**Student Package – Chapter 5: War and Peace**

Superpower Francophone Acadian ultimatum treaty Bilingualism

NAME:

DATE:

***Chapter Focus: How did military events and their consequences contribute to the foundations of Canada?***

Define the term **superpower** below:

Why were France and England often in conflict with one another?

*Skill Check: Identify Facts, Opinions, and Bias*

FACTS are…

OPINIONS are…

BIAS is…

When the Seven Years’ War broke out in 1756, it was close to being a world war.

WHY? Answer below:

The French Perspective - List 5 important points from this section (pg. 101)



The English Perspective – List 5 important points from this section



Fig. 5.1: Look at the map and answer the following questions- “How would the Haudenosaunee feel about the tensions between the French and the English?”

The war for North America began in the River Valley. In 1754, a British force leg by General marched into the valley. In time, would become the first president of the United States. On this occasion, however, he suffered a great defeat. The next year, the British tried again with a much bigger force. The result was the same. The French had successfully adopted the battle tactics of their First Nations allies.

For the moment, New France was secure. Even so, the British were determined to drive the French out of North America. The British Prime Minister, William Pitt, promised to send more soldiers, more ships and even more money to make this happen.

Think it through pg. 105 Q# 1

1. Make a two column chart. Record the key factors leading to war from the French and the English Perspective. Don’t forget to think about international factors.
2. Decide which factor you think was the most important for each side. Explain your reasoning.

Key Factors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| French Perspective | English Perspective |
|  |  |

b) Most important factor for the…

FRENCH was…because…

ENGLISH was…because…

**The Great Deportation - Acadia and a prelude to war**

*FOCUS: Why did the English expel the Acadians from their land in Nova Scotia?*

Define **Acadians** below and list 3 important points about this group:

Acadia had changed hands many times in the 1600s between the English and the French. By 1710, most of Acadia was firmly under control. Acadians had developed a unique identity because they had been cut off from the rest of New France for so long due to their location. changed the colony’s name to Nova Scotia and they allowed the Acadians to live their lives in peace.

Britain had always wanted to populate Nova Scotia with people who spoke English and as tensions between England and France grew, many government officials began to wonder if the Acadians would side with the French (even though they were firmly under British control). The Mi’kmaq and Maliseet had family and trade ties with the Acadians. This made them even more of a threat. The Acadians had always refused to swear loyalty to the British Crown.

In 1755, the Acadians were given an ultimatum. What was it?

The Acadians responded in what way to this ultimatum?

Case Study: The Expulsion of the Acadians

Who

What

Where

When

Why

How

What impact did this have on Canadian History?

**Part II: The Struggle for Canada**

For a few years, the French, Canadian Mohawks, Ojibwa and other First Nations successfully fought the English. England knew there was only one way to win New France. England would have to gain control of France’s two centers of power in North America:



How did the English capture Louisbourg?

* The English commander was
* The French commander was

The battle for unfolded over three months. Victory was never a sure thing for either side.

Points of View before the Battle:

General Wolfe -

General Montcalm -

The Standoff: List points below from this section (pg. 111)



The Battle on the Plains of Abraham: cartooning

**Part III: The First Nations and the War**

*Focus: What role did the First Nations play in the war between France and England?*

Most First Nations supported the , with whom they had a long trading history. The First Nations fought independently against the enemy. They also fought and died alongside their allied on the battlefield. At Quebec, 300 Odawa sharpshooters helped defend the city. The First Nations did not stop fighting after the French surrendered.

Following the war, France and England signed a treaty in 1763. Define **treaty** below:

This treaty gave England possession of most of North America. The treaty disappointed the First Nations, mostly because they were not even invited to take part in the peace process.

Why did the First Nations begin to consider war against the English?

Who was **Chief Pontiac**? Why was he important?

Why did Chief Pontiac want to control British forts?

What new challenges did each group face after the war ended?

* First Nations:
* Canadiens:
* British:

**The Treaty of Paris, 1763**

List four important points about this treaty below:

1.

2.

3.

4.

What were the three options that Britain had in regards to how they were going to govern the colony of New France? List and define them below (pg. 117)








**The Royal Proclamation of 1763**

The British chose which option to govern New France?

List the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 below IN YOUR OWN WORDS (aka do NOT copy out of the textbook):



How did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 affect the First Nations?

Did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 successfully assimilate the Canadiens? YES/NO

**The Quebec Act, 1774**

The Quebec act resulted in what?

List the terms of the Quebec Act:



? How did the Quebec Act lay the foundation for the Canada we live in today? Provide at least **3** possible examples.