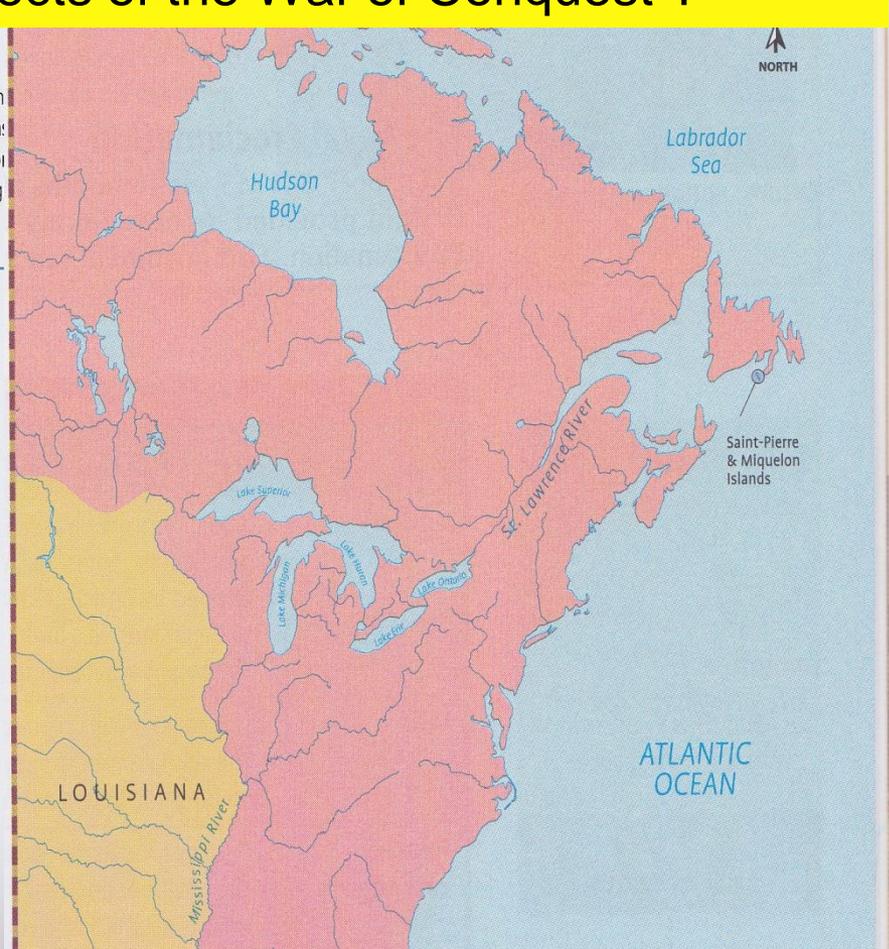
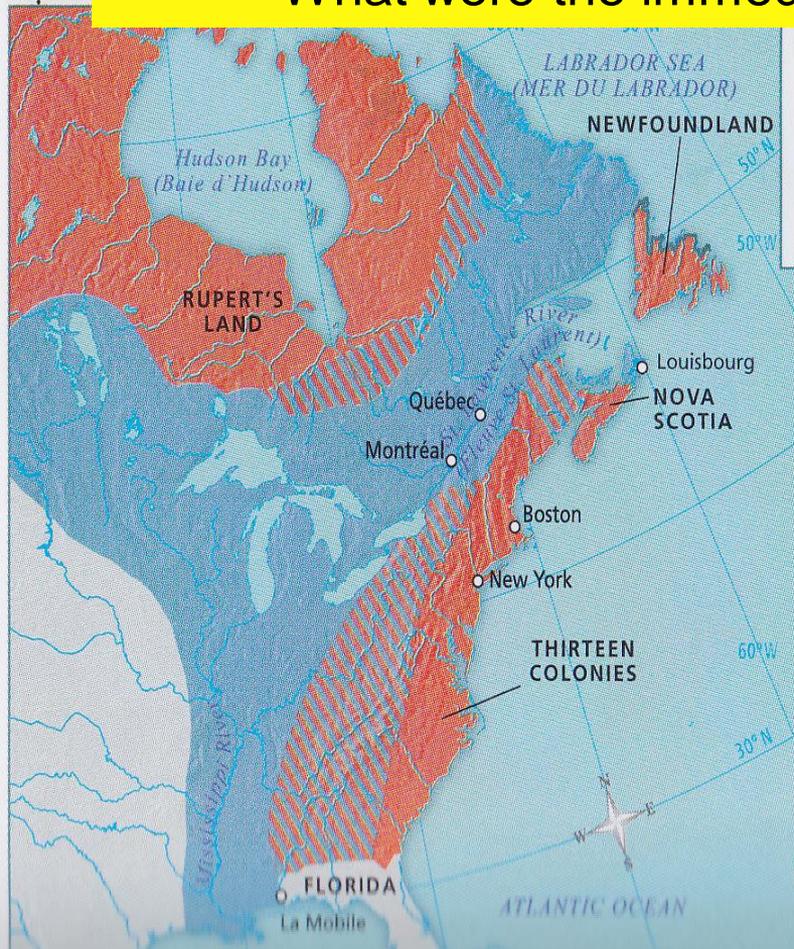


The Conquest: The Immediate effects of France's surrender in North America 1760 -1763

C

New France after the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713

What were the immediate effects of the War of Conquest ?



North America 1754

North America 1760

French Control

British Control

What were the immediate effects of the War of Conquest ? 1760 -63

Learning Goals

By the end of the presentation you should be able to describe and explain the effects of the War of Conquest:

- A. The Articles of Capitulation: the terms of surrender.
- B. British Military Rule: How the conquered territory was governed.
- C. Population Changes: the effects on French and English Populations
- D. The Treaty of Paris 1763: The formal end of New France

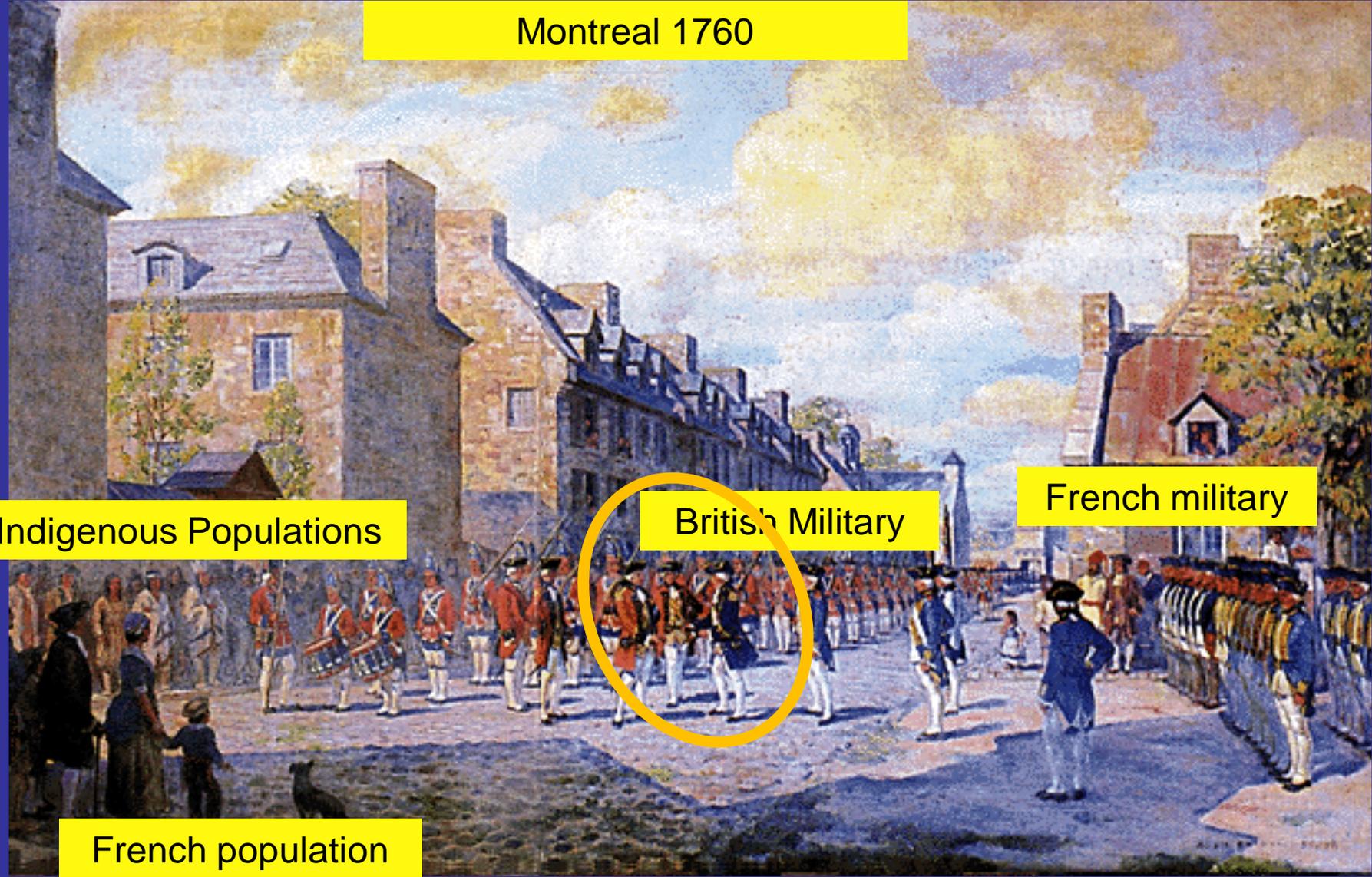
A. The Capitulation [surrender] of New France - Problem Solving

The picture below shows the outcome of the war.

What elements of the surrender can you identify from the picture?

(answers on the next slide)

Montreal 1760



Indigenous Populations

British Military

French military

French population

A. The Capitulation [surrender] of New France - Problem Solving

The picture below shows the outcome of the war.

What elements of the surrender can you identify from the picture?
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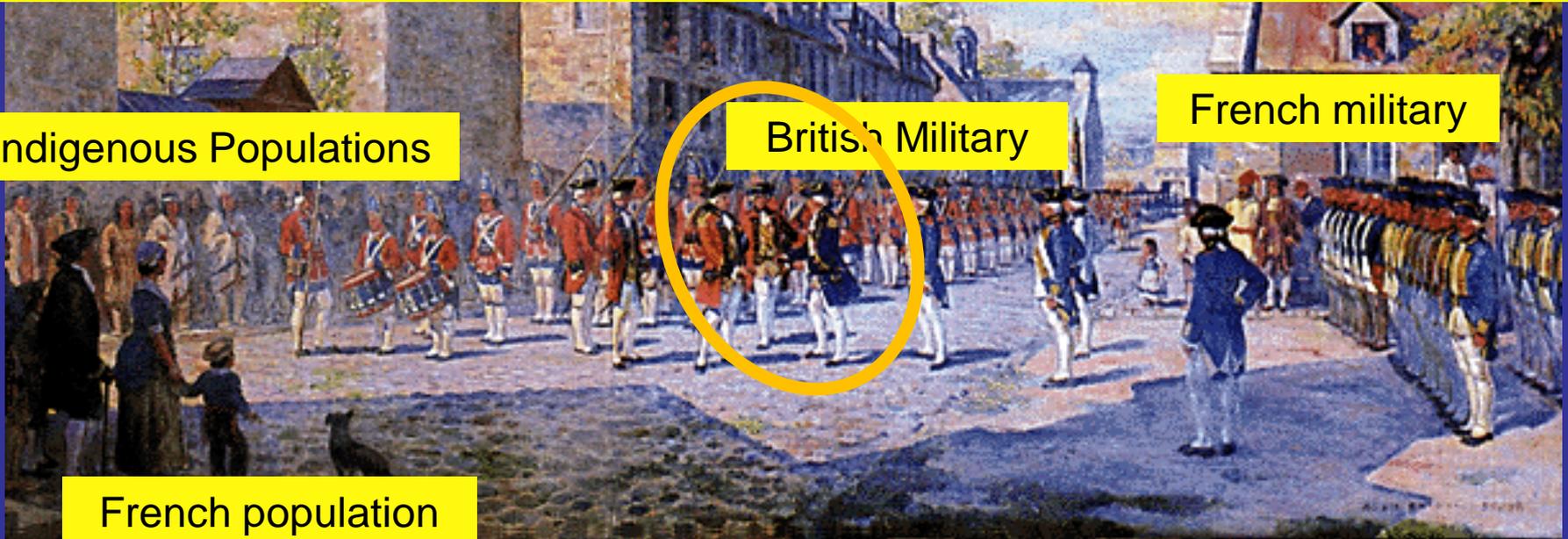
Montreal 1760

Possible Answers

The French military doesn't have weapons and is handing over control to the British Military.

The British military is armed and taking control of the colony.

The French population is losing the protection of its government and military.





A. The Articles of Capitulation [surrender] 1760

- Governor Vaudreuil offered to surrender New France without fighting in return for certain conditions.
- Britain agreed and set out the terms of surrender in the Articles of Capitulation- Signed September 8, 1760.
- The British military controlled New France until a peace treaty could be signed.
- The *Canadiens* [French population] were guaranteed right to their property
- French laws and customs were to be continued.
- The *Canadiens* were free to practice Roman Catholic religion
- Any French person who wished was allowed to return to France

The British Military take control of New France

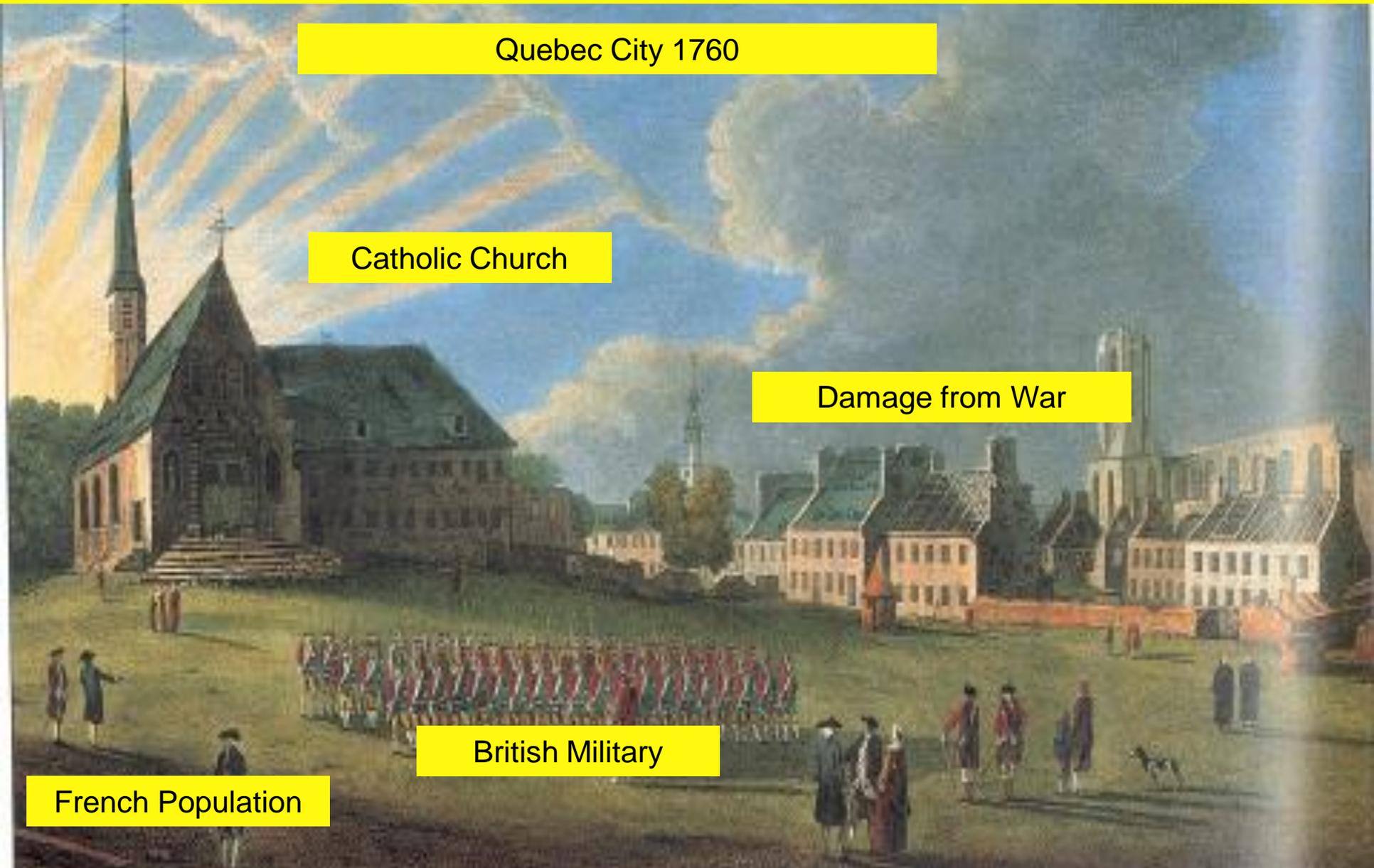


B. British Military Rule [government] 1760 – 63

- The French forces surrendered in North America but France remained a powerful country in Europe
- The War between Britain and France continued for another three years in Europe and their other colonies. New France had to wait for the outcome of the war.
- New France came under the control of a British military government – under General Amherst
- Britain used the same government structures as France BUT replaced the French governors with British military officers
- The *Canadien* militia captains were kept in place to keep order and communicate government decisions to the population.

B. British Military Rule - Problem solving

The picture below shows the Quebec under military rule.
What elements of the Articles of Capitulation can you identify?



Quebec City 1760

Catholic Church

Damage from War

British Military

French Population

B. British Military Rule - Problem solving

The picture below shows the Quebec under military rule.
What elements of the Articles of Capitulation can you identify?



Quebec City 1760

Catholic Church

Possible Answers

The British military is in control of the colony.

The French population is under the control of the British military but are allowed to keep their property and to keep practicing the Catholic religion.



British Military

French Population



C. Population changes: Effects on Population

- In 1760 the total population of New France was approx. 70 000
- Aproximately 4000 people returned to France:
 - Most of the French soldiers and officers
 - The French government officials: the Governor, Intendant, and members of Sovereign council
 - Wealthy merchants (large fur traders) and other elites.
- The majority of the French population remained in the colony under British control: approximately 65 000. (Seigneurs, catholic church, common people: farmers, crafts people, small merchants)
- Arrival of an English Population: after 1760 approximately 300 people arrive from mostly the Thirteen Colonies to take control of the fur trade.

D. The Treaty of Paris 1763 - Problem solving

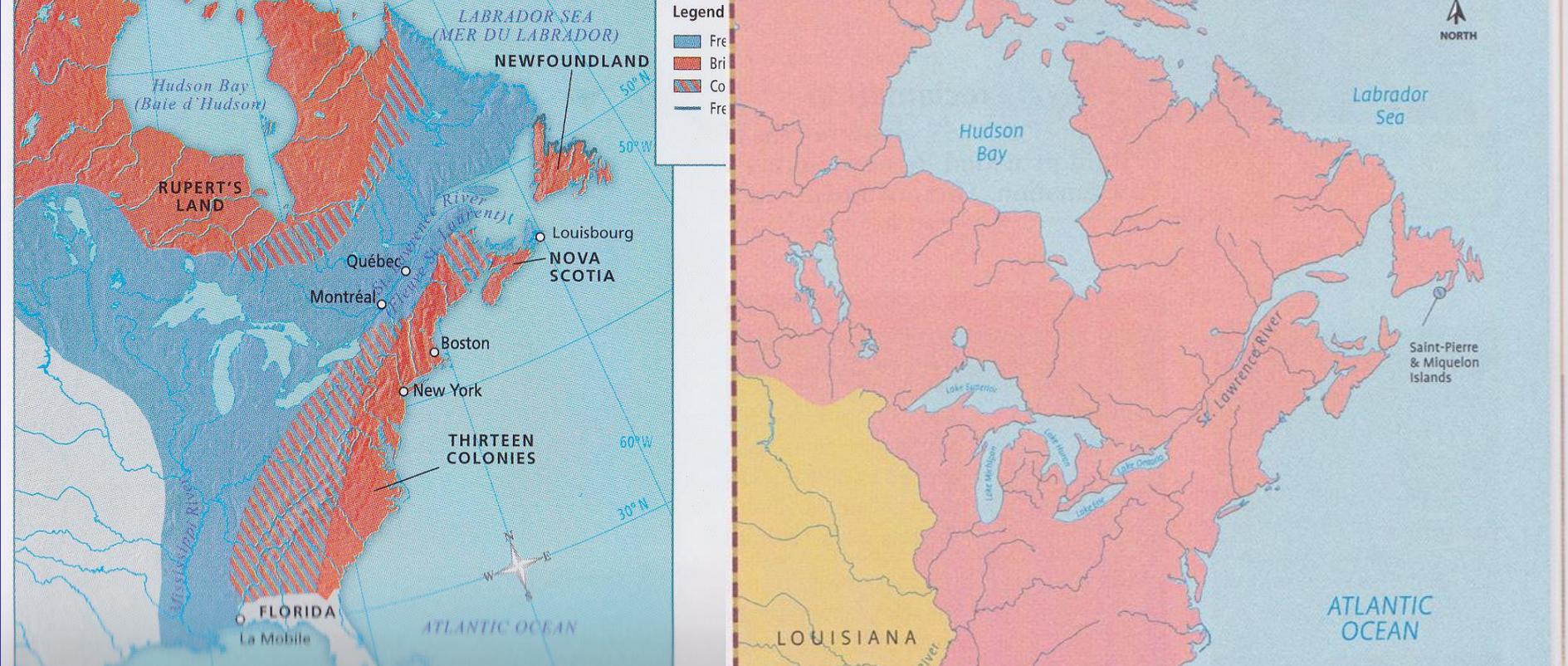
Read the excerpt of the Treaty of Paris below:

1. What did the French King agree to?
2. What did the British king agree to?
3. What is the result for France's territory and population in North America?

(answers on the next slide)

Excerpt from the Treaty of Paris 1763

His most Christian Majesty [French King] **cedes** [gives up] *to his said Britannick Majesty* [British King], **in full right Canada, with its dependencies** [all of New France], ... *His Britannick Majesty* on his side, **agrees to grant the liberties of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada.**



D. The Treaty of Paris 1763

- In 1763 Britain and France agreed to end the fighting in the Seven Years War by signing the Treaty of Paris
- The French government officially transferred New France to the British government
- France gave up all their territories in North America except for the islands St. Pierre and Miquelon [allowed to keep for fishing bases only]
- The *Canadiens* officially became British subjects
- Britain now had a new territory and colony and control of a large French population in North America