



« The dwellings, known as longhouses, housed several families at once. [...] The family structure was matrilineal. »

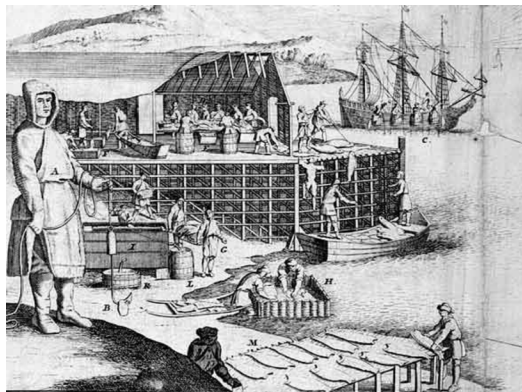
Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, Canada Québec: Synthèse historique 1534-2010 (Québec: Les éditions du Septentrion, 2011), 16. [Translation]



« The girls helped out working in the fields, making garments, and preserving and preparing food. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada: Des origins à 1840, Secondary III*, student workbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 30. [Translation]





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« [They] travelled through the forest in the direction of their hunting grounds in bands of ten to fifty people. They primarily chased big game. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III, student workbook* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 28. [Translation]





« Three nations had engaged in the war, the Etechemins, Algonquins, and Montagnais. These, to the number of a thousand, proceeded to make war upon the Iroquois . . . .»

Samuel de Champlain, 1603

Samuel de Champlain, *Voyages of Samuel de Champlain*, trans. by Charles Pomeroy Otis, (Boston: Prince Society, 1880), 238.



« In general, . . . different chiefs made decisions over the course of the year . . . depending on whether they were living in winter bands or summer bands. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III, student workbook* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 48. [Translation]



« [The First Nations] of the North were without [writing], but they knew how to express themselves poetically and in metaphor. Father François Du Perron said of them: “Almost all of them display greater intellect in their business, speech, kindnesses, encounters and subtleties of thought and deed than the wealthiest gentlemen and merchants of France.” »

Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, Canada Québec: Synthèse historique 1534-2010 (Québec: Les éditions du Septentrion, 2011), 18. [Translation]





« The shaman occupies a very important place. Considered “more than human” and “less than spirit,” the shaman is the specialist of communication with the great beyond, an intermediary between the two worlds. »

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 49. [Translation]



« But he [Cartier] perfected the charting of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; he showed that Anticosti is an island. Most importantly, he discovered the river, following it all the way up to Montréal and identifying its main tributaries: the Saguenay, Saint-Maurice, Richelieu and Ottawa rivers. »

Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, *Canada-Québec: Synthèse historique* (Montréal: Les éditions du Renouveau pédagogique, 1978), 34. [Translation]



« When Cartier arrived in Sainte-Croix (the Rivière Saint-Charles) on August 23, he visited Stadacona and its new chief Agona. Shortly after the customary exchange of courtesies, he went on to Cap Rouge to make a survey of the site, something that had probably been planned subsequent to his previous trip to Canada. After examining the area, he returned to Québec for ships and crews. »

Chantier Archéologique Cartier-Roberval, under the direction of Gilles Samson and Richard Fiset, Rapport synthèse des fouilles 2007-2008 (Québec: 2013), PDF, 23 , [http://www.capitale.gouv.qc.ca/medias/document/6\\_177\\_Rapport.Cartier-Roberval-BQ\\_br.pdf](http://www.capitale.gouv.qc.ca/medias/document/6_177_Rapport.Cartier-Roberval-BQ_br.pdf). [Translation]





« The small colonial society . . . could not have been very large by then. It is astonishing that it had achieved such a degree of cohesion in so brief a lapse of time: nearly 3000 people -- half from France, half born in the country -- comprising 488 free families, each possessing its own lands, which were worked by the family and were capable of feeding them. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III*, student textbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 136. [Translation]



« Given the lack of French women in the colony, colonial authorities encouraged mixed marriages by offering a dowry of 50 pounds to any Indigenous woman who married a French man. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III*, student textbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 144. [Translation]



« “The country’s major resource [is now] the agricultural surpluses that can be exported to French markets and to the West Indies.” »

Intendant Antoine-Denis Raudot, 1708

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 137. [Translation]







Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint Laurent: ERPI, 2008), student textbook, 101.



« The post of intendant was a new administrative position in the budding colony. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III*, student textbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 141. [Translation]











« It was thanks to them [the Indigenous peoples] that the French learned how to travel by birchbark canoe over lakes and rivers or by snowshoe in the wintertime, as well as how to dress appropriately. . . . The French had their own eating habits and ways of building houses . . . »

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint Laurent: ERPI, 2008), student textbook, 190. [Translation]



« Parish priests, or curés, were required to administer the main sacraments of the Catholic Church . . . . They also had to keep a parish register and read the royal orders posted at the entrance to each church.»

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III*, student textbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 161. [Translation]



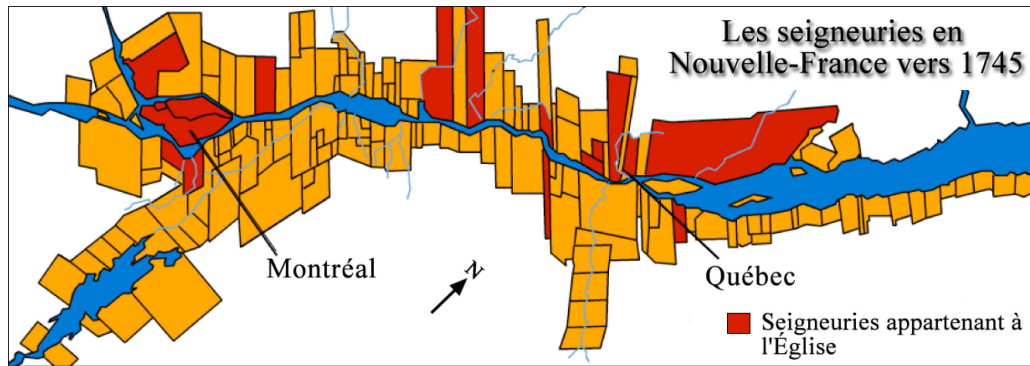
«I, by virtue of the commission of His Majesty, . . . have taken and do take, in the name of His Majesty and of His successors to the Crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, . . . and of all the nations, peoples, . . . villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, rivers, and streams within the extent of the said Louisiana from the mouth of the great river otherwise known as the Ohio . . . .»

Cavelier de La Salle

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III*, student textbook (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), 158. [Translation]







Service national du RÉCIT  
de l'univers social.  
[Translation]



« Six thousand people who remained loyal to England left the United States to settle in the province of Québec. »

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 215. [Translation]



« The population consisted mainly of Canadiens. Francophone and Catholic, their numbers rose due to their exceptionally high birth rate, which contributed to the naturally high growth rate of the Canadian population. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840*, Secondary III (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 276. [Translation]





« In 1783, the fur trade in the Ohio Valley and south of the Great Lakes passed into American hands. . . . Canadien and British merchants from the province of Québec . . . were obliged to concentrate their activities northwest of the Great Lakes. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 308. [Translation]



« When the North West Company expanded its commercial activities to the west of the Great Lakes, the Hudson's Bay Company began exploring the territory and establishing inland trading posts. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 310. [Translation]



« [Governor Murray] therefore opted for a council with both legislative and executive functions, to be composed of men who, like him, intended to take into account the presence of the Canadiens. The latter, however, found themselves excluded from the council due to the anti-papist oath members were required to take. »

Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, *Canada Québec: Synthèse historique 1534-2010* (Québec: Les éditions du Septentrion, 2011), 163. [Translation]





« They sent an official letter to the Canadiens inviting them to support their cause. . . . Monseigneur Jean-Olivier Briand, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, urged the faithful to remain loyal to Great Britain. »

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008) student textbook, 277. [Translation].



« Thirty years after the Conquest, there were only 146 priests left to serve the 150 000 faithful scattered throughout an immense territory. »

Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, Canada Québec: Synthèse historique 1534-2010 (Québec: Les éditions du Septentrion, 2011), 266. [Translation]

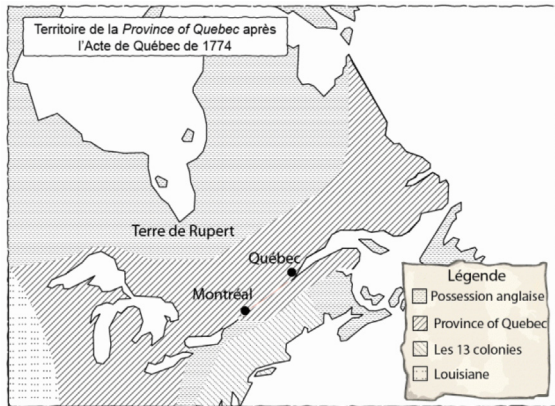


« Around 1790, . . . Lower Canada's Protestant population had at least 17 schools for 100 000 inhabitants, while the Canadiens had roughly 40 schools for a population of 160 000. »

Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher and Denis Vaugeois, *Canada Québec: Synthèse historique 1534-2010* (Québec: Les éditions du Septentrion, 2011), 263. [Translation]







Service national du RÉCIT de l'univers social. [Translation]



« It was nothing but a rectangle extending along both shores of the St. Lawrence. »

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 189. [Translation]



« A new urban elite appeared with the emergence of a predominantly British merchant bourgeoisie made up of wealthy merchants and traders . . . . At the same time, a somewhat less affluent entrepreneurial class composed of Canadien merchants prospered by financing the transport of goods and log-driving on the river between Québec and Montréal. »

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008) student textbook, 119. [Translation]





Nombre d'immigrants britanniques arrivés au Port de Québec,  
1815 à 1840



Service national du RÉCIT de l'univers social. [Translation]



« The first banks, . . . such as the Bank of Montreal [founded] in 1817 and the Quebec Bank [founded] in 1818, specialized initially in commercial currency-related transactions. . . . These banks later expanded their services to include savings and loans. »

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008) student textbook, 119. [Translation]



« At the end of the Continental Blockade in 1815, European wheat-exporting countries resumed their commercial trade with the United Kingdom, and the glut of wheat on the market caused prices to drop. This drop in price affected the income of British farmers who struggled to survive. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 384. [Translation]





« I expected to find a contest between a government and a people; I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state; I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races. »

Lord Durham, 1839

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 264. [Translation]



« In 10 years, . . . the Legislative Council rejected 169 bills adopted by the Legislative Assembly. . . . The Canadiens circulated a petition expressing their dissatisfaction, which gathered 87 000 signatures. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840, Secondary III* (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 401. [Translation]





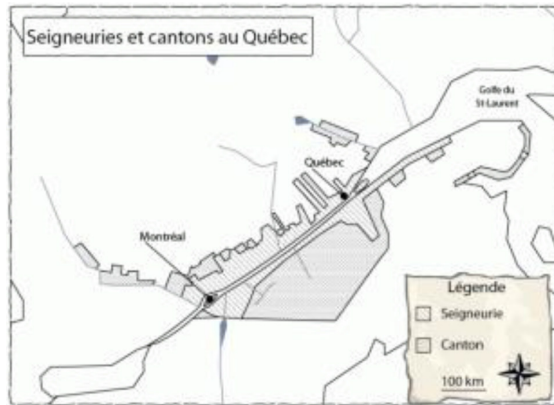




« This British immigration changed Lower Canada's linguistic profile. While French remained the most commonly spoken language, the number of anglophones increased. Protestant communities expanded and new Protestant parishes were founded. »

Julie Charette et al., *Périodes, Histoire du Québec et du Canada, Des origines à 1840*, Secondary III (Anjou: Les éditions CEC, 2016), student textbook, 384. [Translation]





## Lower Canada, 1820

Service national du RÉCIT de l'univers social. [Translation]



« A new land distribution system was introduced. . . . New settlers were entitled to 100 acres of land as well as 50 acres per person living at the farm, up to a maximum of 200 acres. »

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008) student textbook, 41. [Translation]