

Welcome to New France

People in New France

Person or Group	Notes (just the facts)	Significance (Why are they important? Who did they influence?)
Huron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -were allies with the French -helped Champlain survive in New France -1609 – battle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the Europeans would not have survived without them - this alliance made the Iroquois an enemy of the French settlers
Iroquois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -were allies with the British -enemies of French and Huron -attacked them a lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -would not trade with the French -French people didn't want to be settlers in N.F because they were afraid of the Iroquois' attacks
Jacques Cartier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 unsuccessful voyages -kidnapped Donaonna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He died in France – so the Iroquois refused to help Cartier -the French did not return to North America for 50 years
Donaonna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -First Nations chief -was helping Cartier -died in France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -when he died the FN refused to help the French
Samuel de Champlain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder of Quebec → 1608 -created alliance with Huron (fur trade, military) → 1609 -worked to establish New France – brought over Jesuits, promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -first successful French settlement - Worked hard to establish Ne France

	agriculture, etc.	
Jesuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -French missionaries - 1611 -wanted to spread Catholicism to F.N. -established schools for boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -impacted F.N. – tried to convert people – caused tension in tribes because some converted and some didn't – weakened the FN -only source of education in NF
Ursuline Nuns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -established schools for girls, hospitals, and convents in NF -nuns – who came to NF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They made the colony stronger because they provided social services for the people
Coueurs des bois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -French who illegally traded furs with the FN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -important part of the economy -slowed the development of the colony of New France
Seigneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -men favoured by the King who were given land in NF -had to get people to live/farm on the land they were given -provide mill, church, common land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -farmers were important to the development of the colony -to grow the population -important to the culture of New France for a long time - creates a social structure
Habitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -farmers on the seigneurie -pay rent and work hours 	

Filles du Roi	-young women sent by the King to New France	-they helped increase the population of New France -this was important to the development of the colony
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Timeline

Date	Event	Significance or Lasting Impact
1492	Christopher Columbus sets sail	-looking for a Western route to Asia -arrive in North America -beginning of European interest in exploring the West
*1534	Cartier's first voyage	-Cartier claims land for France (this is the beginning of New France) -takes Donaconna's two sons back to France
1535	Cartier's second voyage	-takes Donaconna back to France
1541-2	Cartier's third voyage	-Donaconna had died in France, so the FN are angry with the French and won't help them anymore
1603	Sieur de Monts receives a monopoly from the King Champlain's first trip to New France	-this was the first monopoly (when the king grants a single person or group the rights to trade in a certain area) -Champlain would later become "the father of New France"
*1608	Champlain establishes Quebec	-the first successful French settlement in North America – this is still a city now
*1609	Champlain joins the Huron in a battle against the Iroquois	-strengthened his alliance with the Huron -made enemies of the Iroquois -introduced guns to the First Nations – they had not seen one before
*1611	Jesuits arrive in New France	-they began to convert FN into Catholics – caused tensions in the tribes -started schools -caused tension with the fur trade

1625	The population of New France is 65.	Growth of the colony is slow and inconsistent.
1649	Iroquois attack and defeat the Huron	-this is essentially the end of the Huron people in New France -already weakened by Jesuits, European diseases, etc.
	Merchants start using <i>coureurs de bois</i> .	- This slowed the development of farming and towns in NF
*1663	Louis XIV (the "Sun King") takes control of New France	New France becomes a royal colony and the King has much more control over the operations of the colony.

Big Ideas

Using what you have learned from your classmates posters and from reading chapter 1 of you textbook, answer the following questions (point form answers are fine).

1. Relations with the First Nations peoples

- How did the French explorers (Cariter and Champlain) get along with the First Nations peoples? Why was it important for French to have a good relationship with them?
- Why were the Huron people eager to cooperate with Champlain? How did he strengthen his alliance with them (in 1609)?
- In your opinion, was contact with the Europeans beneficial or detrimental to the First Nations people?

2. The Fur Trade

- Why did the King grant monopolies to control the fur trade in New France?
- Why were *coureurs des bois* operating illegally?
- How did the fur trade impact the development of the colony? (was the influence positive or negative? Hint: think about how it impacted farming)

3. Religion

- What were the goals of the Jesuits in New France?
- How did female religious figures impact New France?
- How did religion affect the First Nations peoples?