

1: Old France in the New World

Excerpt from Old France in the New World: Quebec in the Seventeenth Century Should the above be the fate of my book, it is unkind to bury the names of friends with my own.

Historical Background in Brief New France: Disembarking, Cartier planted a foot wooden cross to which he attached a shield bearing the fleur-de-lis and upon which he carved the words *Vive le Roy de France*, thus claiming the land for France. Cartier promptly returned home, but, in two later trips, he explored and claimed the St. Lawrence River and the present Maritimes area for his country. Samuel de Champlain, a French commoner who became an expert in exploration and cartography, was convinced the area had great potential. His first fort, Port Royal in Acadia, failed due to several very severe winters and a lack of people having the farming and survival skills needed. In the shadow of the cliffs known as Cap-aux-Diamants, Champlain and his men built three two-story buildings, each with a deck around the second story. To fortify the settlement, they dug ditches fifteen feet wide and six feet deep around the buildings. The tiny settlement struggled through its first winter with the help of the friendly local Indian tribes. The company had one hundred associates or partners, made up mainly of trade leaders. As organized, it was to own and exploit the vast regions of New France with a perpetual monopoly on the fur trade and a monopoly on all other trades for fifteen years. In return, the company was required to send two or three hundred settlers yearly from France to the new colony, to support each new colonist for three years in return for his labor, and to provide each settlement with three priests. However, the flotilla was intercepted at the mouth of the St. Lawrence by the Kirke Brothers, who had claimed the area for England. With three armed ships and two hundred men, the Kirkes won a fierce battle, as a result of which the French ships and their contents became spoils of war and the passengers were sent to England as prisoners. The Kirkes blockaded the St. In early , there remained six families and five Indian translators living in New France. Many such grants were made, some to religious orders of priests and nuns, mostly to lay seigneurs who, it was hoped, would settle on their estates and gather about them a community under feudal rule. The plan in New France was to give land parcels to entrepreneurs who would develop the land by employing peasants as laborers to make the land suitable for habitation. The seigneur had complete and total control over everything on the seigneurie including education, policing, medical matters, marriage, food and shelter. In return, he collected rent from his tenants. One such land grant was made to Robert Giffard, a doctor from the Perche region. However, the Kirke Brothers seized the ships and sent the passengers to England. After the treaty between France and England was signed in , Giffard returned to France. Having nearly starved a few years earlier, and since starvation had been one of the biggest threats to the earlier settlers, Giffard knew that finding people who could farm in the harsh climate of New France was vital to his success. Having experienced the hardships of the colony himself, he knew the kind of people he would require to make his seigneurie succeed. The settlers would not only have to endure and survive severe winters, hostile Indians, near starvation, back-breaking work, and the wilderness, but they would have to find a way to prosper and create a new home and country. Needing farm workers, craftsman and artisans, Giffard recruited settlers from his home region of Perche. As was typical of the seigneurial system, the recruits signed contracts to work for Giffard for a stipulated period of time in exchange for payment of the cost of the journey and return passage when the engagement was completed. Between and , the population of New France grew to no more than 2, people. By contrast, in there were about 80, people living in the English colonies on the Atlantic coast. With a constant threat from the English as well as the Iroquois, Louis XIV and his colonial advisors began to place a greater priority on securing the colony through increased population. However, unmarried men far outnumbered unmarried women in the colony. But individual recruiters and private organizations had little success in enticing single women to emigrate to New France. At the same time, the French government initiated an organized system of recruiting and transporting marriageable women to the colony. However, in France and England declared war on the Dutch republic, requiring a great commitment of financial resources by the French government. When the program ended in , the population of New France had risen to 6, people. The quest for wealth and the search for greater individual freedom led to the establishment of a vast empire on

the western frontiers of New France which by extended from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, and west to the Great Lakes. The treaty defined who owned portions of Canada, including Acadia, the Maritimes and Hudson Bay and eased the tension between the two countries. Under the terms of the treaty, England took control of Acadia, which was renamed Nova Scotia. In addition, France was required to abandon its claim to settlements in Newfoundland and return all English forts that had been captured in the previous thirty years. Although the treaty provided three decades of peace between the English and the French, it did not end the fight over territory in North America, and by England and France were at war again. This war ended in with yet another treaty, despite which both France and England continued to plot and prepared to expel the other from the continent once and for all. The English had the advantage of the mightiest navy on the seas and, with Frederick the Great on their side, the finest army in Europe. The war officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. France agreed to cede Canada to Britain, opting instead to keep the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe because of its rich sugar crops and the ease with which it could be controlled as compared to Canada, a less profitable and underpopulated colony. Spain was ceded New Orleans with the French claims west of the Mississippi. In fact, just 15, Frenchmen and Frenchwomen sailed for Canada in the seventeenth century, and two-thirds of them stayed in the colony for a short period and either returned to France or died in Canada without getting married. This was a very low number: In fact, France was at the time showing various symptoms of social discontent that should have justified a larger number of refugees fleeing to Canada, whose abundance of resources contrasted with the famine and unemployment among the poorest classes. But few French people migrated, as Canada, a distant, wild, and dangerous country, had a poor reputation. On top of this, the authorities believed that the French population was not growing quickly as it should be " and, in fact, that it was shrinking due to wars, plagues, and general misery.

2: A bit of old France in the new world - Review of Old Montreal, Montreal, Quebec - TripAdvisor

New France and New England by John Fiske The Status of Women in New England and New France by James Douglas The Old Régime in Canada France and England in North America; Part Fourth by Francis Parkman.

The enormous wealth that the Spanish had extracted from their Central and South American colonies impressed the French and stirred them to action. Starting roughly at present-day Florida, Verrazzano sailed north and believed he saw the Pacific Ocean just behind the outer banks of what is today North Carolina. The find proved illusory, but the charts and maps he made of the east coast of North America provided a useful store of information for later French explorers. French navigators, however, reasoned that if the passage did not lie in the Southeast it must lie to the north. Jacques Cartier undertook two voyages to search the waters of Canada for the passage. On his first voyage in he sailed up the St. Lawrence River, which seemed to him a likely choice for a route to Asia. Cartier kidnapped two young boys from the town to take back to France, where they could learn French and act as interpreters on the next voyage. When he returned in , he proceeded farther up the St. He and his crewmen returned to Stadacona, where they barely survived the frigid winter temperatures and scurvy. Cartier and his men survived the bitter winter but decided to abandon the site. One-fourth of the settlers died during the first winter, and the survivors packed up their belongings and set sail for France in . Caught in a war with the Italian city-states, King Francis I had no interest in continuing the fruitless efforts to settle the cold climes of what was called New France on maps. Occasional fur-trading expeditions visited the region over the years, but no further attempt to colonize the St. Lawrence River valley was made prior to . The Huguenots, followers of John Calvin, had gained a substantial following among the artisanal and professional classes of the cities, and in spite of the repression, they managed to wield considerable economic and political clout. In , when the Huguenots held their first national meeting, Henry II died and was succeeded by his mentally handicapped son, Francis II. The end of official persecution, however, hardly put an end to the violence and bloodshed. The Crown saw in the Americas an opportunity both to defuse sectarian tension and challenge Spanish power overseas. The first attempt to plant the Huguenots in the New World was made in Brazil in , but difficulties there forced the Crown to train its eyes on Florida. Meinig, *The Shaping of America: Atlantic America*, 1986, New Haven: Yale University Press, 115-116. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

3: New France: Historical Background in Brief

Old France in the New World Quebec in the Seventeenth Century by James Douglas *The Iroquois A History of the Six Nations of New York* by Silas Conrad Kimm *History of Nova Scotia Cape Breton, the Sable Islands, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, Newfoundland, &C. &C* by R. Montgomery Martin.

Usage[edit] The terms " Old World " vs. One can speak of the "New World" in a historical context, e. For lack of alternatives, the term is also still useful to those discussing issues that concern the Americas and the nearby oceanic islands , such as Bermuda and Clipperton Island , collectively. Biological taxonomists often attach the "New World" label to groups of species that are found exclusively in the Americas, to distinguish them from their counterparts in the "Old World" Europe, Africa and Asia , e. The label is also often used in agriculture. Asia, Africa, and Europe share a common agricultural history stemming from the Neolithic Revolution , and the same domesticated plants and animals spread through these three continents thousands of years ago, making them largely indistinct and useful to classify together as "Old World". Common Old World crops e. Conversely, many common crops were originally domesticated in the Americas before they spread worldwide after Columbian contact, and are still often referred to as " New World crops "; common beans phaseolus , maiz , and squash " the " three sisters " " as well as the avocado , tomato , and wide varieties of capsicum bell pepper , chili pepper , etc. Other famous New World crops include the cashew , cocoa , rubber , sunflower , tobacco , and vanilla , and fruits like the guava , papaya and pineapple. There are rare instances of overlap, e. In wine terminology , "New World" has a different definition. Having already visited the Americas in prior years, Vespucci probably found it difficult to reconcile what he had already seen in the West Indies , with what the returning sailors told him of the East Indies. Vespucci wrote a preliminary letter to Lorenzo, while anchored at Bezequiche, which he sent back with the Portuguese fleet " at this point only expressing a certain puzzlement about his conversations. After returning from Brazil, in the Spring of , Amerigo Vespucci composed the Mundus Novus letter in Lisbon to Lorenzo in Florence, with its famous opening paragraph: For the opinion of the ancients was, that the greater part of the world beyond the equinoctial line to the south was not land, but only sea, which they have called the Atlantic; and even if they have affirmed that any continent is there, they have given many reasons for denying it is inhabited. But this opinion is false, and entirely opposed to the truth. My last voyage has proved it, for I have found a continent in that southern part; full of animals and more populous than our Europe, or Asia, or Africa, and even more temperate and pleasant than any other region known to us. The Venetian explorer Alvise Cadamosto had used the term "un altro mundo" "another world" to refer to sub-Saharan Africa , which he explored in and on behalf of the Portuguese. Cadamosto was quite aware sub-Saharan Africa was firmly part of the African continent. In his own letter to the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, reporting the results of his third voyage, Columbus relates how the massive waters of the Orinoco delta rushing into the Gulf of Paria implied that a previously unknown continent must lie behind it. Amerigo Vespucci attended both conferences, and seems to have had an outsized influence on them " Vespucci ended up being appointed the first piloto mayor, the chief of navigation of Spain, at Burgos. It was during these conferences when Spanish officials seem to have finally accepted that the Antilles and the known stretch of Central America were definitely not the Indies they had originally sought, and Columbus had insisted they were, and set out the new goal for Spanish explorers: It traces most of South America and the east coast of North America. Given the size of the Earth as calculated by Eratosthenes this left a large space between Asia and the newly discovered lands. Even prior to Vespucci, several maps, e. However, out of uncertainty, they depicted a finger of the Asian land mass stretching across the top to the eastern edge of the map, suggesting it carried over into the western hemisphere e. It would be several more years before the Pacific Coast of North America was mapped, dispelling lingering doubts. Until the discovery of the Bering Straits in the 17th century, there was no absolute confirmation that Asia and North America were not connected, and some European maps of the 16th century still continued to hopefully depict North America connected by a land bridge to Asia e.

4: Old World Monster in the New World - Monster Hunter World Wiki Guide - IGN

France's earliest attempt to stake a claim in the new world occurred in when French sailor Jacques Cartier arrived in Chaleur Bay off the Gaspé peninsula.

New France French explorer Champlain had visited and mapped the New England coast a number of times before the Pilgrims arrived in This map of New France was drawn in and includes all of what is now New England. About the same time John Smith and the Jamestown settlers were setting up camp in Virginia, France was building permanent settlements of their own. Samuel de Champlain led a group of French colonists through the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to found Quebec in The fur trade led fortune seekers deeper and deeper into North America. French Jesuit missionaries boldly penetrated the wilderness in the hopes of converting Native Americans to Catholicism. By , France had laid claim to an expanse of territory that ranged from Newfoundland in the Northeast, down across the Great Lakes through the Ohio Valley, southward along the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and as far west as the Rocky Mountains. There were profound differences between New England and New France. The English colonies, though much smaller in area, dwarfed the French colonization in population. French Huguenots, the dominant religious minority, therefore found no haven in New France. Land was less of an issue in France than England, so French peasants had less economic incentive to leave. The French Crown was far more interested in its holdings in the Far East and the sugar islands of the Caribbean, so the French monarchs did little to sponsor emigration to North America. Eventually, the sparse French population would be no match for the more numerous British colonists as the wars raged on. Unlike the English colonies where self-rule had been pursued immediately, the people of New France had no such privileges. There were no elected assemblies. Decisions were made by local magistrates on behalf of the French king. Trial by jury did not exist, nor did a free press. The French citizenry depended directly on the Crown for guidance. The English colonists depended on themselves. In the end, despite huge claims to North American lands, the French would be overwhelmed by more numerous, self-directed subjects of Britain. French cultural contributions are still felt in the modern United States. Cajun and Creole food draw from French culinary traditions. We need look no further than the map: Des Moines, Detroit, St.

5: The French Come to the New World

By one estimate, France spends \$26 million a year on the 6, inhabitants, which may be the highest per capita aid program in the world. The Government employs about half the local work force.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest known wine production dates back to BC! Unlike the Old World, New World regions have only been making wine since about the sixteenth century and have done so using vine cuttings and winemaking techniques brought over from the Old World. Younger, New World wines are just as unique and special to the family. Regulation Given the long history of winemaking in Old World regions, it should come as no surprise that each one has a detailed set of rules by which viticulturists and winemakers must abide. These laws regulate things such as grape varieties and where they are allowed to be planted, harvest methods, minimum alcohol contents and winemaking methods. Winemakers can choose what varieties to plant and where, and they are freer to experiment with how they make wine based on the style and structure they want to make versus what a law says they have to make. Wine Style The smell, taste, and feel of a wine in your mouth are probably the most notable differences between Old World and New World wines. This is where you really see how climate, soil, viticulture, and viniculture affect the resulting wine. Grapes are grown and harvested with a focus on an expression of place more than on an expression of grape variety, which is why Old World wines tend to be more earthy or minerality-driven. This results in a wine that is lighter-bodied, with tart fruit notes, higher acid, and lower alcohol. In contrast, New World regions tend to be warmer, so grapes get riper and have more sugar to convert to alcohol. This results in a wine that is fuller-bodied, with ripe to overripe fruit notes, lower acid, and higher alcohol. These are just general guidelines to explain why wines taste like they do, which will hopefully help you to know what to expect from a wine and to figure out which style is best suited to your palate. Labeling Perhaps the hardest part of distinguishing between the Old World and New World is when you actually go to buy a bottle of wine. For example, before studying wine we thought that buying a bottle of Chablis meant we were buying a bottle of wine made with Chablis grapes. Chablis is actually a region in France and Chardonnay is the grape that is grown there, so buying a bottle of Chablis means you are buying a bottle of Chardonnay. While this may seem confusing, the reason goes back to the long winemaking history, quality laws, and focus on terroir associated with Old World wines. On the flip side, New World regions make it a lot easier for those who know little to nothing about wine. New World wines are labeled by grape variety, so if a bottle of wine from California says Chardonnay on its label, it actually means you are buying a bottle of Chardonnay made from Chardonnay grapes! New World why does it matter? There are significant differences between Old World and New World wines, but determining your preference between the two is completely personal. You may prefer a heavier-bodied Chardonnay from California that tastes like buttery, baked yellow apples and ripe pineapple, over a lighter-bodied Chardonnay from France that tastes like tart green apples and minerals. It just boils down to your personal preference. Allison Albanese has worked in the finance industry for the last seven years as Director of Investor Relations for a hedge fund in NYC. She is also the founder of Parched: NYC, a website launching this fall that is dedicated to all things cocktail, wine and beverage-related in NY. Allison is a Certified Sommelier through the Court of Master Sommeliers and is currently studying for her Advanced Sommelier certification. Melissa Diaz has spent over 12 years working in the media industry and is currently the Consumer Insights Director at Parade Media Group. Melissa is a Certified Sommelier through the Court of Master Sommeliers and is currently studying for her Advanced Sommelier certification. A member has started a discussion. Click "Read Comment" to view. Leave A Comment Uh-oh! You seem to be logged out. Refresh your page, login and try again. Sorry, comments are currently closed. You are posting comments too quickly.

6: New France [www.enganchecubano.com]

New France, New Netherlands & New Sweden: North American Settlements the time in which Europeans dared to venture beyond the coastal waters of Old World Europe to the new world of the Americas.

British invasion of Martinique in In the middle of the 18th century, a series of colonial conflicts began between France and Britain , which ultimately resulted in the destruction of most of the first French colonial empire and the near-complete expulsion of France from the Americas. It may even be seen further back in time to the first of the French and Indian Wars. Although the loss of Canada would cause much regret in future generations, it excited little unhappiness at the time; colonialism was widely regarded as both unimportant to France, and immoral. About 80, Haitians died in the 1793 campaign alone. Of the 55, French soldiers dispatched to Haiti in 1793, 45, including 18 generals, had died, along with 10, sailors, the great majority from disease. She is now entirely deprived of her influence and her power in the West Indies. These were restored at the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, but when war resumed in 1803, the British soon recaptured them. The French attempt to establish a colony in Egypt in 1798 was not successful. Battle casualties for the campaign were at least 15, killed or wounded and 8, prisoners for France; 50, killed or wounded and 15, prisoners for Turkey, Egypt, other Ottoman lands, and Britain. One authority counts 10, Algerian victims of the French conquest. He joined Britain sending an army to China during Second Opium War and the Taiping Rebellion , but French ventures to establish influence in Japan and Korea were less successful. His attempt to impose a European monarch, Maximilian I of Mexico on the Mexicans ended in a spectacular failure in 1867. To restore the Mexican Republic, 31, Mexicans died violently, including over 11, executed by firing squads, 8, were seriously wounded and 33, endured captivity in prisoner of war camps. Those Mexicans who fought for the monarchy sacrificed 5, of their number killed in combat, 2, badly wounded, and 4, taken prisoner. The French suffered 1, battle deaths, including who died of wounds, 2, wounded, and 4, dead from disease. A key part of the enterprise was the modernization of the French Navy; he began the construction of fifteen powerful new battle cruisers powered by steam and driven by propellers; and a fleet of steam powered troop transports. A few dozen free settlers settled on the west coast in the following years, but New Caledonia became a penal colony and, from the 1850s until the end of the transportations in 1897, about 22, criminals and political prisoners were sent to New Caledonia to be killed. The economy had largely been based on the slave trade , carried out by the rulers of the small kingdoms of the interior, until France abolished slavery in its colonies in 1818. In 1858, Napoleon III named an enterprising French officer, Louis Faidherbe , to govern and expand the colony, and to give it the beginning of a modern economy. Faidherbe built a series of forts along the Senegal River, formed alliances with leaders in the interior, and sent expeditions against those who resisted French rule. He built a new port at Dakar , established and protected telegraph lines and roads, followed these with a rail line between Dakar and Saint-Louis and another into the interior. He built schools, bridges, and systems to supply fresh water to the towns. He also introduced the large-scale cultivation of Bambara groundnuts and peanuts as a commercial crop. Reaching into the Niger valley, Senegal became the primary French base in West Africa and a model colony. Dakar became one of the most important cities of the French Empire and of Africa. The object of his policy was not to take territory, but to assure that the vast and lucrative Chinese market was open to French commerce, and not the exclusive trading partner of Britain. In January a combined British and French fleet bombarded and occupied Canton , and landed troops at the mouth of the Hai River in northern China. This treaty opened six additional Chinese ports to European merchant ships, allowed Christian missionary activity, and legalized the import of opium into China. The Chinese government was reluctant to observe the treaty, so Napoleon III and the British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston decided to take more forceful action, in what became known in history as the second phase of the Second Opium War. A joint French-British expeditionary force of 8, men was created under a French general, Charles Cousin-Montauban , who had commanded French forces in Algeria. At the beginning of the French-British fleet sailed from Europe, and in the spring of 1860 landed the army in China. The Anglo-French army force, led by Cousin-Montauban, captured Tientsin, and then marched on the capital. On 21 September it defeated the army of the Chinese emperor at the Battle of Palikao

and seized the capital Beijing. On 25 October, the Chinese Emperor was obliged to accept a second treaty of Tientsin, opening an additional eleven new ports to European trade, making westerners immune to prosecution by Chinese courts, and establishing western diplomatic missions in Beijing. Some of the art objects taken from the looted Summer Palace were carried to France, where the Empress used them to decorate a Chinese-themed salon at the Palace of Fontainebleau, where they can be seen today. French campaign against Korea In , French diplomats in China learned that French priests had been arrested and executed in Korea, a country which had had no diplomatic or commercial contact with Europe or America. Twelve Catholic priests at the time were living in Korea, with an estimated 23, Korean converts, belonging to churches founded by French missionaries in the 18th century. In January, King Gojong and his father, the regent, ordered the execution of most of the French priests, and ten thousand converts. A squadron of French ships, carrying eight hundred naval infantry, attempted retaliation but made little headway. The European representative of the Shogunate, Shibata Takenaka, approached both Britain and France, asking assistance to build a modern shipyard and to train the Shogunate army in modern western warfare. The shipyard, which became the naval base of Yokosuka, was designed by the French engineer Leonce Verny. The British, who supported the imperial faction, declined to provide trainers, but Napoleon III agreed, and in dispatched a delegation of nineteen French military experts in the fields of infantry, cavalry and artillery to Japan. On the other side, the Emperor purchased from the United States a French-built ironclad warship, renamed the Kotetsu literally "ironclad". It played an important role in the first modern naval battle fought in Japan. By , the Imperial forces had won a decisive victory. French influence in the Japanese navy remained strong. Tahiti was made a French protectorate in , and annexed as a colony of France in . An important factor in his decision was the belief that France risked becoming a second-rate power by not expanding its influence in East Asia. Deeper down was the sense that France owed the world a civilizing mission. In the Vietnamese emperor of the Nguyen Dynasty felt threatened by the French influence and tried to expel the missionaries. Napoleon III sent a naval force of fourteen gunships, carrying three thousand French and three thousand Filipino troops provided by Spain, under Charles Rigault de Genouilly, to compel the government to accept the missionaries and to stop the persecution of Catholics. In September the expeditionary force captured and occupied the port of Da Nang, and then in February moved south and captured Saigon. The Vietnamese ruler was compelled to cede three provinces to France, and to offer protection to the Catholics. The French troops departed for a time to take part in the expedition to China, but in , when the agreements were not fully followed by the Vietnamese emperor, they returned. The Emperor was forced to open treaty ports in Annam and Tonkin, and all of Cochinchina became a French territory in . In , the ruler of Cambodia, King Norodom, who had been placed in power by the government of Thailand, rebelled against his sponsors and sought the protection of France. The Thai Emperor granted authority over Cambodia to France, in exchange for two provinces of Laos, which were ceded by Cambodia to Thailand. In , Cambodia formally became a protectorate of France. The Ottoman authorities in Lebanon could not stop the violence, and it spread into neighboring Syria, with the massacre of many Christians. Napoleon III felt obliged to intervene on behalf of the Christians, despite the opposition of London, which feared it would lead to a wider French presence in the Middle East. After long and difficult negotiations to obtain the approval of the British government, Napoleon III sent a French contingent of seven thousand men for a period of six months. The troops arrived in Beirut in August, and took positions in the mountains between the Christian and Muslim communities. Napoleon III organized an international conference in Paris, where the country was placed under the rule of a Christian governor named by the Ottoman Sultan, which restored a fragile peace. The French troops departed in June, after just under one year. There were about a hundred thousand European settlers in the country, at that time, about half of them French. Under the Second Republic the country was ruled by a civilian government, but Louis Napoleon re-established a military government, much to the annoyance of the colonists. By the army had conquered Kabyle Province, and pacified the country. By the European population had grown to two hundred thousand, and the land of the Algerians was being rapidly bought and farmed by the new arrivals. The Emperor gradually conceived the idea that Algeria should be governed differently from other colonies. Toward this end he invited the chiefs of main Algerian tribal groups to his chateau at Compiègne for hunting and festivities. He also freed the Algerian

rebel leader Abd al Qadir who had been promised freedom on surrender but was imprisoned by the previous administration and gave him a stipend of , francs. He allowed Muslims to serve in the military and civil service on theoretically equal terms and allowed them to migrate to France. In addition, he gave the option of citizenship; however, for Muslims to take this option they had to accept all of the French civil code, including parts governing inheritance and marriage which conflicted with Muslim laws, and they had to reject the competence of religious Sharia courts. This was interpreted by some Muslims as requiring them to give up parts of their religion to obtain citizenship and was resented. More importantly, Napoleon III changed the system of land tenure. While ostensibly well-intentioned, in effect this move destroyed the traditional system of land management and deprived many Algerians of land. While Napoleon did renounce state claims to tribal lands, he also began a process of dismantling tribal land ownership in favour of individual land ownership. This process was corrupted by French officials sympathetic to the French in Algeria who took much of the land they surveyed into public domain. In addition, many tribal leaders, chosen for loyalty to the French rather than influence in their tribe, immediately sold communal land for cash. Nonetheless, he did not give up his idea of making Algeria a model where French colonists and Arabs could live and work together as equals. He traveled to Algiers for a second time on 3 May , and this time he remained for a month, meeting with tribal leaders and local officials. He offered a wide amnesty to participants of the insurrection, and promised to name Arabs to high positions in his government. He also promised a large public works program of new ports, railroads, and roads. In December , the conservative Mexican government was overthrown by Benito Juarez , who established a secular state and refused to pay the internal and external debts of the old government. France was the largest owner of the debt, owed million gold francs of the million francs total. The rest of the debt was owed to Britain 85 million francs and Spain 40 million. Under an agreement, France, Britain and Spain organized a joint military force to compel the Mexican government to pay. A British-French flotilla of ships arrived at VeraCruz in December and landed French soldiers and British soldiers, joined later by Spanish soldiers from Cuba. Juarez opened negotiations with the international force, but it soon became evident that the French expedition had a more ambitious objective than debt repayment. Napoleon III was told that the new monarch would be welcomed by the entire Mexican population. He consented to launch the operation if the new monarch would be approved by a national plebiscite, as he had been. When the British and Spanish realized the French goals, they withdrew from the expedition, but the French marched on Mexico City. Napoleon III appointed a new commander, General Forey, one of the victors of Solferino, and sent 23, fresh soldiers. Napoleon III believed that the Mexican people would embrace the new government. He also knew that the government of the United States would be unable to prevent it, even though it was in contravention of the Monroe Doctrine , because of the American Civil War then underway, and the implicit support provided by the neighboring Confederate States of America. After bitter resistance, the defenders of Mexico City surrendered on 7 June . One of his first acts was to sign an agreement that Mexico would repay France the entire cost of the war. The combined Mexican monarchist and French forces won victories up until , but then the tide began to turn against them, in part because the American Civil War had ended. Facing a guerilla war and a financial catastrophe, the Emperor Maximilian became more and more depressed, leaving the capital for long periods and allowing the Empress Carlota to reign.

7: Real Differences: New World vs Old World Wine | Wine Folly

France and the New World. Sources. Imperial Rivalries. The enormous wealth that the Spanish had extracted from their Central and South American colonies impressed the French and stirred them to action.

What in the World Does that Mean? How do you tell the difference between Old World and New World wine styles? Here are 8 great wine examples to help you figure it out. These are often in the form of rules of production which are regulated by their governments. Some of these include maximum yields allowed from a vineyard, irrigation limits, specific grape varieties that can be used and oak aging requirements. These rules were put in place to preserve the traditions of each region as well as promote their styles. As such, many of their labels use only the name of the region to describe the wine instead of the grape variety. These names describe the growing region from where the wine comes from and it is generally up to the consumer to know which grape varieties are being used in each of those wines and the styles they produce. Most of these producers have been around for less than years but use modern agricultural techniques in the vineyards to produce wines of high quality. There are fewer rules in terms of production and as such, producers are free to experiment with anything they think will improve their wines. Generally speaking, a winery can make wine from any grape variety in any region; it can irrigate as much or little as it wants; age its wine in barrel or not; and have as big a yield as possible. This is what makes wine tasting so interesting these days. As sommeliers we blind taste wines regularly, which means we do not know what the wine is, and half the time we are wrong about its content. Wine making has become such a precise art form that the quality of wine has increased exponentially across the globe. Whether you are buying a bottle of Riesling from Germany, Austria, Australia or Canada the wine will probably be well made and show proper varietal characteristics. We compare the same grape varieties from two different regions and discuss how they differ. Chablis is synonymous with Chardonnay as well as being unoaked in style, which is why we are looking at a similar style of wine from Australia. The Chablis is a crisp and floral wine with notes of white flowers, jasmine and peaches. The palate is bright with mouth-watering acidity as well as the classic Chablis minerality on the finish. The Hugo on the other hand is riper in style with notes of yellow apples, poached pears and honeydew melon. The palate is rounder with softer acidity but an equally pleasant finish. Chateauneuf-du-Pape is famous for this style of wine and is a must when talking about Grenache. When looking at these two wines we see many similarities because Bonny Doon is making his wine in an Old World style, trying to mimic the wines from the region of Chateauneuf-du-Pape. Even the name is a pun on an actual French law that prohibits the landing of UFOs in the region. Both wines show classic stewed plum aromas with silky tannins and a juicy finish. It would be interesting to try the two side by side in a blind tasting to see how they would show. Sangiovese Wine Varietal Sangiovese is next up. Here we can taste the difference in the styles for sure. The Sandhill is riper in style with lots of plum, cassis and cherry while the Fontodi shows a seamless integration of bright red fruits along with tobacco, cedar and leather. While both wines are tasty, there is no mistaking one for the other; their respective terroir speak loudly. Both producers make a Riesling which is dry in style but there are definite nuances that distinguish them apart. It is an elegant wine with a full mouthfeel that stays on your palate. The aromas here do jump out of the glass in the form of lemon, lime and pink grapefruit. The wine is lighter in body but just as tasty. This should clear up any confusion on what constitutes New World wine regions and Old World wine regions.

8: New World - Wikipedia

Giovanni da Verrazano In Verrazano explored the New World for France. He searched for a route to the Indies through the continent. Verrazano sailed up and down the East Coast of America looking for a passage that would take him further west.

9: Wine Fundamentals Part 3: Old World vs. New World

OLD FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD pdf

Learn about the French exploration of the New World in this lesson. Discover how French sailors mapped territories, and explore the impact of the French on the Native Americans.

Kentucky survival (HRW basic education) The history of bitcoin Swami vivekananda books kannada The coffee moms devotional The reform years (1978-the current time) Story of the 275th anniversary celebration of the founding of Southold town, July 21-25, 1915 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Central Act 43 of 2005 and the Protection of Women Report of the Secretarys Task Force on Black Minority Health. Functions of management lecture notes Under Dartmoor hills. The overlord protocol Manny Ramirez and the Boston Red Sox 9. Entry Deterrence and Predation Visual economics, with rules for estimation of the earning ability after injuries to the eyes Metaphor probabilities in corpora Tony Berber Sardinha Increasing womens political awareness and consciousness Mri basic principles and applications 5th edition Your Allowance (Earning, Saving, Spending 2nd Edition) A basic math approach to concepts of chemistry Practical Bioinformatics (Nucleic Acids and Molecular Biology) High-tech security Personal mathematics Sunshine on My Shoulders Hydraulic press brake design Pocket dictionary of the Chinook jargon Falling towards England (Unreliable memoirs continued) What is basic science 6 The Sleeping Beauty Automobility : the animal capital of cars, films, and abattoirs Alcohol and Health Vocabulary control in library science Anton chekhov three sisters Lamas, Princes, and Brigands Crossing the river of fire Concerning the egg Carnegie atlas of galaxies Babylon 5 galactic guide Arts management 2nd ed derrick chong The Official Rules of the NFL 94-95 (Official Rules of the NFL) Factor analysis in research methodology