

1700

- British Colonies
- French Colonies
- Hudson's Bay Co.
- Duo-Claimed

AUHS 260

Canada to Confederation

Unexplored

Rupert's Land

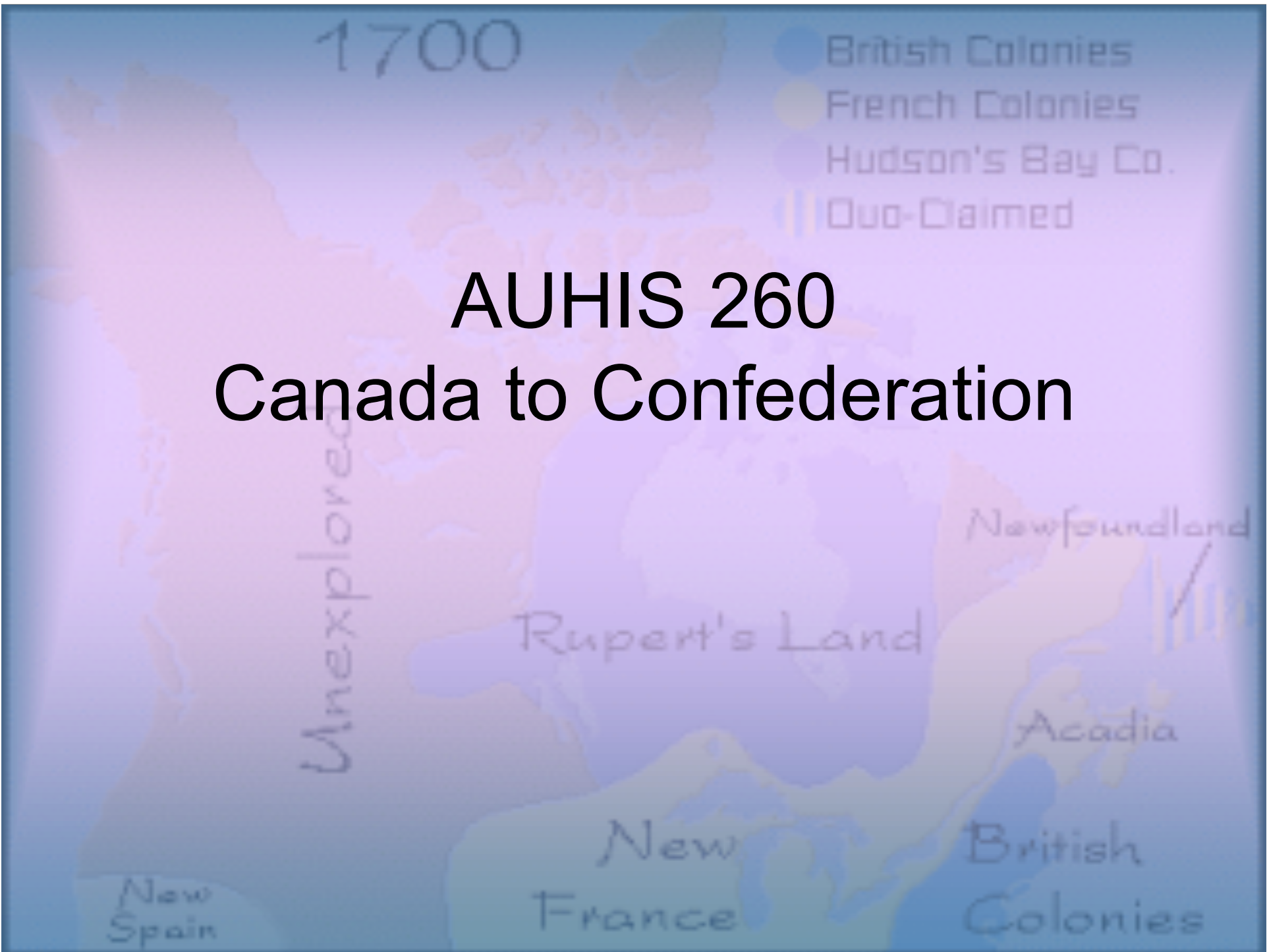
Newfoundland

Acadia

New France

British Colonies

New Spain

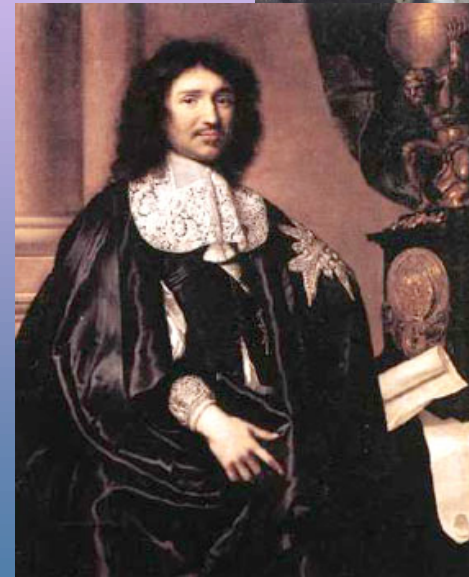


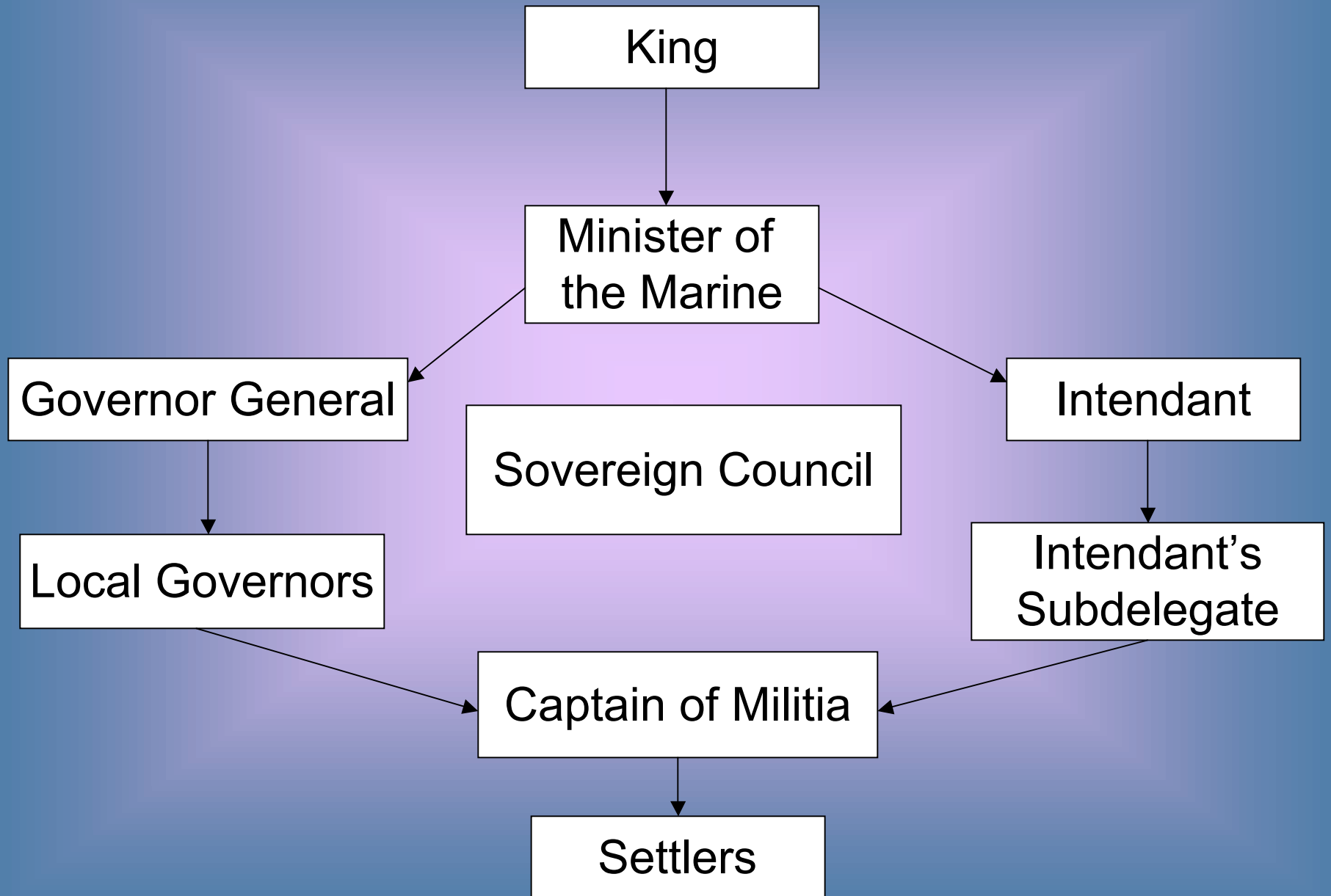
New France - Governance, Economics, Society

- Governance
 - Colbert's Reforms
 - Structure of Colonial Government
- The Economy
 - The Seigneurial System
- Population & Demographics

Governance

- Louis XIV (“Sun King”) institutes absolute monarchy
- New France becomes *province de France*
- Under control of Jean-Baptiste Colbert





- Is this democratic?
- Also authority of the church
- French structures modified by daily realities



The Economy

- Need to diversify - focus on agriculture and timber
- Seigneurial System
 - Landlords (Seigneures)
 - Tenants (Habitant)
 - Often associated with physical layout



Population and Demographics

- Difficulty attracting sizeable population
- 29,000 immigrants came to New France, 10,850 stayed
- General characteristics of immigration
 - Primarily male
 - Few financed emigration
 - Remains low

Barriers to Immigration

- Image of New France
 - Arctic wasteland with wild animals and savage Indians
- French peasants have secure land tenure
- Inheritance not only to first-born male

Types of Immigrants

- Soldiers: 3,300
- Acadians: 1,800
- Women from France: 1,500
- Indentured Servants: 1,200
- Slaves: 900
- British Subjects: 650
- Other Europeans: 525
- Male Clergy: 500
- Self-Financed: 250
- Prisoners: 200

Soldiers



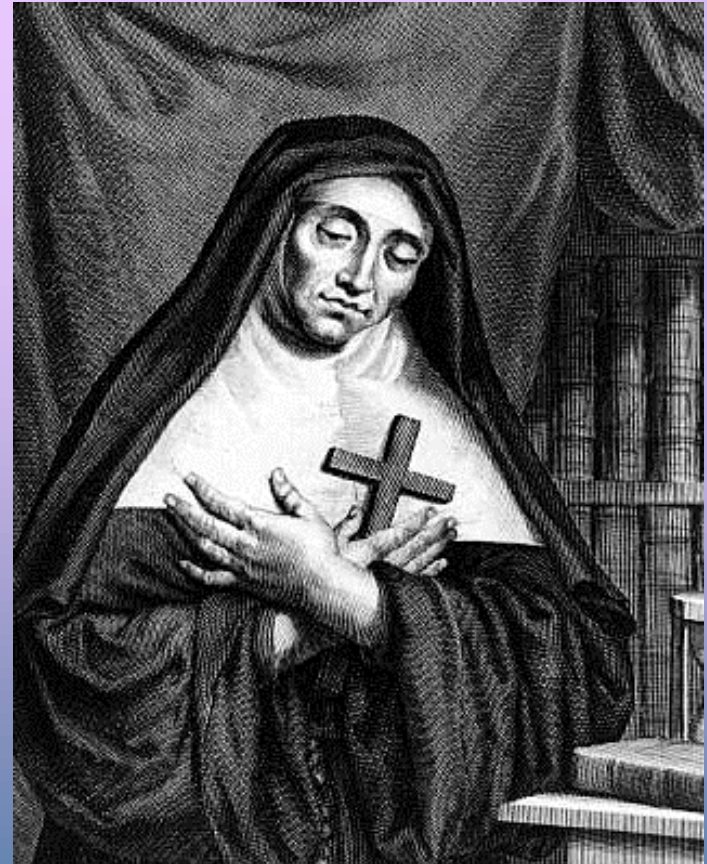
- Viewed as good immigrants
- Offered incentives to stay in New France:
 - Discharge
 - Clothing
 - Land
 - Year's pay

Women From France

- Female Religious Orders
 - Ursulines
 - Congregation de Notre-Dame
- Filles du Roi

Female Religious Orders

- Outnumber male religious orders 2-1
- Ursuline order (Marie de l'Incarnation)
 - Educate First Nations Girls
- Congregation of Notre Dame
 - Orphanages, hospitals, aid to the poor or starving



Filles du Roi

“Daughters of the King”

- Intended to address gender imbalance
- Prerequisites:
 - Not “disgraced by nature”
 - “healthy, strong and an inclination to work”
 - Nothing “repulsive about their exterior persons”
- Lower Classes
- Prostitutes?



The Arrival of the Filles du Roi, Arthur E. Elias

Indentured Servants

- Could not afford cost of passage
- Commit to working for a particular employer in return for passage
- Terms of indenture:
 - Length of time: 3 years New France, minimum 4, maximum 7 for English
 - Wages: French indentured labourers earned wages while working, English did not
 - Bonus: French given land and assistance setting farm up or return passage, English get a handshake.

Others

- Slaves - not large numbers; status symbol for elite
- British citizens - from south or Irish immigrants
- Self-financed - merchants or disgraced elites (Fils de famille)
- Convicts - petty criminals; similar to indentured servants but no benefits

Population Growth

- 1665: 3,000 people
- 1700: 15,000 people
- 1760: 75,000 people
- Population growth due to natural increase
 - Marry young
 - Stable lives
 - Large families

Leading Causes of Death in New France

- Drowning (1,302)
- Battle (299)
- Crushed by falling trees (71)
- Fire (69)
- Lightning Strikes (51)
- Freezing (37)
- Murder (15)
- Suicide (13)

