

- With the war between England and France effectively over in North America in 1760 with the fall of Quebec and subsequent surrender of Montreal, France did not formally cede the territory of Nouvelle-France to Britain until 1763 when they signed the _____.
- During these intervening years, Nouvelle-France was under a military government led by _____, who took a more lenient position towards the French-speaking Catholic population than his predecessors had, when they expelled the Acadians in 1755.
- To that end, the people of Nouvelle-France were able to continue living their lives as they had prior to the _____ victory.
- Mistrust ruled the relationship between the _____ of Nouvelle-France and the new British government in the years immediately after 1763.
- From the perspective of the British leaders, the uncertainty of the Canadien's loyalty should another war break with France was of primary concern. It was doubtful that the French Canadiens would support the British in a war with France, given that Britain was the long-term _____ of France.
- The events of the Seven Years War could not erase more than _____ of history.
- From the perspective of the Canadiens, mistrust of their British rulers was rooted in how the Acadians had been treated, as well as fears from _____ leaders that their positions of power would be lost.
- The Seven Years War had left Britain in debt and Quebec's _____ in disarray.
- Many of the _____ had fled back to France, while the Canadiens that stayed had to live with destroyed farms and an inability to continue their trade with France.
- For many returning to France wasn't an option. Such a move would be far more expensive than they could afford and for many, they had been born in Nouvelle-France and have never been to France. France was not home to them, Nouvelle-France was and it was where their _____ laid.
- In order to help rebuild, Canadien merchants worked at establishing trade relationships with the British, while British _____ moved their businesses to Quebec.
- British _____ officials bought up land from departing seigneurs, assuming that they would now control Quebec's population and resources to their benefit.
- The area of the St. Lawrence River region was not the only area of _____ for the British.
- Some of the most intense fighting of the war took place in the _____ region, south of the Great Lakes.
- When the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, the various _____ that participated in the war were not included in its negotiation or signing, nor were they consulted in decisions that would affect their ancestral lands.

- These _____ included: the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), the Kanienkehaka (Mohawk), Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and the Tuscarora.
- As a result of the Treaty of Paris, Britain gained control over the _____, which included the following First Nations: Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot, Odawa, and the Miami.
- Some of these First Nations had been forced to move to the Ohio Valley from their ancestral lands in the east due to the growing _____. They were not inclined to move again.
- The French had adopted a method by which they would establish trade forts in the territory but seek alliances with the indigenous peoples, treating them as independent, _____ nations to whom they would give gifts of guns, ammunition and trade goods in return for using the land.
- After the British took control of the French forts, the indigenous peoples expected a continuation of the _____ practice. The British, however, viewed these gifts more as bribe towards a defeated people and as such unnecessary, and so discontinued the practice.
- In addition, the British commander for the region, General Jeffrey Amherst, limited trade within the region to those with _____ provided by British authorities.
- This brought hardship on the indigenous groups who had come to rely on the _____ and the system of gift distributions.
- The main concern for the British was its ability to take control of the territory. To achieve this the British focused on two aspects of control. First, by seeking to control the fur trade as mentioned previously. The second was to control how and when the valley would be settled by _____.
- With the end of the Seven Years War, Yankee colonists believed that a British victory meant that settlement west of _____ Mountains would now be possible.
- Westward expansion of the 13 Colonies had been previously blocked by the presence of the _____ in the Ohio Valley.
- Despite British efforts to contain westward expansion, _____ land speculators began selling land near the Ohio Valley to settlers who began arriving to stake their claim to the land.
- _____ was an Odawa First Nation war chief, who had fought as an ally of the French during the Seven Years War at the Plains of Abraham.
- After the British victory and subsequent French loss of the Ohio Valley, Pontiac sought to establish alliances with the British, with no success. The British's governing of the territory was hurting the _____ peoples and so Pontiac sought to do something about it.
- Under his leadership, First Nations from the Ohio Valley, the Great Lakes and in the Northwest united to fight against the British beginning in the summer of _____.

- In the summer of 1763, Pontiac's allied First Nations managed to capture _____ British forts in the region north and west of the 13 Colonies.
- It was during this time that a _____ epidemic broke out among the First Nations fighters besieging Fort Pitt.
- It is uncertain if the _____ was caused by some blankets and a kerchief taken from a smallpox hospital at the fort that the commander of the fort, Captain Simeon Ecuyer, had given to the besieging Lenape warriors during a parley on 24 June 1763 in hopes of spreading smallpox among those attacking the fort, or if it was caused by the clothing indigenous warriors had stolen from the estimated 2,000 outlying settlers they had killed or abducted.
- It is estimated that _____ First Nations fighters died during the outbreak of smallpox.
- At this same time another British force of 500 men under the command of Colonel Henry Bouquet was approaching the besieging indigenous army, which broke the siege of _____ on 1 August 1763 and fought the approaching British force on 5 August 1763 at the Battle of Bushy Run.
- It is estimated that both forces lost about _____ in the fighting, but the British were able to fight their way through the First Nations warriors and were able to relieve Fort Pitt.
- The defeat of Pontiac's forces led to _____ negotiations between the British and the First Nations forces led by Pontiac.
- A treaty of peace was signed at Fort Ontario by Pontiac on behalf of the united First Nations. As a result, the British regained control of their forts. As for the First Nations, Pontiac insisted that First Nations _____ had to be protected against settlement and reiterated that the French were merely using the land and that a French defeat did not mean that Britain now controlled First Nations territories.

Formative Assessment:

1. It is said that Pontiac supported a movement among some First Nations at this time that advocated a return to traditional ways and as little contact as possible with European colonists.:
 - a. Why do you think some First Nations people wanted to make this change?
 - b. Why do you think some First nations people would not want to make this change?
2. Historically, the attempt by Pontiac to unite First Nations against the British has been called Pontiac's Rebellion. Here we refer to it as Pontiac's Resistance. How does the change in terminology change your understanding of this event? Why do such terms change over time?