

- After decades of war and internal strife, _____ was in desperate need of new sources of wealth.
- It was felt by King Henri IV of France that the natural resources of North America could be that source of wealth that he so badly needed, and so funded a company which was given a monopoly over the fur trade within _____ (present day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).
- A voyage set out in 1604, headed by _____, to establish a colony and trade network within Acadia and between Acadia and France.
- Joining the voyage was _____, who served as the company's geographer and cartographer.
- They were able to establish a settlement at Ile Ste. Croix in 1604, before relocating to _____ in 1605.
- In Port Royal Champlain established The Order of Good Cheer as a means of encouraging the settlers to work together in order to ensure their _____.
- The Order would organize _____, among other things, to help keep an optimistic mood among the settlers.
- Ultimately, Port Royal would be abandoned in _____ when de Monts lost his trade monopoly.
- Determined to establish a permanent colony in North America, Champlain left Port Royal and set his sights on the former location of _____.
- Formerly the site where _____ had spent the winter of 1535 with the Haudenosaunee of the area, the site was now abandoned either through the effects of disease brought by Cartier, changes to the local environment or warfare.
- Champlain chose the site because of its advantageous location for trade, fertile ground, and _____ nature.
- He named the settlement Quebec, from the Algonquin word _____, which means "where the river narrows."
- Founded in 1608, Quebec became the base of operations for French colonial power in North America and began the _____ presence of French people and culture that survives to this day.
- The French presence expanded when in 1642, a group of about forty colonists from Quebec, under the leadership of Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, helped some missionaries form the new colony of _____.
- Ville-Marie was located at the site of the former Haudenosaunee city of _____, which Cartier had visited in 1535, and would become the city of Montreal.
- With Quebec established (1608) Champlain worked to grow and develop his colony. This included not only expanding the physical colony of Quebec, but also establishing trade links with _____.
- These trade links would enable the colony to trade the _____ harvested in North America with the home country, France.
- Expanding both would require money. To that end, Champlain convinced one of the most powerful men in France, Cardinal _____, to organize a group of 100 investors, known as the Company of One Hundred Associates.
- The Company's purpose was to establish a French empire in North America to enable trade, settlement and the conversion of First Nations peoples to _____.

- Granted administrative control over the area claimed by France by the King, the company sought to expand its settlement and trade links, however this growth was hindered by the _____ upon the colony by the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy.
- The Haudenosaunee had formed an alliance with the _____ to the south and attacked the French along the St. Lawrence River region. This conflict was known as the Beaver Wars.
- This was done for several reasons:
 - To disrupt _____ between the French and the Wendat (Huron) as a help to the Haudenosaunee
 - To hurt the French as a help to the _____
 - Potentially for revenge against the French for the previous encounters during the time of _____
- With little support from _____ for their defence, the French colonies of Quebec and Montreal failed to grow as was wanted or anticipated.
- As a result, _____ determined to make Nouvelle-France an important part of the growing French Empire.
- To that end Nouvelle-France was made a royal colony in _____ and every aspect of life in the colony came under the direct control of the King and his council.
- To run the colony in his stead King Louis XIV instituted the Sovereign Council made up of an _____ responsible for administering justice, policies and finances; a _____ who was responsible for military matters and external policy; a _____; and five councillors.
- Early on these _____ members came directly from France, but over time men who had been born in the colony served as members.
- During the early years of Royal Rule the monarch took great interest in the colony, however as France became involved in _____, the monarch's attention waned and Nouvelle-France became more independent from France.
- Another factor in its growing independence was the sheer distance between the colony and France. Communications between the two would take _____ and left the colonists little choice but to take matters into their own hands rather than wait for word from the King.
- One of the King's first actions was to send _____ members of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment to Quebec, to assist in its defence due to rising tensions with the Haudenosaunee.
- In 1666, the two regiments made two expeditions against the Haudenosaunee. During the second expedition, the regiment burned villages around _____ and destroyed their winter stockpile of grain. This resulted in the Haudenosaunee signing a peace treaty with the colony.
- A further measure taken was the development of a local militia. Males between _____ were ordered by the King to become a militia member. Given their experience with the local environment through hunting and trapping made them effective fighters.
- By the end of the 17th century, each parish along the St. Lawrence river had its own _____ that helped with defence but also with building roads, bridges and buildings.
- Within 20 years of becoming a _____, Nouvelle-France laid claim to a large tract of present-day North America.
- Governor Louis Baude, Comte de Frontenac had dreams of France controlling all of _____ and to that end encouraged expeditions ever further from Quebec.

- By 1688 the colony laid claim to territory stretching from Lake Winnipeg to the Atlantic Ocean, from Hudson Bay to the _____.

Formative Assessment

1. Cartier's voyages to North America in the early to mid 1500s had a direct affect upon Champlain's later success of establishing a colony along the St. Lawrence River. Identify two ways that Cartier's voyages paved the way for Champlain.
2. We read that the early stages of Canada's history is defined by autonomous coexistence. Do you think that this term applies to this early period of Nouvelle-France? Explain your answer.
3. By 1688 France laid claim to vast stretches of North America:
 - a. What did this claim entitle them to (in their opinion)?
 - b. By what means did they lay claim to these territories?
 - c. Do you think that the potentially millions of indigenous peoples who inhabited this territory were aware of such claims?