The Treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal

When and where did this happen?
- Montreal, July 21, 1701 to August 9, 1701

Who was involved?
- 120 representatives of the First Nations from the northeast of North America
- New France, represented by Louis-Hector de Callière, who was called the "Grand Sieur de la Nouvelle France" in the New France and other dignitaries from New France
- The Mohawk didn't attend but signed the Treaty later

What took place?
- Signing of a peace settlement that ended 100 years of war between: 1) the Iroquois Nations, who had previously been allied to the Kuehawes (Algonquin) and Orendat (Huron) Nations.
What was gained by the Treaty?

- The Iroquois Confederacy had lost hunting territories. Warfare and epidemics had taken their toll, war population from 2,550 in 1689 to 1,230 in 1698. The Treaty gave them access to hunting territories north of Lake Ontario. They needed furs and could now trade with the French.

- New France had double the population of the Confederacy by 1700. Now the French settlers could cultivate their fields in peace.

- New France had promised to be neutral to France and England, they and game for 1698. Because they could still keep commercial ties with the English and not be dependent on either power. The Iroquois could also now trade in French territories.

- Gifts of 31 wampum to First Nations delegates, and a shared feast for Roman Catholic mass.

- Why was it important that customs from First Nations and the French were part of the Treaty signing process?

- All signing First Nations would benefit from having peace.

- Celebrations afterward that included:
  - Long orations and speeches
  - First Nations customs (e.g., smoking the pipe)
How do the different signatures reflect respect for the First Nations and the French?

Explain why the Treaty was important to use the map on page 133 of your text.
Why is the Treaty still important today?