

Exercise Book



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Canadian History Outline 1934-5



Canadian History

1. The Indians

E.P. 1929. a. Appearance.

1. Tall, high cheek-bones, straight black hair, copper-coloured skin.

b. Clothing.

1. Skins of animals, moccasins.

c. Dwellings.

1. Jerlets or tepees made of birch-bark or skins.
2. Lodges made of logs.

d. Food.

1. Fish and game; fruit and roots; Indian Corn.

e. The Name.

1. Conferred by Columbus.

E.P. 1929. f. Manner of life.

1. Hunting; fishing; fighting; gambling; roving feasting; believed in spirits, and medicine men; cruel to enemies; women did all of work.

g. The chief Tribes.

1. Algonquians - L. Superior to Atlantic Ocean.
2. Hurons - L. Huron and Georgian Bay.
3. Iroquois - New York State.

h. Tools and utensils.

1. Stone hatchets; flint arrow-heads; clay pottery.

bows and arrows, flint, rude needles. Sinews.

i. Means of transportation.

1. Canoes, portages, on foot.

j. The Source of information regarding.

1. From narratives of early explorers; burial mounds; village sites.

E.P. 1929. k. The influence of the white man.

1. Many were converted to Christianity.

2. Some of them became victims of the vices of Europe
(Drinking, gambling, cheating.)

3. They were sought as allies of English and French

4. In early times friendships and enmities were created.

5. Reservations.

2. The first visitors to Canada.

2. Pjarni.

a. The dates -

985 A.D.

b. He was:-

1. A son of Herjulf; a Norseman; a pirate; explorer.

c. From :-

Iceland

d. To :-

1. The North East Coast of Canada.

2. He sighted a low wooded shore.

c. Results :-

1. He sailed north to Greenland; told the people about the land he had seen; and led the way for other explorers.

3. Leif the Lucky.

a. The date.

1. 1000 A.D.

b. He was:

1. A son of Eric the Red; a Norwegian; a pirate; an explorer.

c. From:

Greenland.

d. To :-

1. "A land of flat stones," probably Labrador.

2. To markland or woodland.

3. To wineland.

e. Results :

1. He saw the natives - Eskimos or Indians. Skraeling.

2. He led the way for other explorers.

4. Other Norsemen.

a. From Greenland.

b. To Vineland.

c. Colonization.

1. They tried to establish a colony; it failed.

d. The source of our information regarding:-

1. Sagas or Historical Tales of the Icelandic people

e. Evidence of their visits.

1. A cairn with a Norse inscription - Baffin Bay.

2. A stone in Minnesota.

f. Results:-

1. The visits were barren of results.

III An Italian Adventurer.

E.P. 1930.5 John Cabot.

a. The dates:-

1497-8.

b. He was:-

1. An Italian from Genoa - Venice - Bristol.

2. A trader; an explorer; a student of Geography.

c. For :-

England - (King Henry VII and merchants.)

d. His aims:-

1. To find a Northwest passage to Asia
2. To make a fortune.

e. The number of Voyages

1. Two

f. He visited:-

1. Cape Breton Island.
2. Newfoundland
3. Labrador
4. Chesapeake Bay.

g. Results :-

1. He was the real discoverer of Canada.
2. He established England's claim in North America.
3. He established the Cod-fish and fur-trade.
4. He led the way for other explorers.
5. He failed to reach Asia via a N.W. passage.

IV. The Coming of the French.

b. Jacques Cartier.

a. The dates:

1. 1534 ; 1535-6 ; 1541-2.

b. He was:-

1. A French Sailor and explorer.

c. He sailed from:-

1. St. Malo - France.

d. His aims - or reasons for his explorations were:-

1. To add to the possessions of France.
2. To carry on the fur-trade with the Indians.
3. To find a North West passage to Asia.
4. To convert the Indians to Christianity.

e. The number of voyages made were:-

Three.

f. The date of each voyage was:-

1. Voyage Number one = 1534.
2. Voyage Number Two = 1535-1536
3. Voyage Number Three = 1541-1542.

g. He visited:-

1. The Strait of Belle Isle.
2. Gulf of St. Lawrence.
3. Prince Edward Island.
4. Gaspé Basin.

E.P. 1929-10.

1. Gulf of St. Lawrence
2. St. Lawrence River.
3. Stadacona (Donnacona)
4. Hochelaga (Montreal)
 1. St Lawrence River
 2. Montreal Island.

- 3. He wintered near Quebec.
- 4. Newfoundland - (Roberval)

f. Results:-

- 1. He established the French claim in N. America.
- 2. He discovered the St. Lawrence River.
- 3. He named Canada.
- 4. He led the way for other explorers.

* 7. Roberval.

a. The dates:-

- 1. 1542 - 1543.

b. He was:-

- The man who was
1. Appointed Viceroy of New France by French King.

c. His aim was:-

- 1. To establish a colony in New France.

d. His helper was:-

- 1. Jacques Cartier who was sent to select a suitable site for a settlement; and who returned to France 1542.

e. The settlement:-

It was established

- 1. at Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay.

f. The result:-

- 1. Only one winter was spent in Canada.
- 2. The colony was a failure.

V. The founder of New France.

8. Champlain

a. The dates:-

1604, 1605, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1613, 1615-16, 1627,
1629, 1632, 1635.

b. He was:-

1. A sailor of Brittany.
2. An explorer.
3. The man sent out by the French King to choose a site for a settlement in Canada.

c. His qualifications as a leader:-

1. He had served as a soldier and a sailor.
2. He was an explorer, and had visited the West Indies and Mexico. (He had crossed the Panama Canal Zone, and suggested the building of the Panama Canal.) (He had journeyed along the coast of North America from Acadia to New England.)

d. His early association with colonization:-

1. 1604 - Island - mouth of St. Croix - DeMonte. Portgrave.
2. 1605 - Colony moved to Port Royal - Nova Scotia.
3. 1607 - The charter of DeMonte was cancelled.
4. 1608 - He visited the harbour of Tadoussac

and later continued up the river in search of a suitable site for a settlement.

e. The choice of a site for the settlement:-

1. At the Narrows on the St. Lawrence.
2. It was chosen because it could easily be defended in time of war.

f. The founding of Quebec 1608:-

1. On the site of the present market place of Quebec.
2. A clearing was made.
3. A Habitation was erected.

The habitation was three log buildings, surrounded by a strong wooden wall. This was surrounded by a gallery that was loop-holed for muskets. Around the wall there was a trench or moat. Some cannons were set on platforms, and were pointed toward the river. (During the establishment, conspiracy led to the execution of the ring-leader. Scurvy caused the death of many.)

g. Champlain's aims:-

1. To establish a trading post on the St. Lawrence.
2. To found a colony.
3. To civilize and convert the natives.

4. To explore.
5. To hunt for a passage to China.
6. To found a strong New France.

4. The explorations of Champlain:

a. Journey Number 1 1609:-

1. From Quebec up the St. Lawrence.
2. Up the Richelieu to Lake Champlain.
3. He fought with the Algonquins against the Iroquois.
4. The victory antagonized the Iroquois against the French.

b. Journey Number 2. 1613:-

1. From Quebec up the St. Lawrence with Vignau.
2. Up the Ottawa River to Allumette Island.
3. Vignau was an imposter - no northern sea found.
4. This journey was unsuccessful so they returned to Quebec.

c. Journey Number 3. 1615-1616:-

1. From Quebec up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.
2. Across to Lake Nipissing - down the French River southward along the coast of Georgian Bay to the Huron Country.
3. He went with the Hurons through the Trent Valley; across Lake Ontario near Kingston; into

New York State - Iroquois Territory.

4. An unsuccessful attack was made against the Iroquois.
5. He returned to the Huron Country, and wintered there.
6. In the Spring, he returned to Quebec.

i) The work of Champlain as a Governor:-

1. He sent Etienne Brule among the Indians to learn the languages. 1608
2. He sent Jean Nicolet in 1618 to learn to be an interpreter.
3. He persuaded Louis Hebert to come to Canada. He settled on Cape Diamond and was the First Canadian Farmer.
4. He tried to persuade colonists to come to Canada, but they were discouraged by accounts of cold and scurvy. (1627 only 65.)
5. He persuaded Cardinal Richelieu to form the Company of One Hundred Associates 1627 to look after Colonization.
6. In 1629, he surrendered Quebec to the English under Kirke - and he was taken to England as a prisoner.
7. He returned to Quebec 1632 - and re-established

the colony there. The Church of Our Lady of the Recovery was built to commemorate the return of Quebec to the French.

j) The results of Champlain's work as an Explorer and Governor

1. The first permanent settlement was established in Canada at Quebec.
2. The Hurons and Algonquins became allies of the French.
3. The Iroquois became the enemies of the French.
4. Champlain explored considerable of E. Canada.
5. He increased the fur-trade.
6. He was instrumental in having the Company of 100 Associates established to look after the affairs of the Colony.
7. He sent men among the Indians to learn their languages so that they could act as interpreters.
8. He persuaded Louis Hebert to come to Canada and he became the first Canadian Farmer.
9. He surrendered Quebec to the English 1629 - under Kirke.
10. He re-established Quebec 1632 - 1633.

VI. The watch-dog of Ville-Marie.

9. Maisonneuve.

a. The dates:-

1641-1642-(1644-1676).

b. He was :-

1. A French Soldier.
2. The leader of the "Association for the Conversion of the Savages at Montreal."
3. The first Governor of Ville-Marie.

c. His work included :-

1. The establishment of Ville-Marie.
2. The defence of the Colony.

d. The establishment of Ville-Marie.

1. Montmagny the Governor of Quebec tried to persuade the Association not to go to Montreal because the Island was in the path of the Iroquois who were enemies of the French.
2. Maisonneuve was determined to go - and went.
3. In 1642, they landed on Montreal Island which is at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers.

4. They built a chapel, a simple habitation, and a fortification composed of a palisade of pointed stakes.

e. The defence of the Colony.

1. The Iroquois, following some Algonquins, learned of the fort.

2. Maisonneuve sent to France for some watch-dogs.

3. Fidoie - one of the dogs, scouted the surrounding woods and barked when the enemy was nearby.

4. The men in the fort urged attacking the Indians.

5. Maisonneuve finally led them out - but they were forced to retreat. Maisonneuve shot the Indian Chief. The Indians rescued the body of their chief and fled.

f. The Results.

1. Ville-Marie became a centre of religious influence, and the fur-trade.

2. It (has) played a conspicuous part in the History of Canada.

Ep. 930. VII. The Huron Missions.

10. The Huron Missions.

a. The dates:-

1639-1650.

b. The names of the Missionaries.

1. Father Jerome Lalemant.
2. Father Paul Ragueneau.
3. Father Brebeuf
4. Father Antoine Daniel.
5. Father, Gabriel Lalemant.

c. The aims of the missionaries were:-

1. To build missions.
2. To convert the Indians. To civilize and convert.
3. To establish a strong Native Church.
4. To prevent the Indians coming in contact with the fur-traders.

d. The ways by which their work was hindered were:-

1. The medicine men opposed their work because they were afraid they would lose their influence.
2. The fur-traders sold them fire-water; cheated them in trade; and taught them the vices of Europe. (Gambling)

3. The Iroquois destroyed the missions; massacred the Indians and murdered some of the priests.

e. The centres at which Mission stations were established

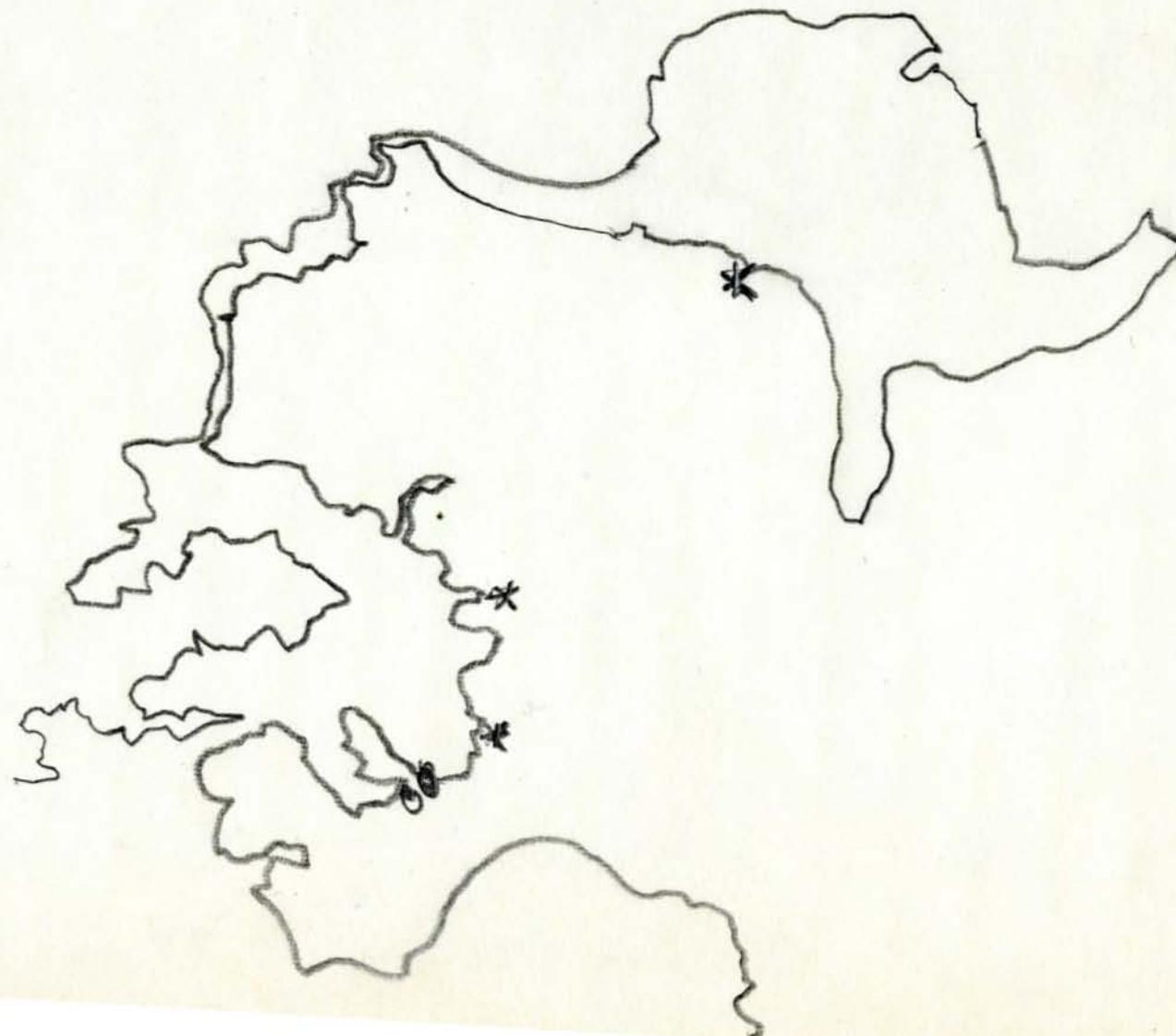
1. Ste Marie - 1639. E. of Midland - mouth of Wye R.
2. St. Louis - about one mile to the East.
3. St. Joseph - on Lake Simcoe.
4. St. Ignace - at the lake end of Severn River.

f. The destruction of the Huron Missions.

1. 1648 - St. Joseph was attacked by the Iroquois. Father Daniel was tortured.
2. 1649 - St. Louis was captured. Father Brébeuf and Father Lalemant were taken to St. Ignace and tortured.
3. Mission stations were wiped out one by one.
4. The Fathers at Ste Marie set fire to the Mission Station and fled to Charity Island, Georgian B.
5. In 1650 - Thirteen priests, 60 Frenchmen and 300 Hurons left Huronia and journeyed to Quebec. They settled on the Island of Orleans and later moved to the mainland at Lorette.
6. Others escaped to the region of the Detroit River and became known as "Wyandots."

g. The Results.

1. The hopes of the French of establishing a





strong Native Church were shattered.

2. The Jesuit Missions to the Indians were an apparent failure.
3. Some converts were made.
4. The influence of the Jesuits extended to remote village.
5. The missionaries displayed examples of heroism, sacrifice and endurance.
6. The Huron Nation was destroyed.

Ep. 1930 VIII. The Heroes of the Long Sault.

11. Adam Dollard and the Sixteen Frenchmen.

a. The date.

1660.

b. They were:-

1. A number of young men of Montreal who intercepted the Iroquois as they journeyed toward Montreal to destroy it.
2. There were sixteen Frenchmen under the leadership of Adam Dollard.
3. There were forty Huron and four Algonquin allies.

c. Adam Dollard.

1. He was a young soldier of the garrison of Montreal who organized and led the volunteers up the Ottawa River to waylay the Iroquois.

d. The reasons for the expedition were:-

1. The fur-trade was interrupted by the Iroquois who robbed the Hurons as they were on their way to Montreal.

2. Settlers were afraid to settle in Montreal.

3. The colony was not prepared to withstand an attack.

4. The Iroquois planned to attack and wipe out the French settlements of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

e. The preparations made at Montreal and the Long Sault.

1. They organized a group of volunteers.

2. They obtained from Maisonneuve permission to make the expedition.

3. They made their wills and received the sacrament.

4. They journeyed up the Ottawa River to the Long Sault Rapids and found an abandoned Algonquin fort.

5. They strengthened the defences as well as they could; welcomed the Huron and Algonquin allies; and awaited the coming of the Iroquois.

f. The Long Sault.

1. A series of rapids which interrupt navigation on the Ottawa River about fifty miles Northwest of Montreal.
2. The site of the heroic stand made by Adam Dollard and his volunteers.

g. The Siege.

1. The advance party of the Iroquois was surprised
2. The others soon arrived; made a vigorous attack, and were repulsed.
3. They then built a fort; sent for reinforcements, and kept up a continuous fire on the French.
4. The defenders lacked food and water; the Hurons deserted, and the men became exhausted.
5. A hand grenade thrown by Dollard fell back into the fort; it exploded and injured the majority of them.
6. The Iroquois broke through and destroyed them.

* The Heroes of the Long Sault perished.

h. The Results.

1. The Heroes of the Long Sault were killed. They had given their lives to save others.

2. The Iroquois were checked and discouraged.
So they returned home.
3. The settlements were saved.
4. The Heroes displayed an outstanding patriotism.

i. The Source of our information.

1. Radisson, a fur-trader, came down the Ottawa, saw the destroyed fort; the charred remains of the defenders, and carried word to Montreal.
2. Some of the Hurons who escaped from the Iroquois also carried word to Montreal.

IX. The Great Intendant.

(French Governor = Sieur de Courceles.)

E.P. 1929. 12. Talon.

a. The dates

1665 - 1672

b. He was :-

The first Intendant of New France - (He looked after the business, legal and financial interests of the colony).

c. The conditions found in Canada upon his arrival.

1. The population was very small.
2. There were only three towns.
3. The St. Lawrence was the only highway. No roads.

4. New France had grown very slowly.

d. The reasons for the slow growth of New France were

1. The hostility of the Iroquois.

2. The extreme winter climates.

3. The fur-traders had neglected to bring out settlers.

e. The policies of Talon.

1. His population policy.

1. Census.

2. Immigration.

3. The King's Gift.

4. Pensions were offered for large families.

5. Laws.

2. His Agricultural, Industrial, Trade and Commercial Policy.

1. Agriculture

2. The establishment of Industries

3. Trade.

3. His Religious and Educational Policy

1. He encouraged the work of missionaries.

2. He encouraged Education.

4. His Exploration policy.

1. La Salle

1671

2. Father Albanel

1671-2

3. Louis Joliet and Father Marquette

1672

f. The results.

1. The population was increased.
2. Industries and Trade were established.
3. Missionaries and Education were encouraged.
4. New Territory was added to French Canada.
5. Canada had a strong foundation.

X. The Seignior of China

E.P. 1930. 13. La Salle.

a. The dates

1667 - 1687

b He was:-

1. A French explorer.
2. The owner of a large grant of land on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal - The name later given was La Chine. Lachine.
3. a poor leader of men.

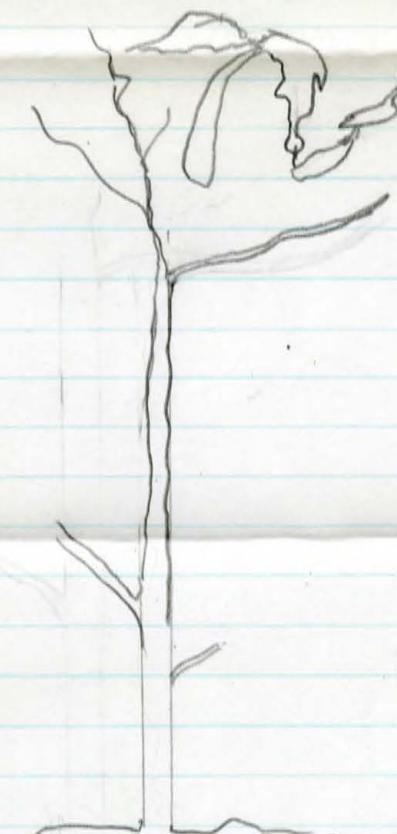
c. His aims were:-

1. To discover a western way to China.
2. To explore.

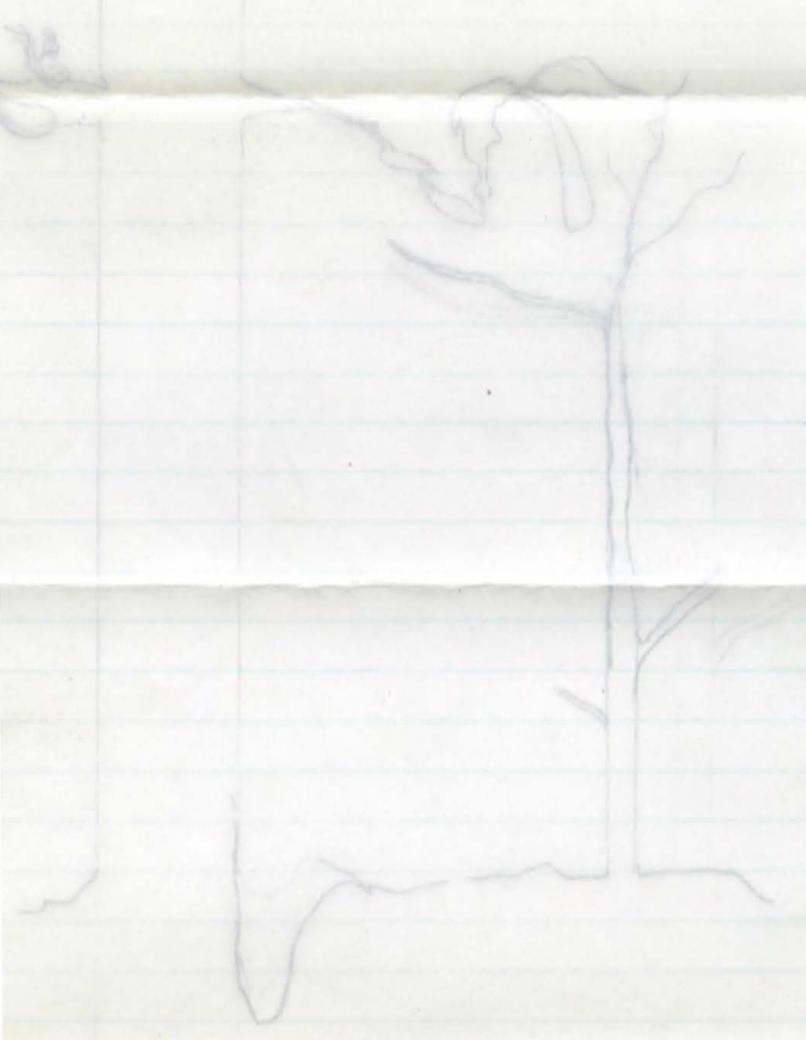
d. His explorations.

@ Journey number 1. 1669.

Lachine



BF



a. St. Lawrence River.

3. Lake Ontario

4. Niagara

5 Ohio River.

b. Journey number 2. 1679.

1. Montreal Fort Frontenac.

2. St. Lawrence River

3. Lake Ontario

4. Niagara (Griffin)

5 Lake Erie

6. Detroit River

7. Lake St. Clair

8. River St. Clair

9. Lake Huron

10. Lake Michigan

11. Green Bay (two)

12. Illinois River

13. Fort Crevecoeur

c. Journey number 3. 1681-2.

1. Montreal

2. St. Lawrence River

3. Lake Ontario

4. Trent Valley

5. Lake Simcoe

6. Georgian Bay
7. Lake Huron
8. Lake Michigan
9. Illinois River
10. Mississippi River.

d. Journey Number 4. 1684.

1. France
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Strait of Florida
4. Gulf of Mexico
5. Texas.

E. A summary of the work, or the achievements of La Salle were:-

1. He pushed farther into North America than any white man before his time.
2. He founded Fort Catarqui on the ^{site of the} present city of Kingston.
3. He explored part of the Ohio River.
4. He was the first white man to build and navigate a sailing vessel (The Griffon) on Lake Erie.
5. He was the first white man to explore the Mississippi River to its mouth in the

Gulf of Mexico.

6. He led the way for those who later founded the French Colony of Louisiana.
7. He established the French claim to the valley of the Mississippi.
8. He claimed the land for France, and thereby hemmed the English along the Atlantic seaboard.

XI. The Great Onontio.

14 Frontenac.

@ The dates -

1672-1682 and 1689-1698.

b. He was :-

1. The first French Governor of French Canada under Royal Government.
2. Arrogant, domineering, hot-tempered, jealous, boastful and extravagant, determined and ambitious.

c. His aims was :-

To make Canada a Great French Empire of which he was to be the ruler.

d. His work included -

Ep. 1929.

1. The calling together of the first Canadian parliament which was like the Estates General in France.
2. The encouragement of exploration.
 1. La Salle
 2. Joliet and Marquette
 3. Father Albanel.
3. The building of Forts and Trading Posts.
 1. Fort Frontenac (Catarqui)
 2. Fort Niagara
 3. Fort Detroit
 4. Fort Sault Ste Marie
 5. Fort Michilimackinac
4. The defence of the Colony.
5. The handling of the Indians.

He aided them, praised them, gave them gifts, punished them and kept peace with them.

cc. The quarrels with his colleagues.

1. With Bishop Laval - regarding the sale of fire-water
2. with Governor Perot of Montreal regarding the granting of fur-trading licenses.
3. with the Intendant regarding his right to

preside over the Superior Council.

4. The result of these quarrels was that Frontenac was recalled to France.

f. The events during his absence.

1. La Barre failed in his dealings with Indians.
2. Denonville seized a number of Iroquois and sent them to France as galley-slaves. This resulted in the massacre of Lachine.

g. Frontenac's second term as Governor.

1. His return to Canada was disliked by the Jesuits.
2. His dealings with the Indians were mixed with massacres, captures and tortures on both sides.
3. His dealings with the English were marked by the success of the raiding parties, and the successful defence of Quebec in 1691 when it was attacked by the English under Phipps.

h. The results.

1. His skill saved New France.
2. The territory of French Canada was extended as far as Hudson Bay, Detroit River and New Orleans.

XII. The Shining Mountains.

E.P. 1930. 15 La Verendrye

a. The dates.

1730. 1738. 1742. 1743- 1749. 1913

b. He was:

1. A son of the Governor at Three Rivers.
2. A soldier who had seen service in Canada, Newfoundland and Europe. (He was wounded in the battle of Malplaquet in Flanders.)
3. An explorer.

c. His aims-

1. To explore the West
2. To find a way to the Pacific.
3. To add land to the French claim.

d. The preparations for the Westward Exploration.

1. He secured a monopoly of the fur-trade. ^{from the King} and
2. He received financial help from The Governor of Quebec; from Merchants of Quebec; and from Merchants of Montreal.

E.P. 1929. e. The March westward.

1. He went from Montreal to Grand Portage on Lake Superior.
2. Rainy Lake Fort St. Pierre
3. Lake of the Woods. Fort St. Charles.
(Jean killed)

4. Lake Winnipeg Fort Maurepas ^{reptiles} died.
5. Red and Assiniboine R. Fort Rouge.
6. Assiniboine Fort la Reine
7. Francois and Louis journeyed southward through the Mandan Country. They sighted the Rocky Mountains and as they were returning, they buried a lead plate at Pierre, ^{North.} South Dakota - and claimed the land for France.

f. The Results of La Verendrye's work.

1. He was the first explorer to visit the country between Ontario and the Rocky mountains.
2. He claimed the land for France.
3. He established forts and trading posts.
4. He did not reach the western sea.
5. He led the way for those who later reached the Pacific Ocean.

XIII. A Soldier of France. The Conquest of Canada.

The Struggle for North America.

16. The Conquest of Canada.

a. The dates:-

1755 - 1763.

b. The names given to this were :-

1. The Seven years war.
2. The War of the Boundary lines.
3. The Struggle for Supremacy in North America.
4. The Conquest of Canada.
5. The French and Indian war.

c. The Causes. (Remote and Immediate)

1. In 1690 - The French under Frontenac attacked the English border settlements. The English in return captured Port Royal and made an unsuccessful attack against Quebec (Phipps). Peace was temporarily restored by the Treaty of Ryswick 1697. (King William's war.)
2. War in Europe between England and France meant war in the colonies. This war (Queen Anne's war, or the War of the ~~American~~^{Spanish} Succession) was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, the British received the Hudson Bay Region, Newfoundland, and Acadia.
3. The French built Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island; Fort Frontenac was strengthened; and Forts were built along the Ohio. This

hemmed the England along the Atlantic Seabord.

4. The French from Louisbourg captured an English Fishing station in Acadia. (during the war of the Austrian Succession¹⁷⁴⁵) The British then captured Louisbourg, but it was handed back by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748.

5. The expulsion of the Acadians 1755.

6. The dispute between the English and French regarding the boundary line.

7. Indian warfare was conducted against both the French and English.

8. The English wanted to extend westward.

9. It was realized that it was impossible for two colonies of two nations to exist side by side in America.

10. There could be no permanent peace or security, and it came to the point where one nation had to completely defeat and drive out the other.

d. The Leaders of the French.

1. D'Estaing

He was weak, and was captured by the British.

2. Montcalm.

1. He was strong.

2. He was the commander-in-chief of the French allied forces in America.

3. He was hampered by the Governor Vaudreuil, and by the Intendant Bigot.

4. At first, his armies met with success, but later they met with defeat.

5. He was mortally wounded in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

e. The leaders of the British

1. Braddock.

1. He was weak.

2. He was killed in the expedition against Fort Duquesne.

2. Abercrombie.

1. He was weak.

2. He was recalled.

* William Pitt became the Secretary of State in England. He organized the army and chose strong leaders.

3. Amherst.

1. He was strong.

2. He was the Commander-in-chief of the British forces in America.

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4. Wolfe.

1. He was Amherst's first lieutenant.

2. He was strong.

3. He captured Louisbourg and Quebec.

4. He was killed in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

f. The events of the war.

1. - 1754 - The French built Fort Duquesne.

2. 1755 - Braddock was defeated near Fort Duquesne.

3. 1755 - D'Estaing was defeated at Lake George. (Johnson)

4. 1756 - Montcalm captured Oswego

5. 1757 Montcalm captured Ft. w^m Henry - I. George.
 6. 1758 Montcalm defeated Abercromby at Ticonderoga
 7. 1758. Wolfe captured Louisbourg.
 8. 1758 The British captured Fort Frontenac.
 9. 1758 The British captured Fort Duquesne.
 10. 1759 Montcalm defeated Wolfe on the Beauport S.
 11. 1759 Wolfe Captured Quebec. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed.
 12. 1760 - Montreal was captured by the British and Canada became a British Possession.

5. The Siege of Quebec - 1759

As the war progressed, it became evident that the main point of the struggle in the Conquest of Canada would be at Quebec where Montcalm stationed his main force in 1759.

The British Fleet under the command of Admiral Saunders and General Wolfe consisted of a large number of ships and men.

The fortifications of Quebec, with the exception of those on the North side, were strong. The attempt made by the British was from the East, but this was interrupted by the gorge of the Montmorency River. An attack was then made on the Beauport Shore,

but the British were driven off with heavy losses. A cannonade was then directed against Quebec from Pointe Lévis - across from Quebec. The French still held their ground.

In September 1759, the British gained the Heights on the plains of Abraham. The British had discovered Wolfe's Cove above Quebec and had climbed up a path to the Height under cover of darkness. They took possession of the Height and there met Montcalm with French Army. The French were defeated in the battle and both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. In the end, Quebec was surrendered to the British.

4. The Peace of Paris 1763.

1. France gave up all of her possessions in N. America East of the Mississippi with the exception of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the St. Lawrence River.
2. Canada was ceded to Great Britain
3. The British gave the French who remained in Canada all the rights of British Subjects.
 1. They could remain in Canada.
 2. They could retain their own property.
 3. They could enjoy religious liberty.
 4. They were to become loyal British Subjects.

i The results of the Conquest of Canada.

1. Canada became a British Possession.
 2. Numerous French returned to France.
 3. The habitants remained in Canada.
 4. The Indians formed conspiracies to re-instate the French.
 5. The English fur-traders flocked to Canada.
 6. The traders and the soldiers quarrelled.
 7. Military Government existed for three years.
 8. Civil Government was then established in Canada.
- * 9. The people did not have a say in the Government.

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CANADIAN HISTORY REVIEW

NAME THE FOLLOWING:- GIVE DATES:- TELL WITH WHAT EACH IS ASSOCIATED:-

- 1.The discoverer of Hudson Bay.....Henry Hudson.
- 2.The dates.....1610-11.
- 3.The English Sailor who had visited Hudson Strait in 1608.....George Weymouth.
- 4.The name of Hudson's Vessel.....The Discovery.
- 5.The leader of the mutineers on the above vessel.....Henry Greene.
- 6.The country for which Hudson claimed the region around H. Bay.....England.
- 7.The explorers who used Hudson Bay as a gateway to enter Canada.....English X.
- 8.The men directly associated with the founding of the Great Co.....1.Pierre Radisson
2.Medard Groseilliers.
Hudson's Bay Company
- 9.The name of the Great Company.....Col. George Cartwright.
- 10.The name of the English Gentleman who introduced the two Frenchmen to King Charles II. of England.....1.Eaglet 2.Nonsuch.
- 11.The two vessels that were sent out to H. Bay in 1668.....1670. King)
- 12.The year in which the charter was granted forming the Company.....Prince Rupert (Uncle of
- 13.The name of the First Governor of the H. B. Co.....
- 14.The name given to the early region which now embraces the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince E. I. Acadia.
- 15.The name of the place where the first permanent settlement was established in this region.....Port Royal x.
16. The name given to the sending of the Acadians out of the country.....Expulsion
- 17.The name of the American Poet who wrote the story of the Expulsion.....Henry Longfellow.
- 18.The name of the poem in which the story is told.....Evangeline.
- 19.The name of the Hero of Quebec.....Wolfe
- 20.The name of the French leader who opposed him.....Montcalm.
- 21.The name of the British Spy who gathered the vital information for Wolfe.....Major Patrick McKellar
- 22.The name of the Governor who countermanded Montcalm's orders to place a regiment of French Regulars on the Plains of Ab.....Vaudreuil
- 23.The name of the Fourteenth Colony.....Canada
- 24.The name of the Governor of this colony during the Struggle for American Independence.....Sir Guy Carleton.
- 25.The name of the Act by which he won the good-will of the French.....Quebec Act.
- 26.The date of the Act.....1774
- 27.The name given to those in the Thirteen Colonies who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution.....United Empire Loyalists.
- 28.The dates of their coming to Canada.....1783-4---1788.
- 29.The name of the Act passed in 1791.....Constitutional Act.
- 30.It was passed to please what two nationalities?.....English and French
- 31.The number of important historical incidents during the Governorship of Sir Guy Carleton.....Five.
- 32.The type of Government established by the Constitutional Act.....Representative
- 33.By this Act what was established to make the Government a representative Government.....An Assembly.
34. Another name for the United Empire Loyalists.....Founders of Upper Can.
- 35.The regions settled by the U. E. L. in Upper Canada.....1.Along the St. Lawrence
2.Around Bay of Quinte
3.In Niagara Peninsula
4.In Brant County
5.Along Detroit River.
Seignorial Tenure.
Freehold Tenure.
Upper and Lower Canada.
Ottawa.
John Graves Simcoe.
Newark.
York
Father of U. C.
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Tecumseh
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Laura Secord.
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2.Orders in Council
3.Right of Search.
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- 37.The system of land tenure favoured by the U. E. L.....
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43. The name conferred upon Simcoe as a result of his work.....
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- 3.Right of Search.

Part II.

1. Henry Hudson.

a. The dates:-

1607. 1608. 1609. 1610-11.

b. He was :-

1. An English Explorer and sailor.
2. An associate of the Muscovy Company.
3. An employee of the Dutch East India Co.
4. The explorer who established England's claim to Northern Canada.

c. His aim was :-

1. To find a passage to China.

d. The number of voyages made was:-

1. Four.

e. An outline of his voyages:-

F.P. 1929. 1. Voyage number 1. 1607.

1. He sailed for the Muscovy Company.
2. He was searching for a North-eastern passage to China.
3. He sailed northward and reached the Island of Spitzbergen - north of Norway. He explored the coast of this Island and then returned to England.
4. It was unsuccessful.

2. Voyage Number 2 - 1608.

1. He sailed for the Muscovy Company.
2. He was searching for a North-Eastern passage to China.
3. He reached and explored part of the coast of the Island of Nova Zembla - north of Russia, and then returned to England.
4. It was unsuccessful.

3. Voyage Number 3 - 1609.

1. He sailed for the Dutch East India Company.
2. The original aim was to search for a North-Eastern passage to China; but it was changed and became a search for a western passage.
3. He sailed across the Atlantic Ocean, and into New York Harbour.
4. He continued up the Hudson River, and hoped that it would lead to the western Sea.
5. He found that America was an impassable barrier to a western passage.

4. Voyage Number 4 - 1610-11.

1. He was outfitted by three Englishmen -

members of the Muscovy Company.

- 2 He set sail from London in the Discovery with a crew of twenty men.
3. He sailed for Iceland - continued westward past Greenland - to Hudson Strait which had been visited in 1602 by George Weymouth, an English Explorer.
4. Beyond the dangerous, ice-filled strait they sailed into Hudson Bay.
- 5 They sailed west and then south and found that they were in a vast land-locked sea.
6. Upon reaching the southern part of the bay, winter prevented their return and the crew had to spend a number of months on the barren shore.
7. In the Spring of 1611 the return journey was commenced. The crew mutinied and under the leadership of Henry Greene, seized Hudson, his son, and eight of the crew who were sick and useless. They were put into an open boat and were set adrift.
8. The Discovery, with the mutineers.

reached Hudson Strait, and there, the majority of them were massacred by the Eskimos.

9. The Discovery then continued homeward and arrived there with only three men alive.

10. These carried back the story of Hudson's last and greatest exploit - the discovery of the route which the English were to follow in exploring the northern half of North America.

f. The results.

- 1. He visited Exploration - Spitzbergen
- 2. He visited Nova Zembla
- 3. He visited Hudson R. discovered explored

1. The first three journeys were unsuccessful.

4. He discovered the route which was later followed by the English as they explored the northern half of North America. (He perished in the region of Hudson Bay.)

5. He established England's claim to the land around Hudson and James Bay.

6. Hudson Bay became the gateway through which the English explorers entered Canada.

7. Hudson Bay, ^{2nd} Hudson Strait were named in honour of his daring exploit.

8. Hudson River was also named in his honour.

Northwestern passage to Asia

9. He did not find a Northeastern, western or

E.P. 19302. The Hudson Bay Company. 1670.

a. The men directly associated with the founding of the company were:-

1. Radisson.

2. Groseilliers.

* They were French-Canadian fur-traders.
and brothers-in-law.

b. The explorations made by them were:-

1. South of Lake Superior.

2. Through western Canada.

3. North of Lake Superior.

4. In the region around James Bay.

c. The treatment accorded them by the Fr. Government

1. He refused to grant them a licence unless they agreed to give him a share of their profits.

2. This angered them, and they became free traders.

3. Their goods were seized when they returned to Quebec.

4. They went to France, but did not

receive any redress.

d Their Service with the English.

1. They were taken to England by Colonel Cartwright, and were introduced to Prince Rupert and to Charles the Second.
2. Permission was granted to them to make an expedition for the English.
3. Prince Rupert was instrumental in outfitting the "Eaglet" and the "Nonsuch".
4. The expedition was successful.
5. It resulted in the formation of the Hudson Bay Company.

e The Hudson Bay Company 1670.

1. A charter was granted in 1670.
2. The Company consisted of Prince Rupert and 17 others.
3. It was named - "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay."
4. Prince Rupert was the first Governor.
5. The charter granted the Company - "The sole right to trade in all the lands drained



by streams flowing into Hudson's Bay.⁽²⁾ The sole
right to rule the lands.⁽³⁾ The territory extended
from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains.⁽⁴⁾ The
right to erect buildings and fortifications.⁽⁵⁾ The
right to make laws and to administer justice.

f. The French claim to the region around Hudson Bay.

1. The French claimed that the Hudson Bay region was part of Canada, and belonged to France. They did not agree to the establishment of England's claim by Hudson in 1610.

2. In 1672, Father Albanel visited the shores of James Bay, and claimed the land for France.

3. Radisson persuaded Frontenac to form "the Company of the North" which claimed the territory and the right to trade in that region. This resulted in forty years of fighting.

g. The part played by Radisson and Groseilliers after 1670.

1. In 1674 they withdrew from the service of the British because they felt that they were not receiving their share of the profits. They returned to the service of France.

2. In 1682, Radisson captured one of the English Hudson Bay posts, and a loaded vessel. He took the vessel to Quebec, but La Barre returned it to the English.
3. In 1683, Radisson returned to the service of the English. Groseilliers refused and returned to Three Rivers.
4. Radisson held positions in the Company, but as time went on, the management changed hands and he was forgotten.

b. The results (of the establishment of the H. Bay Company).

1. The English became established in the North of Canada.
2. The fruit of French toil and exploration was reaped by the English.
3. Information was obtained about Northern Canada.
4. It was one of the most important ventures in History.
5. Forty years of fighting resulted between the English and French.
6. It has contributed to the development of Canada.
7. Trading posts were established in the far north.
8. It has become one of the greatest trading corporations of modern times, and its work continues in a modified way even at the present time.

3. The Acadians.

a. The region embraced was:-

1. The Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

b. The attempts to settle Acadia and associated particulars

	French	English.
1. 1604	- The first settlement was established by Demers on the Island at the mouth of the St Croix River.	
2. 1605	- It was moved to the mainland of Nova Scotia and was established at Port Royal.	
3. 1607	- It was abandoned.	
4. 1610	- Poutrincourt re-established a settlement on the site of Port Royal.	
5. 1613		- Port Royal was captured by the English under Argall.
6. 1621		- Acadia was granted to Sir William Alexander. He established a colony on the site of Port Royal.
7. 1632	- It was handed back to the French by the Treaty of St Germaine.	

French	English
	3. 1654 - Port Royal was captured by the British and was under British Rule for 13 years.
6. 1667 - It was handed back to the French.	4. 1690 - Port Royal was captured by the British.
7. 1690 - It was recaptured by the French.	5. 1710 - It was captured by the British and by the Treaty of Utrecht, became a British possession. Port Royal was renamed Annapolis Royal in honour of Queen Anne.

E.P. 1930 C. The reasons for the expulsion of the Acadians were:-

1. Agents from France and Quebec kept the Acadians hostile to the English.
2. The French at Louisbourg paid for English Scalps.
3. The French claimed that the ceded Acadia ended with the Isthmus of Chignecto.
4. The Acadians refused to take oath of Allegiance to the British.
5. War was imminent and the English were afraid of Treachery.
6. It was believed that the expulsion of the Acadians was necessary for the military safety of Nova Scotia.

E.P. 1930 d The Expulsion of the Acadians.

In 1755, Governor Lawrence issued an order for the deportation of six thousand Acadians. He did not consult the home Government; and did not have the full support of his officers; but it was felt that the refusal of the Acadians to take the Oath of Allegiance warranted their deportation.

The Acadians were herded together and were kept prisoners until the vessels arrived to take them away. This meant that the Acadian people were driven from their homes and Acadia became a solitude.

The exiles were scattered among the English Colonists on the Atlantic Seaboard. In many cases families were separated, and they were not welcomed by the British Colonists.

The story of these unfortunate exiles has been movingly told by the American Poet - Henry Longfellow, in the famous poem *Evangeline*.

The Expulsion of the Acadians is one of the tragedies of North American History, and the British Conquest of Canada was marred by the harsh and cruel treatment of the Acadians, and it has always meant that the French in Canada held the treatment of the Acadians against the British.

E.P. 1930.4. The Hero of Quebec.

a. The aim of William Pitt was:-

To send an expedition against Quebec that would wrest Canada from the French.

b. The reasons for Wolfe's success were:-

1. The information given to him by Major Patrick McKellar, the British Spy who had been in Quebec, was such that Wolfe knew the particulars of the defence of the city.

2. The orders given by Montcalm for a regiment of French Regulars to be stationed on the Plains of Abraham had been countermanded by the Governor, Vaudreuil.

3. France had neglected her navy to such an extent that it was helpless in the struggle for Canada. The fate of Canada was determined to a large extent by the Sea power of Great Britain. As long as the British fleet commanded the waters between Canada and the old world, she was sure to win sooner or later.

* Review the Conquest of Canada.

"See Part One"

Sir Guy Carleton.

a. The dates:-

1766, 1768, 1774, 1775-6, 1776, 1780-4- 1791-6.

b. He was:-

1. The Lieutenant-Governor of Canada. 1766. ^{murray.}
2. The Governor of Canada 1768 upon the withdrawal of
3. An intimate friend of Wolfe, and a trusted staff officer during the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
4. Tolerant, honest, honourable, decisive, stiff and formal.

c. His attitude toward the French and Traders.

1. French

2. Traders.

Sir Guy Carleton.

a The dates.

b. He was :-

1. A friend of Wolfe's, and a trusted staff officer during the battle of the plains of Abraham.
2. Grave, honest, decisive, stiff and formal.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Canada 1766- Murray.
4. The Governor of Canada upon the withdrawal of
5. The Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in North America during the latter part of the American Revolution.

WOLFE

Wolfe sailed from British shores afar
Led only by the northern star,
On Saundar's ships to this land came
For Canada and not for fame.

He took Louisbourg from the French,
He did not need a muddy trench
For with his skill and bravery
He kept us out of slavery.

And then for Quebec he did start
Where Pat MacKellar did his part,
Where Champlain did his fort erect
When Indians did this land affect.

And so on that September night
Wolfe with his allies had a fight
Against the French who vainly sought
Their freedom and who bravely fought.

And so Wolfe died with fame and glory
Midst heaps of dead men who were gory
And who, for fame and for this land
Had slain the members of his band.

No monument could ever tell
Of the bravery with which he fell,
When Britain lost this loyal man
They mourned as only Britons can.

Wolfe sailed from British shores afar
Led only by the northern star
On Saundar's ships to this land came
And died to earn eternal fame.

James Yeates.

Grade VIII.....1938.

Чин да беше до съни време
Он замисли съще до съре град съме
Гор спутил да дие подземи съре
Доли сълзи сълзи и сълзи съре

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Дали възстанови юз съре град съре
Он съне ръчани мъдр мъдр не земи
Но шомоне сън спутил съре

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E.P. 1928. 5 Sir Guy Carleton.

E.P. 1929. a. The dates-

1766, 1768, 1774, 1776-6 - 1776, 1783-4, 1786-1791, 6.

b. He was:-

1. The civil Governor of Canada from 1768 to 1777 and from 1791 to 1796.

c. A General role:-

He took charge of the Canadian Government on the withdrawal of General Murray in 1766.

He was an intimate friend and fellow soldier of Wolfe's. He was tolerant, honest, honourable, decisive, stiff and formal, and had a high sense of duty.

I He tried to make the French loyal British subjects by fair and just treatment and tolerance toward their religion; (by paying for produce in gold and silver instead of with worthless paper money); by preventing unworthy officials exacting unjust fees from the French; and by giving up his own fees altogether.

He despised the traders because he felt that they were inferior to soldiers and gentlemen. He objected to a legislature composed solely of British and Protestants to rule over the newly conquered country.

d. His government was marked by the following important historical incidents and occurrences.

Date	Occurrence.
1. 1774	He was instrumental in having the Quebec act passed.
2. 1775-6.	He defended Canada against the attack made by the Americans during the American Revolution.
3. 1776	- He destroyed the American Fleet on lake Champlain.
4. 1783-4	- He assisted the United Empire Loyalists to come to Canada, and to settle in the country.
5. 1791	- He was instrumental in having the Constitutional Act passed.
c.	The results of his work were:- 1. The goodwill of the French was established by the Quebec act. 2. The attempt to force Canada to become the fourteenth colony of the American union failed. 3. The Americans were driven from Canada. 4. The French became loyal British Subjects.

5 The U.E. Loyalists were persuaded to come to Canada, and the population was increased.
6. An assembly was established.

Progressive Explorations

1. Bjarni	2. Leif the Lucky.	3. John Cabot
Date - 980 A.D.	Date - 1000 A.D.	Date 1497-8
He was - Norseman	He was - An Norseman	He was - An Italian
For - Norse	For - Norse.	For - England
Explored - Sighted Can. Co.	Explored - East. Can.	Explored Eastern Coast Can.
Result -	Result -	Result -
4. Jacques Cartier	5. Champlain.	6. Etienne Brule
Date - 1534- 1541	Date 1609- 1616.	Date 1632
He was - A Frenchman	He was - A Frenchman	He was - A Frenchman
For - France	For - France.	For - France
Explored - St. Lawrence.	Explored - Georgian Bay & Explored Chesapeake Bay.	L. Champlain L. Superior to
7. Jean Nicolet	8 Henry Hudson	9. Radisson and Groseillier
Date 1634	Date - 1607- 1611	Date 1658 - 1663
He was - A Frenchman	He was - An Englishman	They were French Fur Traders
For - French	For - English	Dutch
Explored watershed between St. Lawrence and Mississippi	Explored Hudson River	For - England
10	"La Salle	1671-2 12
Marguerite and Joliet	Albany	La Verendrye.
Date 1671-2	Date 1667- 1687	Date 1730 - 1743
They were French	He was French	He was French
For - France	For - France	For - French
Explored Mississippi R.	Explored Mississippi R.	Explored - west to Foothills of Rocky Mountains.
13. Sir Alexander Mackenzie	Simon Fraser	David Thompson.
Date 1788 - 1820	Date 1808	Date 1811 - 1857
He was Scotch	He was Scotch	He was Welshman
For - N.W. Co.	For - N.W. Co.	For - N.W. Co.
Explored To Pacific 1795	Explored Fraser and Thompson R's	Explored - Bow River Pass Columbia
Samuel Hearne.		

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1. 1775 - George Washington
Commander in
Chief of colonial forces.
1775 Carleton sent help to
Boston.

1775 The Americans invaded
Canada - Montgomery
attacked and captured
Montreal. Arnold
led a force against
Quebec - where he was
joined by Montgomery.
During the winter
Montgomery was killed,
and in the spring 1776,
Arnold retreated.

1776. Carleton retook Montreal
and followed Arnold
to Lake Champlain where
he captured part of the
American fleet, but did
not continue against the Americans.

1776 - The colonies renounced their allegiance to Geo III and issued "The Declaration of Independence".

1777 - Carleton was recalled.

1777 - The defeat of the British at Saratoga was the turning point of the Revolution.

1780-1 - Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown in Virginia and Gt Britain decided to acknowledge the independence of the American colonies.

1783 - The war was ended by the Treaty of Versailles or the second Treaty of Paris. —

The Quebec Act.

1. The development.

(a) The exploration period

a. The explorers and progressive exploration of N. America.

(b) The Governments of Canada.

a. Under Champlain.

a. A one man government at the start.

The population was small.

b. The need for helpers.

The population gradually increased - and the requirements were such that Champlain asked for help. - The Company of 100 associates was formed. It had a two-fold work - a. to bring out settlers. b. to look after the furs. This company looked after its own interests in so far as the furtrade was concerned - but failed to live up to its agreement re-settlers. Therefore this form of Government was unsatisfactory and a failure.

Another form of Government was required.

b. Under Frontenac.

a Royal Government was established - and the Government was placed under - The Governor, The Bishop, and the Intendant. The officials quarrelled over their several duties and this form of government was a failure.

c. Under Soubiseuil.

a. Royal Government with its corrupt officials was in part responsible for the defeat of the French in the Seven Years war. Therefore it may be said that it was a failure.

2.

d. The early years after the Conquest.

a. Military Government was in force. Its weakness was in the fact that the Governor was a soldier - and naturally took the part of the soldiers in the quarrels between the soldiers and the traders. Therefore Military Government may be said to be a failure.

c. Under Sir Guy Carleton.

a. The two races - French predominating, and the British minority, occupied Canada - and it became necessary to establish a government to take care of the situation. Therefore the British Government, under the direction of the British representative - Sir Guy Carleton drafted and passed the Quebec Act.

The French were favoured because of their numbers - and the British minority were considered secondarily - but with consideration.

This government was not satisfactory because the British did not have any representation in, or voice in the government. The council was appointed and not elective.

The development of the

Steps

Leading to

The Quebec act - 1774.

Government of the colony was very efficient and it maintained the society and the economy in a stable condition. The local taxes and the local government were very good. The local government was very efficient and maintained the general welfare of the people. The local government was very efficient and maintained the general welfare of the people.

Colonial government was very efficient and maintained the general welfare of the people. The local government was very efficient and maintained the general welfare of the people. The local government was very efficient and maintained the general welfare of the people.

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6. The Quebec Act.

a. The date:-

1774

b. The reasons for it being passed were:-

1. The British wanted to please the French-Canadians so that they would remain in the country, and assist in the development of the country; and so that they would remain loyal to the British and not join with the revolting Americans who were trying to get their independence.
2. To remedy some of the existing conditions in Canada.

c. The Provisions of the Quebec Act.

1. French Civil Law was established.
2. British Criminal Law was established.
3. Roman Catholics were permitted to hold Public Offices.
4. The Roman Catholic Clergy were permitted to collect tithes and other accustomed dues from their own people.
5. The boundaries of Quebec were to be:-
 - a. North - The Hudson Bay Slope.
 - b. East - Labrador and Atlantic Ocean.

c. South - The Ohio River.

d. West - The Mississippi River.

6. The Governor was to be assisted by a council of from 17 to 23 members, appointed by the British Crown; and the majority of them were to be of British birth.

d. The results of the Quebec Act were:-

1. It established:-

- a. The Government of Canada under Br. rule
- b. The good-will of the French Canadians.
- c. The displeasure of the British Conquerors.
- d. The extension of the boundaries of Canada
- e. The granting of important privileges to

the Roman Catholic Church which resulted in its support of British Supremacy in Canada.

f. The "Charter of Liberty" ^{of} for the French Canadian people because it placed the two races in Canada on an equal footing.

g. An arbitrary government - under nominal ^{a Governor and} council

2. It did not establish

- a. An Assembly - representing the people in matters of government.

7. The American Revolution.

* In order to appreciate the full significance of the above, it is necessary to consider the subject under the following headings.

A. The events leading to the Revolution.

1. England's attitude toward her American colonies before the conquest of Canada.
2. The effects of England's indifference toward her colonies on the American Colonists.
3. The results of the Conquest of Canada on the Colonists.
4. The changes made by England in her Colonial Policy after 1763.
5. The reasons that England considered that these changes in her colonial policy were necessary.
6. The attempt made by the British Parliament to enforce the Navigation Laws.
7. The attitude of the Colonists toward England's new colonial policy.
8. The first law by which the British Parliament attempted to tax the colonists directly.
The Stamp Act.
9. The reasons that the American Colonists objected to the direct tax.
10. The attitude of the King and his political advisers to the objection.
11. The reason for the difference in the Colonial idea of representation and the King's.
12. The reasons that the King and Parliament did not foresee the effect of the new colonial policy.
13. The difference between the average American colonist and the average English citizen.
14. The reasons for the differences.
15. The leaders of Colonial Resistance to England's new policy in America.

16. The English Statesmen who opposed the king.
17. The ways by which the Colonists resisted the Stamp Act.
18. The effect of the resistance to the Stamp act.
19. The use made of the Declaratory Act by the British Parliament.
20. The Objection made by the Colonists.
21. The action taken by the King ^{with} in regard to the continued resistance by the colonists.
22. The effect of the Colonial agreements on Parliament.
23. The attitude of the Colonists toward the Tea Tax.
24. The attitude of the British Parliament toward the Boston Tea Party.
25. The action taken by the Colonies.

Summary.

The Causes of the American Revolution from the British and the American View Points.

பூர்வ எட்டு முறைகளை அனுமதி கிடைத் தான்.
அதைப் போன்ற நிலையில் இருந்து ஒரு முறை யே முன்னால்
ஒரு முறை எட்டு முறைகளை கிடைத் தான்.
ஒன்றை யே நிலையில் இருந்து ஒரு முறை முன்னால்
ஒன்றை யே முறைகளை அனுமதி கிடைத் தான்.
ஒன்றை யே முறைகளை அனுமதி கிடைத் தான்.
ஒன்றை யே முறைகளை அனுமதி கிடைத் தான்.
ஒன்றை யே முறைகளை அனுமதி கிடைத் தான்.

7. The American Revolution.

In order to appreciate the full significance of the above, it is necessary to consider the subject under the following headings:-

a. The results of the Conquest of Canada were:^{1759.}

1. The French were defeated.
2. The war taught the colonists to know each other better as they had fought side by side.
3. The colonists saw that their fighting was equal to that of the British Regulars.
4. The war served as a training school for the Revolution.
5. The British felt that she had been protecting the Colonists against the French, whereas the colonists felt that they were largely responsible for driving the French out of America. This helped to make them feel very independent, and helped to bring about the Revolutionary war.

The events leading to the Revolution.

- a. England's attitude toward her American Colonies before the Conquest of Canada.

1. England paid little or no attention to her colonies except as a means of increasing her trade and her wealth.

2. The British Parliament passed numerous laws to give England control of the Colonial Trade. These were Navigation Laws and Acts of Trade. They were not enforced because the English Government was busy with a long series of wars for colonial possessions and commercial leadership.

3. The Navigation Laws and Acts of Trade required:

- ① That all trade between the colonies should be carried on in vessels built in England or in the colonies.

- ② That the colonies should not export sugar, tobacco, iron, furs or lumber to any part of the world except England or another English Colony.

- ③ That all European goods should be obtained in England and carried to the colonies in English vessels.

- ④ That the colonies should not manufacture any article that was made in England.

* Many of these laws were over a hundred years old and had never been enforced by England.

b. The effect of England's indifference toward her colonies on the American Colonists.

1. The people of the Thirteen Colonies developed a spirit of freedom and independence which England could not check.

c. The results of the Conquest of Canada on the Colonies

See note on previous page.

d. The changes made by England in her Colonial Policy after 1763.

1. England decided to govern the colonies more strictly.

2. Parliament ^{decided} prepared to enforce the old Navigation Act and acts of Trade; and to tax the colonies directly in order that they would help to pay the cost of the Conquest of Canada.

3. The King issued an order forbidding the colonists to settle west of the Alleghany Mountains.

e. The reasons that England considered that these changes in her Colonial Policy were necessary were-

1. As a result of the Conquest of Canada, England had greater colonial possessions than any other

European nation.

2. By strictly enforcing all laws she hoped to strengthen her vast empire.
3. England was badly in need of revenue which she hoped to derive from the strict enforcement of colonial laws.
4. England's national debt was greater than ever before in her history as a result of her many wars which ended in 1763. It was to help pay her enormous debt, that parliament proposed to tax the colonists directly, instead of permitting them to tax themselves and pay part of these taxes to England.

f. The attempt of the Br. Parliament to enforce the Navigation Laws.

1. "Writs of Assistance," - legal papers, were issued - to stop the smuggling of foreign goods into the Colonies. These were general search warrants which gave the revenue officers the right to enter private houses and search for smuggled goods. The warrants were general because they did not name the person whose house was to be searched nor did they describe the goods sought.

2. These acts were contrary to Colonial notions of liberty, and the people were very strongly opposed to them.

g. The attitude of the Colonists toward England's new Colonial Policy.

1. They objected vigorously and prepared to offer resistance, especially to the new system of direct taxes.

h. The first law by which the British Parliament attempted to tax the colonists directly was:-

1. The Stamp Act.

2. It was a law passed by the British Parl. 1765.

3. It required that all colonial newspapers, magazines, and legal documents such as deeds, mortgages, and wills, had to bear special government stamps which were sold by the British Government through its agents in the colonies.

* Without these stamp, periodicals were not to be circulated, and documents were not to be considered legal.

* The money from this tax was to be used to help pay the expense incurred by the Conquest of Canada.

i The Reason that the American Colonists objected to the payment of the direct tax was:-

They claimed that it was unjust because they were not represented in the British Parliament.

j The attitude of the King and his political advisers to the objection:-

The King and many of his statesmen claimed that the House of Commons represented all the people of the British Empire no matter where they lived. Therefore they maintained that the American Colonists were represented in parliament, and that it was not necessary for them to send their own representatives to that law making body.

k. The Colonists idea of representation differed from the King's because:-

1. It was customary since 1619 for the colonists to send delegates to their colonial legislatures. This was real or actual representation, whereas the King's idea was known as virtual representation.

2. The colonists claimed that they were being taxed without any real representative in Parliament. They did not have a direct voice in making the

Laws which taxed them, and as a result, Parliament had no right to levy taxes in the colony.

L. The reasons that the King and Parliament did not foresee the effect of their new colonial policy was:-

1. The colonies were nearly 3000 miles from Eng.
2. Communication was very slow.
3. Ocean voyages were often dangerous.
4. Few Englishmen visited the colonies, and only wealthy colonists could afford to visit England.
5. English Statesmen were generally ignorant of conditions in the colonies.

6. They did not understand the changes which had been gradually taking place in the lives of the colonists.

m. The way in which the average colonist differed from the average citizen of England was:-

1. Between 1607 and 1763 - a period of more than 150 years there had developed in the colonies a new type of person. He had developed a spirit of freedom and he had learned to cherish his liberty. He was willing to fight to maintain it.

The average Englishman had not changed during that period.

7. The reasons for the difference.

1. Those who migrated to the new world were restless and progressive. Otherwise they would not have exchanged the comforts of Europe for the dangers and hardships of the New world.
2. The ever-present frontier did much to keep alive in their descendants, the progressive and self-reliant spirit of the original settlers. They therefore developed ideas which were much more advanced than those of the people who continued to live in the old world.

8. The leaders of Colonial resistance to England's new policy in America were:-

1. Samuel Adams in Massachusetts
2. Patrick Henry in Virginia

9. The English statesmen who opposed the King were:-

1. Pitt and Burke.

* They were the more progressive leaders, and believed that the colonists were right in resisting the King and Parliament. At every opportunity these statesmen defended the colonists.

2. The ways by which the Colonists resisted the Stamp Act.

1. In some colonies the stamps were seized and burned.
2. In others, the tax collectors or stamp distributors were beaten by angry mobs.
3. In 1765, there was a meeting of protest in New York - at which delegates were present from nine of the colonies. The meeting was called "The Stamp Act Congress".

This Congress declared that the English Parliament had no legal right to tax the colonists while they were not represented in parliament.

4. In many of the colonies the merchants agreed among themselves not to buy English goods unless the Stamp Act were repealed.

3. The effect of the resistance to the Stamp Act - was -

1. Parliament realized that a mistake had been made in passing the Stamp Act because it provided the separate colonies with a common complaint which strengthened the feeling of union among the colonies.

2. Parliament became alarmed when it learned that the colonists were determined not

to pay the taxes.

3. The agreement made by the Colonial merchants caused the British merchants to lose considerable money, and they petitioned Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. The Stamp act was repealed in 1766. But at the same time the British Parliament passed the Declaratory Act which declared that it had the right to tax the Colonies.

8. The use made of the Declaratory Act.

1. In 1767 the British Parliament, in accordance with the Declaratory Act, placed taxes on Colonial imports of glass, paper, lead, paints, and tea. (The laws which levied these taxes or duties were called the Townshend Acts. The money derived from these taxes was to be used to pay the salaries of the colonial governors and other officials. * Before these laws were passed, the colonials had taxed themselves to pay these salaries; and they saw in these new taxes an attempt on the part of Parliament to control the colonial officials.

9. The objections made by the colonials-

1. The colonists were urged to unite to protect

their rights.

2. Protests were sent to the King and Parliament
3. The Colonial merchants renewed their agreement regarding the buying of British goods.

IV. The action taken by the King re - their continued Resistance :-

1. He dissolved the Legislatures of several of the colonies.

V. The effect of the colonial agreements on Parliament

1. Parliament was afraid that the English Merchants would be ruined, and therefore repealed all of the taxes except on tea.

VI. The attitude of the Colonists toward the Tea Tax.

1. The colonists were not satisfied with the action of the Parliament because the keeping of the Tax on Tea showed that it believed that it had the right to tax the colonists. (They did not object to the size of the Tax; but they objected to all forms of taxation unless they were represented in Parliament.)

2. At Boston, a band of patriots disguised as

Indians boarded the vessels with cargoes of tea and threw the tea into the water. This was known as the Boston Tea Party 1773. At other ports, the tea was sent back to London; and at others, the tea was stored in damp cellars where it spoiled.)

X. The attitude of the British Parliament to the Boston Tea party.

1. The wilful destruction of the tea angered the British Parliament to such an extent that a series of laws were passed which were so severe that the colonists called them "The Intolerable Acts." These laws were:-

a. The Boston Port Bill - which closed the port of Boston to all commerce until the destroyed tea had been paid for.

b. The Massachusetts Bill - which took away the charter of Massachusetts and placed the colony under a military Governor.

c. The Transportation Act which required that any one accused of murder or any other serious offence should be transported to England or to another colony for trial.

d. The Quartering Act - which required the people of Boston to quarter or board English Soldiers in their homes.

e. The Quebec Act. - which took from the colonies their claims to the land in the west.

4. The action taken by the Colonies were:-

1. A conference of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia in 1774. (Twelve of the Colonies sent delegates to this meeting which was known as "The First Continental Congress.)

2. The Congress framed a "Declaration of Rights" in which the colonists claimed that the American colonists had the right to:-

a. Life, Liberty, and Property.

b. have their taxes levied only by Colonial Legislatures.

c. peaceful assembly.

d. the liberties of Englishmen.

and claimed that the King and Parliament had disregarded the rights of the Colonists by:-

a. Taxing the people without their consent.

b. Dissolving Colonial Legislatures.

c. Quartering troops on the people in time of peace.

d. Passing the five Intolerable acts.

When no action was taken by Parliament the colonists determined to take things in their own hands.

(3 and) England's insistence on taxing the colonists without granting them representation in Parliament.

Summary of

7. a The Causes of the American Revolution.

1. The British attitude ^{toward} and treatment of the American Colonists before and after the Conquest of Canada.
 2. The Conquest of Canada. 1763.
 3. The imposing of taxes ^{Stampact, Declaratory act, Intolerable acts.} on the Colonies to help pay the debt incurred by the Seven Year's war.
 4. The obstinacy and stubbornness of George III King of England, and his Prime Minister - Lord North.
 5. The objection on the part of the Americans to the boundaries of Canada as outlined by the Quebec Act.
 6. The lack of representation in the British Parliament.
 7. The desire of the Americans ^{colonies} to include Canada as the fourteenth Colony in the American Union.
 8. The knowledge that the Colonists no longer required protection as the dangers of wars and raids from the French were over.
 9. The growth of the Independent Spirit among the American Colonists.
 10. The King dissolved colonial assemblies without their consent.
 11. Many Americans were denied the right to trial by jury.
 12. Soldiers were billeted in private homes in time of Peace.
- ### b. The American Revolution. 1775 - 1783.

Date	British View	Peculiar	American View
1. 1774	General Gage was sent to Boston with an army. He quartered representation in parliament the men on the inhabitants and they began to arm.	mined to fight for @ actual	at first the Americans determined to assemble peaceably and petition the

Date	British view	Particulars	American view.
2. 1775	<p>A British force marched out from Boston to seize arms at Concord. The alarm was raised, and a bitter fight occurred at Lexington in which the Colonists first faced British Regulars. The British were forced to retreat to Boston.</p> <p>Story told by Longfellow in Paul Revere's Ride.</p> <p>The minutemen were raised.</p>		<p>King and parliament. (c) Trial by juries.</p> <p>England refused all of these demands even after war broke out, and the colonists then decided to carry on the fight to gain their rights as Americans. This meant separating from England - and the war became a war for Political Independence.</p>
1775.	<p>The Congress at Philadelphia named George Washington Commander-in-chief of the colonial army - and he desired to include Canada in the continental union.</p>		<p>The Second Continental congress met. It took charge of the Army and appointed George Washington Commander-in-chief of the Colonial Army.</p>
1775	<p>General Gage was soon besieged in Boston by the Colonial army. The Colonial army occupied Bunker Hill overlooking the city, and Gage recovered the position with difficulty.</p>		<p>The minute men planned to force the British out of Boston. They fortified one of the hills across the harbour. The British decided to drive them away. General Howe stormed the hill - was driven back twice and the third time was successful because the Americans were out of ammunition. It proved that the Colonials were as good fighters as the British Regulars.</p>
1775.	<p>Sir Guy Carleton had sent forces to help the British in Boston, and then called for volunteers in Canada. He found that the English traders sympathized with the colonists; and that the French habitants were not very eager to fight for England; that the Americans tried to rouse the French against Eng.</p>		

Date	British View	Particulars.	American View
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and that the Seigneurs were loyal to England because their rights had been upheld by the Quebec Act. (His force consisted of 100 Regular Soldiers, 400 Blue Jackets, 35 marines, 200 Royal Highlanders - 900 militia).

1775 The Invasion of Canada.
It was felt that the British force in Canada was dangerous to the colonies, and the Americans believed that the French were eager to revolt.

An attacking party was sent against the Canadians under Montgomery. On the way it captured two small towns and then proceeded against Montreal where the traders were in favour of the colonists. Carleton escaped from Montreal in a disguise shortly before before the city was captured by the Americans.

Arnold's force reached Quebec. It had come through the forest by way of the Kennebec and the Chaudiere Rivers. He was joined by Montgomery's force, and together they made an attack. The Siege lasted throughout the winter. Montgomery was killed and in the spring the siege was raised when the British fleet arrived. Arnold fled, and retreated up the Richelieu in 1776.

1776 Sir Guy Carleton recrossed Montreal and then journeyed to Lake Champlain where he overtook Arnold's troops. He captured 12 of the 15 American ships but decided against

Date	British View	Particulars.	American View
1776	continuing to recapture Ticonderoga and returned to Quebec. He was censured for this.		George Washington planned to drive the British out of Boston. He fortified Dorchester Height which overlooked the city. The British sailed out of Boston Harbour never to return.
1776.			Washington then moved his force to Brooklyn Heights overlooking New York - where the British fleet arrived and planned to get control of the Hudson River and thus cut the colonies in two. In this way the New England Colony would be prevented from joining forces with the colonies of the South. The British landed a large army on Long Island and attacked the Americans who were forced to retreat. Washington fled to the mainland - and after battles at Harlem Heights, Kingsbridge, and White Plains, Washington crossed the Hudson and began his famous retreat across New Jersey - leaving New York in the possession of the British.
1776.	The colonies renounced their allegiance to George III, and on July 4, 1776, a formal Declaration of Independence was made by the American Congress. The British refused to recognize the Declaration and the war continued.		The King issued a proclamation declaring that the Americans were rebels. He had warned foreign nations not to trade with them, and had hired soldiers to shoot down his American subjects. For these reasons, the colonies concluded that they would not get the rights of Englishmen.

Dates	British Views	Particulars.	American Views
			At first, the colonists had no intention of separating from England.
			Further obedience to the King was impossible - and the Declaration of Independence - drafted by Thomas Jefferson and was placed before the Continental Congress and voted - ① The reason for the act. ② proof of the right of the colonists to revolt. ③ A statement of the efforts of the colonists to prevent war and a list of grievances and the cause of the Rev.
			④ The actual declaration of independence of Br. rule.
			They published the Declaration because they felt that it might be necessary for them to get help.
1777	Sir Guy Carleton was recalled to England.		
1777			at Trenton in New Jersey He captured 1000 Br. prisoners at Princeton he defeated the British.
1777			washington moved to Philadelphia - the national capital - but the British occupied the city - and washington retreated to Valley forge where his army suffered from lack of food and clothing. People became Discouraged.
1777	Sir Guy Carleton was again sent out as Governor.		The British war department in London drew up a very careful plan in hopes of ending the war.

Dates	British Views	Particulars.	American Views
			<p>By this plan the colonies were to be cut in two along the Hudson River, Lake George and Lake Champlain. There were three parts to this campaign @ General Burgoyne was to march south from Montreal to Albany by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George.</p> <p>(@ General Howe was to go north by way of the Hudson R.)</p> <p>(@ General St. Leger was to go from Montreal to Lake Ontario and then march East thru the Mohawk Valley - all three to meet at Albany)</p> <p>The march through the Mohawk Valley was to capture wheat. Misunderstanding resulted in the British failing to accomplish their objective.</p> <p>At Saratoga, the British were defeated. This was the turning point in the Rev. The British failed to get control of New York State. France recognized the independence of the Colonies and sent help and King George was willing to grant all colonial demands except independence.</p> <p>Arnold turned to the British side - he became an officer in the Br. army.</p>
1780-81	Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown in Virginia and Great Britain decided to acknowledge the independence of the American Colonies		<p>The British then directed their attack against the S. States. At first they were successful but in 1781 Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown. This war ended the Revolution and gave the Colonies their independence.</p>

1783 The Treaty that ended the war was the Treaty of Versailles or the Second Treaty of Paris.

Terms:-

1. England granted Independence to the Thirteen Colonies.
2. The Boundary line separating Canada and the United States of America was established - but was not definitely defined.
3. The Americans were given the right to fish off the coast of Newfoundland.
4. The Mississippi River was to be open to British and American ships.
5. Florida was returned to Spain - because Spain had helped the Americans in the war.

C. The Results.

1. The Americans gained their Independence.
2. The Americans did not force Canada to become the fourteenth colony in the American Union.
3. The Americans were driven from Canada.
4. The boundary line between the two countries was established, although its exact location was not definitely defined.
5. The failure of the Quebec act was in part

disclosed.

6. The Revolution revealed that about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Americans were opposed to separation from the British Empire and they became known as United Empire Loyalists.

7. There was a depreciation in American currency.

E.P. 1928. 8. The United Empire Loyalists.

E.P. 1929. a. They were:-

in the Thirteen Colonies

American citizens, who remained loyal to Great Britain during and after the American Revolution, and the granting of Independence to them by the British.

b. The treatment of the Loyalists by the Americans.

1. They deprived them of their civic rights.
2. Their property was confiscated.
3. They were watched and suspected by the Americans.
4. Many of them were tarred and feathered.
5. Many of them were ducked in horseponds.
6. Some of them were whipped through the streets.
7. Their houses were plundered and burned.

and they were given no protection.

8. They were made to feel that they were rebels and traitors.

9. Some of them were lynched.

10. They were banished from the U.S.A.

11. Some of them were punished by mobs.

12. They could not buy or sell land.

13. They could not collect debts.

14. A constitutional act was passed in the U.S.A. which took away their protection and allowed that they could be assaulted.

C. The time of their coming to Canada was:-

1. 1783-4. - - - - - 1788.

✓ d. They settled.

(The Province of New Brunswick was created for them)

1. In the Maritime Provinces. (35,000)
2. In the lowlands of the St. Lawrence. (10,000)
3. Along the St. Lawrence River in Upper Canada
4. Around the Bay of Quinte.
5. In the Niagara Peninsula.
6. Along the Detroit River.
7. In Brant County. (Tribe of Iroquois) Joseph Brant

e. The ways the British Government helped them were:

1. A provision of the Treaty of Versailles stated that the Loyalists were not to be punished by the Americans for their loyalty to the mother country.
2. The British Government insisted that their properties be restored to them, but this was ignored by the Americans.
3. The British Government transported a great number of them to Canada, and encouraged others to go to Canada.
4. In Upper Canada, three million acres were set aside for their use, and over sixteen million dollars was spent in providing them with seed, stock and tools.
5. Each Loyalist was given 200 acres of land upon his arrival in Canada.
6. Each son was given 200 acres of land when he became of age, and each daughter received the same when she married.
7. Individual grants of money were made; supplies of food and clothing were given.

f. The hardships or sufferings endured by them were:

1. They had to leave their possessions behind them.

2. Some of them had to make long journeys through the unbroken wilderness on foot.
3. No immediate provision was made for their arrival in Canada, and many of them had to spend the first winter in tents.
4. They had to make clearings in the bush before they could build their new homes.
5. The climate was more severe than that of the U.S.
6. They were along way from supplies, and often had to use skins for clothing.
7. Things that were needed had to be made by hand.
8. They had to work very hard to make a living.
9. They did not have doctors or nurses.
10. There was a lack of schools, churches and stores.
11. The government discontinued giving support. Famine occurred, and some of the people died of starvation. 1788 was known as the hungry year.

9. The value of the Loyalists to Canada.

1. Before the coming of the Loyalists it appeared as though Canada would be a purely French colony, but with their coming this was changed and the foundations of a truly British Colony was established.
2. Canada was enriched by a population of



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