Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Success Checker: French Regime***

**1. While the habitants and the merchants built the colony, it was the energy and spirit of these woodsman and traders who brought the main trading commodity back to the ports from Native lands. Who were they?**

a) Métis

b) Lumberjacks

c) Coureur des bois

e) Forgerons

**2. Who mainly held power due to the absolutist idea of "Divine Right" in New France?**

a) The Voyageurs, because they had a right to travel up any river as long as they used a divining to point their way.

b) Women, because this refers to the right of women in the colony to dress "divinely" or according to customs in France.

c) Missionaries like the Jesuits, because this statement is talking about the priests' rights to do missionary work in the colonies without asking permission from anyone, a process referred to as divine!

d) The King, because this refers to the Divine Right of Kings, whereby the monarch (King, Queen, etc) was said to be God's representative on earth.   Since the governor represented the King in the colony, that power is transmitted to him too.

**3. Which sentence typically describes the French Canadian habitant and the way they lived?**

a) Most French Canadiens in the 1600s lived in simple one room houses,  and they lived modestly.

b) Habitants lived in large brick houses with many rooms because their families were large.

c) They lived in tents for most of the summer and in stone houses or igloos as they continued to travel most of the winter.

d) French Canadians built forts for each family group as soon as they arrived, so they could protect themselves.  They had a military lifestyle.

**4. Name the economic activity of most habitants in New France after the Royal Colony in 1663 was established and settlements finally started to grow?**

a) fisherman

b) agriculture

c) ship building

d) civil servants

**5. What phrases best describes the Mercantilist policy of France towards their claimed territories and colonies like New France?**

a) Resources are collected from colony, they are exported to the mother country, where the mother country produces manufactured goods so that the colony and other countries can later purchase goods from them.

b) Private companies are not allowed to trade and the government takes over all merchant activity within the colony.

d) The mother country believed they had a god-given right to expand their territory, spread their religion, and transmitt their culture.

e) Free trade is allowed between the colony and the countries closest to it, and that colony's ports are opened to trade from other countries as well.

**6. What role did the fishing economy play in the early European exploration and settlement of North America?**

a) The fish industry allowed Europeans to expand into Western Canada

b) The abundance of fish  brought Europeans to the shores of North America and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the early 16th century

c) The large stocks of fish allowed the settlement of regions like Saguenay to take place.

d) The fisherman helped to map out rivers and streams.

**7. What was the Company of One Hundred Associates known for during the very early days of New France?**

a) They were a military regiment that was sent to New France to protect the inhabitants from the Iroquois.

b) They were granted a monopoly over trade in New France in return for setting up settlements, but they failed to start any permanent settlements.

c) It was another name for Hydro Quebec, because it was made up of 100 smaller companies.

d) This was the company that governed Rupert's Land for the King of England.

**8. What phrase describes the differences in the economic roles played by Amerindians and the *Coureurs des bois*?**

a) Amerindians hunted animals and arranged the pelts, while Coureurs des bois transported the furs to a trading post.

b) The Amerindians used the furs for their own use only, and the coureur des bois were lumberjacks.

c) Amerindians were the traders who met with the merchants, while the Coureur des bois only explored and mapped out river systems.

e) The only difference being that the Coureur des bois lived in villages.

**9. The later intendants named Bégon and Hocquart saw that the mercantilist system and the lack of sufficient money and skilled labour in the colony prevented the economy from "diversifying".   What did these intendants do to help correct this problem?**

a) Their governments encouraged new crops to be planted and relied on agricultural production to be enough to keep the economy going.

b) They created large companies like the Northwest Company to trade furs on even greater scales, far into the West.

c) They both encouraged British merchants to come into the colony with new liberal ideas about generating wealth, democracy and free trade with the United States

d) Their governments supported new industries, like iron ore mining in the Mauricie region, and a naval shipyard in Québec City

**10. François de Laval was one of the church’s senior prelates.  He was sent to New France in 1659 where he acted as that colony's Bishop.  What role did such a church leader like him play in New France at this time?**

a) He had the power to set up the first educational institutions, including the SÉMINAIRE DE QUÉBEC.

b) He was the person in charge of managing the colonial economy, which included trade and internation relations.

c) He was the head of the military in the colony, so he could draft soldiers and go to battle for the colony.

d) He was a pirate who stole from the British ships as they crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**11. In the 1600 and 1700s, there existed a power relationship between France, the mother country, and the colonies of New France. What was one *economic effect* of the French government in Paris always controlling the economic decisions of the North American colonies?**

a) The French were close partners with the English colonies to the south, so trade could be carried out just south of Quebec in the New York area, thus saving on shipping costs.

b) The system, called mercantilism, forced the colony to take the role of raw material producers. But this created an “undiversified” economy based on only Furs and Fish that were easily shipped, transformed and sold in France. In other words the French Canadiens were too reliant on one or two industries.

c) The French system allowed French Canadiens to trade with all of Europe and beyond, so merchants in Quebec could get the best prices for their furs.

d) The effect of experts in France making economic decisions was that New France was well-managed and could succeed in competition with its neighbours.

**12. Who wrote these words to the King of France’s finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert?**

**“The number of settlers has increased significantly as a result of the King’s decision to send young women from France and by the marriage of these women to the soldiers stationed in the colony. In looking at the results of the 1671 Census, 700 children were born during the year, according to registered baptisms. I believe that there could be up to 100 marriages annually involving young men and women from the colony."   (Quote source from Stats. Can. site will be added in study guide)**

a) Jean Talon the intendant of New France

b) Louis Riel describing how the Red River colony was growing.

c) Champlain a French explorer upon seeing his settlement of Quebec growing

d) Governor Adrienne Clarkson writing to the Queen about new northern communities

**13. The administers of the French colony like Jean Talon demanded resources be sent from the mother country. Apart from obvious financial support, what other kind of support did they demand and then receive from France?**

a) Raw materials like timber, fish and furs so the industries in the colony could flourish.

b) Military support for protection against the Natives, so the French government sent the Carignan-Salières regiment of soldiers to protect the colony.

d) Gold coins to provide them with money to be used to trade with the natives.

e) Slaves so that the rich in the colony could manage their large homes.

**14. In early New France a key player was the Catholic church and its various missionary groups. What was their main activity?**

a) Building forts and commanding the military operations in the deep western regions.

b) Venturing far into the river systems and woodlands looking for new fur-trading areas.

c) Converting aboriginals to Christianity, and helping them settle into a sedentary lifestyle, thus adding to the Christian population

d) Influencing government by running for political office and seats in the legislative assembly.

**15. Which group of people did the French state send to New France in the 17th Century?**

a) Irish.

b) Loyalists.

c) The *Filles du Roi.*

d) Acadians.

**16. What was the name for the 1701 peace treaty that included New France and 40 First Nations of North America, and that ended 100 years of war between the Iroquois and the French?**

a) The Niagara Treaty

b) The Great Peace of Montreal

c) The Constitution Act

d) The Indian Act

**17. Which of the following statements best describes a Seigneurie?**

a) The land was divided into narrow rectangular *rangs* which were at a right angle to the river.

b) The land was divided into narrow rectangular *rangs* which were parallel to the river.

c) The land was divided into squares near the river.

d) The land was divided into squares away from the river.

**18. Which statement best describes the demographic situation in New France around 1663?**

a) There were few settlers; men outnumbered women.

b) There were few settlers; women outnumbered men.

c) There were many settlers; women outnumbered men.

d) There were many settlers; men outnumbered women.

**19. What was the major factor of population increase in New France during the 1700's?**

a) Immigration from France.

b) Natural Growth.

c) Reduced Mortality.

d) Migration from the United States.

**20. Characterize French Canadian society around 1760:**

a) The population was made up of *Canadiens*, French officials and Aboriginals.

b) The population was made up of *Canadiens,* French officials, Aboriginals and black slaves.

c) The population was made up of French officials, Aboriginals, and black slaves.

d) The population was made up of *Canadiens* and French officials.