

## Lecture 1

Article summary (10%)

Term paper (25%)

Midterm exam (25%)

Final exam (40%)

- Overview of the structure of Canadian history, key periods, issues, events and figures
- 12,000 yr coverage- the executive summary
- Basic idea of the structure
- Range of issues- economy, indigenous issues, French and English, Canada's relationship with the wider world, the constitution
- Primarily lecture based, but there is a textbook to help underpin the lectures
- Designed to provide students with intro to academic writing
- Textbook- pages won't correspond to previous edition
- Course pack- available at Rytec Printing
- All assignments- hardcopy, no point form

Article summary

- 1- percent of the final grade
- Due October 4
- Summarize one of the following articles (in syllabus)
- Women in the depression, James Bay agreement with the Cree people, African American in the CFL in the 1950s.

- Essay- devote whole class to

### Summary Assignment (tips)

- Effective summary: well written
- Read it out loud to yourself
- Is the summary well written?
- An effective summary> summarize the article's thesis
- Thesis is the core idea in an article- what is the author seeking to show or prove
- Thesis- topic 2 different things
- In the first paragraph, state the thesis statement
- No paragraph should be longer than a page- there should be 2-3 paragraphs per page
- Discuss thesis, the arguments that underpin that thesis, and the sources that the author uses to conduct their research
- Historians will examine archives, interviews,
- Look at footnotes/ endnotes- notes on the sources would usually be the final paragraph
- Not about length, it's about quality
- History uses Chicago style footnotes
- Don't need to quote from the article, simply summarize
- No intro/ conclusion in this summary
- Don't use contractions
- Don't be afraid to say I
- It's not a critical summary either- not a review- "I doesn't come in- effective summary of an article
- Summary example

- The impact of sport fishing on indigenous people in western Canada
- Summary- not hide the fact that I am summarizing an article
- In their article... slongle, crosset and Jefferson argues that...
- 1-3 sentences= state thesis... then after this flesh it out... on how they reach their argument and how it flows/ their main points
- Then after that- the article was based on federal and provincial archives...
- Discuss primary and secondary source used
- Their/ methodology should be discussed more broadly
- It has to be in your own words-
- The author insists on the concept of the working class
- 2 pages, 500 words
- Term paper
- 25% of the final grade
- Due in class on November 22
- Examine why nova scotia did not join the American revolution
- Based solely on 5 sources included in your course pack
- Essays must be original and must reference all 5 sources
- Students are encouraged to meet with their TA to discuss their essay
- Challenge: develop my argument based on what various historians have argued
- "I will argue that..."
- Accept different arguments
- Don't hand in the same essay as your friend...
- Reference/ can critique and refute their arguments as well
- Relatively short assignment
- Brief essay and short answer

- Midterm exam: 25 percent of final grade
- Midterm- material from 1<sup>st</sup> 6 weeks

## Lecture 2

Norse came into Canada 100 k (100 000) years ago, by the time they moved themselves to Newfoundland and Labrador

By the time the Norse arrived, their contact is important but it is not as significant as the contact with the French later on... (covered in the next lecture)

### First Peoples

- the Iroquois also concentrated on the ways in which they were going to town
- Pre Colombian America
- First Nations did not live in isolation
- trade routes crisscrossed the continent
- Indigenous pop would have been 100 million when in contact with America,
- 15 to 20 percent of the population at the
- Roughly 100 million people live in the Americas
- The population was greater in Central America in places that supported agriculture
- Half a million of these people lived in what today is Canada
- Stone Age agriculture difficult in Canada but it emerges about 1000 years ago
- Agriculture practiced in more southerly regions
- Bulk of indigenous populations lived much farther south
- Epidemic disease was rare
- Unlike in the unopened such as smallpox, influenza etc.
- Epidemic disease vs regular disease
- Bengal and China's population has a different mortality than the mortality in Europe
- Creates conditions where there is population decline after 1500
- Epidemic disease spreads rapidly with small population
- These diseases will come to the Americas when they are colonized, but they did not exist before
- These diseases also related to people's close proximity to animals
- The great plague and cholera did not exist in the Americas and they were not the main cause of mortality in this period
- War accident and various long ailments are some of the causes of death, external causes
- Would die of things that were slow
- The population in then Canada was half a million at this time
- Lack of epidemic disease leads to growth in America's but leads to population decline and disaster starting in 1500

- Religious practices varied but indigenous peoples saw the self in cosmological order which saw the self in relationship to stars animals sea
- About being in balance in nature
- Some are matriarchal led by women (Iroquois?) other are patriarchal
- 12 indigenous language groups found in pre contact Canada
- 7 of these groups were found in pre contact Canada lots of language diversity
- Algonquian and Iroquoian language groups dominated the north east
- The Great Lakes
- Algonquian was the most diverse language group
- They include the Cree, the micma, the black foot
- Stretched from Rocky Mountains to
- There were roughly 20 languages in algonquian region
- Some of these languages became extinct such as the Beothic
- Linguistic diversity represents cultural differences
- For example the Haida and the... shared similar circumstances and similar culture... speak different languages
- The Mikma and the Blackfoot speak a related language despite being far from each other
- Represents some things and masks other
- Linguistic diversity, but there is also social economic and cultural diversity
- First Nations , diplomacy and trade ties etc
- In certain cases have groups that don't speak the same language but speak a trade language
- The Hurons in the fur trade had a specific language for trading and basis of the fur trade
- A lot of things that linguistics don't tell us
- Geography and climate form a lot of. Cultural aspects of indigenous nations
- Examine them from the west to the east
- Scholars have identified 6 geographic areas using geography to identify cultural indigenous groups
- The northwest coast in bc coast large population , a good percentage of indigenous lived here
- Depending on marine resources on fish and sea mammals
- Some agriculture was practiced in the southerly parts but it wasn't central to the economy
- They relied on the resources of the sea a maritime society and culture
- Haida lived in villages and the people lived a sedentary lifestyle
- Most people stayed in one area and people stayed in villainess for a long time
- They used the cedars and furs of rainforest to build canoes totem poles and houses
- Northwest Coast art
- Religious and cultural activities included the potluck and in a potluck which is a communal ceremony possessions were given away and the goal is to give away possession s
- The practice was used to mourn the dead and celebrate the investitutee or the death of a new chief
- You show your cultural status by giving things away
- There was no inheritance in the European sense it speaks to a different sense of ownership and accumulation
- The typical village on northwest is much larger than the villages in the northeast

- Significant ceremonial and cultural significance
- The goal is to show how important you are to give away
- Northwest coast had a complex social structure chiefs and nobles are at the top of the social structure and slaves are at the bottom

The plateau

The Kootenai and Salish nations

> they are in British Columbia on south regions

- They were semi nomadic peoples and they didn't practice agriculture
- They moved their villages and settlements far more than in the west coast

### Plains peoples

In the West, come to the plains region

- For examples of nations: the Sioux and the Blackfoot
- The last colony was centred on the buffalo which provided food and fuel and shelter

People lived in tents made out of buffalo hides and burn buffalo dung for fuel

Ambushes and stampeding animals off a cliff by 1200 but they used to manual hunt them like in the work of art

Plains life was nomadic and centred on the life of the buffalo the people of the great plains follow around great buffalo herds and expect it to be at specific places at specific time

People of plains are nomadic

The nations that have agriculture have more food security

The buffalo plains the populations begins to decline by the 1870s brink of extinction by European settlers

The subarctic region was Canada's largest indigenous culture area

Much less densely populated than previous regions we have been talking about

The border is the tree line and above the tree line there might be shrubs

Food resources limited in this region in comparison to other regions

Cree and the Inuit

People of the subarctic were nomadic

Move around on a schedule to tap into various resources

In the winter people live in family groups and they form larger groups

Summer fish and winter the hunting of large mammals

Arctic

The least densely populated of indigenous culture peoples

Northern Alaska Nunavut and Greenland

The pop density is much lower than in other regions possesses one of the harshest climates on earth

The region was inhabited by the Inuit people who speak related languages

These were part of the same language groups, so could somewhat understand each other

The Inuit was patriarchal and they were dependant on large winter mammals

Caribou, muskox etc

Fuel was burned off of the fat of whales and seals  
They also relied on a fishing economy  
People in the Arctic spoke several languages  
The northeast culture area from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes  
Greatest social and economic and cultural diversity  
More diversity in the north east , the Algonquian language group and the Iroquois  
Iroquani  
The Iroquoian and the Huron  
Speak diff languages but same group  
They were semi sedentary and early adopters of agriculture  
They possessed political structure that confederated loosely related nations  
The Iroquoian federation was developed by these people  
In Huron and iroquois society  
Women responsible for cultivating and harvesting crops and men for warfare and hunting  
Agriculture was the domain of women, men cleared land for agriculture  
Men in villages would contain up to fifteen hundred habitants  
Typical Huron village , see people lived in communal dwellings of longhouses  
Each longhouse was headed by a senior woman,  
Matrilineal  
When a man got married he would leave his longhouse and join his wife and join her clan and family  
Children would take the name of their mother  
They practiced extensive trade with their neighbours, they have more food security and a competitive advantage in trade  
They practice agriculture  
Move every 10 to 15 years  
Huron and Iroquois people are semi sedentary

Algonquian speaking languages  
Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence basin,  
Some farming was practiced by Algonquian people by the southern northeast but the economy farther north was centred on hunting and fishing and one you move farther to Canadian Shield it was moose  
They were patriarchal and they had a loose political structure, > in comparison to the Iroquois which was more formal  
Algonquian had a looser political structures  
Several nations were linked to the Huron confederation  
Alliance between the Huron and alonqian speaking people of the northeast

They had an alliance and it became a central force in Canadian history  
They were also tied by burial practices, it showed

### Lecture 3

Week 2 early European exploration and settlement

- settlement on continents and contact between Europe and peoples of the Americas
- Early European exploration, and the impact of contact between Europe and the Americas
- Contact between Europe and the Americas brings major change to both sides of the Atlantic
- Goods and ideas flow across the Atlantic and so do diseases in the 16th and 17th centuries
- People are heavily affected by diseases and war
- The first Europeans to set foot in NA were the Norse
- There are demographic pressures in Scandinavia one thousand years ago
- Leads to Norse immigration and expansion
- Conquest Normandy and Sicily, Iceland and into Europe, moved into Europe and n. Atlantic, they were present in Greenland
- 1001 Leif Erickson explored Baffin Island
- Then he sailed to Labrador, and then to Newfoundland
- Vineland, blueberries
- Shortly after, Erickson establishes settlement in the northern peninsula in Newfoundland, which he called Vineland
- Quickly the Norse were in contact with the beothic, Newfoundland's indigenous population
- From the beginning their contact was violent and the beothic were able to drive the Norse away shortly after
- The Norse settlement is brief but important
- One. It made the beothic weary of European settlers, because of the memory of their violent contact with the north, helps shape the beothic perception of Europeans
- The Norse record the story of their presence, and may have played a role in convincing European explorers that Asia could be found by sailing to the west
- Do not know much about it, but it happened a thousand years ago
- It's a brief encounter and neither side appreciated the presence of the other
- Norse saga is where this information comes from, this is only confirmed by historians in 1961
- Beothic were later extinct, some claim it was the British, they were later forced to move to an isolated area where they could not survive
- The Norse did not stay there
- By the 15th century, the Portuguese had replaced the Norse and European leading seafaring nation
- The Portuguese were a trading nation
- They establish a trading empire by the 15th century that stretched far...
- they were soon joined by the Spanish who sponsored Christopher Columbus 1492 voyage of discovery
- Africa... South America... South Pacific
- Columbus was an Italian navigator and they hoped to find a passage to Asia by sailing west
- The Caribbean islands... he believed they could spur an intense period of colonization and exploration
- Sparks the age of discovery and colonization
- European expansion to the Americas can be broadly explained by two factors

- Economics. European merchants seek a direct route to Asia . The Turks imposed themselves,,. Istanbul was the capital of the Byzantine empire and it falls to ottoman Turks by 1453, Turks are positioned where they can monopolize trade between europe and Asia, also controlled trade between Africa and Asia
  - Silk ivory and spices were controlled by muslims and they were very sought after items
  - Europeans want direct access to Asian good and the goods of Africa
  - The more hands a good passed through the more expensive it becomes europe is also in religious conflict with the Turks at this point, the Ottoman Empire
  - It's an attempt to access goods from Asia
  - First direct travel ...
  - There's an attempt to circumvent the Muslim empire
  - The ottoman Turks and Asia were comfortable financially, controlled the trade route so they did not pursue exploring the new world
  - Economic concerns are paramount
  - Initial impulse is tied to accessing the resources of Asia
  - Clear that the americas are not Asia, colonizer discover new resources and they seek to obtain resources of the new world such as,
  - These later become the incentive
  - Fish, fur and metal, for example , precious metals such as gold and silver, when gold and silver brought to Europe it causes inflation to Europe's economy
  - European colonization expanded by the desire for tobacco, cocoa and crops , sugar and chocolate
- These resources were extrapolated in various colonies of the americas  
Slaved exported or indigenous people were enslaved
- Like the slices of Asia these become valued
  - This eventually brings more slaves to North America, they were exported to the americas
  - Population pressures in Europe helped motivate the exploration and settlement of the new world
  - People's access to resources was being denied , possible cause of moved
  - Europe was not overpopulated by 1500
  - Pressures in Britain led to poverty and led people to settle in Canada
  - British population was growing and ppl wanted to leave
  - People were also exiled from europe to the americas
  - France did this for some prisoners for example
  - Demography is the other prime motivator, people's lack of resources to land
  - Religion motivated colonization as well
  - Through missionary work of indigenous people
  - Western world immediately wants to spread Catholicism in the new world , the Roman Catholic Church is most important group wanting to convert these people
  - See various religious groups and dissenters in Europe, the quakers move to the new world in an attempt to escape religious persecution
  - Some Europeans wish to escape religious persecution in Europe
  - There were religious dissenters from the Anglican church who attempt to carve their own religious space in the new world

- Encourage Europeans to settle in the Americas for hundreds of years
- Most European expansion in the New World were perceived by these factors
- Imperial rivalry also influences it, the same European alliances that existed pre contact existed in the Americas when it was settled
- John Cabot reached Newfoundland in 1497
- Cabot was attempting to find a direct route to Asia
- The English wanted to get in on this... so they hired Cabot, who was an Italian
- Send Cabot on a second voyage but he doesn't return, his son tries to find them and they disappear in this process
- Cabot brings back information about the fishing potential
- Soon after Cabot brings this information back to Europe,
- He found rich fishing resources on Newfoundland's Grand Bank, especially cod
- The Basque people in France and Spain are involved in this region, they developed a fishery there
- Fish was important to the European diet four to five hundred years ago
- Easy to preserve, affordable and it conformed with their religious beliefs
- Fish outweighed fur as the Canadian export in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century
- People involved a lot of money to be made

Britain and France have come to dominate the market by this point

The French practice the green fishery, required a large amount of salt to preserve fish

There's a mother ship, in it, the fish are salted

French have a lot of salt, solar salt and that's why they practiced this form of fishery

The green fishery and the dry fishery

The green fishery is the practice which is more portable, uses solar salt, the French use this method and the British use the dry fishery method

British have less access to salt resources, establish fishing stations where the fish is dried

They are given a salt rub not a salt bath and it produced a product which kept better in warmer climate

This is created using the fish flake, this fish is more delicious and high quality than the other

It's shipped to England, Portugal and Spain and the low quality is exported to West Indies to feed slaves

Dry fishery required the establishment of temporary fishing stations

Imperial rivalry> the founding of New World was publicized widely

The British became exposed to the Beothic at this time, but they avoided English because of experiences with the Norse

The Basque also developed a whaling industry with the assistance of the Innu and the Mi'kmaq

They like some other groups of indigenous ppl are interested in trading and exchanging European goods

1766 English company chartered a navigator, Martin Frobisher to find a route to Asia that passes north of Newfoundland

Looking for the Northwest Passage

He doesn't find the passage but he believes he finds gold

Mining gold is difficult but he ends up having violent relations with indigenous people

He kidnapped indigenous people to bring back proof of what he discovered

It also turned out that he didn't actually find gold

Colloquially called fools gold

Later, Henry Hudson in 1610 finds the northwest passage, did he

In 1611,

The quakers had better relations with indigenous people

Hudson believed he could find the NW passage

There was always children on ships, through child labour

He was basically stranded where by his team, in the river

The NW passage would be unnavigable at this time, 500 yrs ago but the passage comes back again

It was difficult to navigate in the Arctic

A bay is named after Hudson, and it becomes the land of Britain

Rupert's land which is the Hudson's bay or James bay watershed

They don't find NW passage but become aware of the resources in the bay

This becomes the centre of the fur trade

The French get involved in the trade by the 1520s

King Francis the first is keen on finding a passage to Asia

He commissions Giovanni **da Verrazzano** to find passage

Assumed between Newfoundland and Florida

Not sure what's in the middle

Verrazzano's searches eastern sea coast of the United States> he does not find route but maps the region

The next major expedition sponsored by France is by Jacques Cartier

Hired by the French crown to search for the passage to Asia near Newfoundland

1534 was his first passage

- lasts until 1541

- He will claim this region and Canada for France and will come in contact with the mik ma ppl and the Iroquois

- They believed they had the right to conquest non Christian lands in 1534

- He believes it is named Canada and declares it for France

- Declared in a formal ceremony, in 1534

- This sovereignty angered First Nations

- This is the first time that the word canad is used

- Kanata, indigenous word originally, initially refers to a village, region running from Great Lakes to the Gulf of St Lawrence

- The mikma wanted to trade with Cartier indicating they had already had contact with Europeans, when they arrived they had fur waiting,, wanted to do business

- The Innu were also collaborated

- He also has contact with the Iroquois, who did not have contact with the Europeans

- He kidnaps 2 Iroquois people and takes them to Europe

- Second voyage is in 1545 ?

- On second voyage he goes on a voyage to the Great Lakes thinking that it will lead him to the passage to Asia

- He is accompanied by the two Iroquois ppl he kidnapped
- Iroquois chief, his sons were kidnapped
- Donnacona Hopes to do trade with the Europeans , France
- He did not want him to sale west to do trade with the Iroquois in hochelaga, now Montreal
- 1000 in village, and the village is surrounded by cornfields
- Cartier is met with hostility there and he doesn't want him there all year
- Cartier wanted to establish a settlement here as he can no longer go back to Europe
- Relations with Iroquois deteriorate
- Following spring, he kidnaps donnacona, where he lies about the death of the chief and his sons later when he returns
- Cartier has a third voyage in 1541
- The iroquois do not trust Cartier at this point
- He tries to establish a colony at the Iroquois and it doesn't work well..
- He finds what he believes is diamond but. it isn't, as he comes back with a load of iron
- Today there is the expression in France, " fake as Canadian diamond"
- This mission by Cartier is a huge failure and it takes French a long time a couple decades to bring people back to France

## Lecture 4

### Early European exploration and settlement part 2

- Early contact with European and indigenous ppl
- The impact of contact with Europe and the Americas
- The founding of New France
- Third point, slide
- ... contact with European had horrible effect on Iroquois on the St Lawrence river
- A result of the Eurasian diseases
- Europeans and Asians had a partial immunity to these diseases, but indigenous people didn't
- Smallpox was a huge influence of this
- Mortality rates reached 90 to 95 percent
- Effected the St. Lawrence Iroquois
- This resulted in more deaths of these people than war or starvation
- Some nations are affected by their disease before they come into contact with Europeans, they travelled far in land
- 16th to early 17th century, indigenous people are heavily involved in the fur trade
- Trade a source of rivalry
- Indigenous keen to trade for metal pots blankets and other products
- Indigenous people in the northeast depend on the fur trade which disrupts their natural economy
- They depend on imported food, for example
- They decided to specialize in fur rather than engage in other forms of economic activity
- The hunting of beavers effects the... depletion rate
- Impacted indigenous groups as well, ppl became to acquire new wealth and status
- Most ppl lived in situations where there was wide social equality
- Success of fur trade, some indigenous societies become less egalitarian
- After Cartier abandons settlement, the French are north heavily present in the north east
- French interested again after the fur trade
- By 1600 the beaver is extinct in France, and beaver fur was prized for making felt
- Used for hats,
- Europeans used Scandinavian beavers but eventually there was not enough beaver resources to develop these products
- French and other Europeans were keen to and indigenous ppl were keen to participate in this trade
- Lucrative between Europe and North America but also in North America itself
- France more interest in North America than it had been
- French crown wanted to exert more control over the fur trade
- Many people participating but... they fail miserably to control it
- Part of this attempt, see the establishment of the first settlement by the French
- Port royal, 1604, leads to a successful settlement
- Samuel de Champlain established a base and business office in an attempt to control fur trade
- French create a monopoly

- Tasked by the French gov to convert non christians to Catholicism
- He can't enforce these tasks and it doesn't work
- His associates shift their efforts to the St Lawrence valley
- More of the products came through the St Lawrence, do May be able to force monopoly here
- Moved from the Atlantic region to st Lawrence valley
- 1608 he establishes Quebec City
- It's small, more of a business office and it's close to where Cartier had wintered several decades before
- On st Lawrence two points to control people and goods
- One is Quebec City where the river narrows , innu
- And on the St Lawrence valley...
- He also renews French claim to this region, in Quebec City at this point and the establishment of Quebec in 1708 results in the longest French settlement, from 1608 to 1763
- This settlement is close to the Iroquois village of stattacona
- The st lawrence iroquois disappeared by the time Champlain came back
- It is believed that they were devastated by disease and what is left of their nation joined other nations
- The Innu, Algonquin and the Mohawk move into the St Lawrence valley for the same reasons, whoever control quebec city and Montreal will control the fur trade
- At this point everyone wants to control the trade
- The trade exacerbates animosity between First Nations
- North America contained a large number of nations and a complex web of alliances
- There are many First Nations and many enemies
- Where there were areas of animosity, makes it worse for these groups
- By early 17th century, the trade gears up and Canada basically became a war zone as the Huron and Iroquois and other groups were fighting over control of the trade
- Who can controls Montreal and Quebec controlled the trade
- The innu people were around Quebec City and they allied themselves around the French
- They were in a war with the Mohawk which they are losing
- They align with the French as military allies
- The innu align with the French
- Champlain help them and their Algonquin allies
- Champlain aligns to fight against the Mohawk
- This decision has a huge impact on the course of Canadian history, he helps the Algonquin and the innu
- Champlain accompanies an Algonquin and innu war party against the Mohawk in 1609
- They are part of the confederacy, the Iroquois
- France is now involved in a war, Pre Existing indigenous conflict
- The British and the Dutch will also become part of this war
- Th Algonquin and the Mohawk were enemies for various reasons... common enemies, commercial concerns, etc,
- Champlain has been sent to conduct business and make alliances
- They need to give the algonquin a strategic advantage
- This doesn't work for long

- Later on, the English and Dutch trade weapons with the Mohawk
- The Huron are part of a large scaled alliance with the Innu, the Algonquin and,,,
- Europe is part of these alliances
- He wants to align France with the Huron confederacy
- Lingua Franca, this is the language of the fur trade which the Hurons new
- The Huron are keen to trade with the French in the fur trade, but they also want them to be allies in this war
- The French attempt to control and cement these alliances
- They conduct diplomacy on a grand scale with the goal of being central to a network of indigenous alliances
- The French regime in Canada rested on this vast alliance
- New France lasted because of diplomacy of officials and clergymen, they only last though the diplomacy and alliances with alliances
- So... through the alliance with war but also through marriages between the French and the indigenous people
- An exchange of hostages, a way of cementing alliances and preventing war
- Indigenous alliances and the nature of the fur trade slow the growth of new France's population
- New France economically and militarily relies on the fur trade
- The English colony of Virginia is 1607, New France 1608
- Virginia had a higher population, and Dutch colony had a larger population
- New France was a slave society legally... some wealthy ppl had a couple of slaves
- Some people in France
- In 1627, cardinal Richelieu is not thrilled with the state of New France
- He decided to boost their fortune, he charters the company of 100 associates, of 100 shareholders
- He's the top shareowner
- He will grant a monopoly over activity in New France
- The company is granted all the land in New France
- In return for this charter, the company will bring 4000 settlers to New France and convert the indigenous people in New France, he believes this is not moving fast enough
- This will clear up the lack of movement ...
- It was not unusually for chartered companies to be granted a charter by a government
- In the early days there was not much resistance... this company is created in France for the purpose of running New France
- Richelieu is essentially the prime minister.. he was admin assistant to the king in France in 1627
- Donnacona did not want the French to go beyond Quebec and he didn't want them to settle
- This charter was important to developing colonization in New France and growth
- He doesn't want Protestants in New France
- The Kirk brothers capture Quebec in 1629
- The English captured Quebec in 1629
- The company of 100 associates was always petering on bankruptcy
- 1632,
- This is a commercial failure but it is active in missionary activity

- In 1632, the jesuits are granted a monopoly over the Canadian mission field with spreading Catholicism in North America
- The European counter reformation, the Catholic Church is pushing back to eliminate Protestantism
- They send priests to live among First Nations
- They set up a school after their arrival for indigenous girls
- The missionaries are sent to live in indigenous village, they represent the French crown, act as diplomats of the fr. government and its essential to these alliances
- The roots of residential schools can be traced back to New France
- The first missionaries , jesuits went to China
- The jesuits set up a college in North America, the first college..
- the jesuits sent home accounts of what they are doing in North America
- The Jesuit relations, see slide
- Indentured servants are brought with the jesuits
- Missionaries help to establish Montreal
- Trois rivières is also established here
- Contact with indigenous beliefs and customs , have an impact on how Europeans see themselves as well
- Europeans who come to New France, see the ways that other societies are structured, some who come to New France question the presiding of European society
- Voltaire, Rousseau , bouton , anarchist ... French m he rejects a whole slew of European values
- He flees France and moved to holland and he is inspired by indigenous society that he lives in
- French tried to change indigenous values but the beliefs of the First Nations also shapes the way that French people and philosophers viewed the world, politics and ideas about society
- Founded in 1642, Montreal was intended to be a model Christian community
- Most 17th century indigenous people do not adopt Christian beliefs
- Some who do adapt to Christianity adapt the religion
- Missionary activity nonetheless dislocated indigenous traditions
- It affects the status of Huron women in society
- One of the first things they can't believe is the matriarchal society
- The jesuits sought to develop agriculture and farm, farming was the Christian. Life
- The nomadic lifestyle was presumed to be at odds with Christianity
- Christianity divided the indigenous community and the religion of First Nations based on community
- This particularly impacted the Huron people
- The Huron nation ends up being scattered, the roots of the conflict between Huron and the Iroquois date back to the early 16th century prior to European arrival
- 16th c is 1500#
- Various Iroquois lived in upstate New York, and in an effort to end decades of internal strife
- The Iroquois 7 nations were warring and the best way to end that ware was to unite together and join the Iroquois confederacy
- The Huron were an Iroquoian people were invited to join this confederacy , but they refused to join

- They feel they will be dominated by Iroquois cousins
- They create a rival confederacy
- During the fur trade these issues are exacerbated
- As a result of their contact with missionaries, and close contact with French, tonneau of people in the Huron confederacy are killed
- This will disrupt Huron society and disrupts traditional knowledge and warriors
- First of all elder and children die the most, so traditional knowledge is lost and new warriors died
- Some Huron blame the missionaries, other Huron Catholics believes that witches bring the diseases
- Traditional indigenous people in this confederacy blame the jesuits
- They cannot break the alliance with the jesuits because then they will lose their war with the Iroquois
- They wanted the get guns from the French and could not get the missionaries out
- The French were supplying the Huron with weapons, guns
- As the Huron get in a worse and worse position,
- In 1649 to 1650 nether Iroquois confederacy moves to eliminate its Huron rivals
- Iroquois attack the Huron and hundreds are captured
- The remaining get scattered, and others seek refuge in Quebec
- Some join the Iroquois
- The Huron nation is divided and begins to be scattered
- They want to forcibly absorb them into their nation
- By 1650 France uses their major ally and they are vulnerable to Iroquois assault
- At this point there are 1000 French settlers and the conflict between the French and the Iroquois intensifies in the 1650s and 60s
- At that point it was illegal for a French man to leave the house without a gun.,,
- Tensions continue for several decades until 1701 until peace treaty is established in Montreal
- 5e great peace of Montreal is signed in 1701
- This is Canada equivalent to the treaty of Versailles
- Weakened by disease
- There are Iroquois moving near Montreal
- The dispersal of huronia has a huge impact on the course of New France and it forced them to become more directly involved in the fur trade they lose their ally and they have to assume more of the colonies defence
- They send more soldiers to New France
- They emerge as a colony that's sent to grow in more decades
- There are also French settlements in the Atlantic region and British settlements in Newfoundland at this time
- By 1650 there were 400 people in Acadia
- Europeans who moved there were farmers and they engage in the fur trade
- The acadians have a good relationship with the mikma in the region, more than in the St Lawrence valley
- The French don't
- The British administered a colony, but as a naval station

## **Lecture 5**

Week 3 The consolidation and downfall of New France

The advent of royal government , development of New France and downfall of New France  
New France was underdeveloped but their destiny changes in 1661

King Louis ruled France for 60 years, strive to increase French power and prestige

1663, repeal the charter of the company of 100 associates

They had rules New France From 1620s

Louis repeals this charter,, so that after 1663 it is that it is run by the crown of France

At the summit of power in France, the kings have divine right to rule

He rules over a catholic empire and country

From god to the king and it keeps going down, it is a theocracy...

Administered by the marine

Sovereign council, 15 to 20 people

This is lead by Governor General of New France, the Bishop and the minister of the marine

The sovereign council is an executive council and a court

Supreme authority in the colony is held by the Governor General

-He is in charge of military and diplomacy with indigenous people and other peoples in the americas

The intending is in charge of the policy, finances and the army's budget

These two peoples roles often clash... the intendent's job was to release funds to the Governor General, so jurisdictional quarrels were common

As a result, it was not a smooth political system

The bishop sits on the sovereign council , he is in charge of religious matters and civil matters

Bishop played larger role before 1663

The structure was different before this date

First bishop of Quebec was opposed to alcohol being part of the fur trade, did not want indigenous people consuming it

The Governor General does decide to sell alcohol for political strategy reasons

The role of the bishop becomes diminished

Louis works to subordinate the authority of the church to hand it over to the state

Parish priests who were local ... were responsible for acting as an arm of the state of New France

This political structure lasted for 100 years

Church and state were fused in pre rev. France but there was also tensions between these institutions

Relation, between the church and the faithful is not great

The regulation is also put into practice by the local captain of the militia

French men from sixteen to sixty were organized into the militia at this time

New France was basically a war camp

In North America see citizen militias early on even though in other parts of Europe... militia was more professional

In North America peasants were in scripted, this sort of thing didn't happen in Europe until French rev

There were other British colonies that had similar militia...but slightly different from the armed camp of New France colony does not hold elections or municipal government  
Corruption was a perennial problem, administrators assumed their positions entitled them to other interests

- criminal justice was also incredibly harsh in n w France
- Torture was part of the established judicial procedures
- In New France rules of how and when to torture people
- This had origins in France
- Corporal and coastal punishment were part of judicial practice
- Branding was common, a brand on the cheek, you are a thief
- Women could be whipped and punished for extramarital affairs etc
- In general, New France did not penalized these for as of punishment against indigenous people
- They generally avoided this, it was rare, if an ind. person did something to a settler
- The French were aware that they had to tread lightly on this issue
- The minister of the marine Jean baptism Colbert
- He influenced n. France to be based on mercantilism in New France
- He was significant in this system
- Mercantilism> sell your goods outside (export), but don't import other goods.
- New France was the preppier of the metropole France but the French gov. Only wants new france to trade with France
- Idea is New France Could produce wood and lumber...in n.f, it would be imported to France and turned into other good there like ships
- Wealth is sucked out of the colonies and go to the metropole, that is how this economy worked
- Colbert was also the minister of the marine by dispatching regular troops to New France, regiments are sent over to defend the colony
- Starting in 1663 the era of official neglect and government through a company is over
- In theory he needed to approve the diplomatic and military powers, but the emergency decisions were made or essential decisions were made without consulting Paris/ France
- Colbert wanted to foster economic development and agriculture in terms of how land is managed and sold
- The seigneur system
- Large tracts of land were granted to a signer ( like a british lord)
- He was required to grants strips of these land to censitaires
- Granted in exchange for the perpetual payment of rent and dues
- Annuity
- The seigneurial is not required to save these lands
- The c. Has to pay an annuity to the seigneur
- It was not a lot of money, but have to pay it in perpetuity, it isn't supposed to end
- They also have to mill their flour, and the seigneur makes money off milking rights, he gets s cut
- If the c. Sells their land they have to pay a portion to the c.
- The seigneur needs to stay on this land... in theory they are supposed to live in an environment consistent with their social position

- Failure to meet these obligations
- They lived in a low tax regime
- The seigneur are Catholics... whole system is Catholic, protestants we're not even allowed into the colony
- This system is supposed to prevent abuse but this system later goes wrong under the British regime
- This system protects the seigneurie
- Road development is slow in New France
- In Acadia, settlers and left to manage their own affairs
- Development is hindered by a lack of settlers
- Even when it was a colony of New France, after 1663
- There were more men than women
- There was only 1 woman for man in New France
- Some nuns but they were not lay women
- Mid century the average age of fr. Brides in the colony was 15
- Weddings between 15 yo girls and 40 yo men in New France Was common
- This was still against French social customs, but the situations developed this way
- This demographic led to crime and it was in opposition to Colbert and Louis> this is why the french state develops this plan
- Colbert sent 800 filles de Roy ("girls of the king") to New France between 1663 and 1673
- Ten years, eighteen to sixteen year olds, usually these brides were wards of the French states
- Each woman was given a dowry
- Girls of the king... they were kept under the supervision of nuns
- The suitors would need to show their economic worth to the nuns to be approved to marry
- There's a view that these women were juvenile delinquents and prostitutes
- French gov emptied out women's prisons, fr. gov, sends some prisoners here but they had to create these programs to come here
- The program was voluntary for these women
- The colony only ever gets 10 k settlers so this establishes settlement
- In Acadia there was intermarriage between indigenous ppl and settlers but at this point there is not a large indigenous population in New France
- Intermarriage is not massive or common with indigenous ppl and French in New France
- A large number of indentured servants are sent to New France In the 1660s and 1670s
- This was common in the British colonies
- Half the indentured servants who come to New France will settle there
- Common in n.f but more common in Virginia
- Not slavery.. but slavery was present in New France
- Two thirds of these ppl were indigenous persons of war , work them for 2-3 years
- Indigenous ppl for , term was pennice, First Nation of the Great Plains
- These slaves were usually temporary and they would be released temporary
- A third of these slaves were African and their was perpetual
- It was not a slave society , economy was not based on slavery , but it existed
- In spite of the influx of settlers in the 1660s and the 1679s New France remained underpopulated

- Prisoners of war are made French ... etc. Interesting situation
- New France Was seen as a prison sentence
- Prisoners in France didn't want to go there... they would rather be in prison. Even if offered land in New France
- Most of the colony's settlers came from northern and western France
- By 1700, see a sense of distinctiveness emerge among the colonies
- From the français de France, French from France
- By 1700, the colonists increasingly began to refer to themselves as Canadians
- By this time many are second or third generation
- Canadian identity begins to form a Canadian identity
- The exchange with indigenous people induces this, and the freer relationship they have with the government
- The language of French was also unified common language, emerges earlier than the common language in franc, which emerged in the 19th c,
- They had very different ideas about how ideas should be organized
- This helps forge a different identity

## **Lecture 6**

### **The Downfall of New France**

- Britain had the largest navy in Europe in the 1700
- France has most powerful army
- The Canadian militia and its indigenous allies terrorized the New England frontier

- It forces Britain onto the
- The British align with the Iroquois, the Mohawk are the British ' main ally
- The Iroquois sues for peace in 1701, but a new cycle of European conflict began the very same year
- By 1700 the fur trade is being used for defense and diplomacy more than its being used for economics
- New France suffered from 3 fundamental weaknesses in the eighteenth century
- Population was small

Economy was precarious

New France also possess certain strategic advantages

One of these was its indigenous alliances

By 1701 even the Mohawk nation declares itself to be neutral , this is an achievement for French diplomacy

New France's existence rests on alliances

Condominium, designates a political unit where two or more sovereignties overlap

New France is a Franco indigenous condominium

Informal

Documents with French diplomacy, indigenous people recognize their French subjecthood with the crown, but they fought with the French for their own reasons

When the British began to cross the Appalachians, the indigenous people aligned with the French began to be concerned with this

Indigenous ppl only play token alliance

The Algonquin

Indigenous people who had converted to Catholicism were also fighting for religious reasons against Britain

The war with the British and the French was motivated by the divisions between Catholicism and Protestantism

Size and borders was another advantage, such as the Appalachian , they provide a measure of protection because most of the French live in the St Lawrence valley and it is frozen out, protected by weather

Quebec's City is a fortress and it's protected by the weather as well

New France just attacks at the frontier, they put it on fire

New France also possesses a unified command structure

New France is one colony but they all answer to Quebec City

In New England, there are several British colonies which are not unified

Some colonies of Britain in North America were not as passionate to defeat the French at this time

Different levels of commitment > there was less unity than in New France

They had certain advantages, but also disadvantages

In The War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1713

Indigenous allies

In the new world, French wins the world but in Europe it loses

France decides to withdraw power in new world because they want more power in the home country

France gives up mainland Nova Scotia - they give up Acadia and the French promise not to sign any more treaties with the Iroquois

The treaty of Utrecht in 1713 consolidated these issues

Ambiguities between the treaty of Utrecht

This treaty gives Acadia to the British

This was in what is now the bay of fundy

The French settlement in the Atlantic region is located in British territory

Acadian settlers are given a choice

They can relocate to French Acadia or swear allegiance to the British crown

Most of the Acadian population decides to stay there, as they are more attached to their land than the French crown

They heads of house sign an oath to Britain on the condition that they have to bear arms against the French

Initially the British accept this

Most of Acadian population lives in southern mainland Nova Scotia today

They wanted to be neutral but their geographical proximity to the St Lawrence made this impossible

The greatest years of development for Acadian and Canada occurred during time thirty years of peace that followed the Treaty of Utrecht

Agriculture begins to supersede the fur trade economically, although the fish trade is still the main thing for France

By 1740s the oldest seigneurie are the oldest established communities

New France Experiencing stability and development

This is a long period of peace, but preparations for the next round of. Inflict were being made

By the 1720s the French built a fThe Fortress of **Louisbourg** on Île-Royale

French also encourage the miq'ma to raid British posts in Acadia

The French are fighting the British tough proxy

The French intensify diplomatic relations with indigenous peoples in the interior of the continent

Indigenous people accepted French gifts as a type of rent

Gifts are received more as payment than anything else

War of Austrian succession 1744 -48

Over Austrian war ,

Britain. Out naval base at Halifax

There's peace for a few years but no one is duped

The seven years war began unofficially in the New World in 1754

It moved to Europe later

France and Britain in war at the Ohio valley

It ends in 1763

Global conflict and fighting occurred in every ocean and on every continent

Kind of like the First World War

It's a global conflict

Begins when multiparty officer, ordered George Washington to go on a mission to remove the French and acquire the Ohio valley,

This expedition is a failure ...

but it shows that Ppl want to come together and destroy France  
There is a unity now

Montcalm was French born, marquis was French too but these 2 fought over how to fight the war

These 2 figures do not want to fight this war the same way

Marquis wants to attack the British along the frontier, the typical strategy used by the French  
Montcalm has a bias about how war is fought in the new world, and he underestimated the military capacity of indigenous people and the militia

He also knows this war will be different than previous wars, more like a European war because things are changing in the 13 colonies and that there is more of an effort to destroy France by these colonies

Montcalm believes military strategy should be like French will fall back and hold back and wait for France to win in Europe

Vaudreuil was the governor and chief of diplomatic and political affairs

Montcalm is sent by the French king and he is given the overall command of the campaign to save the colony

Montcalm therefore has more influence in France than Vaudreuil had

New France was an armed camp and it was on the support of militiamen, but because there was peace they were out of training

There was a generation who had never been to war

Despite being outnumbered, the early years of the war go well for French

Initially the main conflict is the central part of the continent then it moved to the Atlantic region

The British don't trust the acadians, because during the war of the Austrian succession backed France

In 1755 the British expelled the Acadian people from their homeland

The British had been trying to exterminate the mikma in the region

The British decide to deport them, only save them because they are of European ancestry

The he Brit gov gives them a chance to swear allegiance to Britain, period

French spies are also operating in Acadia and threatening the acadians

The French want the acadians to move to French land, some move to ille royale

In 1755 he orders that they be expelled, they are sent in various 13 British colonies across the eastern seaboard

Half of the acadians die en route to France...

many acadians eventually decide to resettle in British territory

All this conflict is a series of conflicts over who will control Europe, the new world, over colonial power, and it's also a religious war

France is part of an alliance made up of Catholics, british part of alliance with the protestants

It's also largely motivated by religion

War of Austrian succession was one in a series of wars, one of the first that really begins this...

this is part of a larger war but in the new world there is also this war

General timeline, the British eventually win this war... but in the new world the British win as well with the battle of the 7 years war. But this eventually leads to the American revolution too., soon the Americans in a way win battle of n.w.

By 1758, the war's momentum had shifted to the British

Britain loses 2 major generals and his strategy pays off

Louisbourg fell to the British in 1758

French hopes the Acadians moving to Île Royale would help but their refuge ends up depleting French resources

The surrender of Louisbourg by the French creates immense pressure for France

The French population understands there will be no surrender because they do not want to leave Canada by this point

The British laid siege to Quebec in 1759

They sent 15,000 troops up the St. Lawrence to siege the city of Quebec

General Wolfe established this mission, he had previously sieged Louisbourg as well

He establishes British on an island near Quebec City

They begin to burn the village of the French Canadians and all over the French coast

At this point this is war between New England and New France

Colonial troops from Mass. Also raids indigenous camps and kills them as revenge for the ways that indigenous peoples were used to sick on others, essentially

The British will need to either seize Quebec or withdraw

General Wolfe will launch a final assault on Quebec City, it's in the fall because time is running out

Overnight, Wolfe will arrange a large group of troops outside of Quebec City

This was against martial law and he would get in huge trouble if it

This results in the battle of Abraham ... the British defeated the French on the plains of Abraham, just outside the walls of Quebec

The French commander is given orders to just surrender it after this battle and the city is in total rubble

Vaudreuil rallied the remaining French forces in Canada and mounted a counter-siege at Quebec City

Faced with certain defeat, Vaudreuil surrenders Montreal in September 1760, he wants to save the city

At this point New France is lost

It's not clear at this point if British is going to win this larger war

New France continues to exist despite this... the French still have a hold over Newfoundland

In (year?) General Amherst issues a proclamation establishing a temporary military administration for New France

As a result of this Quebec City and the fur trade was ruined, it is the end of the French regime in Canada essentially