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- As Nouvelle-France struggled to grow and develop, forces from _____ the colony would seriously affect its future.
 - During the early 18th century, hostilities between Britain and France, both in _____ and in North America, had intensified.
 - From _____, Britain and France were engaged in the War of the Spanish Succession. A war fought to ensure that the kingdoms of Spain and France were not ruled by the same person, uniting the kingdoms. Fighting took place in Europe, the Caribbean and in North America.
 - In Britain this conflict is known as Queen Anne's War. In France it is known as the Second Intercolonial War. In _____ it is referred to the second of the French and Indian Wars or alternatively as the Third Indian War.
 - These conflicts saw the European powers of Spain, England and France ally with various _____ groups to fight for land and power in North America.
 - The war came to an end in _____ with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht.
 - As a result of the treaty, France surrendered possession of most of _____, the area around Hudson Bay, as well as Acadia (Nova Scotia) to Britain.
 - _____ was originally named in 1524 by Giovanni de Verrazano. Port Royal, its first settlement was established in 1605 under Samuel de Champlain. While Acadia was a part of the French Empire, it was not a part of Nouvelle-France, and as such retained the original name: Acadia.
 - Comprised predominantly of French colonists, Acadia was caught between the opposing powers of France and England, when in 1713 France surrendered possession of Acadia to _____. The Acadians were now expected to transfer their loyalties from France to England.
 - To this end the Acadians took an oath of _____ that recognized the authority of the British and protected them from being conscripted into a British army if it were to fight against France.
 - In 1754, the new governor of Acadia, Charles Lawrence sought to force the Acadian people to give up their right of refusal to fight against the French. When the Acadians refused, he ordered them _____ from Acadia.
 - Done on the pretext of military expediency, the mass expulsion of the Acadians began in _____. Their homes and crops were destroyed and made available for settlement by British colonists.
 - Over the next seven years, approximately 8-10 _____ Acadians were dispersed throughout the Thirteen Colonies.
 - Some of the Acadians escaped from their British oppressors and made it to the French communities of _____. Over time they would come to be known as Cajuns.

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- Mere _____ after the conclusion of their previous war, Britain and France were once again fighting one another.
 - The Seven Years War is often considered the first true _____, as battles were fought in Europe, North America, the Caribbean, South America, West Africa, India and in the Philippines.
 - Begun over events of another succession crisis in _____, the Seven Years War was fought between 1756 and 1763.
 - It came to an end with the Treaty of Paris and saw the transfer of many _____ possessions.
 - In _____, this war is known as the French and Indian War.
 - While _____ focused their attention on winning the war in Europe, Britain was able to fight the war on multiple fronts and spent considerable effort on fighting the war in North America.
 - The primary focus of their attention was the _____ Valley. The French had laid claim to the territory after Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, had mapped the region.
 - To lay claim to this region, the French had erected _____ throughout the area bearing the French coat-of-arms and built numerous forts to facilitate trade.
 - With the success and growth of the Thirteen Colonies, British colonists sought to expand their territory to the _____; into the Ohio River Valley.
 - To this end the British had begun constructing forts in the area and British colonists, such as _____, began claiming land in the valley as well.
 - When war officially broke out, the British were able to supply their troops from the Thirteen Colonies, while French troops needed to be supplied from _____.
 - By 1758, the British were able to block French resupply and had gained control over most of the Ohio River Valley and captured the French fortress of _____.
 - This enabled the _____ to attack the heart of Nouvelle-France from the South and from the St. Lawrence River.
 - Commanding the British forces in the attack on Nouvelle-France was General James Wolfe, who sailed from England with _____ and 15 thousand soldiers. To attack the settlement of Quebec, Wolfe ordered the surrounding farms destroyed in a radius of 240km and initiated a 9-week artillery bombardment of the community.
 - Defending _____ was the French General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm.
 - On the morning of 13 September 1759, the British were able to scale the _____ and position their forces west of Quebec.
 - Having stationed his men in _____, Montcalm was forced to march his men back into town (~9km). Exhausted from the march, the French were defeated, Wolfe and Montcalm lay dead, and Quebec was captured by the British.

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- After defeating the French in Quebec, the British forces began their advance on _____.
 - Governor Vaudreuil, with the knowledge that three contingents of British forces were converging on the city, surrendered the city. On 8 September 1760, Vaudreuil signed the Articles of _____.
 - The signing of the Articles _____ Nouvelle-France to British General Jeffrey Amherst.
 - Due to its focus on the European theatre of the war, as well as their inability to _____ Nouvelle-France during the British attack, many people in Nouvelle-France felt that France had abandoned them.
 - The results of the Seven Years War were disastrous for the French. Having lost the war, the French gave up possession of Nouvelle-France to the British and the Louisiana territory to the _____.
 - The French loss significantly impacted the Indigenous peoples of the affected area. Prior to the war, each group was able to align themselves with either the French, British or remain neutral. The competition between the two European powers effectively allowed for a level of indigenous _____.
 - With the British victory, Indigenous peoples now had only the British to deal with and lost the _____ position that the French had provided.

Formative Assessment

1. Why is the fur trade historically significant for Canada?
2. The British conquest of Quebec is considered to be one of the most important battles to take place on Canadian soil. Why is this so? How might different groups of people have different views on the historical significance of the British conquest?