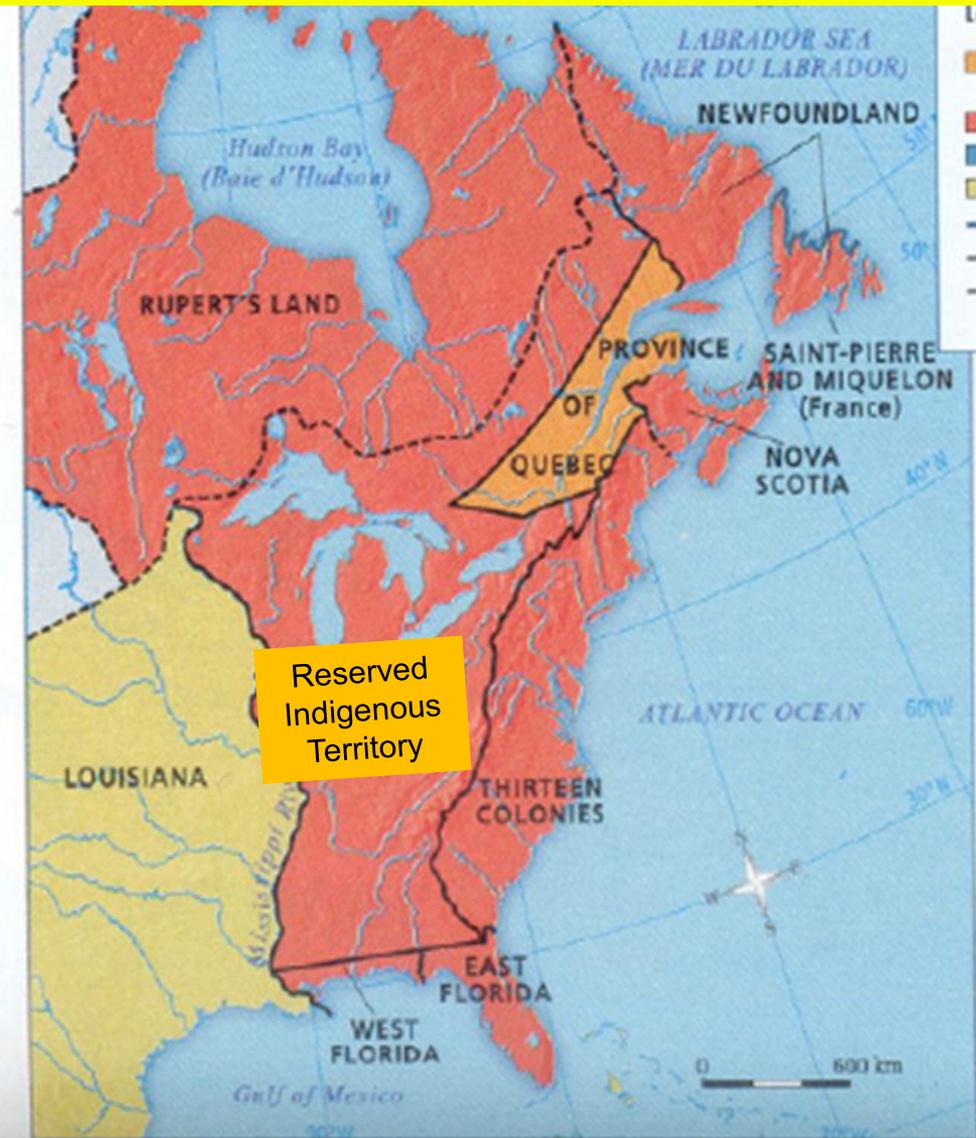
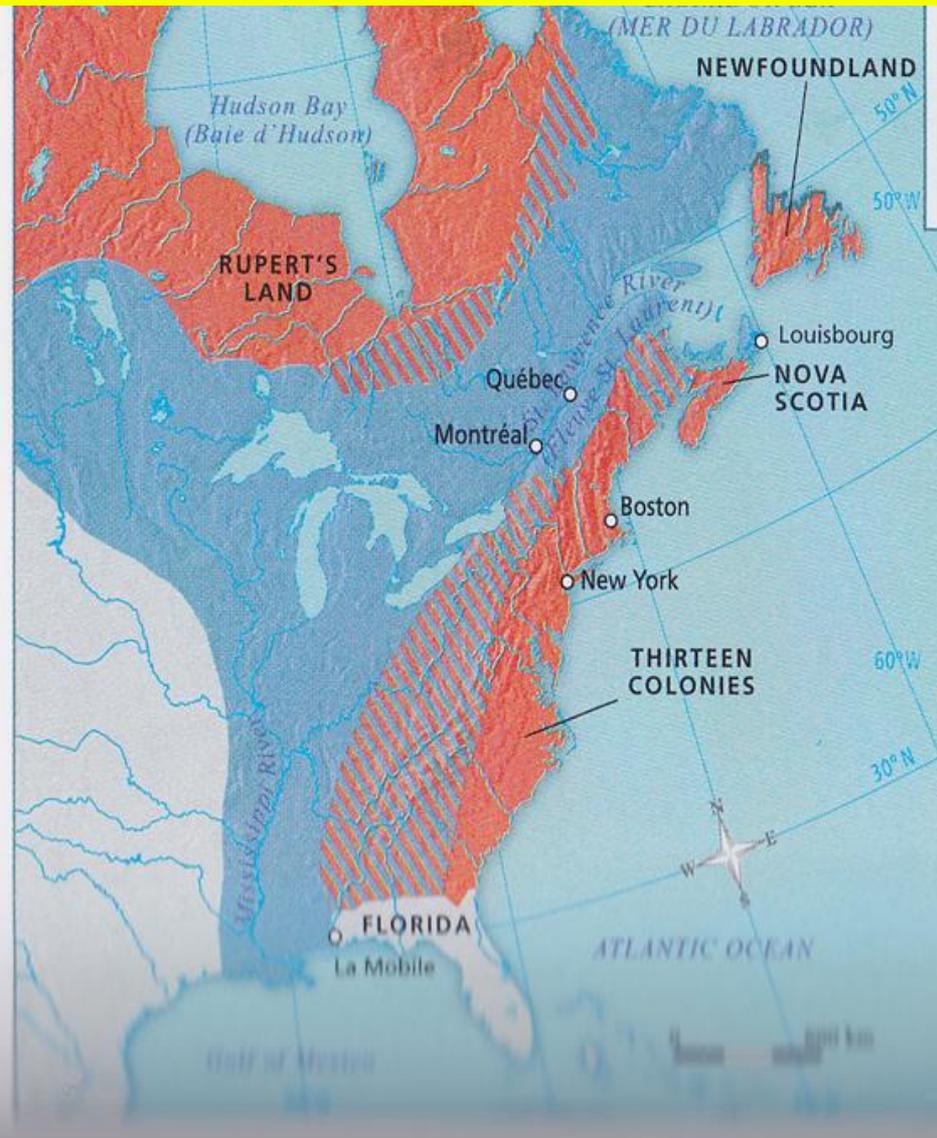


How did Britain organize the territory it won from France in North America in 1763?



How did Britain organize the territory it won from France in North America?

Learning Goals

By the end of the presentation you should be able to describe and explain the organization of Britain's new territories in North America:

A. Pontiac's Resistance: Indigenous reactions to British control

The Royal Proclamation 1763: New rules for Britain's territory

B. Causes and Goals

C. Changes to the territory

D. Changes to Language and

E. Changes to Religion

F. Changes to Laws

G. Changes to Government

A. Problem Solving- France's Indigenous Allies

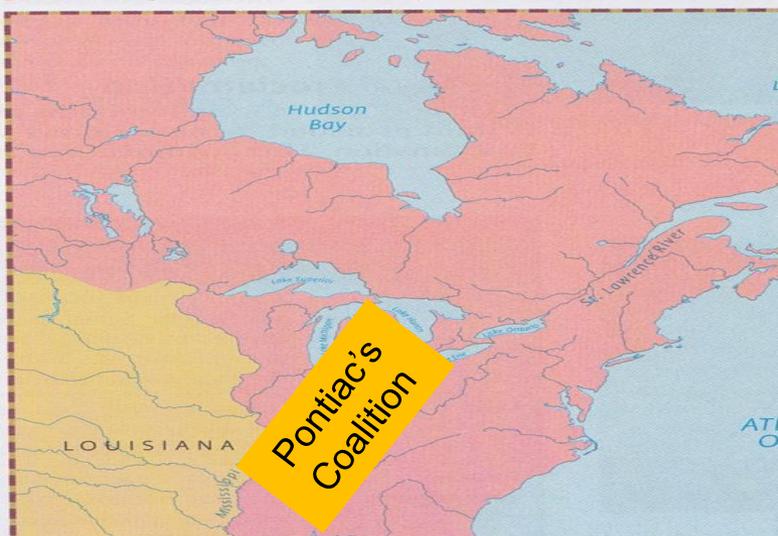
What was the effect of the Treaty of Paris 1763 on France's indigenous allies?

C New France after the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713



3.15 Consequences of the Treaty of Paris for the colonies





Chief Pontiac in War Council

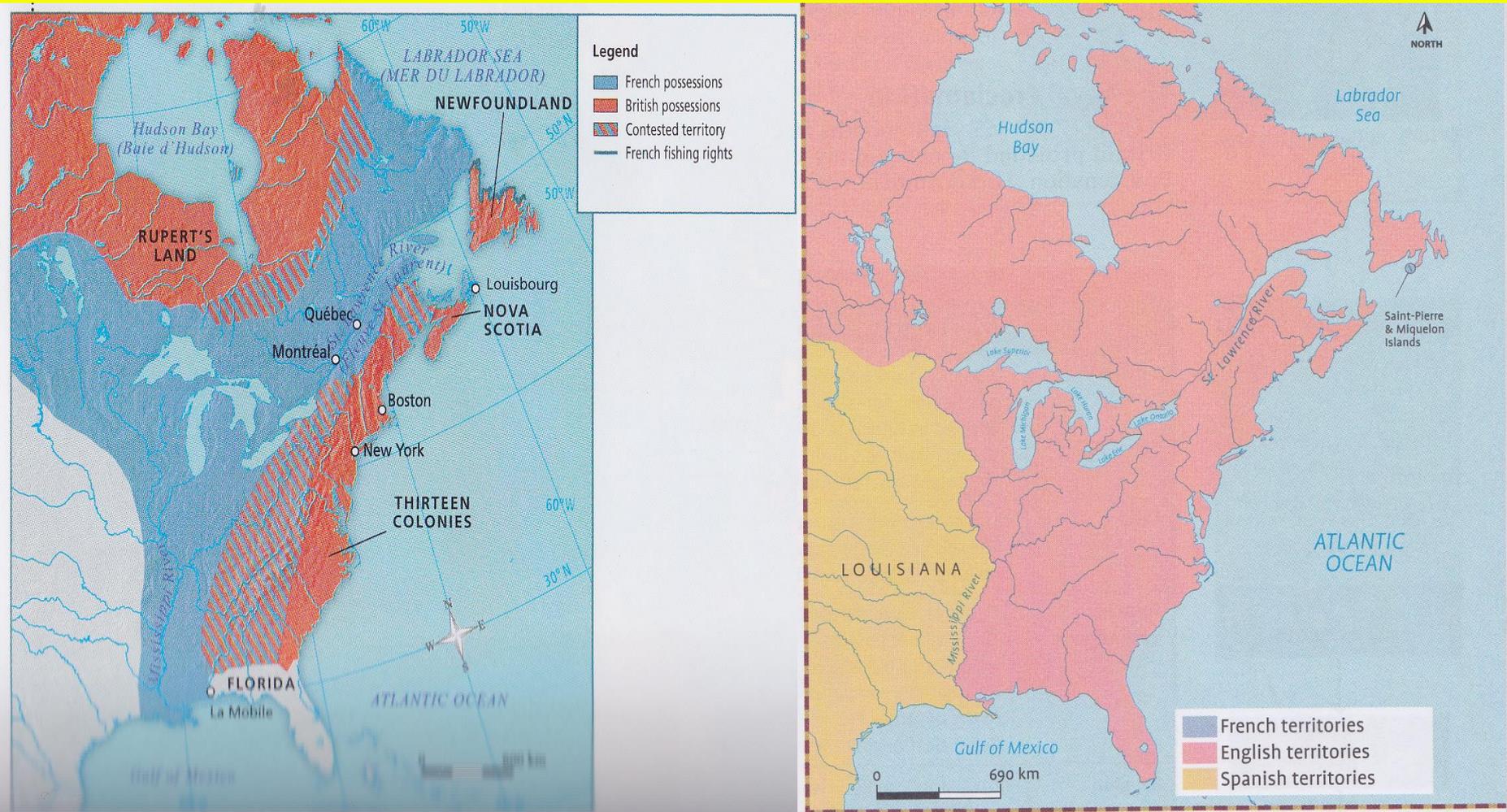


A. Pontiac's Resistance: Indigenous Reaction to British Control 1763 - 66

- Indigenous populations who were former allies of the French were angry about British Control.
- Settlement from 13 Colonies threatened Indigenous peoples' control of the land
- Indigenous populations were angry about the way Britain conducted the fur trade.
- The British authorities were attempting to control them as opposed to treating them as independent allies.
- Chief Pontiac organized a coalition [partnership] of indigenous nations to attack British Forts and settlements in the interior of north America.
- To reassure Native populations and to make peace Britain created a reserved Indigenous Territory

B. The Organization of British North America: The Royal Proclamation 1763

- In 1763 Britain put in place the Royal Proclamation
- The first British **Constitution** for British North America
- Constitution: a written set of rules or laws that specify how a territory will be administered or run by the government.
- Britain needed a set of rules for governing its new territories in North America





B. The Causes and Goals of the Royal Proclamation

Causes of the Royal Proclamation

- The treaty of Paris of 1763 gave Britain control of:
 - France's territory
 - France's Indigenous Allies
 - The French, Catholic population of North America

Goals of the Royal Proclamation

1. To make Peace with Indigenous Populations

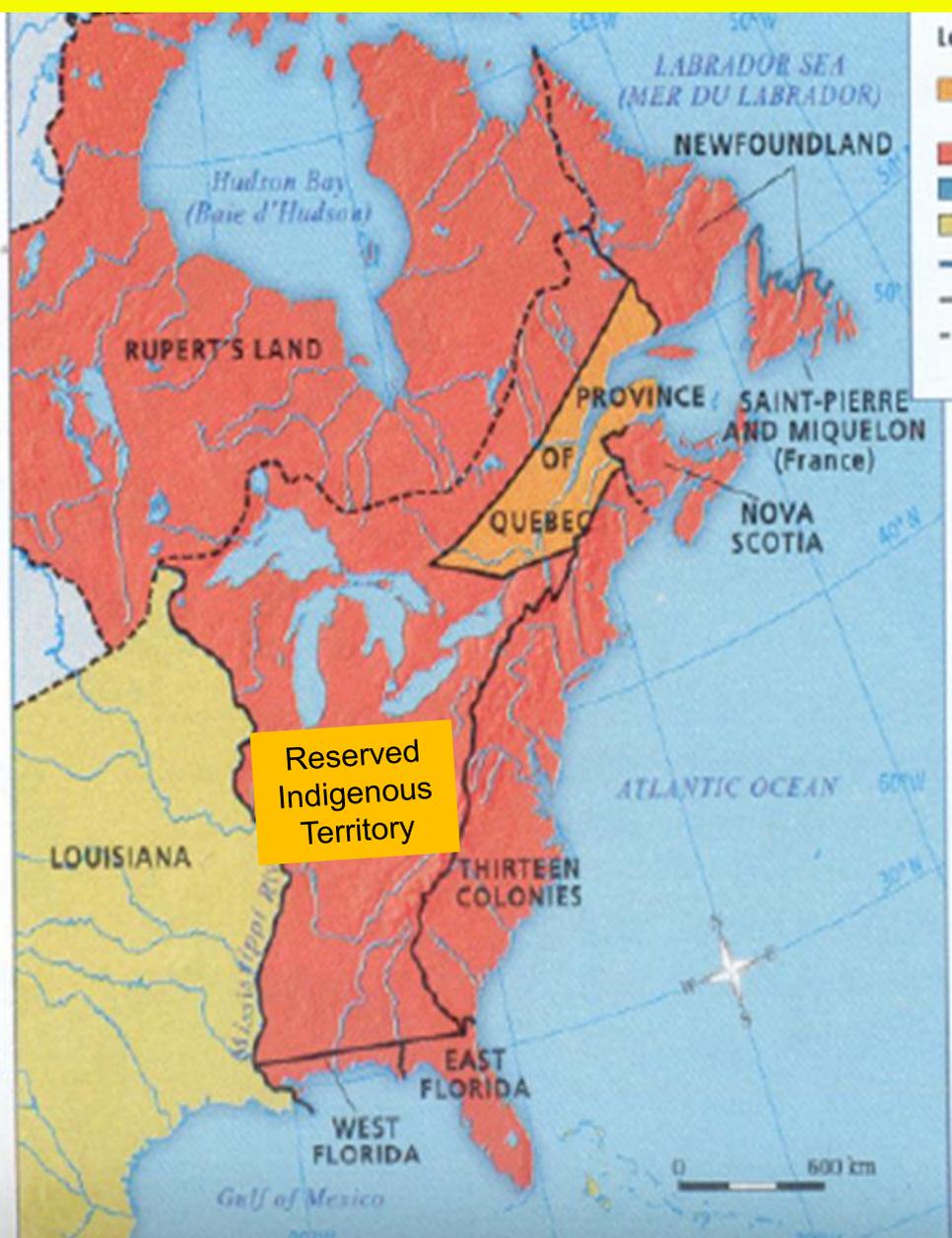
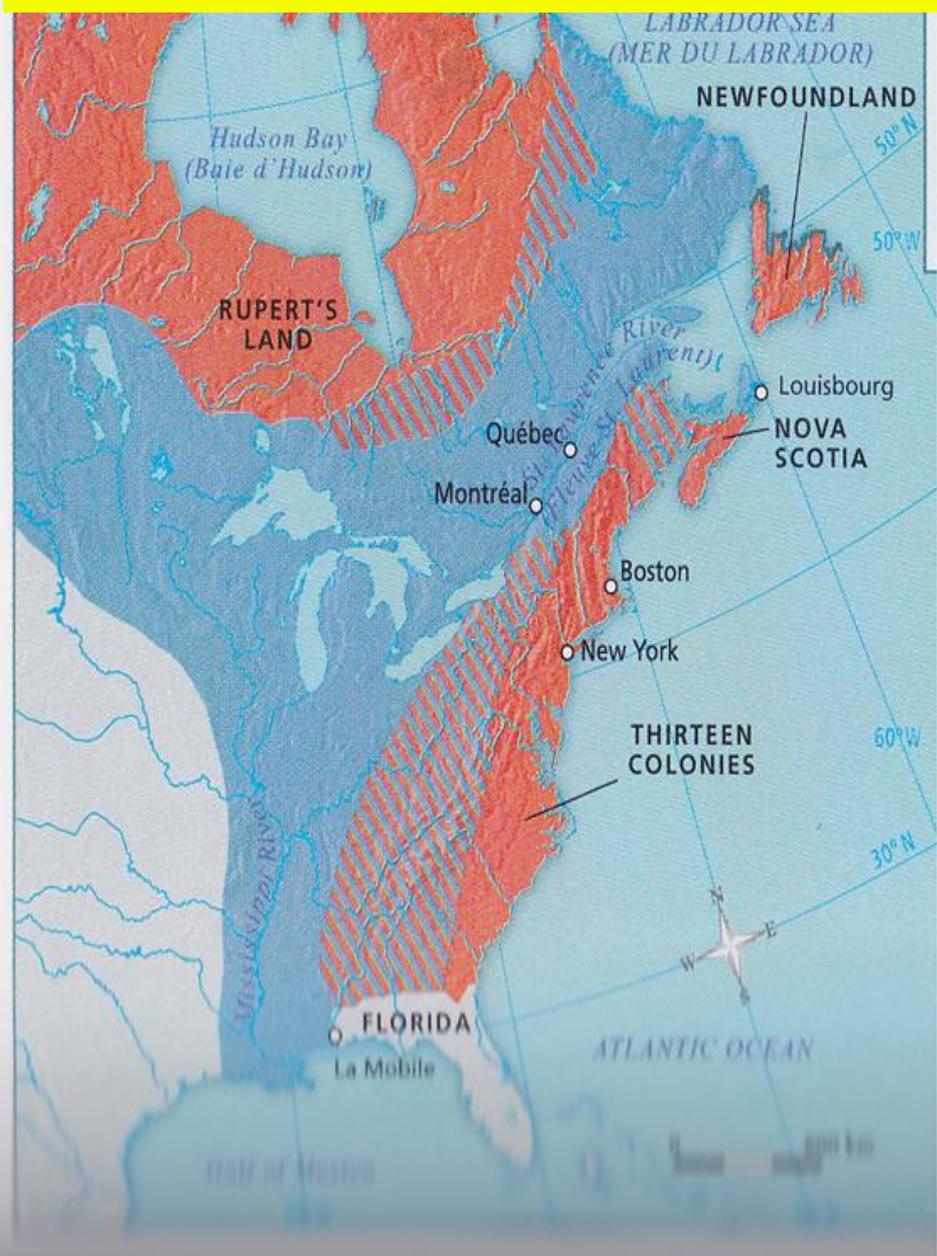
- Britain created a reserved Indigenous Territory

2. **Assimilate the French Population:** means to make similar – to make the French become British and Protestant

- The British government did not want to have a French Catholic population
- They wanted to eliminate French language + Catholic religion (Make them English)

B. Problem Solving- Changes to the Territory

1. What 2 changes did Britain make to the former French territory?
2. How do these 2 changes demonstrate Britain's 2 goals?



D

North America after the Royal Proclamation in 1763



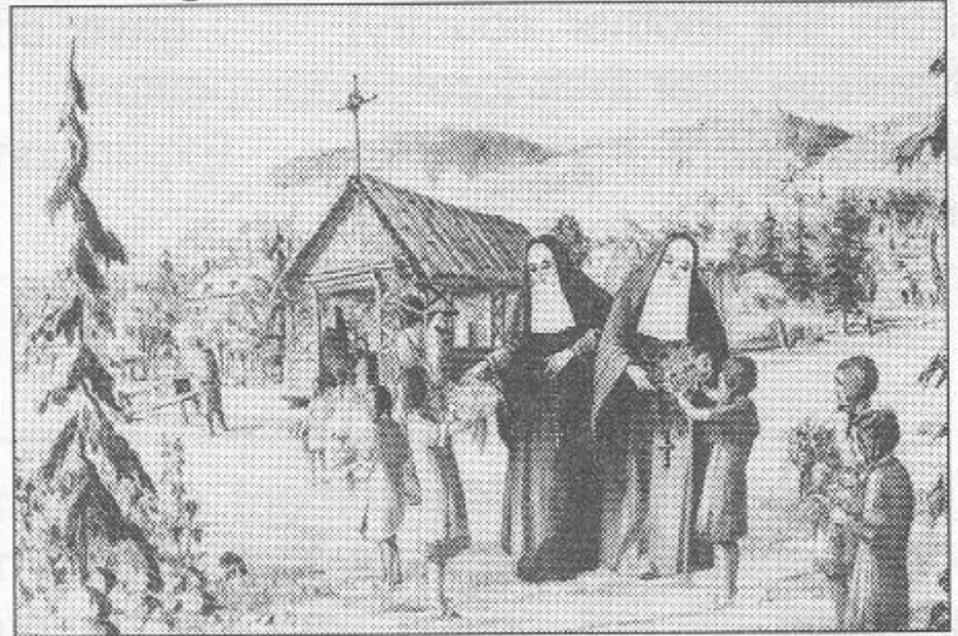
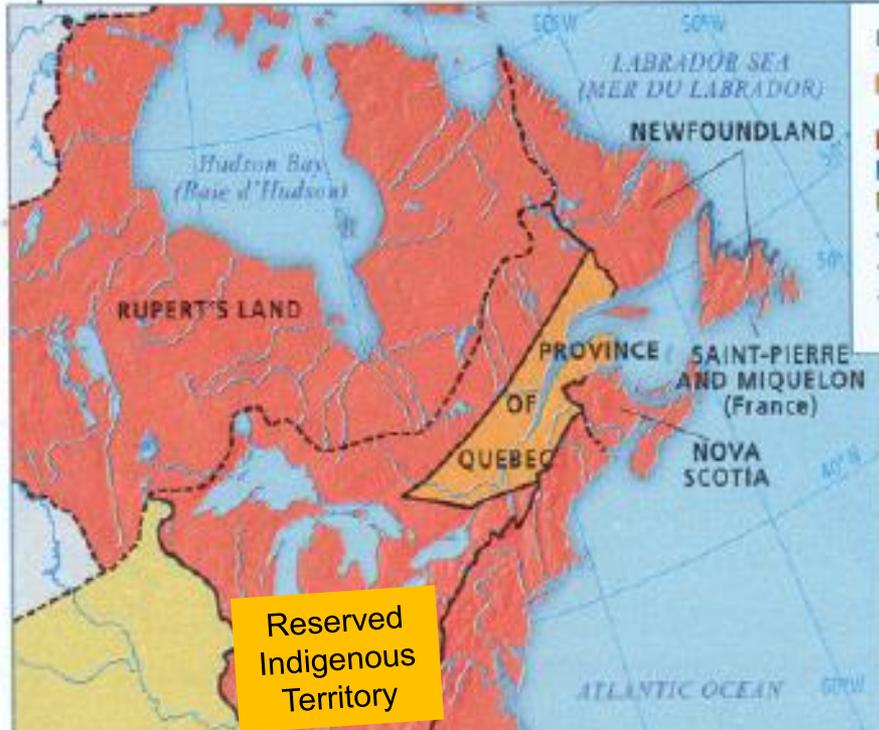
Reserved
Indigenous
Territory

C. Changes to the Territory

1. The British created a **Reserved Indigenous Territory**: meant to ensure peace with Indigenous nations.
 - the land would be reserved for the Indigenous Nations use and the fur trade.
 - There would be **no settlement from the 13 colonies**.
2. The British government created a new colony : **The Province of Quebec**
 - Quebec was restricted to the St. Lawrence River valley.
 - This was the area of *Canadien* (French/Catholic) settlement that used to be called **Canada** by France
 - The goal was to limit the French population to where they were already settled so that they could be assimilated.

D North America after the Royal Proclamation in 1763

Document 1 Educating children



L.R. Batchelor, National Archives of Canada, C-010520

D. Changes to Language:

- The Treaty of Paris left the British government in control of a large French, Catholic population. (approx. 70 000).
- Britain hoped to encourage the immigration of a large English population into Quebec to surround the French population.
- They wanted to encourage English Protestant schools and churches so that eventually the French would adopt the English language and Protestant religion



E. Changes to Religion: the goal was to restrict the Catholic religion in the hopes it would die out over time.

- The Roman Catholic church was tolerated but restricted.
- The ***tithe*** (church tax that all Catholics had to pay) was removed: this meant that the Catholic Church would have no money to operate. (build churches, train and pay priests etc...)
- No new Bishop was allowed to enter the colony: the Bishop ordained [made official] new priests so that once the existing Bishop died there could be no new priests.
- Encouraged Protestant churches: the British hoped that the *Canadiens* would become Protestant and English.



F. Changes to Laws

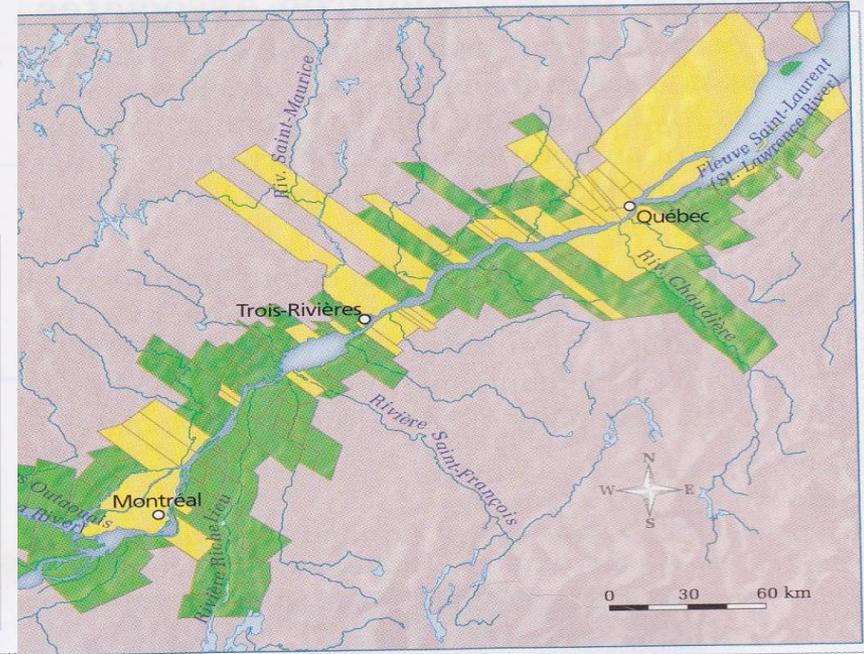
- French laws were no longer recognized.
- British **civil** and **criminal laws** were in force.
- Civil law dealt with property rights: this meant that the rights of the Seigneurs to their land was no longer recognized in law.

34 An overview of a seignery in New France



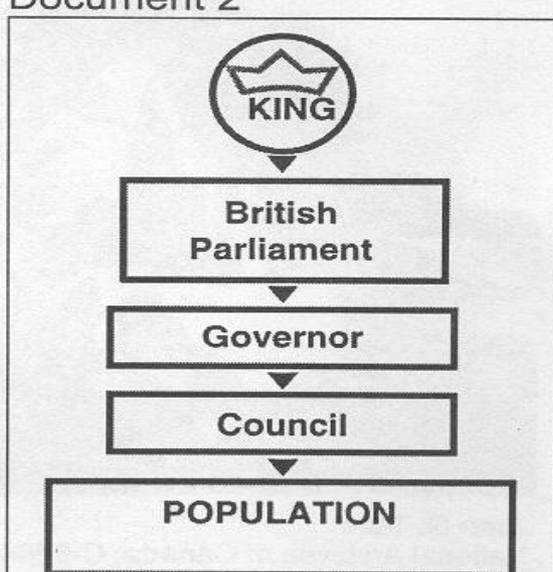
- Legend
- 1 St. Lawrence River
 - 2 1st rang (concession)
 - 3 2nd rang (concession)
 - 4 Seigneur's estate
 - 5 Seigneurial mill
 - 6 Church and rectory land
 - 7 Censives
 - 8 Common land
 - 9 Unallocated land

32 The seigneuries of New France circa 1745



G. Changes to Land Distribution for Agriculture

- Existing seigneuries were tolerated: but their existence was not guaranteed in law
- The British township system was introduced for any new land granted: these were square plots of land, owned by farmer



H. Changes to Government

- Britain replaced the military government with a new British civilian government
- British Government appointed the Governor
- The **British Governor** held all the power
- The governor appointed [picked] a council whose role was to advise the governor
- The royal proclamation allowed for the establishment of a legislative assembly at a later date.
- The **Test Act**, a British law, was enforced: No Roman Catholics could hold a government position.
- Since the whole French population was Catholic that meant that no *Canadiens* (French) were in the government.