

# NEW FRANCE & THE STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE

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History 1120



# TODAY'S OVERVIEW

- Announcements
- In the News
- New France
- The Struggle for Empire



# ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Document Analysis due on Wednesday Oct. 19 (beginning of seminars);
- Draft feedback – accepted until Thursday Oct. 13th
- Printed copies of textbook?
- Seminar Questions posted in Moodle



# IN THE NEWS



<http://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/indigenous-aboriginal-which-is-correct-1.3771433>



# IN THE NEWS



[http://www.unwrittenhistories.com/why-do-we-celebrate-thanksgiving-in-canada/#.V\\_zlekkSgRU.mailto](http://www.unwrittenhistories.com/why-do-we-celebrate-thanksgiving-in-canada/#.V_zlekkSgRU.mailto)



# NEW FRANCE

- **FIRST SETTLEMENTS**

- **-GOVERNANCE**

- -fur trade companies in control (pre: 1663)
- -creating a royal province: 1663

- **-MILITARY ISSUES**

- -defending New France
- -Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
- -creation of Louisbourg

- **-ECONOMY**

- -mercantilism
- -issues of population
- -seigneurial system
- -the fur trade

- **-THE SOCIETY OF NEW FRANCE**

- **-CONCLUSION**





**Île Sainte-Croix – settled by Pierre Du Gua de Monts in June 1604. This settlement was the first attempt by the French at year-round colonization in North America. The little colony remained on the island for one very cold winter – more than half the crew died of scurvy.**



**IN THE SPRING OF 1605, DE MONTS AND CHAMPLAIN MOVED THE SETTLEMENT ACROSS THE BAY, TO PORT ROYAL.**



# *ORDER OF GOOD CHEER* (ORDRE DU BON TEMPS)

- Social club started by Samuel de Champlain at Port Royal during the winter of 1606-1607
- Purpose: boost morale and health of the colonists during the long, cold winter
- Each man took turns planning a delicious feast, and organizing the entertainment for the evening
- Although it was a success, the Order only lasted for one year



# **New France:**

1628: approx. 300 European  
colonists

1759: approx. 85,000 European  
colonists



# GREAT PEACE OF 1701

- By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Iroquois were greatly weakened by years of warfare and disease
- In 1701, representatives for the Iroquois agreed to meet up with the French in Montréal to discuss the terms of peace
- The French recognized the independence of the Iroquois
- In return, the Iroquois agreed to give up their claims west of Detroit, and promised to remain neutral in any future war between France and England
- The Great Peace ended almost a century of war between the Iroquois and the French





# New France militiaman

Library and Archives Canada

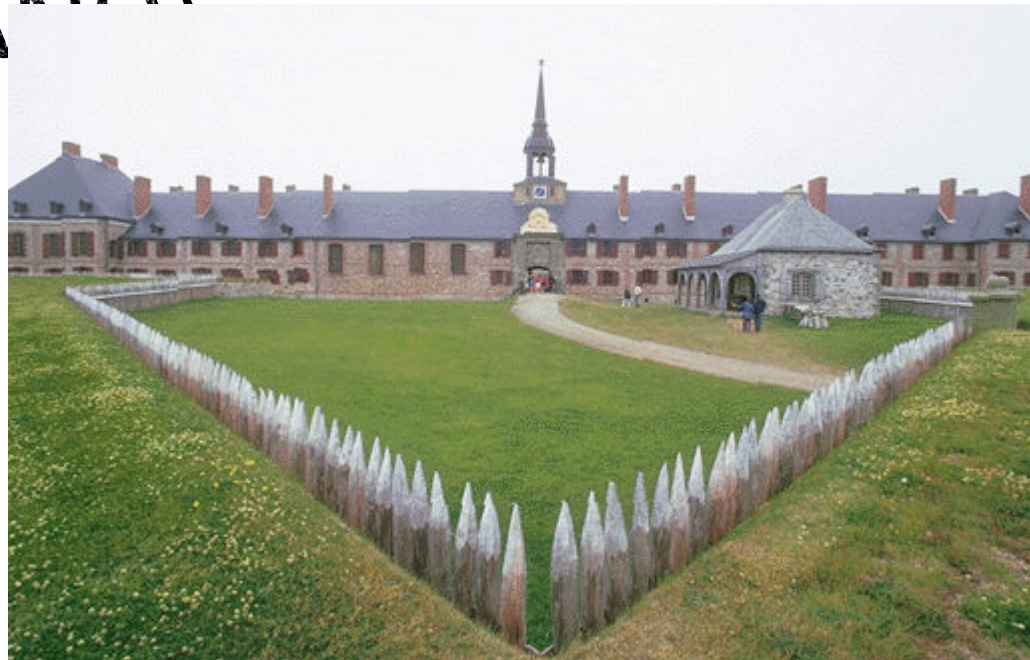


# TREATY OF UTRECHT (1713)

- Settled the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713)
- The war was fought not only in Europe but in North America
- France agreed to abandon Hudson's Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland to the British
- France retained fishing rights in Newfoundland
- France also kept the two islands protecting the entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence



# LOUISBOURG (CAPE BRETON ISLAND)



# MERCANTILISM IN NEW FRANCE

- Louis XIV and his minister of finance, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, favoured the economic system known as mercantilism
- Under this system, France's overseas colonies were seen as important only to the extent that they provided goods, and a market, for France
- Some scholars argue that mercantilism slowed economic growth in New France by discouraging colonial economic initiatives



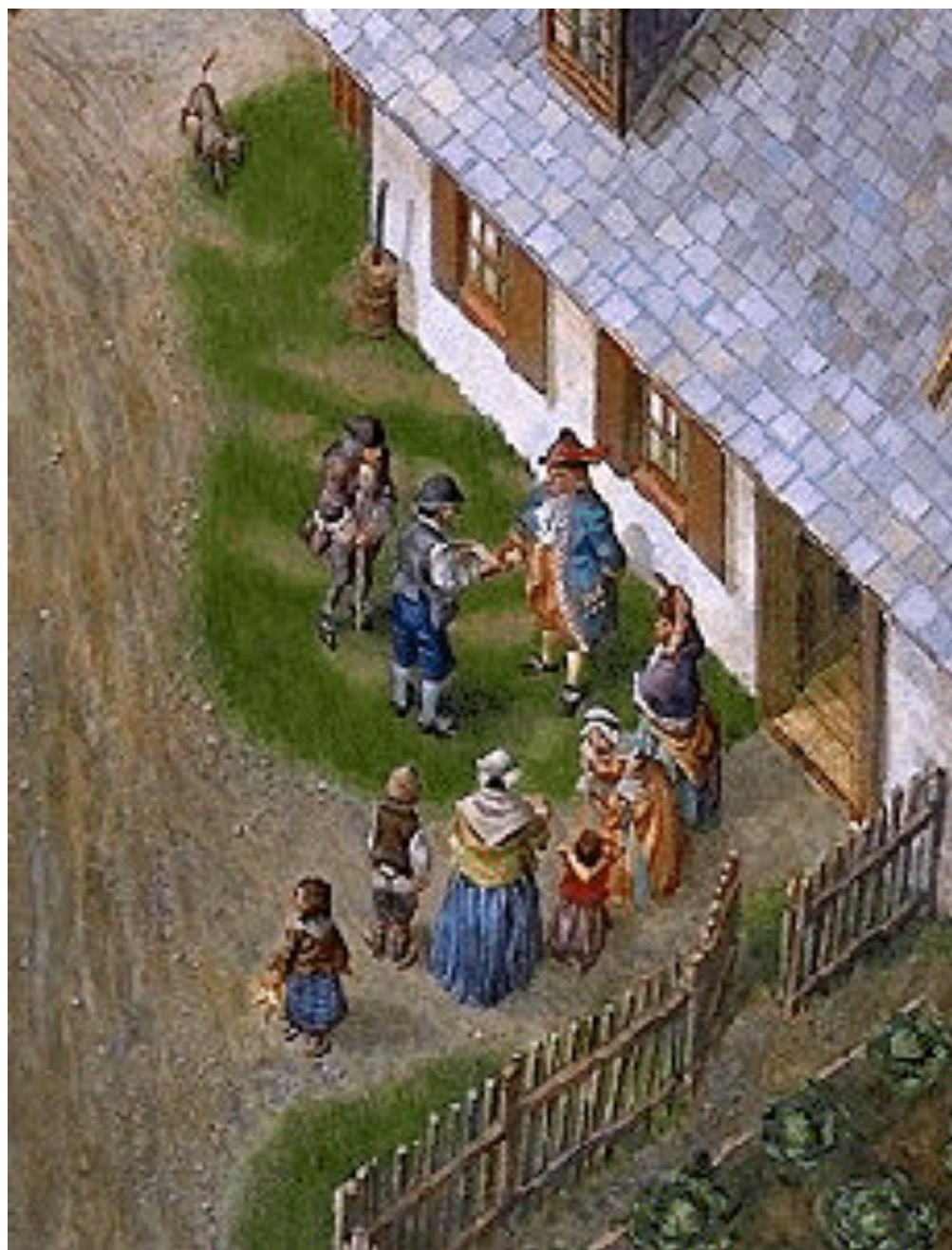


**Les Filles du Roi (King's Daughters) –  
arrived in New France between 1663  
and 1673**

*Source: Eleanor Brickdale, National Archives*







# **Censitaire paying rent to the seigneur**

(artwork by Lewis  
Parker).





HEMING,  
COUREUR DE BOIS.



Glenbow Archives NA-1406-55

COURRIER DU BOIS.

**Coueurs des Bois ('Runners of the Woods'). In 1680, over 600 coueurs des bois were active in the fur trade in the area of New France**



**FIRST NATIONS' REMEDIES**  
(used by Habitants in New France)

**Cold**

Mix pine gum, 3/4 cups of whiskey and 1 cup of maple syrup  
Take 1 spoonful 3 times a day

**Sore Stomach**

Drink a tea made from plantain seeds or flaxseeds

**Cuts**

Boil a marigold stalk in water  
Apply as a compress

**Sore Throat**

Boil 1 pint of salted water with 1 teaspoon of vinegar

Gargle

**Appendicitis**

Boil 2 teaspoons of chimney soot with 3 tablespoons of  
water and 2 tablespoons of milk  
Sweeten and strain before drinking



# THE STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE

THE ACADIAN EXPULSION

## -THE FALL OF NEW FRANCE

-THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

-THE STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE - ON NORTH AMERICAN SOIL


-BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

-SURRENDER AND NEGOTIATION

## -CONCLUSION: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE CONQUEST



# THE GREAT EXPULSION (ALSO KNOWN AS THE DEPORTATION, OR *LE GRAND DÉRANGEMENT*)

- 1754: beginning of war between the French and English in North America
- Most Acadians refuse to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance to British Crown
- 1755: British capture Fort Beauséjour, and discover 300 armed Acadians inside French lines
- Lieutenant-governor Charles Lawrence and the Nova Scotia Council decide to deport the Acadians 

# SEVEN YEARS' WAR

(1756-1763)

- War between France and Britain (and their respective allies)
- The war in Europe was officially declared in 1756
- Informal warfare between the French and English had broken out in the Ohio Valley in 1754, two years before war was formally declared in Europe
- The Seven Years War profoundly altered the balance of power in North America: by the end of the war New France had fallen to the British!!
- The War also opened the way for a dramatic confrontation between Britain and its thirteen colonies – the American Revolution





Library and Archives Canada

## Portrait of General James Wolfe

*“I would  
cheerfully  
sacrifice a leg  
or an arm to  
be in  
possession of  
Québec”*





Library and Archives Canada

## Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham

*Source: Ralph  
Clark Stone*

*“Oh, when shall  
we get out of  
this country! I  
think I would  
give half that I  
have to go  
home”*





# BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM (BATTLE OF QUÉBEC)

- 13 September, 1759 – the British attempt (once again) to capture Québec
- Both Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded during the battle
- By 18 September, 1759, Québec had fallen to the British
- Although the fighting continued for another year, the Battle of the Plains of Abraham was very significant – it turned the tide in favour of the British in the larger struggle for North America

