

Clashing Empires and Competing Colonialisms

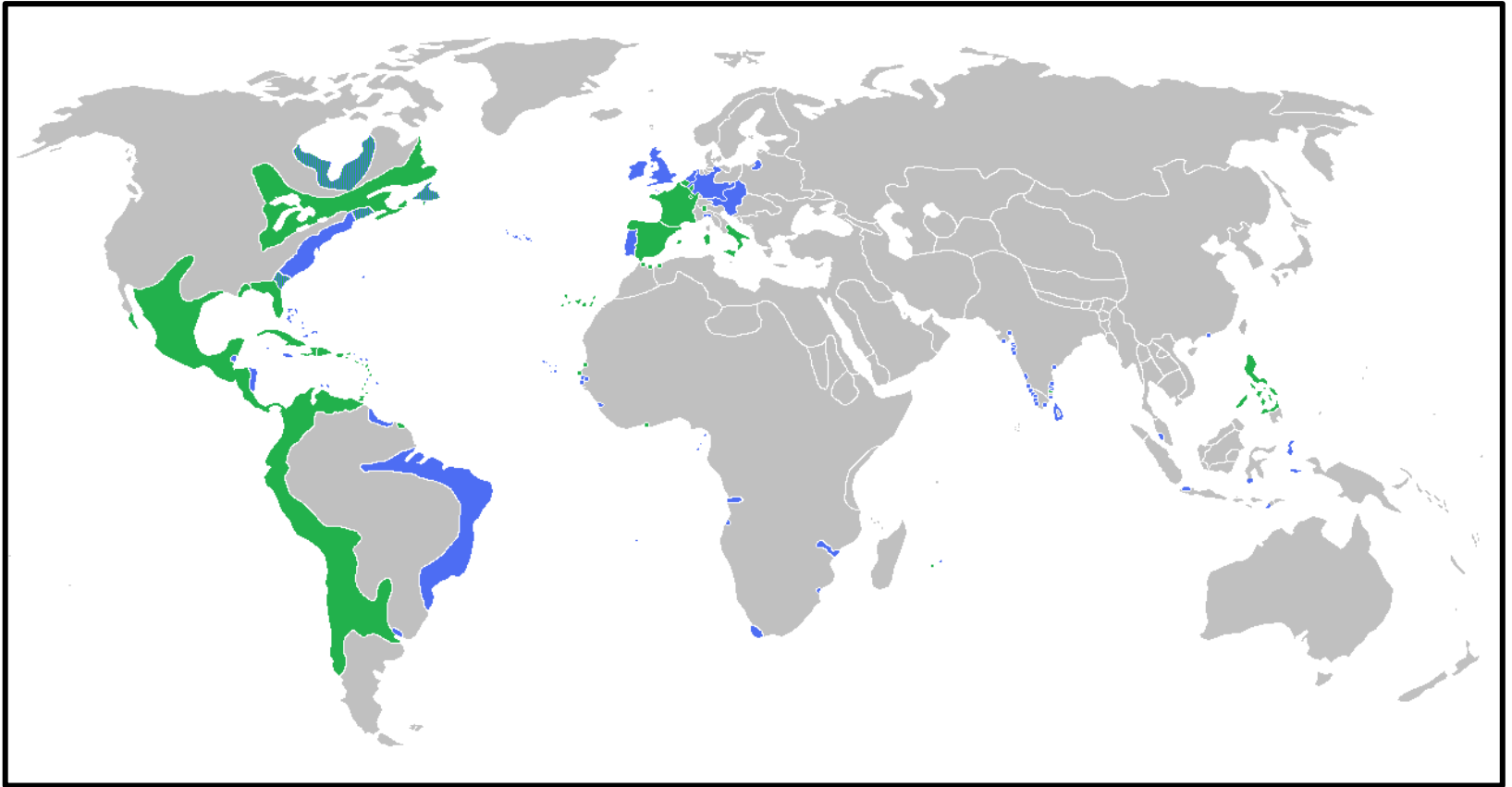
Take-away Points

- To understand the events leading up to the downfall of New France and the changes in the organization of colonialism in Northern North America
- To understand the tools for, and impacts of, asserting these colonial changes
- To understand the global reasoning and unilateral character of imperial power

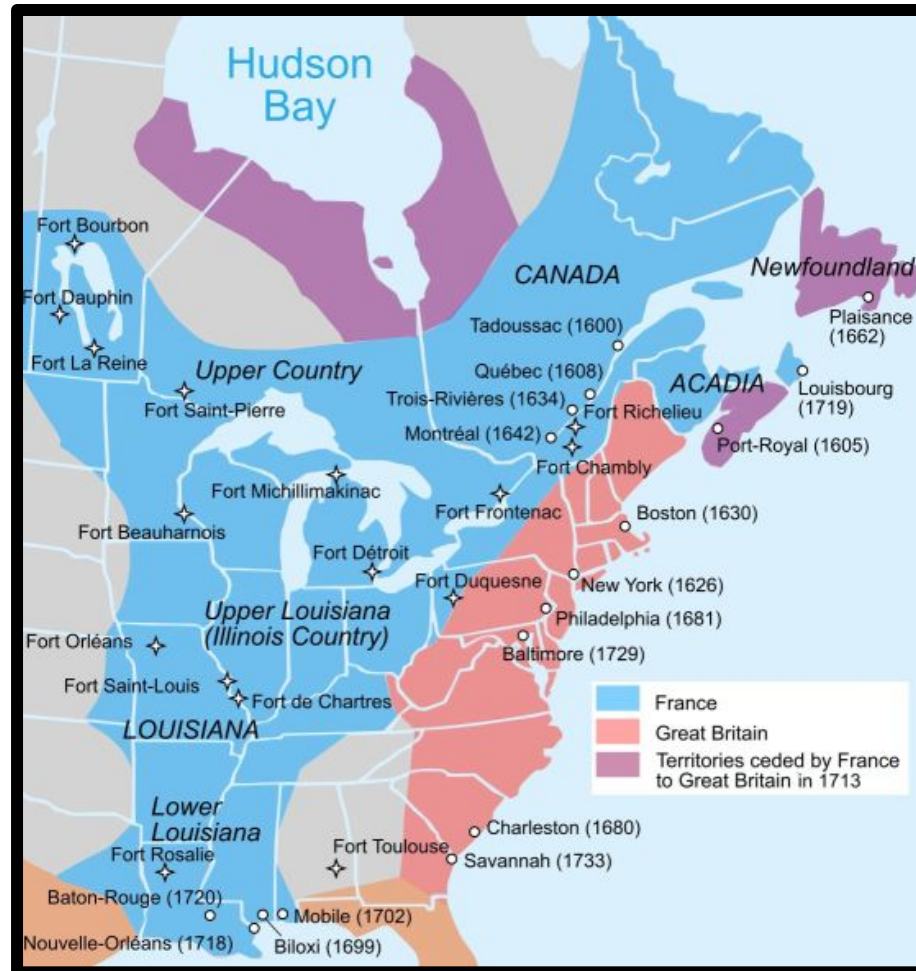
Where we left off: Seigneurialism



Early Global Conflicts: The War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)



Treaty of Utrecht (1713)



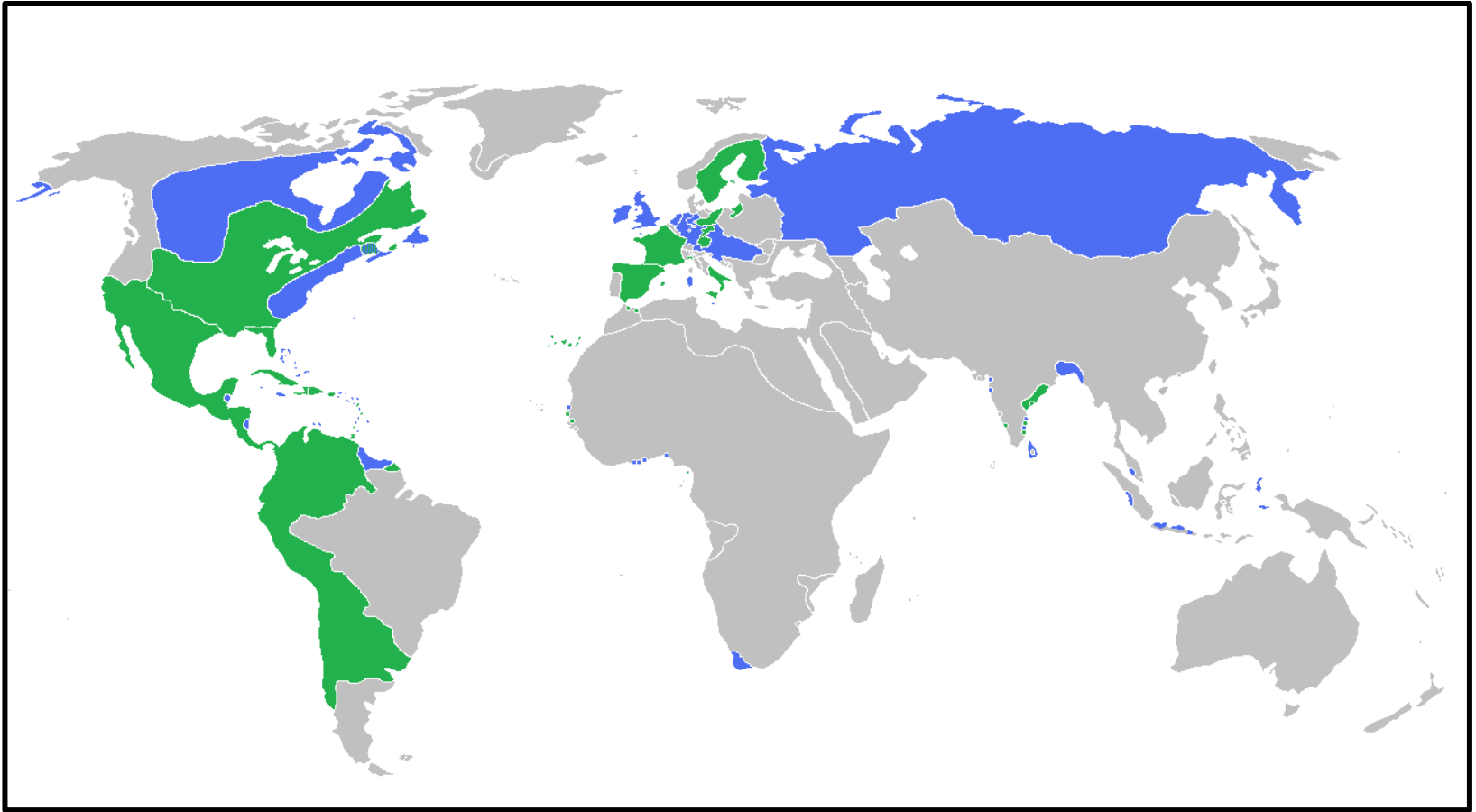
Fortifying New France

- Between 1713 and 1754 France builds a range of new forts and military posts to solidify control over its territory

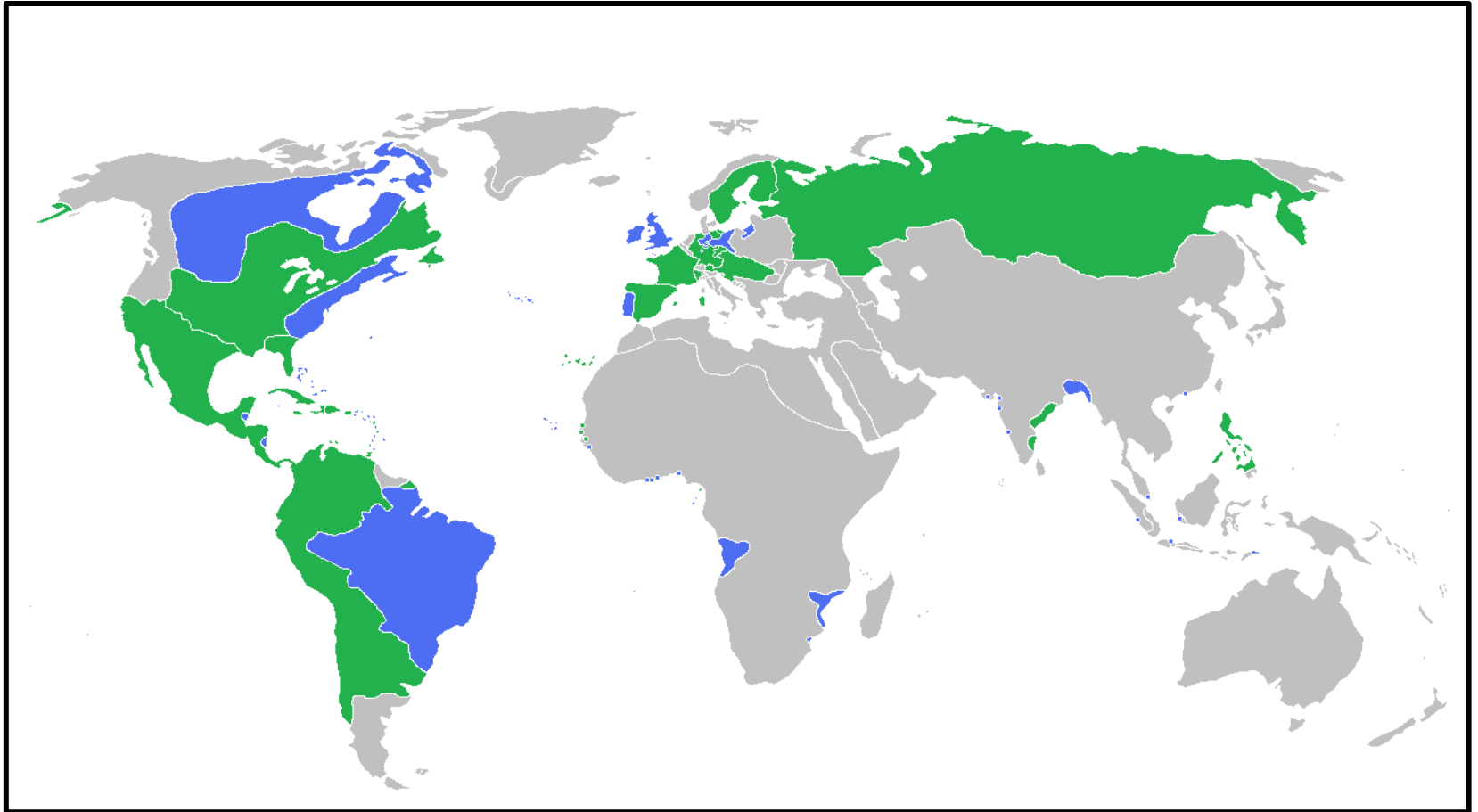
The Fortress of Louisbourg



Early Global Conflicts: The War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)



Early Global Conflicts: The Seven Years War (1756-1763)



British Attack Quebec (1759)



The Ruins of Quebec



After the Seven Years War

- **Treaty of Paris** (1763)
 - Ends the Seven Years War
 - Sets out terms that transfer (according to European perceptions) most of the lands France had claimed in Northern North America in British hands
 - Note that Indigenous nations do not agree with these agreements, nor are they asked to participate in the deliberations
- **Royal Proclamation** (1763)
 - Creates new rules of governance for Britain's territories in Northern North America
 - New legal frameworks between the Crown and Indigenous Nations
 - New colony called the Province of Quebec
- **Quebec Act** (1774)
 - Confirms the continuation of the Catholic Church, French civil law, and the seigneurial system in Province of Quebec
 - This enrages Britain's other 13 colonies; becomes one of the "Intolerable Acts" that sparks American Revolution