

p. 62	Mercantilism	•
	Colony, Mother country	•
	Triangular trade – also see p.108	An example of one application of mercantilism.
p. 63	Trading post colony	•
	Settlement colony	•
	Monopoly	•
p. 64	Founding of Quebec City 1608	•
	Champlain builds l’Habitation	•
	Why was Quebec City considered a perfect site for l’Habitation?	•
p. 65	Louis Hébert (first farmer)	Important because he showed other colonists how to be self-sufficient.
p. 66	Alliances with Aboriginals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• French obtained fur</li> <li>• French could settle in Aboriginal territory</li> <li>• Aboriginals got a constant supply of European goods</li> <li>• Aboriginals were defended by the Europeans</li> </ul>
	Evangelization	The conversion of First Nations (FN) to Christianity
p. 67	Domicilié	•
p. 68	Low population in NF	•
p. 69	Company of One Hundred Associates (COA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlled by France.</li> <li>• 100 people invested in this company</li> <li>• They had to bring in 4000 colonists in 15 years</li> <li>• They didn’t and lost their monopoly</li> </ul>
p. 70	Problems with The Company of One Hundred Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English ships captured their ships.</li> <li>• The English took all their fur stored in Quebec City (lost \$)</li> </ul>
	Founding of Three Rivers (1634)	•
p. 71	Communauté des Habitants	• COA allowed colonists to get fur for a % of the profits
p. 72	The Seigneurial System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A way to distribute land</li> <li>• To attract new colonists to NF</li> <li>• A way to clear and use the land</li> </ul>
p. 73	Cencives were 90° to the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For irrigation</li> <li>• For transportation</li> </ul>
p. 74	Daily life for a censitaire (also on p. 72)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worked long hours</li> <li>• In winter they made clothes, furniture, and socialized</li> </ul>
p. 75	Founding of Montreal 1642	•
	Jeanne Mance	• Created the first hospital in NF (Montreal)

p. 76	Role of the Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Guidance</li> <li>• Taking care of orphans</li> <li>• Taking care of the elderly</li> <li>• Convert the Aboriginals</li> </ul>
p. 77	The Séminaire de Québec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A school that teaches theology (religion)</li> <li>• Founded by Monseigneur de Laval</li> </ul>
p. 78	Sulpicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A religious order that were responsible for the Seigneuries on the Island of Montreal</li> </ul>
p. 79	Alliances and rivalries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iroquois became enemies of the French</li> <li>• The Dutch and English also wanted fur and allied with the Iroquois.</li> </ul>
p. 81	Population issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pop of NF 1663=3000 (big territory)</li> <li>• Pop of British colonies=80000 (small territory)</li> <li>• More men than women</li> </ul>
p. 82	Acculturation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	Métis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
p. 83	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy still based on fur</li> </ul>
p. 86	Royal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two key objectives</li> </ul>
p. 87	Royal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its structure and the roles and responsibilities of each.</li> <li>• Minister of the Marine (Jean-Baptiste Colbert) – also see p. 89</li> <li>• Sovereign Council</li> <li>• Intendant (Jean Talon): Responsible for internal affairs such as increasing the population and diversifying the economy.</li> <li>• Governor General (Daniel Rémy): External affairs such as organizing military attacks.</li> <li>• Militia captains and militia men – also see p. 90</li> </ul>
p. 88	Absolutism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
p. 89	Minister of the Marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What was his role?</li> </ul>
	3 administrative centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Montreal, Quebec City, Trois-Rivières</li> </ul>
p. 90	The army and militia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
p. 91	The Iroquois threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
p. 92	Population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filles du Roi</li> <li>• Men had 15 days to marry or lose fishing and hunting privileges (or worst)</li> <li>• Helped the demographic balance between men and women</li> </ul>
p. 93	Settlement policy (measures to promote population growth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

	Encouraging soldiers to settle in New France	•
	Not on this page, but these are other strategies used to try to increase the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company of One Hundred Associates</li> <li>• Engagés</li> <li>• Filles du Roi</li> <li>• Fines</li> <li>• Giving Dowries to women</li> <li>• Monopolies</li> <li>• Royal Government 1663 (Intendant had to increase the population)</li> <li>• Seigneurial System (giving free land)</li> <li>• Sending minor criminals</li> <li>• Sending soldiers</li> <li>• Sending the clergy (Church)</li> <li>• Sum of money on the couple's wedding day</li> <li>• Sum of money to couples with 10 living children</li> </ul>
p. 95	Rate of natural increase in births	•
p. 96	Economic diversification	•
p. 97	Results of the economic diversification measures	•
	Reorganization of the fur trade	•
	Coueurs de bois	•
	Congés de traite	•
	Voyageurs	•
p. 98	Beaver crisis	•
p. 99	New France's territorial expansion	•
p. 100 – 101	Native warfare and diplomacy	•
	Great Peace of Montreal	•
p. 102	Population growth	•
p. 103	Three classes of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nobility (upper class)</li> <li>• Bourgeoisie (new middle class)</li> <li>• Third estate (lower class labourers)</li> </ul>
p. 104	Acclimatization	•
p. 105	Habitants	•
	Domicilié	•

p. 106	Economic diversification measures taken by other Intendants	•
p. 107	Obstacles to economic diversification	•
	Main economic activities in the early 1700s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fur trading (70%) – despite the Intendants’ efforts, fur remained the main economic activity</li> <li>• Agriculture (18%)</li> <li>• Fishing (9%)</li> <li>• Other (1.2%)</li> <li>• Metal work (1.3%)</li> <li>• Timber (0.5%)</li> </ul>
p. 108	Triangular trade	•
p. 109	Public square	•
	Fishing concessions (contracts)	•
p. 110	Artisanal work	•
p. 111 (map)	Territory of New France vs. Territory of Great Britain vs. Disputed territories	•
p. 112	First Intercolonial war	• Siege of Quebec City by the British
p. 113	Second Intercolonial war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) that temporarily ended the fighting between the French and the British</li> <li>• Resulted in New France giving up the territory near the Hudson’s Bay area, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia (where the Acadians lived).</li> </ul>
	Third Intercolonial war	• No territorial change
p. 114, 117, 118, 119	Fourth Intercolonial war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A.k.a. The Seven Years’ War</li> <li>• A.k.a. the War of the Conquest</li> <li>• Britain conquered Quebec City in 1759 (Battles of the Plains of Abraham)</li> <li>• Britain conquered Sainte-Foy in 1760</li> <li>• Montreal capitulated (gave up without fighting) to the British in 1760</li> <li>• Territorial change (map 90 on p. 116)</li> </ul>
p. 115	Deportation of the Acadians (1755)	•