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Google Slides Lessons Preview





Ontario History

New France and British North America – Grade 7

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

THE FUR TRADE

LEARNING GOAL

We are learning to understand how the fur trade shaped relationships, trade, and conflict so we can explain its impact on First Nations, French, and British communities in Canada.



MINDS ON

Cause & Effect

Read each cause and match it with the correct effect.

| Cause | Effect |
|---|--|
| Champlain allied with the Wendat and Algonquin Nations | A England gained control of Rupert's Land for trading posts |
| King Charles II created Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 | B A new culture and identity developed in western Canada |
| The Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759 | C France gained trade routes and strong military partners |
| Overhunting and fashion changes in the 1900s | D The fur trade weakened and eventually ended |
| Britain merged HBC and North West Company in 1821 | E Britain defeated France and took Quebec City |
| Métis communities formed from French and First Nations families | F One powerful company now controlled most of the fur trade |

ACTION

Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!


- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary

Consolidation

MEMORY CHECK

The Fur Trade was one of the biggest businesses in early Canada.

- ✓ Why were **beaver pelts** so valuable in Europe?
- ✓ How did **Champlain's** alliances help France in the fur trade?
- ✓ Why did **Radisson** and **Groseilliers** turn to England for trading?
- ✓ What led to the **decline** and end of the fur trade?



CONSOLIDATION



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Sentence Scramble

Rearrange the words to make the complete sentence in the empty space.

punishment traded illegally bois from furs risking des France Coureurs

important trade New to more farming France Fur became than

Champlain Wendat with built and alliances de Algonquin Samuel

ACTION

Complete the crossword puzzle below using the key terms and clues.

4. Religion that officially gave Acadia to Britain.
period.
 5. Religion followed by most Acadians, different
from Britain.
 6. Forced removal of the Acadians from their
homeland.
- Down**
1. French colony in Atlantic Canada later taken by
Britain.
 2. Region where many expelled Acadians
eventually resettled.

ACTION

Wordsearch

Find the words in the wordsearch.

ECQLNCKOMYIMDLMBVBVPM
XUMRNOITAMALCORPWKPQYT
PEIMOTAWATTPOPEJCMIHITU
NSPASOOEGKRASPFAAFUPQD
OFRENCNSY YIOZFTLIIZNZ
JODCSKPDNCSDSORNEBTEYM
IAORFBZAHTRWJQCCGGONUT
BVWOPZBTAPQLZANPGLNSOY
WPDOWANDIYAGAMS OIPHP
ECSSXTCXIJBMINWEWEHXIO
EMDFUETTZYSLTNWBGWKQJY
NFTTNXWKGQLKUCCEYPSFF
WCQODAWAFHSITIRBZDWM

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Pontiac | Obwandiyag |
| Odawa | Ojibwe |
| Minweweh | British |
| French | Alliance |
| Proclamation | Pottawatomie |
| Wendat | Resistance |

ACTION



Ontario History

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ABC Choice

Move the correct letter (A, B, or C) in the Answer column

| Question | A | B | C | Answer |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1) Why did Britain sign the Royal Proclamation of 1763? | To give land to Loyalists | To make peace with First Nations | To expand Quebec borders | |
| 2) What happened to Quebec's boundaries after the proclamation? | They grew larger | They became smaller | They stayed the same | |
| 3) Who was allowed to buy land from First Nations? | French Canadiens traders | Any settler moving west | Only the British government | |
| 4) Why were British colonists upset about the proclamation? | They had to leave land | They gained free farmland | They could move west freely | |
| 5) What area south of Quebec was given to First Nations? | Atlantic coast | Hudson Bay region | Land south of Quebec | |
| 6) What river region stayed inside Quebec's borders? | Ottawa River | St. Lawrence River | Fraser River | |

Choose the Best Answer

| Question | Answer |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) What was St. John's Island renamed? | Prince Edward Island |
| 2) When did Upper and Lower Canada unite? | 1866 |
| 3) Daily life in BNA was mostly on? | Farms |
| 4) Who did the British work with to keep peace? | Ships |
| 5) What colony was created in 1784 besides New Brunswick? | Indigenous & French |
| 6) What land did the Hudson's Bay Company control? | Cape Breton |
| 7) Who renamed St. John's Island to Prince Edward Island? | Upper Canada |
| 8) What best describes farming work life in BNA? | British |
| | Long and difficult |

Put an X

| Put an X if the statement does not describe English settler life in BNA. | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Settlers used electricity to heat their homes during winter. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Families lived in log cabins or sod houses called "soddies." | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| All children in BNA went to school every single day. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men and women always shared the exact same chores equally. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men cleared fields, ploughed, harvested, and built fences. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Girls helped mothers with spinning, knitting, and sewing. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Families bought groceries from large stores instead of farming. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Children usually started doing adult work by age fourteen. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Winters were easy because settlers had modern heating systems. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Children were free from chores until they turned twenty-one. | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Google Slides Lessons Preview





Ontario History

Canada, 1800-1850: Conflict & Challenges – Grade 7

3-Part Lesson Format


Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812

LEARNING GOAL

We are learning to **understand** the main causes of the War of 1812 so we can **explain** how conflicts between Britain, France, America, and First Nations shaped life in North America.



MINDS ON

Put A Check

Put a ✓ only beside the statements that are true **causes** of the War of 1812.

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Britain impressed American sailors, forcing them into naval service. | <input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson's embargo damaged U.S. trade and caused economic anger. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> France gave the United States new weapons to invade Canada. | <input type="checkbox"/> Americans believed capturing Canada would be "a mere matter of marching." |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The United States wanted to expand into the Ohio Valley. | <input type="checkbox"/> Britain promised Canada complete independence if war was declared. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The British supplied First Nations with weapons against American expansion. | <input type="checkbox"/> The Napoleonic Wars disrupted Atlantic trade between nations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Chesapeake Affair increased tensions after a U.S. attack on a British ship. | <input type="checkbox"/> First Nations encouraged the United States to expand north. |

ACTION

Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
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Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
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Consolidation

REFLECT AND CONNECT

Looking back, what different choices could **Jefferson** and **Madison** have made to prevent another war with Great Britain, and how might these decisions have changed history?



CONSOLIDATION



Ontario History

Canada, 1800-1850: Conflict & Challenges – Grade 7

Name the Battle

Which **battle** is each about from the **War of 1812**?

- 1) The battle that 2,700 Americans stormed and captured York...
- 2) The battle that 700 British attacked in midnight darkness...
- 3) The battle that Laura Secord overheard American attack plans...
- 4) The battle that 2,000 Americans attacked toward Montreal...
- 5) The battle that happened July 25, 1814, Niagara Falls...
- 6) The battle that 250 Mohawk warriors surrounded the Americans...
- 7) The battle that Americans burned Toronto before sailing home...
- 8) The battle that ended final American invasion of Canada...

York (Toronto)
Crysler's Farm
Stoney Creek
Beaver Dams
Lundy's Lane

Write **A** or **B** into the box to show your answer.

A **B**

- 1) Which year was the Selkirk Treaty signed?
A) 1816 B) 1817
- 2) Who created the Red River colony?
A) Lord Selkirk B) Robert Semple
- 3) Which group opposed Selkirk's settlement?
A) Métis People B) Cree Nation
- 4) What company sold Selkirk the land?
A) North West B) Hudson's Bay
- 5) Which battle caused the death of 21 settlers?
A) Queenston Heights B) Seven Oaks
- 6) Which item was promised yearly as payment?
A) Tobacco B) Wheat
- 7) Which river region did Selkirk's settlers occupy?
A) Red River B) Ottawa River
- 8) Who believed Selkirk was only renting land?
A) Métis People B) First Nations

Wordsearch

Find the words in the wordsearch.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E | B | B | K | X | O | E | M | H | H | Z | E | C | J | C | N | N | G | A | V | O | H |
| U | U | X | K | E | Y | K | E | S | E | D | I | X | J | A | B | A | R | Y | F | W | W |
| W | D | Z | F | W | J | O | R | L | R | L | N | I | J | Y | O | R | A | B | H | D | C |
| T | R | V | M | R | X | O | F | X | W | E | T | M | U | E | J | Z | P | M | E | C | |
| R | L | E | N | O | V | W | G | J | K | D | P | U | N | I | S | H | M | E | N | T | |
| O | N | X | Y | M | D | D | Y | I | E | Y | N | T | E | V | Z | N | U | I | G | C | K |
| P | U | M | E | A | O | E | L | M | O | J | E | S | H | W | P | F | P | A | B | S | C |
| P | G | Z | D | G | S | N | E | C | D | R | L | E | R | N | V | O | Q | E | A | H | Y |
| U | M | C | A | R | G | A | O | R | Z | K | L | T | I | O | T | P | T | L | C | D | R |
| S | S | X | R | Y | A | U | B | P | F | A | A | O | E | S | G | U | I | L | T | Y | U |
| T | O | C | T | O | R | U | G | Y | O | H | B | R | L | D | E | E | S | M | N | R | J |
| B | F | P | A | T | K | B | Z | S | K | L | N | P | B | U | T | Q | F | U | G | V | F |
| X | O | T | K | M | X | E | Z | K | F | A | Y | T | S | H | L | A | I | R | T | O | M |

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Sayer | Riel |
| Ballenden | Hudson |
| Monopoly | Trial |
| Court | Jury |
| Guilty | Punishment |
| Freedom | Trade |
| Support | Protest |

Ontario History

Canada, 1800-1850: Conflict & Challenges – Grade 7

Fill In The Blanks

Drag and place the terms into the blanks to complete the sentences.

- 1) In 1827, _____ Canada wanted to expand its territory.
- 2) The Huron Tract Treaty took place near Lake _____.
- 3) Chiefs and Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation signed Treaty _____.
- 4) Treaty 29 created four small _____ for the Chippewa people.
- 5) In 1836, the _____ Ojibway Nation signed agreements with the British.
- 6) The Saugeen Treaty is also known as Treaty _____.
- 7) The British encouraged the Saugeen to follow _____ farming practices.
- 8) Four new Saugeen reserves were located north of _____ Sound.

29

assimilation

Saugeen

Upper

Owen

Huron

45½

reserves

Match the terms to the descriptions

Ontario town where many freed African Canadians lived.

Escaped slavery, returned to guide many others to freedom.

British law freeing enslaved people across the colonies.

Escaped slavery, built new life as worker and owner.

Last Ontario freed Africans could settle.

Secret network helping slaves escape to Canada.

Newspaper ads offering rewards for captured runaway slaves.

Owen Sound

Grey County

Harriet Tubman

Mary Taylor

Runaway Notices

Slavery

Abolition Act

Underground Railroad

Put an X

Put an **X** if the statement does **not** describe the Beothuk.

☐ The Beothuk lived in Newfoundland as a First Nation community.

☐ The Beothuk were a farming group who stayed in one place.

☐ Europeans and Beothuk traded items like nets, nails, and canvas.

☐ Europeans overhunted caribou and deer, causing food shortages.

☐ The Métis were encouraged by Europeans to fight the Beothuk.

☒ Europeans saw the Beothuk as equal partners and respected them.

☐ European settlers hunted the Beothuk with the goal of erasing them.

☐ The Beothuk population grew stronger after European contact.

☐ Harsh winters and hunger reduced the Beothuk population quickly.

☐ The Beothuk still live today as a large Indigenous nation.