

- In 1756, on the eve of the Seven Years War, Britain had a national debt of £74.6 million. At the end of the war, British national debt had increased to £132.6 million. The \_\_\_\_\_ payments on this debt was more than half of the British Government's annual budget.
- Engaging in more costly wars with the \_\_\_\_\_ peoples of North America was not a path that Britain could afford and so, in order to pacify the First Nations that had united against Britain, Britain issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763.
- The Royal Proclamation was initially issued by King George III in 1763 to officially claim British territory in North America after Britain won the Seven Years War. In the Royal Proclamation, ownership over North America is issued to \_\_\_\_\_.
- However, the Royal Proclamation explicitly states that Aboriginal title has existed and continues to exist, and that all land would be considered Aboriginal land until ceded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Royal Proclamation set a foundation for the \_\_\_\_\_ of establishing treaties.
- The Proclamation \_\_\_\_\_ settlers from claiming land from the Aboriginal occupants, unless it has been first bought by the Crown and then sold to the settlers. The Royal Proclamation further sets out that only the Crown can buy land from First Nations.
- However, the Royal Proclamation was designed and written by British colonists without \_\_\_\_\_ input, and clearly establishes a monopoly over Aboriginal lands by the British Crown.
- Some argue that the Royal Proclamation is still valid in \_\_\_\_\_, since no law has overruled it.<sup>1</sup> The Royal Proclamation is enshrined in Section 25 of the Constitution Act; this section of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees that nothing can terminate or diminish the Aboriginal rights outlined in the Proclamation.
- This proclamation established a clear boundary line that settlers from the Thirteen Colonies could not cross. It established a protected territory for the \_\_\_\_\_ people west of the Proclamation Line.
- No one other than First Nations people or the \_\_\_\_\_ could possess land in the protected territory. For the British Crown to gain possession, it had to be negotiated with the First Nations peoples.
- Neither individuals nor companies could \_\_\_\_\_ in the protected territory.
- The provision was meant to avoid further conflicts with indigenous peoples by providing them with a say in when and where European settlement could occur in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The plan was that when it was deemed necessary, the Crown would negotiate with First Nations people to reach treaties that would transfer control of land from the First Nations to the British Crown who could then sell it off to \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was hoped that the combination of British rule in Quebec and the inability to migrate west, would see British colonists in the Thirteen Colonies move north into \_\_\_\_\_, helping to assimilate the Canadiens into British North American society.
- To help facilitate this \_\_\_\_\_ migration of Yankee settlers, the province of Quebec was established which was restricted to the St. Lawrence River Valley, a civil government was installed and French laws that had governed the Canadiens for centuries were abolished, and, in their place, British law took hold.
- In addition, anyone seeking to participate in the government had to take the \_\_\_\_\_, an oath of allegiance to the Anglican Church. This ensured that Roman Catholics could not hold public office.
- The residents of Quebec were also obliged to remain there, as it was necessary to obtain a \_\_\_\_\_ to travel west of the province's boundaries.

- James Murray was the military governor of Quebec from the surrender of Montreal in 1760 to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, at which time he became the first \_\_\_\_\_ of British North America.
- Despite the provisions of the Royal Proclamation, Murray refused to call an \_\_\_\_\_ in order to create an elected assembly, preferring the stability of the French traditions to the potential of a Canadian revolt if the French Catholic majority were to be ruled by an English Protestant minority.
- This had the effect of adding the voice of disgruntled British subjects in Quebec, to those of the Thirteen Colonies whose cries for more \_\_\_\_\_ were also being ignored.
- As a result, Murray was recalled in 1766 and replaced by \_\_\_\_\_, but he continued Murray's practice of governance.
- What was expected to be a flood of Yankee immigrants into Quebec was more a trickle and as such it was more important to maintain the support of the majority Canadiens than it was to appease a minority number of British \_\_\_\_\_ in the province.
- At Carleton's urging, the British parliament to pass the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1774. It repealed the Royal Proclamation, reinstated French property and civil laws, while retaining British criminal laws.
- It also, expanded the province's territory to include the \_\_\_\_\_ (part of the protected First Nations territory established only a decade earlier).
- It allowed for \_\_\_\_\_ to serve in the Province's government, reestablished the Tithe to support the Catholic Church, and guaranteed French language rights.
- These provisions were a major concession to Quebec's unique position within the British Empire. Similar concessions were \_\_\_\_\_ elsewhere in the Empire.
- The act, while it appeased elements in Quebec such as the Church and the landed seigneurs, led to discontent among the British inhabitants of Quebec who felt that they were being forced to live in a \_\_\_\_\_ colony rather than a British one.
- The denial of a democratically elected assembly also caused discontent among the British residents of Quebec. Unlike Nova Scotia which elected its first assembly in 1758, or Prince Edward Island which elected theirs in 1773, Quebec was ruled by the Governor General and his \_\_\_\_\_.
- It also added to the growing discontentment that had been growing in the Thirteen Colonies ever since the end of the Seven Years War in 1763, who declared that the Act was, yet another \_\_\_\_\_ enforced by Britain on its Yankee colonies.
- Ever since the end of the Seven Years War and the subsequent Pontiac's Resistance, Britain tried to recoup the money they spent (£58 million = \$19,383,567,290.18) fighting these wars by raising \_\_\_\_\_ for the people of the Thirteen Colonies. Additionally, the British government believed that the residents of the Thirteen Colonies should pay the cost of maintaining British soldiers in the colonies.
- These tax increases outraged the \_\_\_\_\_ population who felt that the war was fought more to accomplish British aims rather than the aims of the Thirteen Colonies and as such they should not have to bear the burden of its cost.
- When the Quebec Act was passed in 1774, British citizens in Quebec were denied the right of an \_\_\_\_\_. People of the Thirteen Colonies feared the same abuse of power by the British parliament would be forced on them.
- They also felt \_\_\_\_\_ by the British Crown, who denied them access to the Ohio River Valley, even though they had fought to defeat the French who controlled it during the Seven Years War.

- Cries of “no taxation without representation” became a call to arms that ultimately led to a Declaration of Independence issued by the Thirteen Colonies on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Protests in the 13 Colonies to increased taxes had begun as early as 1768. The most famous being the \_\_\_\_\_, over the increase in British taxes on tea to the colonies. This led to four punitive Acts being issued against the colony of Massachusetts by the British government, referred to as the Intolerable Acts by the colonists. The Quebec Act was seen as a fifth Intolerable Act.
- The Thirteen Colonies made their displeasure with Britain further known in 1774 when they sent a petition of \_\_\_\_\_ to the British government by the First Continental Congress, while 12 of the 13 colonies agreed to boycott British trade until their petition had been addressed.
- When the British government refused to address their concerns, fighting broke out on 19 April 1775 at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ and again on 17 June 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- In order to try and avoid a war, the Second Continental Congress issued the \_\_\_\_\_ Petition on 5 July 1775. King George III refused to read the petition and instead issued the Proclamation of Rebellion on 23 August 1775, labeling the colonists as traitors.
- The American \_\_\_\_\_ War had begun.
- The Yankees hoped that the Canadiens of Quebec would support and join their cause. To this end they printed up a statement encouraging the Canadiens to overthrow the British in Quebec and posted it in both Quebec City and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The British hoped that the concessions made in the Quebec Act had been enough to appease the Canadiens and so gain their indifference, if not their \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Catholic Church of Quebec, who had had their position strengthened by the Quebec Act supported Carleton and encouraged their \_\_\_\_\_ to support the British over the “rebellious Yankees.”
- On 13 November 1775 the Yankees captured Montreal and then attacked \_\_\_\_\_ on 31 December 1775. Despite losing the battle for Quebec City, the Yankees managed to hold Montreal until 15 June 1776.
- During this time the Yankees invaders received little help from the local \_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants of Quebec.
- After seven years of fighting, the Britain was in \_\_\_\_\_ and could not afford to continue the war. British negotiators were told to end the war at any price.
- The official end of the American War for Independence came with the signing of the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1783.
- The result of the Treaty, was to give the Ohio River Valley to the new United States of America, while British North America would be limited to areas north of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Formative Assessment:

1. To which group was the Royal Proclamation most significant: British, Canadien, Yankee, First Nations? Why?
2. In our textbook, the Yankees are referred to as rebels. Thinking back to the way Pontiac’s Resistance was referenced, how does the use of such language shape our understanding of the events?
3. Use a graphic organizer to summarize the major causes and consequences of the Quebec Act of 1774. Include direct and indirect consequences.