Unit 2 Name: Towards Confederation Date:

Chapter 5, Lesson 3: After the War - Key

In 1763, the British gained control over New France. The British had three options for dealing with their new French colonists. Define the following terms.

eviction	They could evict the Canadiens from their homes and deport them from British North America.
assimilation	They could pressure the Canadiens to give up their language and religion and become loyal British subjects.
accommodation	They could leave the Canadiens alone to live as they always had, with their own religion, language, and customs.

Compare the Royal Proclamation of 1763 with the Quebec Act of 1774 by completing the following chart.

Category	Royal Proclamation	Quebec Act
Role of Church	 The Catholic Church lost its ability to tithe. Catholics were not allowed to sit on the council of advisors or to hold senior jobs in government. 	 Catholics were given freedom of religion. Catholics were allowed to hold government jobs. The Roman Catholic Church received its previous power to hold property and to tithe.
Government	The government would consist of a governor appointed by Britain and an appointed council of advisors.	Government stayed the same under the Quebec Act.

Law	A system of British laws and courts replaced the French system.	 French language rights were recognized. French civil law was to be used in matters of property, inheritance, and disputes.
Boundaries	 - Quebec became much smaller. - The interior was set aside for First Nations people. - New France became the Province of Quebec. 	 - Quebec was expanded to the size it had been when it was a colony of France. - Much of the land set aside for First Nations became part of Quebec.