

Disclaimer: every student will be expected to participate in the review lesson by answering questions

Sec. III HIST – Content Review

Historical Knowledge:

- Military regime
- Treaty of Paris, 1763
- Status of Indigenous (Indians)
- Royal Proclamation
- Instructions to Governor General James Murray
- Quebec Act, 1774
- Protest movements
- American Revolution & Invasion

Terminology:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| - Military regime | - Constitution |
| - Provisional government | - Legislative assembly |
| - Allegiance | - Test Act |
| - Law | - Ordinance |
| - Institution | - Township |
| - High treason | |
| - Coalition | |

Key Figures:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil | - Governor General James Murray | - William Johnson |
| - Chevalier de Lévis | - Ralph Burton | - King George III |
| - Jeffrey Amherst | - Thomas Gage | - Governor General Guy Carleton |
| | - Pontiac | |

Personal Questions/Concepts for Clarification

QEP REQUIREMENTS

- **Military regime**
 - o Capitulation of MTL
 - o Emigration of Canadiens
 - o Reconstruction of the colony
 - o Military administration of the colony
 - o Conditions imposed on the Canadiens
- **Royal proclamation**
 - o Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - o Political, legal, and administrative structures
 - o Territory of prov. Of QC
 - o Territorial rights of Indians
 - o Other British colonies in N. America
- **Status of Indians**
 - o Pontiac's revolt
 - o Indians department
 - o First Nations' demands
- **Instructions to governor Murray**
 - o Establishment of the civil govt
 - o Assimilation of the Canadiens
 - o Test Act
 - o Concessions made to Canadiens

- Assimilation (*French transl. Acculturation*)
- Capital crime
- Insurgents

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: as we complete the PowerPoint review game, please follow along by using your handout to record the correct answer for each question. These handouts can be used to help you study for your quiz and final exam.

1. **What do we mean when we say a consequence of conquest/change of empire?**
 - a. good
 - b. bad
 - c. either
 - d. both

2. **Who was the last governor of New France? (Hint: the mainland township to the south-east of Ile-Perrot is named after him)**
 - a. James Wolfe
 - b. Jean Talon
 - c. Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil
 - d. James Murray

3. **What key territorial changes ensued as a result/consequence of the Quebec Act (1774)? ('Ensued' *def.*: happen or occur afterwards or as a result)**

4. **What were the *Intolerable Acts*? (Hint: also known as the *Coercive Acts* if you're adopting a more pro-British perspective)**

5. Who was Chevalier de Levis?

- a. The French military captain who died in the Battle of the Planes of Abraham
- b. The last Bishop of New France who was killed upon the British Conquest
- c. The first Bishop of the Province of Quebec who served the interests of the Anglican (English) Church
- d. The French military captain who replaced Montcalm after the Battle at the Planes of Abraham

6. When was there a treaty in Paris? * give multiple correct – teaching moment

- a. 1763
- b. 1783
- c. 1898
- d. 1229

7. What did Governor General James Murray do for the Canadien population? (Hint: what *concessions*)

8. Why did Governor General James Murray try to make concessions to the *Canadien* population?

9. Why was Governor General James Murray fired?

10. What was the Boston Tea Party an example of?

- a. Negotiation
- b. Reparation
- c. Rebellion
- d. Espionage

11. Define military regime.

12. Define provisional government (select the best fit)

13. What rights did Canadiens NOT retain under the military regime after Conquest (1760-1763)?

- a. Retention of land and property
- b. Freedom to practice Catholicism
- c. Freedom to retain most institutions
- d. Freedom to use the French language
- e. Freedom to possess and carry weapons

14. Select the measure that was NOT among those implemented under the military regime after the British Conquest (1760-1763).

- a. Canadians had to lay down weapons
- b. Canadiens had to pay more taxes than the new British citizens
- c. Canadiens had to swear allegiance to King (Test Act)
- d. French criminal law was abolished and replaced with British military law

15. Select which of the following was did not occur as a reaction of the French Canadiens of New France to the British Conquest. **Check**

- a. Military stayed
- b. Fur traders stayed
- c. Church stayed
- d. Elites returned to France

16. What were the most significant changes after the Royal Proclamation of 1763?

- a. Religious
- b. Territorial
- c. Political
- d. Military

17. Why was the Royal Proclamation delayed for 3 years after the British Conquest of New France?

- a. European war
- b. Bickering
- c. Sick monarchs (George III)
- d. Religious uprisings

18. Which Indigenous leader revolted?

19. Why did Pontiac lead a rebellion?

20. Define coalition.

21. The first Constitution of Quebec was what document?

22. The first Indigenous Bill of Rights/Magna Carta in Canada was what document?

- a. Indian Act
- b. Treaty of Paris
- c. Royal Proclamation
- d. Act to Encourage Gradual Civilization

23. The Quebec Act had what impact on Indigenous populations of the northern North American colonies (modern Canada and United States)?

24. Define ordinance (select the *best fit*).

- a. An authoritative decree or law
- b. To make someone a priest or minister
- c. Great opulence or luxuriousness

25. What Act was imposed on the Canadiens to oblige them to convert to Protestantism if they wanted to work in the British Colonial Administration of Quebec after Conquest?

26. Assimilation can also be understood to mean _____ on translated examinations

27. What happened to the Acadians?

28. What was the second Constitution of Province of Quebec?

29. Why was the Quebec Act of 1774 'Intolerable'?

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TEACHER VERSION

NOTES:

- Include many visuals
- Include as many references to compass directions as possible
 - o Underline each direction/highlight in a designated colour
 - o Underline and define words students may not be familiar with
- Hold a timeline contest throughout the assignment to keep students engaged with the lesson overall?

KAHOOT QUESTIONS:

30. What do we mean when we say a consequence of conquest/change of empire?

a.

31. Who was the last governor of New France? (Hint: the mainland township to the south-east of Ile-Perrot is named after him)

a. Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil

32. What key territorial changes ensued as a result/consequence of the Quebec Act (1774)? ('Ensued' *def.*: happen or occur afterwards or as a result)

a. Ohio Valley & Great Lakes Region allocated to Quebec at the expense of 13 Colonies and Indigenous territories

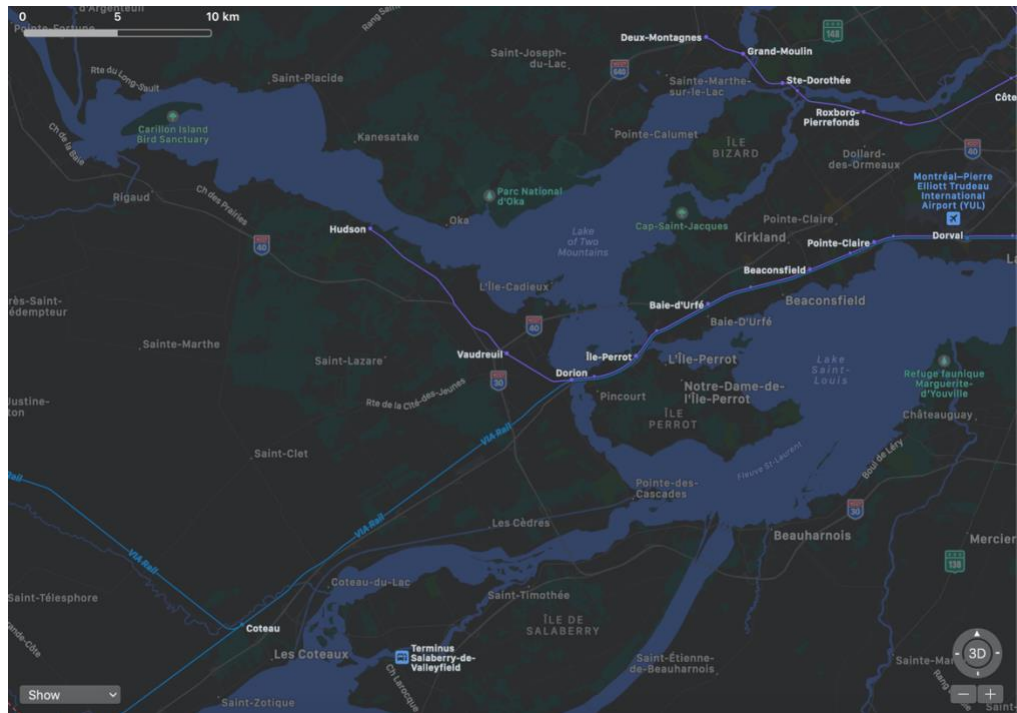
33. What were the *Intolerable Acts*? (Hint: also known as the *Coercive Acts* if you're adopting a more pro-British perspective)

a. **Acts implemented in the 13 colonies by the British government in 1774, which provoked the American revolution**

b. A series of laws which internationally recognized certain behaviours as "acts of war"

c.

34. Who was Chevalier de Levis?



- a. The French military captain who took over for Montcalm after Battle at the Planes of Abraham
35. When was there a treaty in Paris? * give multiple correct – teaching moment
- a. **1783 – recognized USA**
 - b.
36. What did Governor General James Murray do for the Canadien population? (Hint: what *concessions*)
- a. Toleration of French language, French civil law, Catholicism, representation?
37. Why did Governor General James Murray try to make concessions to the Canadien population?
- a. Because demographics necessitated it
38. Why was Governor General James Murray fired?
- a. Because he saw the value in making concessions to French Canadiens
39. What was the Boston Tea Party an example of?
- a. **Rebellion**
 - b. Negotiation
 - c. Reparation
 - d. Espionage
40. Define military regime (select the best fit)
- a. The administration of a colony or country by military authorities
41. Define provisional government (select the best fit)
- a. A temporary government established during or after a war, revolution, or rebellion, while awaiting the establishment of a permanent government
42. What rights did Canadiens retain under the military regime after Conquest (1760-1763)?
- a. Retention of land and property
 - b. Freedom to practice Catholicism
 - c. Freedom to retain most institutions
 - d. Freedom to use the French language
 - e. **Freedom to possess and carry weapons**
43. Select the measures that was NOT among those implemented under the military regime after the British Conquest (1760-1763)? – select which option was not among the changes to occur after British Conquest (1760-1763)
- a. Canadiens had to lay down weapons
 - b. Canadiens had to swear allegiance to King (Test Act)
 - c. French criminal law abolished and replaced with British military law
 - d. **Canadiens had to pay more taxes than the new British citizens**
44. Select which of the following was did not occur as a reaction of the French Canadiens of New France to the British Conquest. ****Check
- a. Elites moved back to France
 - b. Fur traders stayed
 - c. Church stayed
 - d. **Military stayed**
45. What were the most significant changes after the Royal Proclamation of 1763?
- a. **Territorial**

- b. Religious
 - c. Political
 - d. Military
46. Why was the Royal Proclamation delayed for 3 years after the British Conquest of New France?
- a. **European war**
 - b. Bickering
 - c. Sick monarchs (George III)
 - d. Religious uprisings
47. Which Indigenous leader revolted?
- a. Pontiac
48. Why did Pontiac lead a rebellion?
- a. To challenge and halt British encroachment on their territories
49. Define coalition (select the best fit)
- a. A temporary allegiance of people or groups with the goal of fighting an adversary or a common problem
50. The first Constitution of Quebec was what document?
- a. **Royal Proclamation**
51. The first Indigenous Bill of Rights/Magna Carta in Canada was what document?
- a. **Royal Proclamation**
 - b. Indian Act
 - c. Treaty of Paris
 - d. Act to Encourage Gradual Civilization
52. The Quebec Act had what impact on Indigenous populations of the northern North American colonies (modern Canada and United States)?
- a. Reduced their territory
53. What two areas were the North American colonies contesting over? (Hint: which areas did the 13 Colonies want but lose to Quebec in 1774?) ** repeat of earlier question? (territorial gains?)
- a. Ohio Valley & Great Lakes Region
54. Define ordinance (select the *best* fit).
- a. An authoritative decree or law
 - b. To make someone a priest or minister
 - c. Great wealth or luxuriousness
 - d.
55. What Act was imposed on the Canadiens to oblige them to convert to Protestantism if they wanted to work in the British Colonial Administration of Quebec after Conquest?
- a. Test Act
56. Assimilation can also be understood to mean _____ on translated examinations
- a. Acculturation
57. What happened to the Acadians?
- a. They were expelled in 1755 for collectively refusing to swear an oath that obliged them to fight for the British against the French.
58. Common law can be understood as

- a. Derived from custom and precedent
 - b. Derived from statutes (sets of laws)
 - i. Based on a set of principles which are contingently interpreted
 - ii. Based on a comprehensive system of rules which exhausts all categories
59. Civil law can be understood as
- a. Operating to regulate relations between the person and the state
 - b. Operating to regulate relations between person to person
60. What was the second constitution of prov of qc?
- a. Qc act, 1774
61. Why was the Quebec Act 'Intolerable'?
- a. Because it
- 62.