

Name _____

Canadian History

Chapter Two

European Exploration and Colonization

CHAPTER 2 Outcomes

Students will...

- Learn why the French and other Europeans came to North America, and how they interacted with the First Peoples

Chapter 2: European Exploration and Colonization**The Vikings Arrive****Word and Phrase Bank**Hudson Bay
Colonialism

Mercantilism

Northwest Passage
terra nullius

- 986 – Bjarni Herjolfsson was sailing from Iceland to Greenland and was blown off course by a storm. He reported seeing land that was not Greenland.
- A few years later, Leif Ericson took the same route and noticed what is now Labrador. He eventually landed at what is now Newfoundland and called the region *Vinland*.
- Ericson had conflicts with some of the First Nations he encountered there, but also had trade with others.
- With support of some of the First Nations communities, Ericson founded L'Anse aux Meadows, which is thought to be the first European settlement in North America. He and his men only stayed in *Vinland* for three years.
- Artifacts revealing the existence and impact of L'Anse aux Meadows were found in 1960.
- Different communities had first contact with Europeans at different times.
 - Vikings and First Nations – about the year 1000.
 - John Cabot and the Beothuk – 1497
 - Jacques Cartier and the Mi'kmaq – 1534
 - Canadian Arctic Expedition and Kitlinermiut (Copper Inuit) and Netsilingmiut (Netslik Inuit) – 1915.
- Europeans in the 1400s believed in the superiority of European culture and the doctrine of _____ (land belonging to no one).
- As Europeans travelled throughout the Americas, they claimed the land for their European countries, even though it was clear that others were living on the land.
- By the 1400s navigational techniques and new inventions such as the compass and astrolabe made the trip from Europe to North America more secure and faster.

**The Northwest Passage**

- 1453 – Constantinople (Istanbul, Turkey) falls under Muslim control. This cuts off the major trade route from Europe to Asia.

- Europeans start to look for the _____, a route around North America through the Arctic Ocean that would allow them access to the riches of Asia.



- England commissioned John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) to find the Northwest Passage. In 1497, he wound up landing in Newfoundland and claimed the land for King Henry VII of England.
- Cabot reported large amounts of codfish. News of this spread and soon other countries were sending expeditions to fish the Grand Banks and then return after the season.
- British explorers who continued to look for the Northwest Passage included Sir Martin Frobisher (1576, 1577, 1578 expeditions), John Davis (1585, 1586, 1587) and Sir John Franklin (1845-1847).
- In 1610, Henry Hudson travelled to a strait that would be later named for him and sailed into wide expanse of water that he thought was the Northwest Passage, but was later named _____.
- During the pursuit of the Northwest Passage, more explorers reached North

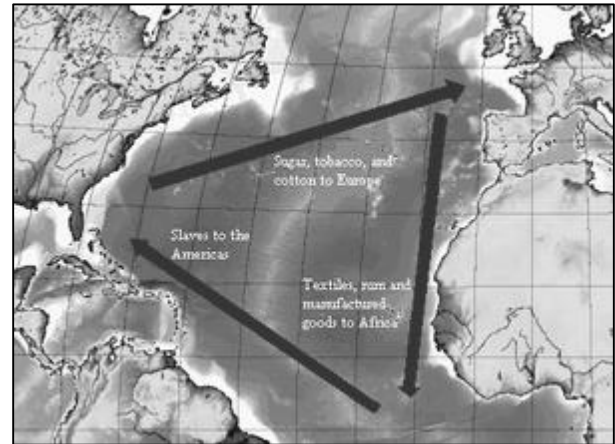
and South America. Europeans began to realize the riches found in these lands.

- When the Spanish started to find rich minerals such as gold in what became Central and South America, the French and British increased their efforts to explore and settle in North America and exploit the natural resources found there.
- The competition for resources increased the need to secure these investments, through building permanent settlements and using military forces.

Mercantilism, Competition and Religion

- This practice involved a country making money from importing raw materials from a colony, turning them into manufactured goods in the “mother country” and then selling the finished goods to markets in the colony and other parts of the world.
- _____ encouraged further exploration of the “New World” and the establishment of permanent settlements. These settlements were seen as an excellent market for goods manufactured within an empire.
- Countries in Europe were often competing for power. They felt that their power could be increased by claiming and occupying new lands. _____, the control and exploitation of a territory through settlement, increased in intensity during the 1600s. In North America, Spain, Portugal, Britain and France competed to colonize the most territory.

- Many religious groups felt it was their duty to spread Christianity to the unknown cultures explorers had told them about. The potential for religious converts prompted religious leaders to support government explorations.
- Mercantilism, competition and the desire to spread Christianity had long-lasting effects on the history of North America.



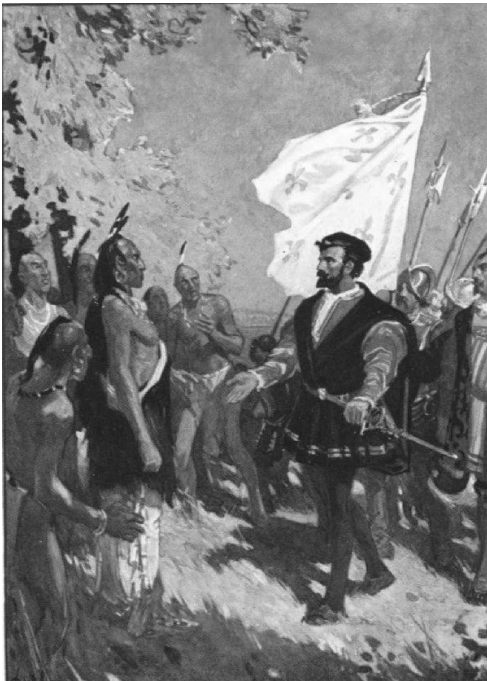
Nouvelle-France (p. 55-58 in Textbook)**Word Bank**

Montreal

Samuel de Champlain
smallpox

Jacques Cartier

- 1523 – Giovanni de Verrazano, working for the French, sailed in search of the Northwest Passage. Arrived at the coastline of present-day South Carolina. He then headed north, and arrived at Newfoundland. He then returned, feeling that the mission was impossible.
- 1534 – _____ sailed for North America. Landed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and claimed land at the Gaspé Peninsula for the French crown.
- During the first expedition, Cartier encountered First Nations people three times. Met the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) and their leader, Donnacona. Donnacona's two sons travelled back to France with Cartier, where they would learn French and serve as translators for future voyages.
- Cartier also learned about the geography of the region from the sons, and reported to the French government about the region's abundant fish, furs, timber and fertile land.
- 1535 – Cartier makes a second voyage, which takes him up the St. Lawrence River. Finds the community of Stadacona. Continues upstream until he finds the Iroquois city of Hochelaga.
- Cartier lost 25 men to scurvy, and would have lost more if one of Donnacona's sons hadn't shown him how to make a medicinal drink out of cedar leaves and bark.
- First Nations people at Stadacona began to die of European diseases such as _____. Relations between the Europeans and First Nations became strained. Cartier knew he would need First Nations assistance in the future, so he captured Donnacona, his sons, and seven others and took them to Europe on his return voyage. None of the captives ever returned to North America.
- 1541 – Cartier makes a third voyage to North America. Planning to stay for a longer time, he brought cattle and supplies and even planted crops. The expedition had to deal with scurvy, a difficult winter and hostilities from the Iroquois. 35 Frenchmen were lost. Cartier left by spring 1542, with no plans to return. Due to civil war in France, the French did not have any



Date _____

more expeditions to North America for the next 50 years.

- End of the 1500s – In search of new sources of wealth, French crown decides to create a company that would create a colony in North America.
- 1604 – Company head Pierre du Gua de Monts sailed from France to Acadia. On this journey he took geographer and cartographer _____ (map-maker).
- 1604 – Champlain and de Monts establish colony at Ile Ste. Croix. Moved it to Port Royal (present-day Nova Scotia) in 1605.
- 1607 – French government revokes de Monts' company's monopoly on trade in the new territory. Champlain decides

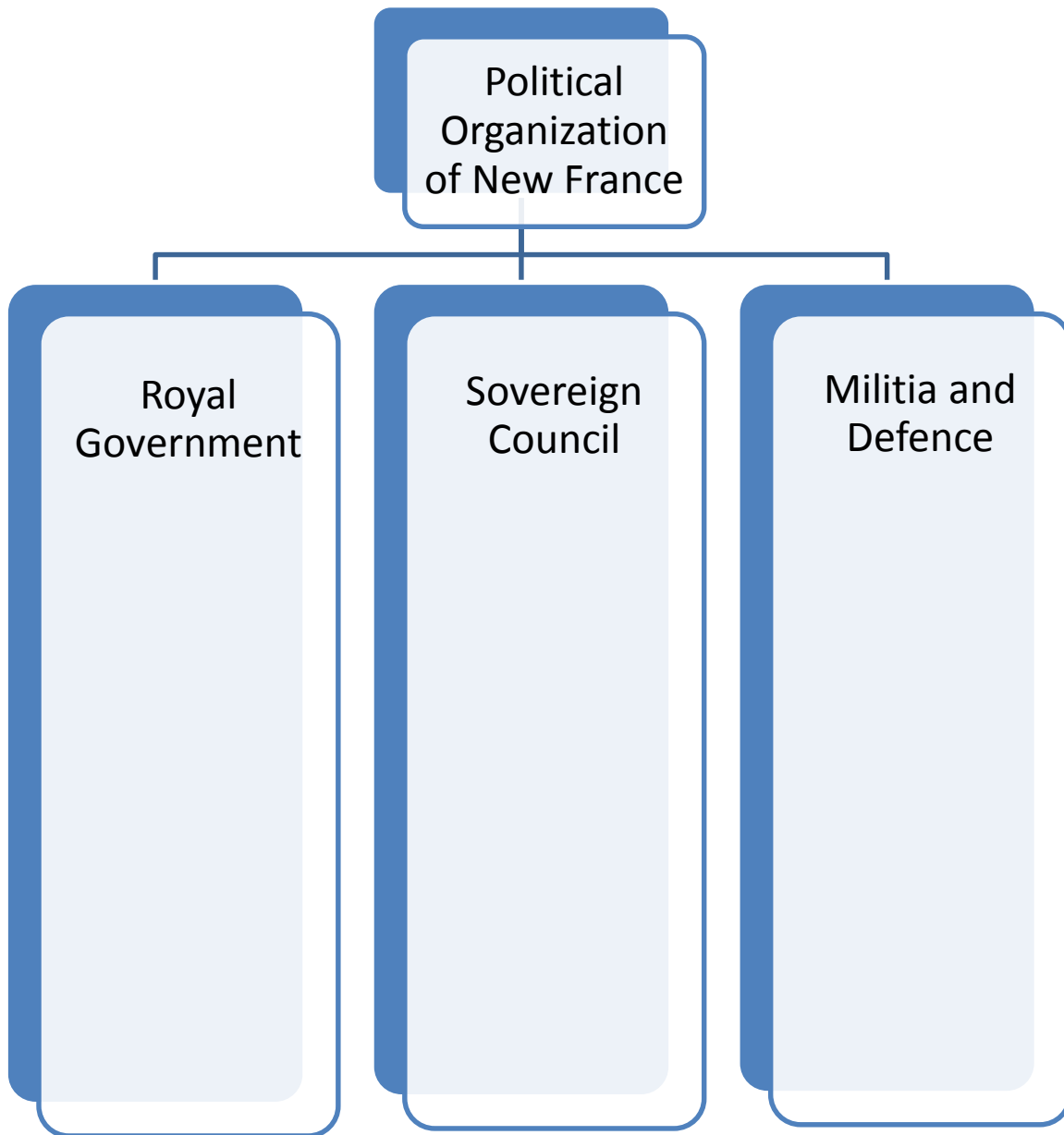
to continue with plans to establish a colony, and does so at the former site of Stadacona, which may have been abandoned due to disease or warfare.

- Champlain chose the site due to fertile ground and the fact that it would be easy to defend. He named it Quebec, after the Algonquian word Kebec ("where the river narrows").
- Quebec's founding marked the beginning of a permanent French presence in North America. 1642 – Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and 40 colonists form the colony of Ville-Marie on the former site of Hochelaga. Ville-Marie later became known as _____.

Concept webs

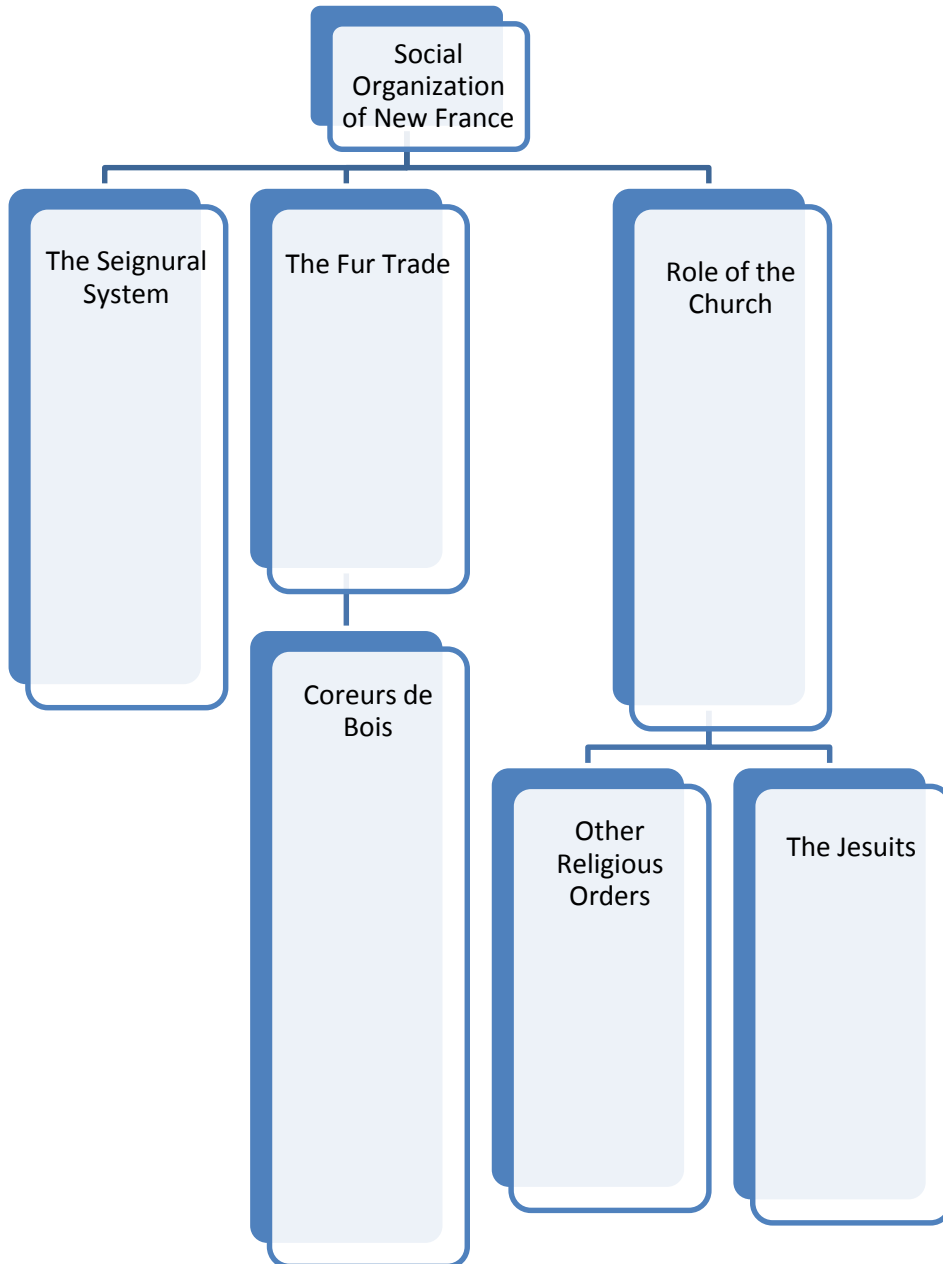
Political Organization of New France – p. 59-61

Complete 2-4 points of information in each box.



The Social Organization of New France – p. 62-63

Complete 2-4 points of information in each box.



Word Bank

British
Treaty of Paris

James Wolfe
Louisiana

Louisbourg
Treaty of Utrecht

Notes p. 65-69**British and French Hostilities**

- 1701-1713: Britain and France were engaged in the War of Spanish Succession in Europe, but started to fight in North America as well.
- 1713: Treaty of Utrecht signed. Ends hostilities in Europe and the east coast of North America. France surrenders all of Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and Acadia to Britain.

Expulsion of the Acadians

- The French established a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia in 1605 (present-day Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia). Acadia was part of the French Empire, but it was not part of Nouvelle-France.
- After the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadia was handed over to the _____.
- Acadians took an oath of allegiance that recognized the British as the new rulers, but there was a guarantee that they would not have to take up arms against the French.
- 1754: Charles Lawrence named new governor of Nova Scotia. He demanded that the Acadians take another oath of loyalty to the British, but without the condition that let the Acadians be free from fighting against the French.
- Acadians refused to take the oath. Acadians were then expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755.
- 6000-8000 people were forcibly deported.

- Some moved to the 13 Colonies or to Europe. Many moved to the French possession of _____, where "Acadian" became known as "Cajun". Many people of Acadian descent live there to this day.

The Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

- France and Britain were at war almost constantly after 1743. Part of the reasons for this conflict were rooted in North America:
 - 13 Colonies were spreading inland and threatening French control of fur-trading country
 - French believed that to protect the trade and New France itself, they had to confine the British to their coastal territories.
 - Britain and France were rivals for territory and commercial trade – this led to open warfare.
- New France was expected to help the French effort by harassing Britain's North American colonies, giving the French freedom to wage war in Europe.
- By 1758, most of the Ohio Valley was in British hands.
- Later that year, the British conquered _____, a French fortress in what is now Nova Scotia. This gave the British a way to attack Nouvelle-France through the St. Lawrence, as well as from the south.

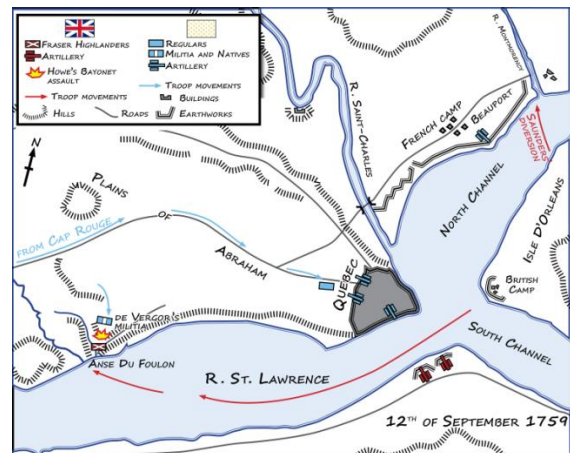
The “Conquest” of Quebec

- England’s General _____ was sent to Nouvelle-France in 1759 to defeat the French.
- The attacks began in July of 1759 and started out being artillery bombardment.

Battle of the Plains of Abraham

- After considering and rejecting a number of plans for landings on the north shore, a decision was made in late August by Wolfe and his brigadiers to land upriver of the city. If successful, such a landing would force Montcalm to fight, as a British force on the north shore of the St. Lawrence would cut his supply lines to Montreal.
- In spite of warnings from local commanders, Montcalm did not view an upstream landing as a serious possibility.
- The British, meanwhile, prepared for their risky deployment upstream. Troops had already been aboard landing ships and drifting up and down the river for several days when Wolfe on 12 September, made a final decision on the British landing site, selecting L'Anse-au-Foulon.
- L'Anse-au-Foulon is a cove situated southwest of the city. It lies at the bottom of a 53-metre (174 ft) high cliff leading to the plateau above, and was protected by a battery of guns.
- Wolfe's plan of attack depended on secrecy and surprise. His plan required that a small party of men should land by night on the north shore, climb the tall cliff, seize a small road, and overpower the garrison that protected it, allowing the bulk of his army (5,000 men) to ascend the cliff by the small road and then deploy for battle on the plateau.

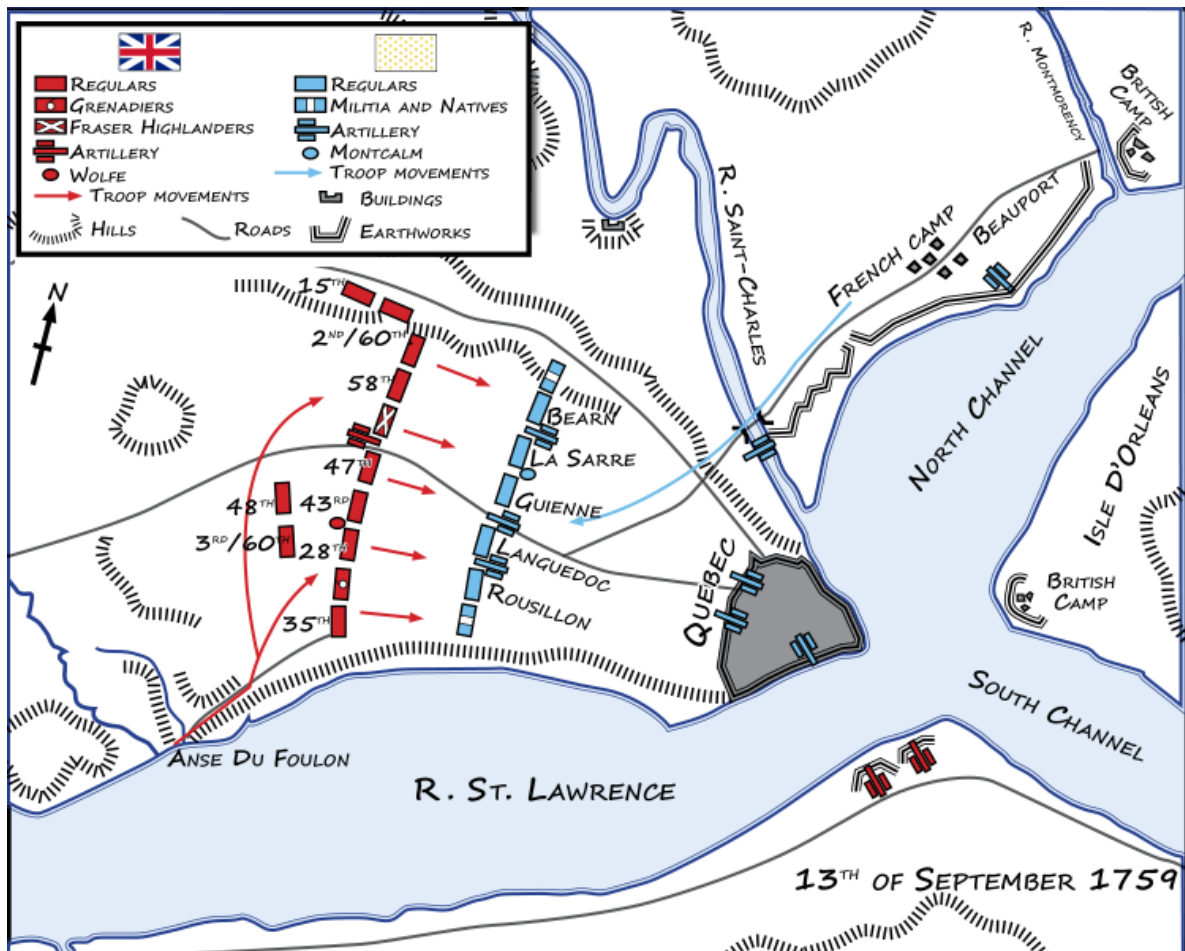
- Even if the first landing party succeeded in their mission and the army was able to follow, such a deployment would still leave his forces inside the French line of defense with no immediate retreat but the river.



- Sentries did detect boats moving along the river that morning, but they were expecting a French supply convoy to pass that night—a plan that had been changed without some officers being notified.
- When the boats, loaded with the first wave of British troops, were challenged, a French-speaking officer, a captain of the 78th Fraser Highlanders, was able to answer the challenge in excellent French, reducing suspicion.



- The boats, however, had drifted slightly off course: instead of landing at the base of the road, many soldiers found themselves at the base of a slope.
- Wolfe followed an hour later when he could use an easy access road to climb to the plain. By the time the sun rose over the Plains of Abraham, Wolfe's army had a solid foothold at the top of the cliffs.
- As the French approached, the British lines held their fire. Wolfe had devised a firing method that called for the centre regiments to hold fire while waiting for the advancing force to approach within 30 yards (27 m), then open fire at close range.
- The French held their fire and both armies waited for two or three minutes. The French finally fired two disorganized volleys.



- Wolfe had ordered his soldiers to charge their muskets with two balls each in preparation for the engagement.
- After the first volley, the British lines marched forward a few paces towards the shocked French force and fired a second general volley that shattered the attackers and sent them into retreat.
- Wolfe, positioned with the 28th Foot and the Louisbourg Grenadiers, had moved to a rise to observe the battle; he had been struck in the wrist early in the fight, but had wrapped the injury and continued on.
- It was later reported afterwards that within moments of the command to fire, Wolfe was struck with two shots,

one low in the stomach and the second, a mortal wound in the chest.

- An English captain wrote that one of the soldiers near Wolfe shouted "They run, see how they run." Wolfe, upon being told that the French had broken, gave several orders, then turned on his side and said "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace", and died.



- During the retreat, Montcalm, still mounted, was struck by either canister shot from the British artillery or repeated musket fire, suffering injuries to the lower abdomen and thigh. He was able to make it back into the city, but his wounds were mortal and he died early the next morning.



- The battle resulted in similar numbers of casualties on both sides of the field; the French had 644 men killed or injured, while the British were left with 658 killed or wounded.
- France gave its colony little support during the British attack, and many people of Nouvelle-France felt that they had been abandoned.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763

- 1763: The Seven Years' War ended with the signing of the _____.
- Nouvelle-France was now officially in the hands of the British, except for St. Pierre and Miquelon, two small islands off the coast of Newfoundland.
- Spain gained the French colony of Louisiana and Britain added Florida to its list of colonies.
- The Treaty of Paris also resulted in a major shift in the relations between First Nations and the European colonies.
- With the British victory, First Nations groups could not choose sides between French and British, depending on what was offering the best situation.

Relations with First Nations p. 70-74**Word Bank**

smallpox
Influenza

Alcohol
Jesuits
alliances

survival
fur

Fur Trade and First Nations

- First Nations were essential to the success of the _____ trade.
- They formed trading partnerships with the French merchants and their representatives.
- Mi'kmaq in Acadia and Huron in Nouvelle-France had been trading with other First Nations for years, but were now the middlemen for the Europeans traders.
- Middlemen traded goods and produce with other First Nations for beaver furs, and then traded those furs for European goods, usually at a profit.
- The fur trade also created competition that led to conflict between First Nations as alliances and territories changed.
- These conflicts were sometimes deadly, such as when a First Nations group would acquire guns in trade before their rivals.
- France encouraged religious orders like the _____ to go to North America and convert First Nations peoples to Christianity and French way of life.
- The Jesuits and other missionaries encouraged First Nations people:
 - To give up traditional lifestyles and settle into farming communities
 - Marriages between French men and First Nations women, in order to encourage First Nations women and their children to adopt French language, religion and culture.
 - Ursuline nuns also came from France to educate First Nations women in the Catholic faith
 - The Ursulines opened up schools for the children, who were expected to leave their families and board at the school so as to protect the nuns' influence over the children. This was mostly unsuccessful.



Christian Missionaries and First Nations Peoples

**Conflicts and Alliances with First Nations People**

- European colonists found that _____ with First Nations would

have to be made in order to survive and make a profit in the fur trade.

- Champlain formed fur-trading alliances with the Innu, Algonquin and Huron peoples.
- First Nations helped Champlain explore the region around the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.
- Champlain strengthened his alliance with the Huron by helping them defeat the Iroquois Confederacy in 1609.
- The Haudenosaunee Wars were a series of conflicts in eastern North American during the 1600s.
- The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) were based in the present-day northeastern US.
- The British and Dutch who were settling in the area, quickly allied themselves with the Iroquois.
- The Iroquois began to seek out furs in territory being used by the French, Huron and Algonquin.
- For decades, the Iroquois and the French/Huron/Algonquin were locked in a pattern of raids, plunder and retaliation.
- By the end of the 1600s, the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) numbers were reduced by war and contact with European diseases.
- Summer, 1701: In Montreal, the French invited 1300 delegates from over 40 First Nations to sign the Great Peace Treaty. This Treaty ended the fighting between the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) nations and the French and their First Nations allies.

The Impact of Contact

- Early European colonists learned _____ skills from First Nations people and often traded goods and technologies with them.
- In general, the trade benefitted both sides – the First Nations canoes and snowshoes were valuable to the Europeans, as the European axes, awls, muskets, fishhooks and knife blades were valuable to the First Nations.
- However, the Europeans and First Nations got involved in each other's conflicts.
- The quest for furs infringed on various First Nations hunting grounds.
- Both sides looked for allies when involved in times of war.
- One of the most negative aspects of European contact was the spread of European disease amongst First Nations.
- First Nations got their first exposure to European diseases such as _____ and _____. This killed many members of First Nations groups.
- The severe drop in population resulted in a loss of cultural knowledge, meaning a loss of ties to culture and community.
- The introduction of _____ into the fur trade led to social problems associated with addiction in some First Nations communities.
- As such problems grew, some First Nations wanted to distance themselves from Europeans and the fur trade.
- Others did not want to give up the supply of European goods.

Date _____

- At first, the fur trade was largely fair and mutually beneficial for both First Nations and European traders.
- Over time, the trade began to favour the Europeans.
- As European traders competed for furs, they began to demand more from First Nations traders and gave less in exchange.
- The introduction of European goods replaced some items that First Nations had made themselves.
- As hunters spent more time trapping and trading furs, they spent less time doing other traditional tasks needed for community survival.
- Some communities became dependent on the fur trade posts for supplies, especially in winter