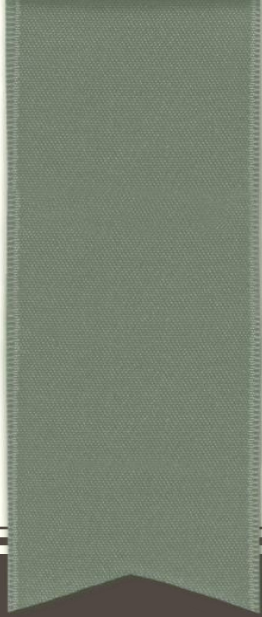




CANADA AND THE BRITISH MONARCHY





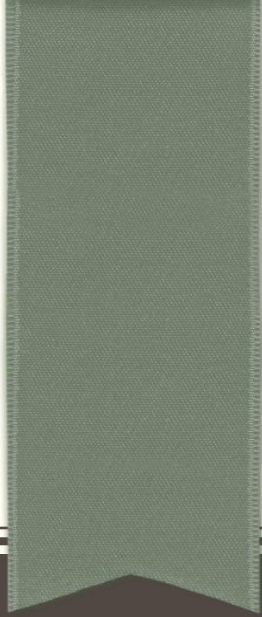
AGE OF EXPLORATION

Age of Exploration – What was it?

- Beginning in the 15th and 16th centuries leaders of several European nations/countries paid for expeditions abroad in the hopes that great wealth and vast undiscovered lands would be found
- The Portuguese were the earliest participants
- Starting in 1420, small Portuguese ships known as caravels zipped along the African coast, carrying spices, gold, slaves, and other goods from Asia and Africa to Europe.
- <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/christopher-columbus>

Jacques Cartier

- Was a navigator born circa (around) June to December 1491 and died 1st September 1557
- From 1534 to 1542 he led three maritime expeditions to the interior of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River. He explored, but more importantly, accurately mapped for the first time the interior of the river from the Gulf to Montreal
- Due to his navigational prowess (skill) Cartier is still considered by many as the founder of Canada. However, at the time of his exploration, the area contained Quebec and the region surrounding Quebec
- Cartier's upstream navigation of the St. Lawrence River in the 16th century ultimately led to France occupying this part of North America and being viewed as France's property



SEVEN YEARS WAR

Seven Years War

- From 1756 to 1763
- Was a global conflict that spanned five continents, though it was known in America as the French and Indian War
- After years of skirmishes between England and France in North America, England officially declared war on France in 1756, setting off what Winston Churchill later called “the first world war.”
- While the French, British, and Spanish battled over colonies in the New World, Frederick the Great of Prussia faced off against Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden
- The Seven Years War ended with two treaties. The Treaty of Hubertusburg granted Silesia to Prussia and enhanced Frederick the Great’s power. The Treaty of Paris between France, Spain, and Great Britain drew colonial lines largely in favour of the British, an outcome that would later influence the French to intervene in the war for American Independence

Seven Years War

- By the 1750s, the French had largely claimed Canada and the Great Lakes, while Great Britain clung to their 13 colonies on the Eastern seaboard. The frontier area around the upper Ohio River Valley soon became a hotbed of contention between British, French, and Native American forces, with the Europeans eager to settle the area over their rivals. The initial armed conflicts did not go well for England; the French built Fort Duquesne and alongside their Native American allies, repeatedly defeated the British.
- The war was officially sparked when 22-year-old George Washington was sent by the governor of Virginia as an envoy to the French, warning them to stay away from the area around today's Pittsburgh. The French refused, and on the way home, Washington's men became embroiled in a skirmish with a French encampment, where French ensign Joseph Coulon de Jumonville was killed.

Seven Years War

- Rightly fearing reprisal, Washington ordered the construction of the aptly-named Fort Necessity. The Battle of Fort Necessity on 3rd July 1754 (also known as the Battle of Great Meadows) resulted in General Washington's first, and only, surrender ... and global war.
- Washington would soon be followed in defeat by General Edward Braddock and Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts, both of whom failed to stop the French.
- In 1756, Britain's William Pitt decided to take a new tack and began strategically financing Prussia's army as it took on France and its allies. Pitt also reimbursed the colonies for raising armies to beat back the French in North America.
- Pitt's gamble worked. The first British victory at Louisburg in July of 1758 revived the sagging spirits of the army.

Seven Years War

- They soon took Fort Frontenac from the French, and in September of 1758, General John Forbes captured Fort Duquesne and rebuilt a British fort called Fort Pitt in its place in honour of William Pitt. From there, British forces marched to Quebec, beating French forces in the Battle of Quebec (also known as the Battle of the Plains of Abraham) in September 1759.
- Montreal then fell in September 1760
- The British were under George III (mad king George) and were not just fighting over territory in the Americas; they were simultaneously involved in maritime battles that tested the might of the British Navy. The French had to scrap an attempted invasion of Britain after losing the Battle of Lagos and the Battle of Quiberon Bay in 1759. In addition to the victories in Canada, Great Britain beat back French forces in Guadeloupe, Martinique, Havana, Manila, West Africa, and India, wresting Pondicherry from the French on 16th January 1761.

Seven Years War

- The Treaty of Paris was signed on 10th February 1763, officially bringing an end to the French and Indian War.
- The British were awarded Canada, Louisiana, and Florida (the latter from Spain), thereby removing European rivals and opening up North America for Westward expansion.
- The Treaty of Paris also returned Pondicherry to France, and gave them back valuable colonies in the West Indies and Senegal. The British victory in the French and Indian War earned England a reputation as a world power with a strong navy, a reputation they would use to continue their empire-building around the globe. The French loss would later inspire them to side with American patriots against the British during the Revolutionary War.
- Interesting fact – the Seven Years War picked up where the War of Austrian Succession left off in 1748: with increasing levels of hostility between Prussia, led by Frederick the Great, and Russia.

Seven Years War

- The Treaty of Hubertusburg (also known as the Peace of Hubertusburg) between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony was signed five days after the Treaty of Paris on 15th February 1763. It named Archduke Joseph of Austria Holy Roman Emperor and gave Silesia and Glatz to Prussia, further bolstering the power and influence of Frederick the Great and Prussia.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0qbzNHmfW0>
- <https://www.history.com/topics/france/seven-years-war>
- <https://www.mbam.qc.ca/en/works/14655/>
- https://www.gallery.ca/collection/artwork/the-death-of-montcalm?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=pmd_277c9c2a1151ebeca9519269b403b2a5163e9043-1628640261-0-gqNtZGzNAjijcnBszQfi

Battle of the plains of Abraham





CANADA AND THE BRITISH MONARCHY

HISTORY

- “Canada has been a monarchy for centuries – first under the kings of France in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, then under the British Crown in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and now as a kingdom in her own right.
- These lands had been occupied for thousands of years by Aboriginal Peoples who, now for many centuries, have maintained an enduring and very close relationship with the person of the Sovereign and the Crown of Canada.
- The territories which now form Canada came under British power at various times by settlement, war, or cession.
- A large section of Eastern Canada (now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) was home to the Acadian People and ceded to Great Britain in 1713. Fifty years later, New France (Quebec) was also ceded by the Treaty of Paris.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

HISTORY

- “The British North America Act, 1867 (Canada’s original constitution) created the Dominion of Canada with the Union of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
- Three years later, the Province of Manitoba was created from a small portion of the vast northwest territories and was admitted to the Confederation as was the remaining lands stylised as the Northwest Territories. In 1871, British Columbia was admitted as was Prince Edward Island in 1873.
- The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan and originally parts of the Northwest Territories and admitted on 1st September 1905. The Northwest Territories and Yukon became territories of the Dominion of Canada in 1870 and 1898 respectively.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

HISTORY

- “In February 1931 Norway formally recognised Canadian title to the Sverdrup group of Arctic islands, giving Canada sovereignty over the whole Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland. Newfoundland (now Newfoundland and Labrador) formally joined Canada as its tenth province in 1949.
- In 1999 Nunavut became the largest and newest territory in Canada. Formed from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories, this huge Canadian arctic territory has only about 25,000 residents, about 80 percent of whom are Inuit.
- As already referenced, The Dominion of Canada was created in 1867 with the passage of the British North America Act, 1867. As a consequence, Canada became the first dominion of the then British Empire. Canada’s evolution into full independence/nationhood was undertaken peacefully and over time with key moments being defined by the Battle of Vimy Ridge (1917), the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Statute of Westminster, 1931, and the patriation of the Constitution in 1982.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

HISTORY

- “The constitutional act of 1867 set out executive authority vested in the Sovereign and called out in her name at the federal level by a Governor General and Privy Council, with legislative powers exercised by a bicameral Parliament made up of the Senate, the House of Commons, and the Crown.
- Given the structure of the Canadian federation, the Sovereign is represented at the federal level by the Governor General and in each province by a Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governors are as much direct representatives of The Queen in their jurisdiction as is the Governor General in the national one.
- In 1926, the Imperial Conference in London conformed the status of Canada, along with that of Australia, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, as self-governing Dominions under the British Crown.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

HISTORY

- “The Statute of Westminster in 1931, an act of the British Parliament, gave legal form to this declaration. It gave Canada and other Dominions the authority to make their own laws. One of the key features of the Statute of Westminster of 1931 was the separation of the Crowns. As a consequence, the Crown of Canada – separate and distinct from that of the United Kingdom and the other Dominions – was defined in Statute.
- Powers of the King were gradually transferred to the Governor-General, culminating in 1947 with the Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor-General, which authorized the Governor-General to exercise many of the powers of the Sovereign in Canada, on the advice of the Canadian government.
- There have been further constitutional changes in some of the Commonwealth realms during the late Queen’s reign.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

HISTORY

- “The Constitution Act, 1982 patriated the British North America Act, 1867 to Canada, thus ending any Canadian dependence on the Parliament of Westminster and further defining its complete independence. It laid down that the future amendment of the constitution should be the prerogative of Canada.
- Any change to the position of The King or his representative in Canada now requires the unanimous consent of the Senate, the House of Commons, and the legislatures of all the provinces.
- Today, the ten provinces of Canada each have a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor representing The King, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, at the head of the executive.
- There is a legislative assembly in each of the three territories. The territories do not have a Lieutenant Governor but, rather, a Commissioner. The Commissioners are not the direct representatives of The King.”
- <https://www.royal.uk/canada>

