His324 History of Quebec and Canada

Year End Review Answers

Unit 1 – The First Occupants 1500-1608

1. The Asian migration theory was that the ancestors of the first occupants followed herds of Mammoth and other game they hunted and came across a land bridge in the Bering Strait (Beringia) from Asia(Siberia) to North America (Alaska)
2. Animism is the belief that all things in nature have a spirit.
3. The role of the Shaman was to perform rituals and to interpret dreams.
4. Myths were stories that were told to explain the world around them. The myths were kept by the elders and were told to the younger generations through orally, which is known as oral tradition.
5. The Iroquois were sedentary, living in the St. Lawrence valley, and relied on agriculture (corn, beans, squash) for food. They were a matriarchal society that dwelled in longhouses. The Algonquin were nomadic, living in the Canadian Shield of central Quebec, and relied on hunting and fishing for food. They were a patriarchal society that dwelled in wigwams. They were different in their ways of life, social structures and territory occupied. They were similar in their belief systems, role of elders and modes of transportation (canoes, sleds, snowshoes)
6. Gifts were an important element of social status. Status was gained by being generous to guests and giving them what you had. Being hospitable to guests and giving gifts was important in diplomacy amongst native groups. Alliances and relationships were not permanent and had to be continuously be renewed and negotiated.
7. Chiefs were appointed based on the need of the group. Eloquence was valued, as was prowess in hunting and warfare. The council of elders were responsible for appointing chiefs and making decisions. Decisions were made by consensus. Iroquoian societies had a war chief and a civil chief and also had clan mothers as elders.
8. Aboriginal people practiced a number of activities like farming, fishing and mining copper, building canoes, collecting obsidian. Aboriginal people were encouraged to establish trading networks, usually along waterways, so that they could barter for materials and resources that were unavailable in their territory.
9. War was generally small scale raids and ambushes. Native people fought not usually for territory or resources, but for revenge and honor. Iroquoian prisoners were ritually beaten and tortured. Females and children were often adopted into the new group, while men were often killed and ritually eaten. If prisoners were not able to be taken, their scalps often were. Describe warfare amongst Aboriginal societies. What were the causes of wars? What was the fate of prisoners?
10. Europeans were looking for a western passage to Asia. Explorers like Verrazano (France) and Cabot (England) came to North America in the early 1500s.
11. Europeans explored the coasts of North America for fish. There was great demand in Europe for fish because of the Christian prohibition of eating meat on Fridays and other religious holidays. Whale blubber was rendered into oil for lighting, which was in high demand in Europe.
12. Europeans traded beads, pots and knives to the Aboriginals in return for furs. Later they traded guns and alcohol as well. The method of exchange was bartering. This trade created a power imbalance between those native groups that had access to European goods and those that didn’t. This might be a reason why the St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared.
13. Jacques Cartier was a French explorer who made three voyages to North America between 1534-1541. He claimed the land for France and was supposed to start a colony during his last voyage, but failed to do so.
14. Samuel de Champlain was a French sailor, soldier and explorer. The French established trading posts at Tadoussac in 1601, Port Royal in 1605 and Quebec in 1608. They were established mostly because of their proximity to the sources of fur.
15. Champlain negotiated an alliance with the Montagnais in 1603?

Unit 2 – The French Period 1608-1760

1. Champlain established Quebec in 1608, he chose that spot because it is where the river narrows and he could prevent rival traders from going further down the river.
2. Champlain went to war against the Iroquois and killed two of their chiefs with one shot of his arquebus. He made the Iroquois major enemies of the French, but also secured his alliances with the Algonquian groups and the Huron thus gaining access to the furs from the interior.
3. Fur trading companies controlled the colonoy. A monopoly is when only one group can trade. The company of 100 associates was fur trading company that was granted a monopoly in the fur trade in exchange for populating the colony in 1627. They did not populate the colony because they were attacked by English privateers, the Kirke Brothers and because of the fears of Iroquois attacks they couldn’t attract many settlers..
4. The economic policy of France was mercantilism. Under mercantilism colonies were supposed to provide the mother country with raw materials, Thus the French did not develop industries in New France at first.
5. The Aboriginals hunted and trapped the fur and also prepared the pelts. They also (in the beginning) brought the fur to Montreal. French Voyageurs would bring the furs from Montreal or other trading posts to the merchants and then the furs would be sent to France where they would be made into hats.
6. The Fur Trade led to the territory expanding towards to the west. The territory was not inhabited by Europeans, but rather was controlled by the Aboriginals who trapped the beavers
7. A trading colony has a small population that does not live permanently at the colony. It just trades for raw materials. A settlement colony is when people move to permanently live in the new colony. It also sends raw materials to the mother country.
8. The Church was responsible for health care and education (nuns). They also tried to evangelize the Aboriginals by sending Jesuits to live with the natives and also tried to make them sedentary and put some native children in their schools.
9. Courers de bois were explorers and facilitators in the fur trade who were also allowed to trade in furs. Later this term was used for illegal fur traders ?
10. The Iroquois wars were between the Iroquois and ? The Iroquois destroyed the Huron and threatenedthe fur trade and the settlements in New France. As a result France brought the Carignan-Salieres Regiment to New France How did it affect the Huron and New France?
11. Absolutism, also known as the divine right of kings, is the idea that the King’s authority was granted to him by God. It was shown in New France by the symbol of the Fleur de Lys.
12. Royal Government was established in 1663. The King wanted to take control of New France because it was not being developed as quickly as the 13 Colonies (English) to the south. The sovereign council was run by the Intendant and had the governor and Bishop (at first) as members. It made the laws and served as the highest court in New France.
13. Several measures were taken: the arrival of the filles du roi, granting land to soldiers of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment and the engage system.
14. The seigneurial system was a system of land division and also a system of social relationships. The land was divided into thin strips along the rivers so that everyone had access to the river front. The habitants had to pay rents and corvee to the seigneur and also had to mill their grain at his mill. The Seigneur had to swear fealty to the King in return for the land.
15. Daily life was generally better in New France than in France. Although clearing the land was difficult the French adapted to their new lives. The people of New France developed on independent spirit because of their distance from France and less authority in the colony. The also had to adapt to the climate by learning from the Aboriginals and by changing their own clothing. The also built their houses so they could survive the winter.
16. The French tried to provide subsidies ($) to establish shipbuilding and an iron forge. They were not too successful because there was a lack of specialized labour and no real market in New France
17. The Great Peace established peace between the warring nations and also peace between the Iroquois and the French. From now on the Iroquois would fight alongside the French.
18. The y conflict was over access to fur resources, fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence and territory in the interior (Ohio Valley).
19. The French wanted to win the war in European, while the British wanted to take over French colonies around the world. As a result the British sent more resources to North America to try to take over New France. The Acadians were expelled from Acadia (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) and many went to Louisiana. The Battle of the Plains of Abraham was won by the British.

Unit 3 – 1760-1791 The Conquest and the Change of Empire

1. The Articles of Capitulation were signed when the French surrendered at Montreal in 1760. The British promised that the French could keep their religion (Catholic) and their laws for the most part. The French had to surrender their weapons and return to their farms. This started the period of Military Rule.
2. Military Rule was the period when the British Army ruled the St. Lawrence Valley. Martial Law was in place for serious crimes, but for the most part, the way of life of the French continued as it had before.
3. The terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 were that the French gave up New France to the British but kept two islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland.
4. The main elements of the Royal Proclamation were the reduction in the territory of what had been Canada to the St. Lawrence Valley. The territory was now named Quebec. As well, the British imposed their laws and tried to assimilate the French by promoting British immigration, the township system, promoting the protestant Anglican Church and restricting the Catholic Church.
5. The instructions given to Governor Murray by the King was to impose the Test Acts on the colony, call for elections to a legislative assembly and to assimilate the French.
6. The concessions that Governor Murray granted the *Canadiens* was that he allowed them to continue with their religion, refused to follow the test acts and did not call for a legislative assembly? He did this because he did not want to anger the French majority? These concessions angered the British fur traders who had settled in Quebec and Montreal? They petitioned the King to recall the governor, which was done, but the new Governor, Gov. Carleton, continued with the policies of concession.
7. Pontiac’s Rebellion was caused by the fact that the nations of the Illinois Country in the Ohio Valley did not recognize the French surrender, and the English refusal for provide them with gifts in exchange for trade? The Department of Indian Affairs tried to negotiate with various nations that were now under British rule and establish rules for the fur trade. The consequences of the Rebellion were that land was given to the Aboriginals under the Royal Proclamation that blocked the expansion of the 13 Colonies to the West. As well, it established a nation to nation relationship between the British and the Aboriginals.
8. The Fur trade changed with the change of Empire by moving to the West and by being controlled by British merchants who had access to markets in Britain. It stayed the same because the Aboriginals continued to capture the beavers and the French continued as voyageurs. The new company that was created was the Northwest Company.
9. The Quebec Act extended the borders of Quebec to include the Ohio Valley which pleased the British fur traders, as well it brought back officially French Civil Laws and recognized the Catholic Church? The British made these changes to ensure the loyalty of the French due to the unrest in the Thirteen Colonies? This Act angered the 13 Colonies.
10. The American Revolution was causes by taxation placed on the 13 Colonies due to the large debt of the British from the 7 years way. The British brought in a number of Acts: Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Tea Act, Quebec Act without the consent of the 13 Colonies who argued “No Taxation without representation”.
11. The letter to the Inhabitants of Quebec was from the Continental Congress of the 13 Colonies inviting them to join the Revoution.
12. The Americans invaded Quebec and occupied Montreal, but were beaten back from Quebec City. As a result, Quebec did not join the revolution.
13. The Treaties of Paris and Versailles in 1783 ended the American Revolution. There were two treaties because one was between Britain and the United States and the other between Britain and France (who had joined the war on the side of the Americans) . The Ohio Valley was lost.
14. The loyalists were inhabitants from the 13 Colonies who wanted to live under British Rule. They settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and along the north short of lake Ontario and in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. They made demands for Protestant schools and for an elected legislative assembly in Quebec.

Unit 4 – 1791-1840 Demands and Struggles of Nationhood

1. The Constitutional Act of 1791 split the territory of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. It also brought in a parliamentary system of government with an elected Legislative Assembly? The Constitutional Act represents both continuity and change because while it changed the government system by becoming more democratic, the governor and the appointed councils still retained the power of veto over bills (laws).
2. The characteristics of Liberalism are freedoms like the freedom of speech and religion. Republicanism is the belief in a government for the people and by the people. It states that there are no classes of men, for example there should be no elites that have special status in society. Nationalism is the sense of belonging to a nation because of a shared history, culture, religion, language in a defined territory.
3. At the start of the 19th Century, the main export from Canada was fur. It began to fall because the fur territory was now far to the Northwest. The length of time it took to transport the furs back to Montreal was too great and the Northwest company was not competitive against the Hudson’s Bay company. The two companies merged.
4. The timber trade began to develop because the British had large demand for wood to build ships to fight the French during the Napoleonic Wars. The French blockaded Europe so the British started to get the timber from Canada. The effects of this development was that the settled territory in Lower Canada began to expand with new settlements like Hull and Aylmer. As well, a banking industry began to handle the investments into this new industry.
5. After the Napoleonic Wars, the social and economic conditions in Great Britain were poor. There was a lot of unemployment and small farmers were being forced off their lands in Ireland and Scotland.
6. The Irish and Scottish began to migrate to Lower Canada from Great Britain? They settled in cities like Montreal and also in the new areas of settlement in Western Lower Canada? They competed for jobs on new canal works and increased the number of English speakers in the colony.
7. The War of 1812 was caused by the British stopping American ships looking for navy deserters, this angered the Americans who declared war.
8. The Catholic Church supported the government because they were afraid of the anti-Catholic Americans, native people wanted to keep their way of life and were loyal to the British Crown and the French Canadians did not want to live under American rule.
9. The condition of agriculture in Lower Canada from the 1820s to the 1830s started well, with surpluses. However, due to poor farming techniques and soil exhaustion, the land became less fertile and harvests were in crisis.
10. The Executive Council was appointed by the governor and put laws into place and administered the government in Lower Canada, the Legislative Council could approve for adjust bills and the Legislative Assembly debated and passed bills.
11. The two main political parties were the Parti canadien (Who became the Parti Patriote and the British, or Tory Party? The Parti Canadiens were liberals and rebuplicans who supported policies to try to make life better for the farmers for example supporting the construction of roads. The British Party supported the wealthy elite and wanted to build canals to improve trade with Upper Canada. The Parti Patriote was made up of the French bourgeoisie.
12. Louis Joseph Papineau was a lawyer, seigneur and the leader of the Patriotes.
13. The Chateau Clique were the rich Anglophones who hung around the Governor’s mansion. They got appointments to the councils and patronage from the government.
14. The Catholic Church supported the government.
15. The main demands of the 92 Resolutions was responsible government and an elected Legislative Council? The response from Britain in the Russell Resolutions was ‘No’.
16. Responsible government is when the executive council is chosen from the elected members of the legislative assembly.
17. The Patriotes began to hold illegal public assemblies to get support for their cuase, they also began to boycott british goods. Riots and fights because to occur between members of the Doric Club (British) and Fils de Liberte (Patriote). An arrest warrant was issued for Papineau and other Patriote leaders.
18. The three main battles of the Rebellion in Lower Canada in 1937 were St. Charles, St. Denis and St. Eustache? The Patriotes won the first and then lost the other two badly.
19. Captured Patriotes were put in jail, some were banished to Australia and others were hanged.
20. The Rebellion in Upper Canada was even worse. There was one brief fight and the rebels ran away.
21. Lord Durham was the new governor and he investigated the causes of the Rebellions. He proposed the assimilation of the French by united Upper and Lower Canada and also that the colony should have responsible government.