

Chapter 1 : Structure of New France government by Kam Matharoo on Prezi

The Royal Government was adopted in and its key characteristics were that King Louis XIV wanted to make France the most powerful country in Europe and to make New France a strong colony.

Governance and Sites of Power French royal coat of arms, c. From Paris and their chateaux in the countryside, the kings of France and their entourage, depending on the circumstances, took a more or less keen interest in the colonies. In the beginning, they simply delegated administration to trading companies. However, during the last third of the 17th century, the crown took over the administration of the colony, instituting tighter control and stability. From then on, the various colonies came under the authority of the Minister of the Navy and his clerks at Versailles. The Superior Council, together with minor civil servants, and in the rural parishes, militia officers, took part in the administration of Canada. It demonstrates how systems of governance evolved over time and, depending on the region, how the territory of New France proved to be a land of experimentation for the crown. It also shows how the absolute nature of royal power was mitigated in practice.

Introduction show As it colonized New France, France transplanted its form of government: The king was the source of all justice and exercised supreme power by divine right. Like France, New France was an old order society that had an elitist, hierarchical vision of itself. Since the king was the source of all power, relationships of subordination created a stream of loyalties that bound the monarch to the humblest of his subjects. This power was not unlimited, however, for it was tempered by the inability of the monarchy to impose its law on a remote, immense territory like New France. Although it adapted to the colonial context, the administration of New France was modeled on that of the provinces of France. This power structure should not be confused with the seigneurial system, which was a mode of granting and distributing land, rather than a political system. The idea was not specific to New France. It drew on practices in use in other European countries, notably Holland. The new company acquired seigneurial rights over New France, perceived at the time as an immense territory extending from Newfoundland to the Great Lakes and from Florida to the North Pole. In , the population of Canada i. Lawrence Valley scarcely numbered one hundred inhabitants. The task of the early governors was to maintain order and to protect the settlers and the territory. They possessed extensive powers to do so. As the highest civil and military authority, the governor acted as legislator, judge and administrator and he could enact ordinances and try offenders. As military commander, he was tasked with defending the colony and maintaining diplomatic relations with the First Nations. Lastly, he was responsible for the management of the territory and granting seigneuries. Sole master of the country, the governor relied on a rudimentary administration comprising a few civil servants. The fur trade was so unprofitable it could barely meet the needs of the colony. The situation was complicated during the s by the destruction of Huronia, which dismantled the French trading network and caused fur supplies to dwindle. Frequent wars generated insecurity and political instability. For the king, it became obvious that the colony needed a higher authority to balance the divergent interests of merchants, colonizers and missionaries. A royal colony show The year was a pivotal year in the history of governance in New France. Absolutist centralization show The reforms instituted in New France starting in occurred in the context of centralization that characterized the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV. During his childhood, the latter was marked by the events of the civil war known as La Fronde , when the old noble families and the parliament of Paris rose up against the crown. Acceding to the throne in , Louis XIV went to great lengths to strip the old nobility of its political powers. He gradually weakened provincial institutions, including the parlements which acted as regional regulatory bodies and courts of appeal throughout France, to the benefit of a centralized administration comprised of civil servants who would execute his orders and who were only accountable to him. In the absence of prime ministers, they administered the kingdom and made most of the decisions, on their own or in agreement with the king. The centralization of decision-making at Versailles was matched by the centralization of the provincial administration through the appointment of intendants. The intendants thus played an intermediary role between central power and the local level. Jean-Baptiste Colbert , controller general of finance and secretary of state Under the reign of Louis XIV, six influential persons are assisting the king in the administration of the kingdom: The controller general

function is a key position, similar to that of the interior ministry, since it is responsible for finances and the appointment of intendants of the provinces. The position was created in for Jean-Baptiste Colbert, who combined this function with the Department of the Navy, where he was not only responsible for the colonies, but also for all the internal and external trade. The power of this character close to the king and his interest in colonial affairs explain the significant efforts made by the monarchy during the 3rd third of the 17th century to reform the administration, stimulate the economy and send immigrants to New France. The same model was applied in New France starting in with the appointment of the first intendant: Louis Robert de Fortel. His responsibilities were as numerous as they were varied. He presided over the Sovereign Council, the court of last instance which will be discussed below, issued decrees called ordonnances ordinances and oversaw the application of laws. The intendant was also responsible for police, a term whose meaning differs from our contemporary definition and instead refers to general administration. The work of the intendant in this field included sanitation, health, public security, roadways and fire prevention. In addition, the intendant had vast financial responsibilities. He managed the budget, controlled spending including military spending and fixed currency rates and the price of commodities wheat, meat. The intendant was subject to the directives issued by the king and his ministers, and he had to secure their approval for anything that diverged from day-to-day administration. The Sovereign Council The year also marked the founding of the Sovereign Council of New France, a court of appeal for civil and criminal matters. It was granted extensive legislative and judicial powers. It regulated all general and municipal police affairs, including the maintenance of order, public security, supply and services for towns, as well as control over spending. Over time, the number of councillors varied, but never exceeded twelve persons, including the governor, the intendant and the bishop. Above all, it was a court of appeal. In principle, parliaments did not participate in legislative power but, in practice, they intervened through the right to register ordinances. What did registration entail? It was an act that rendered a decision and its application official. To have the force of law in France, an ordinance had to be published at a sitting of parliament and transcribed in specific registers. The councillors of parliament then validated the legality and fairness of the ordinance and if they had any remonstrances to formulate, they could address them to the king. Because the colony was remote, the Sovereign Council of New France had up to one year to exercise its right of remonstrance with regard to royal decisions. Yet this power proved short-lived because as early as , a royal declaration withdrew the right of remonstrance from French parliaments. The Sovereign Council of New France thus lost its power to scrutinize legislation and was reduced to registering and applying it. In the 18th century, the Superior Council became nothing more than a court of appeal for civil and criminal matters. Confined to the role of carrying out the decisions of the governor and the intendant, it lost its influence over colonial policy. The position of councillor on the Council nevertheless continued to carry a measure of prestige. After , responsibility for the military remained the main prerogative of the governor. As a military commander-in-chief, the governor general had direct, supreme command of the regular troops and the militia in the colony. Certain governors personally led campaigns against the Iroquois in the 17th century. Diplomacy with Native peoples, as well as exploration, were also within the purview of the governor. A prominent figure, the governor held the rank of lieutenant general in the royal armies and enjoyed the ceremonial privileges of a French field marshal. He occupied a place of honour during Mass at the cathedral, had a private company of guards, and always travelled with an entourage of officers and footmen to the sound of drums. In the colony, his word was law. Relationship between the governor and the intendant show We have seen that the Sovereign Council was gradually dispossessed of its political functions. In New France, it was the governor and the intendant who governed, which inspired historians to speak of a two-headed government. Indeed, the relationship between the two leaders was at the heart of colonial political life. Those who were appointed to New France were also career officers who had been in the metropolitan army, the navy or the colonial troops. While the position of governor crowned a long military career, that of intendant usually represented a colonial digression that allowed the holder to aspire to promotion in the home country. Some intendants nevertheless held long terms of office, the record belonging to Gilles Hocquart who spent some twenty years in the colony between and This was particularly visible during processions, which the governor would always lead. Since New France was an old order society, and thus particularly sensitive to hierarchy,

the precedence of the governor over the intendant was a source of conflicts that the king sometimes had to mediate. Conflicts and the obligation to collaborate Historians have long emphasized the conflicts between the governor and the intendant, obscuring the fact that they usually worked together in performing their duties. The two leaders were required to draft a joint annual report to the king on the state of the colony. They shared many areas of responsibility, including the granting of seigneuries, the regulation of the trade of fur and spirits, and the establishment of commodity prices and seigneurial rights. In emergencies, times of war or famine, the governor and the intendant could not always wait for directives from Versailles before taking action. They had to make shared decisions for the good of the colony. Despite the obligation to collaborate, conflicts arose because of unclear boundaries between their respective responsibilities. The governor could, for example, order work on fortifications even if the intendant deemed available funding to be inadequate. Or, since the fur trade in New France was closely tied to diplomacy with Native peoples, the governor sometimes claimed prerogatives in trade that encroached upon those of the intendant. In the late 17th century, at the request of both the governor and the intendant, the Ministry of the Navy issued a new regulation clarifying the respective responsibilities of the two positions. Although this did not protect the colony against personality clashes between the men who occupied them, it at least prevented the types of conflict that had paralyzed colonial political life at certain periods in the 17th century. Through their knowledge of the local context, they exercised considerable influence on the Minister and inspired—even suggested—a great many of his policies. The situation was similar in the provinces of France. There the king frequently solicited the opinion of the intendant before making a decision on local issues. Through their power to make recommendations and grant favours, the intendant and the governor could gather a clientele of courtiers in their respective fields of intervention. Thus, the governor general would recommend candidates to the king to fill vacant positions in the army. Such positions were highly coveted because officers appointed to forts and trading posts in the interior of the continent could acquire wealth by trading with Aboriginal peoples. The intendant was not to be outdone, however, and his jurisdiction over colonial finance won him supporters attracted by government contracts.

Chapter 2 : Structure of the Government in New France

The government of New France was headed by a governor general: an appointed representative of the Crown sent to govern a colony. who was responsible to the King. The governor took advice from a Sovereign Council which consisted of the intendant, intendant: an important administrative official in New France, responsible for finance, justice and police in the colony.

In 1498, in a voyage conducted with great competence, Cartier explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the name Gallia Nova New France was first recorded in on a map prepared by the brother of Giovanni da Verrazano, who, in the service of France, had explored the coasts of North America in from what is now the Carolinas north to Nova Scotia. In succeeding years Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence. The colony failed, but out of these explorations the French fur trade with the Native Americans First Nations of the gulf and the river regions began. In 1608 he began the settlement that was named Quebec, selecting a commanding site that controlled the narrowing of the St. Lawrence. It was granted the colony of New France, then comprising the whole St. Lawrence Valley, and for 15 years from it was to have complete monopoly of the fur trade. In return it was to take to New France to settlers a year. It was restored by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1632, but the Company of New France never recovered from the blow, although it controlled New France until 1663. French colonization was slow for many years to come, and the fur trade remained the chief concern of everyone except the missionaries. In 1663 King Louis XIV decided to cancel the charter of the Company of New France and make New France into a royal province, with a governor as the ceremonial and military head of the colony. In addition to creating a royal colony, the King sent a military commander, Alexandre de Prouville, the marquis de Tracy, and a regiment of soldiers who in 1666 defeated the Iroquois and forced them to make peace. It was then possible to proceed to populate and develop New France. More than 3,000 settlers, including girls of marriageable age, were sent out in the 1670s. Few followed thereafter, but by natural increase the population began to expand rapidly. The first intendant, Jean Baptiste Talon 1668 and 1672, stimulated colonization and industry. He also pressed the exploration of the far west. Louis Jolliet explored the Mississippi until he was sure it flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, not into the Pacific Ocean. LaSalle at Sault Ste. Marie took possession of all the interior of the North American continent for France as an extension of New France. Meanwhile, Britain and France were competing intensely for land and trade on the American continent. Then the French, under Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac, began a series of border raids on New England, and finally marched into the Iroquois country. The war was ended by the Treaty of Rijswijk with New France holding Hudson Bay but not Newfoundland as well as all its former possessions. This was the work of Canadians, with little help from France. There were to be no more Iroquois wars, and New France stood at the height of its fortunes. Fur trade contract, signed in Ville-Marie Montreal, for canoe transport of merchandise to be traded for beaver pelts in Michilimackinac and Chicagou Chicago. The English and their American colonists were to conquer all New France, but it was done in two stages. The first ended in 1713 with the conclusion of the War of the Spanish Succession. In Acadia had been seized again by the British, but in the next year an English expedition under Sir Hovenden Walker suffered serious losses along the St. Lawrence River and returned home. Most of the fighting was done in Europe, however, and the English victories there enabled them, by the Treaty of Utrecht that concluded the war, to recover Hudson Bay, limit French rights in Newfoundland, force the cession of Acadia without Cape Breton Island, and to get a larger foothold in the western fur trade. For two years the French troops and Canadian militia were victorious. Then the British and American strength, fed by British sea power, began to tell. Only two little islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland, and the French fishing rights in Newfoundland, were left to France. But in what now became the province of Quebec more than 60,000 French Canadians became British subjects. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 3 : , The Royal Government “ Societies and Territories

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For nearly two and a half centuries up to , the term "New France" designated those regions of the Americas claimed in the name of French kings or occupied by their subjects. Early in the eighteenth century, New France reached its greatest extent. On official maps, it then stretched from Plaisance presentday Placentia in Newfoundland, through Acadia, Canada, the Great Lakes region with a northern, recently conquered outlier on Hudson Bay , and the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico. French settlers were concentrated in only a few parts of this vast arc of territory. The authorities laid claim to the rest by dint of a network of posts and forts, a minimal French presence made possible by an alliance with the Native nations whose land this was. While French power in this area tended to grow, it remained limited until the British conquest of “ confirmed, for the territory east of the Mississippi, in by the Treaty of Paris. If the notion contained an element of projection up to the very end, in the beginning, it was only that“a name on a map proclaiming eastern North America to be Nova Gallia. Other early New Frances were associated with exploration and, beginning in the early s, short-lived settlements: Lawrence Valley, Brazil, and Florida. Only later would such efforts prove successful, as the trade with Native people, initially a by-product of the fishery, grew more intense after This both encouraged and permitted French merchant interests, official charter in hand, to establish permanent bases in the Northeast. Neither of these mainly commercial establishments attracted many settlers in the early years. Missionaries, who initiated exchanges of another, more unilateral sort, were a logical part of the bargain from the French point of view. Such were the foundations of a long collaboration between the French and a growing number of Amerindian nations. Bringing together peoples of contrasting cultures and of opposing long-term interests, the arrangement was by no means preordained. Even after it became a tradition, much hard work on the part of intermediaries on either side of the cultural divide and a few of mixed origin who were in the middle was required to maintain it, and their blunders could threaten it. While the French colonial population would grow rapidly by natural increase, by British American standards a paltry number of immigrants set the process in motion. For the moment, the French posed a correspondingly limited threat to Native lands. Moreover, as conflicts among aboriginal nations and colonial and European rivalries gradually merged, both the French and a growing number of Native peoples, facing population decline, found an alliance to their advantage. Colonial development accelerated noticeably in the s, thanks to a series of royal measures. These included substituting for company rule a royal administration headed by a governor-general and an intendant; sending troops to encourage the Iroquois to make peace; organizing the recruitment of emigrants, including some marriageable women, in France; and permitting Jean Talon, the first intendant, to spend freely on various development projects, most of them premature. The emergence late in the decade of a new group, the *coureurs de bois*, illegal traders who soon all but replaced their Native counterparts in the trade linking Canada and the Great Lakes region, signaled growing specialization in the colonial economy. By the s, licensed traders, who recruited canoemen mostly in rural areas and dealt with a handful of Montreal merchants, had largely replaced the *coureurs*. The colonial elite comprised the top government and church officials sent from France, as well as a local noblesse whose men usually served as officers in the colonial regular troops. Several groups of Native allies residing on a half-dozen reserves in the valley provided military aid; some helped carry out the Montreal-Albany contraband trade. With a few companions in misfortune of African origin, other, enslaved Natives generally performed domestic service for the well off. The Nova Scotia Acadians, most of whom grew wheat and raised livestock behind dikes in the Fundy marshlands, experienced both the advantages and the disadvantages of life in a borderland: The last of these began in with the British conquest of the peninsula. The Fundy marshlands having been reserved for New Englanders, Acadian fugitives, and returning exiles settled mainly in New Brunswick , now British territory, after the return of peace to the region. Plaisance in Newfoundland, which had emerged in the s as a year-round base for the French fishery, was by then but a distant memory; the French had ceded it to the British in Here, fishing

villages sprang up and construction soon began on the fortress of Louisbourg. As the eastern buttress of New France, Louisbourg was twice captured, in and again, for good, in 1759. The British demolished the fortress in the early 1760s. Mobile, established in 1702, was the main French base in this early period, marked by an expanding trade with the nations of the interior. From 1700 to 1763, at great human cost, a chaotic period of speculation and ineptly administered settlement laid the basis for a plantation society with newly founded New Orleans at its center. Indigo, tobacco, and rice headed the list of crops. Distant from France, Louisiana maintained commercial relations with neighboring colonies, be they French, British, or Spanish, as well as with the metropole. New Orleans and the lands west of the Mississippi were ceded to Spain in 1763, and the rest of Louisiana to Britain the following year. Native people were not consulted. The evolving modus vivendi with Native people both attracted French people toward the heart of the continent and increased the chances that even the settlers among them would be tolerated there. By the 1750s, some forty posts and forts in the Great Lakes region and beyond were supplied from Montreal and a few more from New Orleans or Mobile. Some were garrisoned, and many were entrusted to commandants interested in the fur trade and charged with conducting diplomacy with the Natives. While some French traders and their employees ended up remaining in the interior, often marrying Native women, only in a few places did substantial French settlements eventually emerge. All but one had non-Native populations of a few hundred people at the end of the French regime. At Detroit, a major center of the Canadian fur trade, migrants from Canada began arriving soon after the construction of the French fort there in 1701. Finally, the Illinois country, an offshoot of Canada but increasingly tied to Louisiana, offered fertile bottomlands, a mild climate, and a ready market downriver for agricultural produce. Here, the first settlers took root discreetly around 1700, nearly two decades before an administration arrived from lower Louisiana. They practiced a productive open-field agriculture increasingly reliant on slave labor. Founded at different times in a wide range of environments and with varying degrees of official participation, the principal settled areas of New France were a study in contrasts. They formed an expanding, shifting archipelago of lands where colonists and sometimes their slaves outnumbered free Native people. Beyond, among tens of thousands of Native people, the French presence was much more tenuous. That contrast takes a different form in the early twenty-first century: French Roots in the Illinois Country. The Mississippi Frontier in Colonial Times. University of Illinois Press, The People of New France. University of Toronto Press, The Contexts of Acadian History, "Historical Atlas of Canada. From the Beginning to Mammon and Manon in Early New Orleans: University of Tennessee Press, McClelland and Stewart, The Making of French Canada: Michigan State University Press, Histoire de la Nouvelle-France. The Lower Mississippi Valley before University of North Carolina Press, American Indians in the Lower Mississippi Valley: Social and Economic Histories. University of Nebraska Press, Cambridge University Press, ThomasWien See also Explorations and Expeditions: Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 4 : Canada A Country by Consent: New France: Government of New France

The government of New France evolved throughout its history from the first settlement to the British arrival. The first settlements usually had a designated leader of the colony who under charter from the King of France was given various rights to settle the area.

In this hierarchy, the Prime Minister is the head of government. He is appointed by the President of the Republic. Whilst the President is constitutionally free to appoint whomever he likes, in practice he must nominate a candidate that reflects the will of the majority of the National Assembly, as the government is responsible to parliament. The President can either accept or reject these proposed ministers. Ministers are ranked by importance: Ministers of State French: It is an honorary rank, granted to some Ministers as a sign of prestige. Ministers are senior ministers, and are members of the Council of Ministers. They lead government ministries. Secretaries of State French: This is the lowest rank in the French ministerial hierarchy. Secretaries work directly under a Minister, or sometimes directly under the Prime Minister. While the Council of Ministers does not include Secretaries of State as members, Secretaries may attend meetings of the Council if their portfolio is up for discussion. Functions[edit] According to the Constitution of the French Fifth Republic, the government directs and decides the policy of the nation. All political decisions made by the government must be registered in the government gazette. All bills and some decrees must be approved by the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, it is the Council of Ministers that defines the collective political and policy direction of the government, and takes practical steps to implement that direction. In addition to writing and implementing policy, the government is responsible for national defence, and directs the actions of the French Armed Forces. They are presided over by the President of the Republic, who promotes solidarity and collegiality amongst government ministers. In the first part of a meeting, the Council deliberates over general interest bills, ordinances, and decrees. In the third part, usually either one Minister will give a presentation about some reform or project that he or she is directing, or the President will ask for advice on some subject from the Ministers. In addition, the Minister of Foreign Affairs provides the Council with weekly updates on important international issues. Much of it is done by each individual ministry, under the direction of the Minister responsible for that ministry. Ministers each have their own staff, called a "ministerial cabinet" French: Cabinet members assist the Minister in running a ministry. Members of ministerial cabinets are powerful figures within the government, and work in both the political and administrative spheres. Working groups consisting of representatives from several ministries are commonplace. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to oversee these inter-ministry meetings, and to ensure that governmental work is done effectively and efficiently. Budget[edit] The government is responsible for the economic and financial policy of the French Republic, must authorise all expenditures made by each ministry, and also manage all revenue. Expenditures are made through what is called a "finance law" French: Loi des Finances, which is equivalent to an appropriation bill. Each minister must prepare a list of requests for funds annually, and submit it to the Budget Ministry. This ministry decides whether to grant or deny requests for funding by ministers. The ministry also calculates the state budget for the coming year. The parliament must vote on all applications of finance law. Separation of powers[edit] Members of the French Government cannot occupy any position of occupational or trade leadership at the national level, any public employment, or any professional activity. Despite these restrictions, members of government are allowed to keep local elected positions, such as those of city mayor or regional councillor. Whilst the Constitution of the French Republic does not prohibit ministers from being the leader of a political party, it is customary that ministers should not occupy such a post. The government is responsible to the French Parliament. In particular, the government must assume responsibility for its actions before the National Assembly, and the National Assembly can dismiss the government with a motion of censure. If the government decides to launch an armed operation with a duration of longer than four months, it must first consult parliament and request an authorisation.

Chapter 5 : Latest news reports on FRANCE, French politics and culture - France 24 - France 24

New France was conducted as a province of France. The King represented himself. He gave commands to the Governor, the Intendant, the Bishop, which were in New France, and then the Council of New.

List of French forts in North America According to the staples thesis , the economic development of New France was marked by the emergence of successive economies based on staple commodities, each of which dictated the political and cultural settings of the time. This would change in the later half of the 17th and 18th centuries as French settlement penetrated further into the continental interior. Map showing the approximate location of major tribes and settlements [32] The trading post of Ville-Marie , established on the current island of Montreal, quickly became the economic hub for the French fur trade. It achieved this in great part due to its particular location along the St. From here a new economy emerged, one of size and density that provided increased economic opportunities for the inhabitants of New France. In December the Company of New France was recognized and given commercial rights to the gathering and export of furs from French territories. As a result, it was able to set specific price points for furs and other valuable goods, often doing so to protect its economic hegemony over other trading partners and other areas of the economy. The fur trade itself was based on a commodity of small bulk but yet high value. The Montreal area witnessed a stagnant agricultural sector; it remained for the most part subsistence orientated with little or no trade purposes outside of the French colony. This was a prime example of the handicapping effect the fur trade had on its neighbouring areas of the economy. Economically, it was no longer a town of small traders or of fur fairs but rather a city of merchants and of bright lights. The primary sector of the fur trade , the act of acquiring and the selling of the furs, quickly promoted the growth of complementary second and tertiary sectors of the economy. For instance a small number of tanneries was established in Montreal as well as a larger number of inns, taverns and markets that would support the growing number of inhabitants whose livelihood depended on the fur trade. Already by there were well over families and there may have been as many as people living in Montreal. The founding of the Compagnie des Indes in , once again highlighted the economic importance of the fur trade. However, by the middle half of the 18th century the fur trade was in a slow decline. This eventually resulted in the repeal of the 25 percent sales tax that had previously aimed at curbing the administrative costs New France had accumulated. In addition, dwindling supply increased black market trading. A greater number of indigenous groups and fur traders began circumventing Montreal and New France altogether; many began trading with either British or Dutch merchants to the south. Even so, it did serve as the fundamental force behind the establishment and vast growth of Montreal and the French colony. Coureurs des bois and voyageurs[edit] The arrival of Radisson in an Amerindian camp in The coureurs des bois were responsible for starting the flow of trade from Montreal , carrying French goods into upper territories while indigenous people were bringing down their furs. The coureurs traveled with intermediate trading tribes, and found that they were anxious to prevent French access to the more distant fur-hunting tribes. Still, the coureurs kept thrusting outwards using the Ottawa River as their initial step upon the journey and keeping Montreal as their starting point. It was for this reason that Montreal and the Ottawa River was a central location of indigenous warfare and rivalry. Montreal faced difficulties by having too many coureurs out in the woods. The furs coming down were causing an oversupply on the markets of Europe. This challenged the coureurs trade because they so easily evaded controls, monopolies, and taxation, and additionally because the coureurs trade was held to debauch both French and various indigenous groups. The coureur debauched Frenchmen by accustoming them to fully live with indigenous, and indigenous by trading on their desire for alcohol. It was also forbidden to take spirits inland to trade with indigenous groups. However these restrictions on the coureurs, for a variety of reasons, never worked. The fur trade remained dependent on spirits, and increasingly in the hands of the coureurs who journeyed north in search of furs. Indigenous peoples[edit] The French were interested in exploiting the land through the fur trade as well as the timber trade later on. Despite having tools and guns, the French settlers were dependent on Indigenous people to survive in the difficult climate in this part of North America. Many settlers did not know how to survive through the winter; the Indigenous people

showed them how to survive in the New World. They showed the settlers how to hunt for food and to use the furs for clothing that would protect them during the winter months. The fur trade benefited Indigenous people as well. They traded furs for metal tools and other European made items that made their lives easier. Tools such as knives, pots and kettles, nets, firearms and hatchets improved the general welfare of indigenous peoples. At the same time, while everyday life became easier, some traditional ways of doing things were abandoned or altered, and while Indigenous people embraced many of these implements and tools, they also were exposed to less vital trade goods, such as alcohol and sugar, sometimes with deleterious effect. New France and the Great Lakes in the north, with a dark line as the Mississippi River to the west in the Illinois Country and the mouth of the river and future New Orleans then terra incognita Since Henry Hudson had claimed Hudson Bay , and the surrounding lands for England in , English colonists had begun expanding their boundaries across what is now the Canadian north beyond the French-held territory of New France. New Orleans, the largest and most important city in the territory, was the most commercial city in the United States until the Civil War, with most jobs there being related to trade and shipping; there was little manufacturing. The first commercial shipment to come down the Mississippi River was of deer and bear hides in The French later Spanish Louisiana Territory was owned by France for a number of years before the money-losing territory was transferred to French banker Antoine Crozat in for 15 years. After losing four times his investment, Crozat gave up his charter in Control of Louisiana and its inhabitants was given to the Company of the Indies in The company conducted a major settlement program by recruiting European settlers to locate in the territory. Unemployed persons, convicts and prostitutes were also sent to the Louisiana Territory. After the bankruptcy of the company in , control was returned to the king. Louisiana remained under the control of Spain until it was demanded to be turned over to France by Napoleon. Following the Louisiana purchase, the population of the subsequently divided territory that contained most of present-day Louisiana tripled between and Louisiana statehood in Jesuit missions in North America Before the arrival of European colonists and explorers, First Nations followed a wide array of mostly animistic religions. The missionaries came into conflict with the Iroquois , who frequently attacked Montreal. The Huron relied on French goods to facilitate life and warfare. Because the French would refuse trade to all indigenous societies that denied relations with missionaries, the Huron had more of a propensity towards Christian conversion. Trading with the French allowed for larger amounts of decorative goods to be buried during ceremonies as opposed to only a bare minimum. Father Jacques Marquette and explorer Louis Jolliet traveled in a small party, starting from Green Bay down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi River, communicating with the tribes they met en route. Although Spanish trade goods had reached most of the indigenous peoples, these were the first Frenchmen to connect in the area named for the Illinois , including the Kaskaskia. They kept detailed records of what they saw and the people they met, sketching what they could, and mapped the Mississippi River in Brebeuf stated that the fearlessness of the indigenous peoples towards death upon this disease made them perfect candidates for conversion to Christianity. Indigenous women were highly regarded within their societies and participated in political and military decisions. In response, Indigenous women grew worrisome of the presence of these missionaries fearing they would lose power and freedom within their communities. In , a peace invitation was extended by the Onondaga Nation , one of the five nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Jesuits were forced to abandon the mission by , as hostilities with the Iroquois resumed. Protestantism was then outlawed in France and all its overseas possessions by the Edict of Fontainebleau in

Chapter 6 : What type of government did new France have

A new government From , New France had a new government. The colony was now being run by two men: a governor, who dealt mainly with the army.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: This is no job of scissors-and-paste editing. Professor Zoltvany has chosen to deal with his subject in a long essay, thereby affording himself much greater latitude in comparing and analysing the historians in question - all without sacrificing flavourful, lengthy quotations from his sources. All were Canadian notables, government officials, or French military officers in Canada for a limited period of time, and their proposals for reform, though in some cases suggesting representative institutions, were strictly elitist and therefore not revolutionary in their approach. Lahontan and Bougainville are seen as precursors of the Liberal critics. This is the most original part of the book, and we ought not to be seriously troubled about why these contemporaries deserve so much attention if, as the author concludes, they were not typical. More puzzling is the failure to place the majority of them in the context of widespread opposition to the government of Louis XIV at the end of the seventeenth century. In dividing subsequent historical literature on the subject into three principal schools - the Liberal or Whig school, the conservative or clerical school, and the one nationalist or social school - the author takes great pains to credit each for its merits. The conservative orthodoxy sustained by Ferland, Faillon, Groulx, and Filteau that the church and catholicism guided the destiny of a pastoral New France, at least had the merit of viewing paternalism and communal welfare as virtues. It is Guy Frégault - a cautious convert to the one nationalist creed after years in the conservative camp - who, by focussing upon social structures and patronage politics, has impressed Zoltvany REVIEWS the most. It is in this area of patrons, clients, and courtiers within colonial officialdom that the author sees a wide open field for future investigation. No system of historiographical categories is entirely satisfactory. In this one Gustave Lanctôt and F. Hamman, though quoted extensively and favourably, are never clearly assigned a place. Eccles is treated at the end of the discussion of the Liberal school as one of its principal critics, but nowhere is it explicitly affirmed that this interpretation marks him as a spiritual, if not ideological, descendant of the conservative school. This workmanlike study analyses the role of the Anglican church in post-1759 Nova Scotia. In particular, the career of the first bishop, Charles Inglis, is closely scrutinised to estimate his impact on what. Although sources in Ottawa and Nova Scotia have been consulted, the major new area of exploitation has been the sea Archives in London. The author argues that the church was regarded by the imperial authorities as a means of maintaining close ties with the remaining North American colonies and that the establishment in 1763 at Halifax of the first North American episcopate was part of this imperial design. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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The system of government in New France was relatively simple with most of the power resting in the hands of only three men. The Governor-General, The Bishop and the Intendent. At the top of the ladder was the King of France. Francois de Laval, a Jesuit priest, arrived in Quebec in He was.

However, France was initially not interested in backing up these claims with settlement. French fishing fleets, however, continued to sail to the Atlantic coast and into the St. Lawrence River, making alliances with Native American tribes that would become important once France began to occupy the land. French merchants soon realized the St. Lawrence region was full of valuable fur, especially beaver fur, which was becoming rare in Europe as the European beaver had almost been driven to extinction. Eventually, the French crown decided to colonize the territory to secure and expand its influence in America. The vast territories that were to be known as Acadia and Canada were in some areas inhabited by nomadic Amerindian peoples or settlements of Hurons and Iroquois. These lands were full of unexploited and valuable natural riches which attracted all of Europe. By the s, French trading companies had been set up, and ships were contracted to bring back furs. Much of what has happened between the natives and the European visitors around that time is not known for lack of historical records. Map of New France by Samuel de Champlain Early attempts at establishing permanent settlements were failures. In a trading post was established on Sable Island, off the coast of Acadia, but was unsuccessful. In , a trading post was established at Tadoussac, but only five settlers survived the winter. Colonization was slow and difficult. Many settlers died early. In there were only colonists living in the settlement, and by there was Champlain quickly allied himself with the Algonquian and Montagnais peoples in the area, who were at war with the Iroquois. He also arranged to have young French men live with the natives, to learn their language and customs and help the French adapt to life in North America. Protestants were required to renounce their faith to establish themselves in New France; many chose instead to move to the English colonies. The Roman Catholic Church, and missionaries such as the Recollets and the Jesuits, became firmly established in the territory. Richelieu also introduced the seigneurial system, a semi-feudal system of farming that remained a characteristic feature of the St. Lawrence valley until the 19th century. At the same time, however, the English colonies to the south began to raid the St. Champlain died in In , they sponsored a group of settlers led by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve who founded Ville-Marie, precursor to present-day Montreal, further up the St. Throughout the s, Jesuit missionaries penetrated the Great Lakes region and converted many of the Huron natives. The missionaries came into conflict with the Iroquois, who frequently attacked Montreal. By both the Jesuit mission and Huron society in general were almost completely destroyed by Iroquois invasions. Samuel de Champlain In the s, Montreal still had only a few dozen settlers and a severely underpopulated New France almost fell completely to the Iroquois attempts to drive the French out. In , settler Adam Dollard des Ormeaux led a Canadian and Huron militia against a much larger Iroquois force; none of the Canadians survived. The government of the colony was reformed along the lines of the government of France, with the Governor General and Intendant subordinate to the Minister of the Marine in France. It showed a population of habitants in New France, many more than there had been only a few decades earlier. But the census showed a great difference in the number of men and women Talon also tried to reform the seigneurial system, forcing the seigneurs to actually reside on their land, and limiting the size of the seigneuries, in an attempt to make more land available to new settlers. These schemes were ultimately unsuccessful. Very few settlers arrived, and the various industries established by Talon did not surpass the importance of the fur trade. Since Henry Hudson claimed Hudson Bay, James Bay and surrounding territory for the English, they had began expanding their boundaries across what is now the Canadian north beyond the French-held territory of New France. This ended the French monopoly on the Canadian fur trade. To compensate, the French extended their territory to the south, and to the west of the American colonies. He named this territory Louisiana. Although there was virtually no colonization in this part of New France, there were many strategic forts built there, under the orders of Governor Louis de Buade de Frontenac. Forts were also built in the older portions of New France that had not yet been settled. In the English and Iroquois began

an assault on New France, after many years of minor skirmishes throughout the English and French territories. In peace came to New France with the Treaty of Utrecht. After the treaty, New France began to prosper. Industries, such as fishing and farming, that had failed under Talon began to flourish. The shipping industry also flourished as new ports were built and old ones were upgraded. The Church, although now less powerful than it had originally been, had control over education and social welfare. Peace lasted until , when William Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, led an attack on Louisbourg. Both France and New France were unable to relieve the siege, and Louisbourg fell. France attempted to retake the fortress in but failed. It was returned under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but this did not stop the warfare between the British and French in North America. New France now had over 50, inhabitants, a vast increase from earlier in the century, but the British American colonies greatly outnumbered them with over one million people including a substantial number of French Huguenots. It was much easier for the British colonists to organize attacks on New France than it was for the French to attack the British. In Great Britain again captured Louisbourg, allowing them to blockade the entrance to the St. This was essentially the death sentence of New France. French culture and religion remained dominant in most of the former territory of New France, until the arrival of British settlers led to the later creation of Upper Canada today Ontario and New Brunswick. This sale represented the end of the French colonial empire in North America except for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon which it still controls to this day.

Chapter 8 : Unique Facts about Canada: New France

New France was conducted as a province of France. The King represented himself. He gave commands to the Governor, the Intendant, the Bishop, which were in New France, and then the Council of.

Chapter 9 : Government of France - Wikipedia

In New France, it was the governor and the intendant who governed, which inspired historians to speak of a two-headed government. Indeed, the relationship between the two leaders was at the heart of colonial political life.