

STUDENT Workbook**What happened to New France after the Conquest?**

Based on the original RECITUS task: [La Nouvelle-France après la Conquête](#) Adaptation by [LEARN](#)

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Competency 1 : Characterize a period in the history of Quebec and Canada

Targeted intellectual operations :

- Situate in time and space
- Establish facts
- Make connections between facts

Instructions

With the help of the document files, complete the comic strip "[What happens to New France?](#)" by indicating the information requested below, and by specifying the numbers of the documents from which your information originates. i.e. According to the documents:

1. Describe what the Royal Proclamation provides in terms of political, religious and legal (justice) matters. Notes the actual actions of the first governors.
2. Indicate the religious, territorial, political and legal changes brought about by the Quebec Act.
3. Indicate who the Loyalists are and where they settle. Identify their reasons for settling in the *Province of Quebec*.

**TECHNOLOGY**

Complete the comic strip using drawing and layout software ([PDF version](#)) ([Pages version](#)). You could also use an annotation tool such as [DocHub](#) or comic book software such as [Comic Life](#) (for a fee) available on computer or tablet.

**COMIC BOOK TO COMPLETE**

Download the 2 pages of the comic strip "[What happens to New France?](#)" to structure your account of events. Or copy this Google Slide document into your Google account and type into the comic strip text boxes.



1760 - CAPITULATION
OF MONTREAL



1760 - MILITARY REGIME

ENGLAND
OCCUPIES NEW
FRANCE. WE
WAIT FOR THE
END OF THE
WAR.



1763

TREATY OF PARIS

FRANCE
CONCEDES
NEW FRANCE
TO ENGLAND.

BRITISH
TERRITORY

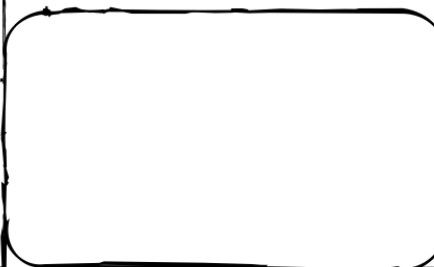
WHAT HAPPENED TO NEW FRANCE?

1763



WHAT IS
ENGLAND'S
OBJECTIVE?

PR AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL



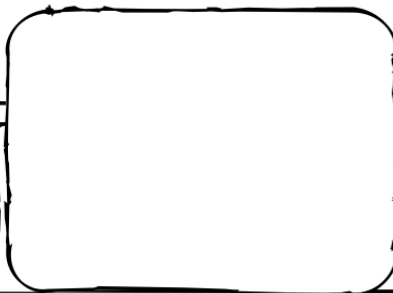
GOVERNORS'
REACTION

PR ROYAL PROCLAMATION

KING

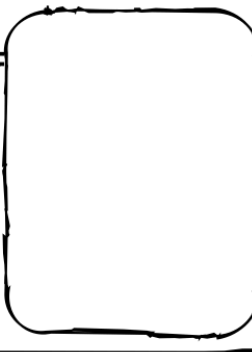


PR ABOUT RELIGION
















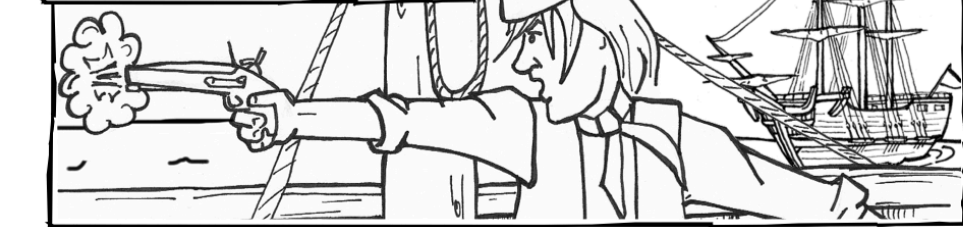
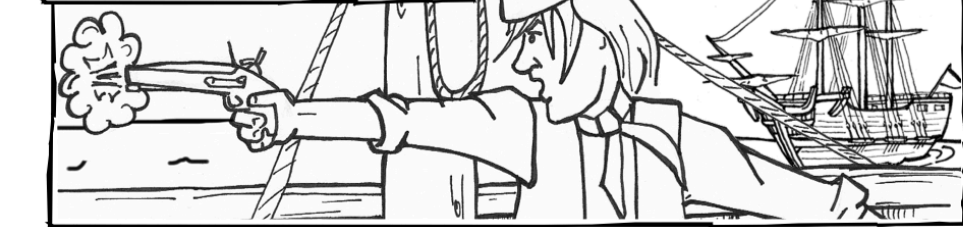
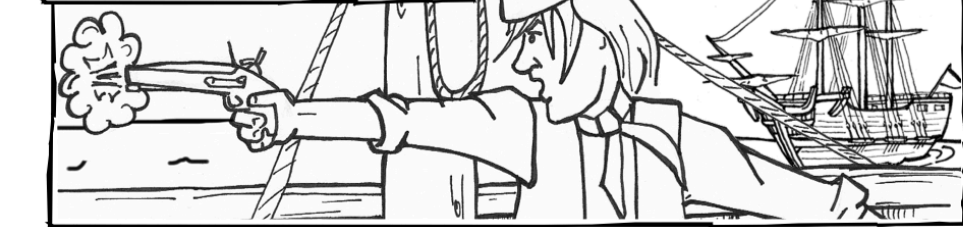



GOVERNORS'
REACTION

PR LEGAL ASPECTS



RÉACTION DES
GOUVERNEURS



|  | <table border="1"><tr><th data-bbox="618 245 841 380">QUEBEC ACT</th><th data-bbox="841 245 1395 380">CHANGES MADE</th></tr><tr><td data-bbox="618 380 841 768">   </td><td data-bbox="841 380 1395 768"></td></tr></table> | QUEBEC ACT | CHANGES MADE |     | |
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| QUEBEC ACT | CHANGES MADE | | | | |
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| <table border="1"><tr><th data-bbox="181 768 1138 863">1776 - AMERICAN REVOLUTION</th></tr><tr><td data-bbox="181 863 1138 1087"></td></tr></table> | 1776 - AMERICAN REVOLUTION |  | <p>DURING THE CONFLICT, AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED MONTREAL, BUT WERE DEFEATED IN QUEBEC CITY.</p> | | |
| 1776 - AMERICAN REVOLUTION | | | | | |
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| <table border="1"><tr><th data-bbox="181 1087 618 1493">1783</th></tr><tr><td data-bbox="181 1493 618 1591"></td></tr></table> | 1783 |  | <table border="1"><tr><th data-bbox="618 1087 1395 1157">ARRIVAL OF THE LOYALISTS</th></tr><tr><td data-bbox="618 1157 1395 1591"><p>WHO?</p><p>WHY?</p><p>WHERE?</p></td></tr></table> | ARRIVAL OF THE LOYALISTS | <p>WHO?</p> <p>WHY?</p> <p>WHERE?</p> |
| 1783 | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| ARRIVAL OF THE LOYALISTS | | | | | |
| <p>WHO?</p> <p>WHY?</p> <p>WHERE?</p> | | | | | |
| <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="181 1591 1395 1799"><p>WHAT DO THE LOYALISTS OBSERVE WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC?</p></td></tr></table> | | <p>WHAT DO THE LOYALISTS OBSERVE WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC?</p> | | | |
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DOCUMENT FILES

What happened to New France after the Conquest?



CONTEXT

The first skirmishes between French and British settlers in the Ohio Valley in 1754 marked the beginning of the hostilities of the War of the Conquest. Six years later, the Marquis de Vaudreuil signed the capitulation of Montreal, making the loss of New France official. Several events, including political ones, marked the beginning of this change of empire.

The change of empire



Source: Service national du RÉCIT de l'univers social.



HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Document 1 : A first constitution

The Royal Proclamation makes New France a colony under the leadership of the King of England. This colony would henceforth be called the Province of Quebec. According to this document, English civil and criminal laws will be applied.

What are England's intentions? King George III sends instructions to Governor James Murray on how to deal with his new French and Catholic subjects in order to gradually assimilate them into the English and Protestant population. Here is a short excerpt:

"And in order that the Anglican Church may be established, both in principle and in practice, and that the said inhabitants may be gradually induced to embrace the Protestant religion and bring up their children in the principles of that religion [...] that every possible encouragement may be given to the building of Protestant schools »

QUICK TRANSLATION OF Source : « Instructions de George III au gouverneur Murray (7 décembre 1763) », dans Adam Shortt et Arthur G. Doughty (éd.), *Documents relatifs à l'histoire constitutionnelle du Canada, 1759-1791*, vol. 1, 1re partie, Ottawa, T. Mulvey, 1921, p. 165-166.

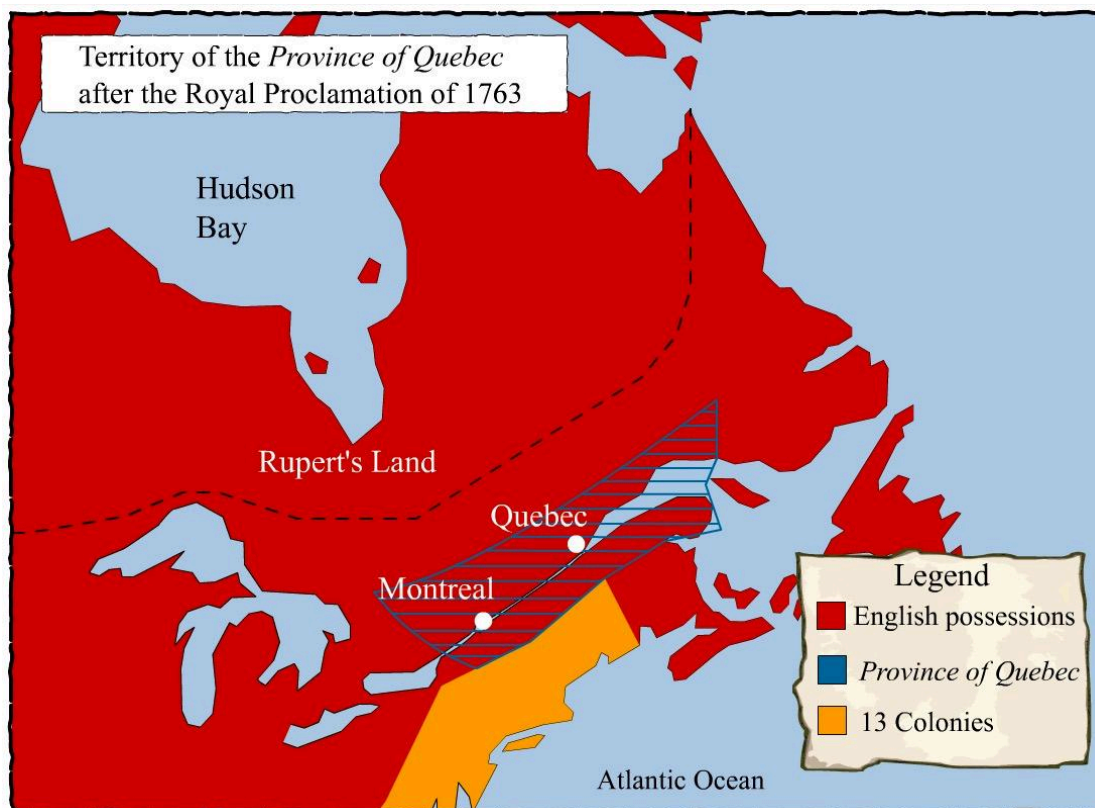


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Document 2 : The American Revolution

England tried by all means to limit the emancipation of the Thirteen Colonies by imposing various laws known as intolerable laws. Among these were the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act. For the inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies, the Quebec Act is also part of these intolerable laws since it deprived them of the lands of the Ohio Valley.

On July 4, 1776, the Thirteen Colonies drafted the Declaration of Independence. In a letter, the English settlers tried to rally the Canadians to their cause: "Your province is the only ring missing to complete the strong and shining chain of union. Nature has united your country with ours." But Canadians would remain neutral in the conflict.

During the conflict, American troops occupied Montreal, but were defeated in Quebec City. At the end of the war, England was defeated and signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The agreement cedes the lands of the Ohio Valley to the United States.

QUICK TRANSLATION OF Source de l'extrait : Congrès général de l'Amérique septentrionale (trad. de Pierre Eugène du Simitière), *Lettre adressée aux habitants de la province de Québec*, 26 octobre 1774.

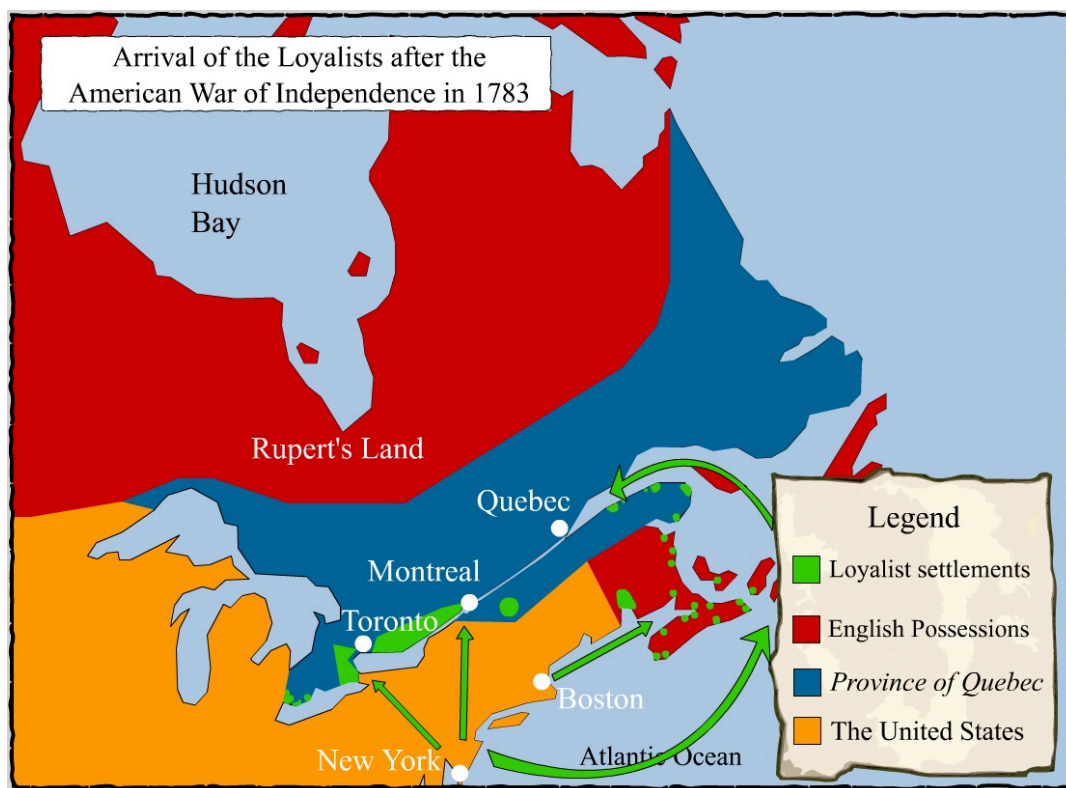
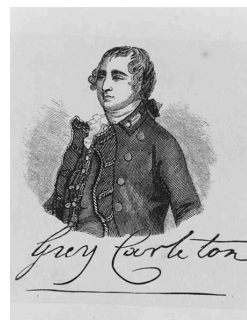


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via Leaving home – Fleeing persecution at [Leaving home – Fleeing persecution](#)

Document 3 : Civil laws

"Noting the limited success of English settlement, the first governors, Murray (1764-1766) and Carleton (1766-1770), found it wiser to opt for gradual measures. [...]"

The council thus formed set up two courts of justice: one to judge civil cases under French law, thus guaranteeing the maintenance of the seigniorial system; the other to judge criminal cases according to British custom."



QUICK TRANSLATION OF Text source : Louise Charpentier, René Durocher, Christian Laville et Paul-André Linteau, *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada*, Montréal, Éditions du Boréal Express, 1985, p. 128.

Image source : Guy Carleton, half-length portrait, facing left (vers 1840-90), [Library of Congress](#), LC-USZ62-122004. Licence : image du domaine public.

Document 4 : Murray and Carleton

"In accordance with the commissions and instructions of Governors Murray and Guy Carleton, it is also prohibited to appoint Catholics to the office of judge. Nothing is said about the appointment of Catholics to other positions, but, in principle, they are excluded from any official office.

Dans les faits cependant, les gouverneurs font appel à des Canadiens de 1764 à 1775 pour remplir certains postes de confiance dans l'administration, sans exiger d'eux le **serment du test***. Il en est ainsi, entre autres, pour les grands voyers, les greffiers des tribunaux, les huissiers, les baillis élus, les membres du Grand Jury et les aides de camps du gouverneur. »

In practice, however, governors called upon Canadians from 1764 to 1775 to fill certain positions of trust in the administration, without requiring them to take the **serment du test*** (oath of office). This is the case, among others, for, court clerks, bailiffs, elected bailiffs, members of the Grand Jury and the governor's aides de camp."



***Serment du test** : It is a "set of oaths of fidelity to the British Crown which includes declarations against the Pope and against transubstantiation [the transformation of bread and wine into the substance of the body and blood of Jesus Christ during communion] and which is designed to exclude Catholics from civil and military service. »

QUICK TRANSLATION OF Text source : « Serment du test », *Encyclopédie du parlementarisme québécois* ([en ligne](#)), Assemblée nationale du Québec, 9 septembre 2014.

Image source : James Murray (1770), [Bibliothèque et Archives Canada](#), C-002834, MIKAN 2895908. Licence : image du domaine public.

Document 5 : The House of Assembly

"Murray refused to establish the Assembly promised by the Proclamation of 1763. Such an assembly would have served only the interests of the English-speaking minority, since French Canadians would have been excluded as Catholics who continued to be denied full civil rights under English law. Thus, according to the report of one official, "an Assembly thus constituted could claim to represent the population when in fact it would only represent the 600 new English settlers and allow them to exercise their domination over the 90,000 French. "

Source : Ramsay Cook, *Le Canada : étude moderne*, Toronto et Montréal, Clarke, Irwin et Guérin, 1988, p. 4-5.

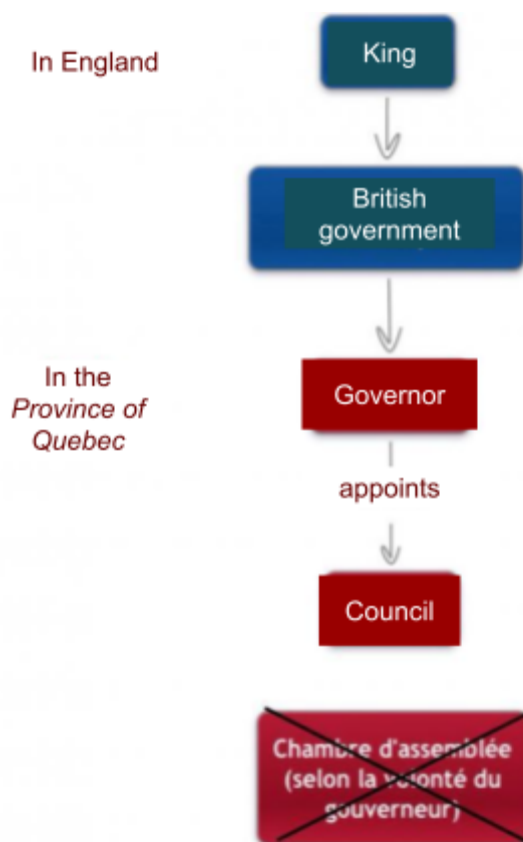


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Document 6 : The arrival of the Loyalists

Following the American Revolution, nearly 100,000 Loyalists left the United States in search of a British homeland. Of these, just under 10,000 settled in the Province of Quebec. This immigration diversified the composition of the colony's English population, which until then had been composed mainly of merchants.

The Loyalists who chose to immigrate to the Province of Quebec settled mainly in the Great Lakes region and Montreal. Accustomed to English customs, they demanded and obtained from the governor that the new lands be granted in townships.



Text source et de l'image : Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA).

Document 7 : The Quebec Act of 1774

As this excerpt points out, with the Quebec Act, the British King granted rights to Canadians in matters of religion, justice and politics. What are these rights?

"... It is hereby declared that His Majesty's subjects professing the religion of the Church of Rome, in and of the said Province of Quebec, may enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome... and that the clergy of the said Church may keep and collect dues and royalties (the tithe).

"...that all Her Majesty's Canadian subjects in the Province of Quebec, ... may retain possession and enjoy their property and goods with all customs and usages pertaining thereto and all other civil rights ...".

"...to establish and institute a Council for the Administration of the Affairs of the Province of Quebec; that this Council shall be composed of persons resident in the said Province [including French Canadian Catholics].".

QUICK TRANSLATION of Text Source : Extraits de l'Acte de Québec de 1774 cité dans Jacques Lacoursière, *Histoire populaire du Québec*, tome 1 : *Des origines à 1791*, Sillery, Septentrion, 1995, p. 386-387.

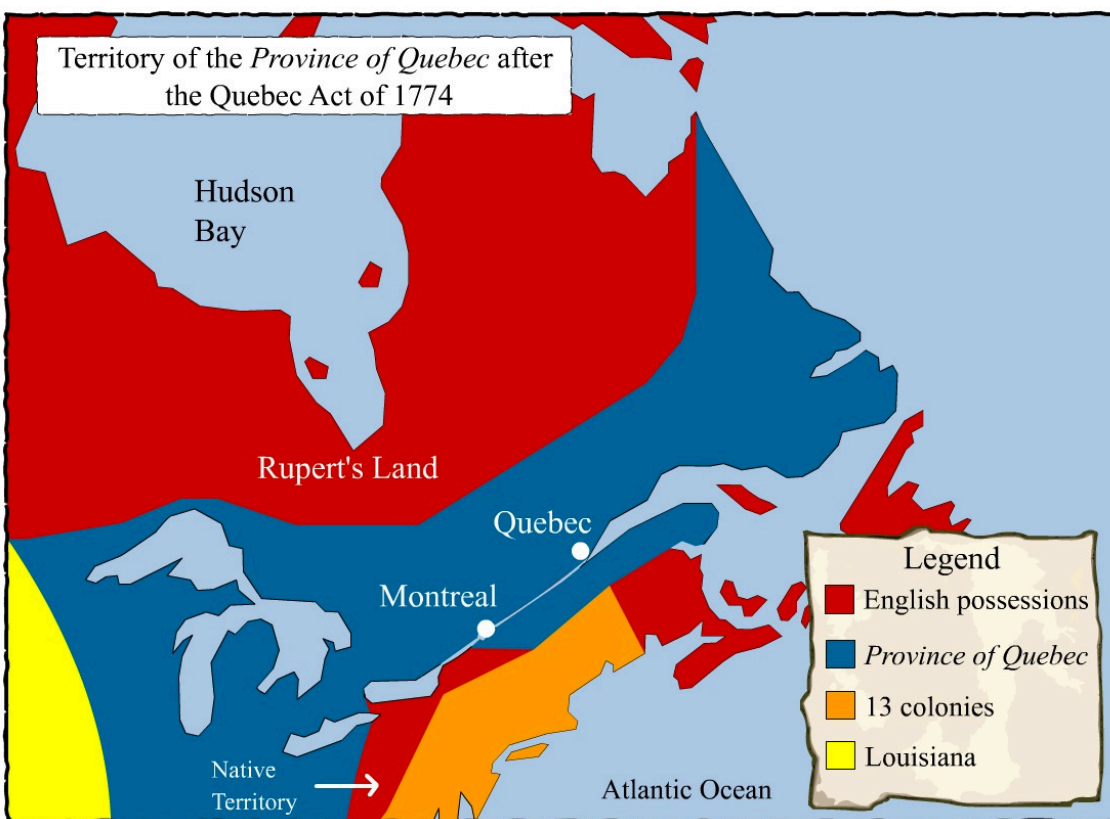


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