

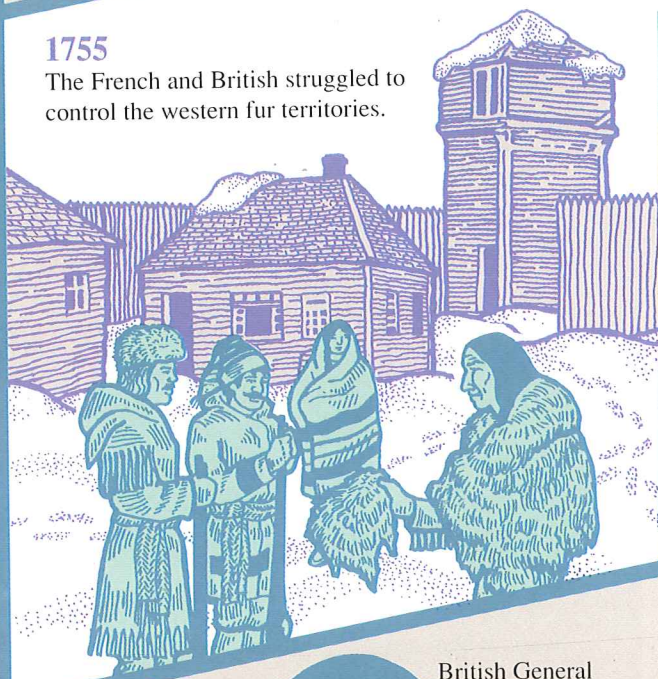
Chapter 4

Struggle for Control (1670–1774)

Overview
Use this Overview to predict the events of this chapter.

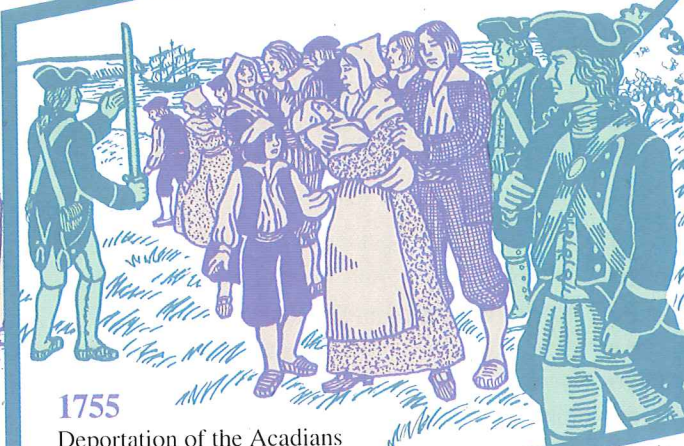
1755

The French and British struggled to control the western fur territories.



1755

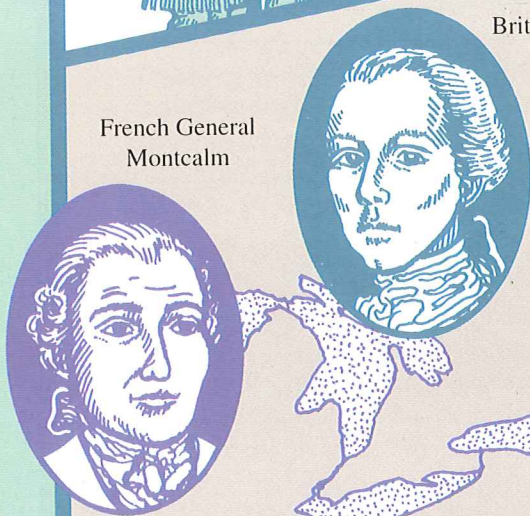
Deportation of the Acadians by the British soldiers.



The French and British fought to control the Atlantic and the colony of Quebec.

British General Wolfe

French General Montcalm

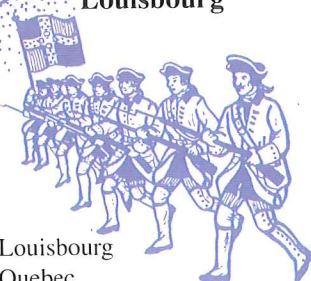


Quebec



Montreal

Louisbourg



1756






Seven Years' War formally declared.

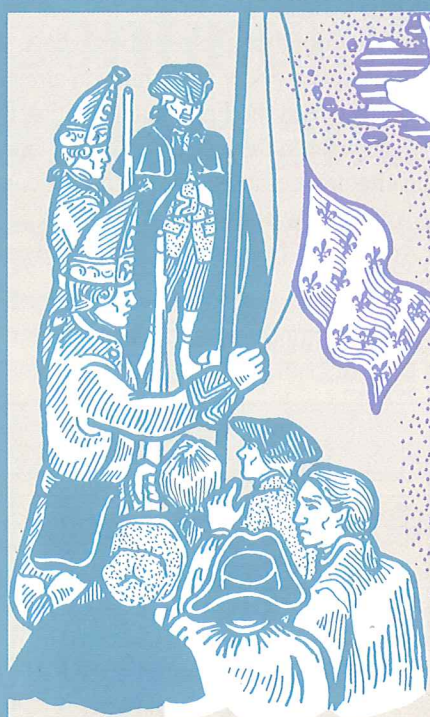
1758 – Conquest of Louisbourg

1759 – Conquest of Quebec

1760 – Conquest of Montreal

Treaty of Paris

-  British
-  Spanish
-  Russian
-  French fishing rights
-  French



1763

British military rule ended French rule in Quebec. Treaty of Paris (a peace treaty) concluded the Seven Years' War.



1774

Britain decided on a policy of keeping Quebec both French and British.



1763

A British Royal Proclamation created original province of Quebec. Britain decided to assimilate the French into the British Empire.



Continuing Conflict between Britain and France



Britain and France had long been at war with one another in Europe. These wars, over land, power, and wealth, eventually spread to North America. When treaties to end the European wars were struck, the effects were felt in North America. Land held by either the

French or British changed hands as a result of the treaties. The first chart shows the results of the major wars between Britain and France and the resulting land possessions. The second chart outlines the organization of material in this chapter. Refer to it throughout the chapter to aid your learning.

The Wars between Britain and France

In Europe	In North America	Peace Treaty	Results in North America
War of the League of Augsburg (1688–97)	King William's War (1689–97)	Peace of Ryswick (1697)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief end to British-French hostilities
War of the Spanish Succession (1702–13)	Queen Anne's War (1701–13)	Treaty of Utrecht (1713)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French surrendered forts in territories of Hudson's Bay Co. • French gave up claims to Newfoundland and Acadia • Iroquois declared British subjects • islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence remained French
War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48)	King George's War (1744–48)	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • returned Louisbourg to French
Seven Years' War (1756–63)	French and Indian Wars (1754–63)	Treaty of Paris (1763)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all French land possessions in North America except the tiny islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off coast of Newfoundland became British

British–French Conflict in North America

There were two main struggles in the attempts of Britain and France to control North America:

Area	Reason for Conflict
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the struggle to control the fur country (west to the Rocky Mountains and in the Ohio Valley). See map page 60. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British desire to control the fur trade and to gain farmland • French desire to control the fur trade and to prevent British expansion into the western part of North America
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the struggle to control the Atlantic (Louisbourg, Halifax, and Acadia). See map page 60. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rich fishing areas and strategic location

The Struggle to Control the Fur Country

Differences between French and British Fur Trade



With the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670, the British developed a fur trading system that competed with the French for the wealth of the fur trade. Although both the British and French depended on the Native peoples to supply the furs, the British fur trade was different from the French in two major ways. While the French, under the direction of their Native guides, were exploring farther and farther inland searching for new fur territory, the British waited for the Native people to bring furs to their forts around Hudson Bay.

The second major difference between the British and French fur trade was that the Hudson's Bay Company was formed by a group of merchants who put their money together to share the risks and the profits. They were only interested in profits from the fur trade and had little interest in colonization. The French fur trade was controlled by the government, and colonization was important to New France. This was why they developed the seigneuries and sent colonists to New France, and protected the fur trade whenever possible.

Cultural Exchange

Only a small percentage of Canada's Native peoples ever had any direct contact with the Europeans. In spite of this, European products, such as metal weapons, pots, and pans, were available in areas where no Europeans had ever been. In just a few generations the lifestyle of the Native peoples began to change. The Native peoples lost the skills that were required to make their own weapons and utensils. They began to rely almost entirely on the trade goods of the Europeans. Many hunting bands gave up their **migratory** lifestyles of hunting large game and formed new, small family groups where they hunted and tanned small animal skins for their pelts. These pelts were then traded to other Native peoples acting as go-betweens, or to Europeans for European goods, such as guns, ammunition, food, clothing, and metal pots and pans. The lifestyles of the farming peoples, like the Iroquois, were also affected.

The key to French and British success lay in the help they received from Native men and women.*

Migratory—moving from place to place, usually according to the season. Many hunting bands travelled within their own territory in a circular fashion with seasonal homes within this area.

*For more information on Native and European interaction, see page 24.



Animal pelts obtained by the Native peoples were traded for European trade goods, such as guns, metal goods, and clothing.

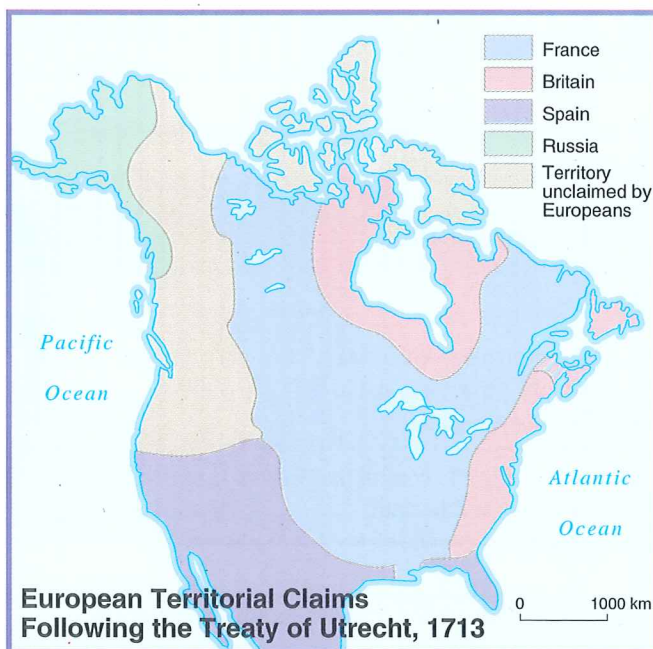
France Protects the Fur Trade



The French did two things to try to protect the fur trade that was so important to their control in North America. They took military action against the British and expanded inland.

Military Action Against the British

Armed clashes occurred between the two sides from 1679 to 1713, but neither the British nor the French were able to take complete control of the Hudson Bay area. In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht ended the European war between the French and British and made all of the Hudson Bay posts British property. The French were no longer allowed to enter the fur territory through Hudson Bay. They had to travel overland from Montreal via the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.



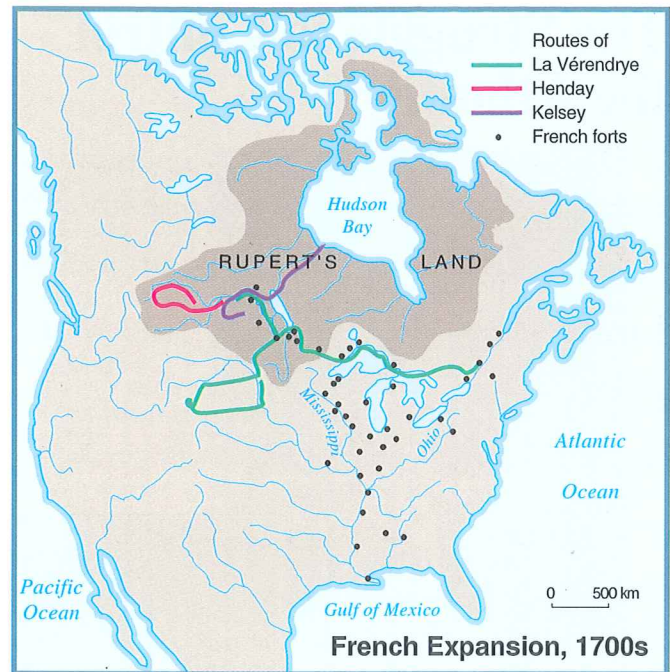
Expansion Inland

In the late 1600s, under the direction of Governor Frontenac, New France had expanded south into the Ohio and Mississippi valleys so that it stretched over a vast area from the Gulf of St. Lawrence down to the Gulf of Mexico.

Hoping to stop the Native people from taking their furs to the British trading forts near Hudson Bay, the French sent Pierre La Vérendrye to establish French trading forts inland, closer to the Native people. During the 1730s and early 1740s, La Vérendrye established many French fur trading posts and expanded French control north and west. The Native people began taking their fur pelts to the inland French forts rather than travelling the long distance to Hudson Bay. The British fur trade began to suffer.

Years earlier, the Hudson's Bay Company had sent an explorer, Henry Kelsey, to the interior. Kelsey's journey, which lasted from 1690 to 1692, took him to present-day Saskatchewan and possibly to Alberta. However, Kelsey had not been successful in persuading the Native people to bring their furs to the posts on Hudson Bay.

In 1754 the Hudson's Bay Company sent another trader, Anthony Henday, to the interior. Henday spent the winter of 1754–55 with the Blackfoot in present-day Alberta. However, he also failed to persuade the Plains people to



travel to the Hudson's Bay Company forts on Hudson Bay. Henday recommended that the Hudson's Bay Company build trading forts inland, but this did not occur until 1774.



Kelsey hunting buffalo with the Assiniboine. Kelsey was the first European to see large herds of buffalo grazing on the Prairies.