

The Treaty of Paris 1763

The Seven Years' War did not end in North America with the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. France, which had lost the fortress at Louisbourg to the British, saw the need for a strategic holding on the Atlantic coast. What now Canadian city did the French capture in 1762? _____

This city was quickly recaptured by the British; peace negotiations to end the Seven Years' War were already underway.

The Treaty

Who was France's first minister at the time of the peace negotiations? _____

What territories did France want to retain in North America and why?

Why was France willing to give up Canada to Britain?

The French had controlled the territory known as *Louisiane* (Louisiana) which was larger than the modern U.S. state by that name. In 1762 the French ceded the colony to another European power hoping to gain their allegiance during the war. What nation then controlled Louisiana? _____

What territories in North America were kept by France under the terms of the Treaty of Paris? _____

What territories did Britain gain under the terms of the Treaty of Paris?

Draw a map of one area of North America that underwent significant changes due to the Treaty of Paris. Label it with an explanation of the changes.

Changes in North America after 1763

On October 7, 1763 the British monarch, King George III, issued a Royal Proclamation. The Treaty of Paris formally ended the Seven Years' War and divided up territories. The proclamation dealt with more specific details, that were concerned with how Britain would govern its new colonies.

Answer the following questions about the Royal Proclamation.

1) Summarize the effects of the Royal Proclamation on the former colony of New France (Quebec):

2) Summarize the effects of the Royal Proclamation on the Native Peoples living in British territories:

3) Referring to your answers for #1 and #2, how do you think the colonists who were living in what is now the United States reacted to the Royal Proclamation?



King George III
of Britain

The Thirteen Colonies Declare Independence

Thirteen of Britain's North American colonies declared independence in 1776 and were successful, fully ceding from Britain in 1782. The protest of taxation without representation was somewhat justified (the colonies had pressured Britain to force the French out of North America and the military campaign had to be paid for - but the colonists wanted input). What provisions of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 angered many of the residents in the original British colonies? Do you think this had an affect on the quest for independence ? Why/why not?

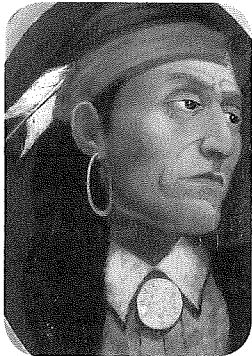
Role of the First Nations Peoples

Many of the Native peoples of what is now eastern Canada allied themselves with the French during the Seven Years' War. In your opinion, why do you think they did this?

The Royal Proclamation (1793)

The Royal Proclamation of 1793 was a radical document in its treatment of the Native peoples. How was it important at the time?

Does the Royal Proclamation have any relevance for Native groups today? How?



Pontiac's Rebellion

Who was Pontiac? Outline briefly the events of "Pontiac's Rebellion".

How did Pontiac's Rebellion affect the outbreak of the American Revolution?
