

# Unit 1

## Early Canada

Name: &lt; &gt;

Date: &lt; &gt;

## Chapter 3: The British in North America

### Notes Activity

#### Chapter 3, Lesson 1: Mercantilism

Answer the following questions. Type your responses between the blue brackets provided.

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1. Mercantilism (page 52 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) is

&lt; &gt;

2. Four products considered most valuable were < >, < >, < >, and < >, which could bring the home country great wealth.

#### Perspectives on Mercantilism (page 53 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

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

*A First Nations thought:* English newcomers want our < > and our < >.

*An English colonist thought:* England charges < > so we want to be here.

*The King thought:* the colonies are making us < > and < >.

*The English merchants thought:* the colonists need < > and we will sell it to them.

#### The British Cross the Atlantic

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Britain wanted to build colonies in America for many reasons (page 55 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**).

< > – Britain wanted to make < > like the other countries.

< > – Britain did not want < > and < > to become more powerful than them.

< > – Britain had < > cities and the colonies provided a < > to resettle.

< > – Many < > groups could not practice their < > 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 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**.

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

i. < >	ii. < >	iii. < >
iv. < >	v. < >	vi. < >

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

i. < >	ii. < >
iii. < >	iv. < >

### Comparison Check

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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 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**.

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

i. < >	ii. < >	iii. < >
iv. < >	v. < >	

### The British Colonies in Atlantic Canada

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< > reached Newfoundland in 1497. He described the fishing situation as < >. When he returned to England, hundreds of ships were fishing off the coast of Newfoundland. Cabot claimed < > for Britain, but Britain did not want it as a colony because the climate was < > and the soil was not good for < >. As the fishery grew, building fishing villages was granted by the King. In 1729, the king appointed a < > and turned Newfoundland into a colony (page 60 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**).

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

< >

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

## Chapter 3, Lesson 2: The Company by the Bay

Type your responses in the blue brackets provided.

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< > were in high demand in Europe. Two explorers, who were coureurs de bois, found Hudson Bay for Britain. They were < > and < >.

This provided an ocean route and a new supply of furs. (page 64 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

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

The Hudson's Bay Company was not interested in building a < >. They were merchants interested only in < >. They built trading posts at the mouths of important < > and hunters brought their furs to these posts. (page 65 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

The French fur traders became upset with the English taking all the furs in Rupert's Land. A French soldier named < > led an attack on the British forts along the bay. The British still controlled York Factory. (page 65 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

The most famous soldier in New France, < >, eventually captured York Factory. (page 66 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

In 1713, the < > brought peace between the British and the French, and Hudson Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland were returned to the British. (page 66 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

## Chapter 3, Lesson 3: The British Continue to Explore

Type your responses between the blue brackets provided.

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Into the Interior (page 67 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

< > 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 < >. He travelled on foot, and was the first European to see the herds of < > 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, < >, travelled farther west. He travelled on foot all the way to < >. He eventually found and met the Siksika camp. He invited the Siksika to bring furs to the trading posts at < >. They refused because the idea of trading for was new to them. (page 68 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

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

In 1770, a young sailor named < > set out from Hudson Bay to find the river and its < >.

He did not find any gold or copper but was the first < > to reach the shores of the < >, and he learned

how to travel and live off the land from the Dene.

### The Search for the Northwest Passage (page 70 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

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

One of the most famous Arctic explorers was < > who perished at sea. Eventually in 1906, a Norwegian sailor named < > 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 < > and < >. (page 71 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

Instead, they discovered that the sea otter skins they had traded were worth a lot of money.

They called the sea otter < >. (page 71 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)

The British had a key role in the exploration and colonization of < >. (page 72 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**)