## Cornell Notes

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| **Unit: British Exploration**  **Topic: Arcadia** | |
| New words:  Places Mentioned:  Dates Mentioned:  People Mentioned: | NOTES:   * Britain takes control of many areas of Acadia through the Treaty of -Utrecht in 1713. * Acadians are told they have 1 year to leave the land * Acadians have lived on this land for over 100 years in many cases – most refuse to leave * 1730 – Acadians are required to take an oath * Oath of Neutrality - If a war was to break out between Britain and France, the Acadians were to stay neutral – not fight for either side. * Some Acadians took the oath, but many did not. * 1755 – war between Britain and France seemed likely * Britain required Acadians to take a new oath – “the oath of allegiance” * Acadians were to fight for Britain against France if a war broke out * The Acadians Refused * Some Acadians escaped to New France, some found protection with the Mi’kmaq – but many refused to move * Between 1755 and 1763 Britain captured and shipped 11,000 Acadians to the Thirteen Colonies, to England, and to France * Many families were separated, especially mixed Acadian/Mi’kmaq families. * 1754 – Fighting broke out between Britain and France over control of the Ohio Valley along the western boundary of the Thirteen colonies * Washington gave a document to the French leader claiming Ohio valley, causing the 7 year war * 1756 – The battle went global * The British wanted to destroy the French navy and claim dominance of the seas * A total of 9 European countries chose sides and took part in the war * 1759-1760 – Britain seized Quebec, after a series of battles * The Seven Years War ended in 1763 * During the negotiations for peace following the war, France gave up on the idea of “recovering” New France. Instead, France negotiated terms that stated that they would maintain control of the Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe, as the sugar that was produced there was even more valuable than the furs trapped in New France.   + What did this mean for the 65,000 Canadiens now under British rule?   + To survive as a French society it will need to survive on its own – cut off from France – this will be very difficult   + What was to happen to all of the close friends to the French as well – such as the Mi’kmaq, the Anishinabe, and the Kichesiprini to name just a few * France was forced to give up almost all of its territory in North America (as well as much of its territory in other regions of the world). * The Treaty of Paris – 1763   + The French negotiated guarantees in the treaty to guarantee that the British would not retaliate against the French allies, and that they would be allowed to practise their Catholic religion. * The future of the region was very uncertain   + French Catholic servants   + Protestant English rulers * Diverse peoples involved in the Fur Trade – First Nations, Metis |
| Summary: | |