



# Canada's History

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# Who Was First?

- Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from [Asia](#) about [15000](#) years ago.
- Their ancestors made up the [First Nations](#), one of them was the [Inuit](#) and they still live in Canada today



# The First Europeans

- The earliest European explorers were Norse [Vikings](#) that sailed from Iceland in 1,000CE
- A viking named [Leif Erickson](#) founded the island now called “Newfoundland” & established a trading relationship with the Inuit.
- Left for an unknown reason and no one was to return to Canada for [500 years!!](#)





# The Viking Voyages



# A Viking Sailing Ship



# Who's Next?



- 1497-[John Cabot](#), an Italian sailing for [England](#), set out looking for an easier route to Asia called the [Northwest Passage](#).
- He reached Canada instead. He named his site Newfoundland (New Found Land).
- He found rich [fishing](#) grounds off Canada's coast.





# Who's Next?



- 1534-[Jacques Cartier](#) explored the St. Lawrence River & claimed the land for [France](#).
- Because he failed to report anything interesting, France did not return for [80 years!](#)





# Cartier's First Voyage



# French Exploration

- 1608-[Samuel de Champlain](#) built the first permanent French settlement in [Quebec](#)
- Quebec was the beginning of the first French colony in North America, which was called [New France](#).





# French Exploration



- They brought with them French laws, traditions, & religion and settled mainly in [Quebec](#).
- French Settlers were mainly [Roman Catholic](#). Today... Quebec- [80%](#) are Catholic; Rest of Canada- [44%](#) are Catholic
- Today, about [20%](#) of the population of Canada speaks [French](#) as their first language.





# English Exploration



- The [British](#) colonized region south of New France.
- They saw New France's success in [fur trapping](#) & wanted to take control of the fur trade-[Beaver](#) fur hats were the latest trend in Europe!
- [Henry Hudson](#) made four trips to Canada between 1608-1611 expanding England's reach in Canada.





# English Exploration



- The [English](#) settlers settled in the [Hudson Bay](#) area.
- Today, almost [70%](#) of Canadians speak [English](#) as their first language of choice.
- English settlers were [Protestant](#), which is why many Canadians today are Protestant.





# French and English Territory

# Thinking Cap Do Now #1



- Who were the FIRST Europeans to arrive in Canada?
  - A. French
  - B. Vikings
  - C. English
  - D. Italian
- Why did early colonists move to Canada?
  - A. Stable Government
  - B. Fur Trade
  - C. Independence from Britain
  - D. Cotton
- Which pair of European countries contributed most to the languages of Canada?
  - A. England and Spain
  - B. Spain and Portugal
  - C. England and France
  - D. France and Portugal
- Which of the following are lasting impacts of English settlement in Canada?
  - A. French remains the one official language in Canada
  - B. Many Canadians today follow the Protestant religion and speak English
  - C. Many Canadians today follow the Catholic religion and speak French
  - D. Catholicism is the only major religion practiced in Canada



BOOM



# France & England Collide!

- 1754: Led to the [French and Indian War](#) where Great Britain fought for control of Canadian territory & the fur trade and conquered Quebec.
- [Great Britain](#) and Iroquois Indians versus [France](#) and Huron Indians.
- British troops surrounded [New France](#), using a [blockade](#) to keep food and other supplies from entering the colony.





Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada.



# Canada's Turn for Independence!

- In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians helped to create a united colony called the [Dominion of Canada](#).
- They wanted the [British](#) Parliament to give them a constitution that granted them the right to govern themselves.
- After a series of conferences, the British passed the [British North American Act](#). This act allowed them to have their own parliament, but they had to be part of the [military](#) and fight for the United Kingdom.



# Canada's Turn for Independence!

- ◉ [Canadian](#) soldiers were used by Great Britain in the WWI and Canadians decided they wanted more [control](#) in their country.
- ◉ When the war was over, they began to work on getting their independence through a series of [negotiations](#). It was [PEACEFUL](#) and [WAR-FREE](#).
- ◉ In [1982](#) Queen Elizabeth II granted Canada freedom from the British [Parliament's governing](#).



# Thinking Cap Do Now #2



- Which war was fought between France and Britain over Canada?
  - A. War of 1812
  - B. French and Indian War
  - C. Canadian War
  - D. Revolutionary War
- The term for a group of provinces joined to make one country is a
  - A. Dominion
  - B. Republic
  - C. Constitution
  - D. Revolution
- What part of the British North American Act of 1867 were Canadians opposed to after WWI?
  - A. Sharing the same monarch
  - B. Having one parliament for two countries
  - C. Having their own parliament and prime minister
  - D. Use of Canadian soldiers in the army of the United Kingdom
- What was significant about the way Canada became independent
  - A. It was never granted
  - B. It took a long time
  - C. It was peaceful
  - D. It was the bloodiest war in Canadian history