

Name: _____

Date: _____

Term 2 Test Review (2.1 – 2.4)

2.1 Colonization of New France

- 1) What policy shaped France's economy in the 17th century? How can this policy be applied to the fur trade?

Policy: **Mercantilism**

Application to the fur trade:

1. **New France supplies fur to the Mother Country (France)**
2. **France manufactures finished goods (hats, coats)**
3. **Finished goods are sold back to New France and to other European countries for profit**

- 2) Identify the difference between a settlement colony & a trading colony.

Settlement Colony	Trading Colony
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exploit raw materials• <u>Settle colonists</u>• Permanent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Few people• Temporary population• Exploit raw materials

- 3) Who established the first permanent settlement in New France? When? What was it called? Where was it located?

Who: **Samuel de Champlain**

When: **1608**

Name: **L'Habitation**

Location: **Quebec**

- 4) The French expanded their alliance with the natives to include the Huron-Wendat in 1616. What did the French promise their native allies in exchange for furs?

French agreed to wage war against their enemy, the Iroquois

2.2 New France from 1627-1663

- 1) Why did companies with a fur trade monopoly have such little interest in populating the colony?

- a. No need for French labour because Natives brought furs to trading posts**
- b. Trading posts needed few people to operate**
- c. Expensive to bring settlers**

- 2) What year was the Company of 100 Associates created? In exchange for a fur trade monopoly, what obligations did they have to the state?

- a. 1627**
- b. Evangelization of Natives**
- c. Populating the colony by bringing over 4000 settlers in 15 years**

- 3) What is the seigneurial system? When was it established?

- A system used to organize land and social affairs - created in 1627:**
- Identify three obligations of the seigneurs and the censitaires.**

Seigneur's Obligations	Censitaires Obligations
Loyalty to the king Grant land to censitaires Build and maintain flour mill Reserve metal ores and oaks for the king Give 1/5 of value to the king if seigneurie was sold Keep the state informed of affairs in the seigneurie	Work the land Pay an annual rent in money or produce Pay for using the flour mill with produce 3 days unpaid labour to the seigneur Maintain public roads on their land

- 4) How was the territory organized under the seigneurial system? Why was it laid out that way?

Situated perpendicular to the St. Lawrence River

- 5) What was the **main** goal of the church in New France? What strategies did they use to achieve them?
- **Goal 1– Evangelization: Encouraged immigration to model Christian living to the Natives, Established missions, Lived amongst the natives, Learnt native culture**
 - **Goal 2: support and guidance: parishes, schools, hospitals, social events**

- 6) What did Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve establish in 1642 in New France?

Ville Marie (religious community)

- 7) Who established the first hospital in New France in 1642? What was it called?

Jeanne Mance

Hotel Dieu

- 8) Who was the first bishop of New France? What did the bishop use to communicate his instructions to his parishioners?

Monseigneur de Laval

Pastoral Letters

- 9) War broke between the Iroquois and the French in the 17th century. The French were few in number and did not have enough soldiers. What was their strategy to ensure peace in the colony?

they sought peace accords to secure the colony

- 10) How did the Iroquois wars impact the Huron-Wendat population?

the wars led to the disappearance/scattering of the Huron – Wendat from the Great Lakes region.

11) How did the fur trade impact the territory of New France?

Fur trade led to vast territorial expansion

12) What primary factor led to the decrease of the Native population in the 17th century?

War and disease

13) What is acculturation? Give an example.

A process by which one adopts foreign cultural practices in whole or part

14) How was New France's population imbalanced? Explain why.

- **Demographic imbalance between male and female population**
- **mostly men attracted by the fur trade**

15) Describe the economy of New France during this time period in one sentence.

- **Based on fur trade**
- **Iroquois wars result in weakening of French trade and alliance network**
- **Decrease of fur supply**

2.3 New France from 1663-1701

1) What were the two objectives in establishing Royal Government in New France?

1) Increase the population in the colony

2) Stimulate the exploitation of the colony's resources and diversify its economy

2) What is absolutism?

Absolutism: The power of a King/Queen is bestowed by god

3) What military regiment was sent to New France in 1665 ?

In 1665, soldiers from the Carignan-Salières regiment were to defend the colony

4) What treaty officially put an end to the Iroquois wars? What year was it signed? Describe the treaty.

- **Great Peace of Montreal: Signed in 1701**
- **Officially put an end to Iroquois wars**
- **Signed by the French and 40 First Nations groups**
- **Native chiefs used their totem symbol to sign it**

5) Who was the first Intendant of New France? What were his two main objectives?

- **Jean Talon**
- **Increase population**
- **Diversify the economy**

6) What was the French state's objective in sending the Filles du Roy to New France ?

Orphan women sent to be married and to relieve the shortage of women in the colony. They were given a chance to start over and have a family.

7) Jean Talon's settlement policy encouraged immigration to New France. Give 3 examples of immigrant groups and explain.

a) Engagés: Hired workers (poor men) who agreed to come for three years. Their voyage, room and board was usually paid for.

b) Soldiers: Men came with the Carignan Salieres regiment. Usually offered seigneuries to stay in New France after their term was over.

c) Filles du Roi: Orphan women sent to be married and to relieve the shortage of women in the colony. They were given a chance to start over and have a family.

d) Minor Criminals: Minor criminals came here to avoid prison and start fresh.

e) Farmers: Poor peasants in France came here for cheap land to provide for their families.

8) Who are the Metis?

A person of mixed European and Native heritage. Usually European father and Native mother

9) What caused the overproduction of furs in 1663? What system did the governor in place in response?

- 1663 – all residents were permitted to take part in the fur trade**
- Colonists called Coureurs de Bois began obtaining furs from natives to sell to merchants directly**
- Their numbers grew and the fur trade began overproducing furs**

2.4 New France 1701-1750

1) What are the three main social classes in New France?

- a) (2.5%) Nobility (governor, intendant, high-ranking military officers)
- b) (0.5%) Clergy (bishops, priests, members of religious communities)
- c) (97%) 3rd Estate (seigneurs, bourgeois, small merchants, craftspeople, workers, censitaires, day labourers)

2) Name two factors that explain why colonists developed a unique culture and way of life.

Colonists of New France developed a unique culture and way of life due to:

- a) The climate
- b) Contact with the Natives

3) What is “acclimatization,” and give three examples?

Canadiens began adapting their clothing, tools, transportation to the climate. Examples: hats, boots, coats, snowshoes, houses with deeper foundations, slanted roofs and double-paned windows

4) Give two examples of economic diversification by Begon and Hocquart.

Hemp, timber, sawmills, shipyards

5) Name three reasons why economic diversification measure by Begon and Hocquart failed.

- a) Economy of New France is still primarily based on one economic activity – fur trade
- b) Specialized labour was rare and costly
- c) Resources were located in remote areas and were very costly to transport
- d) The ports of Montreal and Quebec city were inaccessible in winter
- e) France didn't support diversification due to its strict mercantilist policy
- f) What economic activity was still practiced by most colonists?

6) What economic activity was still practiced by most colonists?

Most colonists practiced *agriculture* – primary crop was wheat