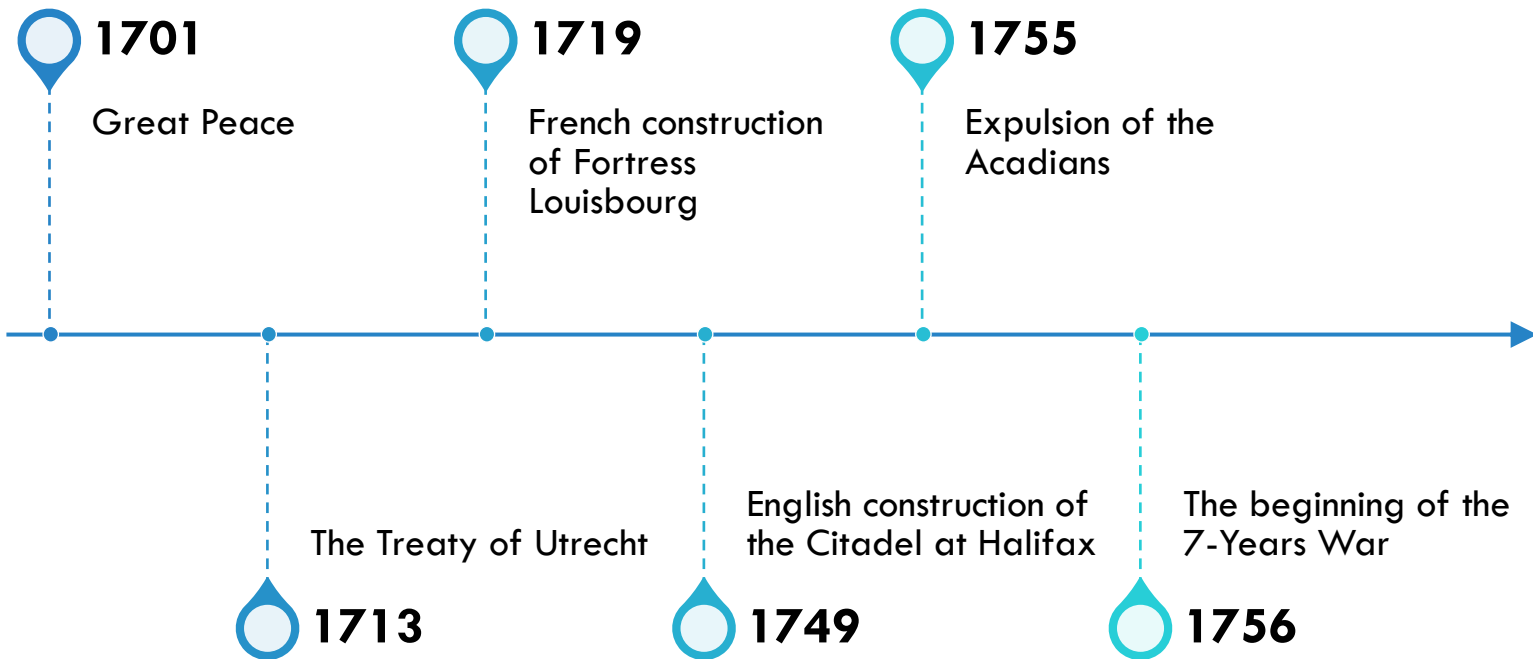


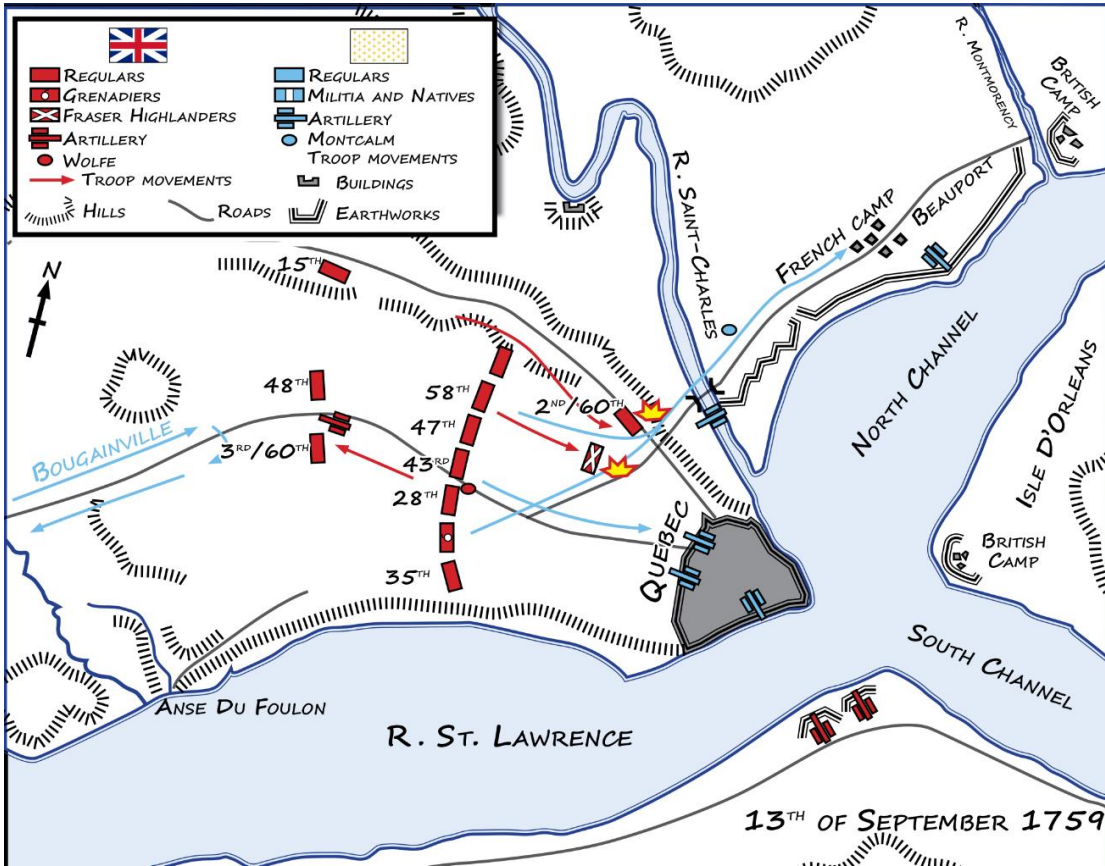


# THE BRITISH CONQUEST & THE TRANSITION TO BRITISH COLONIAL RULE

Canadian History (1701 –  
1791)

# STORM CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON





1758 – British take Louisbourg

1759 – Battle of the Plains of Abraham – British take Quebec

1760 – British take Montreal

1763 – Treaty of Paris – End of 7-Years War

# CONQUEST

# WHY DID NEW FRANCE FALL?

Geography – too dependent on the St. Lawrence

Economy – mercantilism doesn't allow growth

Population – too large an area, too few people

Montcalm's mistake at Plains of Abraham

Montcalm vs. Governor

Size and strength of British Navy



# QUESTION

You have been put in charge of the newly acquired British colony of Québec. What direction do you take the colony in? What are some of the factors you need to consider? Or, what are some of the problems you may encounter?

# ROYAL PROCLAMATION (1763)

Reduced the size of Québec

Introduced government by a governor and council, both appointed by the British Monarch

Promised an elected assembly

Introduction of British legal system (common law)

Reserved land to the west for First Nations

Policy of ASSIMILATION

# THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1776 -1783

13 Colonies

Intolerable Acts

“No taxation without representation”

July 4, 1776



# QUESTION

As governor of the British colony of Québec, how does the American Revolution change your thinking? What direction do you take?



# THE QUÉBEC ACT (1774)

Enlarged Québec

No elected assembly but opened appointed council to French Canadians

Freedom of worship for Catholics

French Civil Law

Retention of seigneurial system

Policy of APPEASEMENT

# THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

Wanting to remain loyal to King George III

British, African-American, First Nations

Reasons: economic, escape slavery, protection



# QUESTION

As governor of the British colony of Québec, how does the arrival of the Loyalists change your direction of your colony? What adjustments will you have to make?

# CONSTITUTIONAL ACT (1791)

Divided Canada into upper and lower

Appointed governor and council with an elected assembly

British systems in Upper Canada

French Catholic rights preserved in Lower Canada

Reserved land for crown and clergy

Policy of both APPEASEMENT and ASSIMILATION

# UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

Settle in Upper Canada, NB, NS, PEI, some in Lower Canada

Beginning of a bilingual, bicultural Canada