



History of Canada

From European Contact to
Canadian Independence

Standards

SS6H4 The student will describe the impact of European contact on Canada.

- a. Describe the influence of the French and the English on the language and religion of Canada.
- b. Explain how Canada became an independent nation.

Teachers

Print out the following slide for each student. They should complete the graphic organizer during the presentation.



History of Canada



- 1497--

Discovers Newfoundland
- 1534--

First to explore the St. Lawrence River & lays claim to surrounding land for France; called the land "New France"
- 1608--

Establishes 1st permanent French settlement in Canada—Quebec
- 1754--

Great Britain fought France for control of Canadian land & the fur trade
- 1754--

takes control of Quebec
- 1763--

Gave Britain control of all lands east of the Mississippi River, except for 2 islands
- 1774--

Guarantees the French the right to maintain their culture (language, religion, & traditions)
- 1812--

France and Great Britain work together against the US (who tried to invade Canada)
- 1841--

Establishes the Province of Canada
- 1867--

Creates a federation union of Canada; 4 provinces were joined by 1 constitution
- 1886--

Increased travel from Canada's east to west coast; created new provinces & territories; increased the shipment of goods across the country
- 1898--

was established to meet the needs of the growing population from the gold rush
- 1905--

Provinces were created so that the government could collect taxes to pay for growing population
- 1949--

Province joined Canada in order to have help building roads & railways
- 1999--

Territory was created so that the Inuit could have their own land & government



History of Canada

From European Contact to
Quebec's Independence Movement

First Nations

- The First Nations are the native peoples of Canada.
- They came from Asia over 12,000 years ago.
 - They crossed the Bering Land Bridge that joined Russia to Alaska.
- There were 12 tribes that made up the First Nations.



Inuit

- The Inuit are one of the First Nation tribes.
- They still live in Canada today.
- In 1999, Canada's government gave the Inuit Nunavut Territory in northeast Canada.



Early Europeans

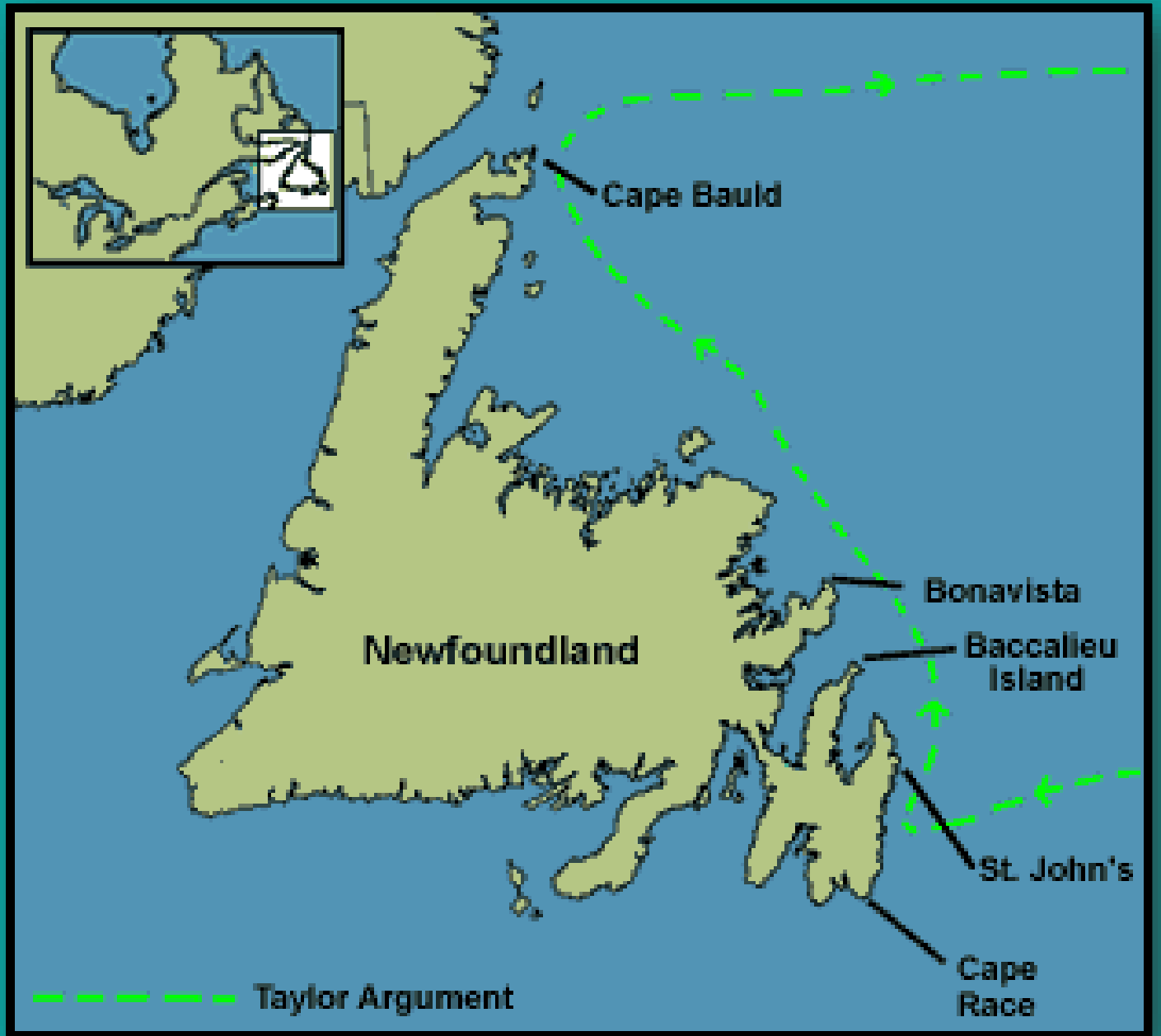
- The first explorers to settle Canada were Norse invaders from the Scandinavian Peninsula.
- In 1000 CE, they built a town on the northeast coast of Canada and established a trading relationship with the Inuit.
 - The Norse deserted the settlement for unknown reasons.
- Europeans did not return to Canada until almost 500 years later...

The Viking Voyages



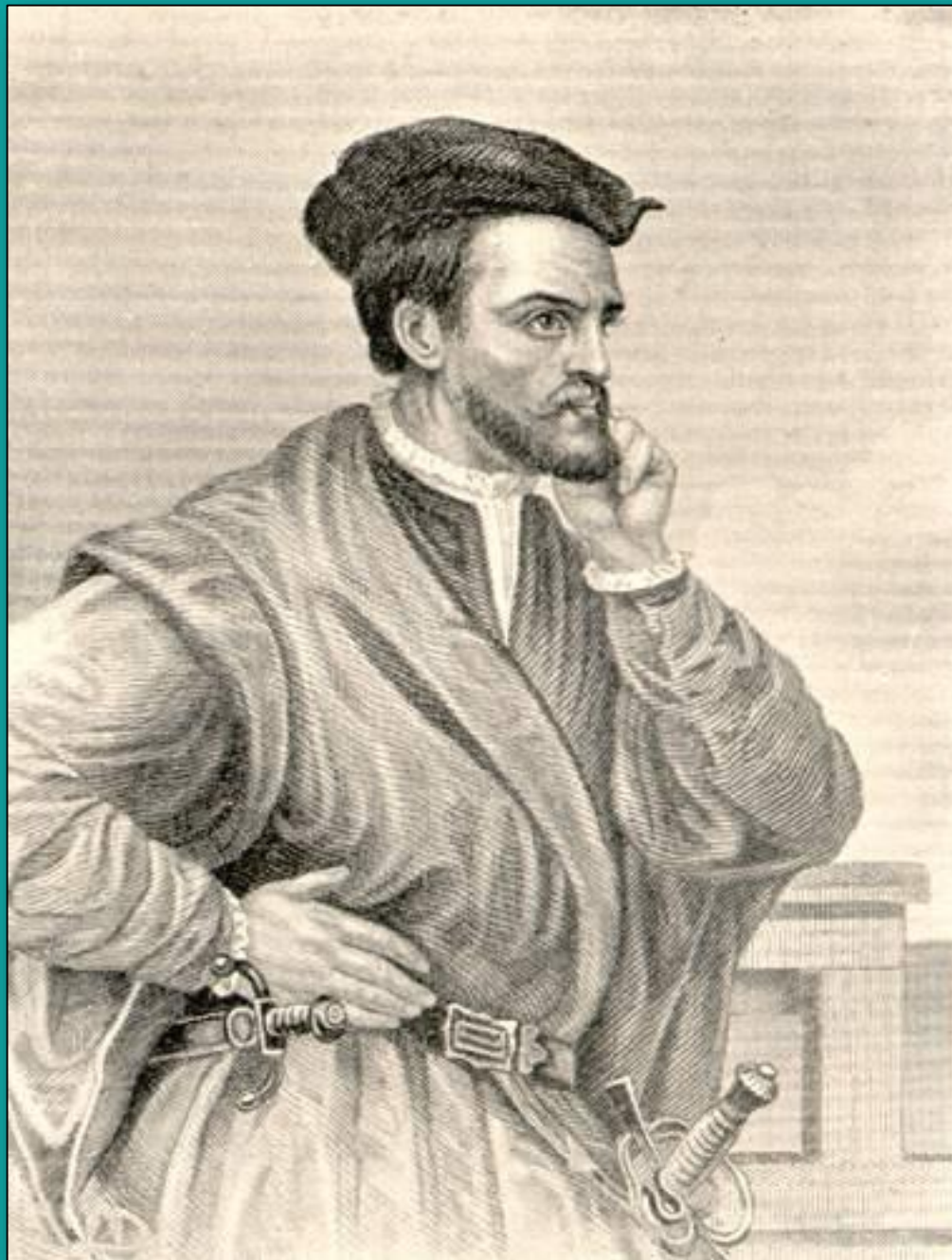
Newfoundland

- The Italian explorer, John Cabot, sailed to Canada's east coast in 1497.
- Cabot claimed an area of land for England (his sponsor) and named it "Newfoundland".

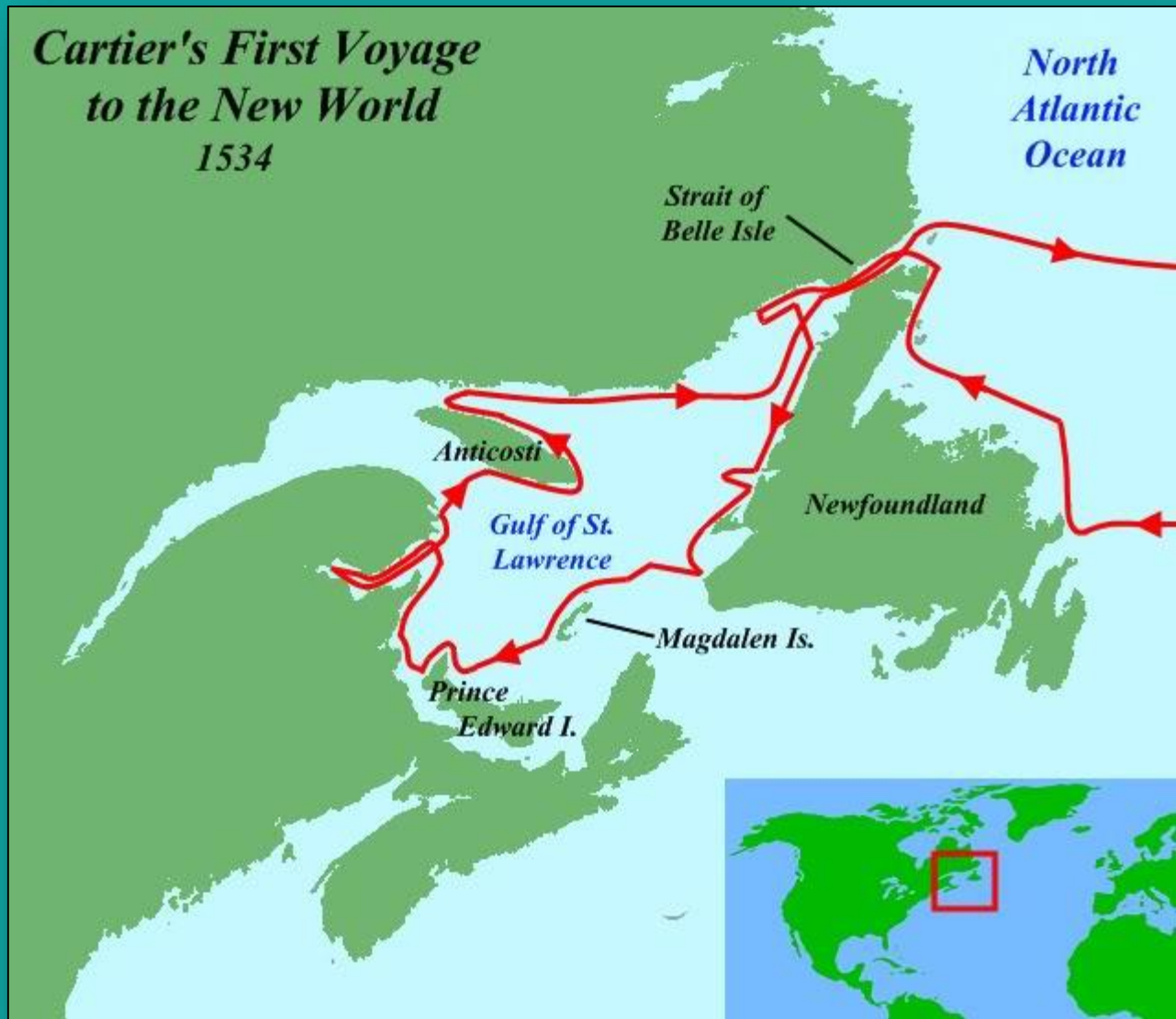


New France

- Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1534.
- He claimed the land for France.
 - French colonists named the area “New France”.

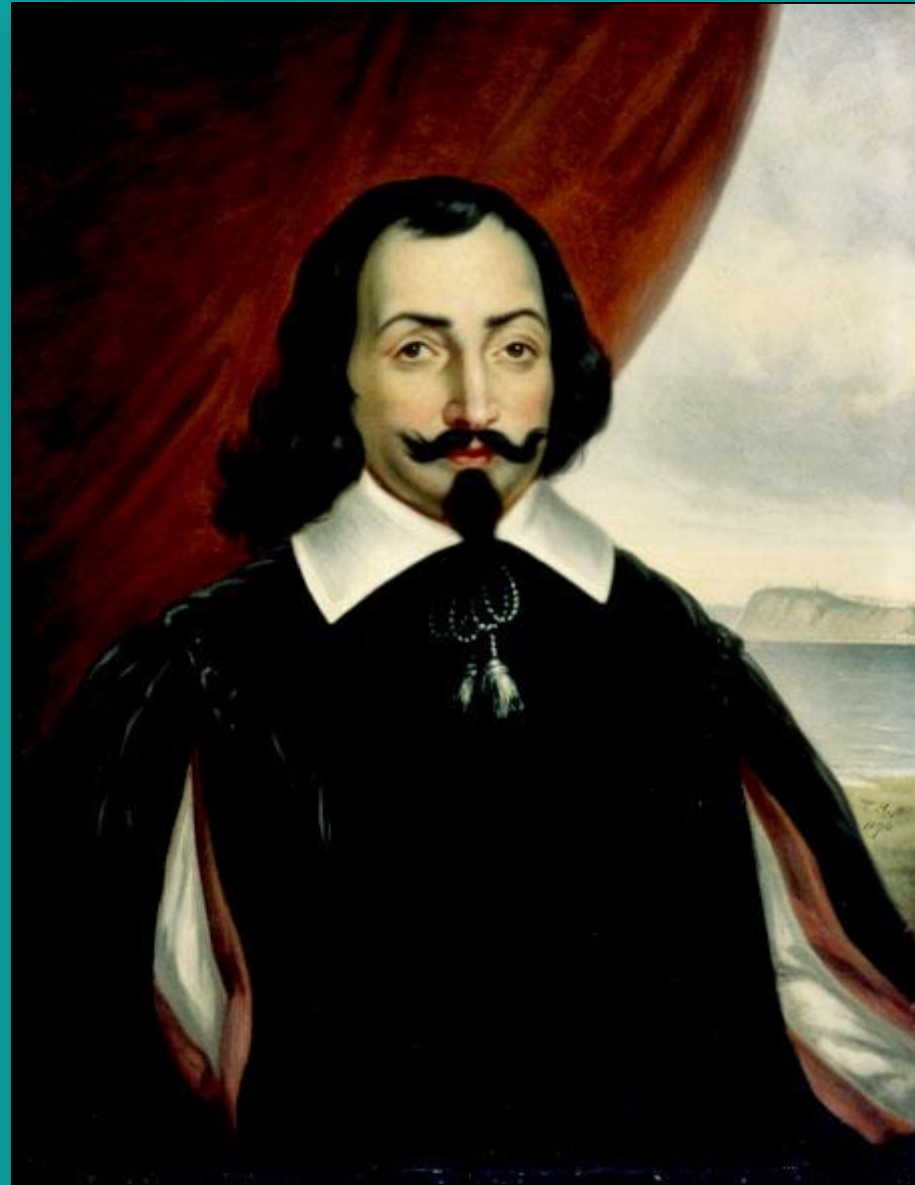


*Cartier's First Voyage
to the New World
1534*



New France (Quebec)

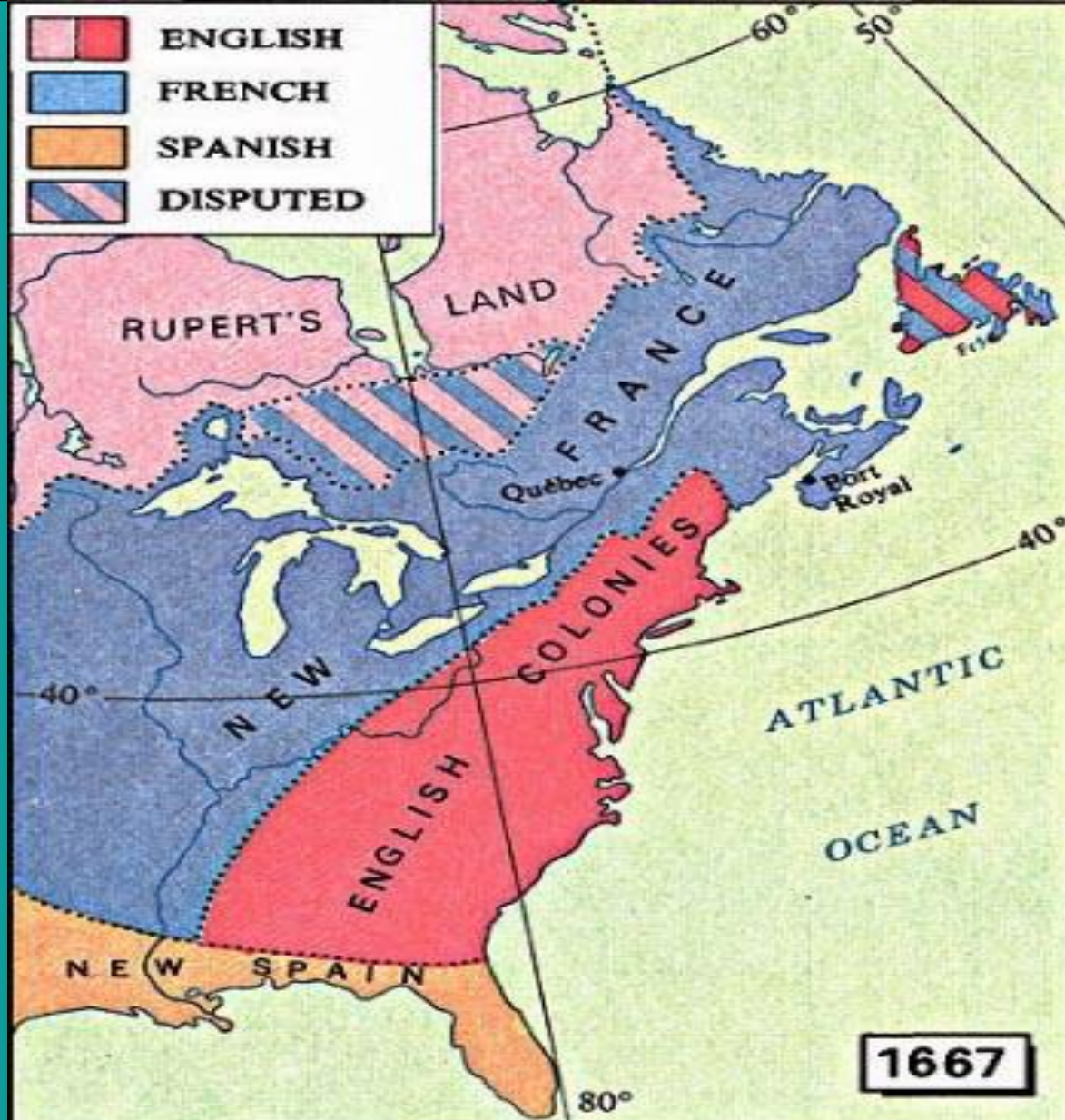
- In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built the first permanent French settlement in New France—called Quebec.
- The population grew slowly.
- Many people moved inland to trap animals.
- Hats made of beaver fur were in high demand in Europe.





New France (Quebec)

- European fur traders were joined by French farmers, merchants, and missionaries from the Catholic Church.
- They brought with them French laws, traditions, & religion.
 - France wouldn't let anyone move to New France who was not Catholic.



First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1608), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.

The British in Canada

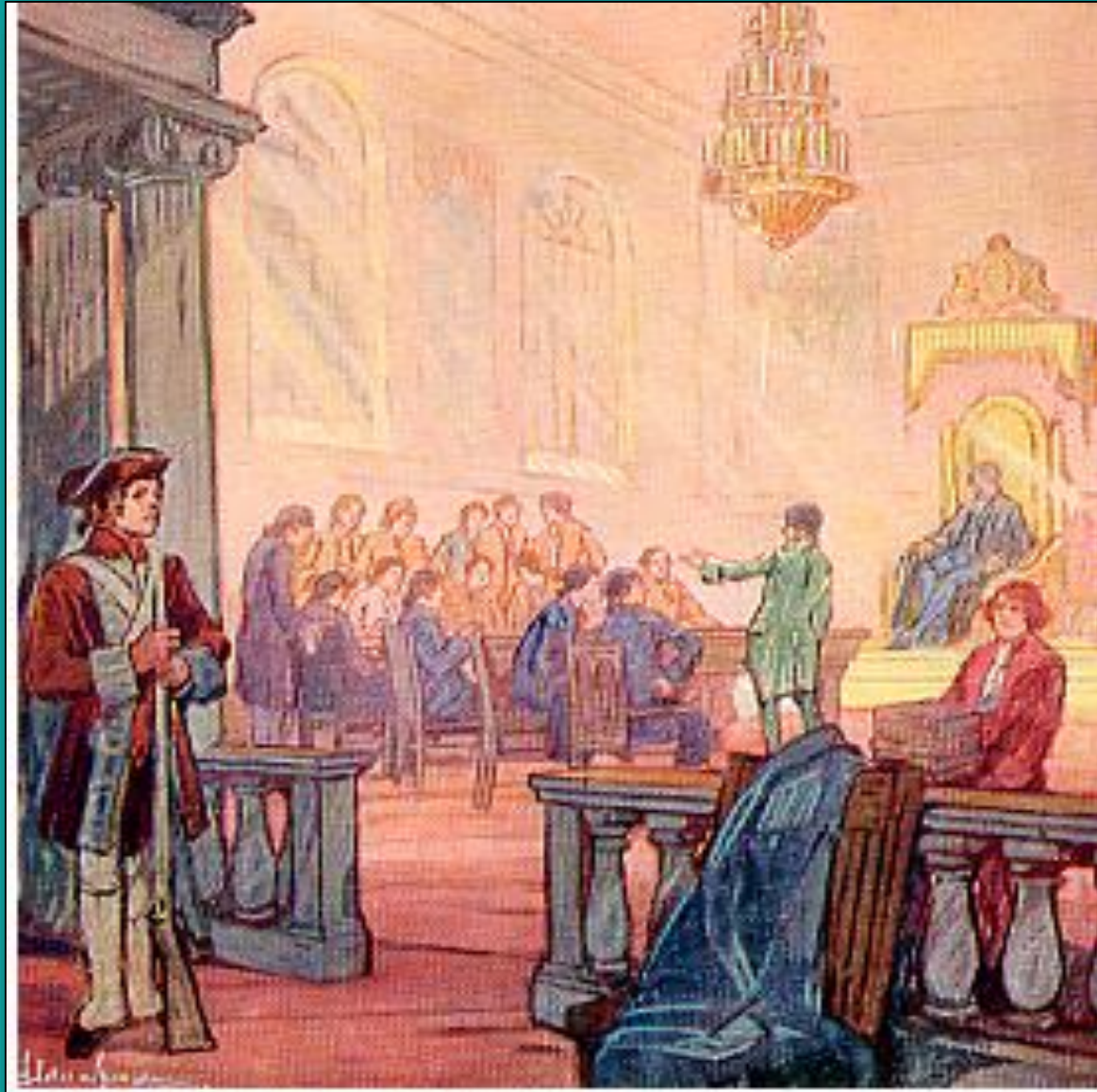
- The British colonized the region south of New France.
 - They saw New France's success in fur trapping and wanted to take control of the fur trade.
- This led to the French and Indian War in 1754.

French & Indian War

- Great Britain fought for control of Canadian territory and the fur trade.
- It was Great Britain and the Iroquois Indians versus France and the Huron Indians.
- Great Britain conquered Quebec in 1754 and forced France to sign the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Treaty of Paris

- This gave Britain control of all lands east of the Mississippi River, except for 2 islands off the coast of Newfoundland.
- The British forced Nova Scotia's French-speaking people to leave.
 - Nova Scotia's French went to another French colony – Louisiana.
 - Descendants of these people are the Cajuns.



American Revolution

- In 1776, Americans gained independence from Great Britain.
 - This initiated a huge cultural change in Canada.
- Americans who did not believe in independence left America and moved to Quebec.
 - These people were called “Loyalists” because they were loyal to Great Britain.
 - As a result, Quebec began to have people who spoke English as well as French.

Quebec Act

- Many Loyalists did not want to live among French-speaking Canadians.
- Cultural difference between the English speakers & French speakers sparked many conflicts.
- In 1774, British government passed the Quebec Act.

Quebec Act

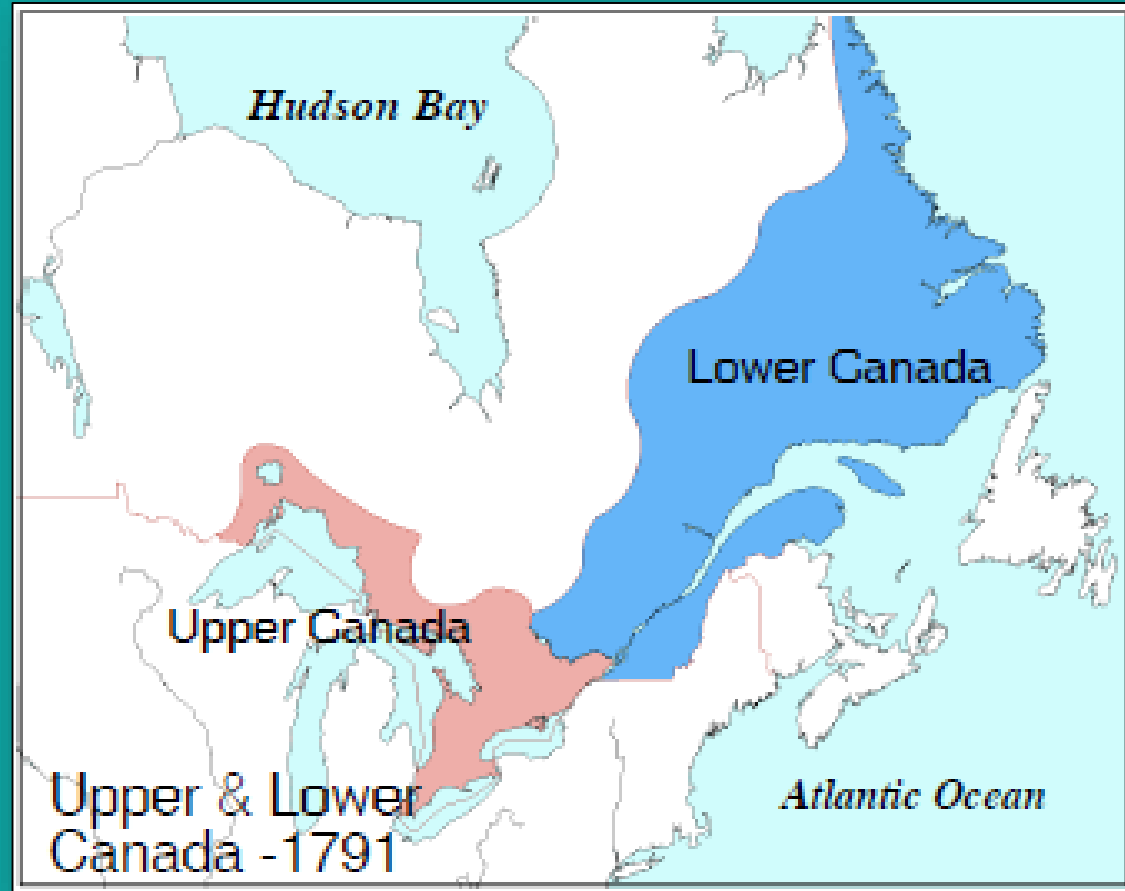
- The British allowed the French to stay in Quebec, but continued to control the region.
- The Quebec Act guaranteed the French the right to maintain their culture (language, religion, traditions).

Results

- It gave French Canadians in Quebec the right to continue practicing the Catholic religion and allowed French civil law.
- Loyalists were irritated with the new political & cultural power of the French.
 - They could not own land or have representation in Quebec's government.
- The differences among the two groups eventually led to a re-division of the country.

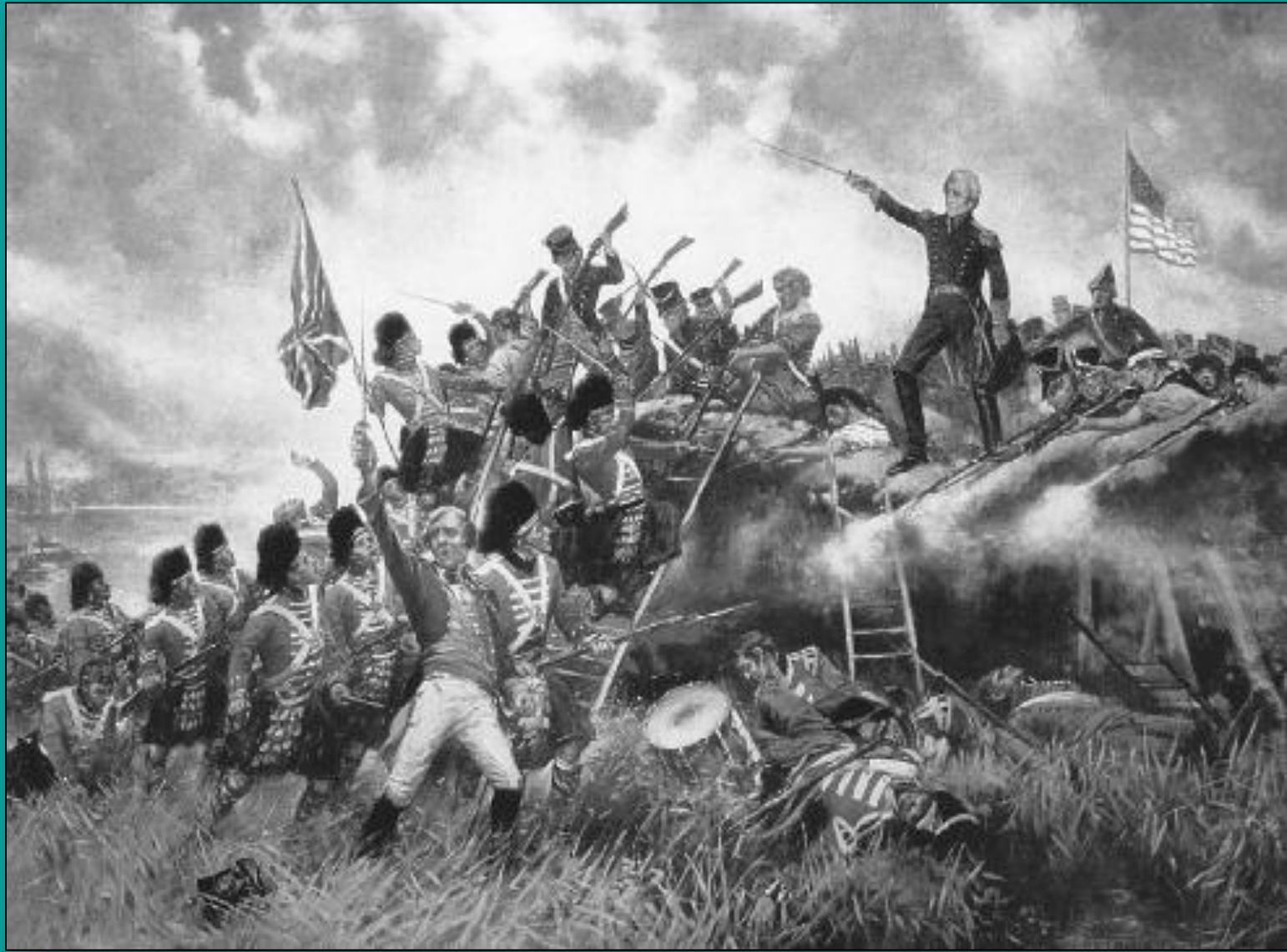
Division of Canada

- Most English speaking citizens lived in Upper Canada (Ontario).
- Most French speaking citizens lived in Lower Canada (Quebec).



War of 1812

- During this war, the French and British worked together against the United States, who tried to invade Canada.
- War resulted in a draw, but it defined the US-Canadian border & increased a sense of Canadian nationalism.
 - Both French Canadians & English Canadians joined to protect their land—they were more united than ever before.



War of 1812 - After

- French Canadians and British Canadians realized that they hated being under British rule.
- They thought that Great Britain was too far away to understand their economic & political needs.

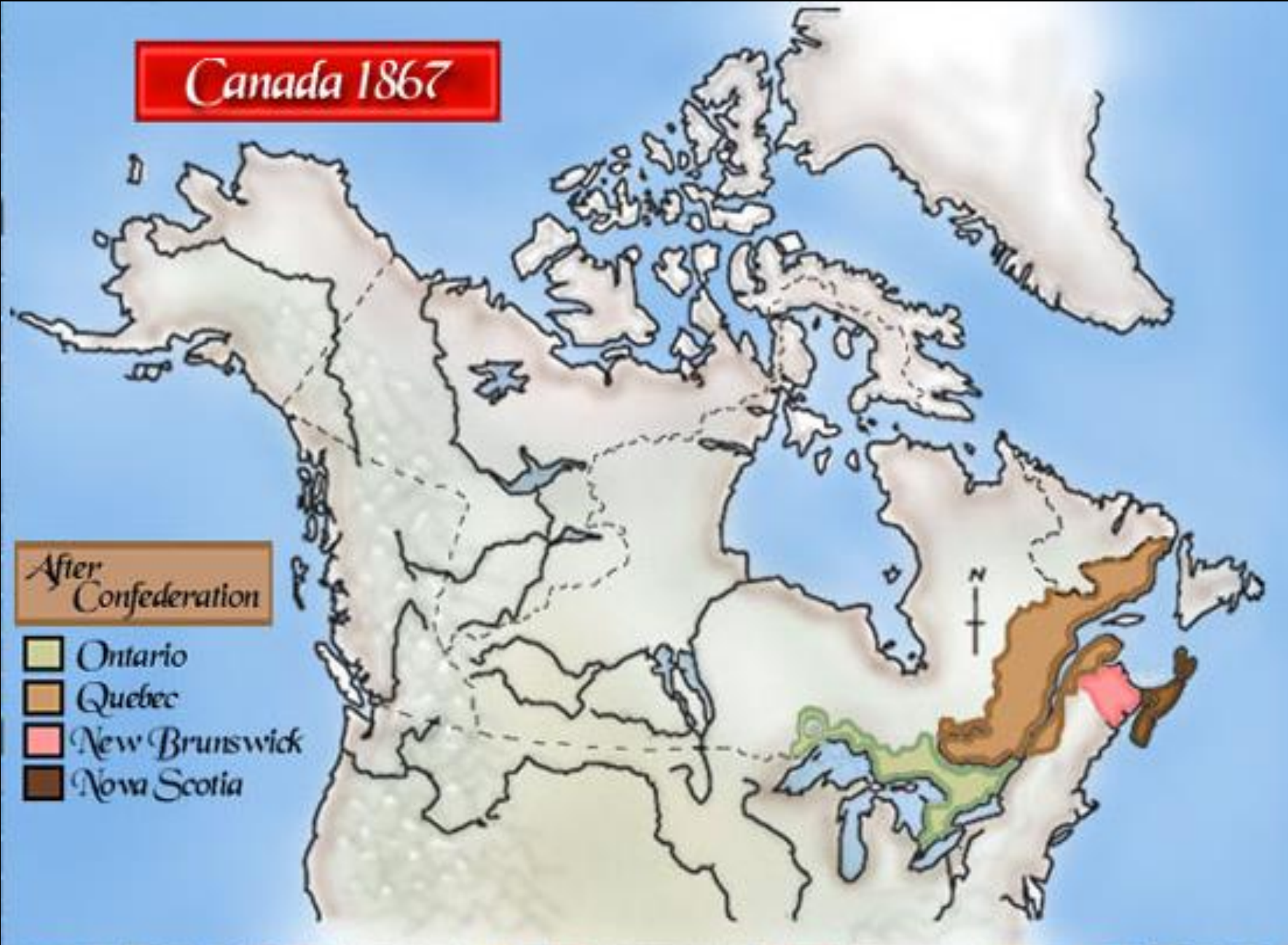
Province of Canada

- In 1837, Canadians began to rebel against British control.
 - Britain sent a government reformer to examine the Canadian problem.
- As a result of the inquiry, Britain discovered an economic need to unify the 2 Canadian provinces.
- In 1841, Upper & Lower Canada were united, establishing the “Province of Canada”.

British North America Act

- During the 1860s, Canadian leaders discussed the confederation of all British North American Colonies.
- In 1867, the British North America Act created a federation union of Canada.
 - It joined four colonies (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, & Nova Scotia).
 - The four colonies became provinces joined by a unifying constitution.
- Britain accepted the agreement because they were glad to be rid of the responsibility of protecting the colonies (too expensive).

Canada 1867

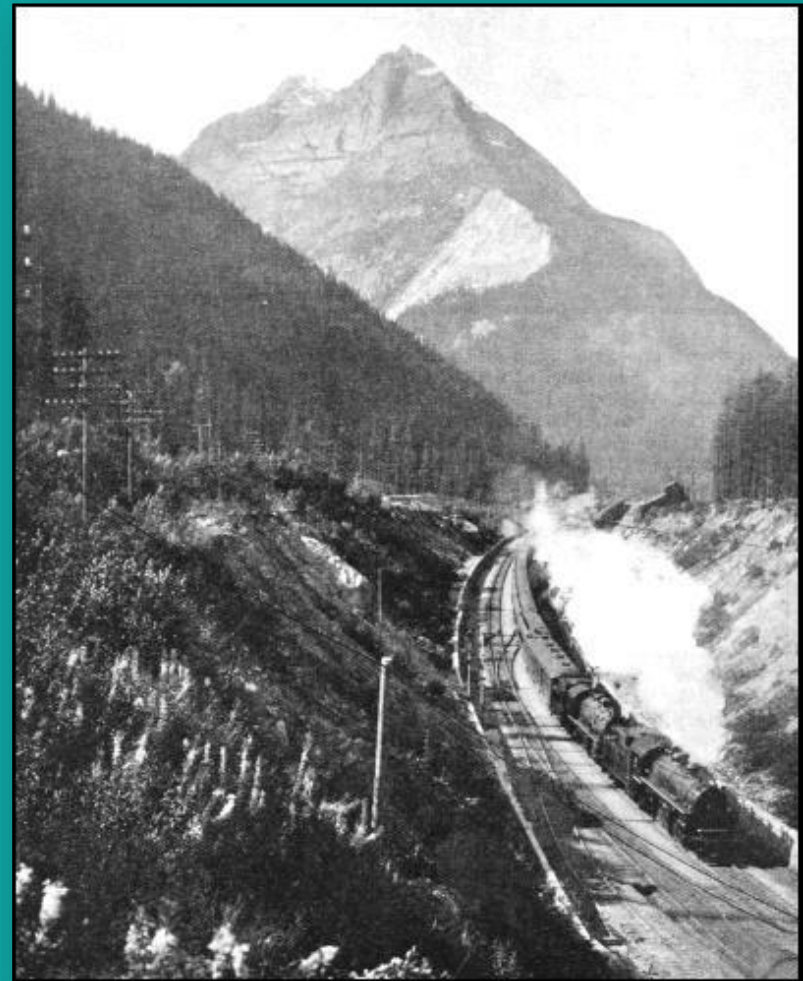


After Confederation

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia

Transcontinental Railroad

- The British North America Act allowed each region to sell goods more easily to one another.
 - This improved trade helped the economy.
- Soon there was enough money to build a railroad across the country.
- The Transcontinental Railroad was built in 1886.
 - People could now easily travel from the Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean.



Expanding Canada

- When Canada became a confederation in 1867, there were only 4 provinces.
- Leaders desired to expand the new country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
 - They bought land from the Hudson's Bay Company.
- They thought the purchase would be a simple process, but problems occurred with the native peoples.

Expanding Canada

- Eventually the First Nations (Inuit) agreed to relocate to reservations (now Nunavut).
 - Transcontinental Railroad was built on this land.
- Soon, 3 new provinces and 1 territory were created: Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories.

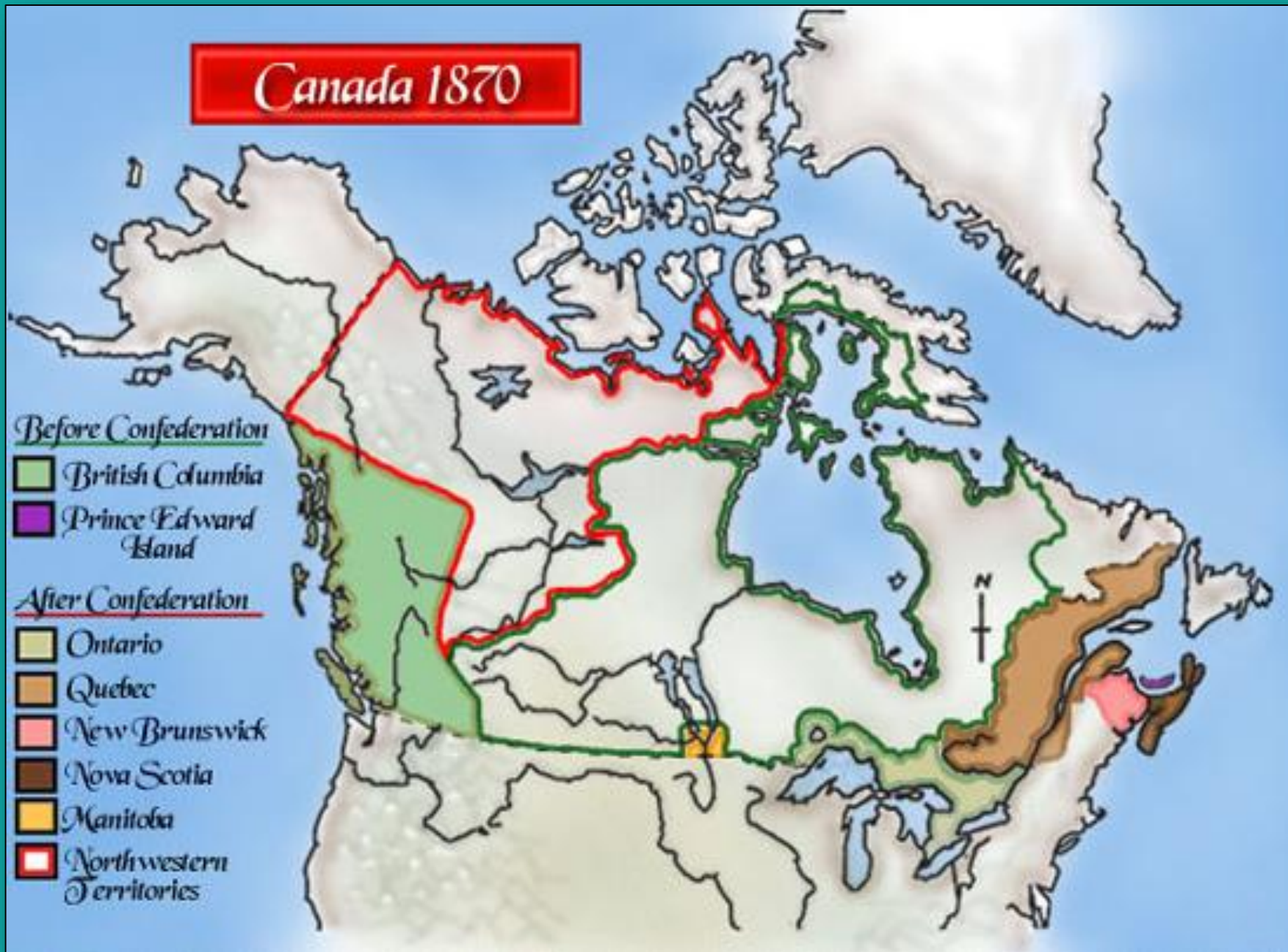
Canada 1870

Before Confederation

- British Columbia
- Prince Edward Island

After Confederation

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba
- Northwestern Territories



Railroad's Results

- The railroad increased the shipment of goods across Canada.
- It increased travel from coast to coast.
- It caused the creation of new provinces and territories.
- The railroad was also the birth of Canadian nationalism.
 - Before the railroad, most people only thought of themselves as belonging to their province; after, they felt as if they were part of one country.



Yukon Gold

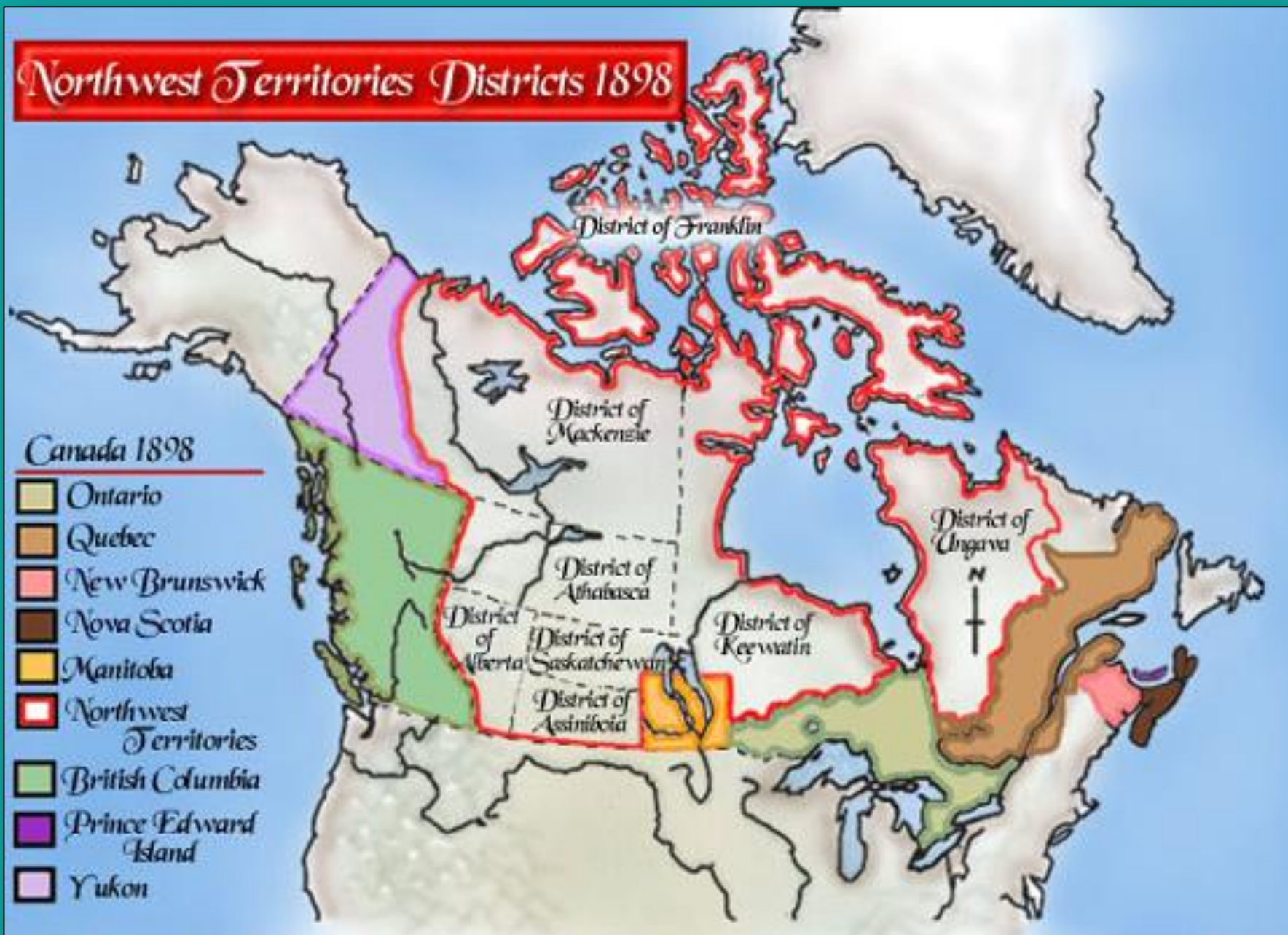
- Gold was discovered along the western coast of Canada in 1896.
- Canada's government created Yukon territory in 1898 to meet the needs of the area's growing population.



Northwest Territories Districts 1898

Canada 1898

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba
- Northwest Territories
- British Columbia
- Prince Edward Island
- Yukon



Saskatchewan & Alberta

1905

- This land was originally part of Northwest Territories, but by early 1900s, many people wanted this to change.
- Reason 1: The economy had shifted from fur trade to farming, mining, logging & railway.
- Reason 2: The population grew quickly because of the new industries.
- Reason 3: The area could not afford everything people needed (like schools).
 - By forming new provinces, they could collect taxes to pay for these things.



Canada in WWI

- Canada still had close ties with Britain and felt they should contribute in the fight against Germany.
 - They sent military forces, raw materials, & food to Europe.
- Canada's contribution changed the way the world viewed the country.
 - Canada was now a union that was able to compete with world powers.
 - WWI also increased Canadian nationalism.

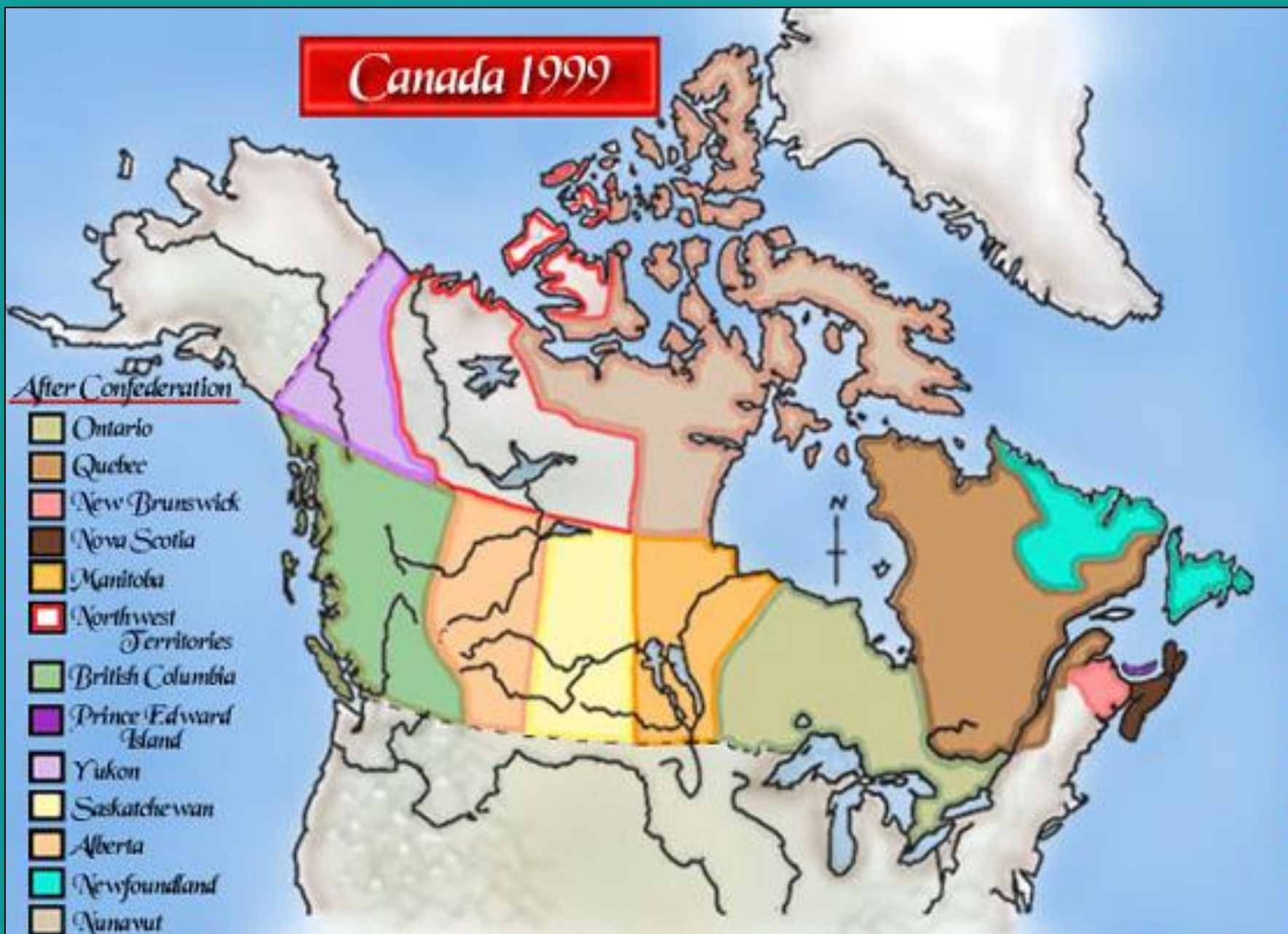
Newfoundland - 1949

- Newfoundland joined the country of Canada because:
 - Canada promised to help them by building many things such as railroads and roads.
 - Britain didn't want the cost of supporting Newfoundland anymore.

Nunavut - 1999

- In the 1970s, the Inuit wanted to create a territory called Nunavut.
- They wanted their own territory so that they could start making decisions for themselves.
 - They needed their own government.
- They wanted control of their land.
 - For many years Canada had used the resources of the Arctic without asking the Inuit.
- Inuit still live the same way that their ancestors did—they use traditional methods for survival.

Canada 1999





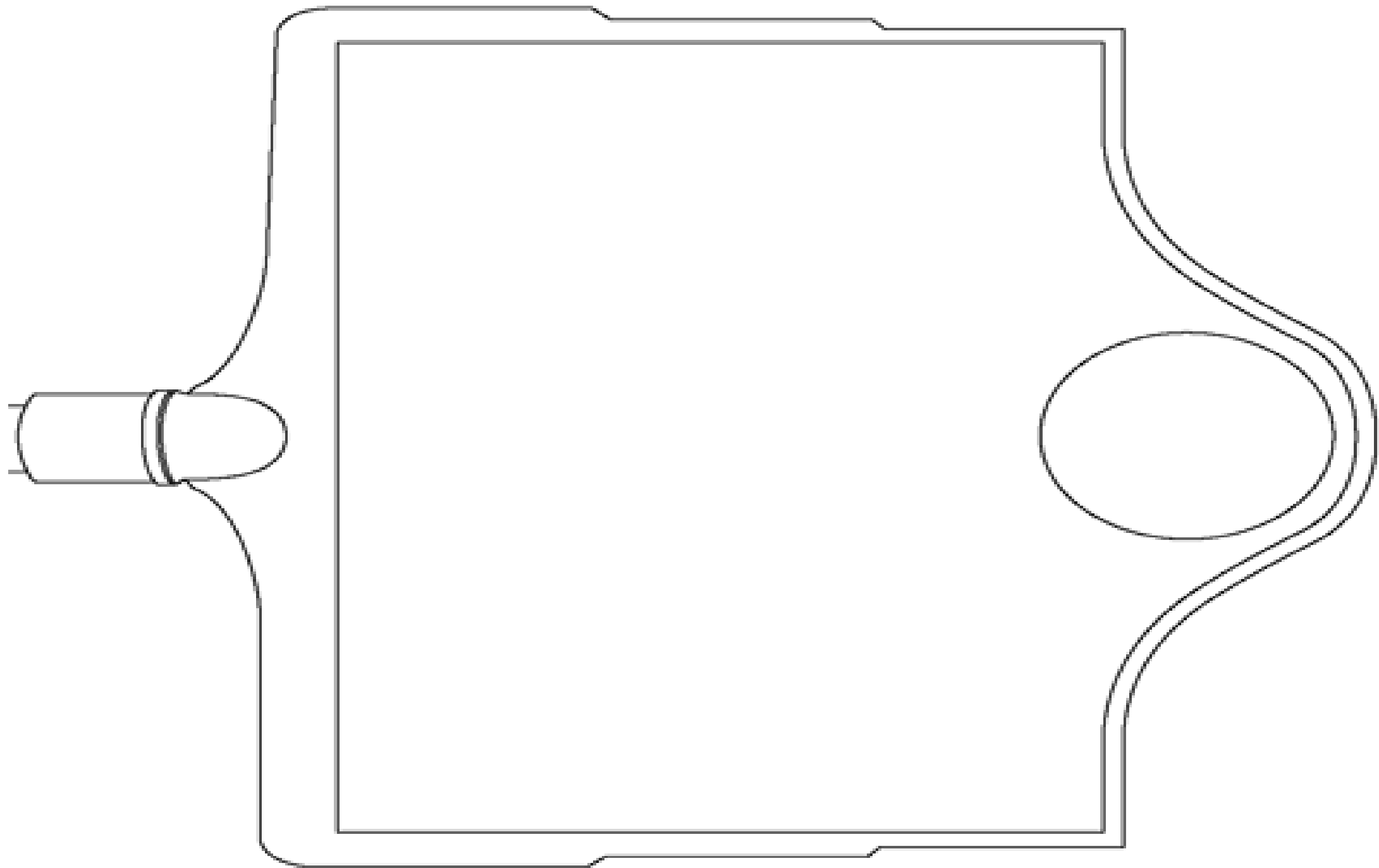
Teachers

Have the students use their notes to create a colorful timeline of Canada. I let the students use a sentence strip (or construction paper cut in half and taped end-to-end) to make long timelines. (Sentence strips are nice because they have lines.)

These make great hallway displays!

Create a Timeline

- Be sure all 14 dates are written on your timeline.
- Label each event—make it short and sweet (you don't have to use complete sentences).
- Draw a simple illustration to accompany at least seven of the events.
- Use thin markers or colored pencils to make your timeline colorful and creative.



Historical Marker

- Have you ever seen a sign that marks a significant event in history? We have them all over our country, and now you get to create a marker that could be used in Canada!
- Review your “History of Canada” notes. Which event do you think is the *most important* event in Canada’s history? You are going to be creating a marker that will tell tourists about the significance of that event.

Historical Marker

Directions:

1. Choose your event and write what it is in the CIRCLE on the top of the historical marker.
2. Next, write a short description of the event.
3. Then, write a brief opinion statement on why you think that this event is important to Canada's history.
4. At the bottom, write the place where your marker will be located (province, territory, city, physical feature, etc.).
5. Draw an illustration that symbolizes your event.

IT'S A ⁰⁰⁰⁰!

A Birth Announcement for Canada

Your Task: Create a card to announce the birth of Canada. Think about how it was formed, who is responsible for creating it, and why it was formed.

Please Include:

- Title
- Date of "birth"
- Creators
- Brief summary of how & why Canada was formed.
- Description of how the people within the country feel about its formation.
- A colorful illustration that relates to the event.

Teacher - Insta-Snaps Ticket Out the Door

Have the students draw a picture of an important part of the day's lesson.

They should also write a #summary of the event.
(Usually just a couple of words...)

*There are two per page.

Insta-Snaps

What would you capture from the events in today's lesson? (Illustrate & Summarize)



Insta-Snaps

What would you capture from the events in today's lesson? (Illustrate & Summarize)



Teachers

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