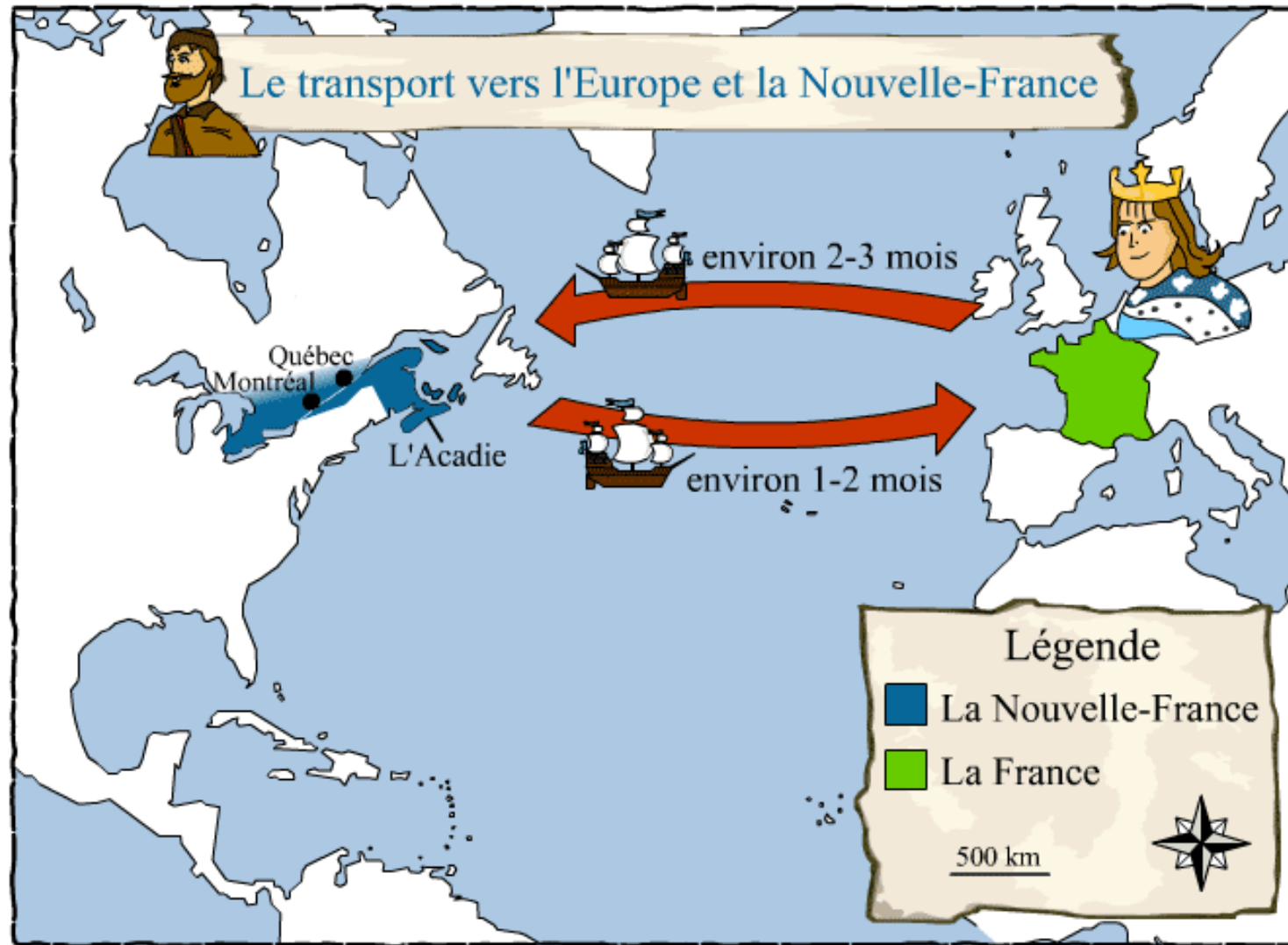


# Europeans' main economic activity in North America at the beginning of the 17th century



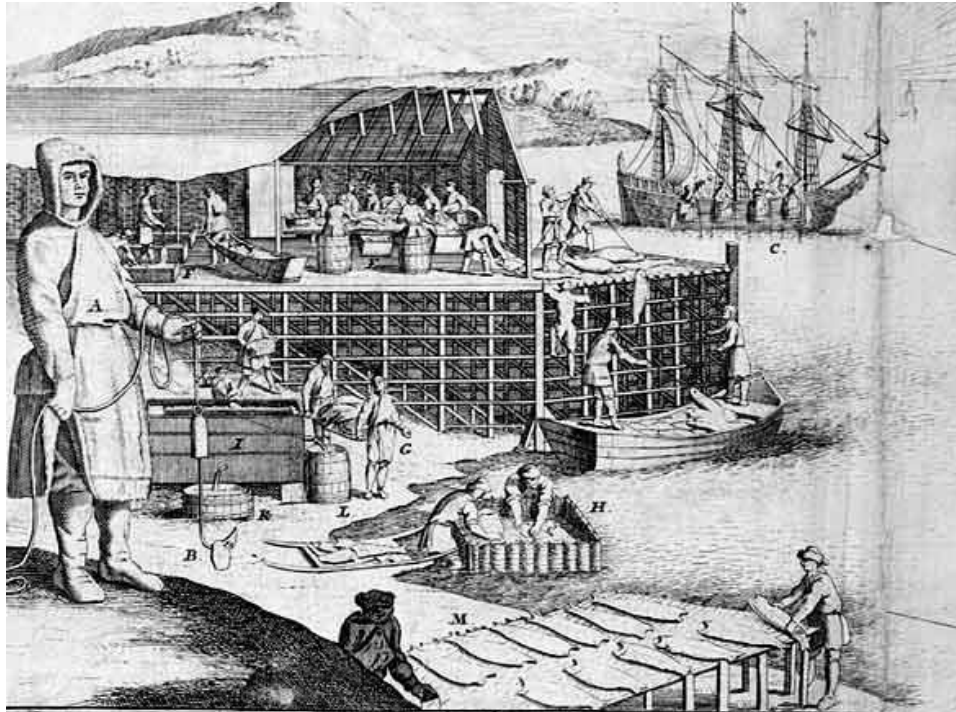
**FUR  
TRADE**

# The fur trade



# Fur trade: 70% of exports

Fishing (cod)





# The fur trade



Le chapeau de castor : fait en feutre à partir du sous-poil du castor © Artiste  
inconnu / BIBLIOTHÈQUE et ARCHIVES Canada / C-017338

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the name of the first permanent settlement in New France?

A. Paris

B. Québec

C. Trois-Rivières

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Who founded the first permanent settlement in New France?

A. Samuel de Champlain

B. Samuel de Québec

C. Samuel L. Jackson

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

When was the first permanent settlement founded in New France?

A. 1608

B. 1634

C. 1642

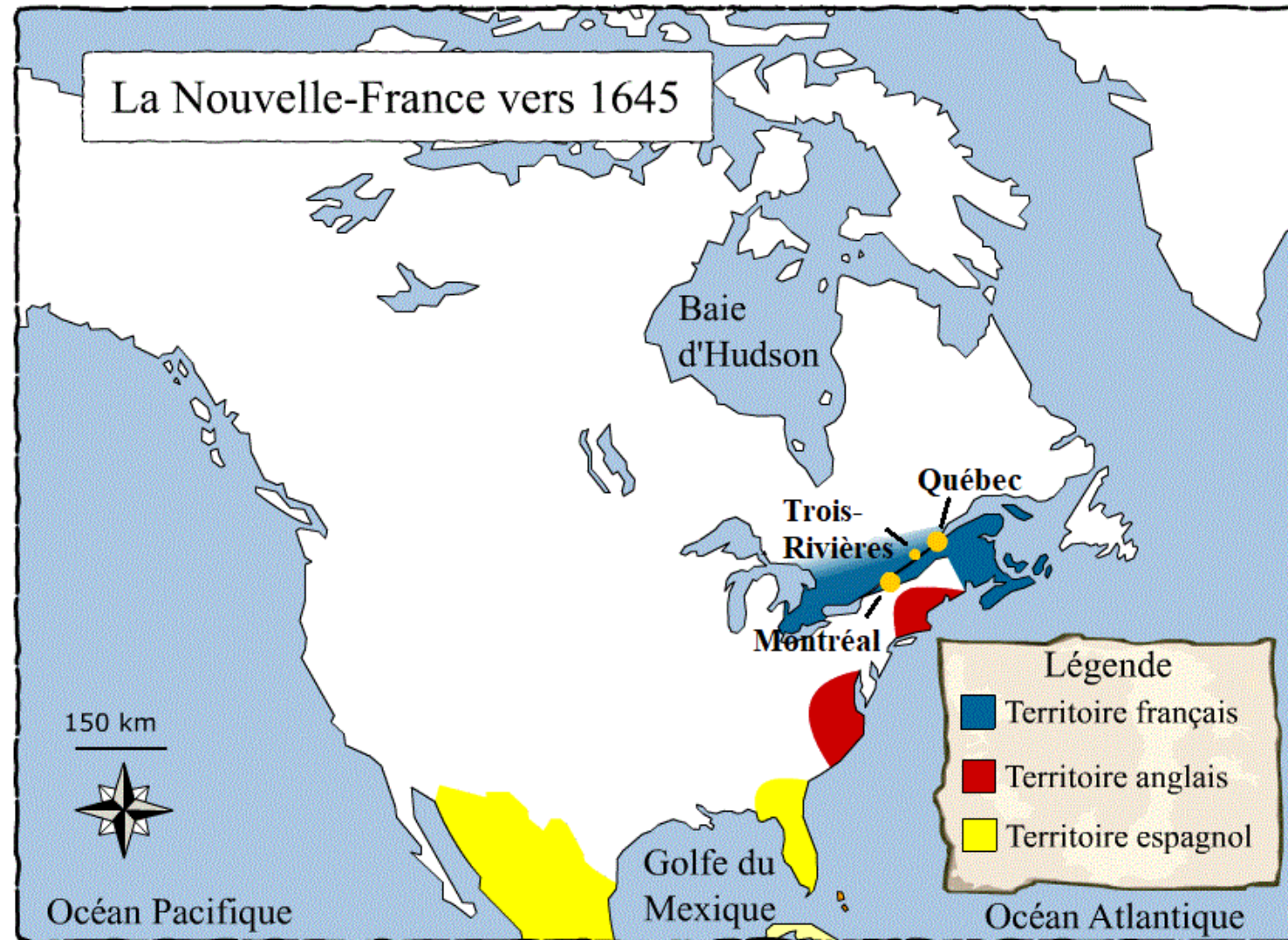
# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the main motive of Champlain for establishing a permanent settlement at Québec?

- A. Political motive (get more power)
- B. Commercial motive (get rich with the fur trade)
- C. Religious motive (convert Natives to Catholicism)



# The first permanent settlements





- Québec (1608 – Samuel de Champlain): first permanent settlement in N.F.



SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.





© Musée de la civilisation, 2010

*Champlain's Habitation*



# Why did the trading companies not bring many settlers to New France?



=



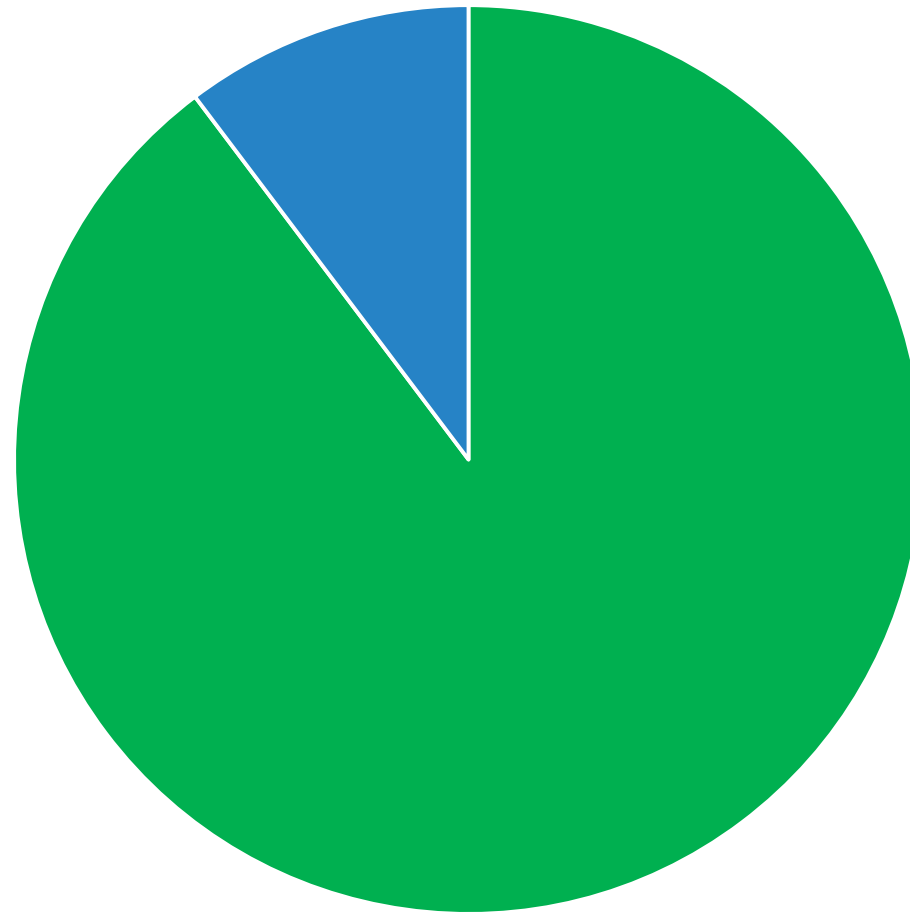




≠



# Population of New France in 1627



■ 96 men ■ 11 women

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the name of the second permanent settlement in New France?

A. Trois-Rivières

B. Ville-Marie

C. Timbuktu

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Who founded the second permanent settlement in New France?

A. Latulipe

B. Larose

C. Laviolette



# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

When was the second permanent settlement founded in New France?

A. 1608

B. 1634

C. 1642

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the main motive of Lavolette for establishing a permanent settlement at Trois-Rivières?

- A. Political motive (get more power)
- B. Commercial motive (get rich with the fur trade)
- C. Religious motive (convert Natives to Catholicism)

- Trois-Rivières (1634 – Lavolette):



# Seigneurial system

- System put in place **by the Company of 100 Associates.**
- Same way of developing the land as in France.
- Allowed for the **organization of the territory as well as the population.**





# Organization of the territory

## Territorial organization used in New France: The seigneurial system

- rectangular plots at right angles to a watercourse
- range roads



## Elements of a seigneurie

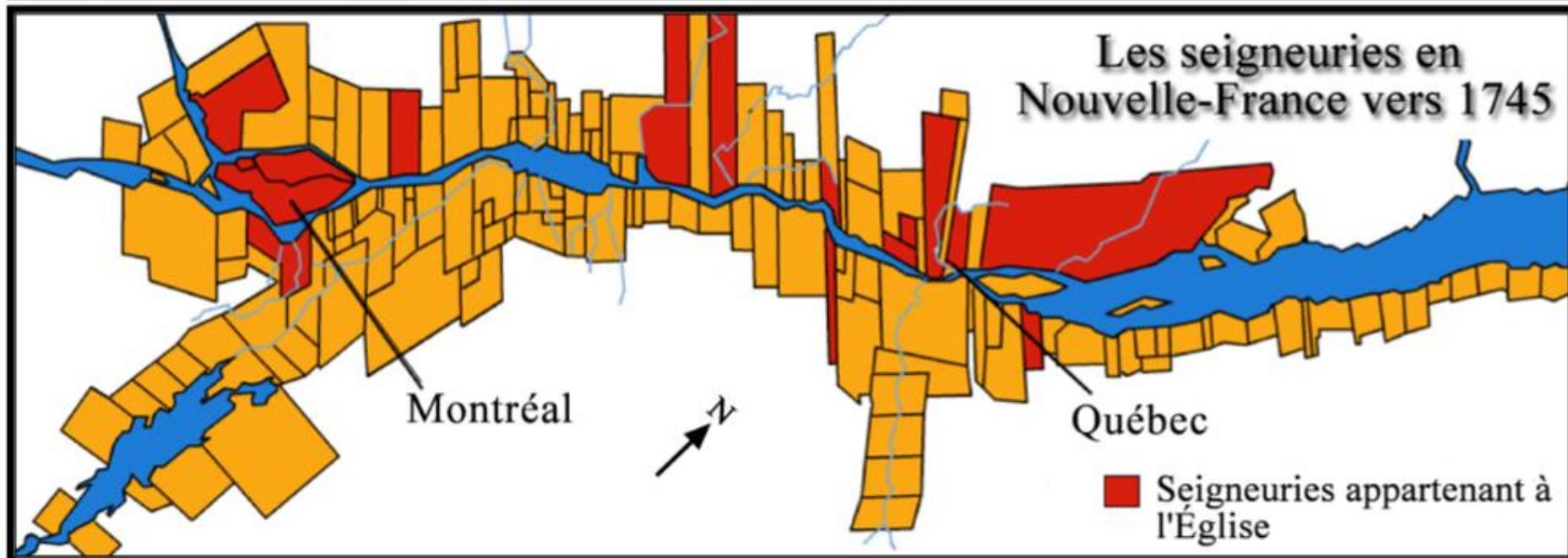
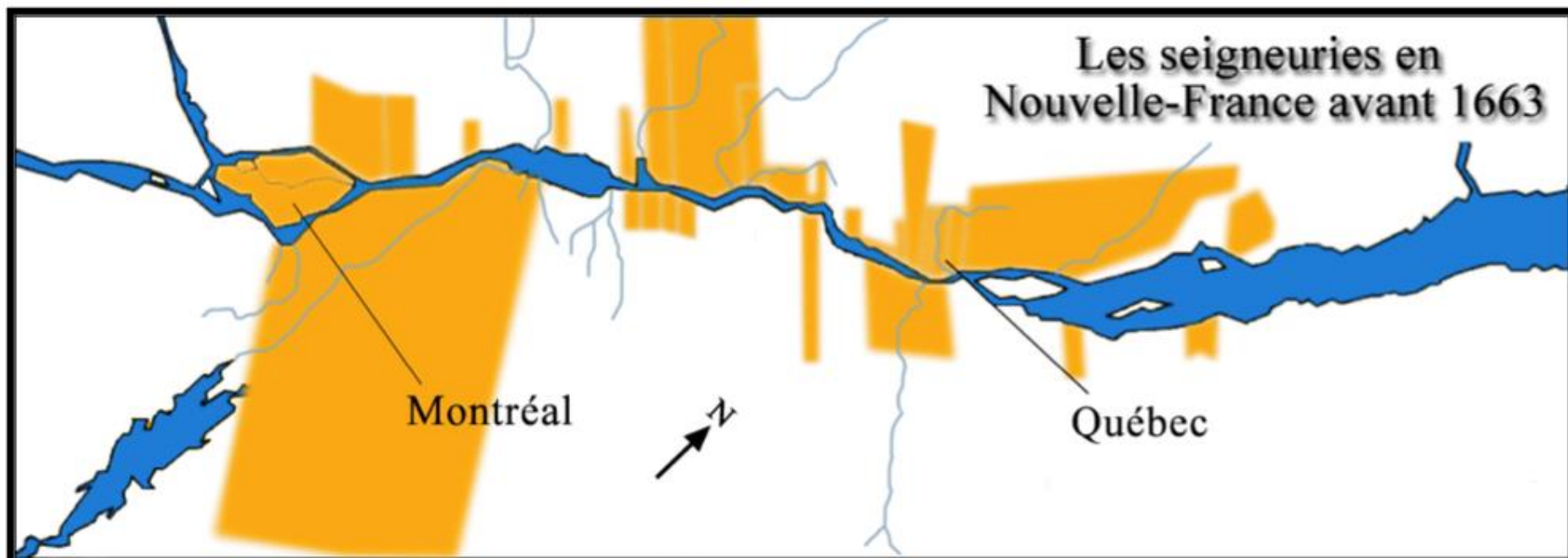
- land belonging to the *fabrique* [parish corporation]
- censives,
- manor house



Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009).  
*Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

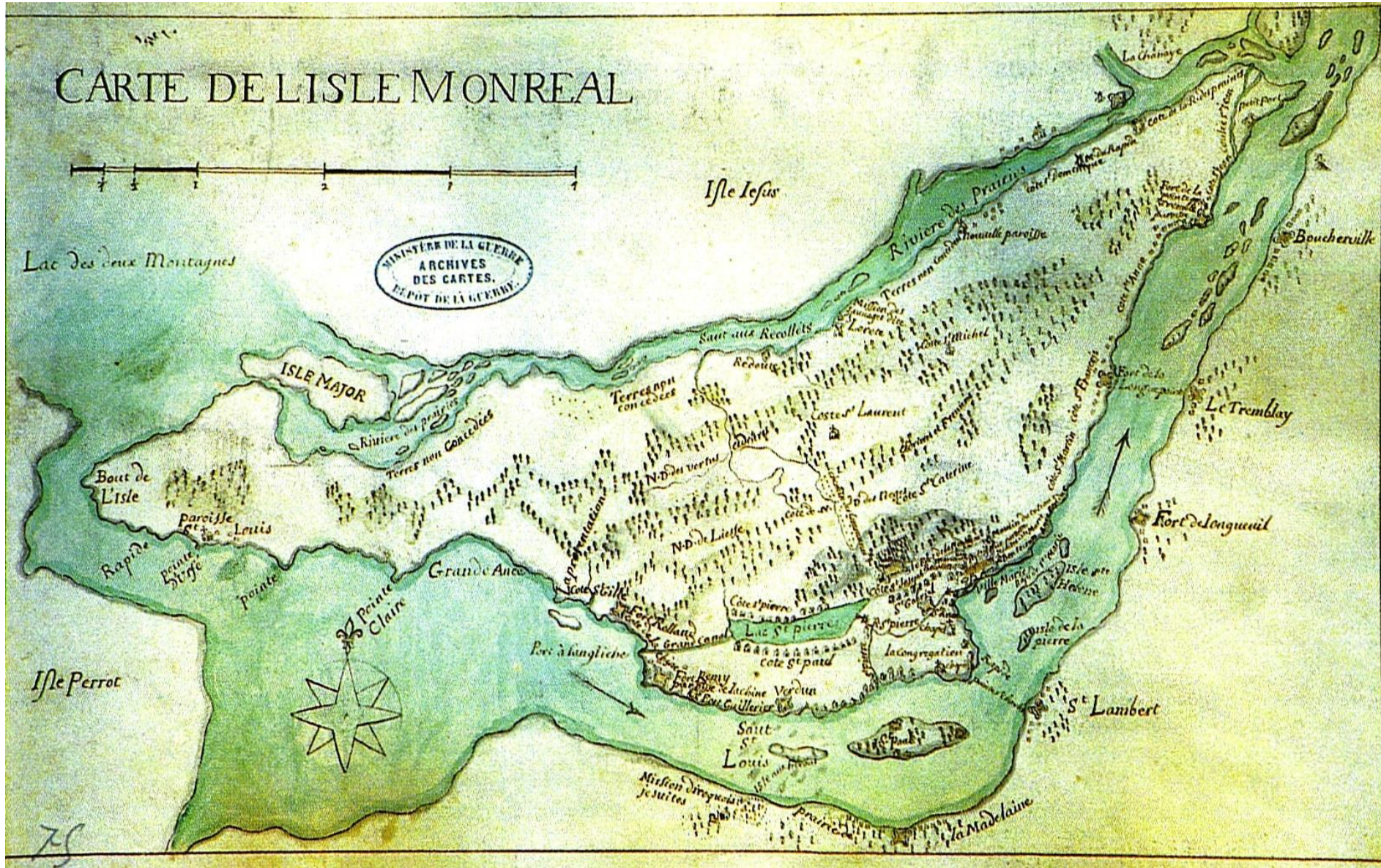








# Seigneurie de l'Île-de-Montréal (1636-1859)







## Winter

Less outside work,  
women made  
clothes, men made  
tools and furniture,  
parties.



## Fall

Preserving  
food and men  
prepared  
firewood for  
the winter.



## FARM ACTIVITIES

## Spring

Sowing.



## Summer

Harvesting  
crops.

# Catholic Church

# The roles of the Church in New France

- **Religious roles:**

- Provide religious services to the colony (weddings, baptisms, funerals)
- Convert the Natives to Christianity.





# The roles of the Church in New France

- Social roles:

- Take care of education
- Take care of the sick (hospitals)
- Help the poor and less fortunate.









St. Louis Church and Priests' Residence, Ketchikan



- Current of thought: **Catholicism**

- The **Roman Catholic Church** helped to develop the colony and manage the spiritual lives of the colonists.
- **Religion** was an important part of life in New France.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the name of the third permanent settlement in New France?

A. Ottawa

B. Ville-Marie

C. Laval

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Who founded the third permanent settlement in New France?

- A. Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance
- B. Maisonnouvelle and Marie Jeanne
- C. Sherbrooke and Marguerite Bourgeoys



# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

When was the third permanent settlement founded in New France?

A. 1608

B. 1634

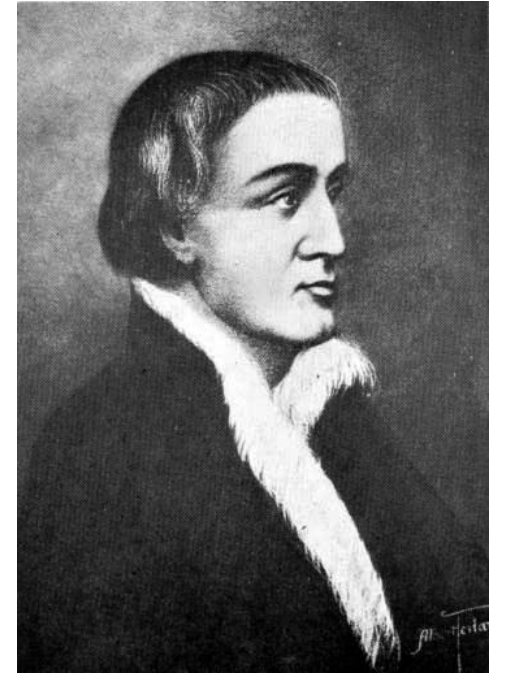
C. 1642

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What was the main motive of Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance for establishing a permanent settlement at Ville-Marie?

- A. Political motive (get more power)
- B. Commercial motive (get rich with the fur trade)
- C. Religious motive (convert Natives to Catholicism)

- Ville-Marie / Montréal  
(1642 – Jeanne Mance & Maisonneuve):



# **First Nations warfare and diplomacy**



# Franco-Aboriginal Alliance of 1603

- Important economic and military alliance **between Indigenous peoples and the French** (Champlain present) in Tadoussac.
- Would strengthen the Innus, Malecite and Algonquins' military power against the Iroquois.

# Franco-Huron Alliance of 1616

- Champlain formed an economic alliance with the Hurons who were important partners in the fur trade.
- This alliance was also a military one – the French accepted to support the Hurons against their traditional enemy **the Iroquois Confederacy** (allied with the Dutch and later with the English).

# Trade alliances between the French and Aboriginal peoples



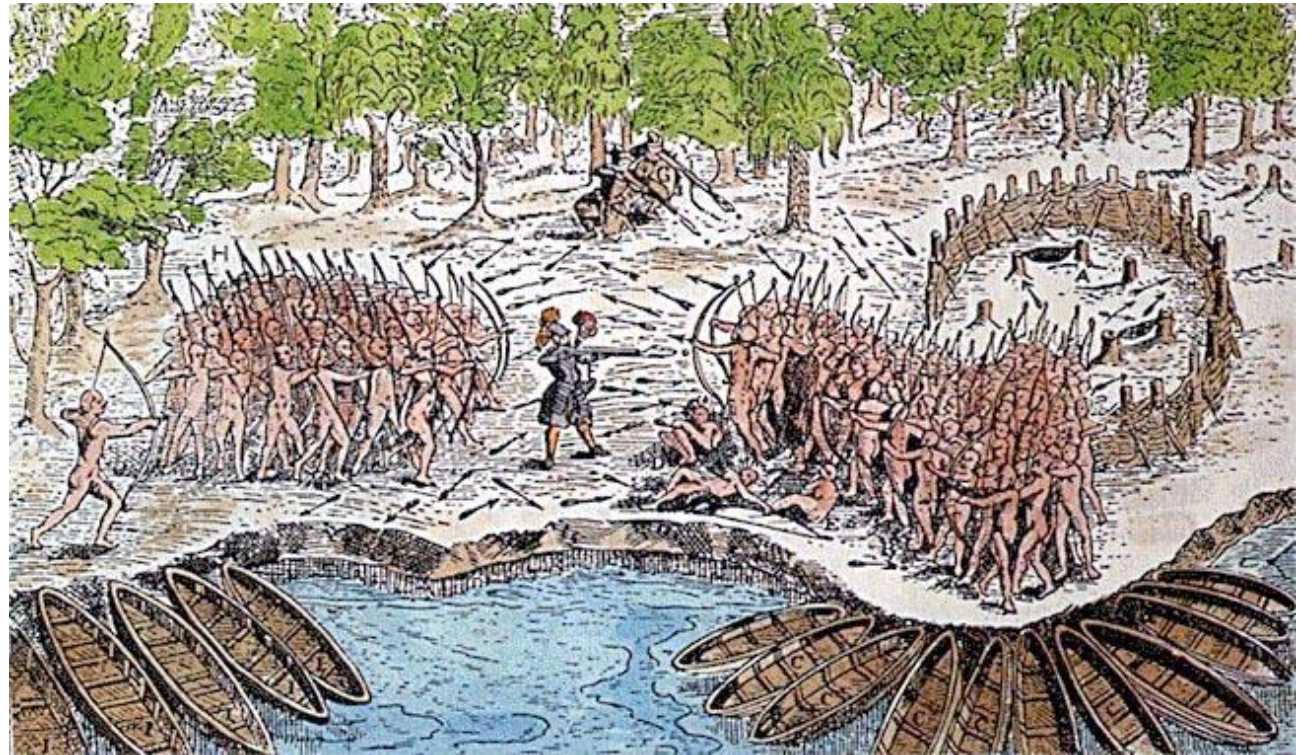


# Political alliances between the French and Aboriginal peoples



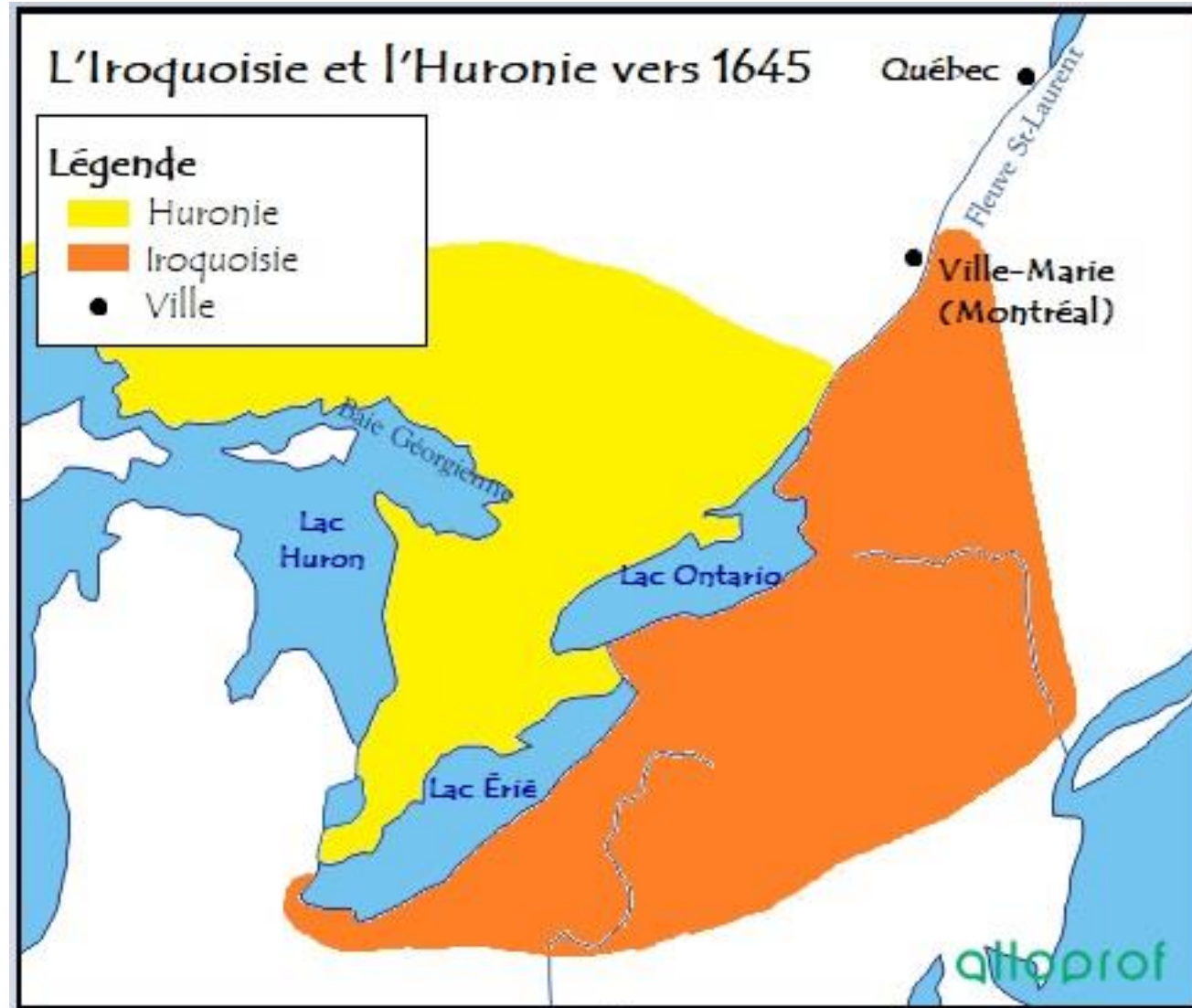


- **The control of the fur trade** was at the heart of the conflicts.
- **The Iroquois Wars** opposed the Iroquois Confederacy and the French + Indigenous allies (mid-17<sup>th</sup> century).



*Defeat of the Iroquois at Lake Champlain, 1609*

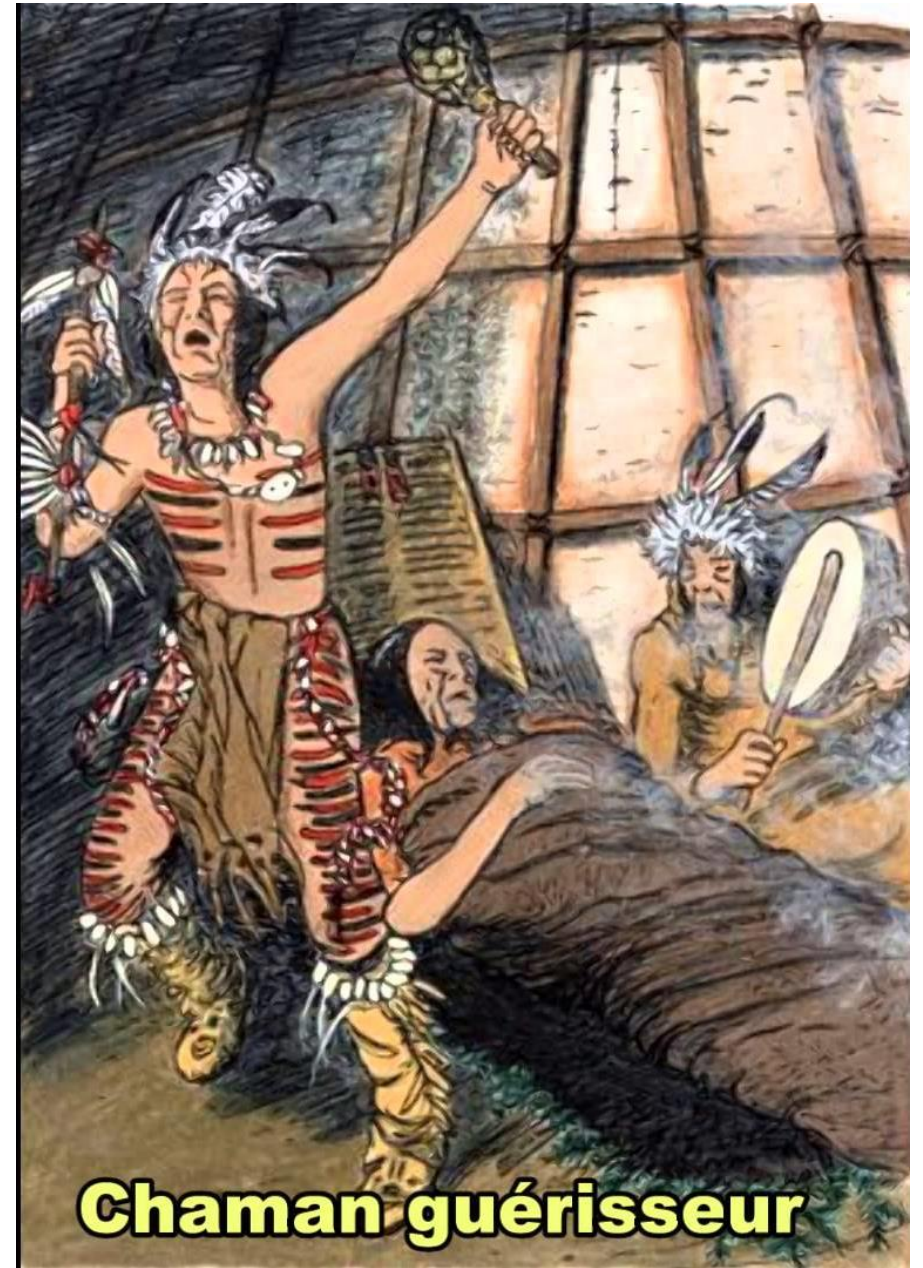
# War and diseases decimated Aboriginal populations (near disappearance of Huronia, 1648 to 1650)





## European diseases depleted Aboriginal populations

- 1620-1650: the Native population in the St. Lawrence Valley dropped from 4,500 people to 2,000 people
- Smallpox, typhus, cholera, chickenpox, and influenza (flu).



**Chaman guérisseur**

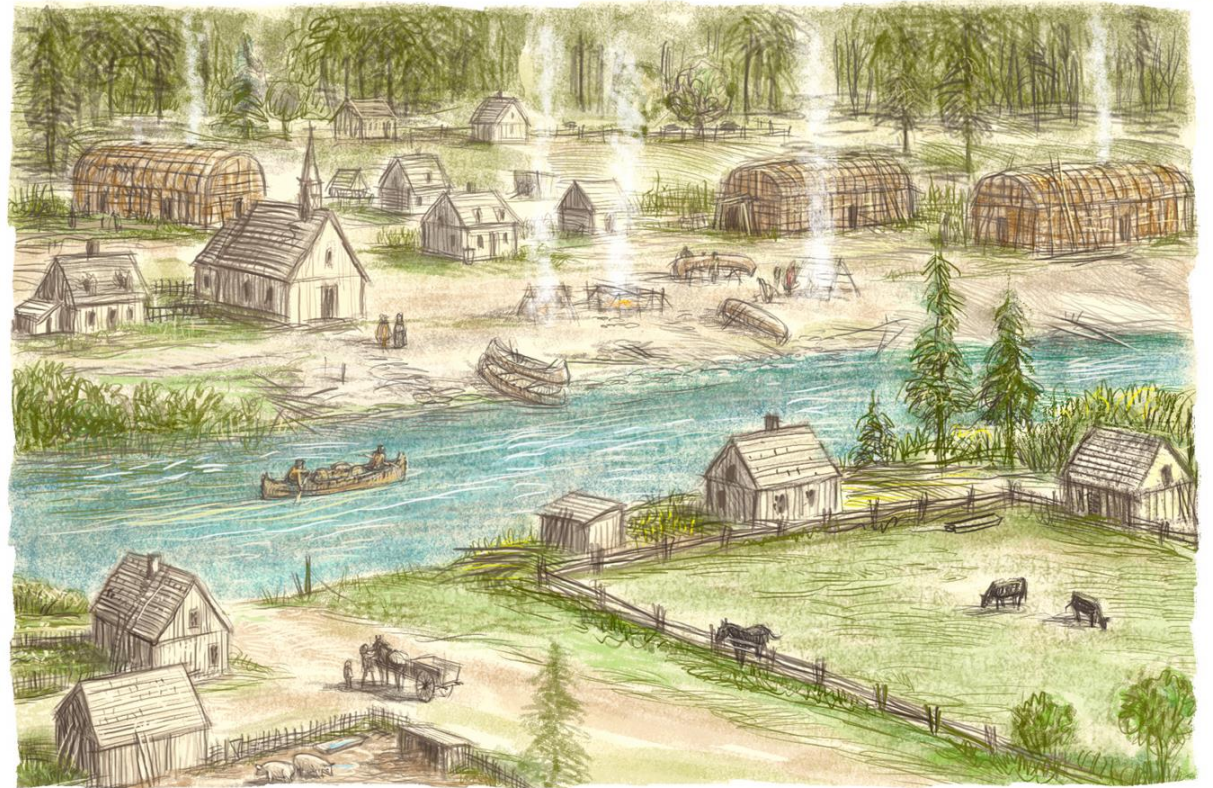
# Religious role of the Church in New France

Catholic **missionaries** (Récollets, Jesuits) were given the task to **convert the Aboriginal peoples of New France to Christianity (evangelization)**

- Lived among the native communities
- Learned native tongues
- Taught Catholicism – ***domiciliés* (converted Natives)**
- Taught French
- Tried but overall failed to get Aboriginals to adopt the sedentary way of life of the French colonists



# Religious role of the Church in New France



*A village of Native domiciliés,  
circa 1745*



- **Acculturation:**  
assimilation into a foreign culture in part or in full  
(French tools, clothing, weapons, religion)
- **Métis**



## Effects of the European presence on the Amerindians



### On the population

- mixed births,
- spread of disease,
- sedentarization

### On the territory

- establishment of missions,
- construction of forts

3

. . . it will be easy, with time and the help of God, to enable these peoples [Amerindians] to know their Creator<sup>1</sup> . . . And I would go further and say that it really is God they honour, without realizing it, because they imagine that there is an *Okî* in the sky, who is a demon or power who determines the seasons of the year, holds back the winds and the waves of the sea, and can guide their navigation and help them with everything they need to do.

Père Jean de Brébeuf, 1636

1. Creator: God



# Signing of the Great Peace of Montréal (1701)



- Signed in Montréal
- **Ended the Iroquois Wars** between the Iroquois Confederacy and the French + Native allies
- United about 40 Aboriginal nations and the French.



# Royal Government (1663-1760)

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

What is **the name of the political regime** under which the king of France had all the power, because this power was believed to be granted by God?

- A. Absolutism
- B. Mercantilism
- C. Royal Government



# King Louis XIV (the Sun King)



# MONOPOLY of the fur trade in New France

## King of France

- Wants to be rich and powerful
- Wants to colonize but **no money**



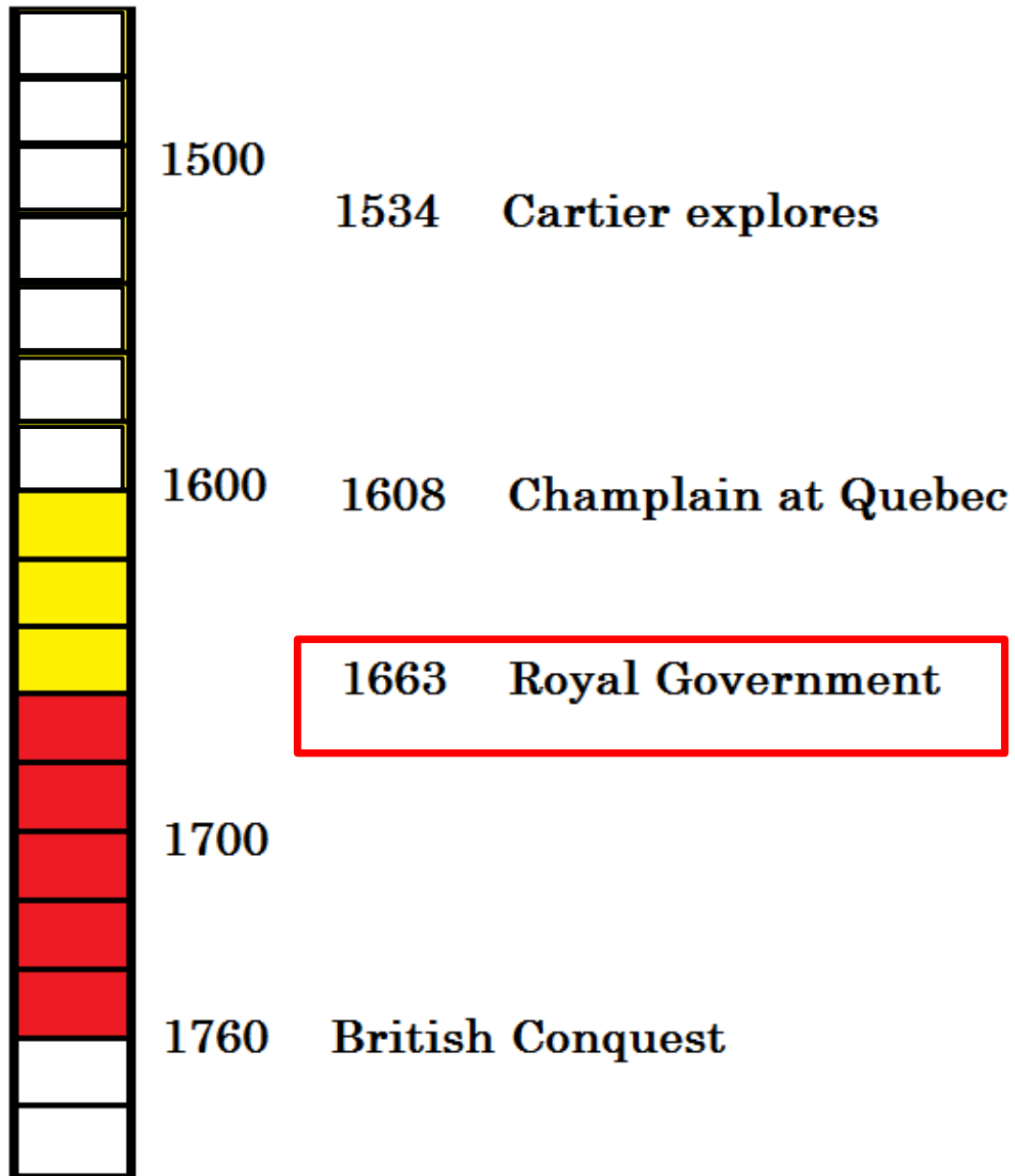
## The Company of 100 Associates

- Wants to be **rich**

- (1) Colonize New France (4,000 colonists in 15 years)
- (2) Share the profits with the king
- (3) Convert Natives to Catholicism

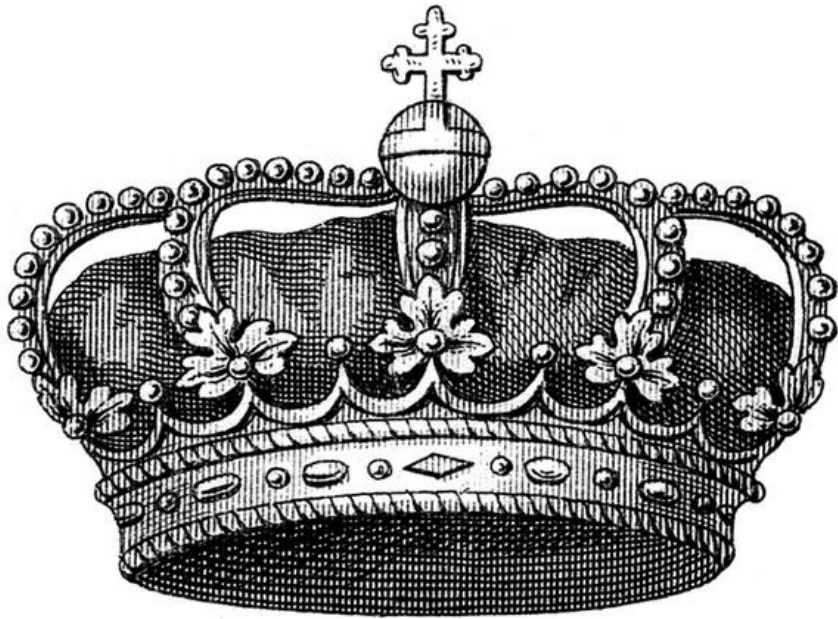


# A change in policy in 1663

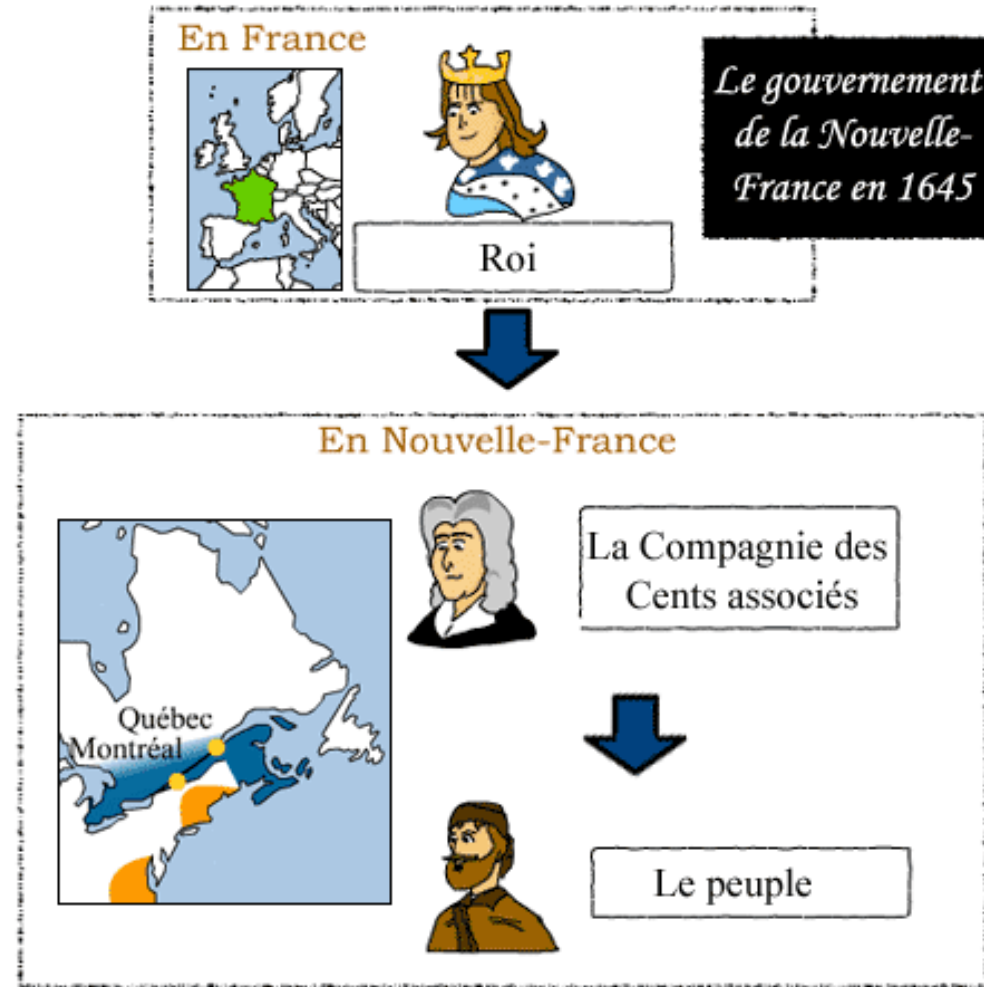


- Yellow: Company rule
- Red: Royal Government

# Absolutism = Divine right of the king



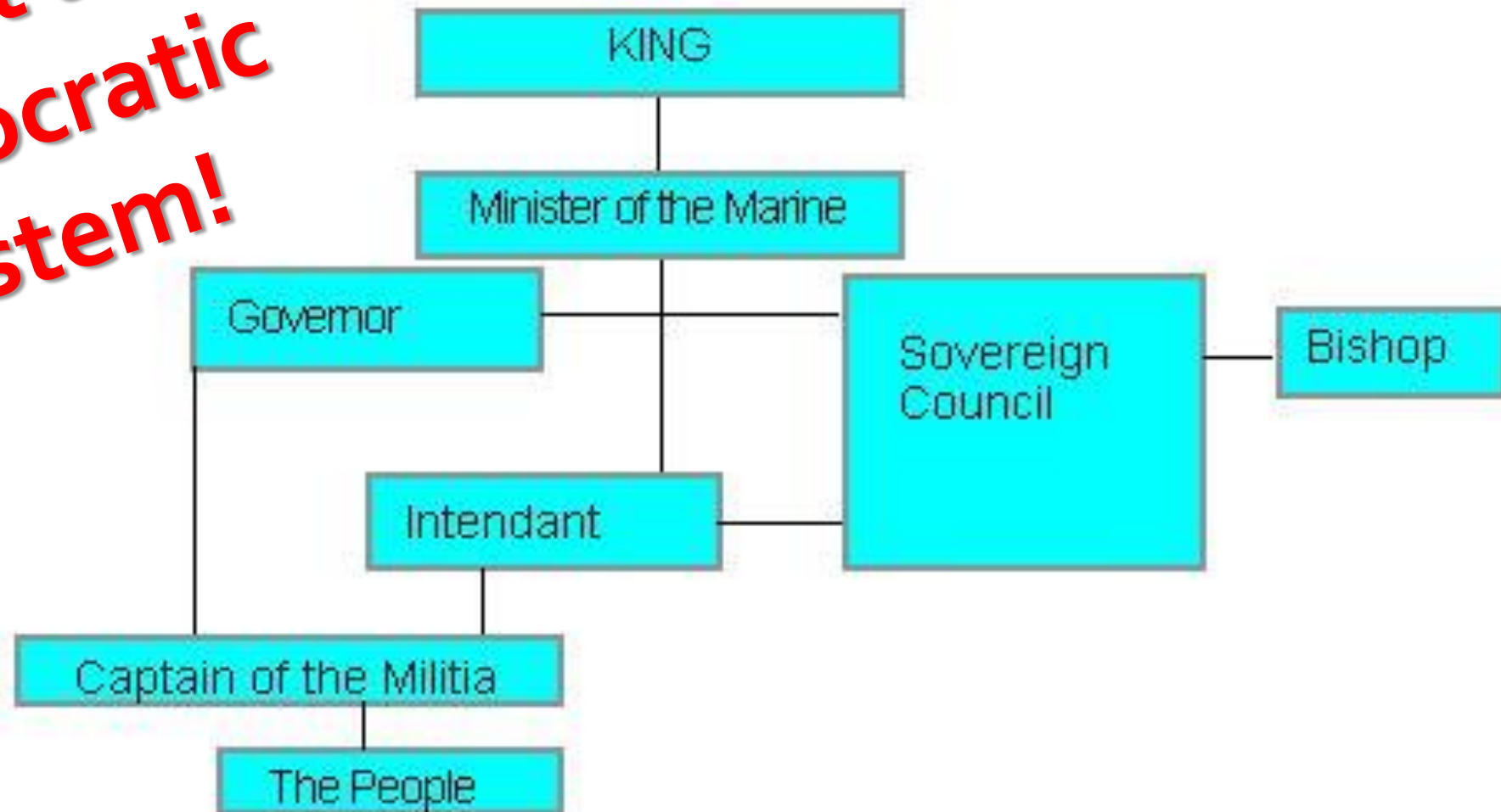
# Government structure in New France (1645)





# The structure of Royal Government in New France (1663-1760)

**Not a  
democratic  
system!**



1663-1760

King



Absolute monarch

Minister of Marine

Administered the colonies

**BIG**



**Governor**

- Represent the king
- War
- Diplomacy

**Bishop**

(named by the Pope  
and later the King)



Spiritual needs of  
the colony

**Intendant**

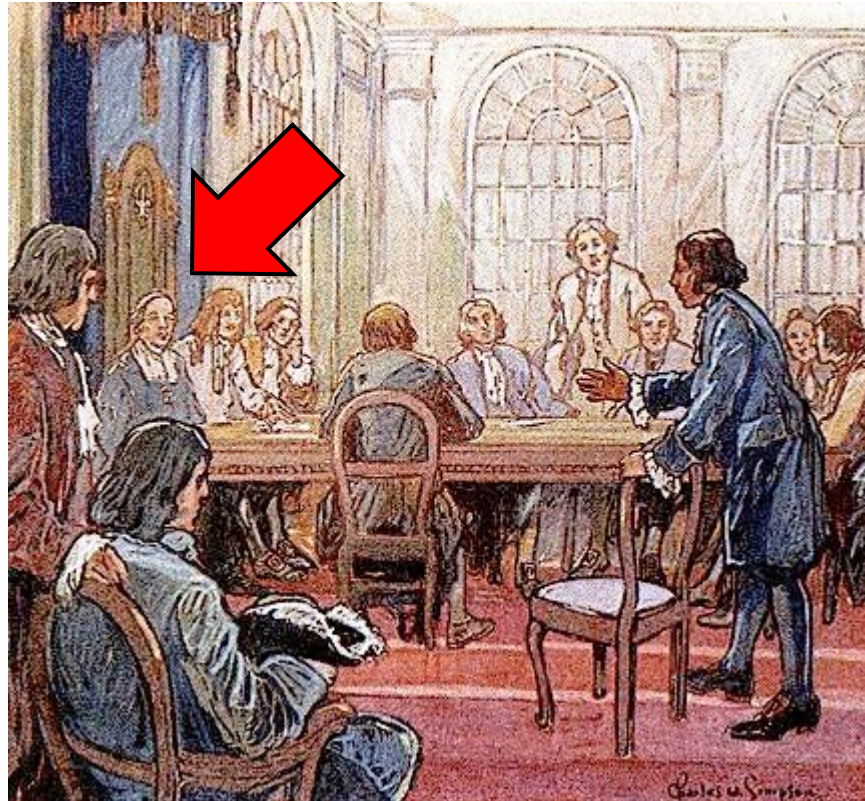
- Economy, finance & trade
- Justice
- Settlement & seigneurialism



# The roles of the Church in New France

- Political role:

- Participation in the Sovereign Council (bishop).





# GALLICANISM

- A view of the relationship between the Church and the State (or government).
- Catholic kings in Europe (especially the French king) wanted the monarch, NOT the Pope, to have the power to appoint all archbishops and bishops in their countries and colonies.
- The kings won the revolt!



# Population growth

The approximate number of inhabitants and the composition of the population in the St. Lawrence Valley

Around 1663:

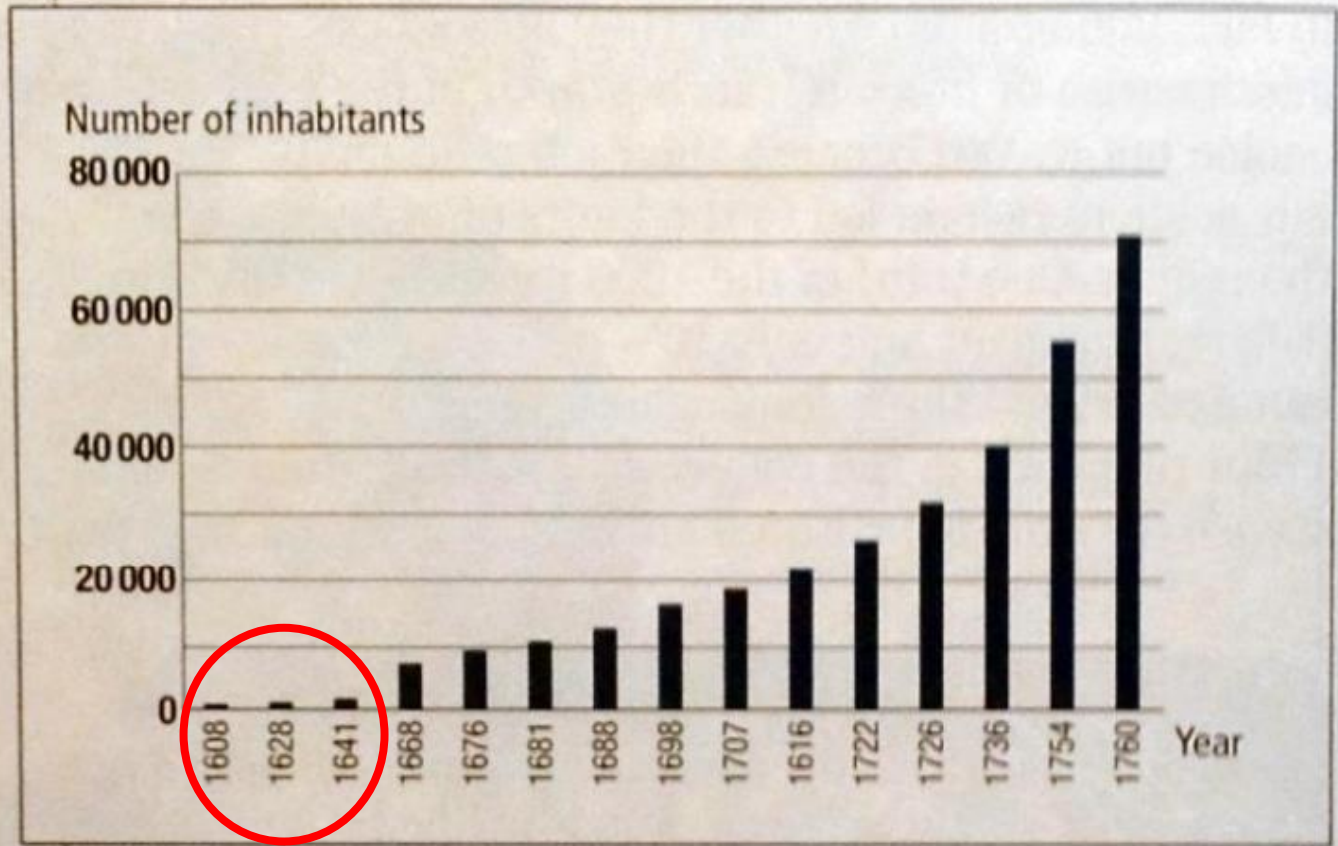
- roughly 3 000 inhabitants,
  - mainly male and of French origin,
  - Native population



57

### The population of Canada from 1608 to 1760

Canada was the most populated region of New France, with close to 55 000 inhabitants in 1754, the date of the last census.



Statistics Canada. *Census of Canada, 1665-1871*.

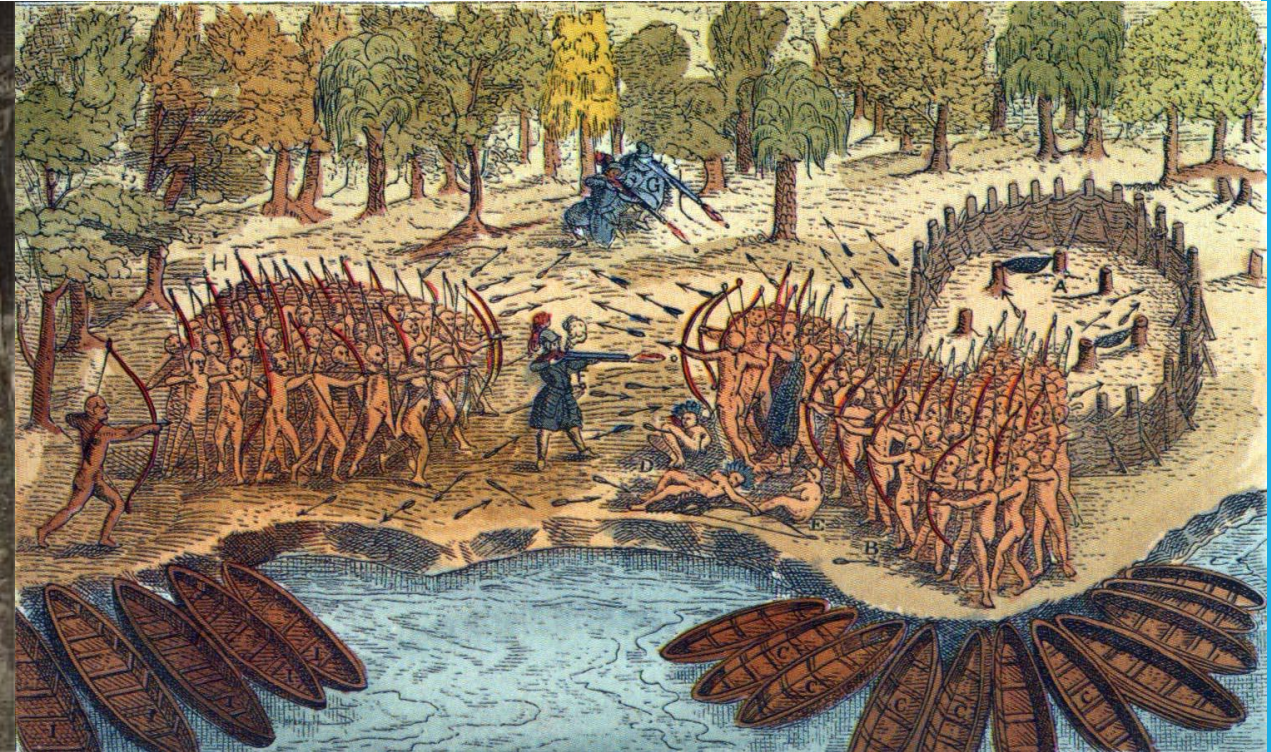
Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).  
*Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.



# What other factors made New France unattractive to settlers from France?



Winters are cold and long



Threat of Native attacks



- Population of New France in 1666: about 3,000 inhabitants
- Population of New France in 1672: about 7,000 inhabitants

# Jean Talon

## 1<sup>st</sup> intendant of New France

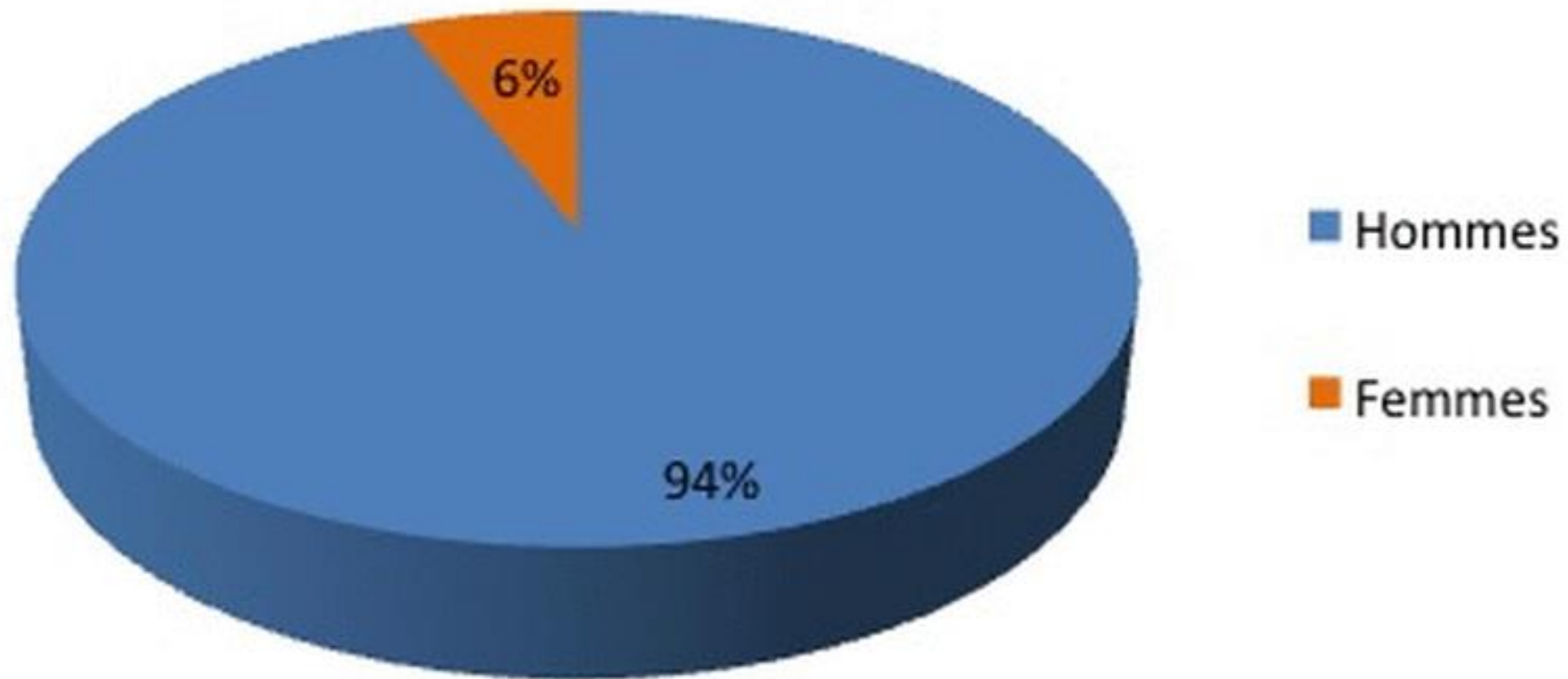


# Jean Talon's first census (1666)





## Proportion d'hommes et de femmes entre l'âge de 16 et 40 ans en Nouvelle-France, 1666



# Types of immigrants who came to New France

## 1- Engagés



# Types of immigrants who came to New France

## 2- Soldiers

From the Carignan-Salière  
regiment (400)





# Types of immigrants who came to New France

## 3- Filles du Roy

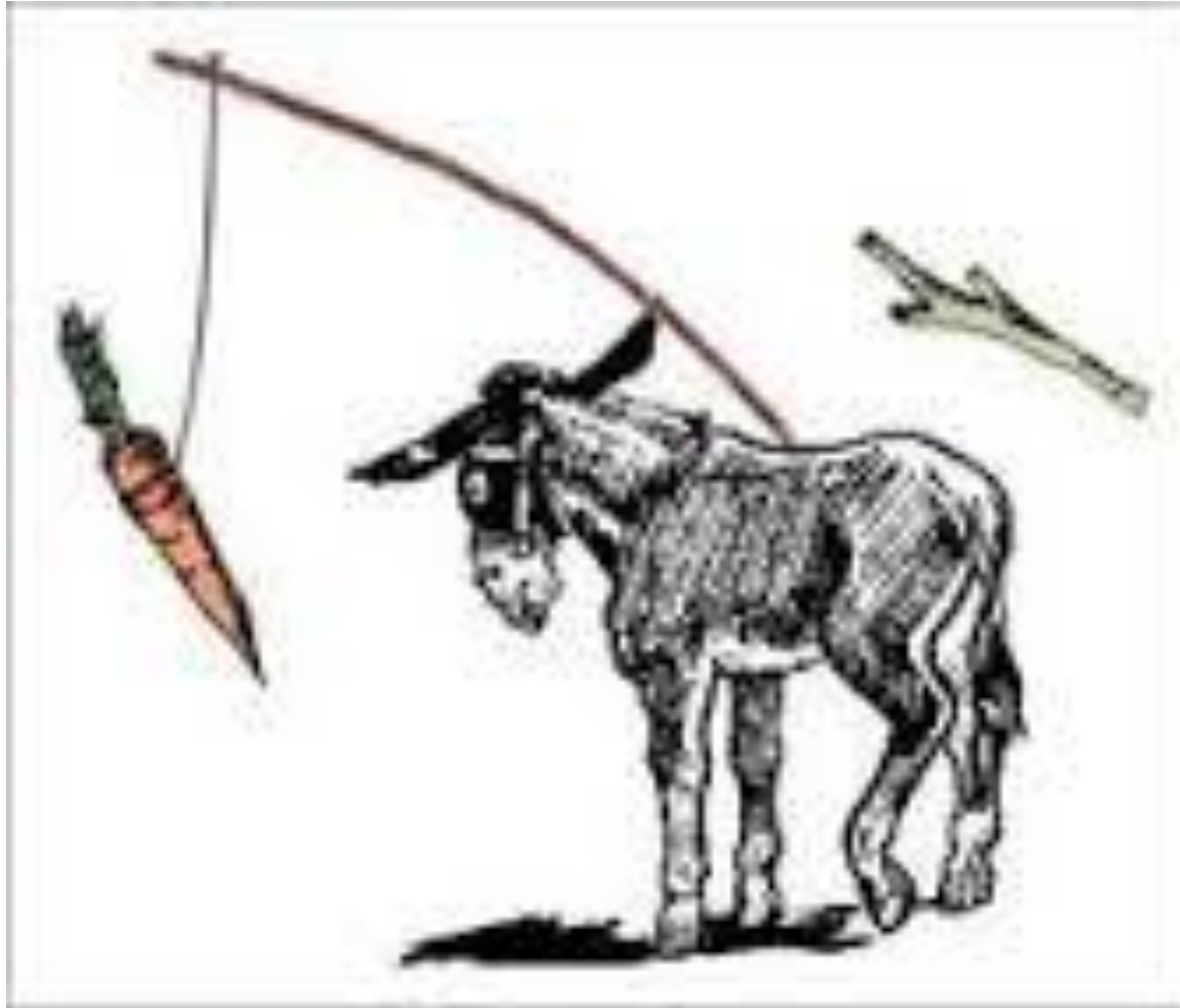
(700-850 French women  
between 1663-1673)



# Types of immigrants who came to New France

## **4- Minor criminals**

Intendant Jean Talon's measures to encourage large families and rapid population growth:





# The population of New France grows

**Natural increase/growth** = number of births – number of deaths



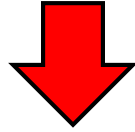
# Result of natural increase/growth in New France:

- **Population of New France in 1608:** 28 inhabitants (start of French régime)
- **Population of New France in 1663:** 3,000 inhabitants (start of Royal Government)
- **Population of New France in 1672:** 7,000 inhabitants (end of Jean Talon's mandate)
- **Population of New France in 1760:** 79,000 inhabitants (end of French régime)
  - ✓ The majority were *Canadiens* (born in the colony) and French subjects (immigrants)
  - ✓ Amerindians (some were slaves)
  - ✓ Blacks (some were slaves)

# Attempts to Diversify the Economy of New France



New France: a colony based on **COMMERCE** \$\$\$\$\$\$ (before 1663)



becomes a colony based on **SETTLEMENT** 😊😊😊😊😊😊 (from 1663 to 1760)

attempts to diversify the economy

- develop **farming** (produce more wheat, peas, beans, flax, hop, hemp...)
- develop **industries** (brewery, ship building, crafts, ironworks, *Chemin du Roy*)

Jean Talon (1665 – 1672)



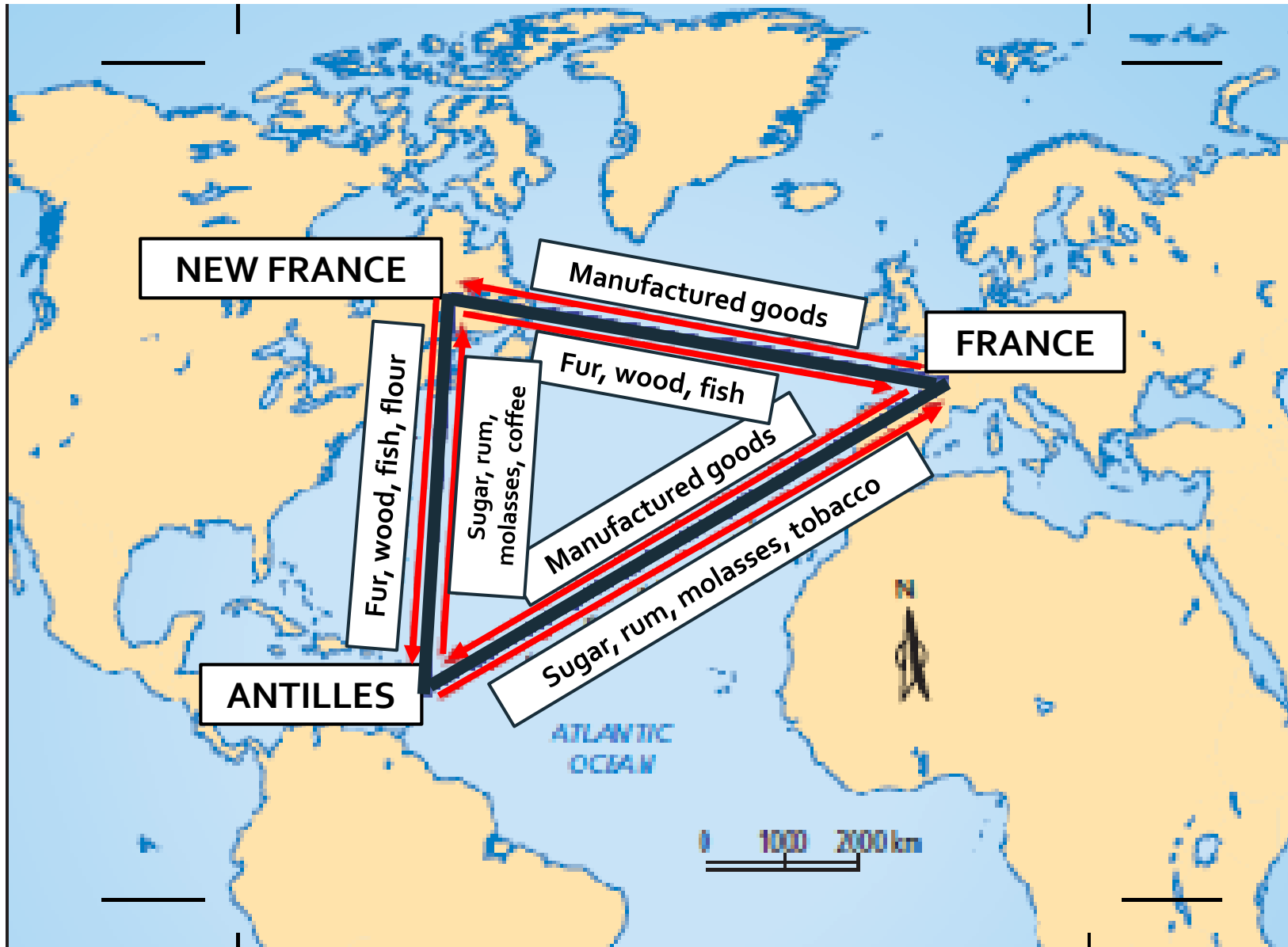
Michel Bégon (1712-1726)



Gilles Hocquart (1731-1748)



# Triangular Trade (Jean Talon)



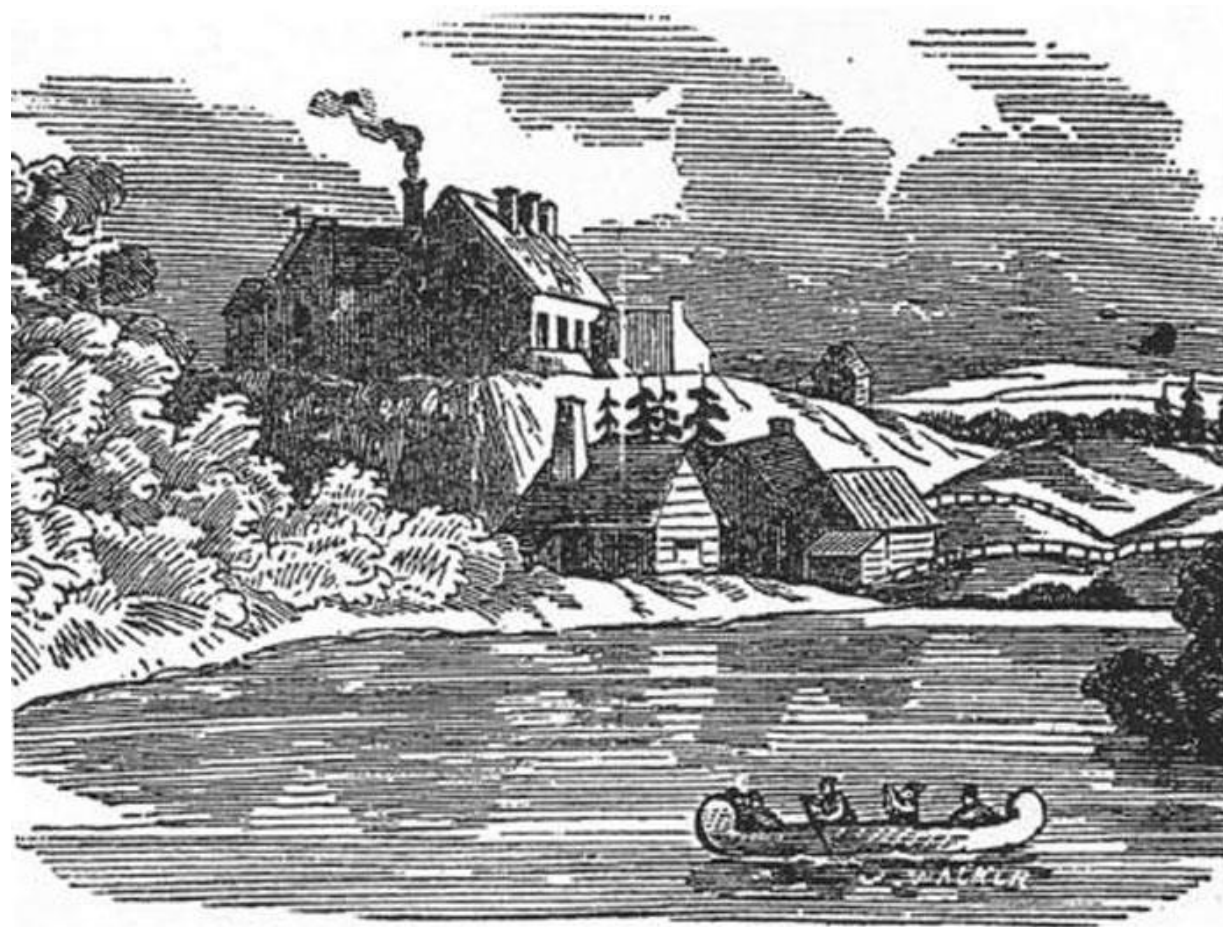
# Shipyard



Chantier naval © The picture gallery of Canadian history, vol.1. Discovery to 1763. Toronto, The Ryerson Press, Dessins collectés et dessinés par C.W. Jefferys assisté de T.W. McClean, 1942, p.152

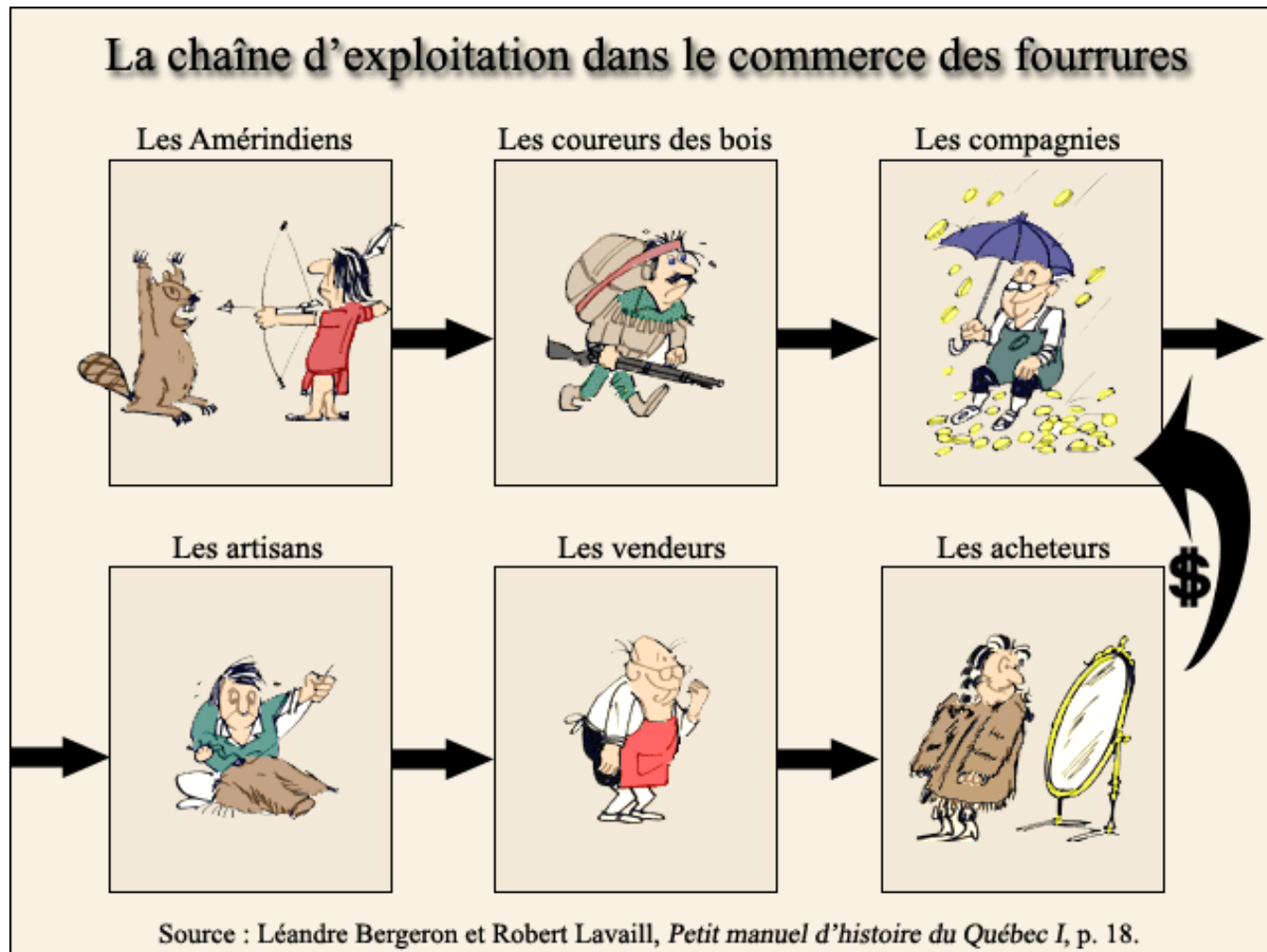
# Ironworks

*Forges du St-Maurice (Trois-Rivières)*





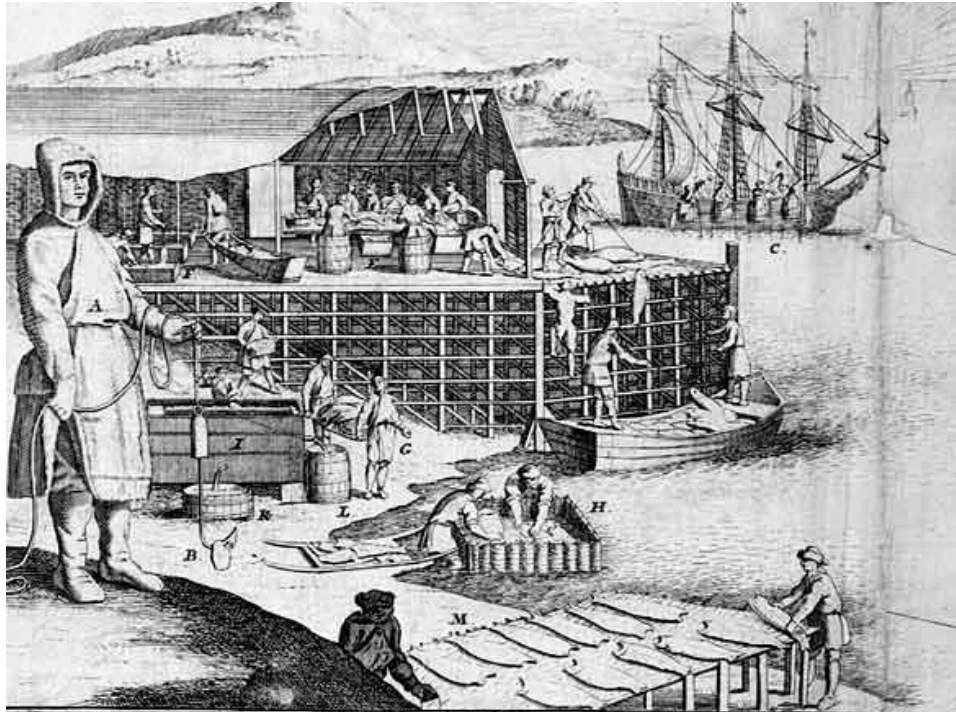
# Europeans' main economic activity in North America at the beginning of the 17th century



**FUR  
TRADE**

# Fur trade: 70% of exports

Fishing (cod)





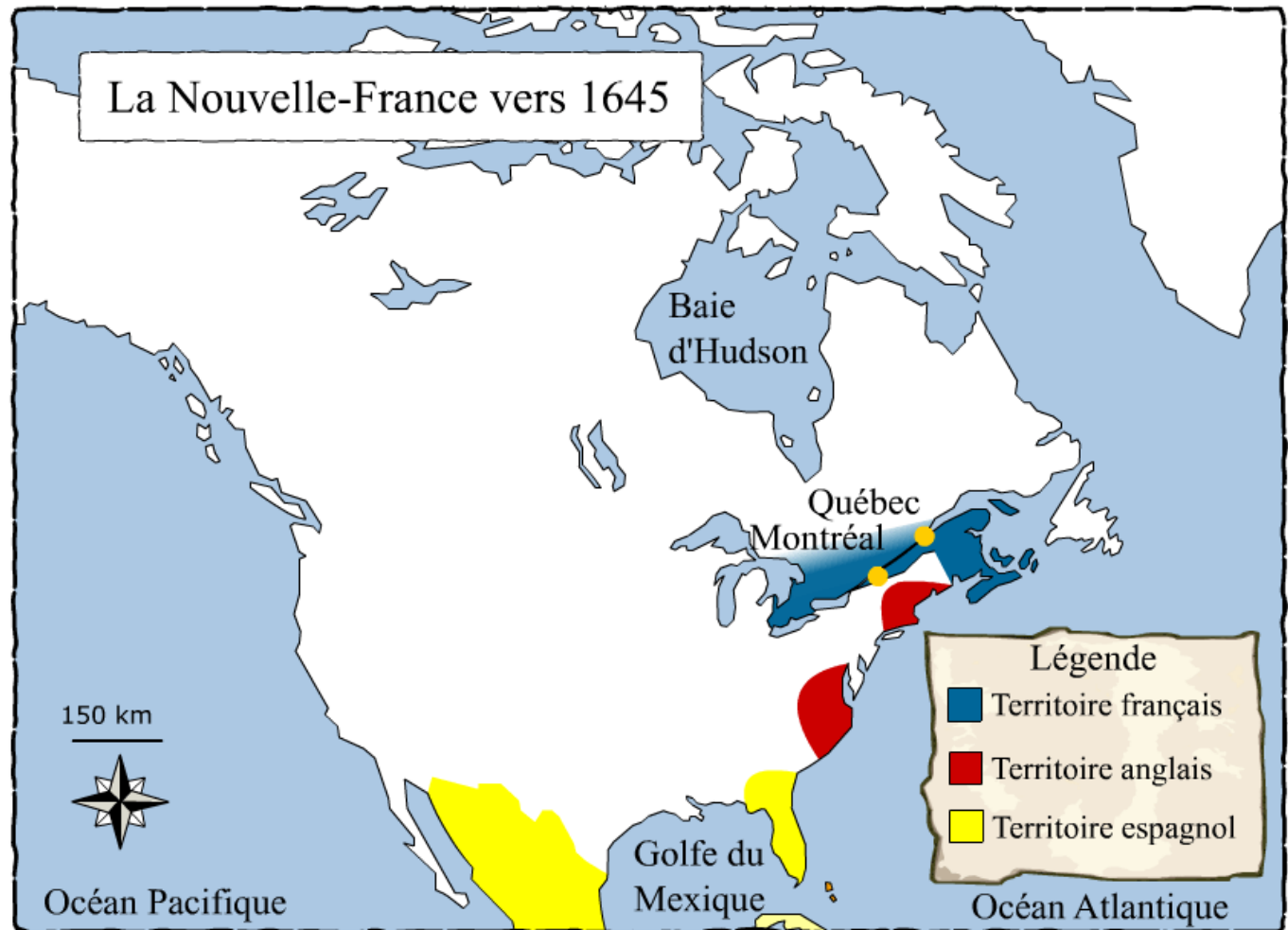
# Trade alliances between the French and Aboriginal peoples



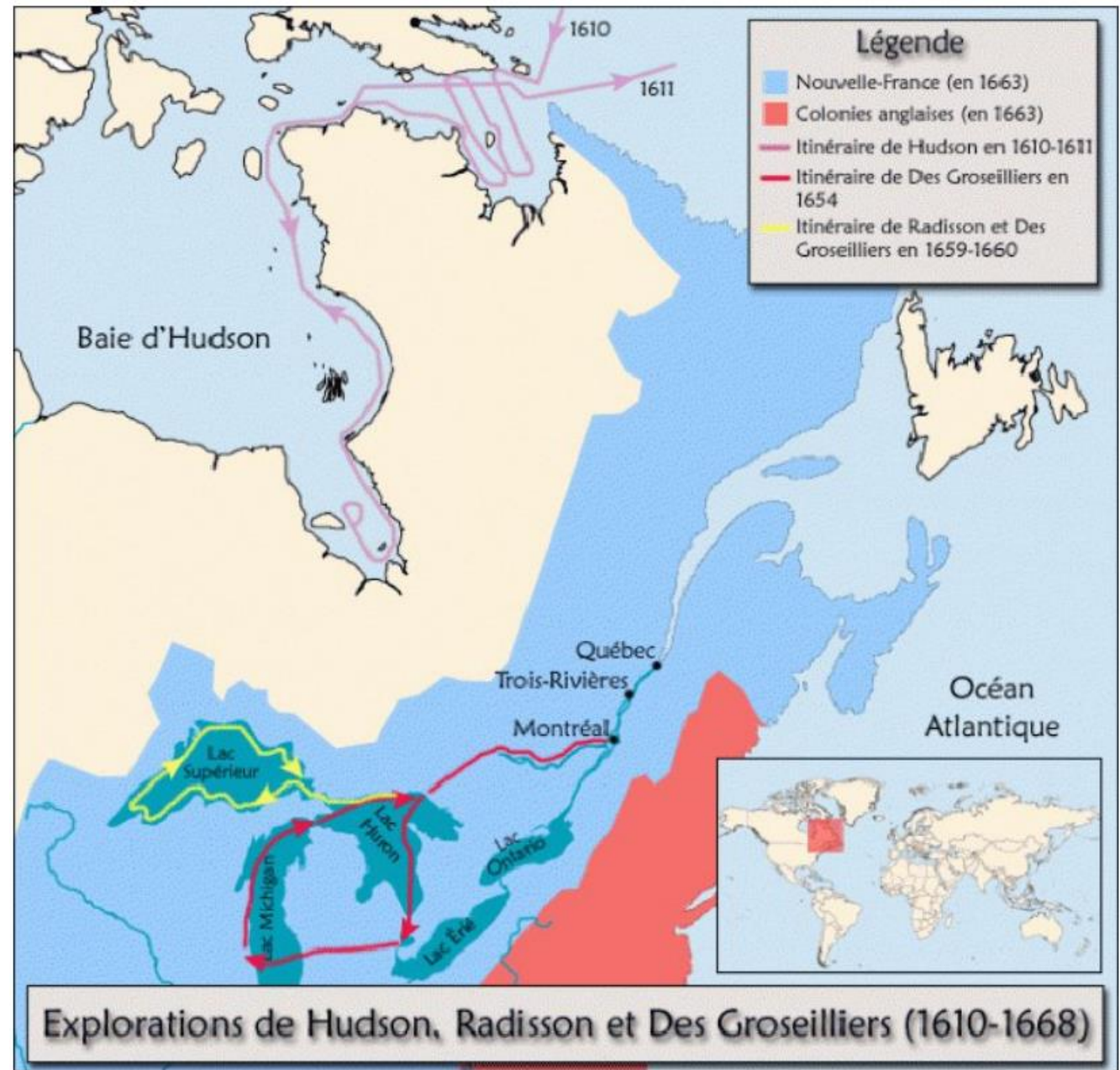


# Inland explorations

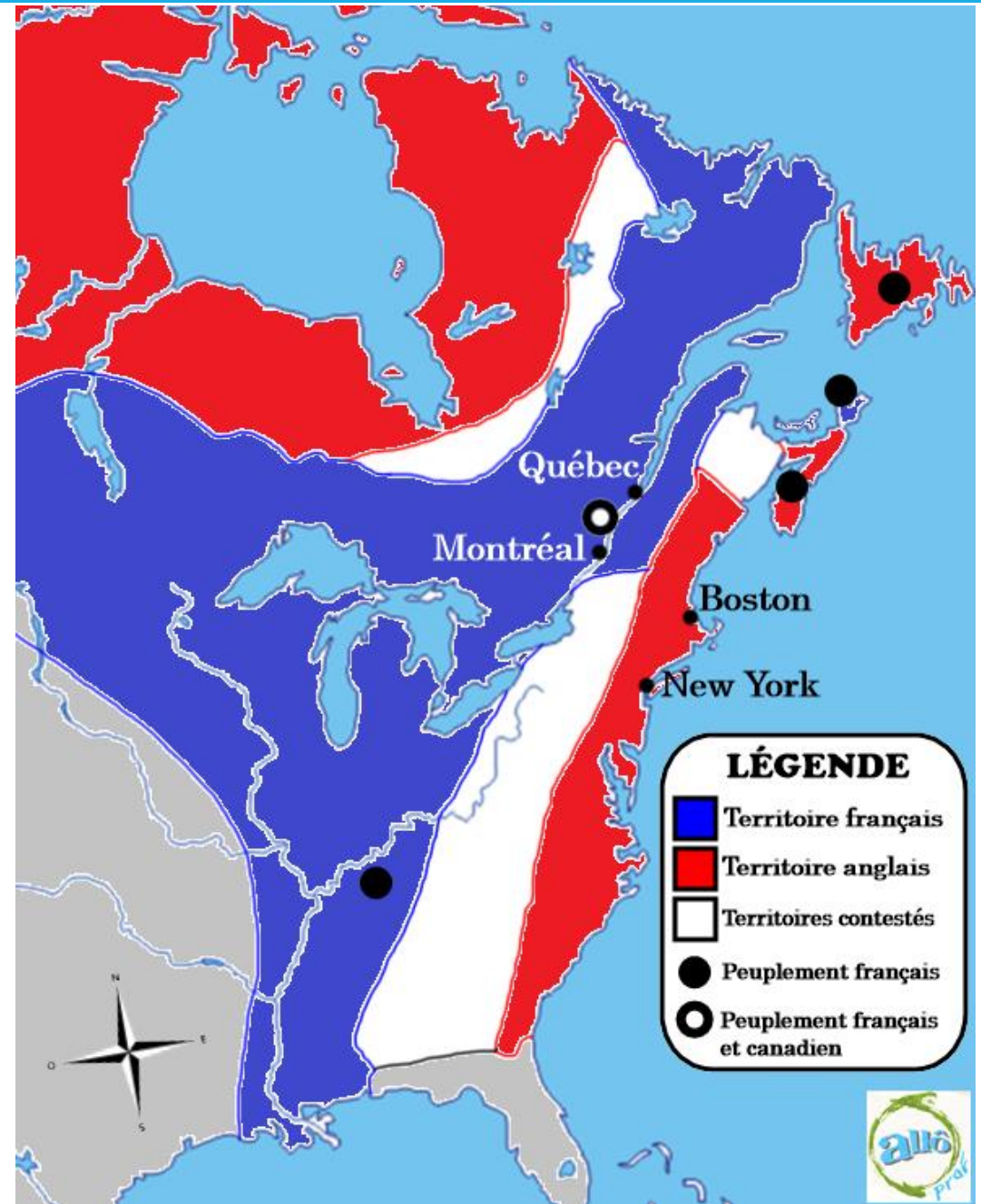
New France  
circa 1645



# New France 1610-1668



# New France circa 1713





# Adaptation of the colonists

# Organization of society in New France

## **Nobility (2.5%)**

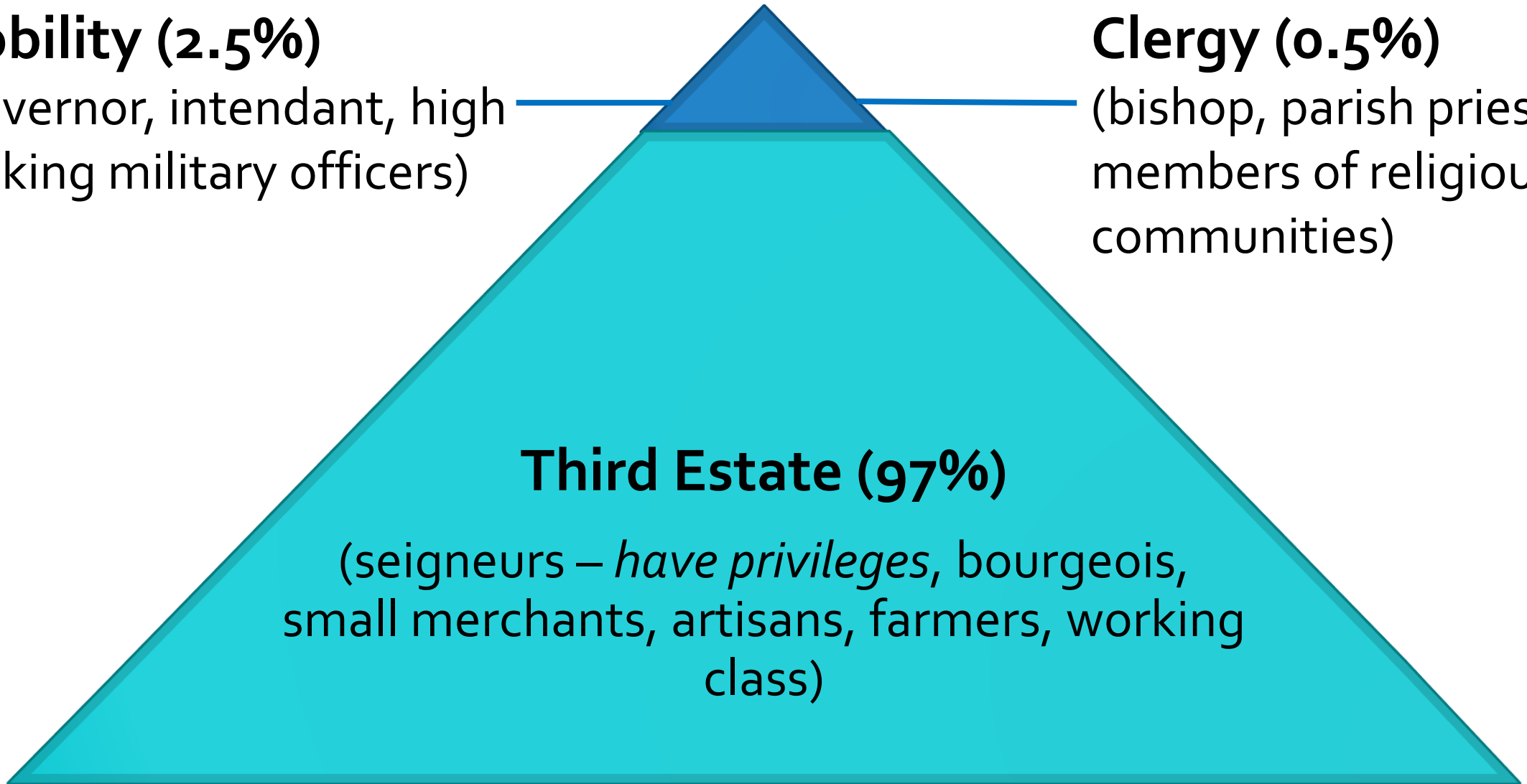
(governor, intendant, high ranking military officers)

## **Clergy (0.5%)**

(bishop, parish priests, members of religious communities)

## **Third Estate (97%)**

(seigneurs – *have privileges*, bourgeois, small merchants, artisans, farmers, working class)



# Slavery in New France

- Before 1689, slavery was forbidden in France and its colonies.
- As of 1689, slavery was authorized in New France (but not in France) by the French king.





# Slavery in New France

- Mostly **native slaves** (Pawnees) belonging to enemy nations of the French (2/3)
- Few African slaves (harder to get and 2x the cost)
- 2,000-3,000 slaves during the French Regime
- Mostly in cities to do **domestic work** (symbol of status)
- Had **no rights** and were **considered property**
- Owned by people from almost all level of society: governors, bishops, military officers, merchants, religious orders like the Jesuits and the Grey Nuns, doctors, blacksmiths, tailors, etc. Even James McGill (founder of McGill University) had slaves!

# Slavery in New France

- In 1833, Britain abolished slavery in most of its empire (including Canada).
- In operation from the 1780s to 1865, the **Underground Railroad** was a secret network of abolitionists who helped African Americans escape slavery in the American South to free Northern states or to Canada. It brought between 30,000 and 40,000 fugitives to British North America (Canada).



~~The French~~

The *Canadiens* (St. Lawrence Valley)

The *Acadiens* (Maritimes)





# *The Canadiens*



**Farmers**



**Catholics**



**French-speakers**



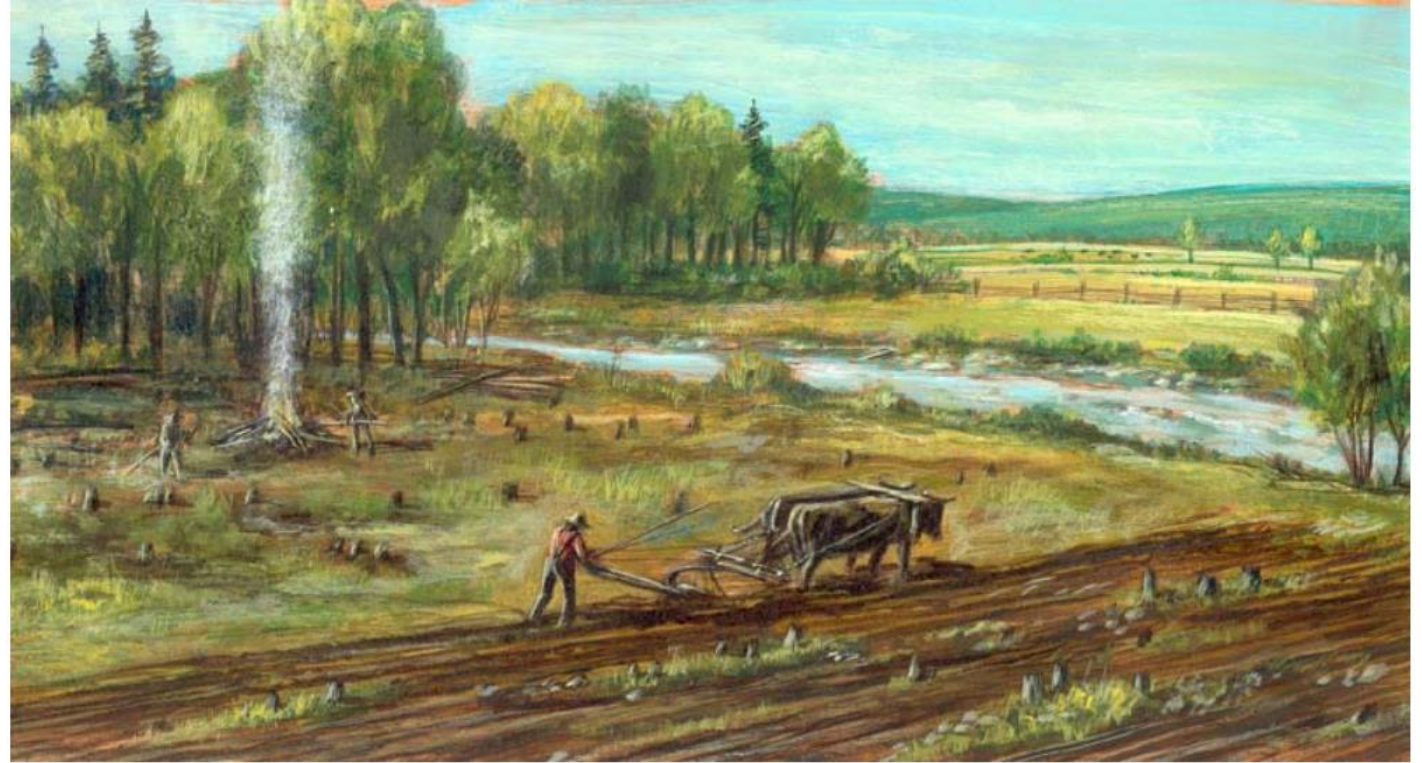
# Subsistence farming in New France (17th century)



Lopin de terre en défrichement © Lamontagne et Duchesne [www.prologue.qc.ca](http://www.prologue.qc.ca)



# Main economic activity in N.F. : AGRICULTURE (Circa 1750)



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90% of colonists are farmers



# Main crop : **WHEAT** (Circa 1750)

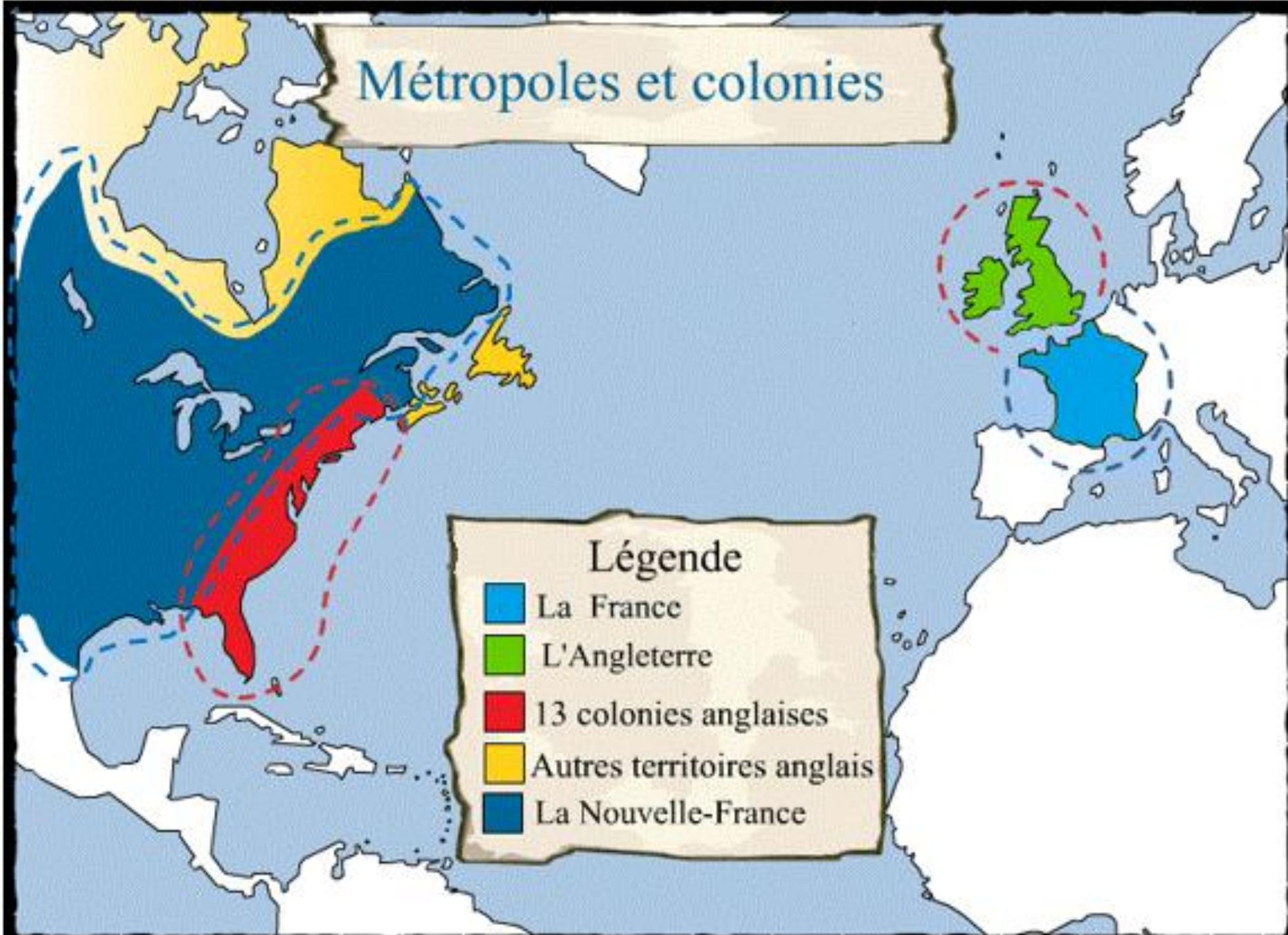


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# Intercolonial wars



## Métropoles et colonies





Why were the French  
and **the British** rivals?

What **strengths** did  
each side possess?



## France

- Wanted mainly to control continental Europe but also gain control of North America.
- In North America:
  - vast territory but few people to defend it
  - claimed the territories with best furs
  - rich fisheries along the east coast
  - slow growth of population (in 1760, only 70,000)
  - weak economy due to mercantilist policies (too reliant on France)
  - restricted the British Colonies' expansion westward by claiming the territory (like Ohio).

# Causes of rising tensions

## Britain

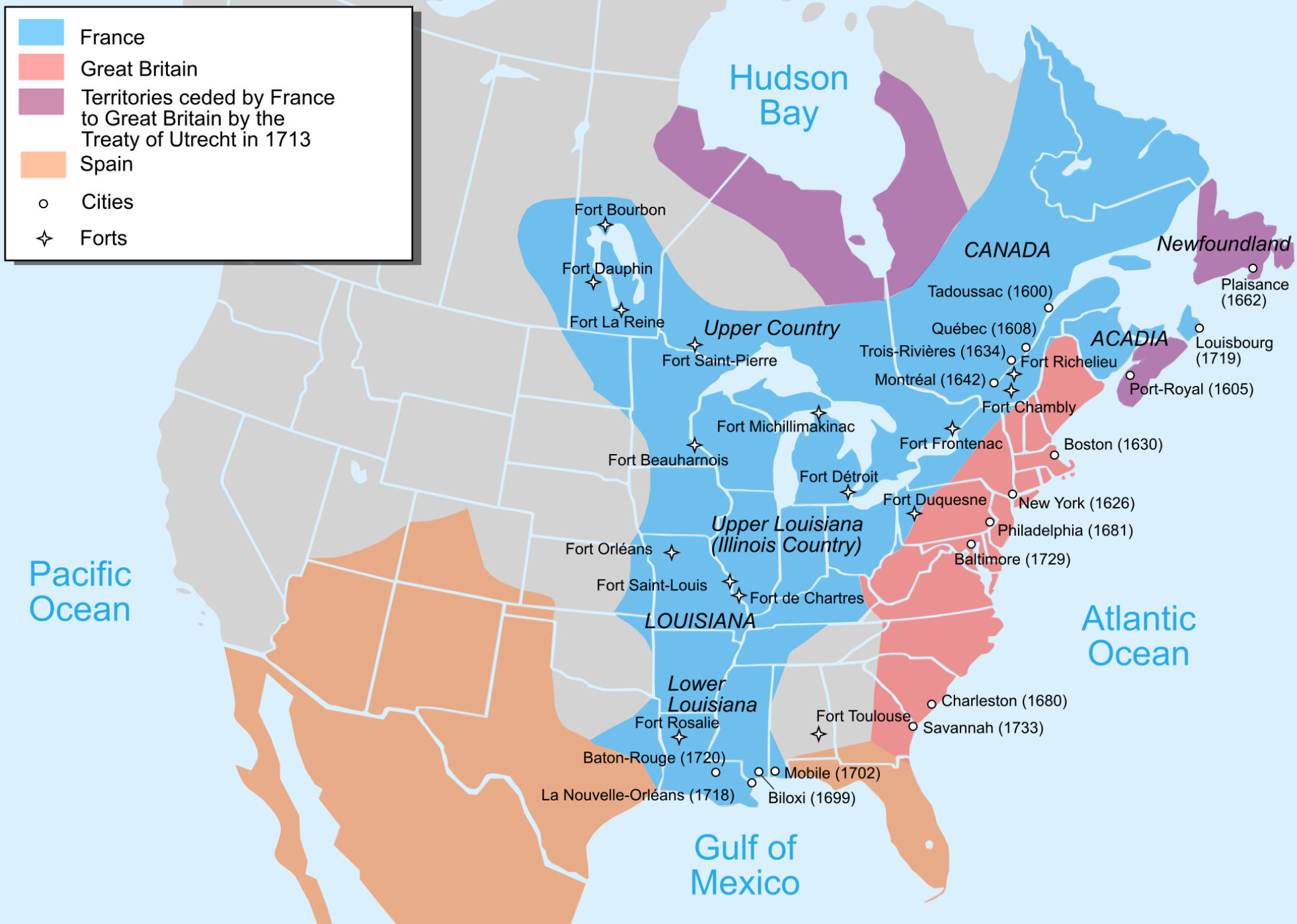


- Wanted to establish a worldwide colonial empire.
- Bigger navy and more troops (soldiers).
- In North America:
  - English traders wanted to **control the fur trade**
  - the British had claimed the land around Hudson Bay (posts operated by the Hudson's Bay Company) and Newfoundland
  - population grew rapidly (in 1760, 1.5 million) and more prosperous
  - wished to expand their territory westward (fertile land in Ohio).

# The first 3 armed conflicts (1689-1748)

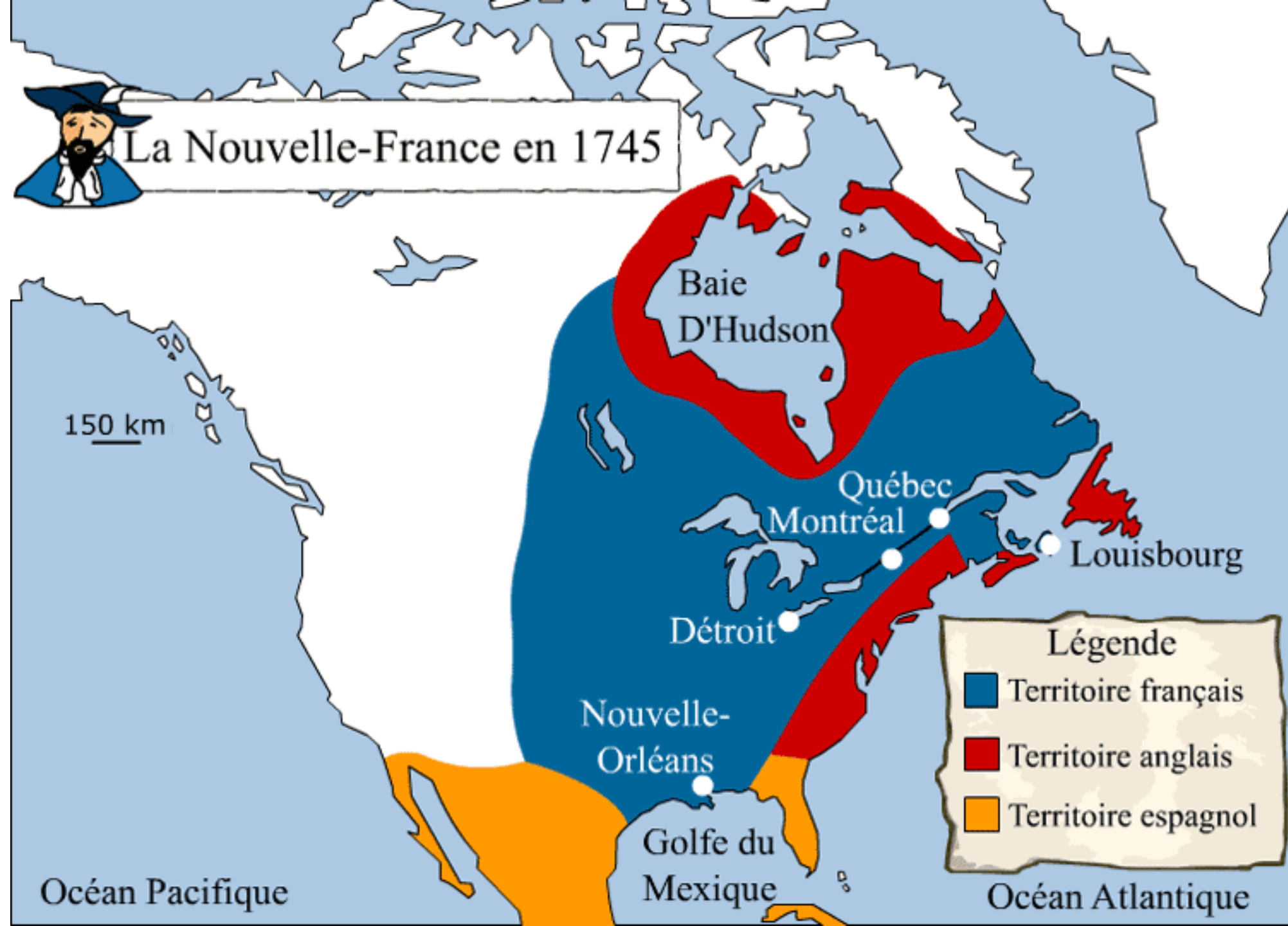
- The War of the League of Augsburg
- The War of Spanish Succession
  - **Treaty of Utrecht:** France gave up Acadia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay area (important economic and military losses)
- The War of Austrian Succession







## La Nouvelle-France en 1745

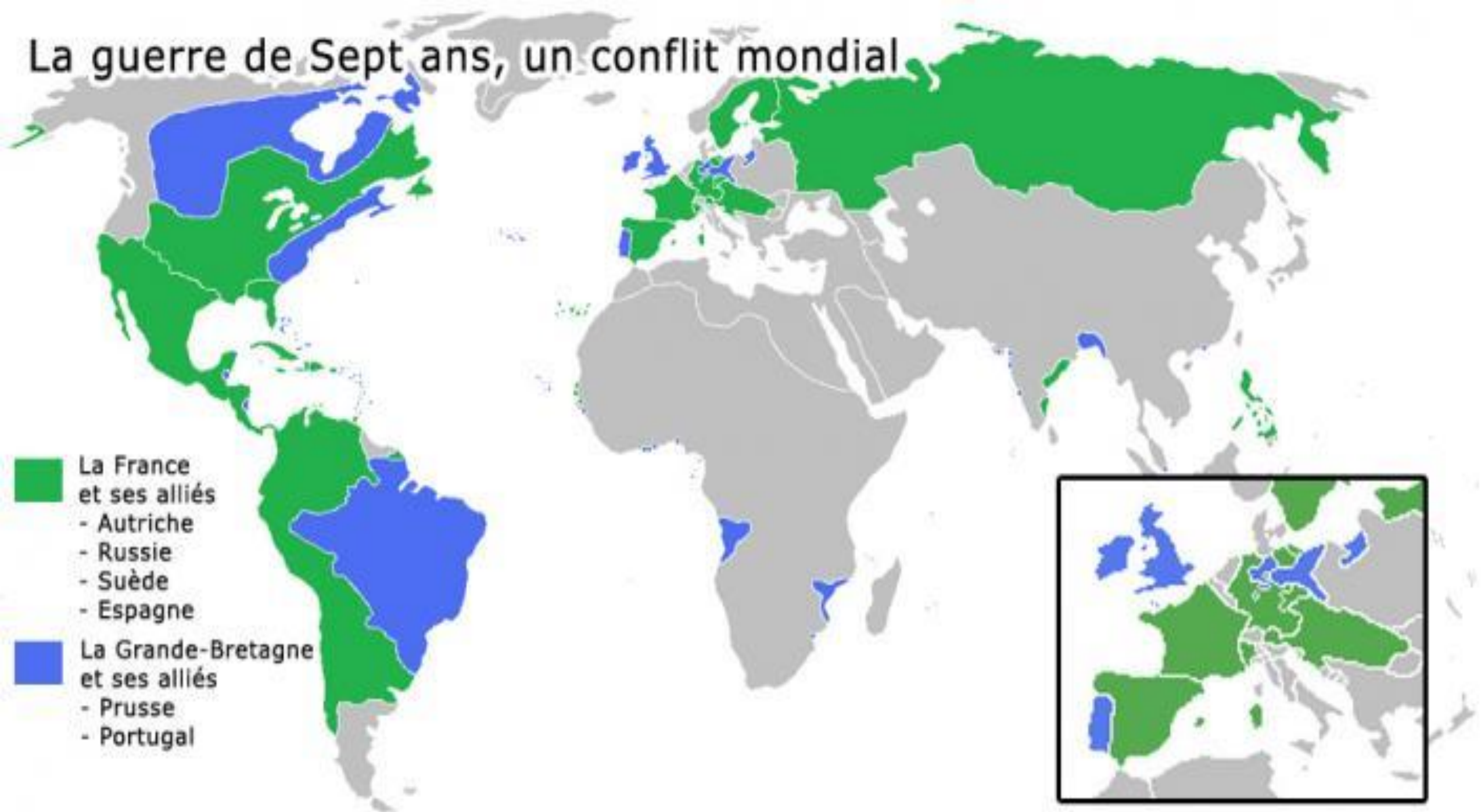


# The forces present in NA in circa 1754

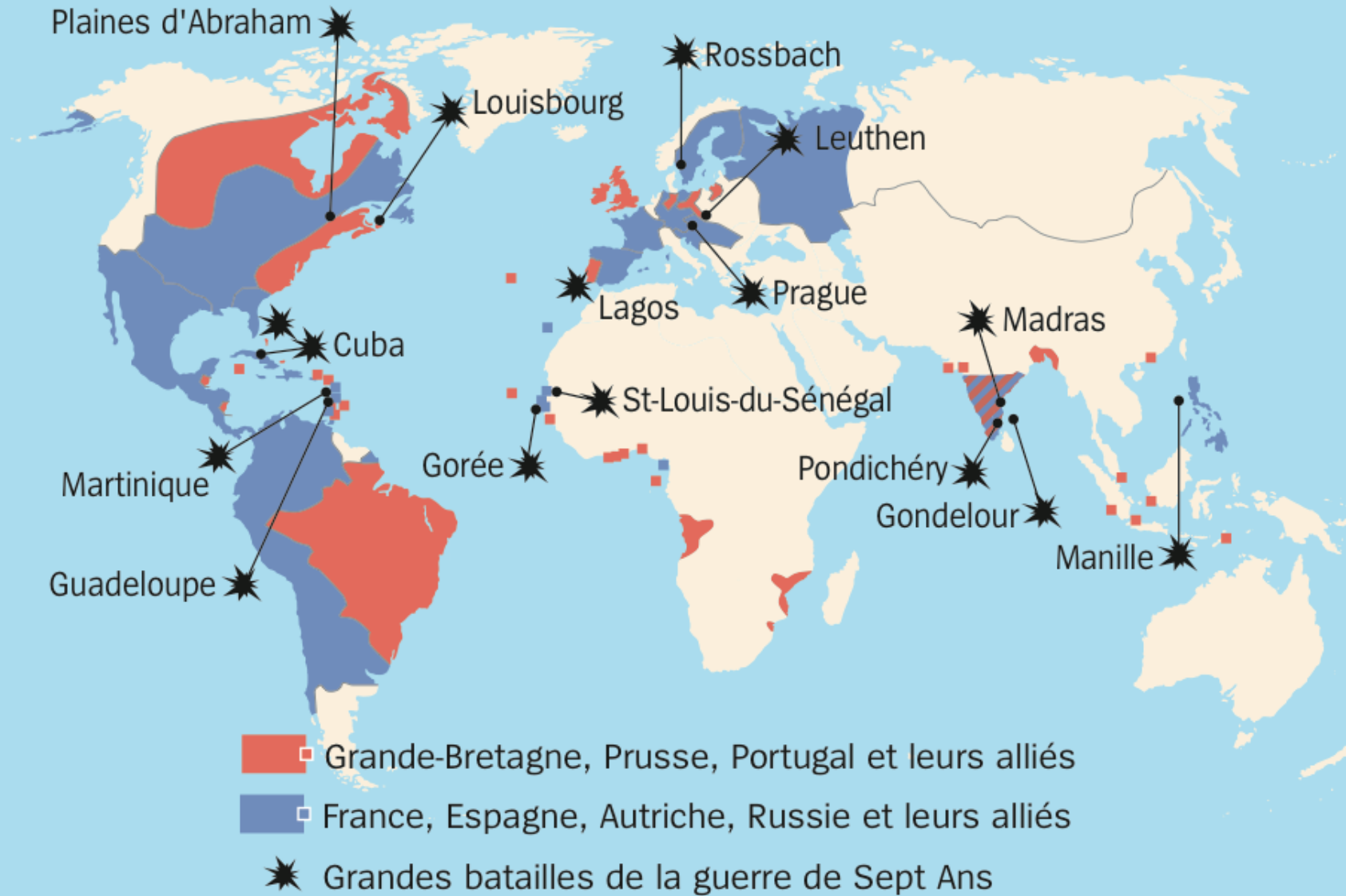
<b>13 ENGLISH COLONIES</b>	<b>NEW FRANCE</b>
<p><u>DEMOGRAPHY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The <b>population</b> of the <b>13 British colonies</b> was almost <b>20 times larger</b> than the population of New France (1,600,000)!</li></ul> <p><u>MILITARY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The 13 colonies could provide <b>troops</b> and <b>supplies</b> to the British armies</li><li>➤ More troops (about <b>90,000</b> men)</li><li>➤ More <b>warships</b> (<b>116</b>).</li></ul>	<p><u>TERRITORY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The French had an <b>enormous</b> territory to <b>defend</b> with fewer people living in it - mostly trading posts (82,000).</li></ul> <p><u>MILITARY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ France was focused on the war in Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Few soldiers</b> were sent to New France (about <b>21,000</b> men)</li><li>- New France was often <b>short of supplies</b></li><li>- <b>38</b> warships.</li></ul></li></ul>



# La guerre de Sept ans, un conflit mondial



# Seven Years War (1756-1763)



# War of the Conquest (1754-1760)



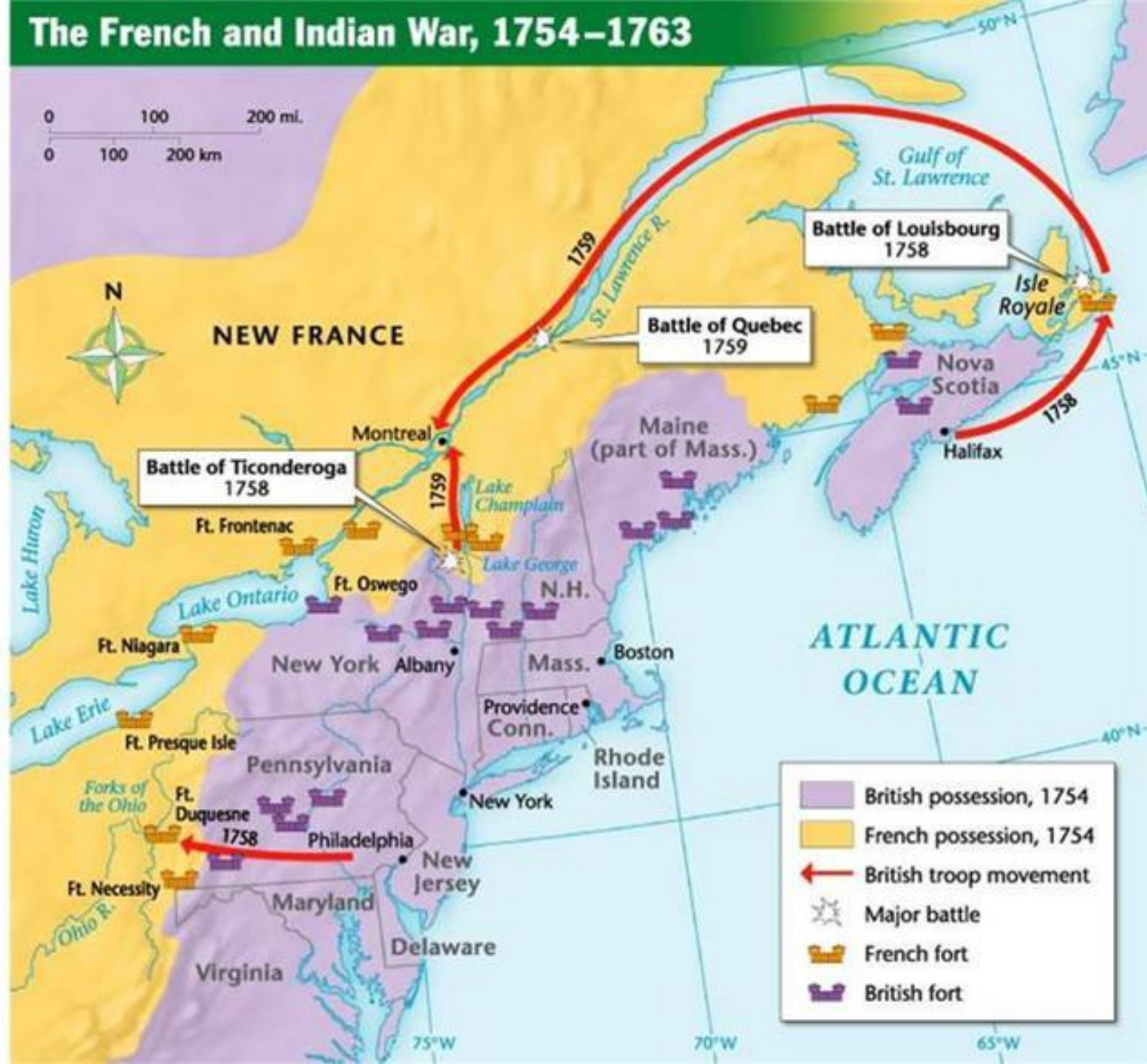
# War of the Conquest

French-British struggle in North America (each side had Native allies and militiamen)

- 3 fronts:
  - **Ohio** (close to the Great Lakes)
  - **Louisbourg**
  - **Québec**

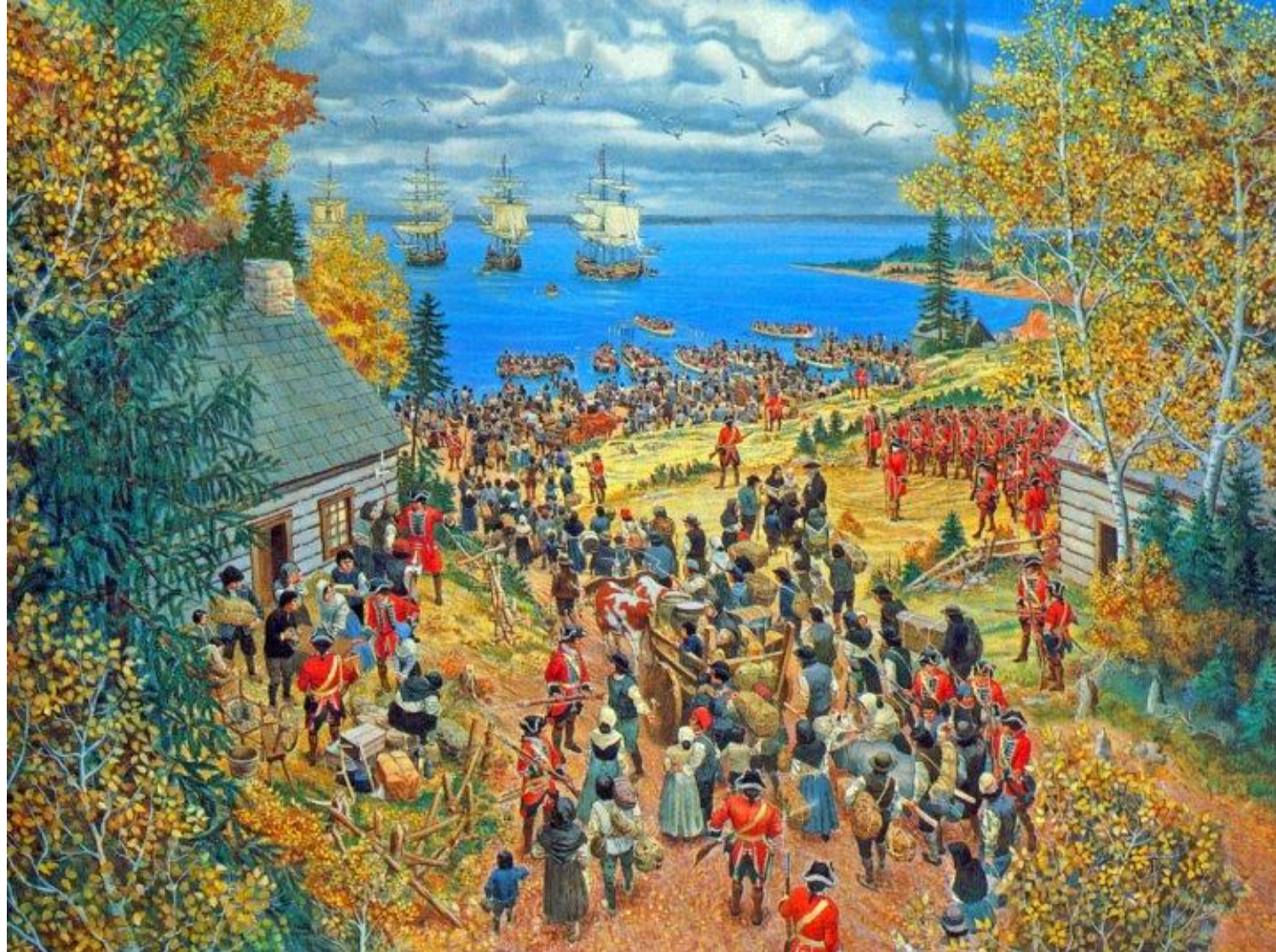


# The French and Indian War, 1754–1763



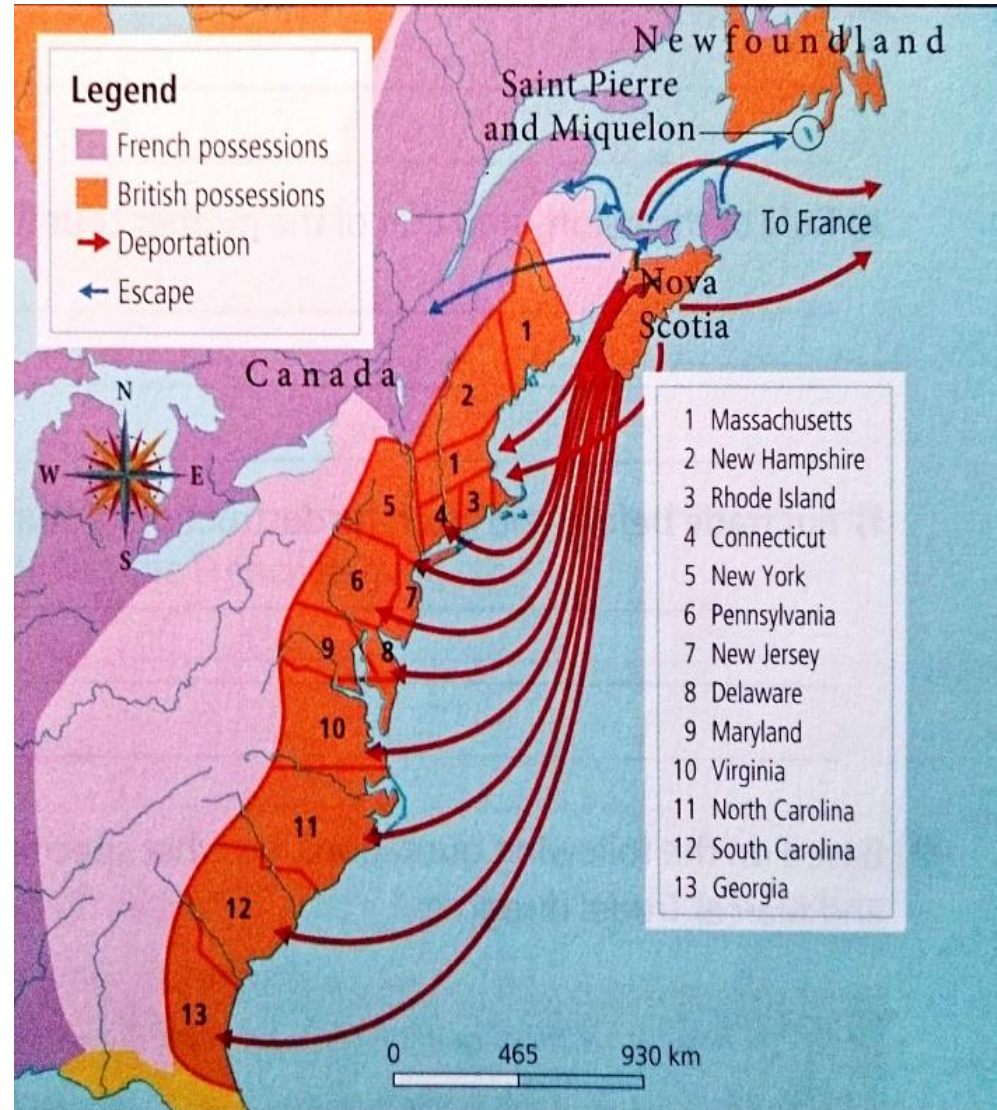


# Deportation of about 10,000 of 13,000 Acadians from Nova Scotia by the British (1755) – *Le Grand Dérangement*





# Deportation of about 10,000 of 13,000 Acadians from Nova Scotia by the British (1755) – *Le Grand Dérangement*



**The Siege  
of  
Louisbourg  
by the  
British  
(1758)**





# War of the Conquest

- In 1759, the British troops spent 2 months bombarding Québec. The city fell 4 days after the short (about 30 minutes) but bitter **Battle of the Plains of Abraham** (Général Montcalm vs. General Wolfe – both were killed).
- In the spring of 1760, the French tried to retake Québec at the **Battle of Sainte-Foy**.
- In September 1760, **Montréal surrendered** without fighting.
- **Treaty of Paris (February 1763) – New France was conquered and came under British rule** except for the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (fishing base).



# The British taking Québec City (1759)





# The Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759)



# The French capitulating in Montréal (1760)





## Prewar Boundaries 1754



## Postwar Boundaries 1763

