

Mi'kmaq

- Mi'kmaq government organized around 7 districts, each district had local leaders or Saqamaws, they were advised by council of Elders
- Grand Council was made up of selected Saqamaws and advised Mi'kmaq communities where they could hunt, fish and set up their camps – they also managed relations with other first nations
- Traditionally lived close to the coast in summer (fished and hunted sea mammals - whales) and in the forest inland during the winter (hunted animals – moose/deer) this allowed to make best use of the resources of their land
- Lived in what is now the maritime provinces and used wigwam made of poles and bark as they were easy to transport
- They did NOT change the land to suit their needs – they changed their ways to suit the land
- Held powwow (a gathering of first nations peoples to celebrate their culture) which drumming was a major part – drumming brings back sacred teaching of ancestors about pride, honour and respect. Gives a sense of identity.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Mi'kmaq lived primarily in...

- a) what is now north-eastern U.S. b) the area surrounding Hudson Bay
c) what is now Ontario d) The Maritime provinces

2. A Saqamaw is a _____ of the Mi'kmaq society.

- a) leader b) clan
c) village d) longhouse

3. The Mi'kmaq were involved in seasonal movement to...

- a) make the best of the weather b) avoid contact with the Europeans
c) avoid other First Nations peoples d) make the best of their land and resources

4. They were _____ districts in the Mi'kmaq nation.

- a) seven b) three
c) five d) two

Anishinabe

- Had clans or dodems each with different responsibilities, clans worked together to provide balance and order in society (example: Crane clan = leadership, Fish clan = teaching/scholarship, Bear clan = policing, Hoof clan = community needs, Marten clan = defense and Bird clan = spiritual needs and the Midewin Society = special individuals who were spiritual leaders and healers)
- First nation paintings depict sacred relationships with the first nations, spirits, and animals. These paintings or picture writing are symbols used to convey basic principles of first nation's beliefs
- Lived in area what is now north of the Great Lakes (Ontario)

2. _____ was one of the determining factors that brought the Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee people into contact with the Europeans before peoples on other parts of the continent.
3. A _____ was used by the Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee to transport goods and food in winter.
4. Living close to the land meant that people worked together to meet their needs. The roles of each person helped the group as a whole. This created a sense of _____ within traditional First Nations.
5. Traditional First Nations believe the Creator is present in everything. To live a good life, people need to have _____ relationships with all creation.

Chapter 2 – European Explorers (pg 37 – 68)

European Explorers Arrive

- In 1300's overland trade routes between Europe and Asia became disrupted and became vulnerable to attack, dangerous to travel
- Disruption of trade with Asia drove up silk and spice prices in Europe
- Explorers therefore decided to try and find a new route to Asia to secure a supply of trade goods via the sea/ocean

How did technology enable European Exploration?

- Sea travel was very risky
- 1400's new ship designs were created to move faster and manoeuvre easier
- navigational instruments (astrolabe and compass) began to be used
- compass tells you the direction of travel and an astrolabe estimates your location using the sun or stars

Why did Europeans arrive in the lands that became Canada?

- Portuguese traders were trying to find a sea route to Asia and went south, around Africa and into India , they controlled the water ways so an alternate route had to be found
- Christopher Columbus found a sponsor to back him King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, he found the Caribbean
- Spanish explorers traveled to Central and South America – took all the gold from the Aztec
- Britain and France became interested in exploration so they aimed for land north of the Caribbean
- 1497 English explorer Giovanni Caboto landed in Newfoundland and claimed it for Britain
- Fishing was incredible so many ships came to fish off the coast of Canada, stock their ships with fresh water and return home
- They met Mi'kmaq and Beothuk people

Multiple Choice Questions

1. *The idea of claiming and controlling new land and territories for one's homeland is best known as*
 - a. *Durability*
 - b. *Colonization*
 - c. *Manoeuvre*
 - d. *Imperialism*

2. *Christopher Columbus didn't find Asia but instead landed in*
 - a. *France*
 - b. *the Middle East*
 - c. *the Caribbean*
 - d. *South America*

3. *Exploration was enabled by the use of the following technology*
 - a. *Compass*
 - b. *Astrolabe*
 - c. *Ships*
 - d. *all of the above*

4. *The following was the main push factor for European exploration in the West.*
 - a. *curiosity of young adventurers*
 - b. *disruption of trade in Europe due to wars*
 - c. *greed for more wealth.*
 - d. *European population explosion*

5. *The goal of exploration for all the European nations is best described by the desire to*
 - a. *control other lands*
 - b. *find riches*
 - c. *find new labourers*
 - d. *trade goods*

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

1. The disruption of trade in _____ increased the prices of silk and spices in Europe because people could no longer get these goods easily.
2. The _____ and the _____ were two new inventions of the time that made exploration easier.
3. Giovanni Caboto landed in _____ and claimed it for _____.

Contact with First Nations Peoples

Trade with the Mi'kmaq

- In 1400's Europe had high demand for fish, catching off the coast of Canada and selling in Europe was good reliable profit
- First nations was willing to trade with Europeans as it established good relations and receive items they didn't normally have (metal goods (knives, axes, pots, etc) for old worn out furs) European used these old furs to make hats out of.
- First nations felt that giving and receiving gifts showed respect and goodwill

Tragedy of the Beothuk

- Beothuk people lived in Newfoundland and encountered Europeans who came to fish cod in 1500's
- A friendly trading relationship was NOT established
- Europeans set up settlements and fishing camps that interfered with traditional fishing areas of the Beothuk (which they needed to survive)
- Beothuk took items from the French and English fishing camps hoping they would leave.
- 1713, Newfoundland became a British colony and more settlers began to arrive and resulted in conflict. Beothuk lost their food supply, and European disease (ie. small pox) led to their extinction
- 1800's British settlers in Newfoundland captured Beothuk people intending to give them gifts and make them messengers of peace – these attempts usually ended in violence
- 1823 they captured a young woman named Shawnadithit, gave them gifts and returned them to her people, William Cormack a British settlers recorded Beothuk culture and history from Shawnadithit because Beothuk people were disappearing. Shawnadithit was the last of her people and died of tuberculosis in 1829.

Completion

Complete each sentence or statement.

4. The French and British set up _____ and _____ in Newfoundland without taking the Beothuks into consideration.
5. The British captured Beothuk people, intending to give them gifts and make them _____ of peace.

Match the following words or terms to their correct description below.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. imperialism | e. settlement |
| b. manoeuvre | f. Vikings |
| c. sponsor | g. kanata |
| d. colony | h. Sieur de Monts |

- _____ 1. The act of claiming and controlling new lands.

- _____ 2. A place where people live permanently, such as a village.
- _____ 3. A version of Canada, meaning village.
- _____ 4. Nobleman from France who sponsored expeditions to North America.
- _____ 5. A region governed by a country from another part of the world.
- _____ 6. to steer
- _____ 7. The first people to explore the New World.
- _____ 8. A person who contributes to a project or activity by paying for it.

Multiple Choice Questions

6. Which of the following is the **best answer** when thinking of the Europeans' perspective on interacting and trading with the Mi'kmaq people? The European perspective was based on
- a. relationship building
 - b. trading and accumulating wealth
 - c. dominating weaker nations
 - d. goodwill and respect
7. The Beothuk people and the Europeans
- a) established friendly relations
 - b) did not establish friendly relations
 - c) were allies in war against the Mi'kmaq
 - d) traded easily together

French Explorers in Canada

Jacques Cartier

- 1534 King of France sponsored an expedition to Northern America led by Jacques Cartier
- Cartier mission was to find a passage to Asia and to discover islands and lands with gold and precious items
- Cartier was given power to claim these lands for France
- 1543 Cartier returned with riches he had found in Canada but they were only quartz crystal and iron pyrite
- Cartier was disgraced and France stopped expeditions to Canada for 15 years

First Encounters

- On July 1534 Cartier record an encounter near Gaspé Peninsula with some people of Stadacona
- Cartier claimed the land for France and raised a 30 ft. high cross
- Stadacona didn't want the cross up, the land belonged to them and the French did not have permission to raise this cross
- Cartier lied and said the cross was only a landmark or guidepost to help them find their way into the harbour
- Stadacona helped Cartier crew from getting scurvy during a hard winter buy providing to Cartier a tea from White Cedar Tree needles.
- Cartier seized 5 people from Stadacona and took them to France including the Chief and his son's. All of them died in France because they had no immunity to European diseases.

Samuel de Champlain

- 1603 Samuel de Champlain retraced Cartier's voyages and explored the St. Lawrence river and established the first French colony in North America Port Royal, Acadia in 1604 and 1608 a second settlement at Quebec, Port Quebec.
- Champlain did not run into any Stadacona as there was nothing left of them, historians think the Stadacona were eradicated due to war with another first nations group and small pox
- Champlain is known as the "father of New France" because he established the first settlement and was the first European to see the Great Lakes
- Champlain used the word "savages" to describe the first nations. By using this term Europeans expressed their own ethnocentrism which means to consider your own culture superior to other cultures.
- Sieur de Monts was a French nobleman who sponsored Champlain's expedition to explore and colonize North America and allowed Champlain the ability to trade furs with the savages so he could make money

Explorers and Identity

Martin Frobisher

- Was a British explorer who left for the Arctic in 1576 with shops containing trade goods for Asia: linen, silk ribbons, lace, dog collars, silk purses, gold and silver rings
- He returned to Britain with cargo intact with a piece of iron pyrite claiming he had found gold, he eventually mined 10,000 tonnes of iron pyrite

Henry Hudson

- Left Britain in 1610 to find a northwest passage to Asia
- He got trapped in ice in the Hudson Bay, his crew spent winter battling scurvy and starvation
- His crew rebelled and abandoned Hudson and his son plus seven others in a small boat
- Hudson died and it was reported that his son was adopted by the Cree

Rene Robert Cavalier de La Salle

- First French explorer to go down Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico
- He claimed the area between the Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico for France
- La Salle hoped to conquer Mexico and his crew rebelled and shot La Salle in Texas, 1685

Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye

- Born in New France, soldier and became a farmer at 16
- 1731 at the old age of 43, he became an explorer
- he traveled west of the Great Lakes seeking route to Asia and building forts to establish French control and expand fur trade
- his two son's became the first white people to see the Rocky Mountains

Matonabee

- a respected first nations leader help guide British explorer Samuel Hearne explore the interior of Canada
- he helped Hearne with transportation, provisions and shared his knowledge of the land

Alexander Mackenzie

- British explorer to reach Canada's west coast by traveling across land
- The Mackenzie River in BC is named after him

Multiple Choice Questions

8. *Cartier raised a cross on the Gaspé Peninsula because he wanted to use it as a*
- landmark for future travels*
 - sign of claiming the land*
 - peace sign with the Stadacona people*
 - worshipping idol*
9. *Who is known as the "Father of New France?"*
- Christopher Columbus*
 - Giovanni Caboto*
 - Samuel de Champlain*
 - Jacques Cartier*
10. *Sieur de Monts was a*
- nobleman*
 - war bride*
 - sailor*
 - medicine man*
11. *All explorers took on the tremendous task of venturing into unknown lands for the purpose of*
- claiming land for their countries*
 - adventure*
 - curiosity*
 - escaping their home land.*
12. *"False as diamonds from Canada" was an expression that was inspired by*
- Cartier's finding of quartz crystal instead of diamonds.*
 - Caboto's map drawings*
 - Colombus' discovery of the Caribbean*
 - John Franklin's expedition into the Northern Passage*



Short Answer

Please answer the following questions.

1. What kind of an impact did imperialism have on First Nations people?

2. What first prompted Europeans to explore? (p.41)

4. Who was Giovanni Caboto? Who was he exploring for? What did he discover and claim? (p.43)

5. What First Nations people did Giovanni Caboto come into contact with on his travels? (p.43)

6. What events led to the extinction of the Beothuk people? Name at least 2. (p.48)

Chapter 3 – Early European Colonies (pg 69 – 104)

After Giovanni Caboto and Jacques Cartier, France and Britain lost interest in exploring North America. It wasn't until 1600's France and Britain began to establish colonies to develop and control the new resources found in North America. This was to be the fountain of our country - Canada.

France and Britain Establish Colonies in North America

What's a Colony?

- A colony is a region claimed and governed by a country from another part of the world. Usually settlers are sent to live in the region as a way to establish control.
- Colonies supply European countries with raw resources (at a cheap rate) and European countries manufacture goods which are sold back to the colonies for profit
- This economic system of paying a low priced for raw resources which are sent to the “mother” country to manufactured goods, then sold back to the colonies at a high price is called mercantilism

What's a Monopoly?

- A monopoly is complete control of a resource by a single company



- Europe's rulers and merchants set up monopolies in North America to make money from the colony and in exchange the merchant promised to create a permanent settlement to exploit useful resources
- The King/Queen stated the rules and rights of this arrangement in something called a Charter
- mercantilism

How did French and British Imperialism Differ?



Britain

- colonist wanted land for farms
- saw First Nations as obstacles – had land that they wanted
- view “non-christian” (First Nations) as inferior
- pushed First Nations aside to establish colonies

French

- wanted land for resources (ie. furs)
- saw First Nations as partners – people who could help them tap resources
- view “non-christian” (First Nations) as inferior
- converted First Nations to Catholicism



Similarities and Differences between French and British Colonies

New France Backgrounder (France)

- Population in 1700 = 15,000 growing to 65,000 in 1760
- Religion = catholic
- Government
 - established monopolies in the fur trade and it flourished but the colonies did not
 - colonies relied on France for supplies and survival
 - French King took control of New France and governed it like a province of France, colony through the Sovereign
 - *Council. There was no elected assembly*
 - Encouraged more colonists and promoted agriculture and industries in New France
- Economy
 - partnered with First Nations to acquire more furs
 - primarily only industry at this time
 - beaver furs went to France to be manufactured into hats

13 Colonies Backgrounder (Britain)

- Population in 1700 = 250,000 growing to 2,500,000 in 1760
- Religion = protestant
- Government
 - Each colony had its own Governor (appointed or created by Charter)
 - The colonies had elected assemblies that advised British or
- Economy

- Used land for agricultural production in colony, for Britain and for British colonies in the Caribbean
- Did NOT form partnerships with First Nations and pushed them off the land

Rupert's Land Backgrounder (Hudson Bay Company monopoly)

- Population = minimal
- Religion = protestant
- Government
 - Monopoly owned by Hudson Bay Company granted in 1670
 - It had it's own Governor, Chief Officer of Hudson Bay Company
- Economy
 - Trade in furs
 - Counted on traders coming directly to it's forts to supply the furs and would trade with them
 - Did NOT settle or colonize area

Part Two: True or False

- _____ 1. British colonists were mainly interested in trade with the First Nations people.
- _____ 2. The French had good relationships with the First Nations people.
- _____ 3. Religion was very important to the British.
- _____ 4. The French colonists were mainly interested in the fur trade.
- _____ 5. The Seven Year's War was fought between the French and Haudenosaunee.
- _____ 6. The Seven Year's war fought to gain control of land in North America and elsewhere.
- _____ 7. The French-Haudenosaunee War was fought to gain weapons.
- _____ 8. New France's government was mainly controlled by the King of France.
- _____ 9. Colonization had no impact on the First Nations people. _____
- _____ 10. The First Nations people had no immunity against European diseases.

Impacts of Colonization on First Nations Peoples

What Impact Did Epidemics Have on First Nations?

- First Nations had no immunity against European disease (ie. small pox, measles, tuberculosis) which resulted in up to half the First Nations population dying
- They were converting to Catholicism and leaving their spiritualism



- They were friends with French but not British therefore if a fight broke out they would be on French side
- Imperialism — resulted in conflict among First Nations due to rivalry in the fur trade; some First Nations traded furs for guns and therefore had an unfair

advantage when at war with each other. Some First Nations tribes were slaughtered due to guns.

- First Nations who did not have guns would seek protection – they no longer were not able to protect themselves or their land any more
- First Nations groups started to adopt their captives to help replace all the lives that had been lost due to war and disease
- European settlements restricted First Nations' access to land, which was key to their economic and cultural survival.

Meet New France

What was the Social Structure of New France?

- Some people were more important than others, the most important people were the ruling class or nobility – generally wealthy landowners
- **Seigneurs** were landowners. Received grants of land from the king of France in exchange for recruiting habitants, and building a mill and a church. Often involved in other ventures linked to the fur trade or local industries. The usually were rich, usually of nobility, they were 1st class.
- **Merchants** were mostly involved in the fur trade, buying furs from local suppliers (First Nations, independent traders) and shipping them to France, where the furs were sold. Also involved in many local business ventures. They were usually rich and therefore respected and had prestige, they were also 2nd class.
- **Habitants** were farmers and sometimes traded on the side. Had the right to establish farms on seigneuries (land owned by seigneurs) in exchange for clearing the land, building a house, and giving a few days labour to the seigneur. Many were involved in the fur trade as hired men, or as independent traders. These farmers were 3rd class.
- The **Catholic Church** provided spiritual direction, and founded institutions such as hospitals, orphanages and schools. Involved in the converting of First Nations. Recorded important information about New France and First Nations.
- The **Sovereign Council** controlled the affairs of New France. Officials were appointed by France. Three important officials included: the governor (military affairs, trade relations); the intendant (administration); the Bishop of Québec. Regulated the fur trade and development of local industries on orders from France.
- Many **Soldiers** came to New France to defend the colony against First Nations and Britain. Men who settled in New France were offered seigneuries to officers and encourage the general soldier population to settle on their land. The seigneuries offered the military man an opportunity to own land as most were soldier out of need to make a living.

Short Answer

Please answer the following questions.

1. What purpose did colonies serve? Please find 3.

2. Describe British imperialism. Please include information about their religion, government and economy. (p.79-80)

3. Describe French imperialism. Please include information about their religion, government and economy. (p.78)

4. In what ways were First Nations people accepted by the French? In what way did they not belong? (p.72)

5. How did the British relate to First Nations people? (how did they view them) (p.72)

6. What important event happened between 1756-1763? Why did it occur? (p.76)

7. What important event happened between 1609-1701? Why did it occur? (p.76)

8. What kind of impact did colonization have on First Nations? Please list at least 3.

9. In your opinion, what makes a person civilized? What does this indicate about your values?

10. In your opinion were Europeans or First Nations people more civilized? Why?

11. What were the roles of the following in New France?

a) The Sovereign Council (p.91)

b) Habitants and Seigneurs (p.94)

c) Merchants (p.98)

d) The Catholic Church and Clergy (p.102)

Chapter 4 – Fur Trade (pg 105 – 136)

Economic Competition and the Fur Trade

- 5 phases to the fur trade – each phase of the fur trade developed economic competition, affected the societies involved, and affected the roles of the French, british, first nations and metis people and finally affected migration and settlement in the various areas

Phase 1

The Early Fur Trade

Phase 2

Expansion Inland

Phase 3

Rival Networks

Phase 4
The Drive West
Phase 5
Monopoly west

PHASE 1 - The Early Fur Trade

Who, When, Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 - 1603 • Mi'kmaq were one of the first nations that came into contact with the Europeans • Europeans came to fish cod of the east coast of North America •
How did economic competition shape the fur trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition created a win/lose scenario, less equal trading resulted • Environmental impacts – increase in beaver/animal hunting which affected first nations food supply • Increase in technology to help hunt for furs more efficiently and effectively • The way first nations used the land changed – turned first nations focus from “land to support needs” to “trapping for trade” • Family life changed due to how people supported their families
What role did each society play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First nations role was to guide and trade with Europeans • Europeans role was to trade with first nations • It was beneficial to both first nations and europeans
Influence on migration and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Europeans had this time wanted to settle or migrate, british only came ashore to dry fish and develop relations whereas the French used salt to dry fish and didn't come ashore as often

PHASE 2 - Expansion Inland

Who, When, Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1603 – 1670 • France dominated the fur trade • French partnered with first nations (Ouendat, Mi'kmaq, Innu and Kichesiprini) • Fur trade focused mainly around the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, Montreal and Quebec area
How did economic competition shape the fur trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French and the Haudensaunee went to war which resulted in Ouendat being removed as the middleman, this opened up opportunities for independent traders with resulted in increase beaver trading (coureurs de bois) • French partnered with some first nations, the Dutch/British partnered with other first nations • These partnerships increased conflict between the first nations
What role did each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France either started the French/Haudenosaunee war due

society play?	<p>to the fur trade or got into the middle of a long standing first nations war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic missionaries were converting first nations to catholicism
Influence on migration and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements were increasing in the centre of the fur trade (Montreal/Quebec) and were moving inland • First nations became dependent on trade for food supply

PHASE 3 - Rival Networks

Who, When, Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1670 – 1760 • Fur trade expanding into central Canada, Rupert’s Land and Great Lakes area • French and English were both heavily involved in the fur trade
How did economic competition shape the fur trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hudson Bay Company was established in 1670 and had a monopoly in Rupert’s land • No other company or individual could trap in this area without going through the Hudson Bay Company
What role did each society play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyageurs emerged • Lot’s of “middlemen” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cree/Nakoda middleman for both English and French ○ Annishinabe were the middleman or coureurs de bois between French and first nations in the west • Francophone Metis emerged due to cross cultural marriages between first nations and the French (metis means mixed) <p>Scottish Metis also emerged</p>
Influence on migration and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No settlements around Hudson Bay due to no agriculture • Strong French settlements along St. Lawrence River

PHASE 4 - The Drive West

Who, When, Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1760 – 1821 • Fur trade moving west into Saskatchewan and Alberta area
How did economic competition shape the fur trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New France became a british colony 1763 • Northwest Company took over French trade network – owned by British merchants • Economic shift from resources to land acquisition or in other words. . . money was made not by the furs, wood etc. but by owning land • Large Pemmican industry for the first nations, supplied to voyageurs for the long hauls
What role did each society play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metis became key interpreters, guides, traders and provisioners and carters • Missionaries establish contact with first nations in west • Metis became a distinct cultural group due to the two languages

Influence on migration and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming was now a focus and it was pushing out the fur trade • Northwest Company was in direct competition with HBC, it pushed people west to search for more resources and first nation contacts • Metis took up a “central” residence at Red River
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PHASE 5 - Monopoly West

Who, When, Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1821 – 1870 • Expansion west and north
How did economic competition shape the fur trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBC and NWC merged in 1821 due to competition • Competition caused fighting, shootings, hostage taking • HBC lost control of it’s monopoly due to court case with independent Metis traders and American • Britain worried loss of monopoly would increase American presence • Trade declined in west, buffalo disappearing, decrease in fur consumption in europe
What role did each society play?	
Influence on migration and settlement	Increase in forts and settlements in the west, continued expansion

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. Economic competition did not shape the fur trade.
- ___ 2. First Nations peoples’ first contact with Europeans occurred when they traded with explorers fishing for cod off the east coast.
- ___ 3. Europeans and First Nations both benefited from their early interactions and trade but as the fur trade developed, it became less beneficial to First Nations.
- ___ 4. The St. Lawrence River was a seaway for developing the fur trade.
- ___ 5. The role of missionaries and missions was to convert the Mi’kmaq and other First Nations to Christianity.
- ___ 6. Middlemen were not used in the expansion of the fur trade into the territory west of New France.
- ___ 7. Métis are people of mixed cultural background such as French and First Nations or Scottish and First Nations.
- ___ 8. The Hudson’s Bay Company had a monopoly in the fur trade because they owned most of the fur trading land.

Matching

Match the following words or terms to their correct description below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. economic competition | e. coureurs de bois |
| b. Métis | f. monopoly |
| c. pemmican | |
| d. middlemen | |

- ___ 1. People with French and First Nations origins.
- ___ 2. Having control of all resources in an area.
- ___ 3. Competition for control of wealth.
- ___ 4. Independent traders.
- ___ 5. People who acted as go-betweens between two groups during trade.
- ___ 24. A staple provided by First Nations to the Europeans.

Short Answer

25. The fur traders and First Nations peoples came into contact as early as the 1600s. In a few sentences, discuss the role each group had in the fur trade. Think of how each group contributed to the fur trade.

26. The main fur trading centres were located on the St. Lawrence River. How did geography affect this choice? What were the names of the main trading centres and why were they positioned here? Was this a good choice? Explain.

Chapter 5 – War and British Conquest (pg 139 – 168)



THE STRUGGLE FOR ACADIA

Why did France and Britain compete to control Acadia?

- In late 1600's a fight to control Acadia became important as Acadian represented a base for attacking each other (Britain and France) and protecting their own colonies and trade routes
- For the Mi'kmaq Acadia formed part of their homeland and they wanted to retain their lands
- Mi'kmaq and French generally got along well, they had established trading partnerships and the French were allowed to settle on their lands
- French settlers drained and farmed land that the Mi'kmaq didn't use
- Marriages between the French and Mi'kmaq had occurred

- Britain gained control of Acadia in 1713 due to winning a war in Europe and the terms of peace included control of Acadia. The terms of agreement they negotiated between Britain and France were called **Treaty of Utrecht**.
- Britain generally did not negotiate with first nations and Mi'kmaq had saw this in the 13 colonies were the local first nations had been pushed off the land
- Mi'kmaq fought the British colonization of Acadian for 40 years (1713 – 1752)
- Britain and France continued to fight in Acadia building huge military bases and forts. France built Fort Louisbourg and Britain built Fort Halifax
- Britain and France continue to fight in Europe over North America, this war was called the Seven Year war. In 1763, France gives up nearly all its claims in North America including Louisbourg under the Treaty of Paris, which ends the war. France maintain control of two small islands off the coast of Newfoundland

THE GREAT DEPORTATION

What was the Great Deportation?

- In 1713, after Britain took control of Acadia, the Acadians were given a year to leave, most stayed as they had farmed the land for almost 4 generations and this was their home
- 1730 Britain required Acadians to take an oath, oath required Acadians to stay neutral if war broke out between France/Britain – it was called Oath of Neutrality
- 1755 war was going to happen Britain required Acadians to take a new oath, Oath of Allegiance that stated Acadians would fight for Britain against war
- Acadians refused and Britain deported them, some escaped to New France
- Between 1755 and 1763 Britain captured and shipped 11,000 Acadians to 13 Colonies, England and France – this is called the **Great Deportation**
- The Great Deportation affect the Mi'kmaq as they lost, friends, family and their alliances

Conflict and Identity

Factors that contributed to Britain's decision to deport the Acadians were:

- If France and Britain went to war, Acadia was a strategic position and would drawn into the fight
- Acadians spoke French, were Catholic and had came from French background, they had more in common with France than Britain
- Acadians outnumbered the British 2:1 in Acadia. 12,000 Acadians, 6,000 British
- British felt they could not trust the Acadians as they were French descendents even though the Acadians promised to remain neutral

THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF NORTH AMERICA

What was the Seven Year War?

- 1754 a fight between Britain and France to control the western boundaries of the 13 colonies broke out and expanded to all of North America
- 1756 Britain and France were fighting in Europe and had brought in another 7 different countries
- 1763 the war ended when France signed a treaty with Britain called – **The Treaty of Paris**
- under the treaty France was allowed to keep the two islands off the coast of Newfoundland and another place in the Caribbean (Guadeloupe), Britain and Spain took over North America
- France negotiated guarantees in the treaty that Britain would not retaliate against French allies and would allow the Catholic people of New France to practice their religion

The British Conquest of North America p.155-157

Read "What Was the Seven Year's War" on page 155 to answer the following questions.

1. What started the Seven Year's War and when did it begin?
2. When did the Seven Year's War become global?
3. How many European countries were involved in the Seven Year's War?
4. What effect did the Treaty of Paris have on the French? What did it have on the British?

BRITAIN'S VICTORY: CHANGE AND CHALLENGES

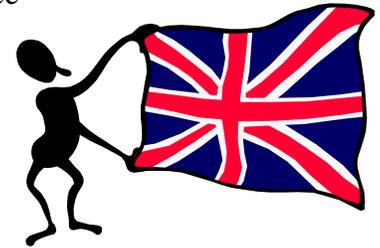
Who were Pontiac and Minweweh?

- Pontiac was a first nations leader of the Odawa
- After Britain took over North America with the Treaty of Paris, Pontiac organized an alliance of First Nations to oppose Britain's takeover
- Minweweh (Anishinabe leader) was an ally

- The opposition organized by Pontiac led to a series of agreements between First Nations and Britain, 1765 an agreement was signed in which Britain acknowledged that they did NOT have a right to the first nations land

The Last Governor of New France

- Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil was the first and only governor of New France born in the colony, he was also the last governor of New France



HOW DID BRITAIN ESTABLISH CONTROL?

Royal Proclamation of 1763

- In 1763 Britain sought to establish long lasting peace by creating the Royal Proclamation which was a statement of law and policy
- The proclamation aimed to assimilate the Canadiens by:
 - Established the province of Quebec with a British style government (a Governor, appointed assembly and an elected assembly)
 - Disallowing Catholics to hold positions in government
 - Abolishing French civil law (law that established the relationship between Seigneurs and habitants and taxes or tithes that supported the Catholic Church)
 - Encouraging colonist from the 13 colonies to move north not west
 - Make peace with first nations by determining “Indian territory” and stating no settlement could happen without first nations and Britain agreeing on it

Quebec Act of 1774

- 1776 13 colonies were at war with Britain
- 13 colonies wanted to be an independent country and free of British rule
- this war was called the American War of Independence or American Revolution
- Quebec Act of 1774 was a way to attempt to give back to the Canadiens some of their rights which they had lost via Royal Proclamation
- Britain changed it's mind because British colonist from 13 colonies were NOT moving north, the Francophone were NOT assimilating and giving up their French culture and Britain was afraid that the Province of Quebec would rebel like the 13 colonies were doing
- The act:
 - Allowed catholic people to practice their religion
 - Allow church to play a role in politics of the colony
 - Allow Canadiens to hold government positions
 - Reinstated French civil law
 - Extend the boundaries of Quebec into Indian Territory without consulting First Nations

Matching

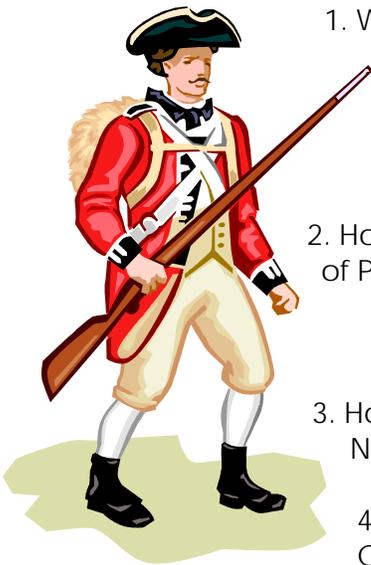
___1. colonization

a. surrounding a fortified place to force its surrender

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___2. siege | b. the removal of the Acadians by Britain |
| ___3. Treaty of Paris | c. to become part of a different cultural group |
| ___4. strategic position | d. when once country takes control of a territory in another country |
| ___5. assimilate | e. a place whose location makes it important or valuable |
| ___6. Great Deportation | f. giving recognition to two cultures |
| ___7. bicultural | g. the agreement between Britain and France that ended the Seven Year's War, in which France gave up most of its land |

Short Answer

Please write in complete sentences. Read each question carefully and answer all parts of the question.



1. Why did Britain remove the Acadians in the Great Deportation?

2. How did the British view First Nations people before the Treaty of Paris? How did they view them after the Treaty of Paris?

3. How did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 affect First Nations people?

4. How did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 affect the French Canadiens?



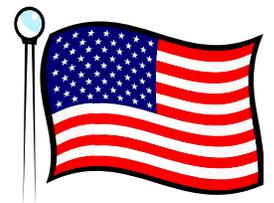
5. Why did the British settlers of the Thirteen Colonies dislike the Royal Proclamation of 1763?

6. What was the Quebec Act of 1774? How did it affect French Canadiens?

Chapter 6– The United States Breaks Away (pg. 169 - 198)

WHAT WAS THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE?

- Resulted due to taxing 13 Colonies habitants for military troops (Britain was in debt due to 7 year war)



- Colonist refused to pay because they didn't have any elect representation in parliament
- 1775 George Washington lead army from the 13 colonies to fight british rule
- 1776 United States declared itself independent and began war with Britain
- War divided colonist into Patriots (supported independence) or Loyalist (loyal to Britain)

What was the Loyalist Migration?

- Colonist who supported British rule left 13 colonies during and after the war
- Colonist became refugees (a person who seeks protection in another country to escape danger in their own country), fled to other colonies under British rule (Quebec, Nova Scotia)

Name 4 types of people/colonists who were Loyalists?

white loyalists ancestors from Britain Example: Hannah Ingraham	3,000 black loyalists Example: David George
2,000 Haudenosaunee Example: Thayendanegea	3,000 German Mennonites Example: Hans Winger

What is “Tar and Feathering”?

- Pour hot tar onto someone and then dump a sackful of feathers over his head
- Used to intimate someone, example: they would set the feathers on fire unless you declared, “success to American liberty1”
- hot tar burns, feathers can catch on fire

Short Answer

Please write in complete sentences. Read each question carefully and answer all parts of the question.

1. What was the American War of Independence?
2. What was the Loyalist Migration?
3. Name 4 types of people/colonists who were Loyalists?
4. What is “Tar and Feathering”?



CHALLENGES CREATED BY THE LOYALIST MIGRATION

Impact on Canadiens

- Arrival of loyalist in Quebec, increased the British population to 10% of the population
- Loyalist were asking Britain for British laws and customs in Quebec
- Canadiens in Quebec were concerned that they may lose their rights under the Quebec Act 1774

Impact on First Nations

- Britain changed how they negotiated treaties with the first nations. Before Loyalist arrived, Treaties were for “peace and friendship” now they were for “land and settlements”.
- In some areas, “Indian Territory” was recognized and in other areas it was not recognized resulting in settlers moving into first nations land without permission

Loyalist Press for Changes

Nova Scotia

- Most loyalist arrived in Nova Scotia and took over the farms that the Acadians had given up
- Some loyalist joined old settlements and some started new settlements (St. John River)
- New settlements wanted Britain to recognize them as a new colony with all the same benefits as the old colonies (government, support, troops, etc.)



Quebec

- Loyalist petitioned (to ask for something in a formal way) to use British law and customs in place of French Civil Law
- Britain now had a problem

Britain Responds to Loyalist Concerns

- Britain created several colonies (new Brunswick, Cape Breton Island and St. John Island)
- Britain also recognized Quebec by passing another Act called the Constitutional Act (1791)
 - Established British law and institutions for Loyalist settlers west of Montreal
 - Divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada
 - Established civil and criminal law in Upper Canada
 - Established Quebec Act, British Criminal law and French Civil law in Lower Canada
 - Set aside land for Protestant churches and rights to Catholic Church

- Established officials and legislative council appointed by Britain in each colony, an assembly elected by the colonists, a representative government

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. Loyalists were people who were not loyal to Britain and its laws.
- ___ 2. Patriots were people who were loyal to the King of England.
- ___ 3. Tarring and feathering was a practice used by the British to punish traitors who were not loyal to them.
- ___ 4. The Loyalists endured many hardships when they first moved to New Brunswick as refugees from the Thirteen Colonies.
- ___ 5. Many black Loyalists were encouraged by the government to abandon Sierra Leone because they were discriminated against.
- ___ 6. The arrival of the Loyalists in Québec threatened the Canadian identity and the First Nations peoples' rights to land.
- ___ 7. The Napoleonic Wars in Europe triggered the War of 1812 in North America.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___1. The war against British rule was the result of:
 - a. Britain's greed for land
 - b. Britain's debt
 - c. hunger in Britain
 - d. First Nations threats
- ___2. American soldiers attacked Québec in 1775 in hopes of:
 - a. ending British rule
 - b. having the Canadiens join them
 - c. reducing taxation
 - d. both a and b
- ___3. What was the American War of Independence a result of?
 - a. Due to taxing of 13 colonies habitants for military troops
 - b. Colonist refused to pay because they didn't have an elected representation in parliament
 - c. US declared itself independent and began war with Britain
 - d. All of the above
- ___4. Which of the following moved to Québec and Nova Scotia during the Loyalist migration?
 - a. Black Loyalists
 - b. the Haudenosaunee people
 - c. Mennonites
 - d. all of the above
- ___5. Loyalist became refugees when they migrated. What does refugee mean?
 - a. A person who migrates annually
 - b. A british person
 - c. A person who deals with garage
 - d. a person who seeks protection in another country
- ___6. Which four types of British allies were called Loyal to Britain and had to migrate?
 - a. Americans, Blacks and Mennonites
 - b. Haudenosanee, Blacks and Mennonites
 - c. Americans, Blacks and Haudenosanee
 - d. Americans, white Loyalists and Mennonites

THE WAR OF 1812

- Fight between the US and British North America but was really part of a larger war called the Napoleonic Wars in Europe

Taking sides in the War of 1812 – Different View Points

American View

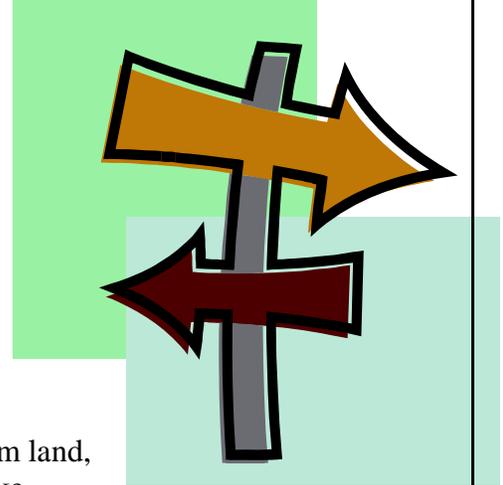
- Americans invaded British North America expecting colonist to join them in the fight against British rule
- Americans wanted to offer the people peace, liberty and security,

Canadien View – Lower Canada

- Mostly either Loyalist or French
- Loyalist were loyal to Britain and didn't want to join the US
- For the French, the Catholic Church opposed the American republic because they did not have a monarch

Canadien View - Upper Canada

- Most of the war centered on Upper Canada
- Upper Canadiens expressed strong support for Britain and strong opposition to US
- Some Americans lived in Upper Canada because of the farm land, so they joined and support the US, but many tried not to take sides
- If you supported US, you were ordered to leave and further American immigration was discouraged
- British immigration was encouraged and offers of land were given to British soldiers as a way of defending the colonies



First Nations

- Took the British side because they had Treaties with the British and the US were just hungry for more land and would take over everything without first nations approval

Short Answer

Please write in complete sentences. Read each question carefully and answer all parts of the question.

5. What was the War of 1812?
6. What was the American point of view, Canadien View (Upper and Lower Canada) and the First Nations?

Chapter 7– The Great Migration and the Push for Democracy (pg. 199 - 234)



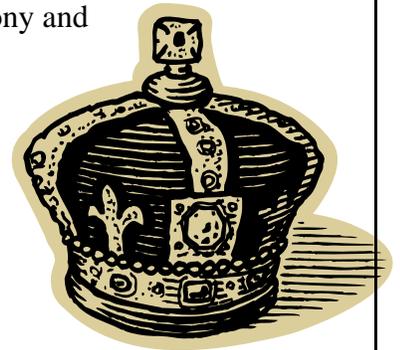
- Between 1815 and 1850 waves of immigrants from Britain began to arrive in British North America
- By 1850, people of British descent made up majority of population in Upper and Lower Canada
- A demand for British North America (BNA) to have more democratic form of government, have more control over government that ruled them

Push for Democracy

- Reformers (someone who seeks to change, to reform, established rules and arrangements in society) sought to change the government of BNA

Who Had Power in BNA?

- BNA had a colonial government (government established in a colony and controlled by an imperial power such as Britain/King)
- Britain appointed people to make decisions in colonies
- Colonies had a governor, members of the colony's governing councils
- Each colony had an assembly, elected by people living in the colonies – they only could advise the council and governor but could NOT make a decisions



Who has power in a Democracy?

- In a democracy, voters elect the people who have decision making authority
- Voters have a lot of power because they can choose decisions makers
- Reformers in BNA wanted more power
- Reformers wanted the elected assemblies of the colonies, not the governor to control the council
- Reformers wanted the council to have full decision making abilities
- Reformers were split to keep ties with Britain or to end British rule altogether

Rebellions of 1837 and 1838

Situation in Lower Canada

- Power struggle developed between governor appointed council and elected assembly
- Anglophone/protestant controlled the council but francophone/catholic made up most of the assembly
- Council made up of mostly wealthy English merchants known as “chateau clique”, appointed by governor

- In 1820's two parties developed to reform Canada, they were called the Parti Canadien and Parti Patriote, they controlled most of the seats in the assembly and were supported by the colony members
- Fighting during voter elections happened
- Cholera epidemic hit Canada brought by British/Irish immigrants and killing 5000 people in Quebec, which angered the Canadians because immigrations should have stopped
- Crop failures had brought hardship to Lower Canada and faced starvation

Situation in Upper Canada

- Power struggle developed between governor appointed council and elected assembly
- Wealthy English families known as “family compact” held power in council appointed by governor
- Party wanting more democratic government called the Reform party won a majority of seats
- In 1836 election, governor made sure a party HE favoured won, not Reform party
- Crop failure also affected Upper Canada

Who were the Reformers?

- Louis Joseph Papineau
- William Lyon Mackenzie
- Joseph Howe

November 1837, government tries to arrest Patriot Leaders in Lower Canada.

- Britain offers reward for capture of Papineau and Mackenzie
- Papineau went to US and France until granted amnesty (pardon/forgiveness) in 1844
- MacKenzie left Canada to the US and was granted amnesty in 1849
- Both came back to Canada and resumed political career but were not as influential

Short Answer

Please write in complete sentences. Read each question carefully and answer all parts of the question.

7. Who had the power in BNA and compare it to who had the power in a democracy
8. Why did the government try to arrest Patriot Leaders in Lower Canada?



Britain's Response to Rebellions

Durham Report

- After rebellion stopped, Britain decide to investigate why the rebellions had happened, they didn't want to lose Canada like the 13 colonies
- Britain set up royal commission to study problems, Lord Durham was appointed Governor and made recommendations
 - Recommendation #1 – union of Lower and Upper Canada
 - Recommendation #2 – More democratic Government
 - recommendation #3 – Assimilation of the Canadiens (develop a culture)

Act of Union

- 1841 – passed Act of Union based on Durham's report to pressure Canadiens to assimilate
 - Combined Upper and Lower Canada into single province called: Province of Canada
 - Created legislative council that governor appointed
 - Created assembly with equal number of elected representatives from Upper and Lower Canada (East and West). Note: Canada East had bigger population than West
 - Made official English language

What Pressures did first nations face during 1840's

- Anishinabe people could no longer move through their lands from summer to winter in traditional ways which were in tune with seasons/resources because settlers had moved onto their lands
- Anishinabe set up permanent settlement and became farmers to survive, they wanted own settlement and were proposed by British government a piece of rock called Manitoulin Island, they refused the piece of land
- 1847, Anishinabe moved to land offered by H
- Haudenosaunee people

LaFontaine-Baldwin Alliance

- Act of Union sought to assimilate Canadiens but did the exact opposite
- 2 politicians joined their political parties into a coalition so they could dominate the assembly and have more power
- They successfully pressure Britain to recognize French as official language
- They established University of Laval and University of Toronto
- They secured amnesty for the rebels in 1837-1838
- Britain granted the Province of Canada self government in 1848

Multiple Choice

1. A person who intends to establish a home and citizenship in a country that is not their native country is called a(n)
 - a. Native
 - b. Immigrant
 - c. Colonist
 - d. Visitor

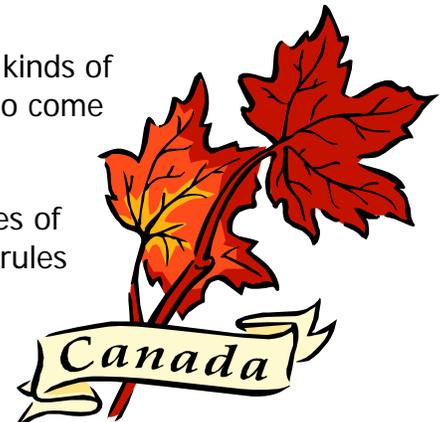
2. What type of government did British North America have?
 - a. Democratic
 - b. Republican
 - c. Colonial
 - d. Majority
3. Four years of _____ had brought hardship to Lower Canada.
 - a. Cholera
 - b. epidemics
 - c. illness
 - d. crop failures
4. Act of the Union was based on the:
 - a. Durham Report.
 - b. LaFontaine Report.
 - c. LaFontaine-Baldwin Report.
 - d. Papineau Report.
5. The Act of Union combined Upper and Lower Canada into a single province. This province was called
 - a. Ontario
 - b. The Province of Canada
 - c. Northwest Territories
 - d. Canada East
6. The Act of Union made which of the following languages official?
 - a. Métis
 - b. English
 - c. French
 - d. French & English
7. Which of the following was **NOT** a pressure that First Nations people faced during 1840's?
 - a. Set up permanent settlement and became farmers to survive.
 - b. Could no longer move through their lands in the traditional ways.
 - c. Moved onto land offered by the Métis in Red River.
 - d. Wanted own land and was provided a piece of rock called Manitoulin Island by Britain.
8. In which system of government do citizens elect their leaders?
 - a. Republic
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Imperial
 - d. Theocracy

Chapter 8– Confederation (pg. 235 - 268)

WHY CONFEDERATION

In the 1860s the British colonies were facing many different kinds of problems. One solution for all of these was for the colonies to come together to form one country.

Confederation was an agreement among some of the colonies of British North America (BNA) to join together. It established rules about Canadian Society.



These rules established equality for French and English, established central Government and provincial powers.

Note these rules excluded first nations people as citizens of Canada.

Four key Confederation Leaders

Four leaders from Canada East and Canada West formed an alliance that promoted Confederation and urged the other colonies of BNA to join.

John A. Macdonald
George-Etienne Cartier
George Brown
Etienne-Paschal Tache



Macdonald

Key Confederations Issues

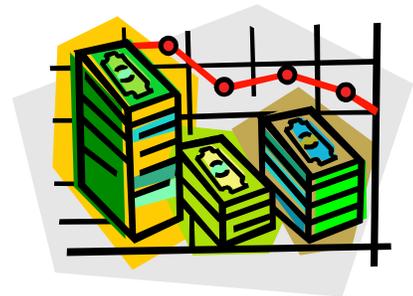


Political problems

- The Act of Union encouraged political deadlock because there was equal amount of seat for Canada East and Canada West.
- government did not run smoothly because English and French had different ideas about how things should be run
- joining the other colonies might help solve their own political problems.

Economic problems

- Colonies needed to be able to sell their goods to other markets
- few places that they could sell to
- solution was to bring all the colonies together and sell to each other.
- US and BNA had an agreement for trading, but treaty came to an end and US now added Tariffs (an extra charge) to goods from BNA, resulting in Canada West, Canada East now had to pay to bring their goods to sell in the US.
- In the past, mercantilism was in force (Britain paid a low price as possible for resources from colonies and then produced manufactured goods) now, Britain want to open the market and buy any resources from anywhere for a cheap price. This cause concern for grain and timber producers.



Military problems



- Relationship between BNA and US had never been stable
- Relationship became even worse when Britain supported the South in the American Civil War
- The North won the war and was angry at Britain for helping the South.

- Many Americans wanted to take over all of what is now Canada.

Other problems

- Britain didn't want to have to pay for the cost of defending its colonies
- Britain encourage the colonies to join together, because the US less likely to attack Canada if it were a self-governing country rather than separate colonies of Britain.

Key Confederations Issues – Specific

Canada West

- Citizens want a guarantee that the new political arrangement would recognize and respect their rights
- Confederation offered the best guarantee to recognize their unique identity
- Expansion was going to happen as most of the good farmland had been taken up in the area, so looking to expand farther west and possible conflict with US who was also looking at Rupert's Land and farther west
- Create a nation that stretched from "sea to sea" and maintain ties with Britain
- Accommodating people to achieve agreement
- Grant provinces powers that gave them some control over their own affairs
- Other ideas were to give Provinces power via representation by population which meant giving English speaking Canadians a majority in the assembly and thus more power
- Currently political systems encouraged Political deadlock
- Trade challenges.

Canada East –

- Citizens in the East worried that Confederation would give the federal government too much power, they could override rights and interests of Canadiens (francophones) and/or of the minorities (Anglophones) in that area.
- Advocated powers for provinces within Confederation that would ensure French language/catholic religion in Canada
- Church could continue to be influential in politics
- Currently political systems encouraged Political deadlock
- Trade challenges
- Canadian rights and rights for the Protestant minority in Québec

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island

- They governed themselves.
- Worried that they would lose identity and uniqueness by joining Canada West and Canada East due to their small population size.
- Worried that they would have to pay for a new government
- Trade challenges
- American annexation.

Confederation was an attempt to strengthen Maritime Colonies?

- Maritimes were strong in trading with other British colonies (Caribbean) via sea
- Maritimes had little to know connection with Canada East and West
- So to help Maritimes to join Confederation, they offered Maritimes economic benefits such as the railway, money to build roads and bridges, other development

First Nations and Confederation?

- No consultation with first nations during negotiations of Confederation
- BNA ideas of citizenship did not include first nations
- An act (Gradual Civilization Act 1867) passed stating first nations must give up their ways to become citizens and have the right to vote
- First nations was the federal governments responsibility not the provinces in which they lived, they were treated no different than the post office
- Until 1960 - status first nations still could not vote unless they gave up their status

OTHER PROVINCES JOIN CONFEDERATION

What factors led to other provinces joining confederation?

- Britain claimed all the rest of what eventually became Canada as colonies or territories
 - Colonies - well established settlements and elected colonists
 - Territories - very few British settlers and appointed officials
- BC (1871), PEI (1873) and NFLD (1949) eventually joined

British Columbia (BC)

- Huge fur trading in via Hudson Bay Company in BC
- Gold rush 1857 - colony borrowed money to build roads and railways for mining
- Gold rush died and by 1867 BC was in extreme debt with no ability to pay back
- BC was encouraged to join the Confederation so the dream of a nation that stretched from "sea to sea" would happen
- Federal Government decided to pay of the colony's debt and build a railway that linked BC to the other 4 provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick)
- rest of the areas or Territories were simply transferred to Canada from Britain. Canada was to govern and control them
- Manitoba joined in 1870 (chpt 9)
- Alberta and Saskatchewan 1905 (chpt 10)
- Newfoundland in 1949



Prince Edward Island (PEI)

- Colony had money problems as they had borrowed money to build the railway

- Trading was growing weak as there was no special provision anymore to trade with US
- Many farmers in PEI didn't own the land but rented it from individual British land owners, therefore much of the economy went back to Britain
- An agreement was made with PEI to join
- Federal government paid off their debt, bought the land from the land owners who lived in Britain and provided ferry service to the mainland

Newfoundland (NFLD)



- Had successful economy based on trade in fish and timber
 - Great Depression hit in 1930's and trade declined
 - NFLD was unable to provide education, hospitals or other services to its people, Britain helped out
 - WWII hit and NFLD prospered as it became a supply centre for British war efforts
 - After war Britain was in financial trouble - Britain stated in the future Britain would not provide NFLD with any help
 - NFLD had to decide
 - go on its own
 - stay where it was and hope no hard times hit again
 - become part of US
 - join Canada
- NFLD decided to join Canada
- Negotiated with federal government payment of all debts, provide money to develop the province and link NFLD to mainland via ferry

Canadian Confederation, the birth of Canada as a nation, took place on July 1, 1867, and originally included the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. There are now 10 provinces and three territories in Canada.

Multiple Choice

9. Confederation is important because

- it established a central government.
- it established bilingualism and biculturalism.
- it provided people with a national identity.
- all of the above.

10. First Nations peoples

- were happy with Confederation.
- initiated Confederation and later removed themselves from its development.
- were left out of Confederation all together.
- were rebellious and vocal about Confederation's development.

11. Political deadlock happens when

- equally powerful parties can't agree on a course of action.
- parties are locked in a room to vote.
- parties are not allowed to vote.

- d. the government structure has failed.

12. All the following were concerns for the Canadiens when Confederation was proposed except

- a. French culture and identity.
- b. respecting their rights.
- c. First Nations settlements in Québec.
- d. the power of the federal government.

13. The Maritime provinces feared Confederation because they feared

- a. losing their independence.
- b. increased taxation.
- c. losing their land to First Nations peoples.
- d. a and b.

14. The British North American Act (BNA Act)

- a. divided power between the federal and provincial governments.
- b. guaranteed publicly funded schools.
- c. guaranteed that the government would pay for a railway linking the Maritimes with central Canada.
- d. All of the above.

15. Prince Edward Island joined Confederation because

- a. its farmers wanted to own the land they farmed.
- b. it was promised a ferry.
- c. it was promised that its debt would be paid off.
- d. All of the above.

16. The main reason Newfoundland decide to join Confederation was because

- a. First Nations peoples were moving onto their land.
- b. Britain did not support it.
- c. cutbacks in trade hurt its economy.
- d. it wanted a railroad.

17. British Columbia joined Confederation because it

- a. feared the Americans.
- b. feared First Nations peoples.
- c. was in debt after the gold rush.
- d. wanted more rights.