

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

## Chapter 5: War and Peace



**Chapter Inquiry** - How did military events and their consequences contribute to the foundations of Canada?

Canadians are proud of their ability to find peaceful solutions to problems. It is part of who we are: we work together to settle disputes without using violence. Occasionally, though, talking and negotiating fail. Sometimes, people get into fights. Countries that cannot agree sometimes get into fights too—they go to war. War involves the use of organized force on a large scale to attain a goal.

**Vocabulary:** Use the glossary or text to define the following words.

<b>Acadian</b>	
<b>Assimilation</b>	
<b>Bias</b>	
<b>Bilingual(ism)</b>	
<b>Deportation</b>	
<b>Fact</b>	
<b>Fortress</b>	
<b>Superpower</b>	
<b>Neutral</b>	
<b>Siege</b>	
<b>Opinion</b>	
<b>Le Grande Derangement</b>	

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## Superpowers

\_\_\_\_\_ dominate world affairs. The \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the world's largest Superpowers today.

In the 1700s, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were rival \_\_\_\_\_. Both countries had \_\_\_\_\_, well-equipped \_\_\_\_\_ and strong \_\_\_\_\_. Both were very \_\_\_\_\_ and controlled large \_\_\_\_\_ including colonies in North America.

## The French and English at War

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were constantly at war between 1690 and \_\_\_\_\_. This happened because they both wanted the same thing. More \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ they contained, including those territories in North \_\_\_\_\_.

**Background to War** – The “\_\_\_\_\_ years war” broke out in 1756. It was a war between the French and the English. Depending on who you talk to you will get a very \_\_\_\_\_ perspective as to what happened.



**The French** were well established. There were about \_\_\_\_\_ French colonists living along the \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ River. By 1750 most of the population had been \_\_\_\_\_ in New France. They felt very \_\_\_\_\_ because they were protected by \_\_\_\_\_ supplied by France and they had two mighty fortresses located in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**The English** from the \_\_\_\_\_ Colonies far \_\_\_\_\_ the French in New France. They needed more \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to trade with the First Nations in the \_\_\_\_\_. The English also wanted \_\_\_\_\_ over the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_ which produced tonnes of \_\_\_\_\_ fish which was sent back to \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. The English also wanted to control the St. Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_ which was the major \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

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Use the chart below to list the strengths and weaknesses of the British and French. Pg. 102 with a partner.

British Strengths	French Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li></ul>
British Weaknesses	French Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ _____ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li><li>▪ _____ _____</li></ul>

**Fortress Quebec** – In 1750, Quebec was the \_\_\_\_\_ town in New France with a population of about \_\_\_\_\_ citizens. The upper town was a walled \_\_\_\_\_ and included the \_\_\_\_\_ mansion and homes of the wealthy. Lower town was the \_\_\_\_\_ and had \_\_\_\_\_ warehouses and this is where ships delivered their cargo.

### War Rumbblings in the West

The war for North America began in the \_\_\_\_\_ River Valley in \_\_\_\_\_. British General \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated by the French. So, the British Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ promised to send more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to fight the French.

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## Prelude to War: Acadia

An Acadian is a \_\_\_\_\_ citizen of Acadia. The Acadians were the \_\_\_\_\_ of the French colonists. In the 1600s this area had changed hands many times going from \_\_\_\_\_ rule to \_\_\_\_\_ and back again. By 1710 it was firmly under British \_\_\_\_\_.

Britain changed the colony's name from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. By 1750 there were more than \_\_\_\_\_ Acadians living on small farms and villages along the shores of the Bay of \_\_\_\_\_.

The were mainly French-speaking and Roman \_\_\_\_\_. Over the years they had created a unique way of life based on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Caught in the middle** – The British always wanted to fill Nova Scotia (Acadia) with people who spoke \_\_\_\_\_. As tensions between France and England grew, the Governor of Nova Scotia worried that the Acadians would join sides with the \_\_\_\_\_. The Acadians had always refused to swear loyalty to the British Crown. In \_\_\_\_\_ the British gave the Acadians an ultimatum: swear loyalty or lose your land. The Acadians did not want to fight. They always wanted to remain \_\_\_\_\_.



## The Expulsion of Acadians (The Great Deportation) - Le Grand Derangement

In \_\_\_\_\_, Governor \_\_\_\_\_ ordered that “the French inhabitants of the province of Nova \_\_\_\_\_ shall be \_\_\_\_\_ out of the country as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.” The British soldiers rounded up the Acadians at \_\_\_\_\_ and put them on \_\_\_\_\_. Then \_\_\_\_\_ their homes, \_\_\_\_\_ and destroyed their \_\_\_\_\_. Some went into hiding and others ended up in \_\_\_\_\_, Louisiana.

Most of the Acadians ended up in the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies. Some were sent to the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Many did not survive and \_\_\_\_\_ of disease, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. In all about \_\_\_\_\_ thousand Acadians were driven from their homes.

## The Struggle for Canada

For a while the French, and First Nations were able to fight off the British. Keeping the enemy at bay in the \_\_\_\_\_ region. The English knew the only way to \_\_\_\_\_ New France is to gain \_\_\_\_\_ of the fortresses at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

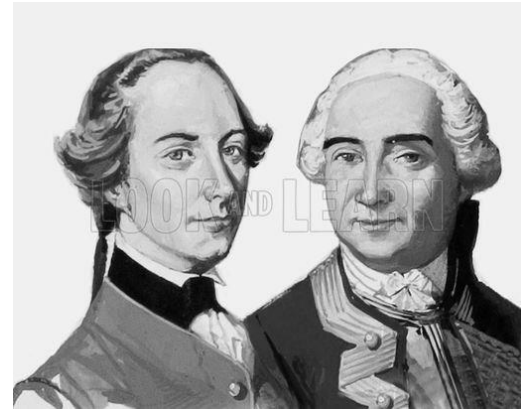
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Capturing Louisbourg

The fortress at \_\_\_\_\_ would have to be captured \_\_\_\_\_ because it guarded the entrance to the St. Lawrence River. In \_\_\_\_\_ the British blockaded the harbor, cutting it off. They cut off the rest of the town and settled in for a long \_\_\_\_\_ (a blockade of a city). People were cut off from \_\_\_\_\_ and reinforcements. Food supplies ran low. After \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of bombardment the French at Louisbourg \_\_\_\_\_ to the British.

## Battle of the Plains of Abraham

In 1759 under the leadership of Major General \_\_\_\_\_ the British sailed up the St. Lawrence River. He had \_\_\_\_\_ ships, 9000 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sailors on their way to Quebec. For \_\_\_\_\_ months he fought against the Marquis de Montcalm (The French Commander) who had \_\_\_\_\_ troops and a \_\_\_\_\_ fortress that would not be easily captured. He knew that if he could hold out until winter, \_\_\_\_\_ and his troops would have to leave \_\_\_\_\_ the St. Lawrence River froze over.



On \_\_\_\_\_ 12, 1759, General Wolfe decided to attack the French on the Plains of \_\_\_\_\_. They surprised the French by assembling there during the \_\_\_\_\_ and when dawn broke, they were in battle position just outside of the city \_\_\_\_\_. Montcalm led his \_\_\_\_\_ troops out to meet the British. Both Wolfe and \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_. After about 15 minutes the French retreated. The Battle on the Plains of Abraham is said to be the \_\_\_\_\_ battle ever fought on \_\_\_\_\_ soil. On September 8, \_\_\_\_\_, the French surrendered at \_\_\_\_\_ and New France passed into the \_\_\_\_\_ hands.

## The First Nations and the War

The \_\_\_\_\_ were deeply involved in the wars between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the First Nations supported the \_\_\_\_\_ but the Haudenosaunee sided with the \_\_\_\_\_. The fighting continued between the English and the First Nations even \_\_\_\_\_ the wars were over.

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Following the war, France and England made \_\_\_\_\_ and signed a treaty in 1763. This treaty gave England \_\_\_\_\_ of most of North America. The First Nations people had \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in the peace process. Gradually the First Nations were \_\_\_\_\_ their lands and they considered going to war against the \_\_\_\_\_.

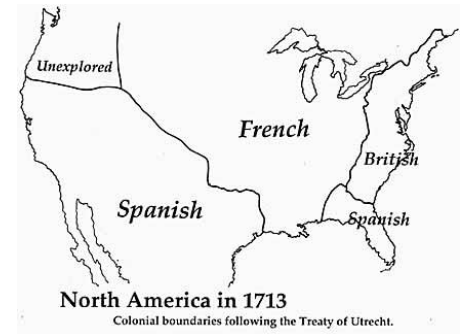
Pontiac was a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Odawa people and he convinced other First Nations to \_\_\_\_\_ and drive the British out of the Ohio River \_\_\_\_\_. In May of 1763 he attacked the British fort at \_\_\_\_\_. They were remarkably successful, capturing \_\_\_\_\_ of ten English forts. Pontiac hoped that the French would help him since they helped them. But since the French had already \_\_\_\_\_ at Montreal, the British eventually were able to \_\_\_\_\_ them.

### After the War

The \_\_\_\_\_, English and \_\_\_\_\_ peoples would have to figure out a way to \_\_\_\_\_ together in peace.

### Treaty of Paris

With the surrender at Montreal, the fighting between the French and the British ended with the signing of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1763. France \_\_\_\_\_ up any claim to Québec or \_\_\_\_\_ part of North America. France would get the \_\_\_\_\_-producing island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean, and tiny islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of \_\_\_\_\_.



### Choices for the Future

Britain had to decide how to govern the colony and had to decide what to do.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – evict the Canadiens and deport them from British North America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – Pressure the Canadiens to give up their language, religion and become loyal British subjects.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – Leave the Canadiens alone and let them live as they always had.

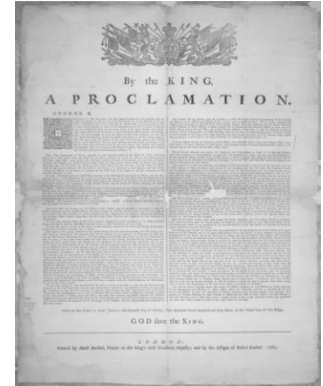
The British had to decide \_\_\_\_\_ more things. Should they make \_\_\_\_\_ with the First Nations peoples? And how could they reward the American colonists of New England who had \_\_\_\_\_ for Britain in the war. New England farmers wanted \_\_\_\_\_ in the Ohio River Valley.

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## The Royal Proclamation of 1763

The British wanted the Canadiens to \_\_\_\_\_ with the English. In October of 1763, King George III of England signed the \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation.

- New France became the \_\_\_\_\_ of Québec
- Québec became much \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was set aside for the First Nations.
- British laws and courts \_\_\_\_\_ the French system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ government replaced the military government.
- The government would have a \_\_\_\_\_ and council of advisors.
- The Catholic Church would lose its ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ could not be on the council of advisors or hold senior jobs in the government.



Because of Pontiac's acts of \_\_\_\_\_, the British realized that they had to pay attention to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the First Nations People. The Royal Proclamation set aside a \_\_\_\_\_ area of land for them. It included all lands west of the Appalachian \_\_\_\_\_ to the Mississippi River. Europeans were \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to live there. It \_\_\_\_\_ like the First Nations had achieved what they wanted – to continue their way of life without interference.

## Quebec Act of 1774

The British did not want \_\_\_\_\_ in Québec and wanted to keep the colony loyal. They decided that the best way to do this was to \_\_\_\_\_ the Canadian's rights which had been taken away by the Proclamation. In \_\_\_\_\_, Britain passed a law with new plans for the colony.



## The Beginnings of a Bilingual Canada

\_\_\_\_\_ means that Canada has two official languages: English and \_\_\_\_\_.

It means that Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ have the right to do government services in either language and do business in either language. The origin of bilingualism was the \_\_\_\_\_ when the \_\_\_\_\_ recognized the Canadian's right to keep their language and \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Terms of the Quebec Act

- Quebec was – \_\_\_\_\_
- Aboriginal Lands were – \_\_\_\_\_
- French Language – \_\_\_\_\_
- The seigniorial system – \_\_\_\_\_
- Catholics – \_\_\_\_\_
- French civil law – \_\_\_\_\_
- The Roman Catholic Church - \_\_\_\_\_