

- physical extermination of the biological stock.
- **Post-War Re-Admittance:** Following the 1763 Treaty of Paris, Acadians were permitted to resettle in Nova Scotia under loyalty oaths, indicating the absence of an absolute total biological annihilation doctrine.

7.2 Classification under the Rome Statute (Crimes Against Humanity)

Under modern International Humanitarian Law (Rome Statute, Article 7), the 1755 Nova Scotia operation unambiguously satisfies the criteria for **Crimes Against Humanity**:

- **Article 7(1)(d) – Deportation or Forcible Transfer of Population:** Forced displacement of an entire civilian demographic without grounds permitted under international law.
- **Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution:** Severe deprivation of fundamental rights based on religious (Roman Catholic), linguistic (French), and national identities.
- **Article 7(1)(k) – Other Inhumane Acts:** Scorched-earth operations causing immense suffering and mass structural mortality.

8. Strategic Conclusions & Modern Institutional Legacy

Strategic Summary: The 1755 Nova Scotia Displacements constitute one of the most comprehensive and destructive campaigns of state-engineered ethnic cleansing and population removal in modern Atlantic history. It transformed the demographic, geopolitical, and ecological landscape of Atlantic Canada, paving the way for British hegemony, the influx of New England Planters, and the eventual establishment of the Loyalist colonies.

8.1 Modern Legal & Political Redress

- **The 2003 Royal Proclamations:** On December 9, 2003, Queen Elizabeth II signed a royal proclamation acknowledging the trials and suffering of the Acadian people resulting from the Great Upheaval between 1755 and 1763, designating July 28 of every year as "X Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval."
- **Indigenous Title & The Marshall Decisions:** The parallel history of Wabanaki land dispossession and the scalp bounties underscores contemporary Supreme Court of Canada jurisprudence (e.g., *R. v. Marshall*, 1999) recognizing the enduring validity of the 1752 and 1760–61 Peace and Friendship Treaties, affirming that Mikma'ki was never ceded by conquest or treaty.
- **The Acadian Diaspora:** The enduring survival of the Acadian people—reflected today in the thriving Acadian culture of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and the Cajun culture of Louisiana (*Les Cadiens*)—remains a testament to cultural resilience against total state-sponsored erasure.