

Unit 1

Early Canada

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 3: The British in North America Notes

Chapter 3, Lesson 1: Mercantilism - Key

Fill in the blanks for the following questions.

1 Mercantilism (page 52) is

An economic system that allowed an imperial country to become rich by selling the resources taken from its colonies.

2 Four products considered most valuable were fish, furs, wood, and iron ore, which could bring the home country great wealth.

Perspectives on Mercantilism (page 53)

Economic reasons behind the Europeans' desire to colonize North America:

A First Nations thought: English newcomers want our furs and our land.

An English colonist thought: England charges high taxes so we want to be here.

The King thought: the colonies are making us richer and powerful.

The English merchants thought: the colonists need fine goods and we will sell it to them.

The British Cross the Atlantic

Britain wanted to build colonies in America for many reasons (**page 55**).

The economy . Britain wanted to make money like the other countries.

Competition . Britain did not want Spain and France to become more powerful than them.

Quality of Life . Britain had overcrowded cities and the colonies provided a place to resettle.

Religious Freedom . Many religious groups could not practice their beliefs freely in Britain.

Britain established thirteen separate colonies along the eastern coast of present day United States, which became known as New England. Look on **page 56** at Figure 3.2.

3 What six goods did the Thirteen Colonies have that they sold to England?

i. tobacco	ii. corn	iii. grains
iv. lumber	v. furs	vi. iron ore

4 What four goods did England have that they sold to the colonies?

i. cloth	ii. guns
iii. pots and pans	iv. furniture

Comparison Check

New France and the Thirteen Colonies were founded about the same time, but Britain's colonies grew more quickly. Look at Figure 3.3 on **page 56** and the chart on **page 57**.

The five major factors that showed differences in reasons for Britain and France colonizing North America were as follows:

i. different goals	ii. religion	iii. trade
iv. climate	v. employment	

The British Colonies in Atlantic Canada

John Cabot reached Newfoundland in 1497. He described the fishing situation as plentiful. When he returned to England, hundreds of ships were fishing off the coast of Newfoundland.

Cabot claimed Newfoundland for Britain, but Britain did not want it as a colony because the climate was harsh and the soil was not good for farming.

As the fishery grew, building fishing villages was granted by the King. In 1729, the king appointed a governor and turned Newfoundland into a colony. **(page 60)**.

Read the case study on **page 60** about the extinction of a nation. What was the main conflict between the British fishers and the Beothuk in Newfoundland?

The arrival of the British fishers disrupted the way of life for the Beothuk people. They had to compete with the British for food resources.

Unrest continued with the Mi'kmaq who viewed Britain as taking over their land.

Chapter 3, Lesson 2: The Company by the Bay - Key

Fill in the Blanks

Beaver furs were in high demand in Europe. Two explorers, who were coureurs de bois, found Hudson Bay for Britain. They were Radisson and des Groseilliers. This provided an ocean route and a new supply of furs. **(page 64)**

King Charles of England granted a monopoly to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the British called the area Rupert's Land after Prince Rupert, the first head of the company.

The Hudson's Bay Company was not interested in building a colony. They were merchants interested only in trade. They built trading posts at the mouths of important rivers and hunters brought their furs to these posts. **(page 65)**

The French fur traders became upset with the English taking all the furs in Rupert's Land. A French soldier named Pierre de Troyes led an attack on the British forts along the bay. The British still controlled York Factory. **(page 65)**

The most famous soldier in New France, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, eventually captured York Factory. **(page 66)**

In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht brought peace between the British and the French, and Hudson Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland were returned to the British. **(page 66)**

Chapter 3, Lesson 3: The British Continue to Explore - Key

Fill in the Blanks

Into the Interior (page 67)

Henry Kelsey worked for the Hudson's Bay Company. He set off on a journey with the Cree in hopes of having Aboriginal peoples to become trading partners with the British. He travelled on foot, and was the first European to see the herds of buffalo that once roamed the Plains. He lived among the First Nations and increased the flow of furs from the interior to the Hudson Bay posts.

Another British explorer, Anthony Henday, travelled farther west. He travelled on foot all the way to Red Deer, Alberta. He eventually found and met the Siksika camp. He invited the Siksika to bring furs to the trading posts at Hudson Bay. They refused because the idea of trading for profit was new to them. (page 68)

The Dene people lived in the Far North. They told the British stories about gold and silver along the shores of a distant northern river.

In 1770, a young sailor named Samuel Hearne set out from Hudson Bay to find the river and its resources.

He did not find any gold or copper but was the first European to reach the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and he learned how to travel and live off the land from the Dene.

The Search for the Northwest Passage (page 70)

The Europeans were in search of the Northwest Passage because they believed it would give them a shortcut to Asia.

One of the most famous Arctic explorers was Sir John Franklin who perished at sea. Eventually in 1906, a Norwegian sailor named Roald Amundsen sailed his boat north to Baffin Island and reached the other side in the Pacific Ocean, and found it.

Other explorers who tried to find the Northwest Passage were James Cook and George Vancouver . (page 71)

Instead, they discovered that the sea otter skins they had traded were worth a lot of money. They called the sea otter soft gold . (page 71)

The British had a key role in the exploration and colonization of North America . (page 72)