

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910783798003321
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Titolo	The Great Peace of Montreal of 1701 [[electronic resource]] : French-native diplomacy in the seventeenth century // Gilles Havard ; translated by Phyllis Aronoff and Howard Scott
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Montreal ; ; Ithaca, : McGill-Queen's University Press, c2001
ISBN	0-7735-6934-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (324 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	AronoffPhyllis <1945-> ScottHoward <1952->
Disciplina	971.01/8
Soggetti	Indians of North America - Canada - Government relations Indians of North America - Canada Iroquois Indians - Government relations Iroquois Indians Indiens d'Amerique - Canada - Relations avec l'Etat - Jusqu'a 1830 Indiens - Amerique du Nord - Traites, 1701 Iroquois (Indiens) - Traites, 1701 Discours indiens d'Amerique Canada History To 1763 (New France) Canada Histoire 1663-1713 (Nouvelle-France)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously published as: La Grande Paix de Montreal de 1701. Montreal : Recherches amerindiennes au Quebec, [1992].
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [281]-297) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Pages:1 to 25; Pages:26 to 50; Pages:51 to 75; Pages:76 to 100; Pages:101 to 125; Pages:126 to 150; Pages:151 to 175; Pages:176 to 200; Pages:201 to 225; Pages:226 to 250; Pages:251 to 275; Pages:276 to 300; Pages:301 to 324
Sommario/riassunto	The last decades of the seventeenth century were marked by persistent, bloody conflicts between the French and their Native allies on the one side and the Iroquois confederacy on the other. In the summer of 1701, 1,300 representatives of forty First Nations from the Maritimes to the Great Lakes and from James Bay to southern Illinois met with the French at Montreal. Elaborate, month-long ceremonies culminated in

the signing of The Great Peace of Montreal, which effectively put an end to the Iroquois wars. In *The Great Peace of Montreal of 1701* Gilles Havard brings to life the European and Native players who brought about this major feat of international diplomacy. He highlights the differing interests and strategies of the numerous First Nations involved while giving a dramatic account of the colourful conference. The treaty, Havard argues, was the culmination of the French colonial strategy of Native alliances and adaptation to Native political customs. It illustrates the extent of cultural interchange between the French and their Native allies and the crucial role the latter played in French conflicts with the Iroquois and the British. As we approach the 300th anniversary of the treaty's signing in August 1701, Gilles Havard emphasizes its contemporary significance: in signing a treaty with forty separate parties the French recognized the independent sovereignty of every First Nation. This translation is significantly revised and updated from the original French publication of 1992.
