Chapter 5 War and British Conquest

Test Review
True or False

The struggle to control North America had three main geographic divisions. The struggle focused partly on the Atlantic coast, where Britain and France had trade routes, partly in the interior, where the best fur country lay, and on the Pacific coast, where Britain and France found the best fishing.

False (page 139)
True or False
France eventually won the struggle to control all of North America.

False (page 139)
True or False
Acadia formed part of the Mi’kmaq’s homeland

True (page 141)
True or False
The Mi’kmaq fought French colonization of their homeland for almost 40 years because the French were known to push First Nations peoples off of their land.

False (page 143)
True or False
Acadia was a centre of conflict between France and Britain because it was an area where supply ships and military ships passed.

True (page 142)
True or False
The Treaty of Utrecht gave France control of Acadia in 1713.

False (page 146)
True or False
In 1749, most of Acadia was considered to be French territory.
False (page 146)
True or False
The British forced the Acadians to leave Acadia because they broke their Oath of Loyalty to Britain.

False (page 148)
True or False
The Treaty of Paris, which was signed in 1763, gave the British control of all North America, including the First Nations’ land.
True (page 158)
True or False
By 1763, France claimed only a small portion of North America, what is now part of Newfoundland and the two islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

True (page 164)
In 1755, the British required which oath from the Acadians?

Oath of Allegiance (page 148)
Cajun is a short way of saying ________________?

Acadian (page 148)
Maritime refers to all but one of the eastern Canadian provinces. Which province is it?

Newfoundland (page 153)
The Acadians built “digues,” which were barriers to separate land from water. (page 144)
The Mikmaq called their homeland ______________.

Mi’kma’ki (page 142)
The Great Deportation affected the Mi’kmaq people because they had a history of alliance, friendship, and __________ with the Acadians.

Interrmarriage (page 149)
The removal of the Acadians by the British is an example of ________________.

Genocide (page 153)
Britain took control of Acadia through which treaty?

Treaty of Utrecht (page 146)
What factors contributed to Britain’s decision to deport the Acadians?

The British assumed they could not trust the Acadians, because they were French. (page 152)
Fort Louisbourg was built on what it today ______________?

Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia (page 146)
In December 2003, Queen Elizabeth II apologized for the ________ brought about by the deportation of the Acadians in 1755.

Ethnic cleansing (page 154)
For France and Britain, Acadia represented a base for attacking each other, and for ______________ their own colonies and trade routes.

Protecting (page 141)
__________ was “French” but France had never fought the Mi’kmaq or asked for their surrender in any way.

Acadia (page 142)
The process of one country establishing domination over a territory in another country is called ______________.

Colonization (page 143)
Who was the leader of the Odawa Nation who organized an alliance of First Nations to oppose Britain’s takeover.

Pontiac (page 159)
Under the Treaty of Paris, France kept the colony of _________________.

Guadeloupe (page 161)
Who had hoped that France would try to recover New France instead of Guadeloupe in the Treaty of Paris?

Governor Vaudreuil (page 161)
Quebec became a ________________ in 1774 when Britain passed the Quebec Act.

Bicultural colony (page 167)
The Cajun communities in the United States became established when Britain _______ the Acadians.

One of the challenges that the French, British and First Nations peoples faced was _________.

The _______ war against Britain was the longest war against colonization in North America.

Britain eventually won the struggle to gain control of North America. This had important ________ for the people already living there.

The _______ had formed a close relationship with the Mi’kmaq.
The Great Deportation is an example from Canada’s past that shows how conflicts can draw out prejudices toward other people.

Organized opposition to the British, which eventually led to an agreement in which the British acknowledged that their defeat of France did not give them rights to First Nations land.

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham ended because it was the _______ who arrived first with more supplies and troops.

The Mi’kmaq consider the land as a part of ___________, without owners.

The British tried to achieve a _____ when they created the Royal Proclamation.