

Consequences of Colonization in North America

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Background information of New France

- New France was built in 1608 or at least some of it and stayed until 1763.
- New France existed around the Great Lakes or the eastern coast of what is now Canada.





Ethnocentrism

- Thinking of another group of people as different because of how immersed they are in their own culture
- Europeans thought of indigenous peoples as “barbaric”
- Saw the indigenous as inferior

Examples of ethnocentrism



- Residential schools are the biggest example of ethnocentrism towards indigenous peoples
- “Europeanize” indigenous people, take their culture away
- The Europeans used residential schools to “take the indigenous out of the indigenous people”

https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/the_residential_school_system/

Life in a colony



- Farming centred economy
- Limited access to goods from outside
- Strict social life
- Religious influence on daily life
- Heavy reliance on manual labour

How they socialize in a colony

- Remarriage helped increase the population of the colony,
- Country family homes were key hubs for socializing,



How did they maintain a healthy lifestyle

- French settlers found local food resources in North America
- Wild birds, fish, and edible plants
- Went back to growing vegetables, crops, and raising livestock like cows



The beaver wars

- **Start of the Beaver Wars 1628**
- **Abundance of beavers**
- **Increase in complexity over time**
- **Decline of beaver population**



What was the European's motivation?



- Wealth and money
- Glory and fame
- Spreading Christianity and catholicism
- Beaver pelts and resources

How the Europeans impact the lives of indigenous people

- **Colonization of Canada led to several wars and peace treaties**
- **Europeans gradually took land from the First Nations people**
- **By the 1750s, half of North America had been taken by Europeans**



Long lasting affects of colonization

- **Residential schools were established to erase indigenous culture**
- **Residential schools began in the 1850s**
- **The last school was closed and demolished in 1996**



The lasting effects of ethnocentrism



- Generational trauma
- Need for reconciliation
- Loved ones are lost

Death rate in 17th century Canada

- Indigenous people were being killed in large numbers
- They were also dying by diseases they had no cure or immunity for
- In just 100 years, 90% of indigenous people were killed



Conclusion

In conclusion, the colonization of New France shaped how we live in Canada today, and had equally as many bad effects.

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