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

**3.3 – 3.5: Quebec, 1760-1791**

**PART 1: Quebec Act - 1774**

* Based on Carleton’s recommendations the British adopted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Goal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the French Canadians so they would not join the Americans in their revolt
* A close up of a map

  Description automatically generated3 major changes:
  1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  2. Political
  3. Religious
* **Appease:** To satisfy a demand

**Territorial Change**

* The territory of the province \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_almost 3 times bigger
* Now included part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Valley,** a region coveted by American colonists

**Political Change**

* Abolition of the Test Act - a new oath of **allegiance** to the King of England replaced the *Test Act.*
* Eight French Canadiens were to be included in the **council**
* **Seigneurial** System was officially recognized

**Religion**

* Catholicism was officially permitted and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could once again collect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.* The Bishop could also appoint a successor.

**Reactions to the Quebec Act**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GROUP** | **REACTIONS** |
| The Canadiens | 1. **SEIGNEURS**: pleased since Seigneurial system was recognized 2. **CHURCH**: Catholic religion was recognized 3. **MERCHANTS**: Pleased that the fur trading territory was expanded. 4. **CANADIENS**: Happy - Catholic religion was recognized. Upset - had to pay the tithe and seigneurial dues. |
| British of Province | 1. **GOVERNOR AND HIS ALLIES**: happy with the new constitution 2. **MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH PARTY**: Unhappy with Reinstatement of French civil law. But Pleased with the western expansion of the fur trade territory. |
| The 13 Colonies | 1. Unhappy with the concessions made to Catholics 2. Losing the Ohio Valley deprived fur traders of the Great Lakes region. |

**PART 2: American Revolution**

**Causes of Unrest**

* Starting in 1763 – London made many decisions that **caused** unrest in the 13 colonies:
  + 1. **Territorial changes** - Royal Proclamation deprived them of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– imposed on certain products (Sugar, Stamps, Glass, Tea) in the colony.
    3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– gave the East India a monopoly on the tea trade, an unfavorable advantage over the industry

A black and white photo of a boat

Description automatically generated**Boston Tea Party**

* In response to the *Tea Act,* British colonists stormed three ships in Boston Harbor and threw chest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overboard.
* This event became known as the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**Intolerable Acts**

* 1774 - In reaction to the Boston Tea Party, London adopted “the Intolerable Acts”
* This meant the colonies could no longer elect their own representatives.
* In response, the 13 Colonies organized a resistance movement.
* 1775 - The13 Colonies declared war against the mother country to fight for their independence

**Impact of the American Revolution on Quebec**

1. Letters to the Canadiens

* In 1774, the 13 colonies wrote a letter to the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to join them
* Most Canadiens chose to remain neutral

2. Invasion of the Province of Quebec

* In 1775, the armies of the 13 Colonies occupied Montreal and held Quebec under siege in hopes of gaining Canadien support.
* Some Canadiens joined the revolution, while others remained neutral

**Treaty of Paris - 1783**

* The colonists won the war and earned their Quebec’s territory and population. independence, creating the United States of America
* In 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed
* The victory impacted the territory and population of Quebec

Territory

* Province of Quebec lost the southern region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley, which were integrated into the territory of the United States of America
* Native-designated territory was eliminated

Population

* Colonists from the 13 colonies who remained loyal to the British during the American Revolution came to Quebec
* 7000 Loyalists left America, increasing the number of Anglophones from 1% to 10%
* Loyalists joined the British Party and began demanded and English rights

QUEBEC ACT TREATY OF PARIS

**A close up of text on a white background

Description automatically generated**

**PART 3 - Transformation of Colonial Society, 1760-1791​**

**I. Population and Society**

* Population is mostly Francophone and Catholic for 30 years after the Conquest
* Few thousand Native people
* Over a thousand black people, mostly slaves

**Emergence of professional Bourgeoisie:**

* Doctors, lawyers, notaries, different types of merchants
* Start learning English in order to get involved in trade
* Increased political role – joined the British merchants in demanding a legislative assembly

A picture containing drawing

Description automatically generated

**British Immigration**

* Composed of merchants, soldiers and civil servants
* British Immigration increases after American Revolution because of the arrival of loyalists

**Fur Trade**

* Fur trade remained the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic activity
* A close up of a map

  Description automatically generatedBritish merchants replaced the French merchants
* Most Canadiens worked as voyageurs
* Two major companies were in competition: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Company and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Company

**Religion**

* After the Conquest, the Catholic Church & the Anglican Church had to coexist
* Catholic Church faced difficulties but continued its social role
  + Still ran hospitals and schools
* Catholic Church allied itself with the British
* Anglican Church gradually established itself, and oversaw the education of young people