

## The effects of European and Indigenous Interactions 1608 -1701

alliance	<u>Systems of Alliances</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European nations and Indigenous nations competed to control the supply of furs in North America</li><li>• France established alliances with the Huron- Wendat and Algonquian nations north of the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes</li></ul>
Huron/ Wendat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Holland and later Britain established an alliance with the Iroquois Confederacy south of the Great Lakes</li><li>• they supplied trade goods and arms to the Iroquois to attack the French and their Indigenous allies</li></ul>
Iroquois Confederacy	<u>Iroquois Wars 1600 - 1650</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Iroquois attacked New France and its indigenous allies to gain control of fur trade</li><li>• New France had a small population and was weakly defended: it relied on peace agreements to ensure security</li></ul>
Destruction of Huronia	<u>Destruction of Huronia 1650</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1648 – the Iroquois Confederacy focused attacks on the Huron Wendat</li><li>• 1650 – the Iroquois succeeded in completing destroying the Huron Nation: its members were killed, dispersed, or adopted into the Iroquois confederacy</li><li>• Governors ordered the construction of forts on the Richelieu R. and at Trois Rivières</li><li>• Consequence for New France: Disruption of the supply of furs</li></ul>
	<u>Royal Government 1663</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1665 – the King sent the Carignan Salieres regiment to defend New France : 1200 soldiers + officers</li><li>• New France signed peace agreements with 3 nations of the Iroquois Confederacy</li><li>• Onieda and Mohawks continued to fight</li><li>• The governor ordered the soldiers to burn their villages and crops</li><li>• By 1667 they agreed to a peace agreement</li></ul>
	<u>Effects on Indigenous Populations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Population Decline</li><li>• European diseases caused many deaths: Indigenous populations had no natural immunity to European diseases like small pox</li><li>• Intensified warfare also caused deaths</li><li>• Over time populations began to recover due to growing immunity, and displacement away from European settlement</li></ul>
acculturation	<u>Effects on Indigenous Culture</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acculturation: Indigenous groups adopted European goods: clothing, weapons, tools, food</li><li>• Conversions to roman Catholic religion</li><li>• Metissage: intermarriage or French / Indigenous unions led to mixed birth offspring called <b>Metis</b></li></ul>
displacement	<u>Effects on Indigenous Territories</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European powers claimed territories: signed treaties with each other and drew borders without accounting for Indigenous populations</li><li>• French settlement caused displacement of Algonquian groups</li><li>• The granting of seigneuries pushed out large animals forcing Algonquian groups to move further north.</li></ul>