Early Settlements

Samuel de Champlain (70 years after Cartier)

- Remembered as "the father of New France"
- Sailed to Canada to set-up new trading posts
- 1605: established a small post called Port Royal in Nova Scotia
- Built a settlement but from a business standpoint it was a failure
- 1607: Port Royal abandoned
- Few settlers were permitted to stay provided they agreed not to work the fur trade
 - Eventually these people formed the colony of Acadia
- Champlain was convinced Canada could be profitable
- Explored the St. Lawrence & landed at today's site of Quebec City
 - Established a trading fort
- Allied with the Algonkians & Montagnais against the Iroquois
 - In return they agreed not to trade with the English

Acadia

- By 1630, thousands migrated from France and settled around present day Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & PEI
- Ownership of the colonies bounced between France & England
- After nearly 100 years, Britain made them sign a pledge of allegiance
 - Acadians agreed but stipulated that they would <u>**not**</u> have to take up arms against the French or Natives
- At the beginning of the Seven Years War in 1754, the British government again demanded that Acadians take an oath of allegiance that <u>included</u> fighting against the French.
 - Most of them refused
- Britain ordered them to be deported with force & dispersed among the 13 American colonies
 - Many of these colonies refused to take them sent to Europe
 - Homes and villages were burned
 - Families were separated many killed
- Some fled to the woodlands finding refuge in either the French fortress of Louisburg or in Quebec