Unit 2: The French and the British in North America

Review of the Continents of the World

https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/continents/

After watching the Flocabulary video, label the following:

- 7 continents (and colour code).
- Main oceans of the world.
- Canada, France, and England (and colour code)

Use a laptop to help you with this.

The French in North America

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

Using your laptops, use the textbook PDF Chapter 2 to complete the important vocabulary at the beginning of your note booklet.

REVIEW:

Where is... France?! Eastern Canada? the Atlantic Ocean? Hudson Bay?

Imperialism: Colony

When Europeans first came to North America, they created new settlements called **COLONIES.**

A colony is a territory controlled by another country.

Up until the mid-1900s, many countries in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East claimed colonies around the globe. The earliest colonists in Canada came from **France**.

They are the ancestors of most Francophone Canadians today. They are referred to as Canadiens.

EMPIRE

EMPIRE

A **network of colonies** controlled by a single country.

Empire: Continued

Colonies had no independence, meaning that the people living in a colony did not have control of their political or economic affairs.

Decisions about their future were usually made by the **home country**. The home country was the country that controlled their colony somewhere else (ex. France was the home country to its colonies in North America).

IMPERIALISM

This **system** of countries extending their control over other nations is called **IMPERIALISM.**

For centuries, much of the world was ruled by imperial powers. It was within this framework that Canada became a country.

If You Were A Monarch...!

Introduction to the Project

IF YOU WERE A MONARCH

Key Terms

Monarch - A political system based upon the rule of a single person who is head of state. The monarch is an individual ruler who achieves his/her position through heredity (born into it).

Empire - From your notes.

Colony - From your notes.

What was the relationship between home country and colony?

Home Country & Colony Relationship

The colony shipped resources to the home country such as _____, _____, _____ and _____.

The home country shipped _____ and _____ to the colony. It controlled the _____ and _____ of the colony.

/10

Colony

Colony shipped resources to the home country such as fish, furs, lumber, and metal ore.

HOME COUNTRY

Home country shipped settlers and soldiers to the colony. It controlled the economy and government of the colony.

In Class Quick Quiz: Check and Reflect

Imperialism -

Home Country -

Colony -

Empire -


The Plumb-pudding in danger ;— or — State Epicures taking un Petit Souper.
— "the great Globe itself, and all which it inherit", is too small to satisfy such insatiable appetites
EUROPE

FOUR REASONS IMPERIAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WANTED TO EXPAND THEIR EMPIRES

- ECONOMICS
- RELIGION
- COMPETITION
- CURIOSITY

ECONOMICS

- Europeans wanted to claim all the furs as their own.
- They wanted more WEALTH for their home country.

COMPETITION

Countries were often at war with each other for land and resources. The more colonies a country owned, the more power It had.

RELIGION

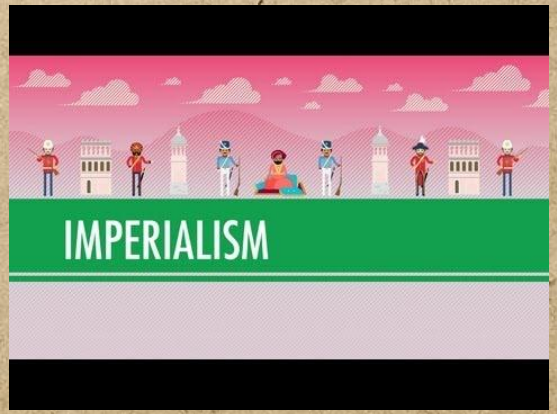
- Europeans believed their religion was the best one and wanted to spread their version of Christianity.
- They were very Eurocentric and felt like they were superior to all others. They wanted to convert as many people as possible to their beliefs.

CURIOSITY

-Europeans were curious about what was around the world and in expansionism.

-New advances in navigation allowed people to travel further than they had before.

Crash course: imperialism



Start at 3:45

Why did the Europeans want to find a water route from Asia to Europe?

It was too dangerous to travel along the Silk Road.

They wanted a faster and safer route.

Overview of the Age of Exploration

https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/age-of-exploration/

What are the main takeaways about imperialism?

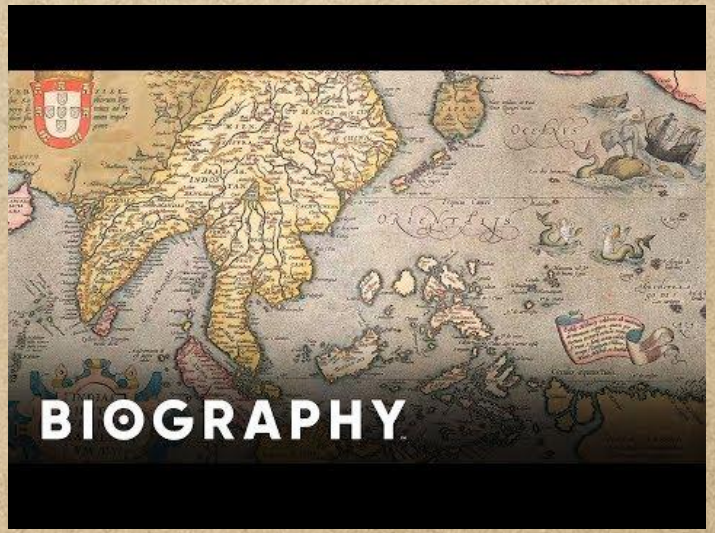
Motivations for Imperialism

Study Guide - Fill out! Use your notes.

QUIZ soon on this EXACT study guide!

France takes an interest in North America

Jacques Cartier



Key Points

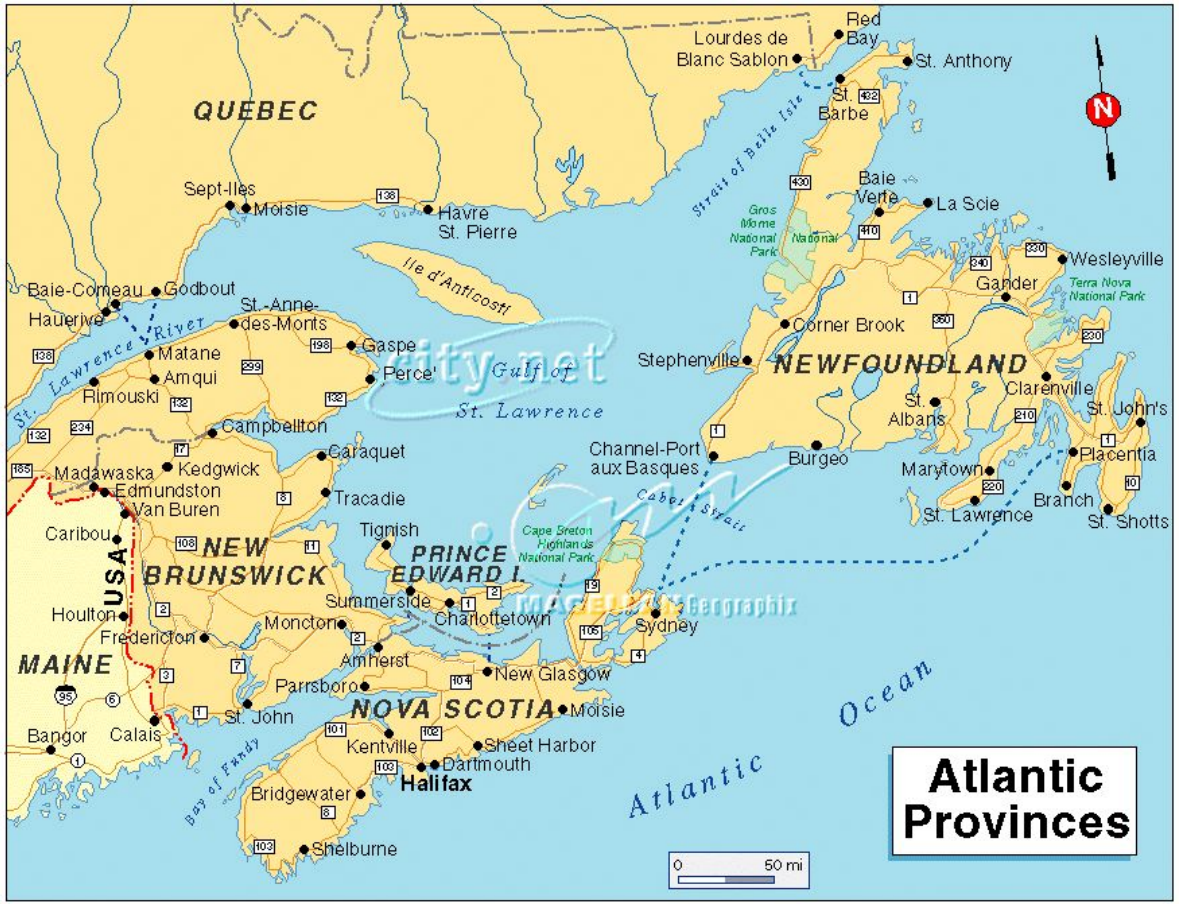
In 1534, Cartier set out to find passage from North America to Asia.

He sailed with 2 ships.

He landed off the coast of Newfoundland after 20 days at sea.

They first group of people that Cartier met who were paddling in their canoes were the Mi'kmaq.

Cartier sailed farther up the St. Lawrence to fish in the region we know as the Gaspe Peninsula.


Atlantic Provinces
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD I.
NOVA SCOTIA
USA
MAINE
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of St. Lawrence
St. Lawrence River
Ile d'Anticosti
Strait of Belle Isle
Cabot Strait
Bay of Fundy
Gros Morne National Park
Terra Nova National Park
Cape Breton Highlands National Park
Red Bay
Lourdes de Blanc Sablon
St. Anthony
St. Barbe
Baie Verte
La Scie
Wesleyville
Gander
Corner Brook
Stephenville
Clarenville
St. Albans
St. John's
Placentia
Marytown
Branch
St. Lawrence
St. Shotts
Burgeo
Channel-Port aux Basques
Sept-Iles
Moisie
Havre St. Pierre
Baie-Comeau
Godbout
Hauterive
St.-Anne-des-Monts
Gaspe
Matane
Amqui
Perce'
Rimouski
Campbellton
Caraquet
Kedgwick
Madawaska
Edmundston
Van Buren
Tracadie
Caribou
Tignish
Summerside
Charlottetown
Sydney
Houlton
Fredericton
Moncton
Amherst
New Glasgow
Parrsboro
St. John
Moisie
Bangor
Calais
Kentville
Sheet Harbor
Dartmouth
Halifax
Bridgewater
Shelburne
0
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Key Points Continued

Cartier's crew died when they tried to stay the winter near Stadacona because they did not have enough fresh fruit and vegetables. The crew became ill and died from scurvy.

The cure for scurvy was tea made by boiling pieces of white cedar.

In 1542, Cartier set up a colony along the St. Lawrence River.

Cartier's most important contribution was that he gathered lots of information about land to be discovered.

France expands its empire

What were the two reasons that King Louis wanted to build a colony in North America?

1. Would have access to the abundant supply of furs (RESOURCES AND ECONOMY)
2. He wanted to be the most powerful ruler in Europe and needed to expand his empire (GLORY AND CURIOSITY).

Why did King Louis set up trade monopolies?

Only merchants who lived in the colony would be allowed to trade for furs so they agreed to build settlements in North America.

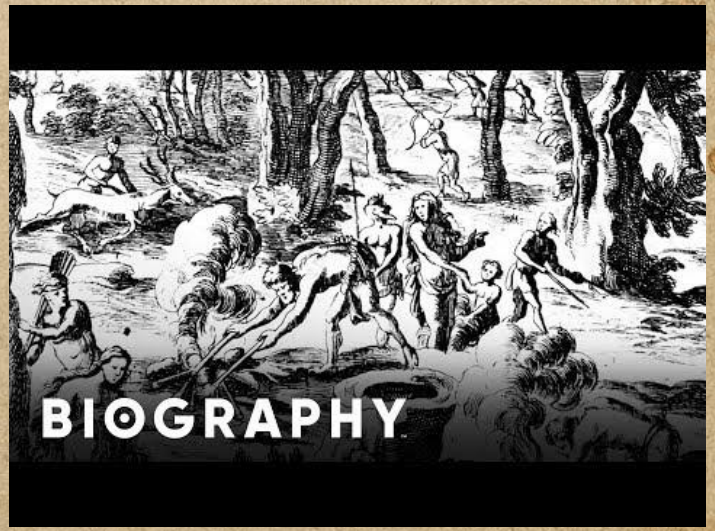
Who were the first French pioneers?

The Acadians

Samuel De Champlain

KEY POINTS

- Map Maker
- Explorer
- Founder/father of New France
- He made from 21-29 trips across the Atlantic, and founded New France and Quebec City on July 3, 1608.
- He is important to Canadian history because he made the first accurate map of the coast and he helped found the settlements.



Champlain was the FOUNDER of New France

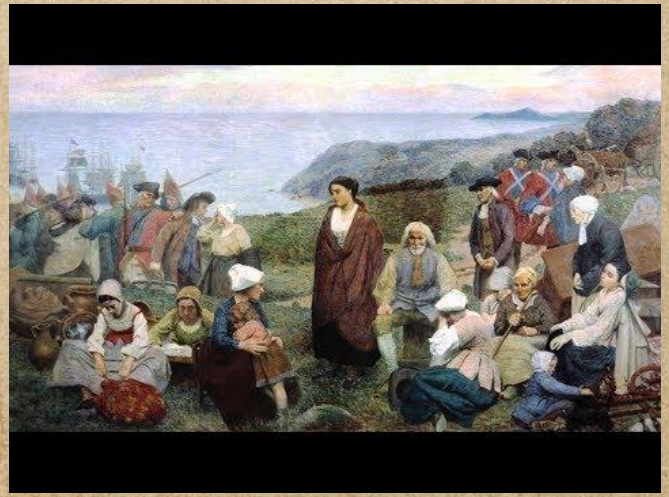
He worked to build the colony and to develop the fur trade until it began to do well.

De Monts

In 1605, de Monts established a settlement. It was on the Bay of Fundy.

Acadians

Acadians farmed, fished, and hunted to survive on their new land.



We will learn more about the fate of the Acadians later on in the year.

QUEBEC

Later on, de Monts and Champlain started another new settlement that came from the Algonquin word meaning “the place where the river narrows”. We call that site QUEBEC!

Coureurs de Bois

What does the term coureurs de bois mean in English?

"Runners of the Woods"

How do you know that these adventurers were VERY INTELLIGENT?

They learned to speak the First Nations language, how to build birchbark canoes and how to survive in the woods.

Why were the young French men lured into the Fur trade?

Adventure
Freedom
Money

How did they help with exploration of new land?

Guides and interpreters for the French traders.

Radisson & Groseilliers

These 2 Coureurs de bois were the first men to travel to the far end of Lake Superior. Along the way they claimed land for France. In 1670 they travelled to **HUDSON BAY** because they were looking for **FUR BEARING** animals.

The biggest accomplishment Radisson and Groseilliers had was to start a fur trading business. What was the name of their company? **Hudson Bay Company**

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ABOUT LAND
When people from France explored new land, what was their goal? Ownership of the land they explored.
What did the First Nations people believe about the land and its resources? Everything was to be shared.
Why did the population of New France grow very slowly? It wasn't easy to persuade people to come, the climate was colder than France.

Economy and Government in New France

These two products made France RICHER!

Fur

Fish

Class Readings: Page 45 - 50

Sovereign Council

Since people did not want to settle in New France, King Louis XIV set up a **SOVEREIGN COUNCIL** to govern the colony. It was made up of three key officials. Name the 3 officials and give a brief description of their responsibilities.

1. **GOVERNOR:** most powerful member, king's representative. Took charge of defence of the colony.
2. **INTENDANT:** 2nd most important official, in charge of day to day affairs, managed the economy.
3. **BISHOP:** The head of the church in the colony was the bishop. As a member of the Sovereign Council, he played a leading role in politics as well.

How was power structured?

What conclusions can you draw?

King of France

- Absolute power and authority
- Appoints the advisors

Advisors in the French Government

- Had influence over the king, but he didn't always listen
- Passed on the king's decisions to the government in New France
- Appoints Sovereign Council

Soverign Council/Superior Council

- Intendant, Governor General and Bishop were senior members of the council
- made and enforced laws based on what the king of France wanted
- came from France and were trained to carry out the wishes of the King of France
- very few men who were born in New France were appointed to the Sovereign Council
- 5 Councillors, Clerk, and Attorney General (legal matters)

The People of New France

- Majority of the people of New France never questioned government decisions; dispite this, people influenced government since French government was far away
- Women in New France were not involved in government

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH: the main religion of France and New France.

3 groups of people who went to New France to help build the colony.		
Priests	Nuns	Missionaries
Some of their jobs: Held religions services, taught school, ran hospitals, and cared for the poor.		

The Catholic Church Con't

What was the most important goal of the church?

To spread the Catholic faith.

How did the Church get money to do its work?

The colonists donated a portion of their income

This is called a TITHE.

What was the special order of missionaries called?

Jesuits

(They wrote a series of journals about their work and travels.)

Fill du Roi

What does filles du rois mean in English? (This is a SYMBOLIC name).
The King's Daughters.

Why did the colony need women to marry the male colonists?
To raise families there. To increase the population of New France.

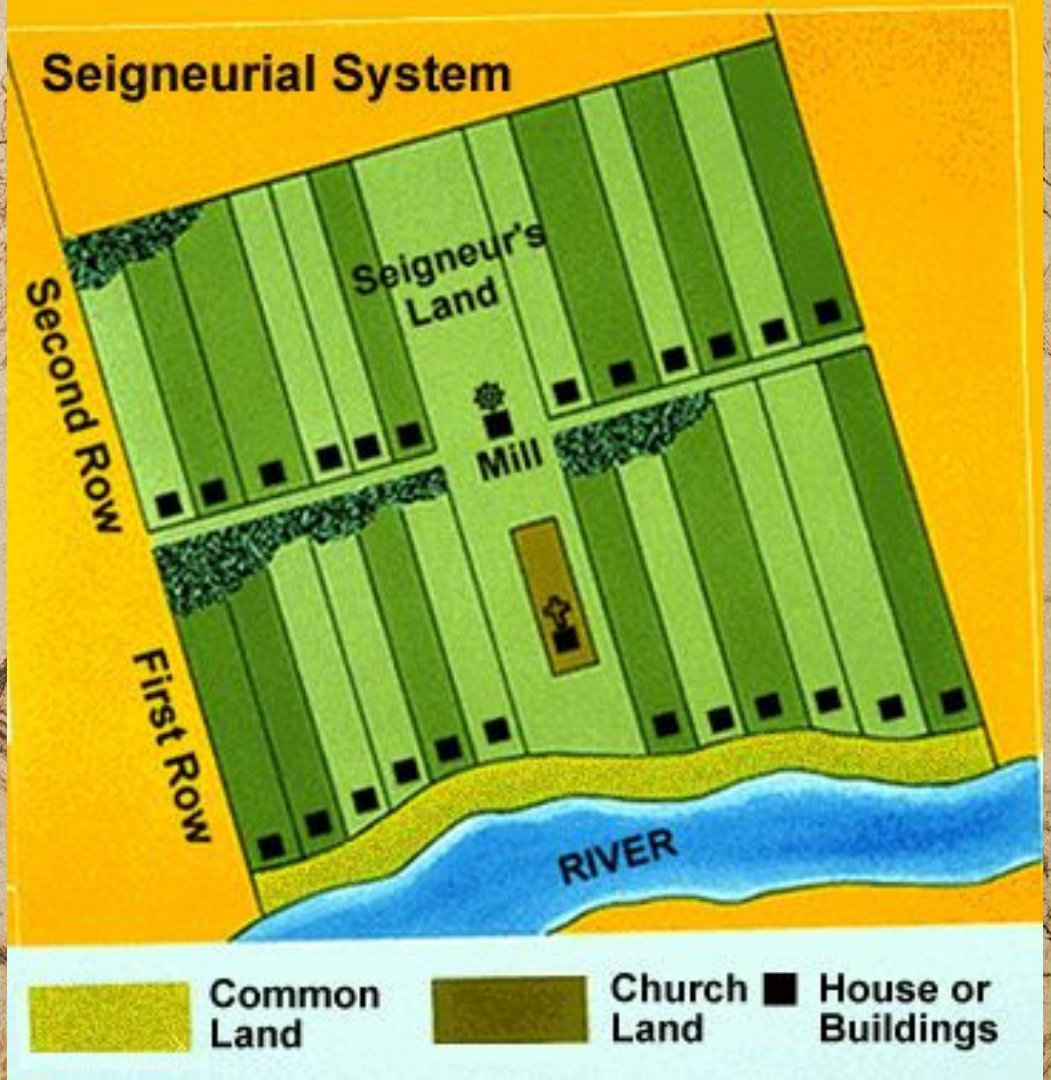
How much did the population grow in 14 years?
From 3, 200 to 10, 000.

Seigneurial System

What did the king give the nobles (seigneurs)?
Large tracts of land along the St. Lawrence river.

What did the seigneur have to do in return for the piece of land?
They had to find colonists to settle the land.

Why did the habitants want to be along the St. Lawrence River?
The land was used for travel and irrigation.


Seigneurial System
Seigneur's Land
Second Row
Mill
First Row
RIVER
Common Land
Church Land
House or Buildings

The seigneur and habitant had duties to each other. What did each person have to do?	
Seigneur: Had to build a mill and a church on his land.	Habitant: Had to give the seigneur a portion of each year's crops and pay other fees.

Daily Life

http://www.canadahistoryproject.ca/1663/1663-14-daily-life.html

THROUGH HARD WORK

AND PERSEVERANCE,

THE CITIZENS OF NEW FRANCE

LAID THE FOUNDATIONS

OF CANADA!

https://www.historymuseum.ca/virtual-museum-of-new-france/population/slavery/

https://globalnews.ca/video/4396649/your-canada-a-trip-back-to-new-france

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdDgnQSpot0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nr4ckp0YSbs

Woman's Account of Life in New France

The Story of Us

As we watch the CBC film “The Story of Us”, record any key points that you deem important on looseleaf as we watch. Title it “Story of Us” and record at least 15 facts/important information items as you watch :)


CANADA
THE STORY OF US

Final thoughts

How was European imperialism responsible for the development of Acadia and New France?

Who were the key figures in the French exploration and settlement of North America?

What roles did the Royal Government and the Catholic Church play in the social structure of New France (i.e., governor, intendant, Jesuits, religious congregations)?

France Takes on North America: Review

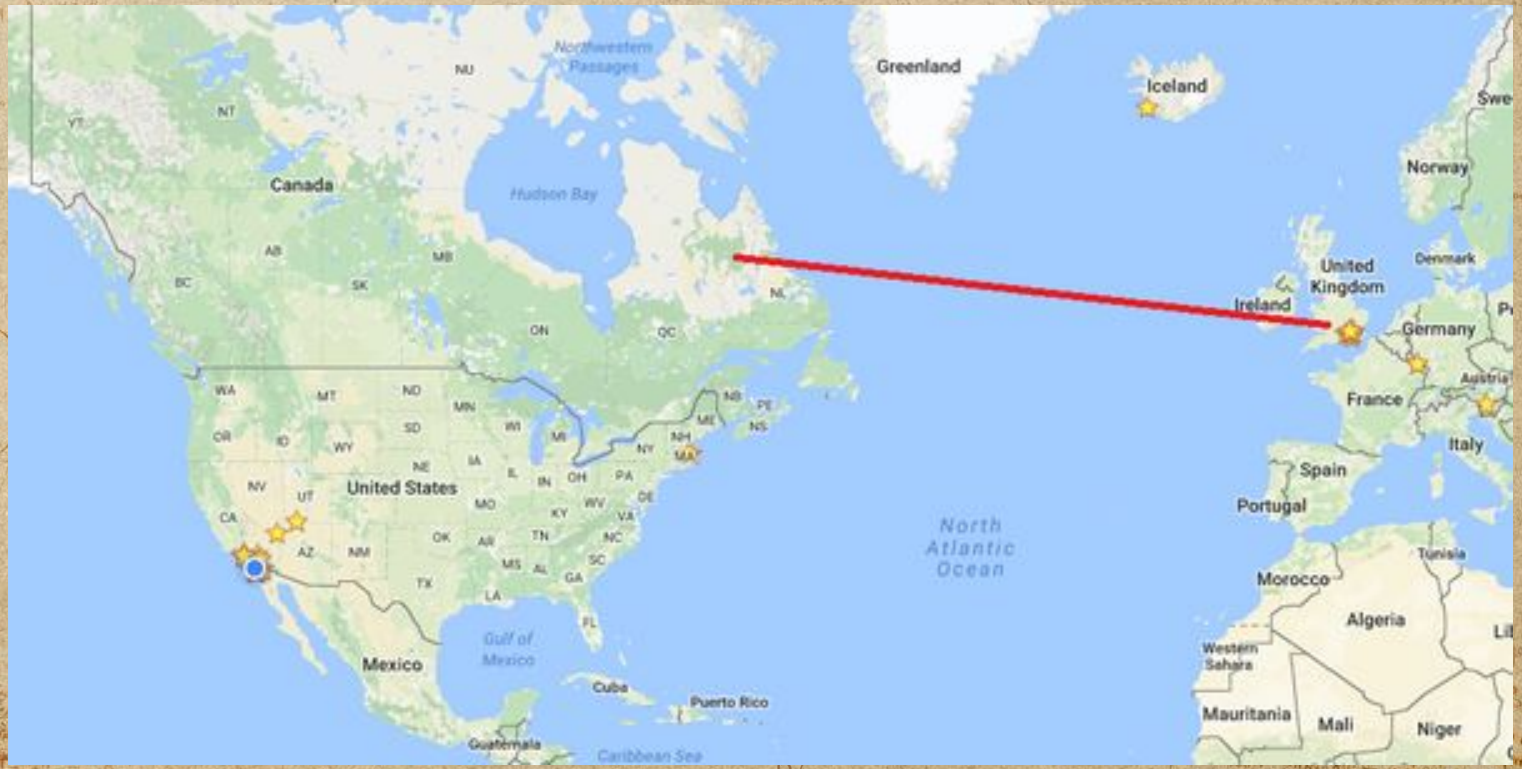
Unit 3: The British in North America

To Review.....

Imperialism

The French wanted FURS.

Where in the World?!



Key Question

What kind of society did the British colonists create in North America?

How were people of New France and the First Nations impacted?

https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/imperialism/

Textbook Readings: Part 1

Read pages 52 - 57 as a class.

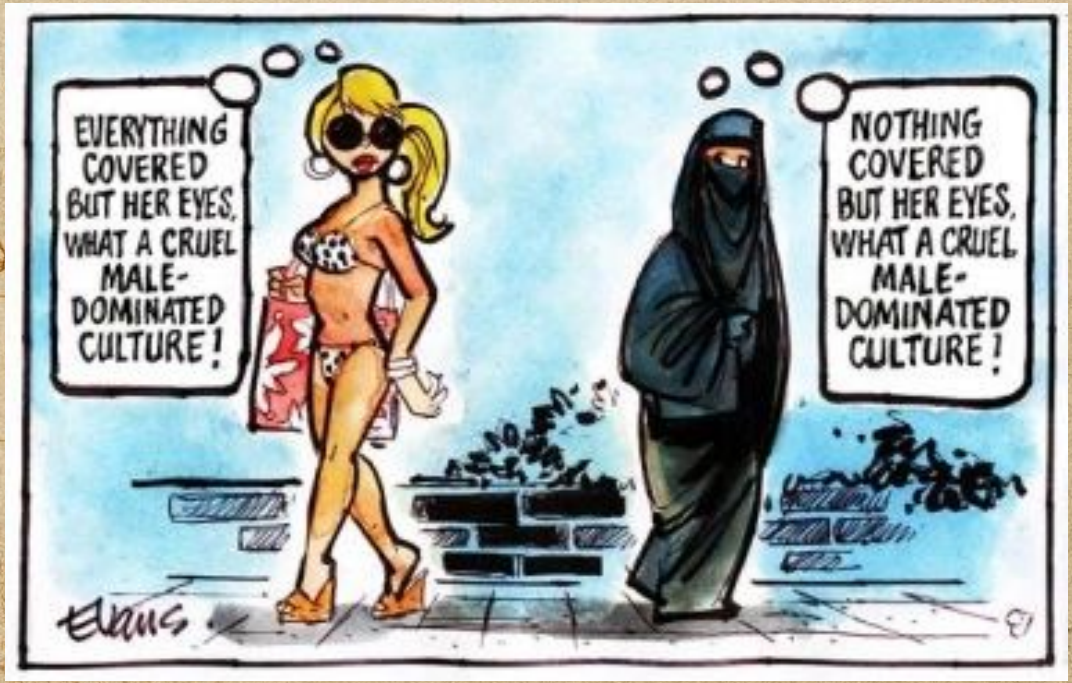

FREEDOM
FRATERNITY
FEDERATION
WORLD
IMPERIAL FEDERATION, MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1886.

A few key terms...

Alliance

A union in which groups agree to trade and help each other resolve disputes.

Ethnocentrism



The attitude that one's group is superior to another group.

Mercantilism

Many imperial countries used the **mercantile system to grow rich and powerful.** It allowed countries to become rich in gold and silver by selling the resources taken from its colonies.

Mercantilism Continued

The colonies provided these home countries unlimited access to resources that they no longer had to pay to get from other countries. They could use as many of them as they liked and sold them for profit. They exchanged the resources for gold and silver.

Mercantilism and Imperialism

Mercantilism

Based on GAINING WEALTH from the SYSTEM OF IMPERIALISM.

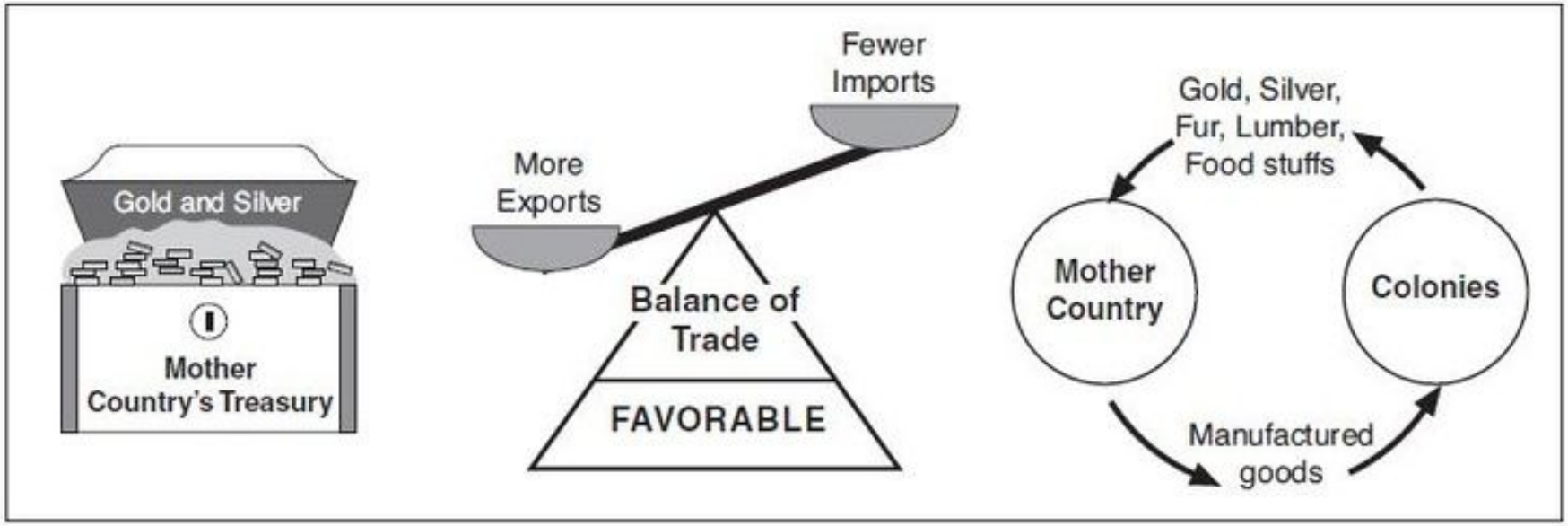
Imperialism

Existed first, then Mercantilism took place BECAUSE Imperialism existed.

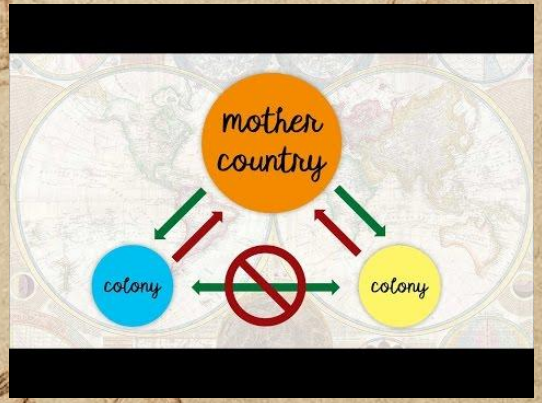
Mercantilism vs. **Imperialism**

Where **mercantilist** governments manipulate a nation's economy to create GREAT trade balances, **imperialism** uses a combination of military force and mass immigration to create the concept of **mercantilism** on less-developed regions.

A European View




MERCANTILISM
IN ACTION
MOTHER COUNTRY
RAW GOODS
MANUFACTURED GOODS
EVEN THOUGH THE REY STINKS, WE SHOULD ONLY TRADE WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY. IT'S FOR OUR OWN GOOD.
BUT DO YOU SEE HOW MUCH MORE THIS GUY IS PAYING?
TRADE AND NAVIGATION ACTS ENFORCED
COLONIES
COLONIES
FOREIGN MARKETS


mother country
colony
colony


EXPORTS
IMPORTS

Why did England want to set up a colony in North America?

1. **Economy**: France, Spain and Portugal had all made a lot of money from their colonies in the Americas. Britain wanted its share!

2. Competition: Spain and France were expanding their empires and England wanted to keep up.

3. Quality of Life: In Britain, the cities were overcrowded and all the farmland has been taken up; people wanted a new life.

4. Religious Freedom

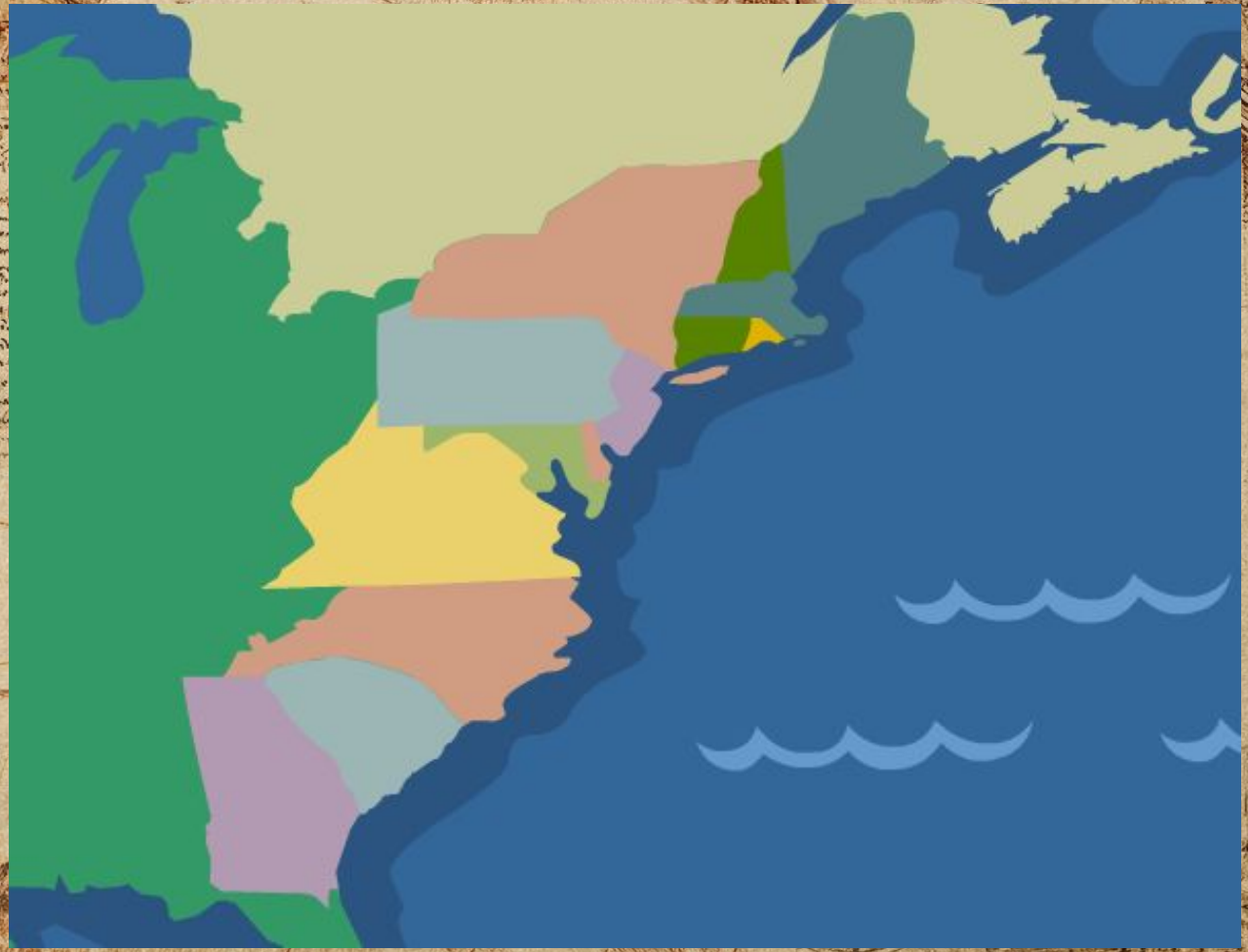
Certain religious group in England who were disliked and persecuted for their beliefs (eg. Puritans, Quakers, Baptists) saw the colonies as a chance to start over and practice their faith freely.

England had the benefit of getting rid of these groups that did not fit in with the dominant faith, the Church of England (Anglicans).

5. Forced relocation of undesirable citizens

People who were convicted of crimes in England were often shipped off to the colonies as a punishment. The colonies provided a legal way to rid the country of felons. More than 50,000 people were sent to the 13 colonies via the Transportation Act.

The THIRTEEN Colonies



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KVlhqKwn36w

13 Colonies Continued…

These separate colonies (13 in total) ran the length of the current USA's eastern border along the Atlantic Ocean. Each colony had its own unique identity, Maryland for example was a Catholic colony, while the Puritans settled in Massachusetts and the Baptists in Rhode Island.

Colonies were also marked by what the main industry was, for example, Virginia was well suited for growing tobacco.

Why did they grow so fast?

1. England spent more money on building the colonies
2. The climate in the 13 colonies is nicer than in Quebec.
3. There were more job opportunities, rather than just one industry like the Fur Trade.
4. In the 13 colonies, there was more diversity in Christian faiths, whereas New France was completely exclusive to Catholic.
5. The 13 colonies were more able to trade with many partners, unlike New France that could only trade with France – as a result, businesses grew more slowly.

The Thirteen Colonies vs. New France

Population Chart comparing New France to the Thirteen American Colonies

Year	New France	Year	Thirteen American Colonies
1628	76	1625	1,980
1641	240	1641	50,000
1688	11,562	1688	200,000
1713	18,119	1715	434,600
1754	55,009	1754	1,485,634
1760	70,000	1765	2,240,000

Thirteen Colonies vs. New France

Remember reading the chart on Page. 57 that outlines reasons for New France and The Thirteen Colonies and their different growth?

List the FIVE different reasons and the differences in YOUR OWN WORDS!!

Textbook Readings: Part 2

Read Pages 58 - 66.

John Cabot

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJOvmicAGjw

John Cabot

https://www.biography.com/people/john-cabot-9234057

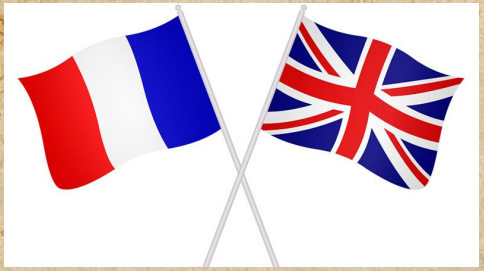
Back to Canada

England had been using fish from Canadian waters ever since John Cabot reached **Newfoundland** in 1497. He found abundant supplies of fish!

He felt like if he lowered a basket into the water, fish would automatically be caught!

Such a creative name!

They were not interested in building the colony at that time. Eventually they would when the competition around the fishery grew and men stayed the winter to guard their fishing sites. These were the first colonies England created in Canada.

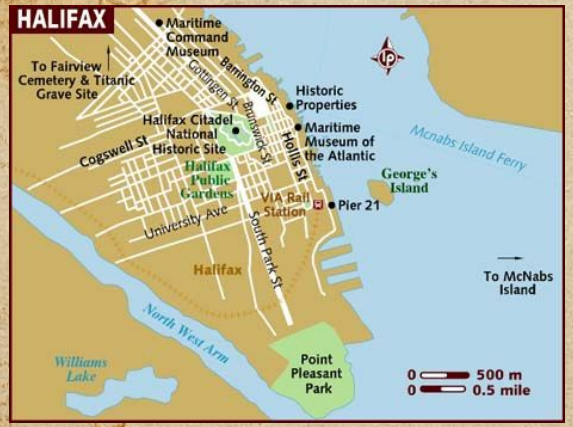


England Against France

These two countries were bitter rivals and sworn enemies. They competed for land around the world and Canada was no different.

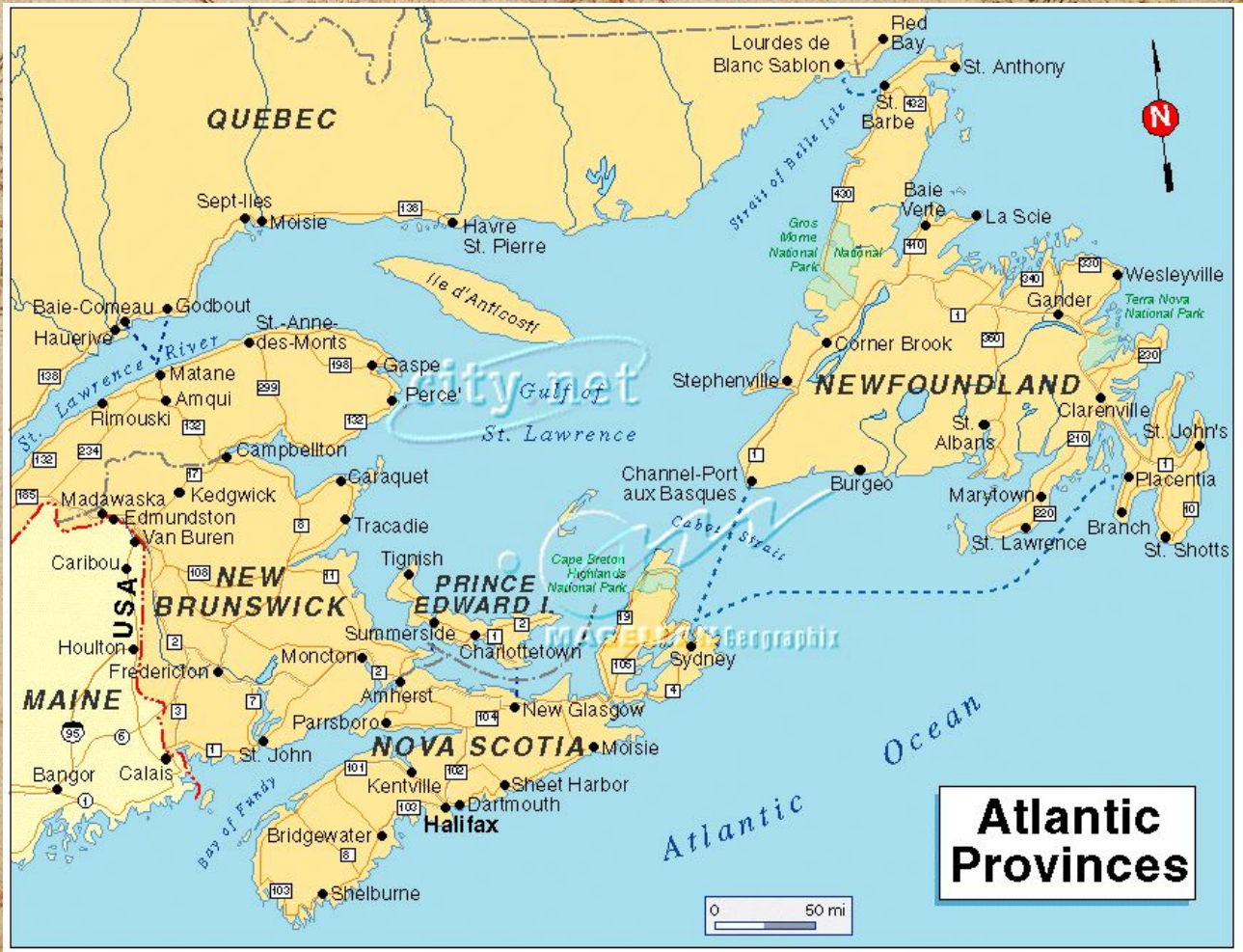
Acadia, which had originally belonged to France – would stay in England possession from 1713 onward. They gave it a more English name, Nova Scotia which means “New Scotland.”

The Creation of Halifax, Nova Scotia



Chebucto, which was Mik'maq for "biggest harbor" and one of their important coastal campsites, was renamed **Halifax and became the base of British operations in Canada.**

Sixteen ships with 2600 soldiers and colonists began building the town. This led to conflict between the Mik'maq and the British.


Atlantic Provinces
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Lourdes de Blanc Sablon
St. Anthony
St. Barbe
Baie Verte
La Scie
Wesleyville
Gander
Terra Nova National Park
Gros Morne National Park
Corner Brook
Stephenville
Clarenville
St. Albans
St. John's
Placentia
Marystown
Branch
St. Lawrence
St. Shotts
Burgeo
Channel-Port aux Basques
Sept-Iles
Moisie
Havre St. Pierre
Baie-Comeau
Godbout
Hauterive
St.-Anne-des-Monts
Gaspe
Matane
Amqui
Perce
Rimouski
Campbellton
Caraquet
Madawaska
Kedgwick
Edmundston
Van Buren
Tracadie
Caribou
Tignish
Cape Breton Highlands National Park
Summerside
Charlottetown
Sydney
Houlton
Fredericton
Moncton
Amherst
New Glasgow
Parrsboro
St. John
Moisie
Bangor
Calais
Kentville
Sheet Harbor
Dartmouth
Halifax
Bridgewater
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The British Continue To Explore

Governor Cornwallis was the first governor in Halifax. In response to the “interference” of the Mik’maq, he issued his “Scalping Proclamation” – a bounty on the heads of every Mik’maq man, woman. and child in exchange for cash rewards.

Today, people wrestle with paying tribute to Cornwallis and reconciling his actions with today in light of the profoundly negative impact he had on Nova Scotia’s indigenous people.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7qUXk3l-hc

https://nationalpost.com/opinion/the-true-history-of-cornwallis-shows-hes-more-a-victim-than-a-villain

Do you believe the Cornwallis statue should remain? Or be taken down? Defend your response.

Textbook Reading: Part 3

Read pages 67 - 72.

The Fur Trade

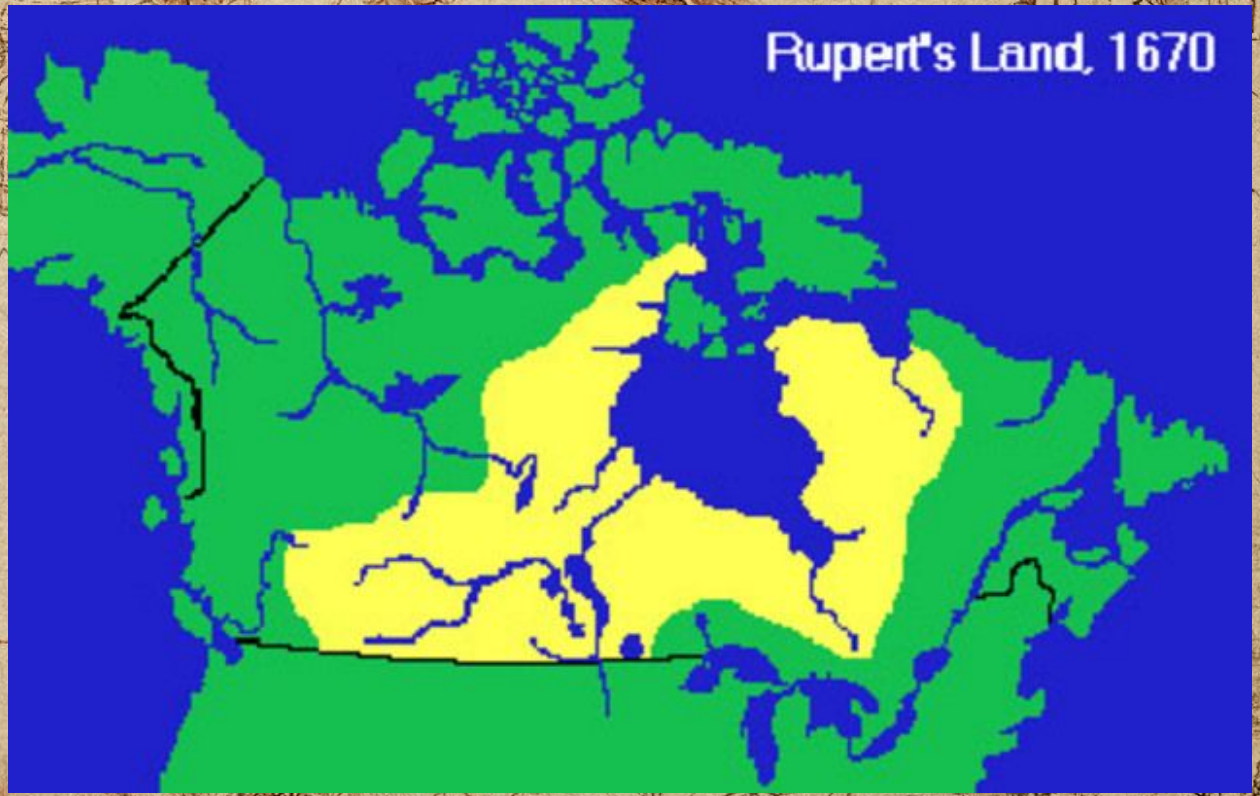
Radisson and des Groseilliers **betrayed France** in their quest to gain fortune in the Hudson Bay with its thick beaver pelts.

When the Governor of New France was not interested in paying for their explorations, they found a welcome (and wealthy) business partnership when they travelled to England. They now represented England.

The Fur Trade

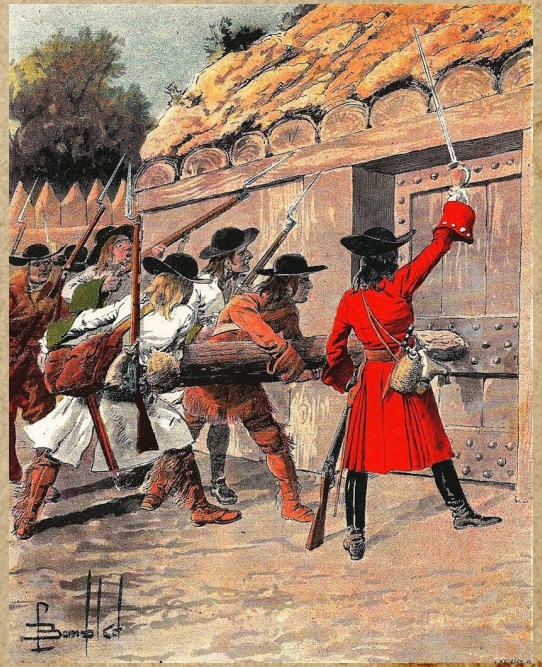
In 1670, King Charles II gave a monopoly to the Hudson Bay Company which said "all the lands whose waters drained into the bay, belonged to England." This huge piece of land was called Rupert's Land.

Men built fur trading posts along the bay and First Nations traders would bring the furs to them where they could be shipped back to England.


Rupert's Land, 1670

French and English Rivalry

The French did not accept the British claim on the massive territory England had claimed in Rupert's Land. Led by Pierre de Troyes, they attacked British forts along the Bay.



The French also began to intercept First Nations trappers before they could make it to the HBC forts.

The Hudson Bay Company responded by sending out their own explorers into the interior of Canada.

Henry Kelsey

Henry Kelsey worked for the HBC. He left his trading post in 1690 with a group of Cree people. He wanted to convince various Indigenous groups to trade with the HBC.

He was the first European to see the vast herds of buffalo that once lived on the Prairies. He travelled as far as modern day Saskatchewan on foot and by canoe and increased the flow of furs into the HBC posts.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hH3PbJi1Ugg

Anthony Henday

Anthony Henday, another HBC explorer, went even farther west! He walked on foot from York Factory on the Hudson Bay to modern day Red Deer, Alberta.

He was trying to convince the Siksika to trade furs with the HBC – but the **idea of trading for profit** was not yet something they were interested in. His offer was refused.

Samuel Hearne

Samuel Hearne set out from the Hudson Bay to explore Canada's North. He was guided by Matonabbee, a Dene leader. They travelled on snow shoes and hauled their supplies on toboggans. While he didn't find any riches, was is known **as the first explorer to reach the Arctic Ocean.**

Matonabbee

- His leadership made Hearne's expedition a success
- He was a successful fur trader
- Close ally of the British at HBC posts
- Killed himself after so many died from smallpox and the French destroyed the fort he was at

To the Arctic Ocean and back again

Hearne's journey lasted 19 months.

His hardships included:

- Feet and legs swollen
- Nails on toes bruised (lots fell off)
- Skin chafed on tops of feet and between every toe
- For one whole day, footprints were bloody on the snow

Since Europeans arrived in North America, they had been committed to finding a water route to Asia where they could access spices, tea, sugar and other riches.

Several tried to find a way through the maze of Arctic rivers and waterways. In the short amount of time where the ice melted in the spring, the search for the Northwest Passage continued.

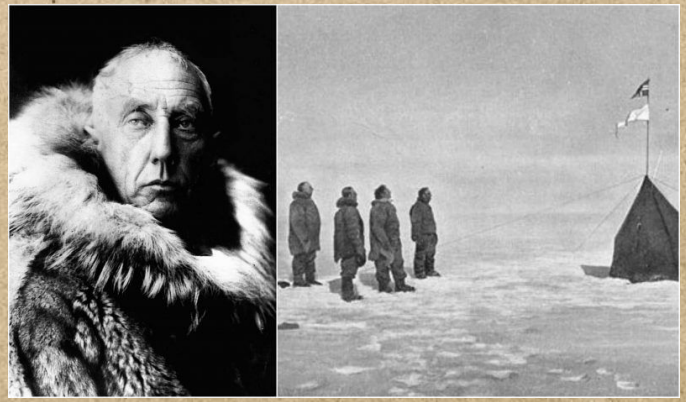
Sir John Franklin

Sir John Franklin was a very famous Arctic explorer. In 1845, he and his two ships disappeared while searching for the passage. Not one crew member would survive the journey.

The ships have now been found and the mystery of Franklin's expedition solved.

Roald Amundsen

In 1906, Roald Amundsen from Norway would make his attempt to sail through the Northwest Passage. It took him three years, but he successfully did find a route!



However, due to the extreme danger in trying to sail through these icy waters, the route never became what the Europeans had dreamed and hoped it would. It remains an unusable route today. Amundsen not only gets credit for finding the North pole, but he competed with Robert Falcon Scott to be the first to the South pole as well.

Watch clips:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1I79u5Y9n4

Explorers Continued… James Cook

While Franklin, Amundsen and others has started on the north east side to navigate the passage, others tried from the other side – the Pacific (western) side of Canada.

James Cook was a famous explorer who explored the Pacific Coast. While he didn't find the route, he discovered that the **sea otter pelts were so valuable in China they were called "soft gold."**

George Vancouver

George Vancouver came to —— explore the Pacific coast in hopes of finding the Northwest Passage. He drew the first accurate map of the shoreline of British Columbia and has a city to remember him in Canada and mountains in both Alaska and New Zealand.

Rupert's Land

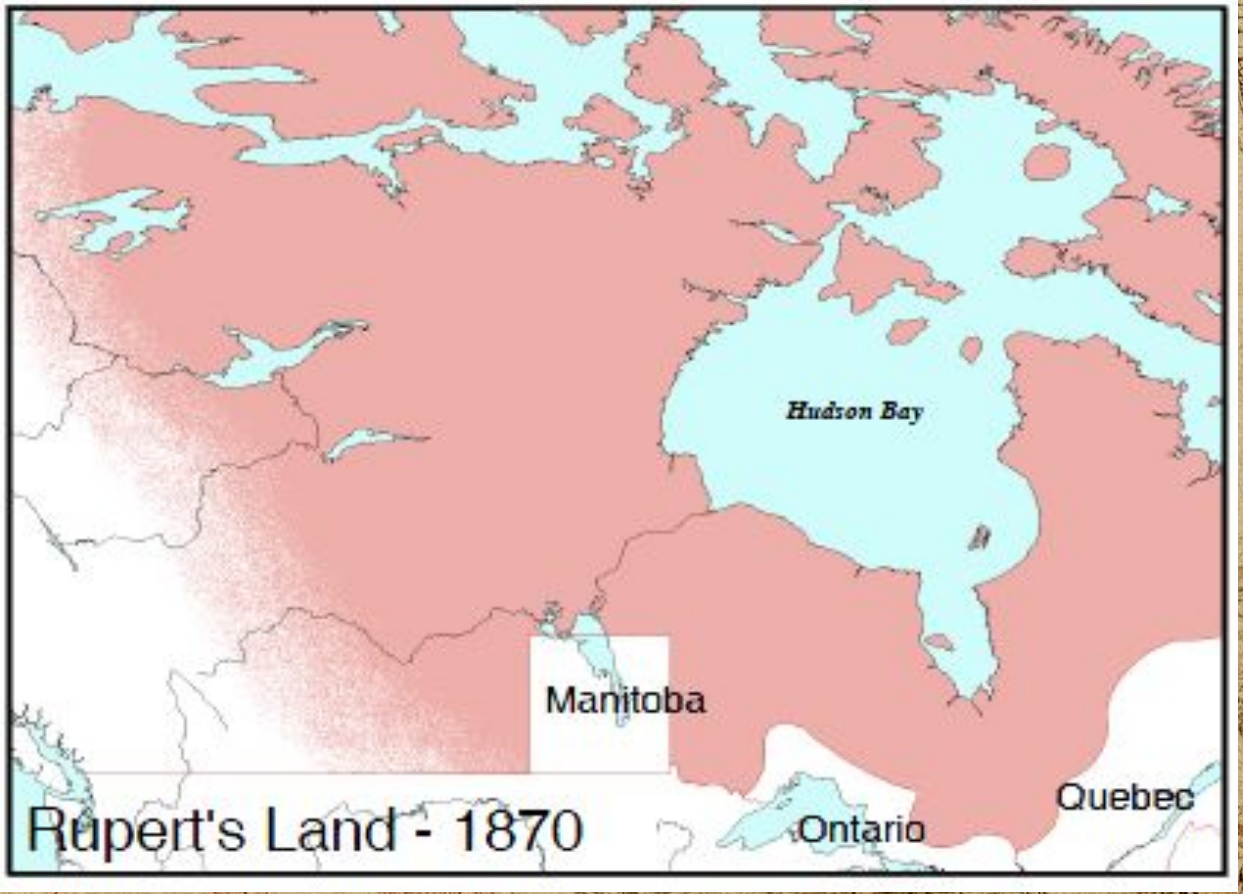
Rupert's Land, or **Prince Rupert's Land**, was a territory in British North America comprising the Hudson Bay drainage basin, a territory in which a commercial monopoly was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company for 200 years from 1670 to 1870.

The area once known as Rupert's Land is now mainly a part of Canada, but a small portion is now in the United States of America. It was named after Prince Rupert of the Rhine, a nephew of Charles I and the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). In December 1821, the HBC monopoly was extended from Rupert's Land to the Pacific coast.

Rupert's Land

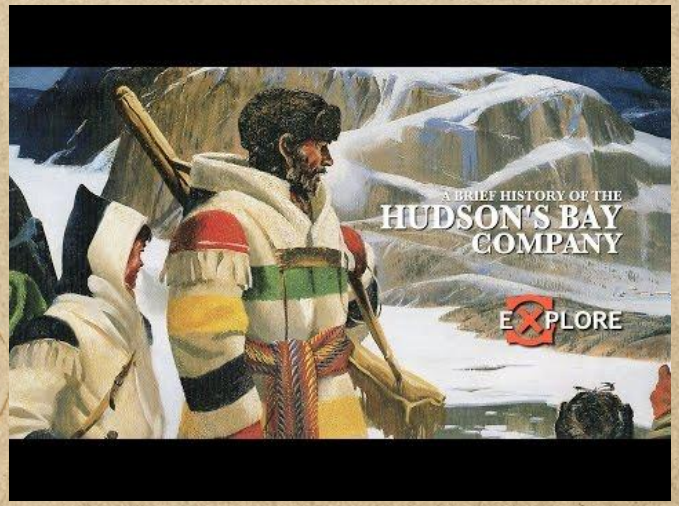
Areas belonging to Rupert's Land were mostly in present-day Canada and included the whole of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, southern Nunavut, and northern parts of Ontario and Quebec.

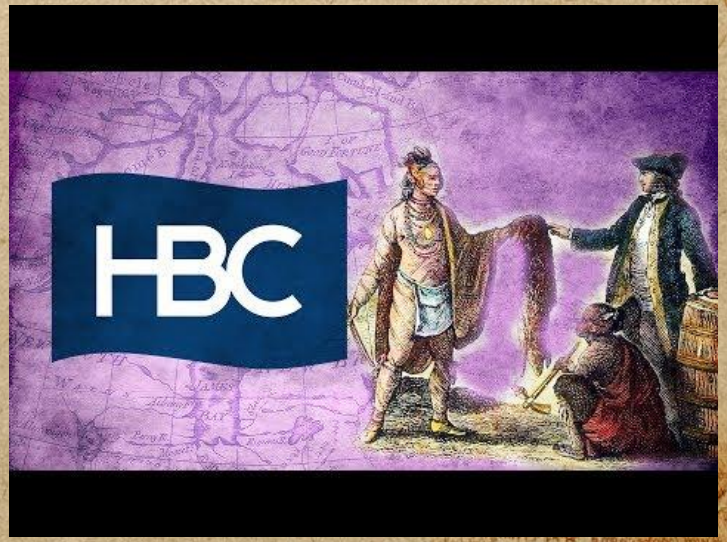
It also included present-day United States territory, including parts of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota and very small parts of Montana and South Dakota. The southern border west of Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains was the drainage divide between the Mississippi and Saskatchewan watersheds until the London Convention of 1818 substituted the 49th Parallel.



Rupert's Land - 1870

HBC: Overview





The Beothuk
Pages 60-61

Primary source Analysis

What does it mean if something is a primary source?

In the textbook, go to page 61. Study the image.

Answer the following question: What can you tell about the Beothuk from these illustrations?

The Beothuk: Lasting Impact

The reasons the Beothuk were killed off…

1. Beothuk were afraid of newcomers. Some went hungry trying to avoid the Europeans
2. British hunted down and killed many
3. British brought diseases

In 200 years, an entire culture had been wiped out by violence and disease.

What are your thoughts on this!?!?!

By 1828, only ONE Beothuk remained.

When Shanawdithit died in 1829, the Beothuk were extinct.

PERSPECTIVES

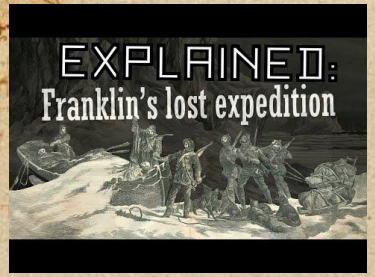
What would each of this people's perspectives be on life in North America from a British person's perspective? Explain.

English Merchant

English Colonist

King

First Nations



The Franklin Expedition: Diving Deeper

The Lost Franklin Expedition has been one of the great archaeological and marine mysteries of the last century and a half. In 1845, Franklin and his crew of 129 men and officers departed England in search of the Northwest Passage. After three years with no reports back from her husband, Lady Jane Franklin convinced the government to send search parties. Searchers came back largely empty handed, though reports from **Canadian Inuit indicated that Franklin and his crew had died.**

A search by Leopold McClintock and commissioned by Lady Franklin in 1857 led to the discovery of a number of corpses and a cairn note chronicling the voyages of *HMS Erebus* and *HMS Terror*. According to those logs, the ships had hung up on ice in May, 1847, but all was well. The ships were stocked with enough food supplies to last up to three years.

Franklin Expeditions Continued

By April 1848, the tone of the missives began to show that all was not well at all. The men had been caught up on the ice for over a year and had begun to abandon ship.

What might have happened aboard the ships has been the source of much speculation since. In 1981, skeletal remains were unearthed on King William Island by a University of Alberta team. Lead poisoning and scurvy were identified through forensic testing as likely causes of death.

Testimony of the Franklin Expedition

(Science has since proven their claims of cannibalism true).

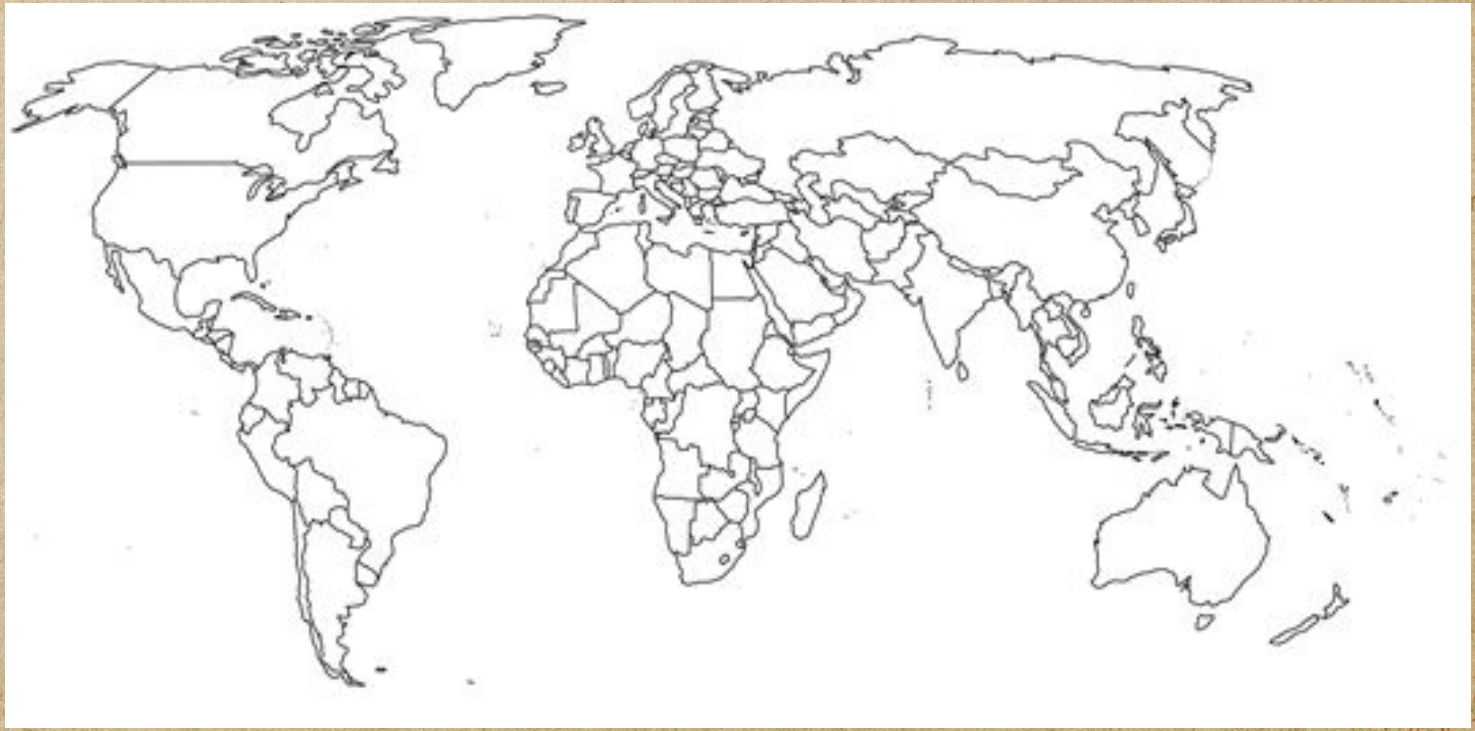
a) Beothuk

b) Inuit

c) Anishinabe

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/franklins-doomed-arctic-expedition-ended-gruesome-cannibalism-180956054/

Where are...
13 Colonies, Atlantic Ocean, Hudson's Bay, and England?!



Mercantilism: A Deeper Look

Triangular Trade

What is mercantilism?

How did mercantilism work?

What shape did this system create?

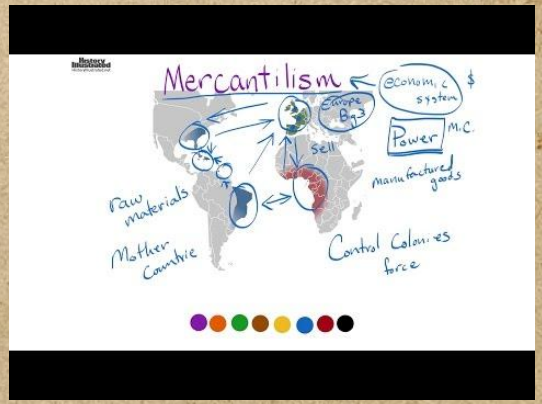
Who traded what in exchange for what?

Where did it take place?

What were some of the effects of this system?

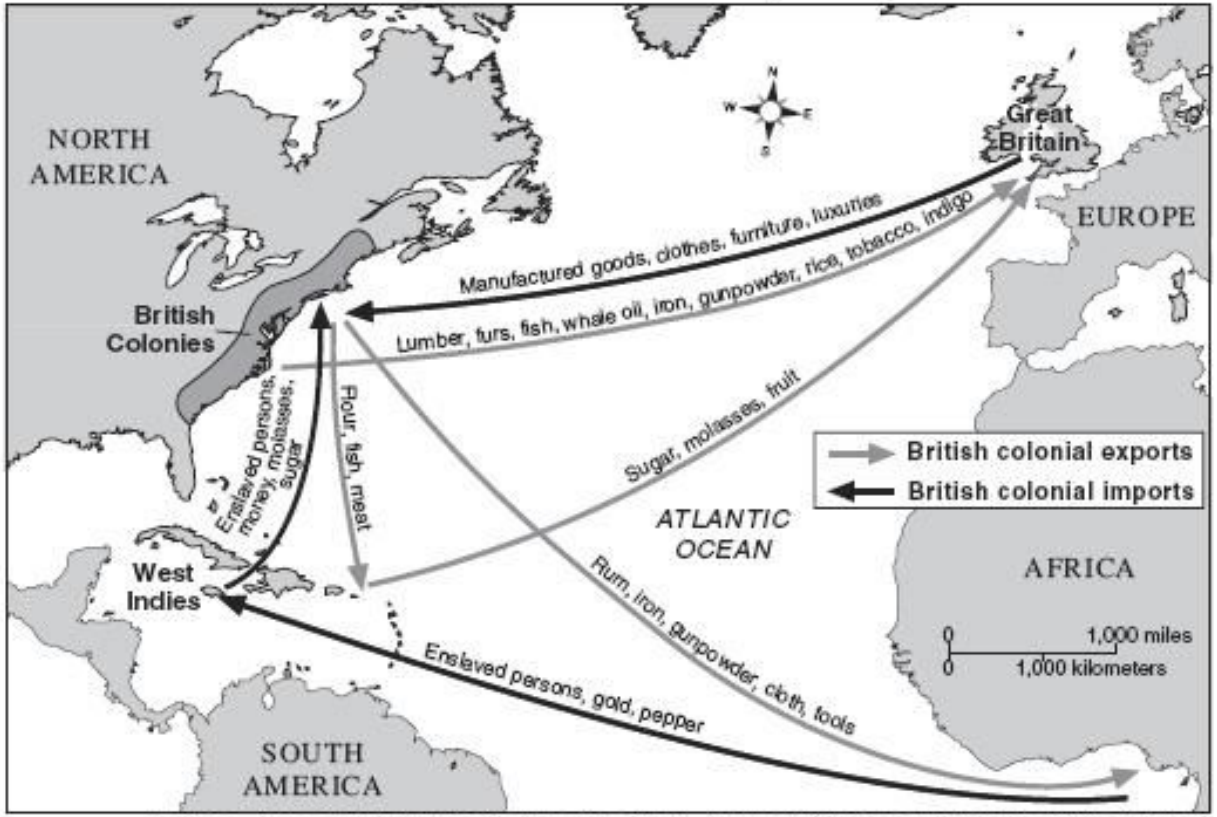
Who benefitted? Why?

Who was hurt by the system? Why?

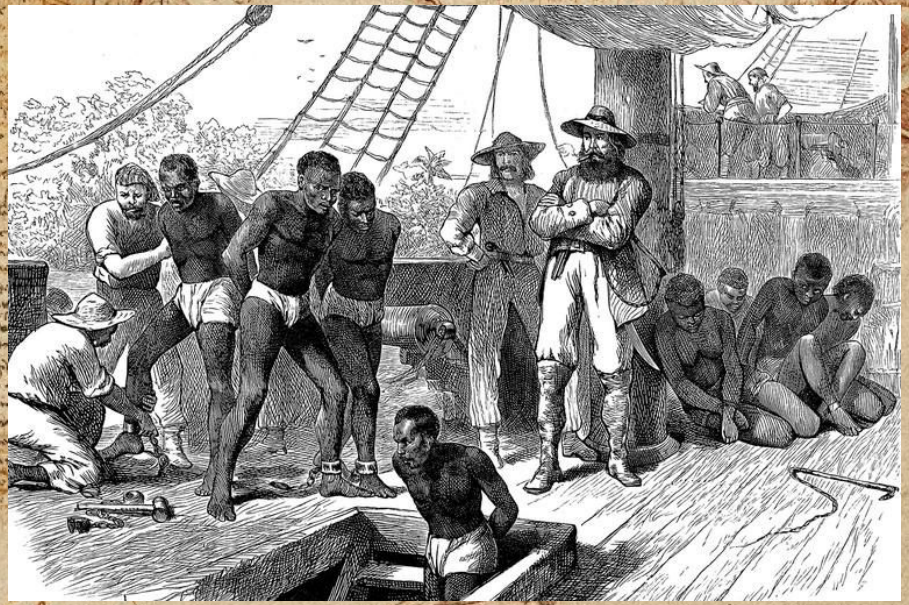


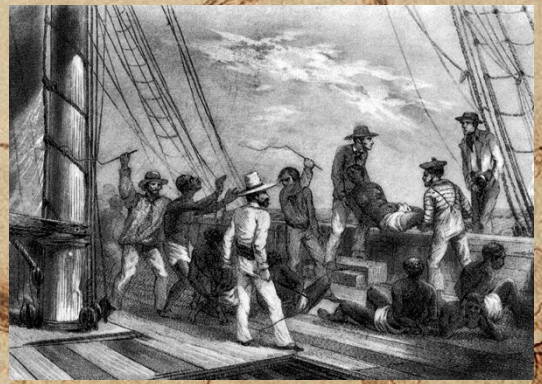
https://prezi.com/uz62f7shm4sb/triangular-trade/

Triangular Trade Routes (1700s)



Source: Joyce Appleby et al., *The American Journey,* Glencoe/McGraw–Hill (adapted)





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NXC4Q_4JVg

https://www.cbc.ca/player/play/1266122819884

https://www.cbc.ca/radio/ideas/canada-s-slavery-secret-the-whitewashing-of-200-years-of-enslavement-1.4726313

What is your OPINION/Response on Triangular Trade?

European Imperialism: A Review

Explain how EACH of the following is a motivation for Imperialism:

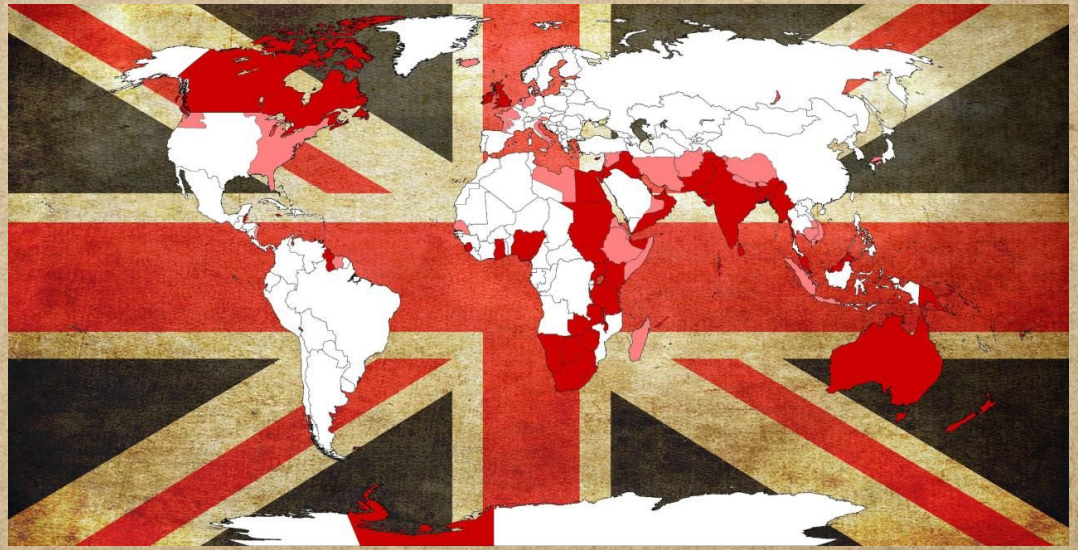
- Economy/Resources
- Glory/Empire
- Religion
- Curiosity
- Competition


SEE THE WORLD
AND GET PAID
FOR DOING IT


THE WEALTH ROMANCE AND BEAUTY OF THE EMPIRE
ANIMALS OF THE EMPIRE
AUSTRALIA
INDIA
BURMA
MALAYA
NIGERIA
SOUTH AFRICA
EAST INDIES
VISIT THE EMPIRE
BY LONDON'S UNDERGROUND
S.TH KENSINGTON
FOR IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
ALDWYCH
FOR INDIA HOUSE
TEMPLE
FOR AUSTRALIA HOUSE
BAKER STREET
FOR MADAME TUSSAUDS
STRAND
FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA
E.M.Dinkel
1932


ALL ONE
TRANSVAAL


The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire.




HIGHWAYS OF EMPIRE
BUY EMPIRE GOODS FROM
HOME AND OVERSEAS
ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD


ONE · KING · ONE · FLAG · ONE · FLEET · ONE · EMPIRE ·

Think it Through!

Read “The Issue of Ownership” on Page 71. Answer the following questions:

1. Even though it turned out to be unusable, do you think it is still important that Amundsen found the Northwest Passage? Why?
2. Is it important for Canada to keep control of the Far North? Why?

KEY PEOPLE: REVIEW

What were the following people MOST known for?

- Walter Raleigh
- John Cabot
- Governor Cornwallis
- Radisson and Groseillier
- Henry Kelsey
- Anthony Henday
- Samuel Hearne
- John Franklin
- Roald Amundsen
- James Cook
- George Vancouver

Which do you think had the BIGGEST CONTRIBUTION to Canada today? WHY?