

SECTION 2: GENERAL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aide-de-Camp: military officer acting as secretary and confidential assistant to a superior officer of general or flag rank.

Allegiance: loyalty to some cause, nation or ruler. Synonyms: obedience, devotion, duty.

Appointed Council: a political decision-making body made up of members who have been appointed (or selected) by a leader to join him/her in the decision-making process. Members of appointed councils are neither elected by the people nor can they be removed through elections.

Assimilate: this occurs when the members of a group take on the customs, lifestyle, and even the ideas of the other group (assimilation). For example, new citizens may be assimilated into the culture of their adopted country. Synonyms: absorb, adopt, blend.

Beachhead: a position on an enemy shoreline captured by troops in advance of an invading force.

British Land (freehold) System: individuals (as opposed to only landowners) have the legal right to own a piece of land for the duration of his or her life. A landholder may sell the land or pass it on to his or her heirs.

Cajun: a distinct south Louisiana French culture which developed from the blending of Acadian settlers from Nova Scotia in the late 1700s with American colonists.

Citadel: a stronghold into which people could go for shelter during a battle.

Civil Laws: laws that protect and regulate the personal rights of citizens. Property rights are one example of civil laws.

Conciliatory: making or willing to make concessions. Synonyms: appeasing, calm, forgiving.

Conventional Warfare: wars that took place in open fields between "lines of opposing men" using highly disciplined and structured tactics.

Decree: an authoritative order having the force of law.

Deerfield Massacre: on February 29th, 1704, the small community of Deerfield, Massachusetts was attacked by, a force of several hundred French soldiers and their Native allies. Fifty-six settlers were killed in the fighting and 100 more were taken as prisoner to Montreal and Quebec City.

Demoralize: to put into disorder; confuse. Synonyms: dishearten, undermine, discourage.

Deported: not to be confused with extradition, generally means the expulsion of someone from a place or country. Synonyms: expel, banish, exile.

Dispossessed: a fancy way of saying people were booted out of their homeland and their lands were taken by another. Synonyms: evicted, expelled, ejected.

Dynastic Struggles: a "royal dynasty" exists when a kingdom or an empire's rulers are taken from the same family. There were numerous dynasties in Europe in the 17th Century, I.e. Bourbons of France, Tudors in England, Romanoffs of Russia, and the Hohenzollerns of Prussia. In an effort to expand their own power, these families fought one another and/or inter-married to expand their lands. Inter-marriage often prevented wars from breaking out; however, inter-marriage also led to war (and a little bit of inbreeding I might add). This is because kings (who were cousins or even brothers) would claim to be the next in line to succeed an uncle or father, etc. All of the dynasties in Europe were related to one another somehow. In the case of the controversy over the Spanish succession, both Louis XIV of France and the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I were close relatives of the Spanish royal family. Therefore, each sought to acquire the valuable throne at

the expense of the other. The result was a general war involving all of the most powerful states in Europe at the time.

Eastern Seaboard: a term referring to the American states established along the Atlantic coast.

Elected Assembly: a political decision-making body composed of elected (as opposed to appointed) representatives. In 18th Century Britain, only British subjects who were white, male, and owned property were eligible to be a member of such an assembly.

Emigrate: to leave the country in which one lives, especially one's native country, in order to reside elsewhere. Synonyms: depart, migrate, move abroad.

Feudalism: a system of obligations that bound together lords and their subjects in Europe during much of the Middle Ages. In theory, the king (liege lord) owned all or most of the land and gave it to his leading nobles in return for loyalty and military service. The nobles in turn held land that peasants (serfs) were allowed to farm in return for their labor.

Guerilla Warfare: military tactics that emphasize improvisation and spontaneity. There are no set rules to follow. The only guiding principle is inflicting as much damage on the enemy and then leaving as quickly as possible.

Habitant: a term used to describe the French settlers of New France. If you're a Montreal Canadiens fan you have heard the team referred to as the "habs". Well, this is a shortened version of a centuries old term to describe the original in-habitants of Quebec. Go Oilers!

Holy Roman Empire: was essentially a collection of hundreds of tiny German states in the region known today as the country of Germany. The HRE was run by a person who held the title of Holy Roman Emperor (who tended to be an Austrian by birth). In fact, the Holy Roman Empire was really just another name for the Austrian Empire.

Hudson's or Hudson Bay? Have you noticed something odd about the name of the company and that of the actual bay? The punctuation is different. The company is called Hudson's Bay but the body of water itself is Hudson Bay. What's the deal with that? Well, it turns out the possessive form actually came first. It used to be standard practice when naming a location after its discoverer. For example, Vancouver Island was originally Vancouver's Island. But about 100 years ago, and on the not unreasonable grounds that these features did not actually belong to the explorers they were named after, the Canadian Cartography Society decided to drop the use of possessives. The HBC did not; it retained its apostrophe, and has been proudly confusing students ever since. Ferguson, Will, *Canadian History for Dummies*, Page 90.

League of Augsburg: was a European coalition, consisting (at various times) of Austria, Bavaria, Brandenburg, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Palatinate of the Rhine, Portugal, Savoy, Saxony, Spain, Sweden, and the United Provinces. The organization, which was founded in 1686 as the League of Augsburg, was known as the "Grand Alliance" after England joined the League (in 1689). The member states shared a profound dislike and distrust of France.

Louisbourg: the largest fortification of its kind in North America (1750 AD). The fortress was built on the northern coast of Acadia and was constructed to guard access to the St. Lawrence and protect the lucrative cod fisheries of the Grand Banks.

Military Rule: the British Army acted as the temporary government until British control of New France and Acadia was confirmed with the *Treaty of Paris* (1763). The terms of rule were established with the *Proclamation* of 1763 and military governors were assigned to oversee the colonies.

Parliament: a the decision-making body and the highest level of government in a country or colony of Britain.

Pragmatic Sanction: (April 19, 1713) a decree by the Holy Roman emperor Charles VI that asserted all his lands should remain in his family upon his death, e.g. They should all go to his first born son and if he did not have a son then the lands were to go to his daughter, Maria Theresa. The sanction was an attempt to keep the powerful German states of Bavaria and Prussia from gobbling up Hapsburg lands if the emperor had a female successor.

Private Enterprise: business carried on for private profit and industry, capital, etc. neither undertaken nor owned by the government.

Quebec Act (1774): restored and confirmed French civil law and landowning practices that had been banned by the English with the *Proclamation* of 1763. Moreover, French Catholics were allowed to hold public offices whereas they were restricted before. The French were given a new oath of allegiance to George III that did not require Francophones to profess that they had given up their religion. This was a radical legislative act, in that, Catholics in Canada were not discriminated against unlike in Great Britain itself (something Americans took immediate notice of). However, the act made no provisions for an elected assembly. Instead, the province would be governed conjointly by a colonial governor and a legislative council (made up of the province's business elite). This would later lead to some problems in the 1820s. And much to the disappointment of the Thirteen Colonies, the *Quebec Act* added the coveted Ohio Valley region to Quebec (preventing American expansion into that area). The act was one of the main causes of the American Revolution (1776-1783)

Rapprochement: a re-establishing of cordial relations, as between two countries. Synonyms: my Microsoft Word dictionary is too dumb to find any synonymous terms.

Representative Assembly: members of government are elected by citizens. The elected members are expected to represent the wishes of the voters and make decisions on their behalf.

Salem Witch Trials: many colonists in late-seventeenth-century New England combined their Puritan faith with a belief in witchcraft, and accusations that one or another person was one of Satan's agents, bent on bringing harm to the community, were common. By far the greatest concentration of these charges occurred in Salem Village, Massachusetts, in 1692. In February, a group of teenaged girls in Salem began experiencing spectacular fits, during which they thrashed about, wincing and shrieking. At first the girls blamed no one, but under repeated questioning by adults, they began to identify a widening circle of local residents as witches and wizards. The accused were mostly middle-aged women but also men and even one four-year-old child became identified. (Gary Gyax wisely withdrew to New France.) Arrest followed arrest, but the girls' fits increased. By the end of the summer, hundreds had been accused, twenty-seven put on trial, and nineteen executed.

Meanwhile, however, discomfort over the trials had been growing, both within Salem Village and in the wider community, including, among others, the Boston clergyman Increase Mather and the new governor, William Phips. Although few questioned the reality of witchcraft, many were troubled with the chaotic proceedings in Salem. In early October, the governor forbade further trials. In January 1693, he formed a new court, which, working under stricter evidentiary guidelines, acquitted forty-nine out of fifty-two prisoners; the rest were discharged by spring. Accusations of witchcraft decreased dramatically thereafter throughout New England.

A number of historians have linked the witch trials to the painful changes that Puritan society was experiencing at the time. Torn between the communal asceticism of their original goals and the commercial individualism fast overtaking them, some Puritans, the historians argue, responded with guilt and fear, seeking scapegoats on whom they could blame their sense of moral loss. Within Salem Village, a history of bitter factionalism (as well as resentment toward the more prosperous Salem Town, which controlled the village politically and ecclesiastically) may have helped make the witch-hunt in Salem Village the most virulent in New England. Taken from *Answers.com*.

Seigneurial System: a political and economic system whereby peasants are tied to the land/landlord through serfdom. Peasant farmers (serfs) cannot own their own land but are required to rent their land often to absentee landlords.

Seigneurs: French landowning nobles (aka parasites), army officers, merchants, and government officials who had been granted large portions of land in New France by the French government. These landlords were responsible for farming the land or leasing it to farmers, called *habitants*. The *seigneurs* held a high status in the community. Once established, a *seigneur* would enjoy prosperity and privileges.

Sith Lord: (non-nerd definition) a fictional character within the Star Wars universe. Specifically, there can only be one Sith Lord at a time that always only has one apprentice at any given time. (Nerd-definition: the leader of the dark side of the force who thwarts your heroes attempts at establishing peace, law, and order, throughout the galaxy.)

Theatre: this is a term used to describe battles localized to a specific region but which are part of a larger conflict. I.e. In World War II, the Americans fought the Japanese in the Pacific Theatre of operations and the Germans in the European Theatre.

Treaty of Paris (1763): the treaty was signed on February 10, 1763, ending the Seven Years' War. It also put an end to France's empire in North America. The only territory that remained French were the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (off the coast of Newfoundland). French fishers were also allowed to land and dry their catch on the northern coast of Newfoundland.