



Name: _____ Group: 406- _____ Date: _____

E & D- British Regime Notes: Part 1

Chapter 2 – Economy & Development

Section 2: The French Regime (1608-1760)

Part 1: The Fur Trade & the Timber Trade

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- After the CONQUEST in 1760 → British take over the territory used by the French for the Fur Trade
 - _____ and British fur trading companies
_____ and French fur trading companies
 - The 1st main fur trading company in the British colonies →

 - The Fur Trade grew more _____ after the Conquest →
_____ → over _____/exhaustion of animals
 - Over time, a new Fur Trading company emerged and became competition for the HBC
 - _____
 - It was initially established in _____
 - It bought a smaller rival company called the ‘XY Company’ in 1804
 - The HBC and NWC would be fur trading _____ for several decades...



- _____ the _____ & American Independence in the 1770s – 1780s:
 - _____ of an important region to get furs (_____, West of the Great Lakes) because the USA controls the territory
 - The fur trade in the BNA colonies _____ on the area _____ region and Western regions → setting up _____ all over these regions
 - Like the French Regime → the exploited territory is expanding → Continuity of western territory exploited / animals were over exploited
- The NWC used _____ Canadiens as ‘_____’
- French Canadiens were still the main labour force in the fur trade → this continued from the French Regime
- Travelled westward to find partners to trade with to acquire furs
- Leaving Lachine in the spring
- Using _____ - and _____ → carrying goods to trade for furs
- Return in late summer with canoes filled with high quality furs

HBC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head office in London with offices in Montreal/Hudson Bay • Trading posts located in the Hudson Bay region • Crews travelled by land and waterways • Furs were brought to forts along the shores of Hudson Bay → ships brought the furs to London using Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait

NWC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head office in Montreal • Trading posts located many kilometers North West of the Great Lakes region • Crews would travel from Montreal to these Western regions and back • Using light/sturdy birch bark canoes • Furs shipped from Montreal to Europe



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- There were main reasons why the fur trade in British North America went into decline:
 - _____ of a _____ for _____ clothing in Europe
 - The _____ to acquire became larger and larger → _____ to travel farther distances
 - _____ for fur trading companies was rising → _____
 - Pay men to travel & pay for supplies
 - Pay to build trading posts and forts to be built in Western regions

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- The _____ had a difficult time competing with the HBC → it eventually _____
 - The _____ became the ‘headquarters’ for fur trade in the BNA colonies → Montreal’s involvement in the Fur Trade was no longer competitive

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- Around _____, _____ takes over as the main export from Upper/Lower Canada
 - Furs are no longer the largest export
 - The British colonies in North America (Upper/Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) will send massive amounts of _____ for many years



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- There are _____ why timber became the main export from the BNA colonies
 - BNA = British North American
 - The European _____ by Napoleon
 - The need for the construction of _____ in Great Britain
 - Great Britain’s economic policy of _____
 - The European _____ by Napoleon
 - Napoleon was the Empire of France from 1804-1814 and again in 1815
 - Napoleon was in the middle of trying to rule all of Europe
 - Great Britain was his greatest threat
 - Napoleon’s plan was to ‘block’ all entry points to Europe
 - Great Britain could not trade with Europe
 - Great Britain could not get timber from Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Finland, etc.)
 - The continental blockade forced England to turn to North & South America for trade and raw materials
 - The BNA colonies had lots of mature trees
 - _____
 - This helped spur the timber trade in Upper/Lower Canada
 - _____
 - Protectionism = protect
 - Great Britain want to ‘_____’ of the BNA
_____ against other countries and competition



- Great Britain _____ like timber from it’s colonies and guaranteed them PREFERANTIAL TARIFFS

- PREFERANTIAL TARIFFS = _____

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- _____ was _____ from the _____ (Upper/Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia)

- Trees were cut for:

- _____ → the part of the ship that holds the sail
- _____ and other uses
- _____ → the sides of a wooden barrel

- The timber would make it’s way to _____ - _____ like Montreal & _____

- A lot of this timber was _____ - for ship building and construction

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- The _____ came from _____ men → investors/merchants (English, Scottish)

- These people could also be called _____

- CAPITAL = money to start up/pay for the business

- The _____ were mainly _____

- The labour was tough, tiring, cold, long hours and dangerous



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- There were many consequences of the timber on Upper/Lower Canada
 - The development of _____
 - The development of _____ - to lend out money and provide other services to businesses
 - The development of _____ in the colonies
 - The development/_____ of new regions in the colonies

-
- Starting up a timber/logging company was _____
 - Timber merchants might not have had all the CAPITAL needed to start up a timber company
 - This led to the development of _____ in Lower Canada in the early 1800s
 - Banks could _____ to merchants to pay for start-up costs/expansion costs
 - Banks were also in charge of making standardized _____ that people could use (CASH)
 - The first bank was the _____ - established in _____



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- Because of the rise of the timber trade:
 - _____ were directly created
 - _____, log driver, sawyer
 - A rise in _____ that supported the timber trade
 - People that _____-, shoes, clothing specifically for the timber trade
 - _____ were able to _____ in _____ time
 - Leave farms/families to work in lumber camps
 - Extra income → this was called _____-
 - As mentioned, the _____ required for the timber trade was _____...
 - Cutting down giant trees by hand
 - Axes, crosscut saws
 - Living in _____ - during the winter months
 - Cutting trees down in the winter was easier
 - Tree sap was frozen
 - Dragging trees in snow was much easier / the use of horses
 - Log _____ risked falling in cold water that had a swift current
 - Transporting timber down river to port cities was dangerous

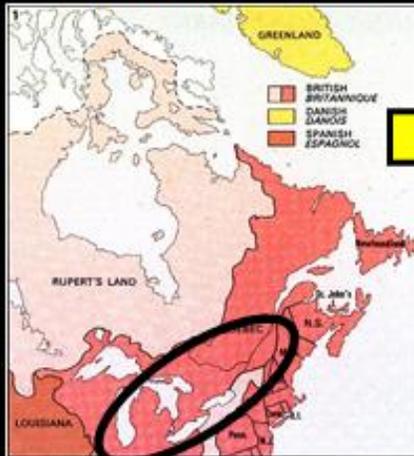


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- Timber trading companies were always searching for _____ in Lower Canada with specific types of _____
 - _____
 - Most important forested regions in Lower Canada for the _____:
 - _____
 - People moved to these regions to work in the timber trade/settle the territory once the land was cleared (_____)
 - As the timber trade became more prosperous → Timber barons owned more land → more influence in the colonies → influence the government



The British take over the fur trade

Map of BNA colonies in 1774



Before the American Revolution:
 Fur trade focused on St. Lawrence
 Valley and South of the Great Lakes
 (Ohio Valley)

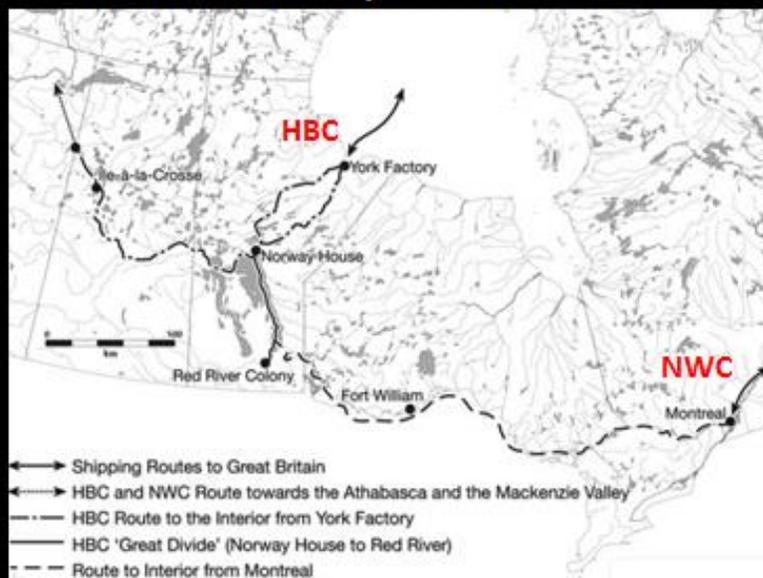
Map of BNA colonies in 1791



After the American Revolution:
 Fur trade turned to the Hudson Bay
 Region & North West of the Great
 Lakes

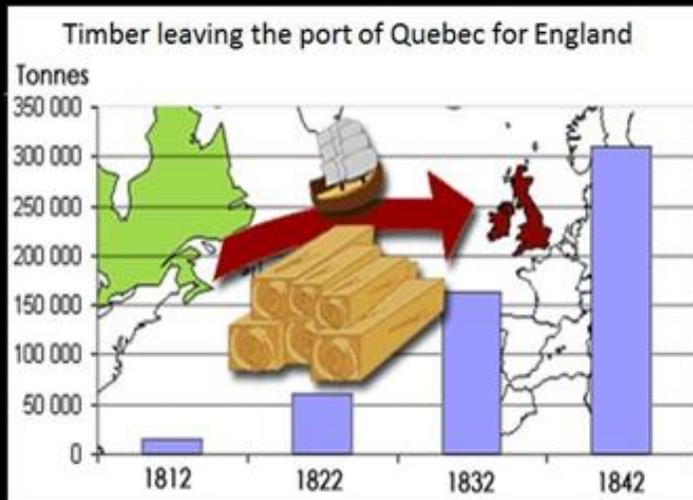
The British take over the fur trade

Routes used by the HBC & NWC





Rise of the Timber Trade



Why Timber?

Napoleon's Continental Blockade

- From 1806-1814
- Coasts of European countries were 'blocked'
- Trade embargo
- Some countries did this willingly
- Some were forced





Timber Trade & the Settlement of New Territories in Lower Canada

Evolution of the Settled Territory in Lower Canada from 1765-1851

