

- The dominant religious influence in Nouvelle-France was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Church sought to serve two purposes within the colony.
- The first was to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the colonists themselves, and to try and convert the indigenous peoples, who they felt needed to be converted to Christianity.
- The second role was to provide for the social needs of the colony by providing \_\_\_\_\_, hospitals and assistance for the poor.
- Missionary groups for France came to the colony in hopes of spreading the Catholic faith among the indigenous peoples. The first such group were the \_\_\_\_\_ who arrived in 1615. They were soon joined by another group, the Jesuits.
- As early as 1625, members of the Society of Jesus (the \_\_\_\_\_) began arriving in Nouvelle-France with the primary goal of converting First Nations peoples to Christianity.
- They believed that such work was a \_\_\_\_\_ to mankind.
- To help facilitate this, the Jesuits believed in living among the different indigenous peoples in order to learn their \_\_\_\_\_ and cultures. In this way the Jesuits established relationships with the Wendat (Huron), Algonquin and the Innu (Montagnais) nations.
- Over time, First Nations individuals did adopt \_\_\_\_\_, which often led to conflict with those who continued to practice traditional ways of their culture.
- One practical benefit gained by those who converted to Catholicism, is that the French provided them with \_\_\_\_\_, while non-Catholic indigenous peoples were not.
- The \_\_\_\_\_, which arrived in 1639, opened and operated the schools and hospitals in Nouvelle-France.
- In 1645, missionary Jean Mance, opened the first hospital, the \_\_\_\_\_ (the hostel of God) in Montreal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ were collected by the Church from the colonists in order to fund these religious and social ventures in the growing colony.
- It is reported that the citizens of Nouvelle-France were much better cared for than their contemporaries in France, thanks in part to the activities of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Being a Royal Colony, the land of Nouvelle-France was “owned” by the King of France. It was the King who distributed land grants to soldiers, merchants, \_\_\_\_\_ and the Church for their use.
- The system established is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- In this system, one person, the seigneur controlled the land and rented out parcels of the land to censitaires, or \_\_\_\_\_ (an immigrant from France who lived and farmed the seigneur’s land).
- The seigneur was responsible for the building of a \_\_\_\_\_ and a manor house and was to be present on the land for much of the year.
- The habitant worked the land, paid a tithe to the Church, and paid taxes to the seigneur for the use of the gristmill as well as for \_\_\_\_\_ and fishing rights on the seigneur’s lands.
- Back in Europe, hats made from beaver fur were in high demand. This demand established the economic \_\_\_\_\_ of Nouvelle-France.
- The forests of North America provided an abundant source of \_\_\_\_\_ pelts.

- It was the demand for these pelts that fostered relationships between French traders and \_\_\_\_\_ trappers and would lead French traders to explore ever farther into wilds of North America.
- Beaver populations began to dwindle throughout the latter part of the \_\_\_\_\_, causing French traders to venture further north in search of new sources of beaver pelts.
- Known as the \_\_\_\_\_ (runners of the woods), these men would often live among the various first nations communities they traded with during the hunting season.
- Many developed an understanding of and appreciation for the various First Nations \_\_\_\_\_ they interacted with. Many came to prefer life among the First Nations to life lived under the watchful eye French officials and priests located in the settlements.
- This did not put them in good favour with \_\_\_\_\_ community leaders.
- When Nouvelle-France was made a Royal colony in 1663 the population numbered only around \_\_\_\_\_ people, with only 1 in 7 being women (~ 430 women to 2570 men).
- By this same time, the British colonies to the south numbered nearly \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- To encourage the growth of the colony the government of France searched across France between 1663 and 1673 for single and widowed women. Such women, many of whom were found in \_\_\_\_\_, were offered 50 francs (about half the yearly salary of a surgeon) as an incentive to take a chance on a new life in Nouvelle-France.
- The cost of this program was paid for by the King and as such the women came to be called the \_\_\_\_\_ – the King’s daughters.
- Upon arrival in the colony, the women would be expected to marry one of the Frenchmen of the colony within a few \_\_\_\_\_ of arrival within the colony.
- Women were expected to marry, have children and help work a \_\_\_\_\_, becoming permanent citizens of the colony.
- To promote the natural growth of the colony, families who had \_\_\_\_\_ or more were given money by the government.
- The plan worked and by 1671 there were over \_\_\_\_\_ within the colony.

## Formative Assessment

1. If there had not been a fashion demand for beaver pelts in Europe, how do you think this would have affected colonization efforts in Nouvelle-France?
2. Which do you think had more consequences for everyday lives of Nouvelle-France colonists –the government or the Church? Explain.
3. What do you think would be some of the consequences of the coureurs de bois adopting indigenous lifestyles and living among First Nations peoples? Do you think these would be positive, negative or neutral?
4. Do you think the decision to send women from France to Nouvelle-France was ethically sound? Why might the women chosen to go?