**HISTORY OF QUEBEC AND CANADA**

**COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES: CHAPTER 2**

Use the notes on the website and the texbook to answer these questions. A free copy of the text book can be found online at this link: <https://www.iplusinteractif.com/books/172>

**PART 1 The colonization of New France in the early 17th century**

*Textbook, pp. 66–71*

1. Consult Document 7, on page 66 in your textbook. What was France’s goal in applying mercantilism?

Its goal was to accumulate precious metals.

1. Match each definition with the correct term.

A. Mother country B. Monopoly C. Raw material

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | The exclusive exploitation of a resource by a merchant or company. | A natural resource that has not yet been transformed into a consumer product. | A state that has colonies or territories beyond its borders. |
| **Term** | B | C | A |

1. What reasons prompted the king of France, Henry IV, to establish a settlement colony in North America?

He wanted to better control the territory and thereby protect the fur trade.

1. What objectives informed the relations the French maintained with First Nations?

The evangelization of First Nations people and the strengthening of ties with First Nations people who obtained furs for them

1. Match each definition with the correct term.

A. Conversion B. Evangelization C. Missionary

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | A person belonging to a religious order sent to a non-Christian territory with the goal of evangelizing the population. | The action of adopting or prompting someone to adopt another religion. | Teaching the Gospel and Christian rites and values to non-Christians. |
| **Term** | C | A | B |

1. Name the First Nations that allied with the French starting in 1616.

The Innu, Algonquin, Maliseet and Huron–Wendat Confederacy

**PART 2 New France from 1627 to 1663**

*Textbook, pp. 72–89*

1. Indicate if the following statements, regarding chartered companies and merchants with a fur trade monopoly, are true or false. If you indicate that a statement is false, correct it.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **True** | **False** |
| 1. Companies and merchants that obtained a fur trade monopoly had no obligation to the king.
 |  | √ |
| 1. The companies and merchants neglected to populate New France.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The king of France revoked the monopoly from a company or merchant on several occasions.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The companies and merchants that held a fur trade monopoly had no interest in populating the colony.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The companies and merchants that held a fur trade monopoly needed French labour to obtain furs.
 |  | √ |
| **Corrections:**a) They had an obligation to populate New France.e) They did not need French labour since they obtained their furs from First Nations people. |

1. Among the following statements, circle the ones that do not correspond to obligations of the Company of One Hundred Associates.
2. Develop the colony.
3. Fish for cod.
4. Discover a route to Asia.
5. Populate the colony.
6. Evangelize First Nations people.
7. Hunt whales
8. Consult Document 19, on page 76 in your textbook. Match each responsibility with the appropriate person.

 Seigneur *Censitaire*

1. Be loyal to the king of France. Seigneur
2. Pay an annual rent in money or produce. *Censitaire*
3. Reserve any metal ores or oaks for the king. Seigneur
4. Work their land. *Censitaire*
5. Use the flour mill on the seigneury and give a portion
of the milled grain. *Censitaire*
6. Build a flour mill and keep it in good condition. Seigneur
7. Provide an average of three days of unpaid labour a year. *Censitaire*
8. In the event of the sale of the seigneury, give one-fifth
of the value of the sale to the king. Seigneur
9. Maintain the roads that passed through the *censive*. *Censitaire*
10. Inform the state authorities of the state of the seigneury
(population, income, etc.). Seigneur
11. Give a *censive* to someone who committed to certain requirements. Seigneur
12. Indicate if the following statements, regarding the Church’s role in New France, are true or false. If you indicate that a statement is false, correct it.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **True** | **False** |
| 1. The Catholic Church was the only Christian church in New France.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The Church exerted a powerful influence over the colonists.
 | √ |  |
| 1. Catholicism played a secondary role in colonial life.
 |  | √ |
| 1. The colonists generally obeyed the priest’s instructions and paid the tithe.
 | √ |  |
| 1. Some colonists did not respect the Church’s instructions, mostly through negligence.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The colonists practised various religious rites, but did not attend mass except during important celebrations.
 |  | √ |
| 1. The Church approved of dances.
 |  | √ |
| 1. During Sunday mass, the priest read out the bishop’s instructions and pastoral letters to the colonists.
 | √ |  |
| **Corrections:**c) Catholicism played a key role in colonial life.f) The colonists regularly attended mass.g) The Church disapproved of dances. |

**PART 3 New France from 1663 to 1701**

*Textbook, pp. 92–107*

1. Among the following statements, circle the ones that correspond to the king’s two main objectives when he established the royal government in New France.
2. Find a route to Asia.
3. Stimulate the exploitation of the colony’s resources and diversify its economy.
4. Develop trade with the Dutch.
5. Increase the population of the colony.
6. Evangelize First Nations people.
7. Keep British colonists out of the Great Lakes region.
8. Consult Document 47, on page 93 in your textbook. Match each actor in the royal government of New France, as of 1663, with the role he played (the same actor can play more than one role).

 King Minister of the marine Sovereign Council

 Governor general Intendant Militia captain

**1**

**2**

**3**

**5**

**6**

**4**

1. Recruits militiamen 6
2. Holds all the power 1
3. Is responsible for internal affairs (finance, trade, justice, etc.) 5
4. Is responsible for the French colonies 2
5. Serves as a court of appeal 3
6. Acts as the highest authority in New France 4
7. Assigns tasks for required labour 6
8. Manages the colony’s military affairs 4
9. Is responsible for economic development and populating the territory 5
10. Is composed of the governor general, intendant, bishop and members 3
11. Is responsible for external affairs (relations with First Nations and
English colonies) 4
12. Appoints secretaries of state 1
13. Conveys the leaders’ orders to the people 6
14. Complete the statements below regarding the measures that were taken to promote population growth in New France.
15. To promote population growth in New France, SHIP captains were obligated to take a certain number of COLONISTS .
16. Fathers were FINED by the state for not having their sons married by the age of 20 and their daughters by the age of 16.
17. The king gave a DOWRY to poor women and First Nations women who married a French colonist.
18. Certain PRISONERS and SMUGGLERS were given the right to settle in New France, which was an opportunity for them to start a new life.
19. Consult Document 62, on page 102 in your textbook. Among the following statements, circle the ones that do not correspond to the measures implemented by Jean Talon in an attempt to diversify New France’s economy.
20. Diversifying artisanal work
21. Encouraging the cultivation of hemp, flax and hops
22. Opening a forge
23. Building a naval shipyard
24. Importing corn
25. Encouraging animal husbandry
26. Selling black slaves
27. Exploring for iron, copper and coal
28. Imposing fishing rights
29. Bringing over a variety of seeds
30. Building a brewery
31. Match each occupation in the fur trade with the correct definition.

A. *Coureur de bois* B. Merchant C. *Voyageur*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | A person hired by someone who holds a *congé de traite* to engage in the fur trade with First Nations people. | A person who, after the introduction of the system of *congés de traite*, continued to trade furs without a permit. | A person who holds a *congé de traite* authorized to engage in the fur trade with First Nations people. |
| **Occupation**  | C | A | B |

**PART 4 New France in the first half of the 18th century**

*Textbook, pp. 108–116*

1. Consult Document 72 and the accompanying box, on page 109 in your textbook. Where did the most affluent members of society in New France live?

The colonial elite settled in Canada’s cities (Montréal, Québec, Trois-Rivières).

1. Identify two categories of slaves in the colony and indicate the tasks they were given.
* Indigenous slaves (Pawnee) who were often canoeists for merchants
* Black slaves, the majority of whom were domestic workers for wealthy families or for religious

Communities

1. Indicate if the following statements, regarding the measures taken by intendants Bégon and Hocquart, are true or false.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **True** | **False** |
| 1. Intendants Bégon and Hocquart returned to old practices and did not pursue the work started by Jean Talon.
 |  | √ |
| 1. Michel Bégon encouraged hemp cultivation and timber exploitation.
 | √ |  |
| 1. Gilles Hocquart established naval shipyards in the city of Québec to build warships and other vessels.
 | √ |  |
| 1. Under Hocquart, the timber industry as well as hemp and flax cultivation declined.
 |  | √ |
| 1. The Chemin du Roy between the cities of Québec and Montréal was built during the Hocquart administration.
 | √ |  |
| 1. The presence of copper in the Trois-Rivières region led to the building of the Forges du Saint-Maurice.
 |  | √ |

1. Name some of the trades practised by the artisans who settled in New France.

Carpenters, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, painters, sculptors, etc.

1. How was economic diversification in the colony limited by the mother country’s mercantilist policy?

Mercantilism did not favour the manufacture of finished products in the colony.

**PART 5 War between France and Great Britain**

*Textbook, pp. 117–125*

1.Consult Documents 88, 90 and 92, on pages 117, 119 and 121 in your textbook. Explain how rivalries between the French and the British led to military actions against civilian populations. Your answer must specify each of the elements below and establish connections between them.

the rivalry between the French and the British

a conflict and a treaty between the French and the British

an action against civilian populations

* France and Great Britain fought to expand their territory and control the fur trade in North America. (The rivalry between the French and the British)
* They fought against each other in the War of Spanish Succession, which ended with the Treaty of Utrecht in which Great Britain obtained part of Acadia and took possession of some of the contested territories. (A conflict and a treaty between the French and the British)
* The British did not trust the Acadian population and wanted to offer fertile lands to the colonists settling in Nova Scotia. They therefore deported Acadians. (An action against civilian populations)

2. Complete the table below regarding the battles between France and Great Britain during the War of the Conquest.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Confrontation** | **Date** | **Commander** | **Outcome of the battle** |
| **French** | **British** |
| Capture of Louisbourg | JULY 26, 1758   |  |  | The fortress capitulated andthe British then controlled access to the Fleuve Saint-Laurent. |
| Battle of Montmorency | JULY 31, 1759   | Montcalm | WOLFE   | The battle was a failure for theBritish. |
| Battle of the Plains of Abraham | SEPT. 13, 1759   | MONTCALM   | WOLFE   | The city of Québec capitulatedand the British took possession of the city. |
| Battle of Sainte-Foy | APRIL 28, 1760   | LEVIS   | MURRAY   | The French won, but the British retreated back to the city. |

1. 3. Document 91, on page 120 in your textbook. Place the events related to the War of the Conquest in chronological order, numbering them from 1 to 6.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Order** |
| 1. Clashes in the Ohio Valley 1754
 | 1 |
| 1. Siege of the city of Québec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham 1759
 | 5 |
| 1. Start of the Seven Years’ War in Europe 1756
 | 3 |
| 1. Battle of Sainte-Foy 1760
 | 6 |
| 1. Deportation of the Acadians 1755
 | 2 |
| 1. Capture of Louisbourg 1758
 | 4 |