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[KEY]

## 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.

Acadian	A francophone citizen of Acadia
Assimilation	A process where a more dominant culture absorbs a different culture or individual because of its overwhelming influence.
Bias	A <u>personal</u> like or dislike of something or someone that is not necessarily based on fact/true
Bilingual(ism) A policy of recognizing 2 official languages	Fluent in 2 languages
Deportation	Being <u>forcefully</u> moved from somewhere by others
Fact	Information accepted as correct or true
Fortress	A permanent military stronghold that often includes a town
Superpower	A country that is more powerful than almost all other countries
Neutral	Taking neither side. Caught in the middle. No opinion for either side of an issue.
Siege	A blockade of a city. Cutting people off from essential services
Opinion	A person's personal point of view or judgement of something
Le Grande Derangement The Great Deportation	An event where Acadians were deported from Nova Scotia. Many died of disease, drowning, or starvation. ~10,000 Acadians were driven from their homes.

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## Superpowers

Superpowers dominate world affairs. The USA China Russia and ~~and~~ are the world's largest Superpowers today.

In the 1700s, France and England were rival countries. Both countries had huge, well-equipped armies and strong navies. Both were very rich and controlled large empires including colonies in North America.

## The French and English at War

France and England were constantly at war between 1690 and 1763. This happened because they both wanted the same thing. More territories and the resources they contained, including those territories in North America.

Background to War – The "Seven 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 different perspective as to what happened.



The French were well established. There were about 50,000 French colonists living along the St. Lawrence River. By 1750 most of the population had been born in New France. They felt very secure because they were protected by soldiers supplied by France and they had two mighty fortresses located in Québec and Louisbourg.

The English from the 13 Colonies far outnumbered the French in New France. They needed more farmland and wanted to trade with the First Nations in the interior. The English also wanted control over the Atlantic fishery which produced tonnes of cod fish which was sent back to Europe to eat. The English also wanted to control the St. Lawrence River which was the major gateway to the continent.

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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>▪ <u>Most powerful navy in Europe</u></li><li>▪ <u>Rich / successful colonies in New England</u></li><li>▪ <u>Haudenosaunee allies</u></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Most powerful army in Europe</u></li><li>▪ <u>Strong fortresses at Louisbourg &amp; Quebec</u></li><li>▪ <u>Many First Nations allies</u></li></ul>
British Weaknesses	French Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>An army that was not used to fighting in the forests</u></li><li>▪ <u>Major challenges needing to capture 2 fortresses</u></li><li>▪ <u>Always arguing between colonies</u></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Dependence on France for supplies</u></li><li>▪ <u>A large territory (Canada) that is hard to defend</u></li><li>▪ <u>A single entry route to the colony: St. Lawrence</u></li><li>▪ <u>Military &amp; government that could not agree on policies</u></li></ul>

**Fortress Quebec** – In 1750, Quebec was the largest town in New France with a population of about 8000 citizens. The upper town was a walled fortress and included the governor's mansion and homes of the wealthy. Lower town was the port and had stone warehouses and this is where ships delivered their cargo.

### War Rumblings in the West

The war for North America began in the Ohio River Valley in 1754. British General George Washington was defeated by the French. So, the British Prime Minister William Pitt promised to send more soldiers, ships and money to fight the French.

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## Prelude to War: Acadia

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

Britain changed the colony's name from Acadia to Nova Scotia. By 1750 there were more than 10,000 Acadians living on small farms and villages along the shores of the Bay of Fundy.



They were mainly French-speaking and Roman Catholic. Over the years they had created a unique way of life based on fishing and farming.

**Caught in the middle** – The British always wanted to fill Nova Scotia (Acadia) with people who spoke English. As tensions between France and England grew, the Governor of Nova Scotia worried that the Acadians would join sides with the French. The Acadians had always refused to swear loyalty to the British Crown. In 1755 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 neutral.

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

In 1755 Governor Lawrence ordered that "the French inhabitants of the province of Nova Scotia shall be removed out of the country as soon as possible." The British soldiers rounded up the Acadians at gunpoint and put them on ships. Then burned their homes, churches and destroyed their farms. Some went into hiding and others ended up in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Most of the Acadians ended up in the New England colonies. Some were sent to the Caribbean, France or England. Many did not survive and died of disease, drowning or starvation. In all about 10 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 Great Lakes region. The English knew the only way to win over France is to gain control of the fortresses at Louisbourg and Québec.

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## Capturing Louisbourg

The fortress at Louisbourg would have to be captured First because it guarded the entrance to the St. Lawrence River. In 1758 the British blockaded the harbor, cutting it off. They cut off the rest of the town and settled in for a long Siège (a blockade of a city). People were cut off from Supplies and reinforcements. Food supplies ran low. After seven weeks of bombardment the French at Louisbourg surrendered to the British.

## Battle of the Plains of Abraham

In 1759 under the leadership of Major General James Wolfe the British sailed up the St. Lawrence River. He had 200 ships, 9000 soldiers and 18 000 sailors on their way to Quebec. For three months he fought against the Marquis de Montcalm (The French Commander) who had 16000 troops and a stone fortress that would not be easily captured. He knew that if he could hold out until winter, Wolfe and his troops would have to leave before the St. Lawrence River froze over.



On September 12, 1759, General Wolfe decided to attack the French on the Plains of Abraham. They surprised the French by assembling there during the night and when dawn broke, they were in battle position just outside of the city gates. Montcalm led his 6000 troops out to meet the British. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. After about 15 minutes the French retreated. The Battle on the Plains of Abraham is said to be the bloodiest battle ever fought on Canadian soil. On September 8, 1760, the French surrendered at Montreal and New France passed into the British hands.

## The First Nations and the War

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

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Following the war, France and England made peace and signed a treaty in 1763. This treaty gave England possession of most of North America. The First Nations people had not been asked to take part in the peace process. Gradually the First Nations were losing their lands and they considered going to war against the British.

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

### After the War

The French, English and First Nations peoples would have to figure out a way to live 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 Treaty of Paris in 1763. France gave up any claim to Québec or any part of North America. France would get the sugar-producing island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean, and tiny islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland.



### Choices for the Future

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

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

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

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## The Royal Proclamation of 1763

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

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



Because of Pontiac's acts of war, the British realized that they had to pay attention to the demands of the First Nations People. The Royal Proclamation set aside a huge area of land for them. It included all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Europeans were not allowed to live there. It seemed 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 trouble in Québec and wanted to keep the colony loyal. They decided that the best way to do this was to recognize the Canadian's rights which had been taken away by the Proclamation. In 1774, Britain passed a law with new plans for the colony.



## The Beginnings of a Bilingual Canada

Bilingualism means that Canada has two official languages: English and French.

means that Canadian citizens have the right to do government services in either language and do business in either language. The origin of bilingualism was the Quebec Act when the British recognized the Canadian's right to keep their language and traditions.

## Terms of the Quebec Act

- Quebec was - expanded back to the size it was when it was a French colony
- Aboriginal Lands were - still protected and became part of Quebec
- French Language - rights were recognized
- The seigniorial system - remained in place
- Catholics - were given freedom of religion and allowed to have government jobs
- French civil law - used to settle disputes of property and inheritance
- The Roman Catholic Church - got back the power to hold property and to tithe

Canadiens with the help of First Nations allies, accomplished a great deal during the over 150 years that they controlled the St. Lawrence River:

Such as . . . . .

- French started the Fur Trade
- First Newcomers to "Canada"
- Travelled to the Western Plains
- Created successful farms - despite harsh climate
- cleared land, dug wells, built roads
- started shops and businesses
- began education / health / responsibility through the Catholic Church.