

Chapter 5, Introduction: War and British Conquest Key Events

Deportation of Acadians

- Britain wanted an oath of allegiance from the Acadians so they would fight for Britain in a war against France.
- Acadians refused to sign an oath and Britain deported them from their homes.
- Some Acadians went to New France and some stayed with the Mi'kmaq.
- Many Acadians were shipped to the Thirteen Colonies, England, and France.
- After the war, Acadians were free to come back to their homes.

Seven Years' War

- 1754: War broke out between Britain and France to control the Ohio Valley, but this expanded into a fight for all North America.
- 1756: War became global as Britain aimed to destroy French navy.
- 1760: French army returned to Quebec and defeated British at the Battle of Sainte Foy.
- 1763: France signed the Treaty of Paris with Britain. France gave up any claim to Quebec or North America in return for the island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean.

Battle of the Plains of Abraham

- In spring of 1758, British troops isolated the town of Louisbourg by blocking the harbour.
- In 1759, James Wolfe led a fleet of ships up the St. Lawrence River.
- Wolfe was on the attack. He and his troops climbed the cliffs behind the fort called the Plains of Abraham to wait to attack Quebec.
- Montcalm and his troops hid in the Quebec fortress to wait for reinforcements.
- Montcalm decided to leave the fort and attack Wolfe and his troops.
- Battle ensued and Wolfe and his troops defeated the French.
- Both generals, Montcalm and Wolfe, died in the battle.
- The French surrendered to the British.

Treaty of Paris

- This treaty ended the Seven Years' War between France and Britain.
- France gave up almost all claims to Quebec and North America.
- France retained the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.
- The British would not retaliate against French settlers or their Allies.
- Catholicism could be practised.

Royal Proclamation of 1763

- After the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, First Nations feared British rule and organized resistance.
- The interior was set aside for First Nations peoples.
- The British goal was to assimilate the Canadiens by:
 - establishing the Province of Quebec
 - replacing the French system of laws and courts with British systems
 - ensuring that no Catholics were in government

The Quebec Act

- French language rights were recognized.
- Freedom of religion was given to Catholics.
- Canadiens were allowed to hold government jobs.
- French civil law would be used for some matters.
- The seigneurial system remained in place.
- Extended borders of Quebec beyond Proclamation line to claim the fur trade for the colony. (Much of land that had been set aside for First Nations became part of Quebec.)