

HISTORY OF QUÉBEC AND CANADA

RECAP OF SECONDARY III CONTENT

The year is **1840**. The **British colonies** of **Upper and Lower Canada** are about to undergo a **major change**.

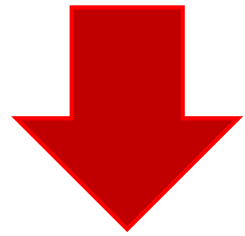
What is the political, economic and social situation at the beginning of the year 1840?

How do the events in previous years and centuries explain the situation?

Let's look back...

The British Rule

- Timeline: 1760 to 1867



RECAP: 1760 to 1840



1760 to 1791

Today in Québec and Canada 2 official languages coexist: **French and English**. This coexistence goes back to the day after the **Conquest of 1760** when Anglophones started to rub shoulders with Francophones on the territory of what used to be New France.

1760 to 1791

The year **1760** marked an important change: **New France was conquered by Great Britain**. From 1760 to 1791, **British authorities reorganized several times their territories in North America**. Two regions especially coveted for their riches, the area of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley, were at the heart of these changes.

The *Canadiens*, Francophone and Catholic, remained the majority in the St. Lawrence Valley. **The British colonists**, Anglophone and Protestant, were mostly established in the 13 Colonies. **Many Aboriginal peoples** were spread out across the territory.

How did Great Britain manage these populations and the territories they lived on? Were the interests of one group compatible with the interests of the other groups?

British military regime (1760-1763)

The British taking Québec City (September 1759)



Québec City in ruins in 1760

(Richard Short, 1761)



*A View of the Bishops House with the Ruins as they appear
in going up the Hill from the Lower to the Upper Town*

Drawn on the Spot by Richard Short. Engraved by A. Bowen.

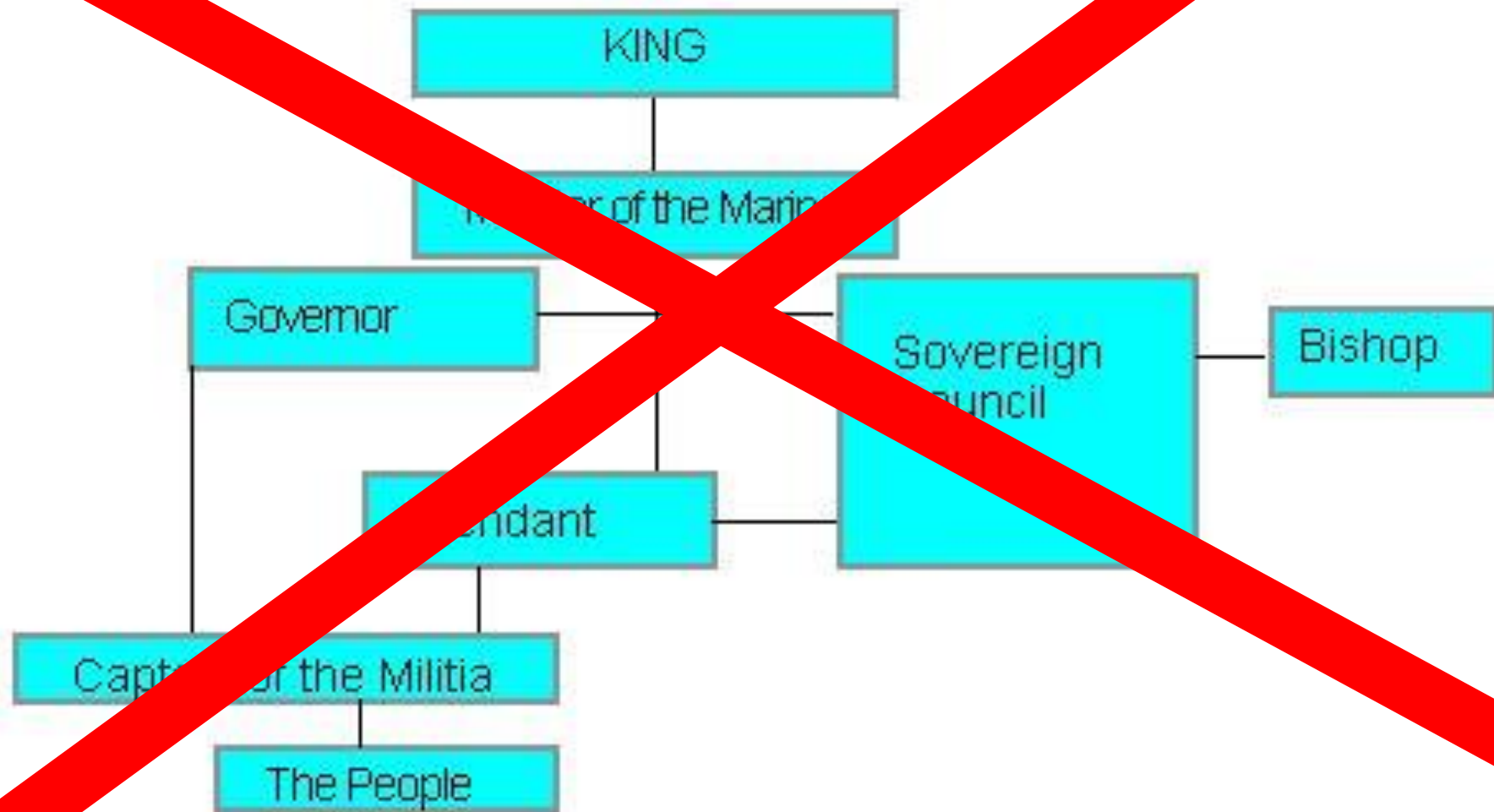
*Vue du Palais Episcopal et de ses ruines comme elles
paraissent sur la montagne depuis la Basse Ville.*

Après le Siège. Peinture sur bois de Richard Short et gravée par A. Bowen en 1761. On voit la Cour de la Maison de l'Evêque.

**The French
capitulating in
Montréal
(Sept. 8, 1760)**



The structure of Royal Government in New France (1663-1760)



Seven Years War (1756-1763)

Ended with the signing of the **Treaty of Paris (Feb. 10, 1763)**

- Official victory of Great Britain over France
- **France conceded its territories in North America to GB** except for the islands of St-Pierre and Miquelon
- The *Canadiens* could keep their belongings and remain Roman Catholics. Those who wished to leave had 18 months to do so.



George III
King of Great Britain and Ireland
from 1760 to his death in 1820



Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1766)



Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1766)

The change of empire also affected the Natives:

- The English colonists didn't have mutually beneficial alliances with the Natives like the French did.
- The British authorities wished to **submit the Aboriginal peoples**.
- Natives felt like the French had lost the war, NOT THEM!
 - How could the English take possession of their land? Also, no peace treaty had been signed!
 - Indigenous peoples feared losing their lands to the British and being treated as conquered peoples.

Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1766)

- **In 1763, Pontiac** (political and religious chief of the Odawa nation) formed a coalition with other nations and **prepared a rebellion!**
 - **Goal: to get rid of the English and to re-establish the autonomy of the Natives**
 - The war was marked with cruelty from both sides (e.g. The English had developed bacteriological attacks)
 - After their defeat at Fort Detroit, some nations started to make peace with the English
 - **In July 1766, Pontiac and other chiefs signed a peace treaty to end the war with the English.**

Pontiac's War, 1763




 = British fort taken by Indians


 = British fort attacked but not taken

 = British fort abandoned

 = French fort

 = Battle site

 = Point of interest

 = Colonial town

"TRIBAL" REGION/EUROPEAN COLONY

Shaded areas indicate settlements targeted in American Indian raids

0 50 100 MILES

0 50 100 KILOMETERS



VISIT OF TONTIAC AND THE INDIANS TO MAJOR GLADWIN.

Royal Proclamation (1763)
- the first constitution

WAIT A MINUTE!!!

WHAT IS A *CONSTITUTION*???

All the laws that establish the political organization of a State.
(territorial, administrative and legal changes)

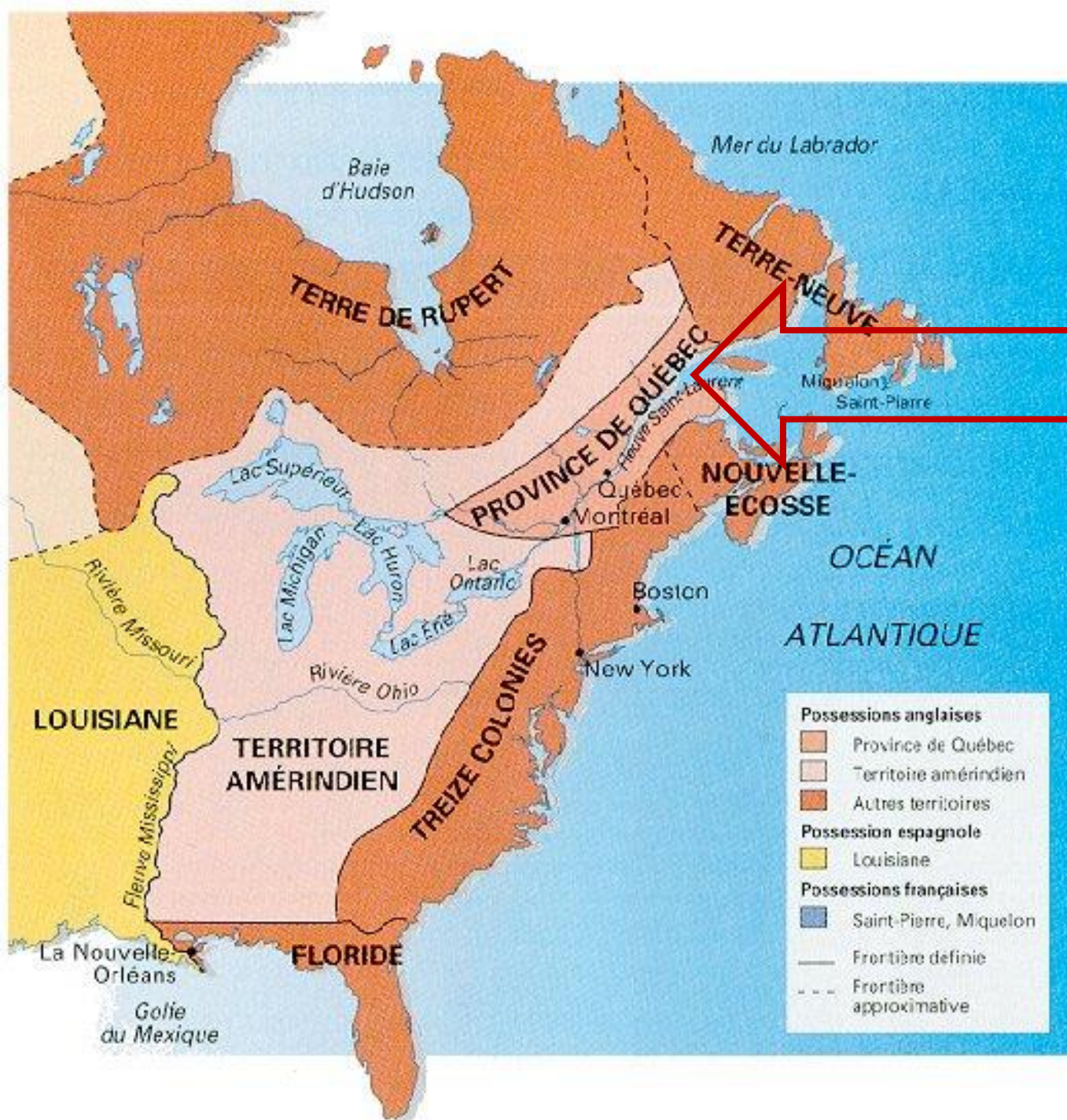
Prewar Boundaries 1754



Postwar Boundaries 1763



- British territory
- French territory
- Spanish territory
- Disputed between Great Britain and France



The territory of the **Province of Québec** was limited to the St. Lawrence Valley.

Royal Proclamation (October 1763)

The Royal Proclamation (October 1763)

The purposes of this act were:

- 1) to deal with the problems of language, religion, and the legal and seigneurial systems
 - **Anglicize, convert to Protestantism and assimilate the French Canadians**
- 2) to replace the military government with a **civilian administration**
- 3) to **pacify** the western Native tribes (Pontiac's rebellion).

Approximate number of inhabitants and composition of the population

Approximate number of inhabitants after the Treaty of Paris (1763):

- 65 000 inhabitants,
 - consisting overwhelmingly of Canadiens,
 - a minority of British subjects,
 - a population of Amerindians and Blacks,
 - some Amerindians and Blacks being slaves

Document 1

. . . the *Canadiens* formed the vast majority of the population of the province of Québec (nearly 70 000 persons . . . about 99% of the population).

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 156. [Translation]

Seigneuries et cantons au Québec



Golfe du
St-Laurent

Québec

Montréal

Légende

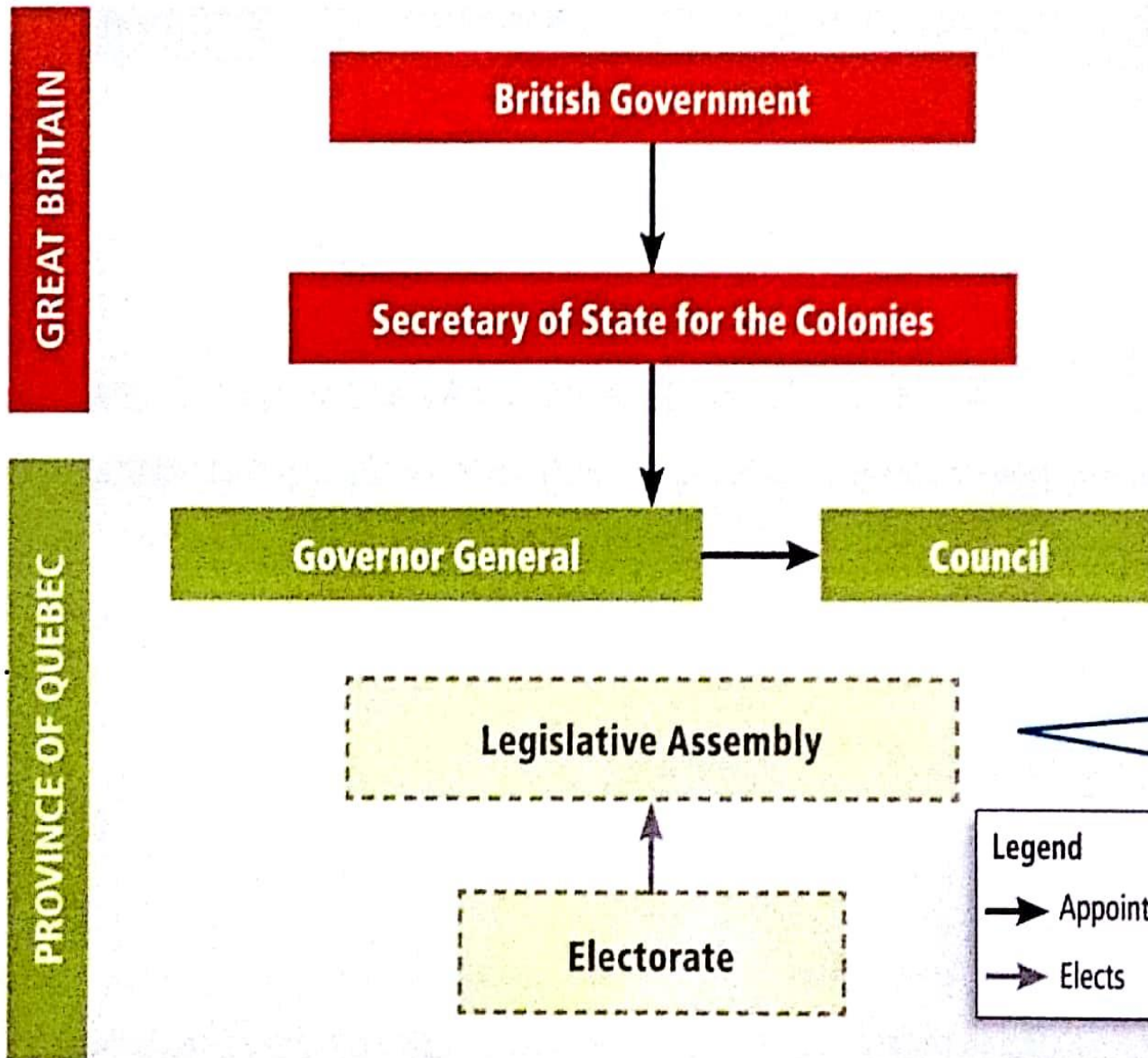
- Seigneurie
- Townships

100 km



The organization of the government of the Province of Quebec, 1763–1791

A governor general appointed by London held all of the powers.



While a legislative assembly was provided for in the Royal Proclamation, it would not be established during this period.

	NEW FRANCE Before the Conquest	PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC After the Conquest
How big was the territory?	<i>HUGE!</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Much smaller than the former New France</i> - <i>Along the St. Lawrence River (map pg. 53)</i>
To which empire did it belong?	<i>French Empire</i>	<i>British Empire</i>
How was it governed?	<i>System of Royal Government</i>	<i>Royal Proclamation</i>
Who ran the businesses?	<i>French-speaking merchants</i>	<i>English-speaking merchants</i>
Which language group(s) formed the population?	<i>French-speaking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>English-speaking</i> - <i>French-speaking</i>
What was the religion...?	<i>Roman Catholicism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Protestantism</i> - <i>Roman Catholicism</i>
Which system of law...?	<i>French system of law</i>	<i>British criminal and civil laws</i>

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Who was the first governor of the Province of Québec?

A. *Anne Murray*

B. *Andrew Murray*

C. *James Murray*

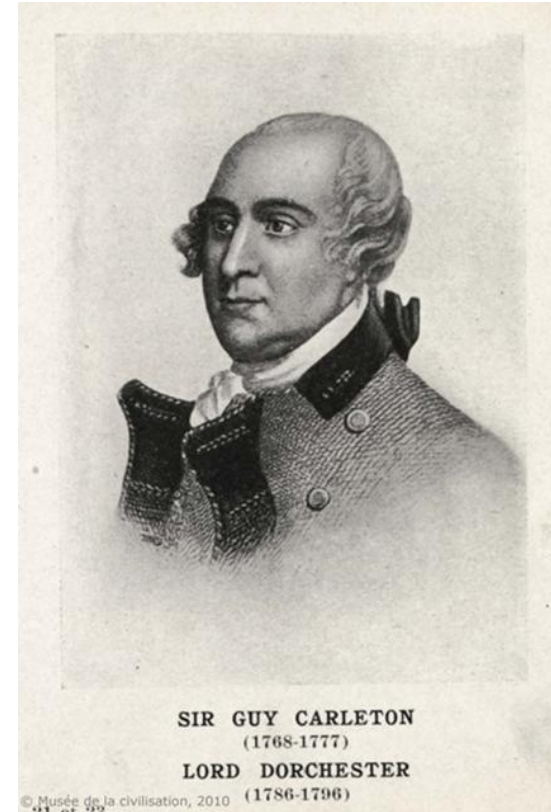
Instructions to Governor Murray

The difficulties of the first governors

James Murray – first British governor of the Province of Québec (1760-1766)



Sir Guy Carleton – second British governor of the Province of Québec





AND WE CALL THEM
"THOSE IN POWER"?

Province of Québec:

- 99% French-speakers and Roman Catholics
- Less than 1% English-speakers and Protestants

TERMS OF THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION
DESIGNED TO **ASSIMILATE**
THE FRENCH-CANADIANS

MEASURES TAKEN
BY GOVERNOR MURRAY TO **CONCILIATE**
THE FRENCH-CANADIANS

No new Roman Catholic bishops to come to the Province of Québec.

Governor Murray allowed Monseigneur Briand to become the new Roman Catholic bishop of the Province of Québec (allied to British power for survival).

The English system of law was to be used in the courts.

Governor Murray allowed French civil laws to continue to be used in local courts in cases concerning Canadiens only.

An assembly could be elected.
(BUT according to British laws, Catholics couldn't vote, nor present candidates, nor take public office unless they took the Oath of Allegiance – Test Act.)

Governor Murray decided to NOT set up an elected assembly because it would have mostly benefited the English merchants.

The governor could choose members to sit on his advisory council.

Governor Murray selected Protestants who were sympathetic to French-Canadians to be members of his council.

The American Revolution (1775-1783)





After hearing the Declaration of Independence read for the first time on July 9, 1776, New Yorkers celebrated by pulling down a statue of George III, the monarch they had come to view as a tyrant. The lead was later melted to make musket balls for use by American troops.

Quebec Act (1774)
- **the second constitution**

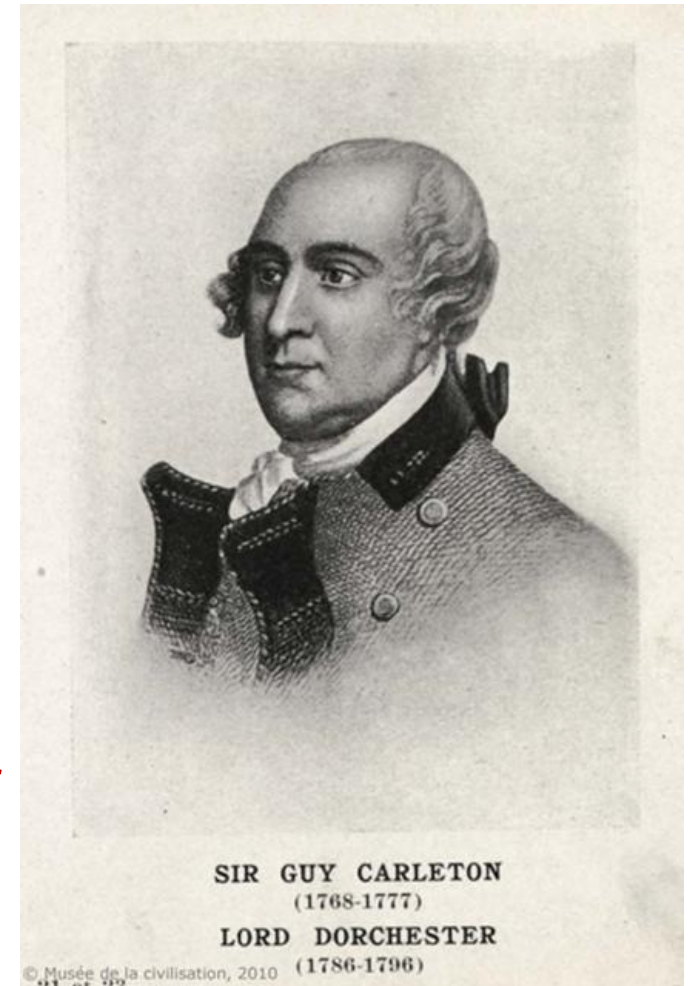
The purpose of this act was:

- To appease and keep the French-Canadians faithful to Britain by making **concessions** so they would NOT join the Americans in their revolt against Britain.

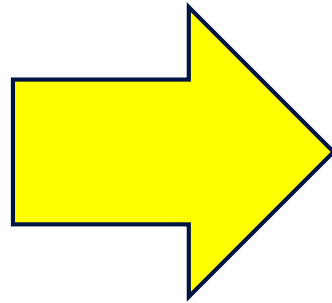
Governor Carleton

2nd British governor of the Province of Québec

(1768-1778 + 1786-1796)



**ROYAL PROCLAMATION
(1763)**



**QUÉBEC ACT
(1774)**

GOAL = ASSIMILATION

**GOAL = ACCOMODATIONS
(concessions)**

**North America
under the Royal Proclamation
(1763-1774)**

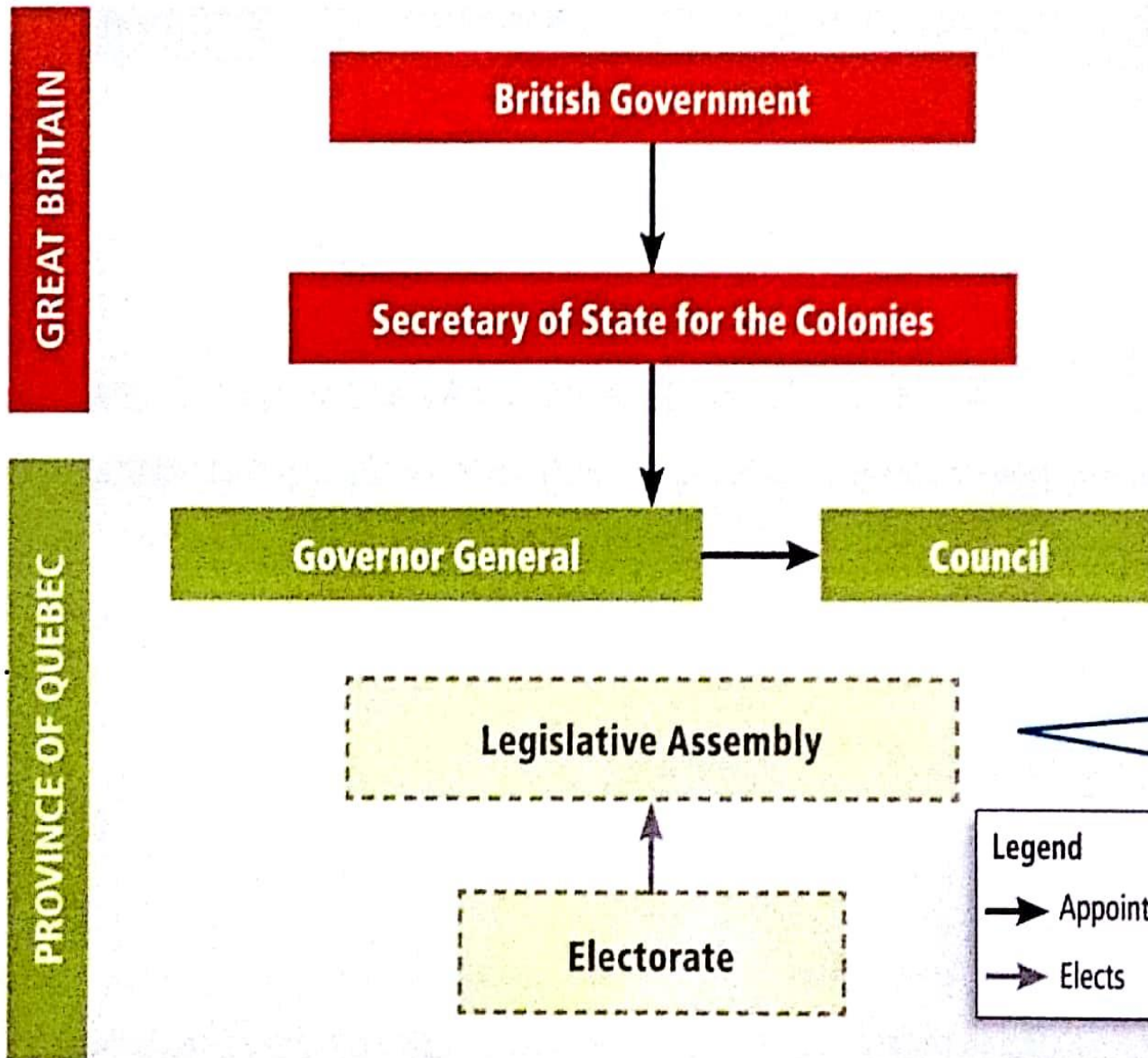


**North America
under the Québec Act (1774)**



The organization of the government of the Province of Quebec, 1763–1791

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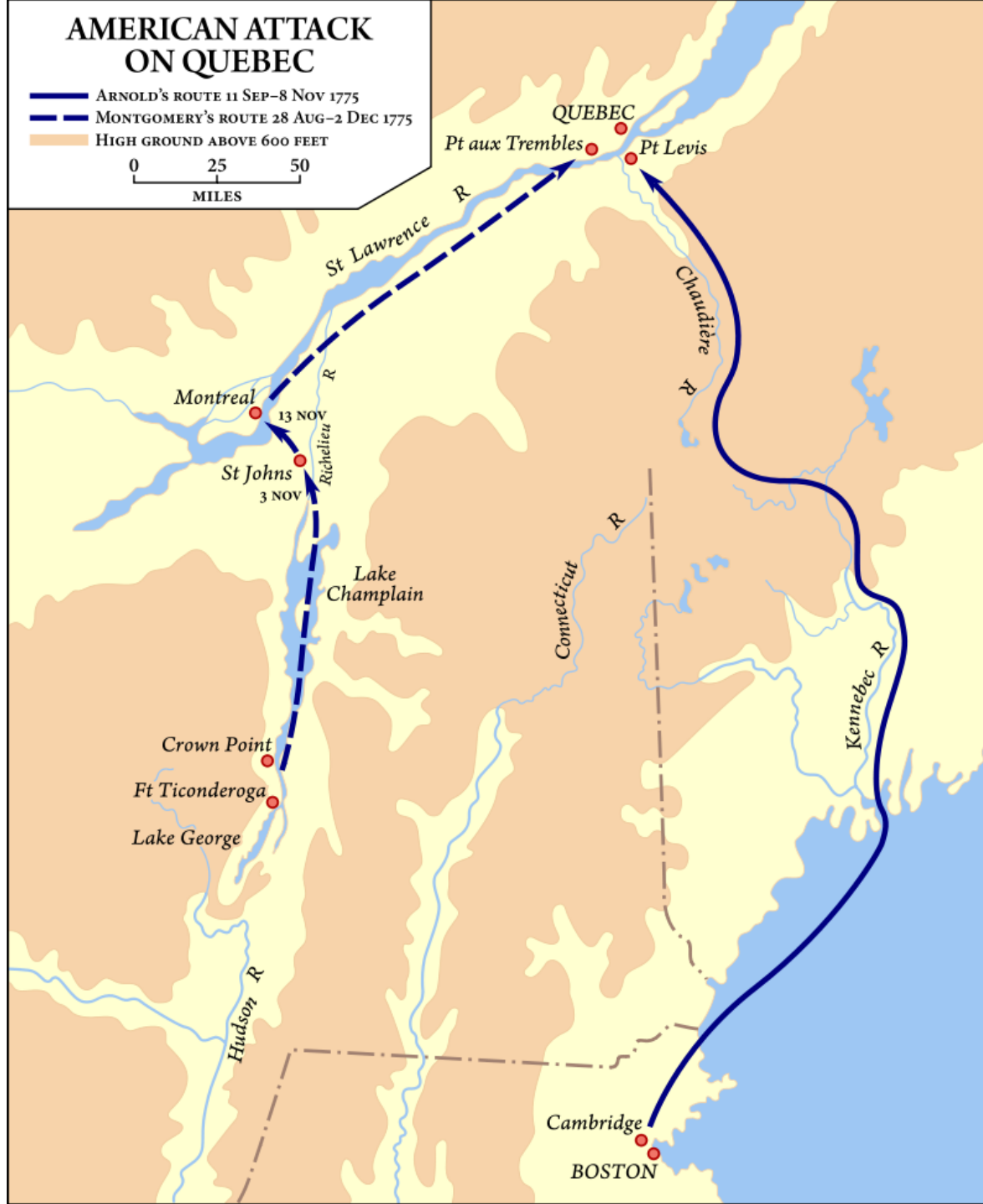
While a legislative assembly was provided for in the Royal Proclamation, it would not be established during this period.

American invasion (1775)

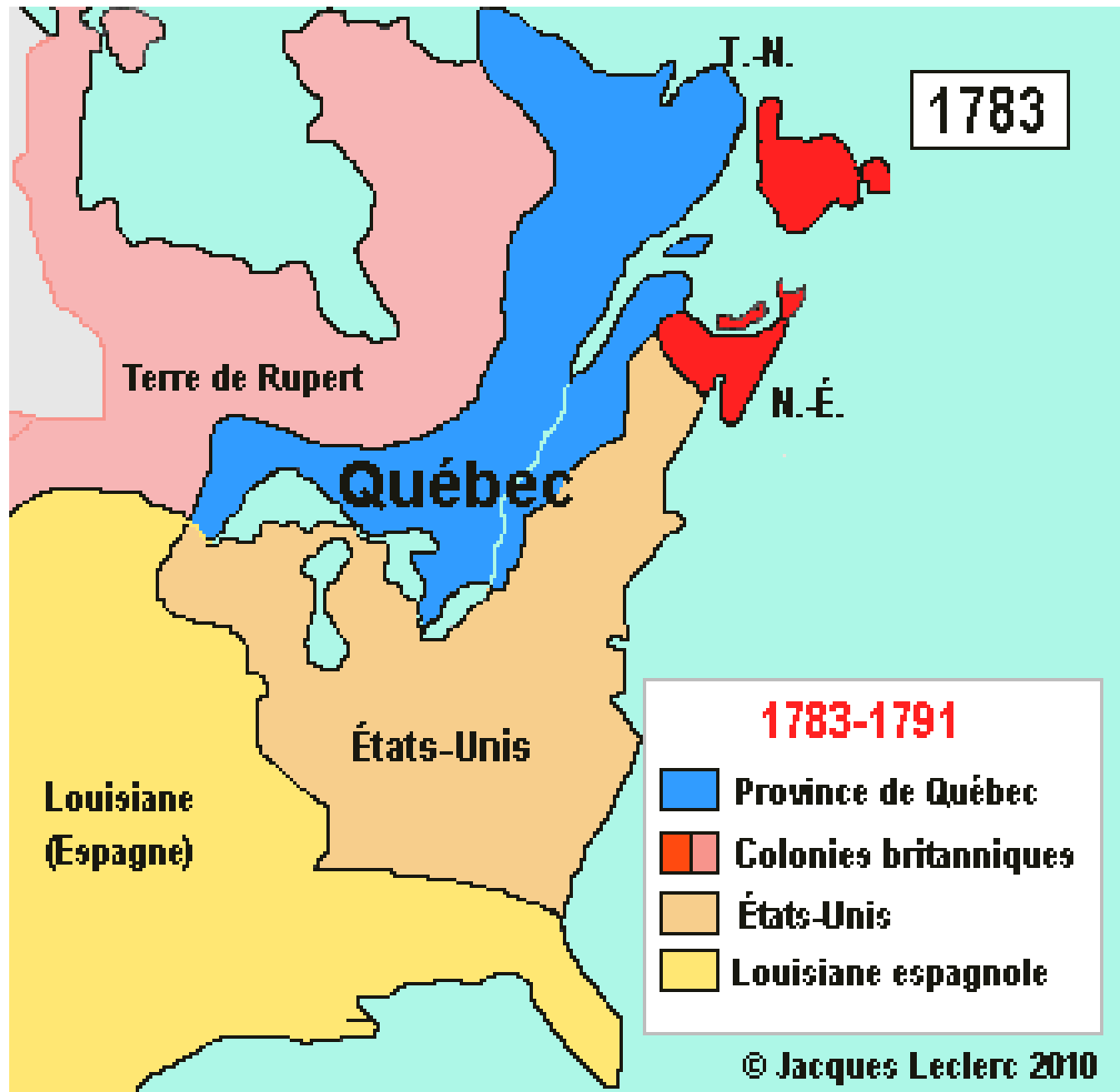
AMERICAN ATTACK ON QUEBEC

— ARNOLD'S ROUTE 11 SEP–8 NOV 1775
- - MONTGOMERY'S ROUTE 28 AUG–2 DEC 1775
■ HIGH GROUND ABOVE 600 FEET

0 25 50
MILES



When Britain recognized the
INDEPENDENCE OF THE U.S.,
how did this **CHANGE THE**
TERRITORY of the province of
Québec?



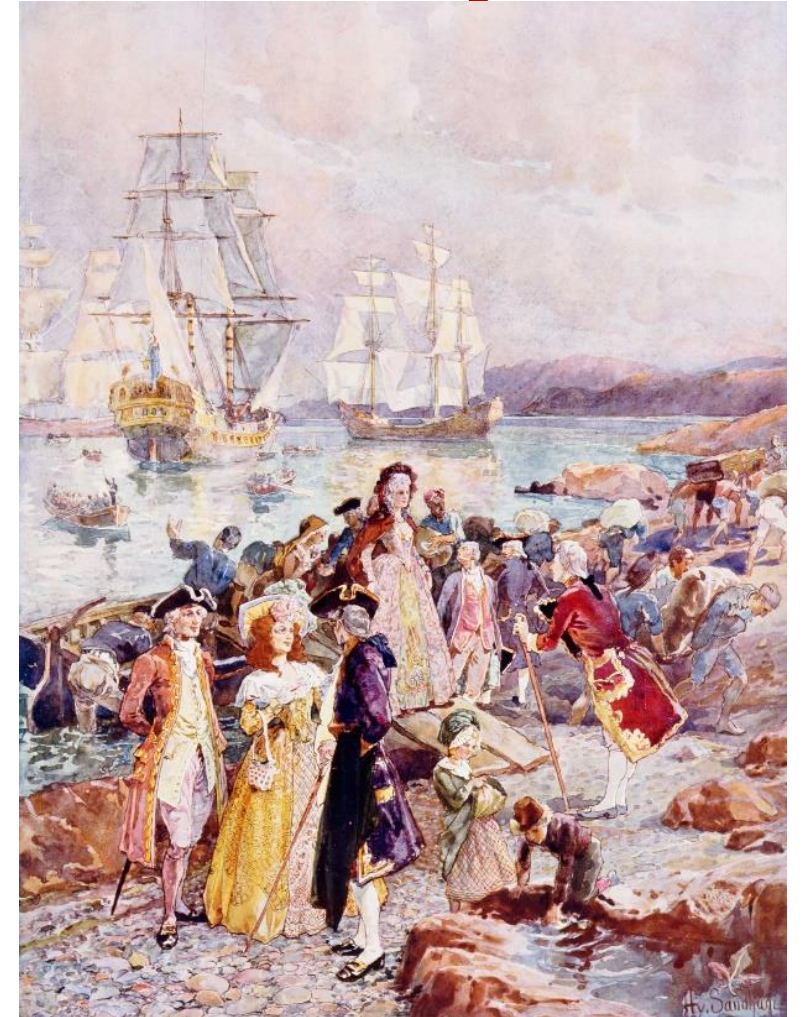
Effects of Loyalist Immigration

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Who were the **LOYALISTS**?

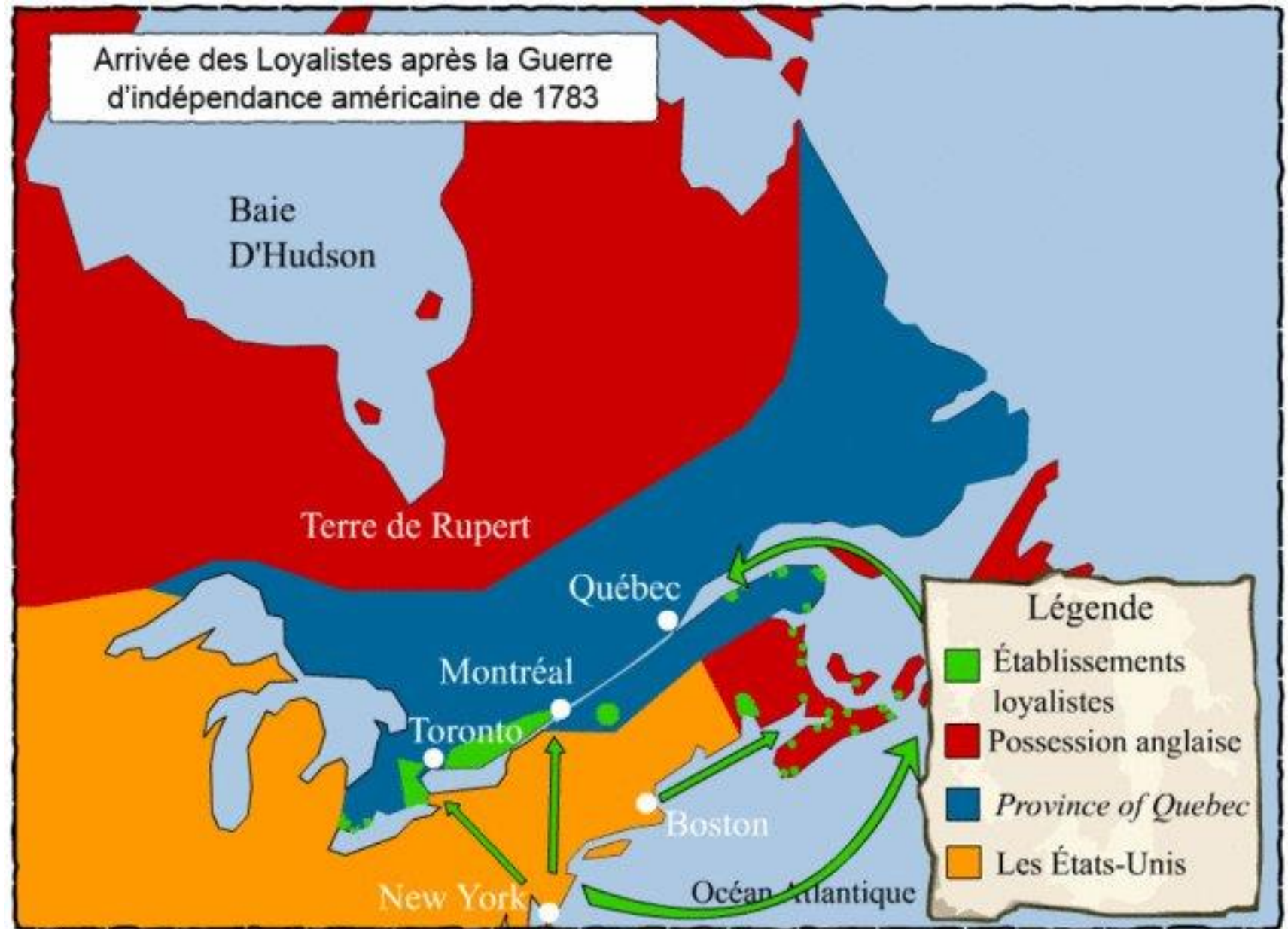
- A. Colonists from the 13 Colonies who remained faithful to the British Crown during the American Revolution.
- B. Colonists from the 13 Colonies who fought against the British army for American independence.
- C. *Canadiens* who supported the American colonists during the American Revolution.

Arrival of Loyalists (around 1780)



American colonists who remained faithful to the British Crown

- About 7,000 out of the 100,000 loyalists who left the USA settled in the Province of Québec.



Immigration of Loyalists



Reasons for the immigration of Loyalists:

- loyalty to the British Crown,
- fear of reprisal

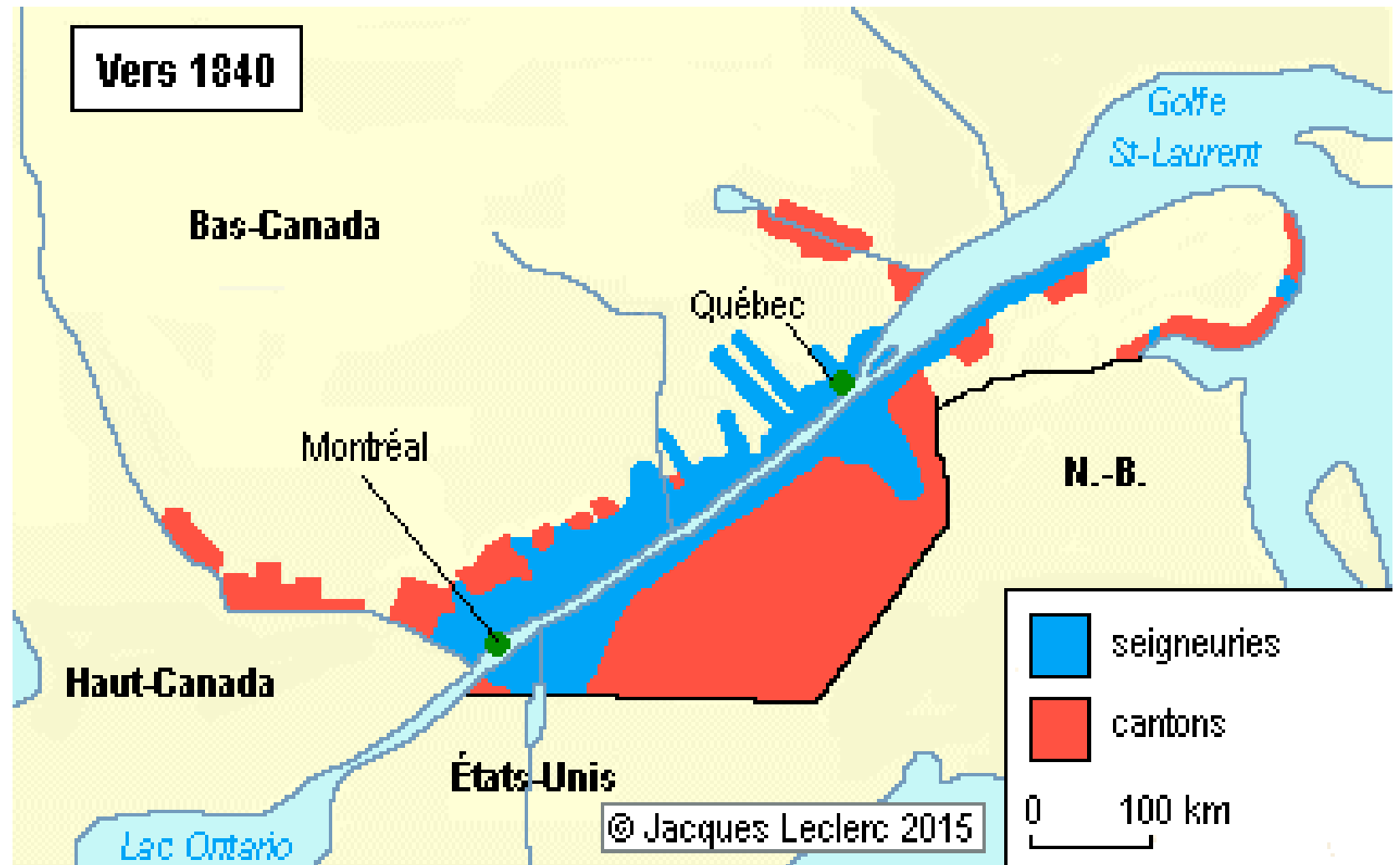
Places where Loyalists settled

- New Brunswick,
- Upper Canada

Having lost all their property in defending their ties with Britain, [they] were quick to express their opposition to French civil law and the way the colony was governed. . . . London¹ proposed a compromise: to divide the province into two regions, which became Upper Canada and Lower Canada

1. London: short for the British government

Townships

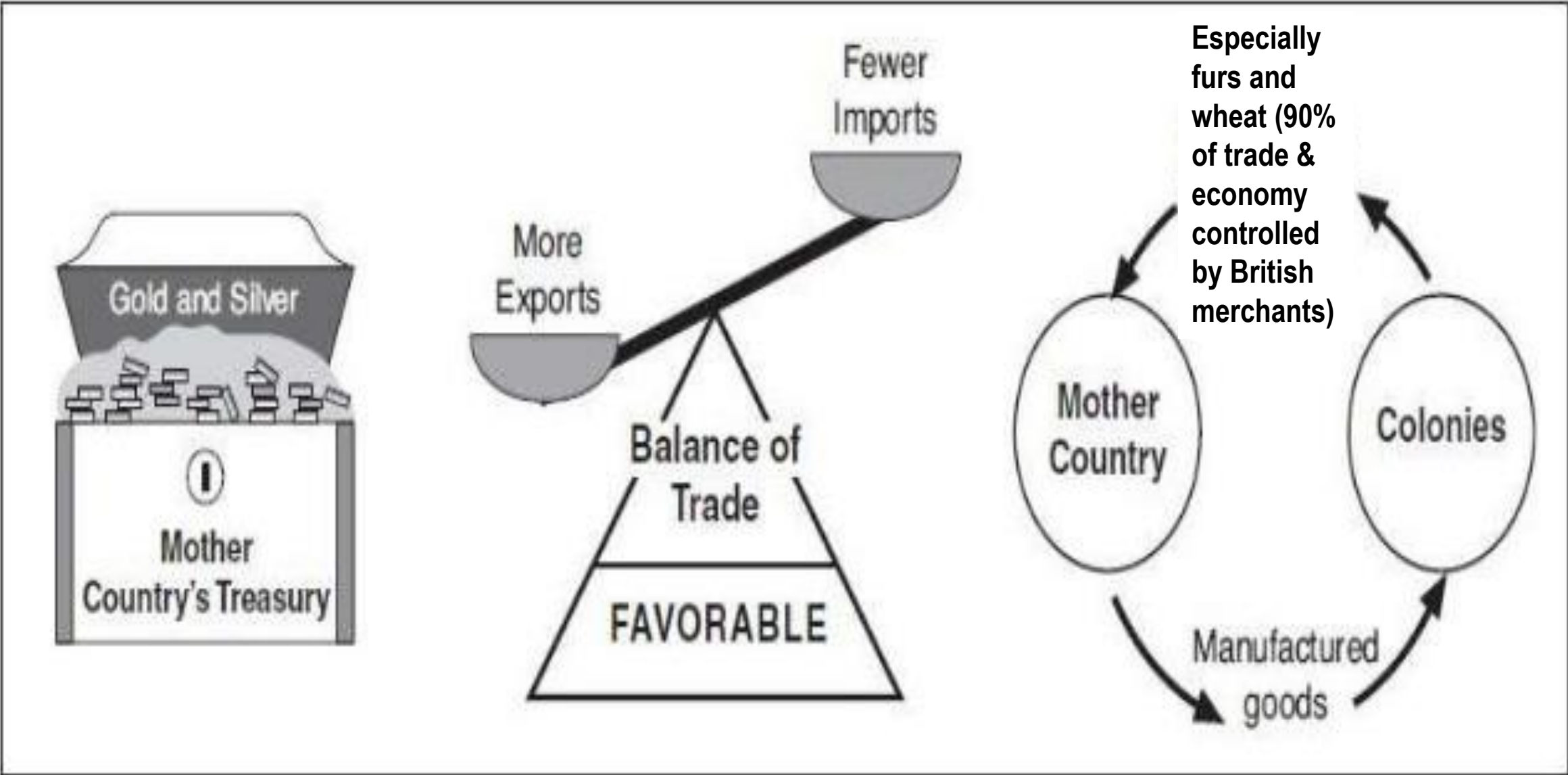


Sociodemographic situation

	FRENCH-SPEAKING PEOPLE	ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE
How did their percentage of the population change?	<i>Dropped from 99% to about 90%.</i>	<i>Increased from 1% to about 10%.</i>
What types of work did they do?	<i>Mostly farmers, coureurs des bois, voyageurs, seigneurs, clergymen, merchants...</i>	<i>Some professionals, many farmers, businessmen...</i>
What did they think about the Québec Act?	<i>The French élite were very pleased. The habitants were not much affected.</i>	<i>They did not like it (want British institutions, laws and a Legislative Assembly)</i>
What was the religion practised by most of them?	<i>Roman Catholic religion</i>	<i>Protestant religion</i>
Which system of land division did they prefer?	<i>Seigneurial system (French)</i>	<i>Township system (English)</i>
Which system of government did they want?	<i>The system established by the Québec Act.</i>	<i>A government with an elected assembly (representative gov.).</i>

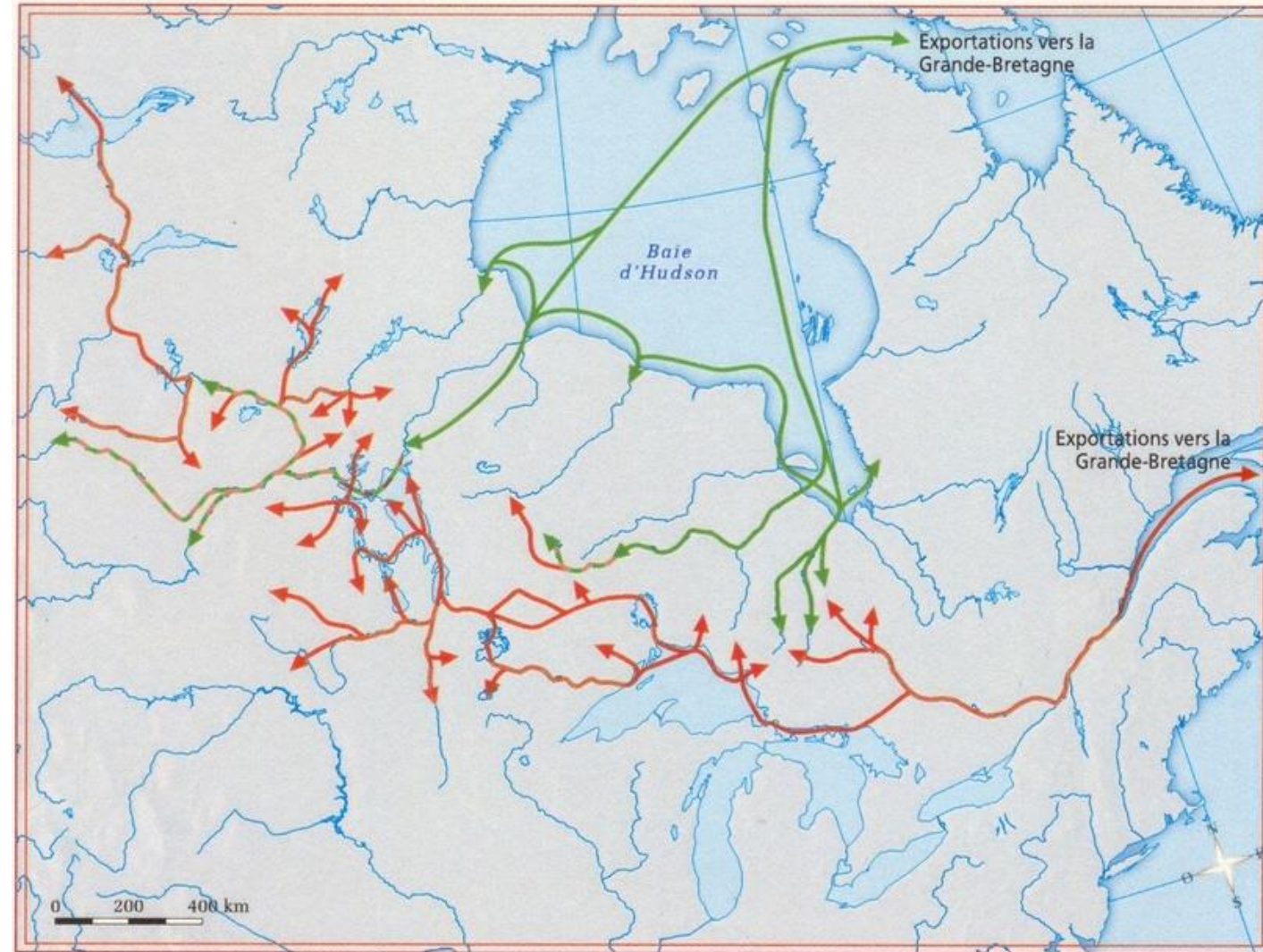
Colonial economy

Mercantilism



With the change of empire, British merchants took control of the fur trade in the Province of Québec

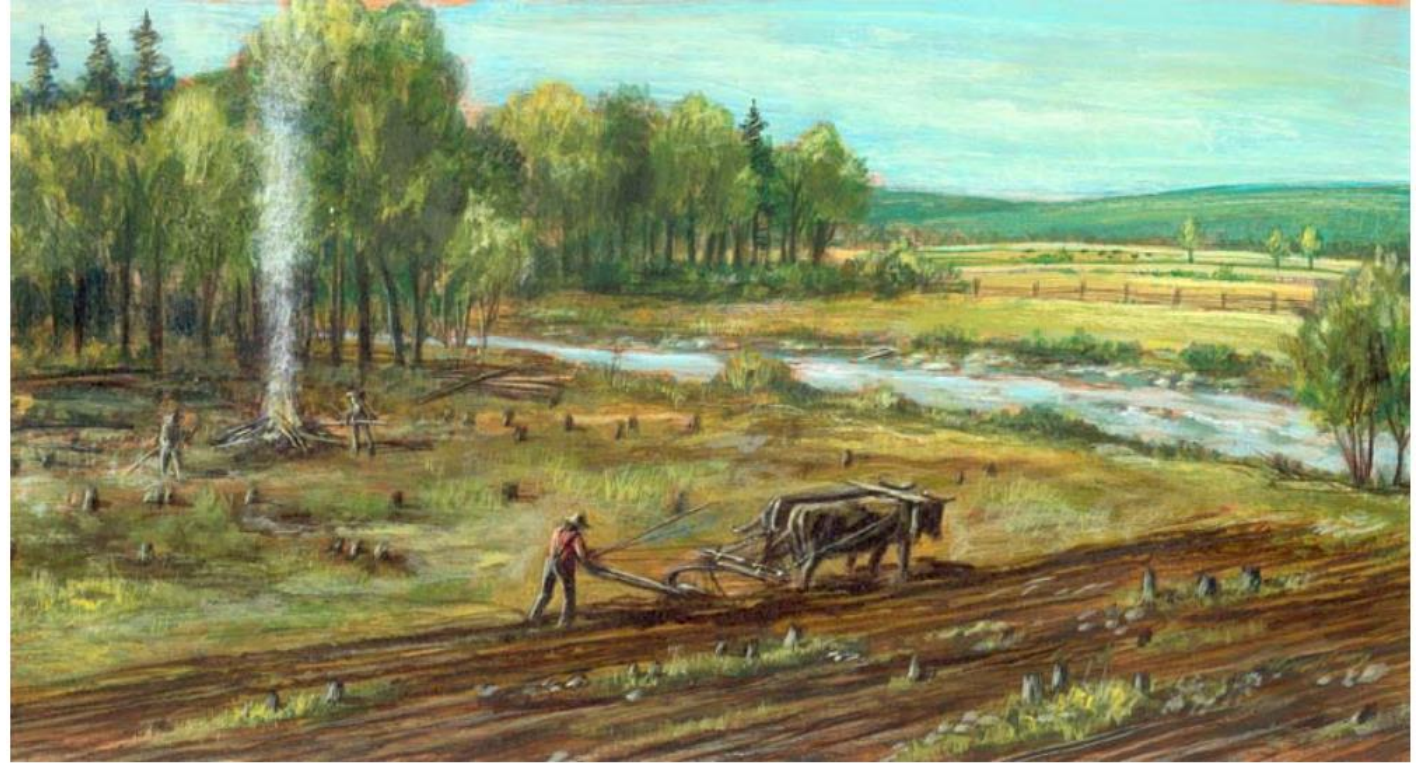
- Remained an important economy activity in the colony
- **Hudson Bay Company** (founded in 1670)
- **NorthWest Company** (founded in 1783 by British, Scottish and *Canadiens* from Montréal)
- With the loss of the territory south of the Great Lakes, trade routes were extended to the north-west.



Fur trading routes, from 1774 to 1789



Main economic activity of *Canadiens* : AGRICULTURE (Circa 1760)



Lopin de terre en défrichement © Lamontagne et Duchesne www.prologue.qc.ca

Main crop: WHEAT

With the change of empire, British merchants took control fishing in the Province of Québec

- Remained an important economy activity in the colony

