



Canadian History 1201

1763-1867

September 2014



NORTH AMERICA, 1750

Treaty of Paris 1763

A map of North America with a light red overlay indicating the territories controlled by Britain and France in 1763. The British territory covers the eastern coast, the Great Lakes region, and the western coast. The French territory covers the Mississippi River valley and the Gulf of Mexico region.

- This treaty **marked the end of war** between Britain & France in North America and secured British control over Quebec, PEI, & Cape Breton in addition Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, & the 13 Colonies which it had already controlled.
- The French only retained the small islands of St. Pierre & Miquelon

British North America (BNA)

- Despite the fact that the British were in complete control, it took several years to decide on the best way to organize their new possessions
- Taken together, the new colonies were collectively referred to as **British North America (BNA)** to distinguish them from the Thirteen Colonies

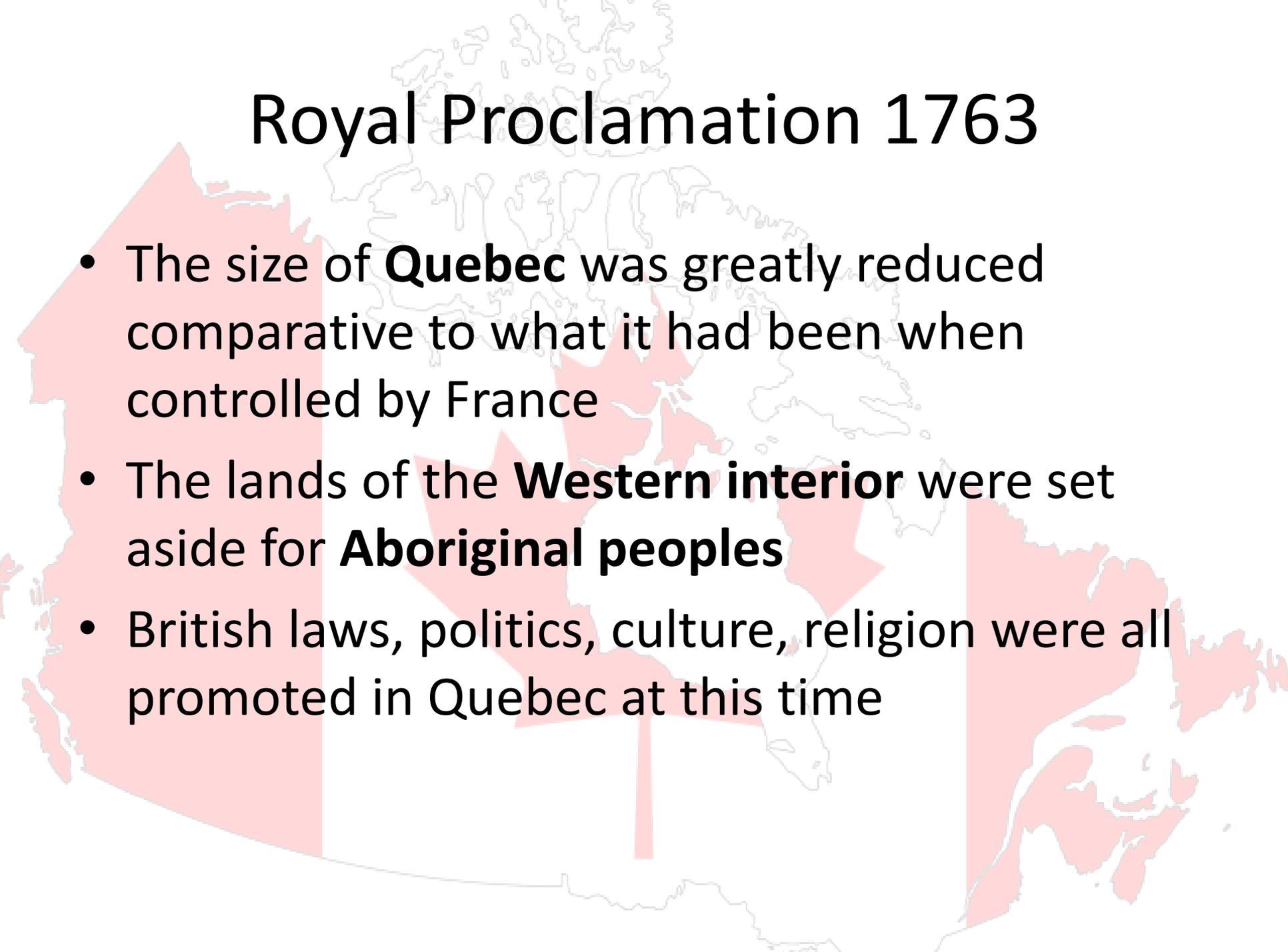
British North America (BNA)

- After 1763, we now find that the 60,000 – 70,000 French-speaking, Catholic settlers from New France became British subjects.
- Once the military left only about 500 British people remained in the colony.
- The problem for Britain was – How do 500 rule over 70,000?

BNA Experiments in Government

- This is an outline of the various attempts the British used to govern their North American colonies between 1763-1867, each one changed the map of North America
 - Royal Proclamation, **1763**
 - Quebec Act, **1774**
 - **1791** Constitutional Act
 - **1840** Act of Union
 - 1867 Canadian Confederation

Royal Proclamation 1763

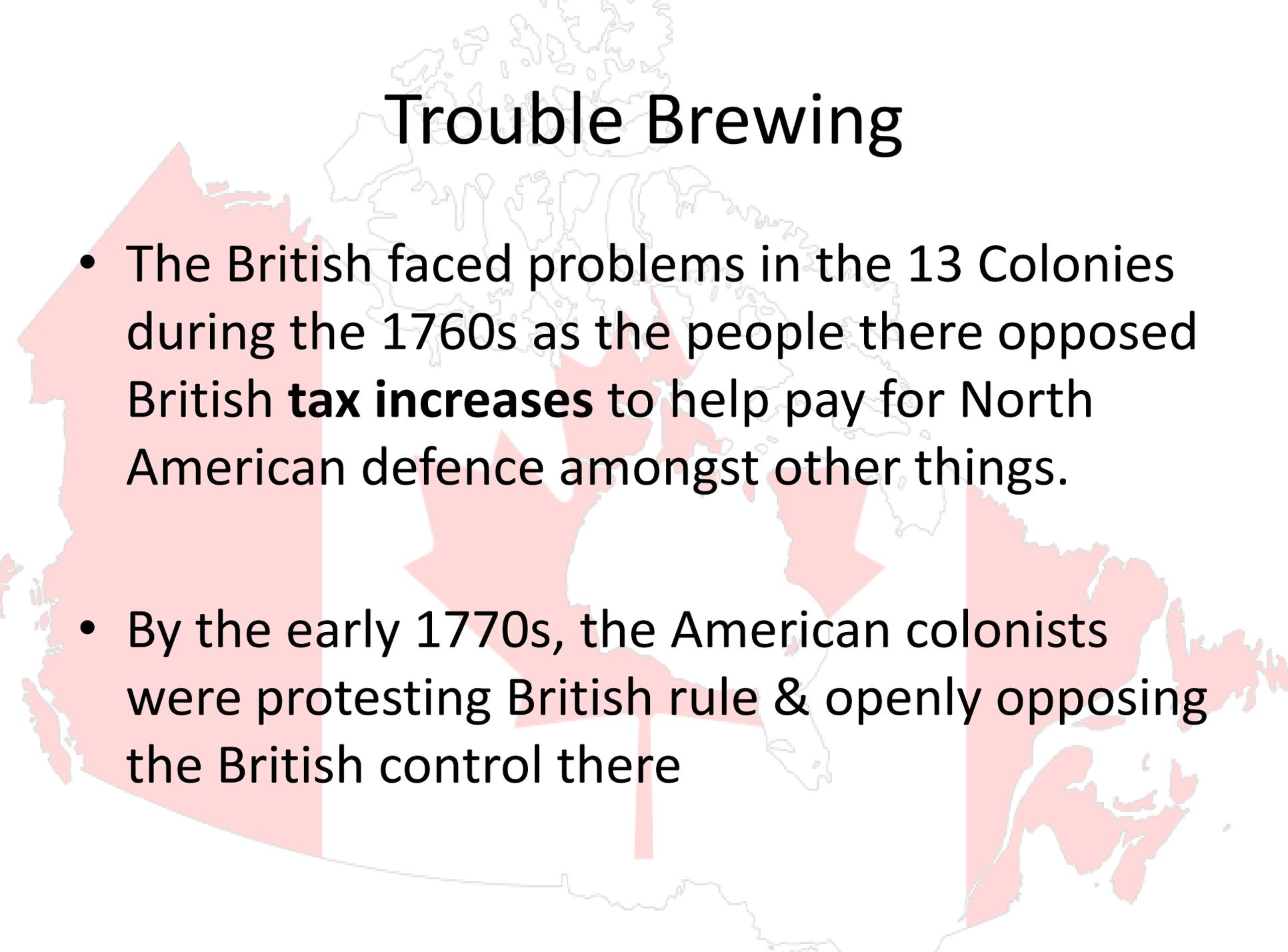


- The size of **Quebec** was greatly reduced comparative to what it had been when controlled by France
- The lands of the **Western interior** were set aside for **Aboriginal peoples**
- British laws, politics, culture, religion were all promoted in Quebec at this time

Eastern North America, 1763



Trouble Brewing



- The British faced problems in the 13 Colonies during the 1760s as the people there opposed British **tax increases** to help pay for North American defence amongst other things.
- By the early 1770s, the American colonists were protesting British rule & openly opposing the British control there

The Quebec Act

- With the British defeat of the French in the Seven Years' War, the 13 Colonies (purpose)
- Quebec was a case of power south.
- Essentially the Proclamation.



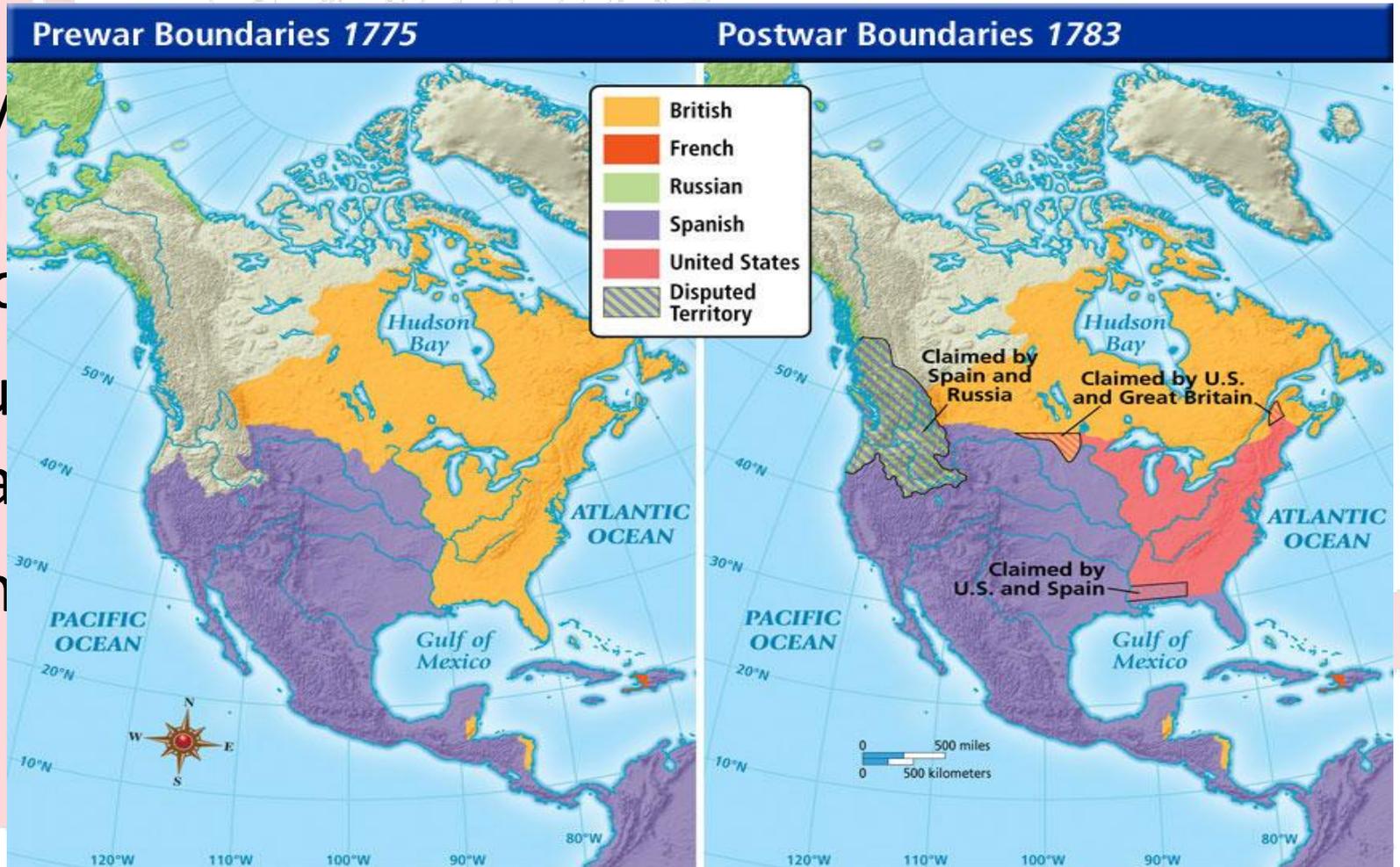
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American Revolution

- By the time the war started in 1775, the British had controlled the eastern seaboard of North America.
- The British had also controlled the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida peninsula.



Loyalists



- These were the American colonists who **supported the British Crown** during the American Revolutionary War
- Their political beliefs made them **traitors** to the American cause & they faced great **persecution**
- Many decided to leave the 13 Colonies & move north to British North America where they could live free from persecution
- Their arrival led to new settlements, industries, & political growth

Constitutional Act 1791

- One Loyalist territory formed
- Each appointed assembly



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Hudson Bay

LABRADOR SEA

LABRADOR

RUPERT'S LAND
(to the Hudson's Bay Company)

NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's

ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON (FRANCE)

Gulf of St. Lawrence

ST. JOHN'S ISLAND

Sydney

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

LOWER CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlottetown

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

Quebec

Three Rivers

Montreal

Lake Superior

Sault Ste. Marie

UPPER CANADA

Kingston

Lake Huron

Lake Ontario

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

- International Boundary (Determined)
- - - International Boundary (Indefinite)
- BRITISH POSSESSIONS:**
- Cape Breton Island
- Lower Canada
- New Brunswick
- Newfoundland
- Nova Scotia
- Rupert's Land (H.B.C.)
- St. John's Island
- Upper Canada
- British Claims



Upper Canada

- Located on the upper St. Lawrence River
- **English** speaking
- Present-day **Ontario**
- English law & landholding system
- Church of England (**Anglican**)

Lower Canada

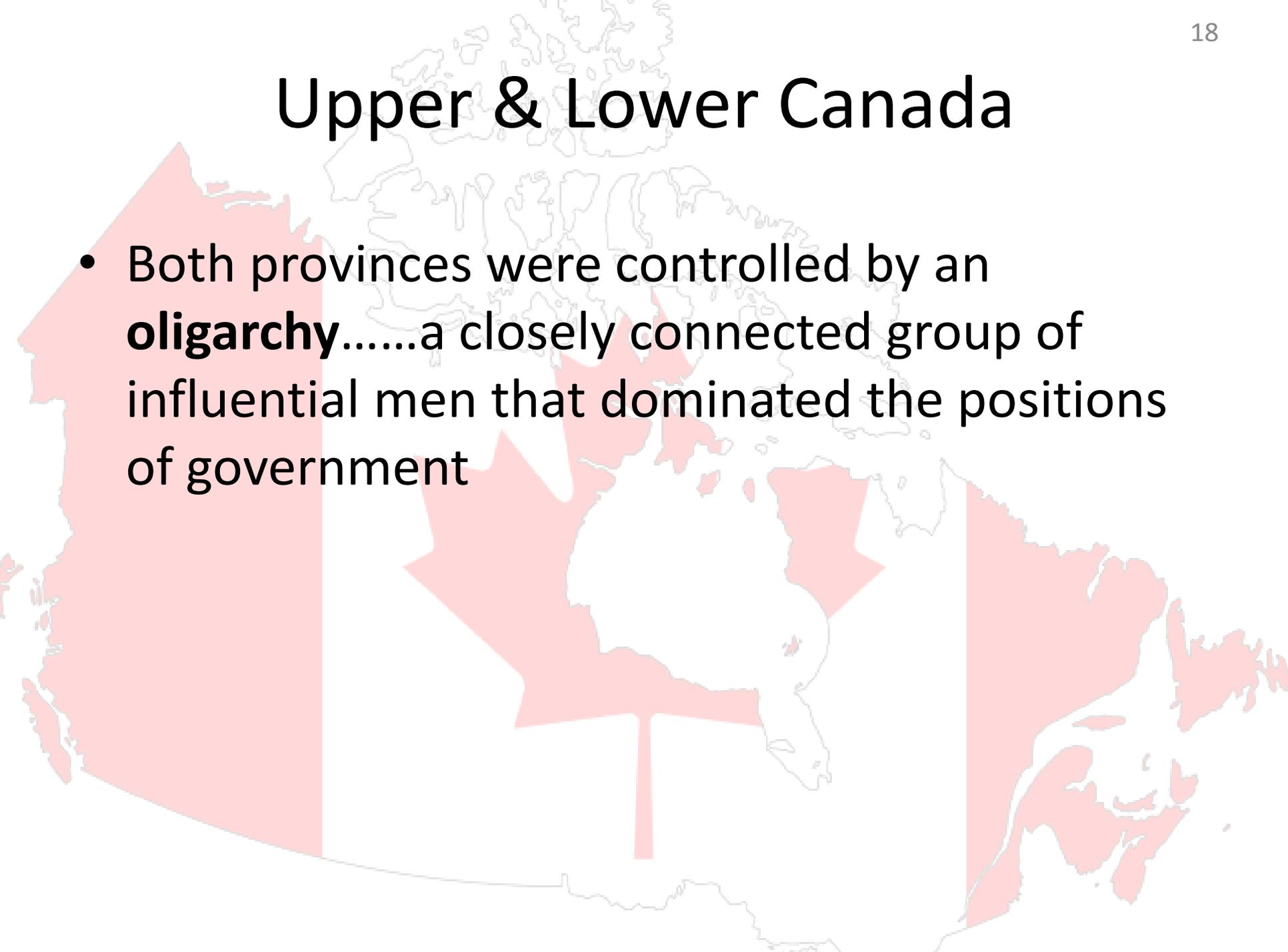
- Located on the lower St. Lawrence
- **French** speaking
- Present-day **Quebec**
- French law
- Seigneurial system
- **Roman Catholics** were protected

Upper & Lower Canada

- Upper & Lower Canada formed in 1791 carried on for close to 50 years
- These were not peaceful years, however, with the threat of American invasion in 1812 & rebellions in 1837-38 over political reforms/responsible government

Upper & Lower Canada

- Both provinces were controlled by an **oligarchy**.....a closely connected group of influential men that dominated the positions of government

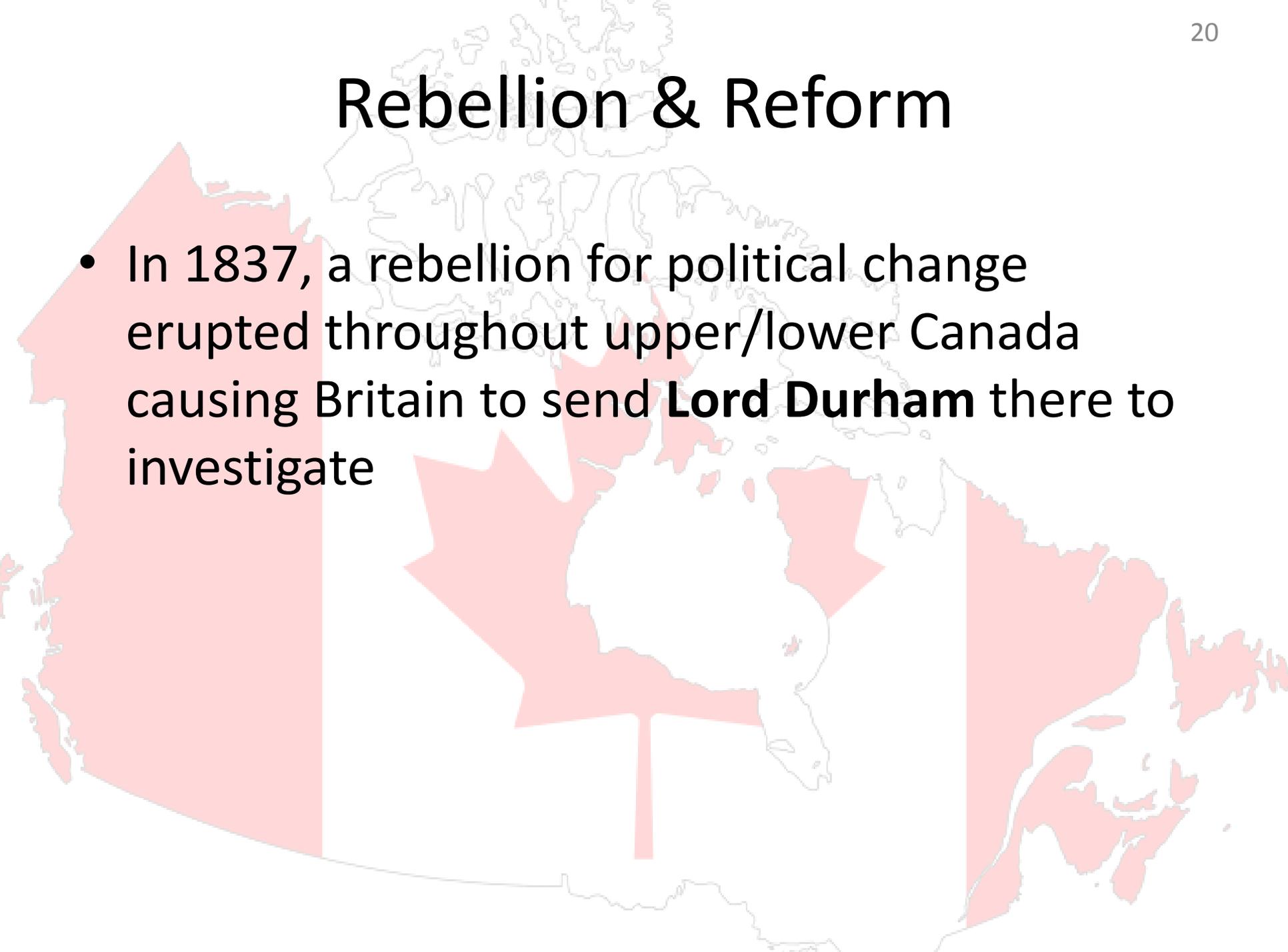


Responsible Government

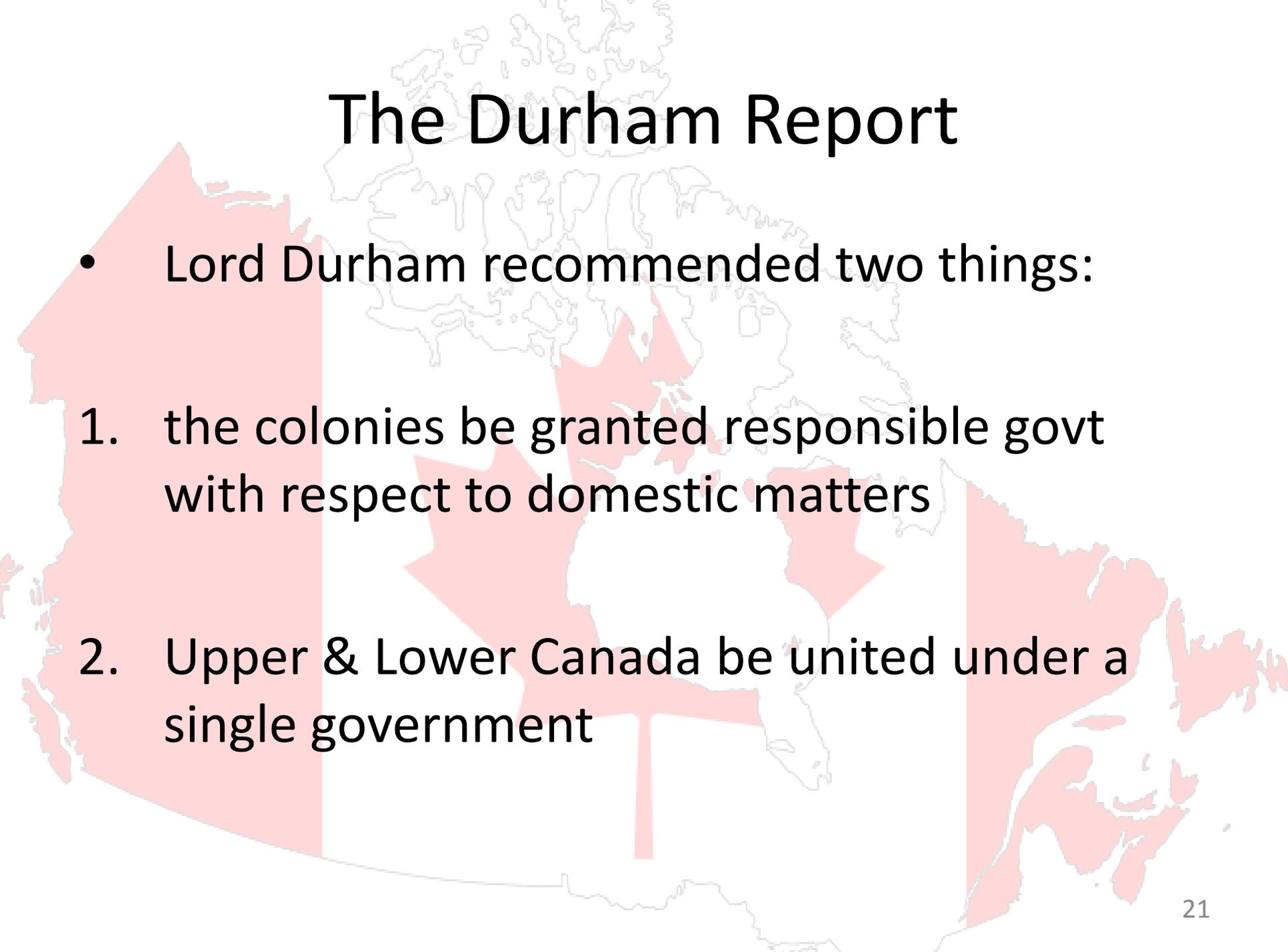
- Throughout both Upper & Lower Canada there was an ever increasing demand for responsible government
- Responsible Govt meant a **government responsible to the representatives of the people**, ie, an executive or Cabinet collectively dependent on the votes of a majority in the elected legislature

Rebellion & Reform

- In 1837, a rebellion for political change erupted throughout upper/lower Canada causing Britain to send **Lord Durham** there to investigate



The Durham Report



- Lord Durham recommended two things:
 1. the colonies be granted responsible govt with respect to domestic matters
 2. Upper & Lower Canada be united under a single government

1840 Act of Union

- Upper & Lower Canada joined to form the **United Province of Canada**
- Canada East
- Canada West



Western Expansion

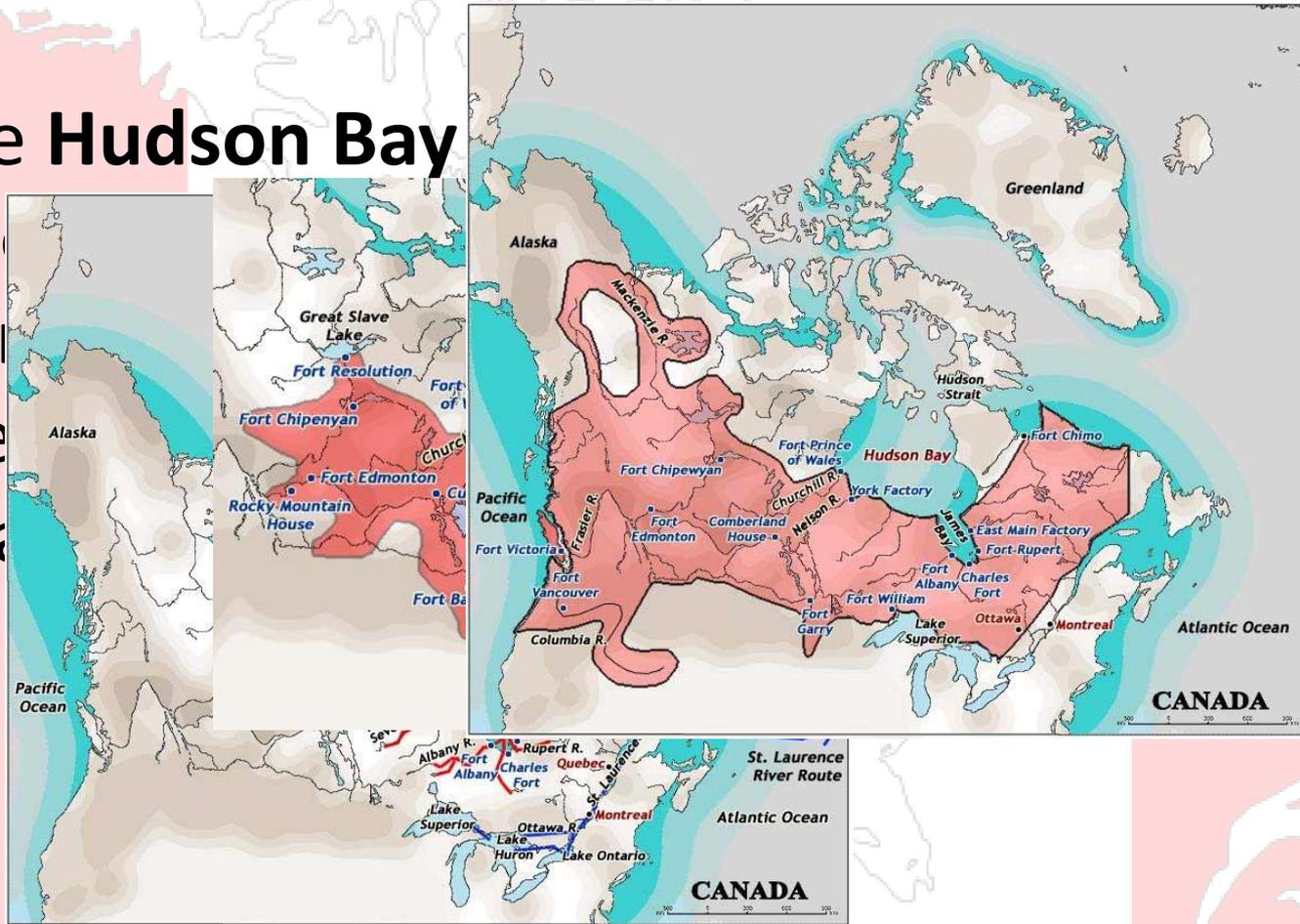


- While the British and French were colonizing Atlantic Canada & Quebec, they came to the West mainly as explorers and fur traders rather than as settlers.
- For the most part, the **British entered** the West through **Hudson Bay** & the rivers that flow into it, while the **French** came through the **Great Lakes** and the rivers and lakes of Western Canada.

Western Expansion

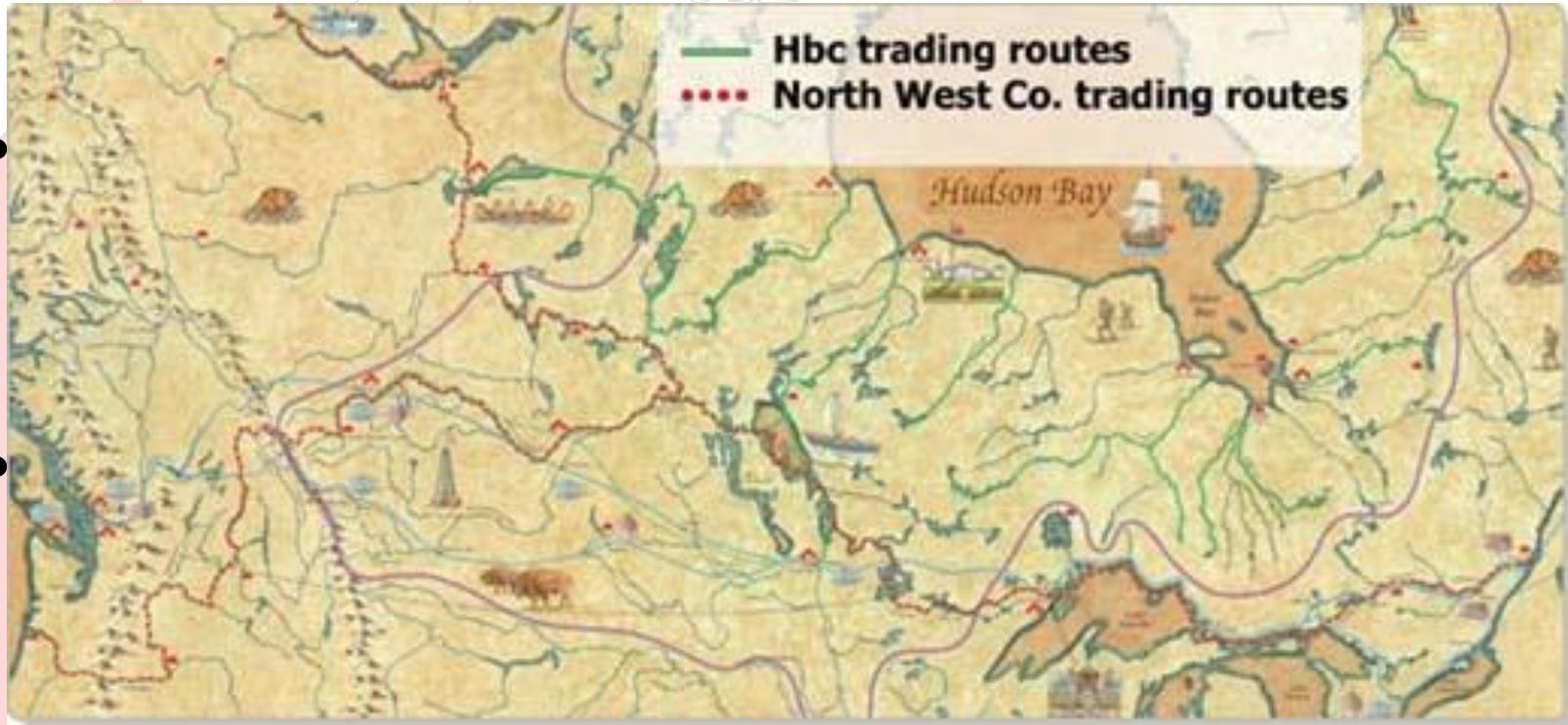
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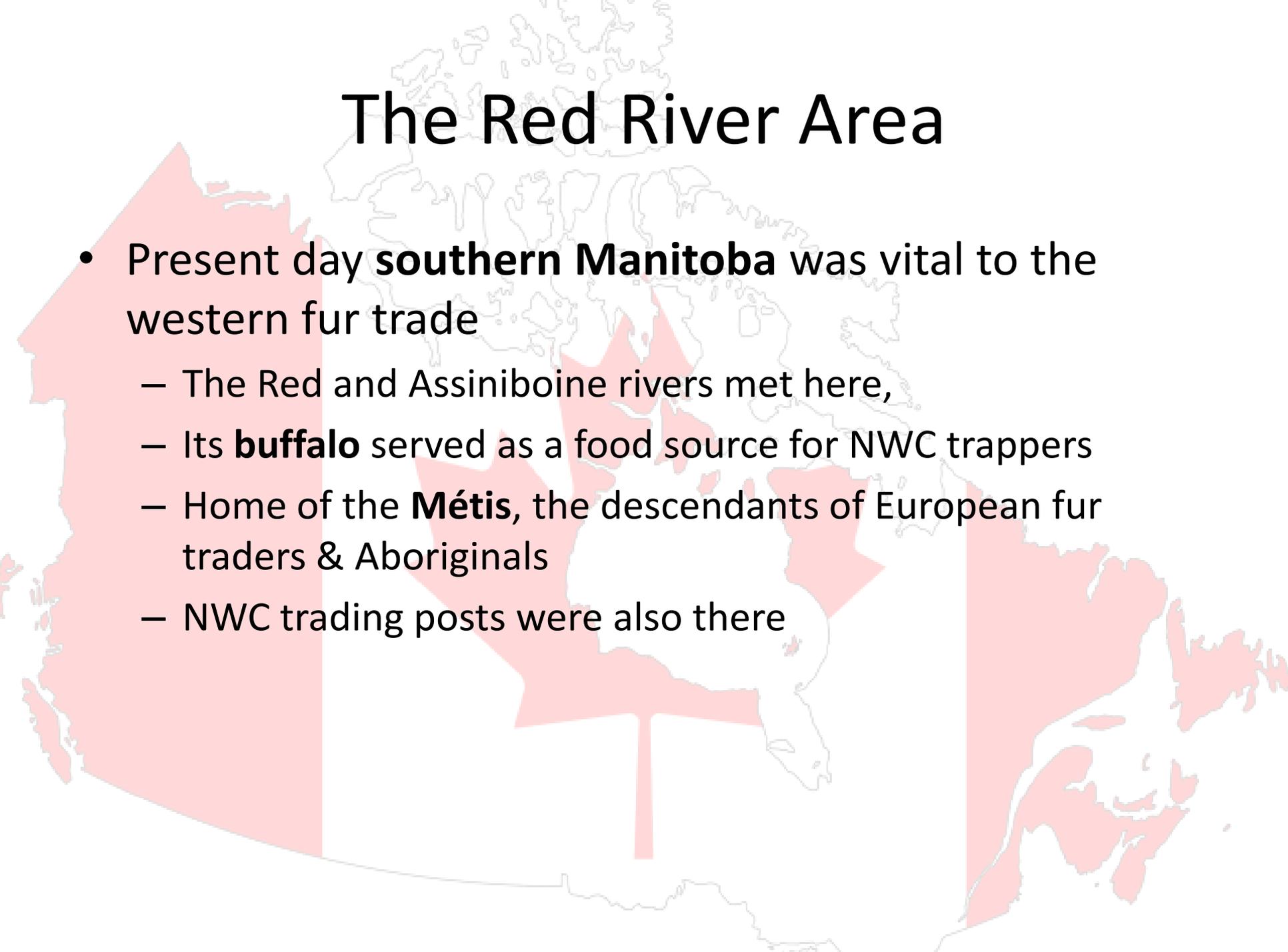
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Western Fur Trade



- By 1821, the NWC could not keep pace with the power of the HBC it merged with the HBC

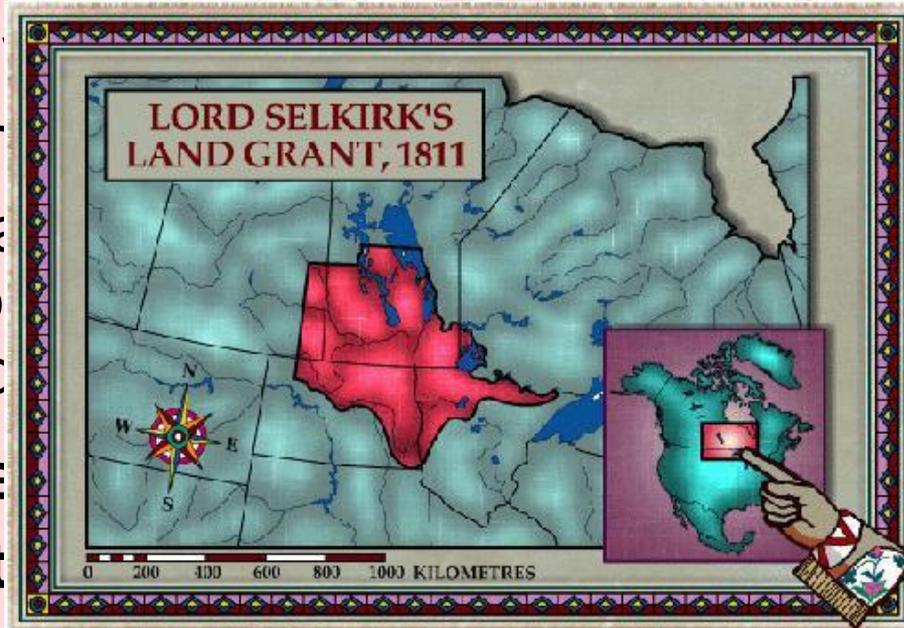
The Red River Area

A map of Canada with the Red River area highlighted in red. The highlighted area includes the Red River valley in southern Manitoba, the Assiniboine River valley, and the surrounding regions. The rest of Canada is shown in a light grey outline.

- Present day **southern Manitoba** was vital to the western fur trade
 - The Red and Assiniboine rivers met here,
 - Its **buffalo** served as a food source for NWC trappers
 - Home of the **Métis**, the descendants of European fur traders & Aboriginals
 - NWC trading posts were also there

Selkirk Settlement

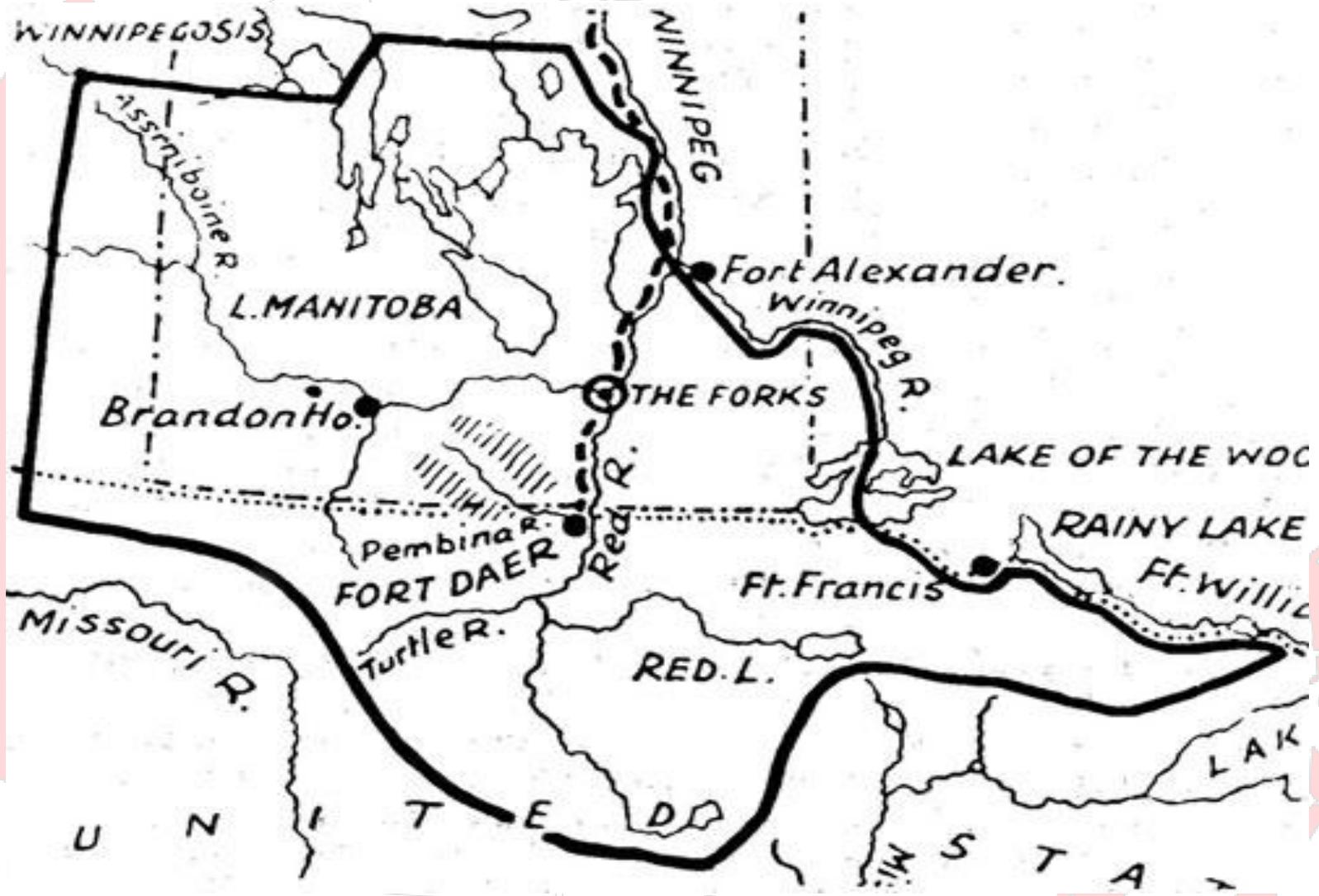
- **Lord Selkirk** was a colonist from Eastern Canada who had planned on establishing a farming colony in Canada's west. This was great for agriculture.
- He purchased land in southern Alberta which he named the Red River Settlement.
- In summer 1811, he brought a group of settlers from Scotland to the settlement.



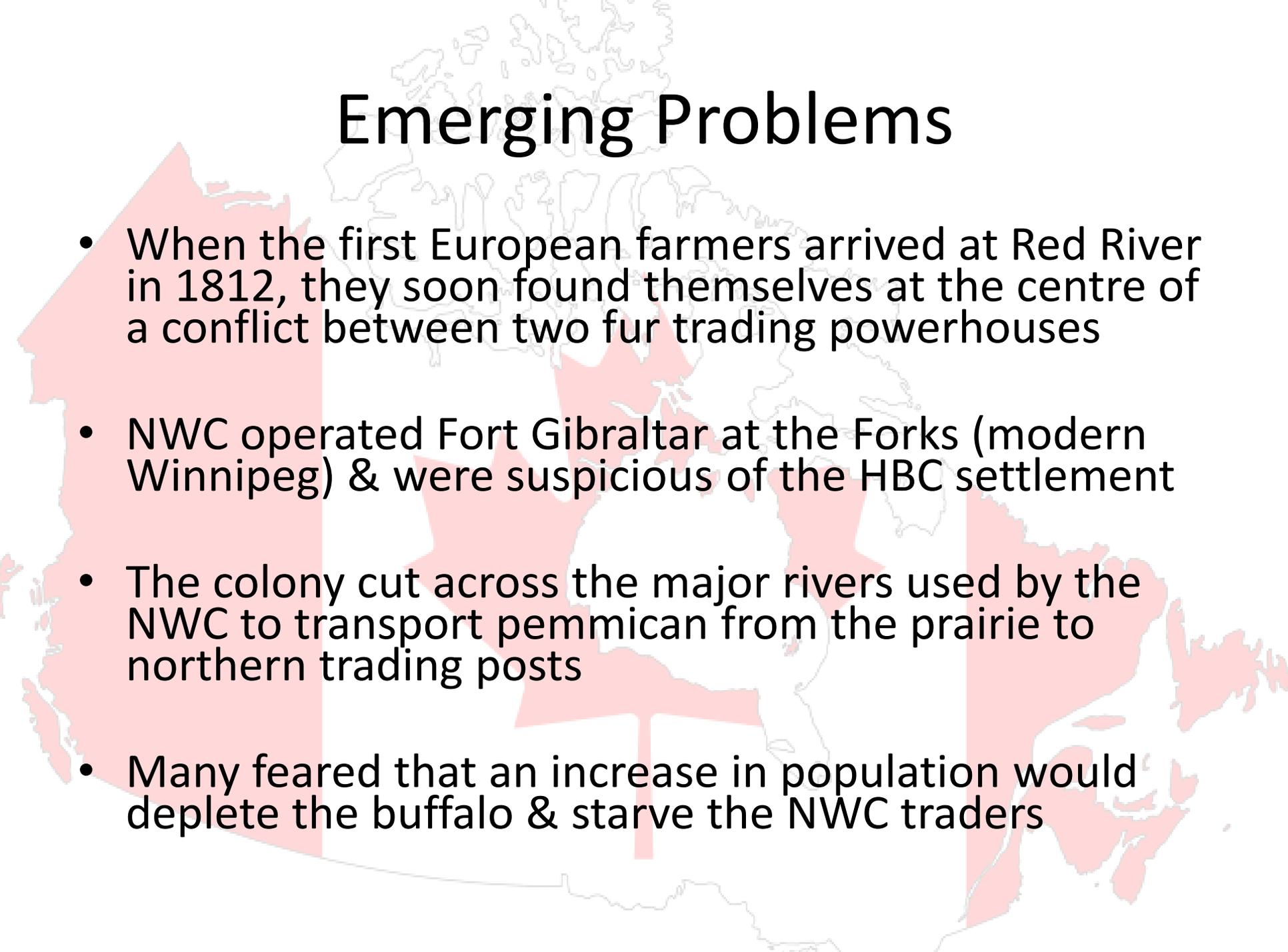
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Emerging Problems



- When the first European farmers arrived at Red River in 1812, they soon found themselves at the centre of a conflict between two fur trading powerhouses
- NWC operated Fort Gibraltar at the Forks (modern Winnipeg) & were suspicious of the HBC settlement
- The colony cut across the major rivers used by the NWC to transport pemmican from the prairie to northern trading posts
- Many feared that an increase in population would deplete the buffalo & starve the NWC traders

Emerging Problems



- As more settlers arrived, acquiring food became a challenge.
- To prevent depletion of local food resources, the settlement's governor Miles MacDonell issued the **Pemmican Proclamation** in 1814, banning the export of pemmican from the colony.

Emerging Problems

- Métis & Nor'Westers in the area were determined to destroy the settlement that threaten their ways of life
- The attempted destruction of the settlement culminated with the **Battle of Seven Oaks** in the summer of 1816

