



Preview - Information



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Google Slides Lessons Preview



3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

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

THE FUR TRADE

LEARNING GOALS

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.



Cause & Effect

Read each cause and match it with the correct effect.

Cause	Effect
Champlain allied with the Wendat and Algonquin Nations	A new culture and identity developed in western Canada
King Charles II created Hudson's Bay Company in 1670	England gained control of Rupert's Land for trading posts
The Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759	France gained trade routes and strong military partners
Overhunting and fashion changes in the 1800s	The fur trade weakened and eventually ended
Britain merged HBC and North West Company in 1861	Britain defeated France and took Quebec City
Métis communities formed from French and First Nations families	One powerful company now controlled most of the fur trade

Part 2 – Action!

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

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?



Part 3 – Consolidation!

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



Ontario History

New France and British North America – Grade 7

Sentence Scramble

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

Row 1: punishment | traded | illegally | bois | from | furs | risking | des | France | Coureurs

Row 2: important | trade | New | to | more | farming | France | Fur | became | than

Row 3: Champlain | Wendat | with | built | and | alliances | de | Algonquin | Samuel

Acadiana

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

Across

- 1. Colony established by the French in 1604
- 4. Religion that officially gave Acadia to Britain
- 5. Religion followed by most British rulers during this time period
- 6. Religion followed by most Acadians, different from Britain
- 7. 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

Wordsearch

Find the words in the wordsearch.

Map of Nova Scotia

The map shows the coastline of Nova Scotia with various locations labeled, including Halifax, Dartmouth, Bedford, and Lunenburg.

Wordsearch

Find the words in the wordsearch.

Pentiac	Obwandiyag
Odawa	Djibwe
Mimeweh	British
French	Alliance
Proclamation	Pottawatomie
Wendat	Resistance



Ontario History

New France and British North America – Grade 7

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 Canadian 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	Prince Edward Island	1838	Ships
1) What was St. John's Island renamed?	Farms.	Indigenous & French	
2) When did Upper and Lower Canada unite?	Spanish & Dutch	Cape Breton	
3) Daily life in BNA was mostly on?	Newfoundland	Upper Canada	
4) Who did the British work with to keep peace?	Rupert's Land	British	
5) What colony was created in 1784 besides New Brunswick?	French	Long and difficult	
6) What land did the Hudson's Bay Company control?	Easy and short.		
7) Who renamed St. John's Island to Prince Edward Island?			
8) What best describes farming work life in BNA?			

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 "sodies."	<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"/>



Workbook Preview



Grade 7 History Unit

NEW FRANCE AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 1713–1800

	Curriculum Expectations	Pages That Cover the Expectations
A1.1	analyse key similarities and differences in social values and aspects of life between people in present-day Canada and some different groups and communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, in Canada between 1713 and 1800	27 – 39, 44 – 45, 88 – 93
A1.2	analyse some of the main challenges facing various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities, in Canada between 1713 and 1800 and ways in which people responded to those challenges and assess similarities and differences between some of these challenges and responses and those of people in present-day Canada	14 – 15, 23, 30 – 39, 84 – 93
A1.3	analyse the displacement experienced by various groups and communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, who were living in or who came to Canada between 1713 and 1800	48 – 83

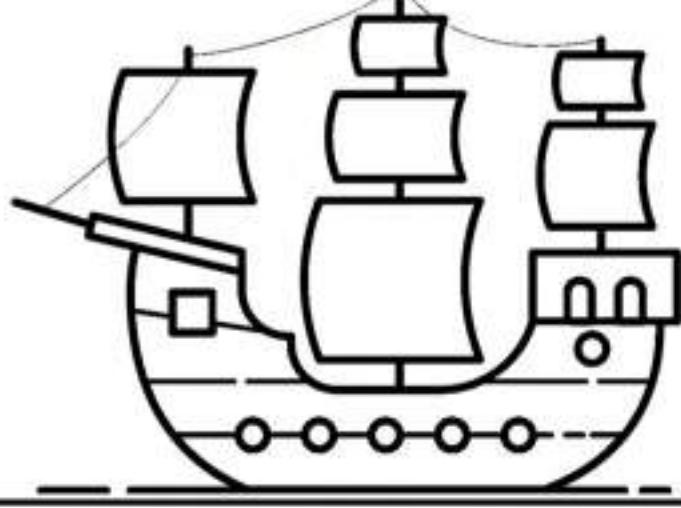
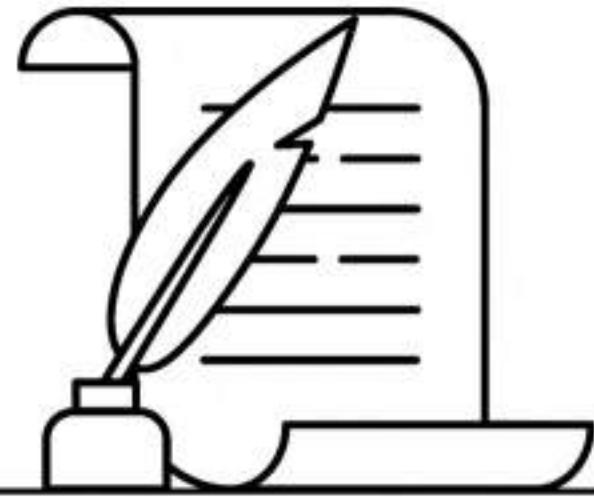
Preview of 50 pages from this product that contains 156 pages total.

A3.1	analyze some of the main challenges facing various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities, in Canada between 1713 and 1800 and explain the impact of some of these challenges on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities	14 – 15, 23, 30 – 39, 84 – 93
A3.2	analyze some of the main challenges facing various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities, in Canada between 1713 and 1800 and explain the impact of some of these challenges on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities	1,
A3.3	analyze some of the main challenges facing various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities, in Canada between 1713 and 1800 and explain the impact of some of these challenges on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities	40 – 41, 40 – 59, 66 – 71, 76 – 81
A3.4	identify key social and economic changes that occurred in and/or affected Canada during this period and explain the impact of some of these changes on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and/or Inuit individuals and communities	10 – 35
A3.5	describe some significant aspects of daily life in various First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities in Canada during this period	27 – 33, 92 – 93
A3.6	describe some significant aspects of daily life of different newcomer/settler groups living in Canada during this period	34 – 39, 44 – 45, 84 – 91
A3.7	describe significant interactions between various individuals, groups, and institutions in Canada during this period	21 – 23, 25 – 26, 32 – 33, 42 – 43, 60 – 65
A3.8	identify some significant individuals and groups in Canada during this period, and explain their contribution to Canadian heritage and/or identities	12 – 17, 19 – 20, 25 – 26, 40 – 41, 42 – 43, 60 – 65, 72 – 75, 82 – 83, 86 – 87, 94 – 95

NAME: _____

New France and British North America

PREVIEW



Two Row Wampum Belt



Two Row Wampum – Oldest Treaty Relationship

Haudenosaunee and the Dutch

In 1613, the Mohawk and people coming into their territory. The visitors were Dutch, from the Netherlands (Dutch). The Mohawk and the rest of the Haudenosaunee were not the Europeans).

The Dutch, with the Mohawk, believed they should be called "Father" and the Haudenosaunee should be called, "Son" when they met. The Haudenosaunee did not agree, and suggested they be brothers. This would show they were equal.

Two Row Wampum

After the two groups began to learn more about each other, they came to an agreement. The Haudenosaunee created the Two Row Wampum to symbolize the agreement. The belt was the first treaty between the two groups.

It shows two lines that represent how they will travel. One represents the Dutch's ship and the other represents the Haudenosaunee. The two will travel down the river of life side by side, and neither will attempt to overtake the other's vessel.

Treaty - Silver Covenant Chain of Friendship

The Dutch recorded this agreement on paper with 3 silver chains. The 3 chains represented 3 principles that the two groups would live by. First, friendship between the Haudenosaunee and the Dutch. Second, peace between their groups. Third, that the agreement would last forever.

The silver chains represented the friendship between the two. The silver symbolized that the chains would rust, but that they could be polished when the brothers met again. The agreement was called the Silver Covenant Chain of Friendship.



Tawagonshi Document – Written Agreement of the Two Row Wampum Treaty

Two Row Wampum Belt - Questions

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What happened when the Dutch landed on the Mohawk's territory?

2) Why was the Two Row Wampum Belt? Why is it important?

Draw Draw another wampum belt that shows the two rows can be used to represent the treaty



True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The Two Row Wampum belt was the first treaty between Europeans and the Indigenous	True	False
2) The relationship between the two groups was peaceful	True	False
3) The Haudenosaunee used large sail boats to get down river	True	False
4) The Dutch also recorded the treaty on paper	True	False
5) The Dutch thought they were above the Haudenosaunee at first	True	False

Voyageurs - Northwest Trading Company

Who were the Voyageurs?

A **voyageur** was someone, usually a Frenchmen who was hired by a fur trading company to travel across present-day Canada to trade with the First Nations. Voyageurs were master canoeers, as they had to paddle through rushing rivers with strong rapids.

Voyageurs were really hard workers, as they portaged their canoes through forests and up and down mountains. Portage means to carry your canoe. They needed to portage to get from one river to another. The canoes were made of light wood material. When they were loaded, they were very heavy.

The Voyageurs brought items that could trade with the First Nations. They brought pots, pans, weapons, tools, and clothing. They carried their own pack, which sometimes weighed up to 150 kg! Most of the voyageurs were French, from the city of Montreal. Some came from France.



Northwest Trading Company (1779 – 1821)

The Northwest Trading Company (NWTC) began in Montreal. They hired many Francophone voyageurs to travel west. The NWTC was interested in exploration as well as fur trading. They hired many explorers who mapped out routes to the west. This made it much easier for the people in the east to travel west.



Alexander Mackenzie was a fur trader and Scottish explorer who was sent by the NWTC to map a route across North America, from east to west coast, ending in BC.

Many of the voyageurs that had travelled west to places like present-day Alberta, stayed there. They set up trading posts where indigenous people could trade furs they had in exchange for things that came from Europe. Many communities that exist in Alberta now started as trading posts. Fort Edmonton is an example!

Voyageurs - Northwest Trading Company

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. Voyageurs had an easy time travelling across present-day Canada	True	False
2. They had to portage to get from river to river	True	False
3. Their canoes were made from really heavy wood material	True	False
4. The Northwest Trading Company hired many Francophone voyageurs	True	False
5. Many First Nations stayed in the west after they travelled there	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) Who were the voyageurs? What did they bring to trade with the First Nations?

2) What was the Northwest Trading Company? Was it a British or French company?

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture

--	--

Explorer: Alexander Mackenzie

Alexander Mackenzie

Alexander Mackenzie was a Scottish explorer who made his way across Canada to BC. He is remembered for travelling 3,700km by land and rivers in terrible conditions across North America. He founded the Mackenzie River (largest river in Canada), which crosses through British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Expanding

By the late 1700s, Europeans were becoming more interested in the western parts of present-day Canada. The Northwest Trading Company was racing with the Hudson Bay Company to find a route that passed to the Pacific Ocean.

Alexander Mackenzie was 20 years old when he was hired by the Northwest Trading Company to find a route. He had to find a route to the Pacific Ocean, then up into Alaska, across to Russia, and then further north to England.

His Voyages

- 1) His first voyage took him up the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. Mackenzie was hoping the river would take him to the Pacific Ocean, but he was wrong.
- 2) His second voyage took him to the Fraser River, and then down to the Pacific Ocean. He was warned by the Shuswap First Nation to stop paddling and take a portage. He portaged the rest of the way. Mackenzie agreed and went the rest of the way. The portage trails were well made by the First Nations in the area.

When he got to the Pacific Ocean, he inscribed in large letters, the writing on the rock. It says, "Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land 22nd July 1793." He was clearly proud that he travelled across the continent without using ocean waters.



Successful Journey

After his successful journey, Mackenzie became a well-known explorer. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in Lower Canada.

Explorer: Alexander Mackenzie

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1) Mackenzie was successful in his mission on his first voyage	True	False
2) Mackenzie was the first to travel across North America by land	True	False
3) Mackenzie was 32 when he travelled across North America	True	False
4) The Mackenzie River is named after Alexander Mackenzie	True	False
5) The year was 1793 when he made it across Canada by land	True	False

Questions Answer the questions below

1) Why would Mackenzie write from Canada by land on the rock?

2) How did Mackenzie benefit from First Nations in his quest?

Draw You just made it across Canada by land. What would you inscribe on the rock?

Hudson's Bay Company

What is the Hudson's Bay Company?

The Hudson's Bay Company is the oldest running business in Canada. It was started in 1670 as a collection of trading posts that British settlers would operate across British North America (present-day Canada). In exchange for animal furs, the trading posts offered European items like weapons, gunpowder, bullets, beads, fishhooks, axes, sewing needles, scissors, cooking pots, and wool blankets.

Rich European settlers hunted and trapped animals across British North America (BNA). The European settlers were able to find furs to give them luxurious items to better their lives, however, the best trappers and hunters were the First Nations. They knew the land the best and already had a system for trapping and hunting these animals. They were also very motivated to trade the items to the trading post to improve their quality of life.

Rupert's Land

In 1670, the King of England (King Charles II) gave a royal charter that gave Rupert's Land to the Hudson's Bay Company. Rupert's Land was a massive territory that included the land that flowed into Hudson Bay. The HBC now had exclusive rights to trade on this land.

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and Northwest Trading Company (NWT)

The NWTC was formed in 1779 by a group of Montreal-based fur traders. It had been around since 1670. The HBC was unhappy that the NWTC was taking away their trade.

The HBC had an advantage because they used large ships to travel between Britain and around North America. It took them 14 months to go west, pick up the furs, and bring them back to England for sale. The NWTC on the other hand, travelled by land across North America. It took the Voyageurs from the NWTC an extra year and cost them more money as well.

The two companies fought for many years before 1821, when an intense battle began. Lord Selkirk from the HBC, settled on land close to Métis and First Nations in present-day Manitoba. The Métis and First Nations had close relationships with the NWTC. They attacked Selkirk during the Battle of the Seven Oaks in 1816, and 21 English settlers were killed. Selkirk retaliated and captured Fort William.

Both the NWTC and HBC suffered from the fighting. In 1821, after years of fighting, the NWTC merged with the HBC. The HBC was able to buy out the NWTC because it had more money and British political connections.



Hudson Bay Company Store
Cordova Street, Vancouver,
British Columbia, Canada.



PREVIEW

Hudson's Bay Company



True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The Hudson's Bay Company started in 1680	True	False
2. The HBC traded items for animal furs	True	False
3. Anyone could trade animal pelts for items at an HBC trading post	True	False
4. The best trappers were Europeans	True	False
5. The items traded for pelts were mainly metal	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) What were some items sold at a trading post?

2) What is Rupert's Land?

Summarize

Summarize the relationship between the HBC and NWTC

Trading Post Prices

Trading Beaver Furs

When you entered a Hudson's Bay or Northwest Trading Company's trading post, you could exchange beaver pelts for different useful items. Instead of using money to buy items, you would trade 1 unit of beaver pelts. The unit for trade was called, "one beaver". A beaver pelt was equal to a prime mink pelt or a marten (perhaps two smaller marten pelts).

Beaver Pelt Units	Items
1 MB	0.5 kg of glass beads
1 MB	0.75 kg of gun powder
1 MB	8 knives
1 MB	1 pair of pants
1 MB	2 hatchets
1 MB	1 blanket
1 MB	20 fish hooks
1 MB	12 dozen buttons
11 MB	1 musket (gun)

Questions

Answers

1) What stands out to you about the costs of items at a trading post?

2) With these prices, do you think people took care of their items? Explain.

3) If you moved to a new area and had nothing but 20 pelts, what items would you buy? Explain.

Métis Culture - Mix of First Nations and Europeans

Music and Dance

The Métis are known as a festive and social group who love song and dance. As Europeans brought violins to Canada, the Métis began using it to make their own tunes. The Scottish and French-Canadian fur traders introduced songs to the Métis. The Métis would mix the music of First Nations, Scotland and France. The new songs also led to new dances, like the red river jig.

Métis Fiddle

The Métis fiddle is a mix of many different cultures. The Métis of Canada developed. The fiddle has become a key feature of Métis culture. The Red River Jig is a dance that incorporates Scottish, First Nation, and French-Canadian influences. It is a lively, festive kind of dance where you spend a lot of time hopping, kicking, and jumping!

When you combine the tunes from a fiddle with a singing danseuse, you get a Métis dance that is upbeat and a lot of fun! The first person to write down the Métis fiddle music was Alexander Begg in 1867!

Food - Bannock

Bannock is a type of fried bread that originated in Scotland. When Scottish settlers came to Canada, they made Bannock out of barley, peameal, or oatmeal. Over time, wheat flour was used instead to make the bread that was fried in oil.

As wheat became more available, Indigenous groups began to use Bannock as a staple in their diet. The Métis especially, made Bannock a big part of their way of life. They

would mix up flour, water, and fat in a bag and then toss it on a pan to cook. The result was a flat and biscuit like bread.

Bannock was important to the Métis because it was cheap and easy to make. This prevented the Métis from going hungry!



Red River Jig.

RED RIVER JIG

Métis Culture - Mix of First Nations and Europeans**Questions****Answer the questions below**

1. What is the Red River Jig? Who was the first to do the Métis jig?

2. How did English and French-Canadians affect the culture and way of life of the Métis?

Making Connections

How does this affect you in your life?

PREDICTION

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1) The first Métis jig was done in 1967	True	False
2) The Métis Jig incorporates music/dance from Scottish and French-Canadians	True	False
3) Bannock is made from flour, water and fat	True	False
4) To do a jig, you hop, kick, and shuffle your feet to the music	True	False
5) The Métis learned Bannock and Jigging from the Scottish	True	False

New France

New France (1534 – 1763)

In the 1530s, France sent explorers to find new land. They travelled west and landed in the Atlantic parts of Canada. Many of the explorers ventured through the St. Lawrence River,



which allowed them to get further inland of present-day Canada. Over the next couple hundred years, France began an attempt to colonize this New World. **Colonize** means they sent people to live in a new region but still be under their old country's name. Colonizing is a way for a country to expand their territory as they create new colonies around the world. They named their new colony, **New France**.

Challenges of New France

Colonizing a new territory is difficult, as challenges can overwhelm the settlers. A **settler** is someone who travels to a new colony or region and stays there. Settlers had to deal with three main challenges when they landed in New France.

1. The harsh, cold winters in New France
2. The lack of food available and the fact they didn't know how to hunt animals or know if the soil was good for growing
3. They didn't know who the indigenous people were and if they would welcome the French. **Indigenous people** are people who lived in an area from the beginning or before others arrived.

Reasons for Exploring and Colonizing the New World

The **New World** was a term used to describe this land west of Europe that we now call North America. The explorers who found the New World were looking for shipping routes to Asia to allow the French traders to import silk. They were also looking for precious gems and metals such as gold to make France rich.

New France

Questioning

Write 3 questions you have about New France

1)

2)

3)

Questions: Answer the questions below

1. What does it mean to colonize a region? Why would countries want to colonize?

2. What challenges did settlers face when living in New France?

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The settlers used the Fraser River to get inland of Canada	True	False
2) Colonize means to send settlers to a new place and control it	True	False
3) Colonizing is a way for countries to expand their territory	True	False
4) Settlers are people who stay in their country	True	False
5) Living in New France was easy for settlers	True	False

Seigneurs and Habitants

Settlers in New France

The explorers and fur traders were the first two groups that lived in New France. After they settled, farmers were sent to develop the land. The farmers were divided into two main groups – seigneurs and habitants.



Seigneurs and Seigneuries

The men that the king of France liked were called **seigneurs**. A seigneur was someone who may have supported the king back in France, or perhaps was a soldier who fought well in war. Either way, a seigneur was given land with a **seigneury**, which was a large area of land that was one kilometre by 10 kilometres. A seigneury was given to nobles to build a family to develop, so they had to get habitants – families – to live on it and help develop the land.

A seigneurie had fields that were long and narrow so most of the lots could have access to water. Seigneuries were set beside the St. Lawrence River so that the water could be used for farming, transportation, fishing, and more. A seigneur would keep a large section of the land to provide a church and mill for the habitants.

Habitants

The farm families that worked on the fields on the seigneurie were called **habitants**. Habitants worked very hard and had lots of responsibilities, like cutting and clearing the land, growing crops, and raising animals. Habitants didn't live on the land for free. They needed to give a portion of their crops to the seigneurs as well as pay taxes to the Church and to the government. They also had to work without pay for ten days a year on the seigneur's personal fields.



Seigneurs and Habitants

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. A habitant was someone who the king treated well with a seigneurie	True	False
2. Seigneurs were given seigneuries, which were large areas of land	True	False
3. Habitants were farm families that lived on seigneuries	True	False
4. Habitants didn't have to pay anything to their seigneurs	True	False
5. Seigneurs were nobles or people who supported the King of France	True	False

Questions

1. What is the difference between a seigneur and a habitant?

2. What responsibilities did the habitants have to the seigneurs? Was it fair?

Making Connections

What does this remind you of in your life?

PREDICTION

Wavy lines for writing.

Citizens of New France

Population of New France

In 1666, the population of New France was 3215 people. Most of the people living in New France were men, with a total of 63 percent of the population. The 37 percent of women in New France is way below the population breakdown we see today in Canada, as women make up 50.48 percent of the population which is more than the 49.52 percent of men.

Jobs in New France

Only men could be skilled workers who had jobs where they specialized in one trade. These men had a higher social status compared to the women who worked in their fields all day. The top 7 jobs are listed below.



Occupation	Explanation
Soldiers	New France needed to defend its colony. They were soldiers.
Carpenters	The land was undeveloped. They were needed to build houses and buildings.
Masons	A mason is a builder who works with stone. Masons built buildings.
Tailors	A tailor makes clothing. Remember, they hand crafted clothing in New France.
Merchants	Merchants were people who owned stores. They bought and sold items.
Bakers	Bread represented 60-85 percent of the total food intake in New France.
Millers	A miller someone who works in a grain mill which produces grain for breads.

Citizens of New France

Reflection

There weren't nearly as many opportunities to find jobs in New France. Which job would you choose? Explain why.

Question: Answer the questions below

1. Why do you think people were willing to live in New France in 1666?

2. Which jobs do you think were the most important? Explain.

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) In 1666, the population of New France was 3215 people	True	False
2) There were more women than men in New France	True	False
3) Farmers had the best jobs in New France	True	False
4) One of the most important jobs was soldier to defend New France	True	False
5) Women could become skilled workers and have jobs like masons or bakers	True	False

Society in New France

People of New France

The King of France was the most powerful man in New France. He controlled both France and New France, but he hired a **viceroy**, who he put in charge of New France. The viceroy was the governor who made decisions on behalf of the King. Learn more about the other people of New France below.



Governor

The **governor** was the top government official in New France. His job was to make sure the king got what he wanted out of New France. He appointed people to the sovereign council, who were in charge of making laws and setting taxes that people needed to pay. The governor was also the king of the colony in New France.

Intendant

The **intendant** was a high-ranking government official who was responsible for finance and justice in New France. They were in charge of the sovereign council followed the rules in determining laws and taxes. An **intendant** was not a **commoner**, who is someone not born into the upper class.



Members of the Sovereign Council

The members that were given the job to decide on laws and taxes were also part of the upper-class society. They had more power than the average citizen.

Captain of the Militia

The **captain of the militia** was in charge of the militia in New France. It was made up of able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty who could defend New France. They didn't have formal training to be a soldier. The captain of the militia had the job to organize them into squads and get them prepared with weapons to fight if needed.

Citizens

Most of the people that lived in New France were average citizens with jobs like farmers, bakers, merchants, and tailors. These people performed services for each other so that society could function.

Criminals

France sent some of their criminals to New France. Most of these criminals were prisoners who were thieves. They were given the option of serving out their prison sentence in France or be sent to New France. If they decided to be shipped to New France, they became indentured servants who could get their freedom back after three years slave labour.

Society in New France - Questions

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. An indentured servant could get their freedom back after 2 years	True	False
2. The governor of New France was like a king in the colony	True	False
3. The Viceroy was second in command	True	False
4. The intendant made sure the sovereign council did their jobs	True	False
5. A commoner was born into a wealthy and powerful family	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1. What do you think indentured servants had to do if they decided to come to New France?

2. Do you think the regular citizens had much say in how things were? Did they have any involvement in the government?

Making Connections

What connections can you make to this reading?

The Expulsion of the Acadians

Tension Between France and Britain

France and Britain were both trying to colonize North America as fast as possible. Both countries were building up colonies and expanding their territory. The rivalry between the two countries was growing as they fought battles all over the world. Both countries had other colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. They were both fighting for global dominance.

The Loss

Acadia was the second colony in North America that the British had to defend it as well as New France. Acadia is the present day New Brunswick, PEI, and Nova Scotia. In 1710, the British attacked Acadia from Boston, New England. They took control of Acadia, but they returned it to France in the Peace Treaty of 1697.



War of Spanish Succession

While Spain and France were at war with each other, Britain took advantage. From 1702 to 1713, the British gained control of Acadia and the Caribbean. In 1713, leaders from France and Britain negotiated a peace treaty called the **Treaty of Utrecht**.

Each side agreed to give back some of the colonies they had taken in war. Britain offered to give back the Caribbean islands controlled by France. France decided to take back the Caribbean islands because sugar cane was grown there and sugar was valuable in France. This meant that the Treaty of Utrecht officially gave Acadia to the British.

The Expulsion of the Acadians

Britain may have owned the land of Acadia, but it was still French Acadians living there. The British were worried the Acadians would revolt against them. So, the British tried to make them take an **oath of allegiance**, which would mean they promised to be loyal to Britain.

The Acadians declined as they were French Catholics, and the British were English Protestants and religion was very important to the Acadians. Life in Acadia was becoming hostile as British soldiers harassed the French population. The French often returned the favour by harassing the British in the colony.

This continued until 1755, when Britain decided enough was enough. From 1755 to 1760, about 10,000 out of 12,000 Acadians were expelled from the region. Most of the French Acadians went to the French colony of Louisiana.

The Loss of Acadia - Questions

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. The people that originally lived in Acadia were...	French	British
2. France decided to give away which colony?	Caribbean	Acadia
3. What was found on the Caribbean colony?	Iron	Sugar Cane
4. Did the _____ sign the Oath of Allegiance?	Yes	No
5. The _____ was signed in which year?	1755	1713

Visualizing Draw a picture of what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture



Questions

Answer the questions below

1. Why did France give up Acadia instead of the Caribbean colony?

2. Why did the British expel the Acadians?

Seven Years' War

French and Indian War (7 Years' War)

The title of the war would indicate that the French battled the First Nations, however that is untrue. The war was between France and Britain, although most of the First Nations allied with France as they had developed stronger trading relationships.

War began as the English also wanted control of the fur trade. This war between France and Britain was also called the 7 Years' War, and it was happening in North America, as well as in Europe. With the French and First Nations being allies, they often fought together against British forces.

Major Battles of the Seven Years' War

The French and Indian War (7 Years' War) lasted 9 years with battles occurring all over the northeast parts of North America. France won major battles at Fort Henry, and Fort Ticonderoga, while Britain won battles at Louisbourg, Fort Niagara, and Fort Duquesne. The final battle between the two empires was on the Plains of Abraham, outside France's largest and most powerful city, Quebec.

Siege of Louisbourg

Louisbourg was a fortress built by the French in New France. It was the largest European style fortress in North America at the time and it was designed to defend New France from British attack. In 1758, the British completed their second siege of Louisbourg. Their first attempt was unsuccessful, but they had to return the fortress to the French after a peace treaty was signed.



British Ships
Siege of Louisbourg

The second siege was different! James Wolfe and General Gage, after their first attempt, brought their naval warships and armies to Louisbourg and surrounded them. The British took the fortress and took control of France's warships. They set one on fire and forced another one away to join the British fleet. The French citizens of Louisbourg were allowed to return to France while the French soldiers were brought to Britain as prisoners of war. British soldiers decided to burn down the fortress to make sure it couldn't be returned to the French.

Battle on the Plains of Abraham

The Battle on the Plains of Abraham was for control of Quebec City, which was France's first and largest settlement. Britain knew if they could take it over, they would end up defeating France. General James Wolfe brought 5000 well-trained troops to the battle against General Montcalm of France who had 4,500 troops (some First Nations and militia).

They met on the Plains of Abraham, where Montcalm ordered his men to fire. While they fired, the British troops waited and got 2 bullets ready. The disorganized French fire was mostly misses, while the British hit with both their shots, sending the French back in retreat. Britain won the battle and eventually took control of present-day Canada.

Seven Years' War - Questions

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1. Louisbourg was a fortress built by the French	True	False
2. The 7 Years' War was actually 9 years	True	False
3. The French had an alliance with the Iroquois	True	False
4. The 7 Years' War was fought in North America only	True	False
5. The British destroyed the Louisbourg fortress	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) Who won the war? Who did they win?

2) Why were Britain and France fighting against each other? Why did the First Nations get involved?

Summarize**Write the important information from the reading**

Summarize: _____

Write the important information from the reading:

Battle of the Plains of Abraham



Description

The English attacked the French from the west. The English travelled up the river and came on to land at Anse Du Foulon.

They had more soldiers than the French as you can see with the rectangles representing the regular soldiers. Each rectangle is a battalion that was led by a captain. They only had artillery compared to the French's 3. You can see the British had setup camp across from Quebec, where they also attacked from.

As you can see, the two sides formed battle lines. The French attacked first by shooting from far distances, around 50 metres. The English lay down on the ground to avoid being shot. Most of the bullets missed. While the French reloaded, the English moved forward to 35 metres away. They shot two bullets, which were enough to destroy the French lines. The French fled the field, losing the battle. French survivors became prisoners of war.

You can see that the First Nations fought with the French against the British. On the British side, the Fraser Highlanders fought with the English. They were a battalion from Scotland.

General James Wolfe fought with the 28th battalion. He was shot in the attack, but still advanced with them to Quebec. Montcalm, who led the French, was also shot and killed.

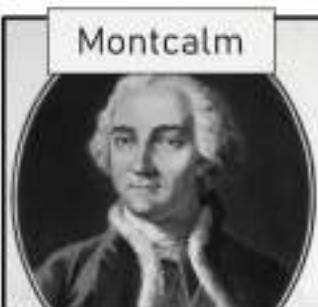
Battle of the Plains of Abraham

The **Battle of the Plains of Abraham** was fought between France and England. England had been taking over land with their powerful army all over Atlantic Canada and had their sights on France's strongest village – Quebec City.



What do you notice about how Quebec City was protected?

The battle between the two sides ended less than 30 minutes. Both leaders died in the battle. Their last words are written below.



"I am happy that I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec"



"After hearing of victory, (I say, God be praised, I die contented. Happy, at ease)

1) Why was this battle so important to control of "The New World"?

2) What are your thoughts of both generals last words?

Treaty of Paris, 1763

French Surrender

After the French lost the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the French governor surrendered to the British commander. This officially made Quebec part of Britain and under British control.

As part of the surrender, the French governor put together a list of demands to protect the French people in Quebec. He wanted to make sure that French culture lived on in Quebec, even if it was under English control.

List of demands

1. Allow senior government officials to return to France
2. The Roman Catholic religion must be allowed to continue in Quebec
3. French merchants must be allowed to continue trading as before
4. The French people in Quebec can't be forced to fight against France in the future – *This demand was denied, as the people living in Quebec were now subjects of the British King.*

The Treaty of Paris, 1763

The Seven Years' War ended in 1763 when both Britain and France signed The Treaty of Paris. Both sides agreed to return some of the territory they had captured from the other in war. The Seven Years' War was fought between Britain and France in many different parts of the world, but it was now ended.



In North America, The British kept control of New France, which meant it remained a British colony. New France was now history, and British rule in North America was growing stronger.

Treaty of Paris, 1763



Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What was the Treaty of Paris? Why was it an important treaty in the history of Canada?

2) What do you think the British granted most of the demands from France after their surrender? Did anything surprise you?

Reaction

If your land was taken over, what would you do?

1)	
2)	

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The French surrendered after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham	True	False
2. The French made a list of demands so French culture could continue	True	False
3. New France was returned to France in the Treaty of Paris	True	False
4. The French in Quebec would never have to fight against France	True	False
5. The French were able to continue practicing the Catholic Religion	True	False

The British and the First Nations

Britain and the First Nations

The British won the land of New France from the French, but they still had to make peace with the First Nations communities in this region. The Ojibwe were a strong First Nation community that lived in the area of New France. The Ojibwe chief, named Minweweh told a group of British fur traders:

Although you have conquered the French you have not yet conquered us! We are not your slaves. The rivers, the woods, and mountains were left to us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Our Father the king of France, employed our young men to fight for him, and to protect our nation. In his warfare, many of them have been killed; and it is our custom to retaliate at the same time as the spirits of the slain are satisfied. Your king has not sent us any presents or rewards to any treaty with us, so, we are still at war.

Chief Pontiac and the First Nations

The chief of the Odawa First Nation, Obwandiyag (Pontiac) was a great leader. He brought together an alliance of First Nation communities to fight against the British. His attacks against British forts was called Pontiac's War because the British called him Chief Pontiac.

Siege on Fort Detroit

In May 1763, the Odawa, Ojibwe, Pottawatomie, and the Wendat attacked Fort Detroit. The five-month long siege didn't end in the First Nations capturing the fort, but it did send a signal to the British that the First Nations were tough enemies.

More Sieges on Forts Around the Great Lakes

More First Nations joined Obwandiyag (Pontiac) as they attacked more forts around the Great Lakes. They took control of Fort Sandusky, Fort St. Joseph, Fort Miami, Fort Ouiatenon, and Fort Michilimackinac.

Fall of Obwandiyag (Pontiac)

Over time, his alliance between First Nations fell. The other nations didn't want to fight any longer, so they went back to their territories. Even Obwandiyag's own nation, the Odawa banished him from their nation as they felt he was becoming too powerful.



Chief
Obwandiyag

The British and the First Nations - Questions

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1. The British gained respect for the First Nations after they attacked Fort Detroit	True	False
2. Chief Pontiac didn't want to fight and was ready to give up his land	True	False
3. Pontiac was a good leader who made an alliance between First Nations	True	False
4. The First Nations were sent peace treaties and gifts from the British	True	False
5. Chief Pontiac became a legend in his First Nation and never left them	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) Who was Chief Pontiac? Why is he remembered for?

2) What did the Ojibwe chief tell the British fur traders?

PREVIEW**Questioning**

Write 2 questions you have about the reading

1)	
2)	

Germ Warfare – Fort Pitt

Epidemic

An epidemic is an infectious disease that spreads throughout a community in a particular time. Smallpox is a very contagious disease that is easily spread from person to person. The symptoms of smallpox were high fever, skin rash, headache, backache, vomiting, and diarrhea.



Germ Warfare at Fort Pitt

The British were using a cruel tactic, called germ warfare. At Fort Pitt in present day Pittsburgh, the British cut blankets into small pieces and placed them inside small metal boxes. They gave these boxes to the First Nations these boxes and said the boxes contained special powers.

They said not to open the boxes until they returned to their villages so that everyone could get the special powers. First Nations people took out these blankets, they passed them around so everyone could get the power.

This was germ warfare because the blankets were infected with smallpox, which was a disease that the First Nations people had no immunity to. The British soldiers had gotten the blankets from a hospital that was treating patients with smallpox. Smallpox was a common disease in Europe that the Europeans could fight off, but the First Nations members.

Pretty soon after the blankets were passed around, a terrible sickness spread throughout the villages. Even the doctors in these First Nation villages got sick and died. Anyone who contracted the disease died. It is estimated that smallpox killed up to 93 percent of the First Nations people.

William Trent, who was captain of the Pennsylvania Militia, wrote of a meeting with two First Nations: "we gave them two Blankets and a Handkerchief out of the Smallpox Hospital. I hope it will have the desired effect."



Historians can't agree whether this tactic was the cause of smallpox spreading, or if it was a natural spread due to the close contact these two groups had when trading.

Germ Warfare - Fort Pitt

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer

1. An epidemic is the spread of	Disease	Fire
2. A symptom of smallpox is	Joint pain	Rash
3. Who gave the First Nations blankets infected with smallpox?	British	French
5. Historian _____ is positive that germ warfare ever happened	True	False
5. The percentage of First Nations killed by epidemics	58%	93%

Questions

Answer the questions below

1. Why did smallpox kill the First Nations more than the Europeans?

2. What do you think of William Trent?

Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks from information in the reading

1. The First Nations had no _____ to fight diseases.
2. Some Europeans used smallpox as a _____.
3. Smallpox was one of the worst _____ in history.
4. At Fort _____, the British are accused of using germ warfare.
5. Smallpox is a very _____ disease because it spreads easily.

Pontiac Wars - Fort Michilimackinac

Pontiac's attack on Fort Michilimackinac was clever and well thought out. Learn more about Fort Michilimackinac and Pontiac's attack on it by answering the questions below.

Research

Answer the questions below



1) Where was Fort Michilimackinac? Describe its location. Was it near water?

2) Why was Fort Michilimackinac built? Who was it protecting?

3) Draw a diagram of the fort. Label or use a legend to show what your diagram means.

PREDICTION

The Royal Proclamation of 1763

Peace Between Britain and the First Nations

After many smaller battles between the British and the First Nations, the British understood that they needed to make peace with the First Nations. They knew they would have to concede some areas of Quebec to the First Nations, so they signed the Royal Proclamation of 1763. All land west of the proclamation line would be held for settlers.



Royal Proclamation of 1763 Key Points

- Britain would now be in charge of the fur trade in France's territories in the region to the west of Quebec and the Great Lakes.
- Quebec was created with the proclamation and most of Quebec were British.
- Quebec boundaries shrunk and were now confined to a region around the St. Lawrence River.
- The area to the south of Quebec was given to the First Nations.
- All the French Canadiens living on First Nation territories were to leave.
- Only the British government could buy land from the First Nations.
- This meant anyone moving west in Canada could not buy land from First Nations.
- Anyone involved in the fur trade on First Nation territory needed to have a license from the government.

Results for the First Nations

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was positive for the First Nation communities as it secured land for them. It also made sure that smaller First Nation communities couldn't sell their land and be taken advantage of by wealthy British citizens.

Many British colonists were upset, as they had to leave the land they had already purchased. It also meant they couldn't move west until more treaties were signed. The Proclamation returned land and secured a future for the First Nations in North America.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The First Nations benefitted from the Royal Proclamation	True	False
2. The British colonists did not like the Royal Proclamation	True	False
3. Wealthy Europeans would buy land from the Indigenous for unfair prices	True	False
4. The Proclamation gave the British government control of the fur trade	True	False
5. The Queen was mentioned after the Proclamation	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What was the Royal Proclamation? Who did it benefit and who was upset by it?

2) Which key points of the Royal Proclamation do you think were not followed? Explain.

Inference

What do you think happened eventually? Were colonists allowed to move west?

PREVIEW

The American Revolution



What was the American Revolution?

The British colonists that landed in what is now the USA, set up lives of their own after leaving England. They left Britain because it was crowded, and they wanted to start families in a new place. Most settlers were hard working and motivated to make a better life for themselves and their families.

As the British settlements in North America became larger and more powerful, they began to go against what British authority wanted them to do. The settlers wanted to govern themselves as they saw fit, instead of how the British leaders wanted them to. Wars broke out between Britain and the colonies, that is what is called the American Revolution.

The 13 Colonies

There were many colonies in North America at the time, but not all of them wanted to rebel against British Rule. Only 13 of the colonies fought Britain in Europe in a war that lasted from 1775 to 1783. Some of the colonies included New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Why Rebel Against Britain?

The main reason these 13 colonies rebelled against Britain was because they didn't have representation in the British government. Decisions were being made in Britain that affected the colonies, yet the colonies had no say in the decision making.

The raising of taxes in the colonies was the last straw that pushed the revolution. The Seven Years' War had cost Britain almost \$5 billion. The money was used to defeat the First Nations and the French. The end of the war meant the Thirteen Colonies would be more secure from attack, as they didn't have as many enemies in the sea. The Thirteen Colonies should pay for some of the cost in the form of special taxes.

Some legislation was passed that forced citizens of these colonies to pay extra for certain things. For example, the Sugar Act in 1764 forced people to pay extra tax on many goods like sugar, cloth, wine, and coffee. The Stamp Act in 1765 required people to buy government stamps to put on all legal documents and printed materials like newspapers. The Townshend Act in 1767 was an extra tax placed on glass, paper, lead, paint, and tea.

The War

The two sides began with arguments over how they should proceed, however, nothing changed. Britain wanted to continue to rule the New World (North America), and the settlers wanted to govern themselves. As the situation got worse, war between the two sides began.

Paul Revere, an American silversmith, was on lookout. He rode his horse back to the settlers to warn them that the British forces were coming. The settlers were ready and won a series of battles, (1) Battle of Lexington and Concord, (2) Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and (3) Battle of Bunker Hill. The British finally signed the Paris Treaty in 1783, which gave the settlers their independence from Britain. All British troops had to leave the 13 colonies.



The American Revolution - Questions

Questions

Answer the questions below



1) Why did the settlers rebel against Britain?

2) Do you think Britain had the right to tax the Americans more? Explain using examples of some of the taxes.

Visualizing

Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture



True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The Townshend Act put a tax on glass and tea	True	False
2. Britain taxed the 13 colonies because they had spent so much on the 7 Years' War	True	False
3. Britain believed they had spent almost \$5 billion on the 7 Years' War	True	False
4. Americans got their independence from Britain in 1775	True	False
5. The Sugar Act forced people to pay extra tax on coffee and wine	True	False

The Quebec Act

Tension in Quebec

After the Royal Proclamation in 1763 was signed, life in Quebec was still contentious. The French Canadiens outnumbered the English Canadians 3-1, but they were living under British law and didn't like how Britain was still pushing the Protestant religion in Quebec. The First Nation communities were still loyal to the French king and didn't like how Britain was expanding their territory.

Join America or their Revolution?

Quebec was part of the Thirteen Colonies that were rebelling against British control in North America. The French and First Nations groups were deciding whether to join the revolution or continue to live under British rule.

The British government did not want to be good for Britain if Quebec also joined the revolution, as they might lose their colonies in North America. Therefore, they decided to pass the Quebec Act to make the French and First Nations safer in Quebec.



The Quebec Act

With the French and First Nation communities unhappy with the British, they felt the pressure to make changes. The Quebec Act was signed in 1774, which gave the following French rights:

- Made the territory of Quebec larger by including the Great Lakes
- Allowed French Canadiens who were Roman Catholic to participate in Council so they could have input on law making in Quebec
- Replaced the British set of laws in Quebec with the previous French ones (which brought back the seigneurial system)
- Kept the British North Americans out of the Great Lakes

Response

The French had benefitted from each of the rights above. They could now have some say in which laws they would have to live by. They were also not discriminated against based on their religion. They could now participate on Council even if they were Roman Catholic.

The First Nation communities benefitted from the Quebec Act as well. With British colonists being kept off the lands of the Great Lakes, the First Nations had their land back in this area. The Huron were especially grateful for the passing of the Quebec Act, as they occupied much of the land around the Great Lakes.

The British North Americans disliked all of the rights that were given to the French. They now had to accept differences in religion in Quebec and had to live by French civil law now. They didn't want to live by the French Seigneurial system, and they didn't want to give up their land around the Great Lakes.

The Quebec Act



True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The British North Americans were happy with the Quebec Act	True	False
2. The Quebec Act gave the French Canadiens more rights in Quebec	True	False
3. The Quebec Act expanded the territory of Quebec to include Nova Scotia	True	False
4. The First Nations were happy to get the British out of the Great Lakes area	True	False
5. The French Canadians got to sit on Council and make changes to laws	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) Why did the British government make the Quebec Act?

2) Who benefitted the most from the Quebec Act? Who was affected by it?

Making Connections

What does the reading remind you of?

The United Empire Loyalists

Fight or Leave?

If a war broke out in your province, what would your options be? You could stay and fight, or you could pack up and leave. When the Thirteen Colonies in present day America decided to fight back against Britain, many of the people living in these colonies didn't want to fight. Remember, many of these people were settlers from Britain!

Patriot
The people who decided to stay and fight the British were called **Patriots**.
The people who were loyal to Britain and didn't want to fight were called **Loyalists**.



Patriots wanted independence from Britain. The

The American Revolutionary War

As the war went on, it became clear that the **Patriots** would win against Britain. The **Loyalists** were in a tough spot as the **Patriots** were happy that the **Loyalists** were not fighting with them. Many of the **Loyalists** had to leave their homes and go down.

United Empire Loyalists in Quebec

The British government wanted to help the **Loyalists** get out of the Thirteen Colonies. They feared many of these **Loyalists** would turn against Britain after more pressure was applied.

So, the government offered **Loyalists** free land in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Remember, the map looked different back then as Quebec included land from present day Ontario. About 50,000 **Loyalist** settled in these British colonies from 1775 - 1783. They would have to work like pioneers to build homes, farms, roads, and churches.



United Empire Loyalists Statue

The United Empire Loyalists



True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) Loyalists wanted their freedom from Britain	True	False
2) Loyalists wanted to keep their ties to Britain	True	False
3) Loyalists were given free land in BNA	True	False
4) About 50,000 Loyalist settled in British colonies	True	False
5) Loyalists came to BNA and got jobs in factories and shops	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) Who were the United Empire Loyalists? Where did they go?

2) What is the difference between a patriot and a Loyalist?

Making Connections

Does this situation remind you of anything in your life?

Patriot or Loyalist?



Join, or Die – By Benjamin Franklin

- This picture was created to encourage the people of the colonies to join in on the fight against Britain
- Many of the people in the colonies had difficult decisions: join and fight against your old country, or leave and face the possibility you might have to fight the Patriots

Loyalist or Patriot?

Check out the arguments for both sides.

Arguments to be a Loyalist

- Being part of the British Empire is good, as it is a strong empire
- Taxes are being paid to Britain because they protect the colonies and save us peace against the French and First Nations
- American colonies would be weak without Britain. The British and other nations could attack again.
- Colonies profit from trade with Britain
- The Colonies are too far away from Britain to have government representation in Parliament. It's just not practical.

Arguments to be a Patriot

- People have rights that the government can't take away, like property
- The taxes are too high, and people cannot afford to pay them
- Colonists have no voice in British government (parliament). "No taxation without representation!" This means they won't pay taxes unless they can have a voice in the government to help make laws and set taxes that make sense to them.
- They don't want to belong to Britain because they could never participate in British government as it is too far away
- The British soldiers in the Colonies are causing riots, violence and death

The Constitutional Act of 1791

Tensions in Quebec

After New France was taken over by the British, the Quebec Act was signed which expanded Quebec to stretch from present day Ontario to northern Quebec and Labrador. Before 1791, Quebec was a massive province that was divided with French, English settlers, and American Loyalists.

The British and American Loyalists living in Quebec were treated unfairly. The French laws like the Seigneurial system and the civil law. This obviously caused conflict as the British and American Loyalists wanted to live by English law.



The Constitutional Act of 1791

The British government decided to divide the large province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada. Both the French and English people in Quebec at the time were happy as they would get a province that suited their culture. Most of the French lived in Lower Canada (present day Quebec) and most of the English lived in Upper Canada (present day southern Ontario).

The Constitutional Act is also known as the Canada Act. It had 4 main objectives:

- 1) Guarantee the same rights to all people living in British North America
- 2) Give the two provinces the right to set taxes and set up legal administration
- 3) Allow Upper and Lower Canada to create their own provincial legislations that represented their people and their culture
- 4) Give authority to new leaders in each colony – named the Lieutenant Governor. They would become representatives of the British government in the Canadas.

The Constitutional Act of 1791

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What was the purpose of the Constitutional Act of 1791?

2) Why were English and American Loyalists unhappy in Quebec before 1791?

Diagram

Draw the boundary line
Upper and Lower Canada
Label the colonies

Flag of Upper Canada



Flag of Lower Canada

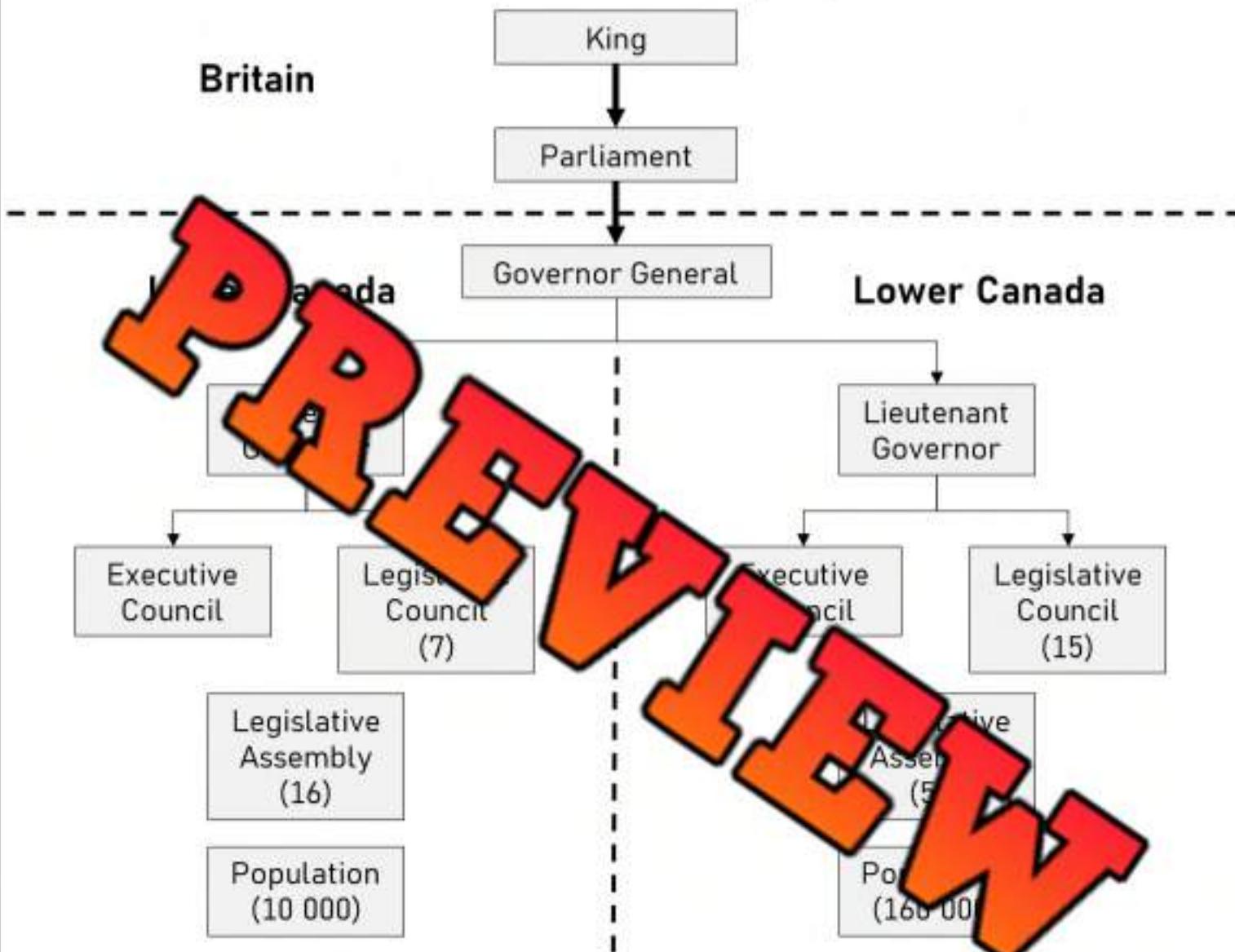


True or False Is the statement true or false

1) Most of the French lived in Upper Canada	True	False
2) Today, most of the French speaking Canadians still live in Lower Canada	True	False
3) The province of Quebec was split to make the English and French happy	True	False
4) The English preferred the Seigneurial System	True	False
5) The American Loyalists were mostly French	True	False

Constitutional Act - Political System

The Constitutional Act (1791)



King	Most powerful person who lives in Britain
British Parliament	A council of elected officials in Britain were next in charge
Governor General	One person who represented the King in both Canadas
Lieutenant Governor	One person who represented the King in each of the Canadas
Executive Council	A group of powerful men chosen by the Governor General to make decisions for each province of Canada
Legislative Council	A group of powerful men chosen by the Governor General to pass bills that were made by the legislative assembly
Legislative Assembly	A group of elected people who make bills (potential laws)

Migrant Fishers in Newfoundland - Seal Hunt

Migrant Fishers in Newfoundland

Migrant fisherman were Europeans who came to Newfoundland in early spring to fish massive amounts of cod. They left to return back to Europe in late summer or early fall.

The first migrant fisher was named Hugh Elliot from Bristol, England. He travelled to Newfoundland, caught 36 tons of cod fish and returned back to Europe to sell the cod.

Migratory fishery was a seasonal industry that required most workers to temporally live in Newfoundland during the spring and summer while cod was plentiful. Spain, France, Portugal, and Ireland all sent migrant fishermen to Newfoundland.

Fishermen would camp on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean in Newfoundland. Fishermen would bring boats that could hold up to 1000 cod. When their boat was full, they'd bring the fish to shore to be processed. The workers on shore would remove the fish head, guts, and scales. They would also stack the fish in layers of salt to preserve it.

Resident or Permanent Fishers

The migratory fisheries stopped as early as the late 1700s. This happened because war between France and England. This meant the two countries were too busy fighting to send fishermen to Newfoundland.



As war raged on, many settlers from Europe moved to Newfoundland to escape war in Europe. With the growing population in Newfoundland, permanent fisheries were established.

Seal Hunt in Newfoundland

Cod could not be fished in the winter, so many fishermen caught seal instead. They used a gaff, which was a two-metre-long wooden pole with an iron hook and spike attached to one end. Seal hunting began in 1723 and grew rapidly with the setup of resident fisheries.

The Inuit had been hunting seals for thousands of years in the northern parts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

However, they hunted what they needed. The commercial hunting of seals was new, and it led to kill rates of 400,000 per year. This led to a sharp decline of the seal population, which affected the Inuit as it was a main source of food for them.



Gaff – Used by Sealers

Migrant Fishers in Newfoundland - Seal Hunt

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1) Migrant fishers stayed in Newfoundland to fish all year round	True	False
2) Migrant fishers fished in Newfoundland in the spring and summer	True	False
3) Eventually, migrant fishers stayed in Newfoundland and caught seals	True	False
4) The seal hunt had no effects on other communities in Canada	True	False
5) A gaff is a long metal hook used to catch seals with	True	False

Define _____

What do the terms below mean?

Migrant Fisher	PREDICTION
Resident Fisheries	
Seal Hunt	

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture

First Nations in BNA - Joseph Brant

The First Nations in BNA

During the American Revolution, the Mohawk and other Communities in the Haudenosaunee Confederacy fought with the British against the Americans in the American Revolution. The Mohawk's leader was named Thayendanegea, but also went by Joseph Brant. Thayendanegea wanted to take his Mohawk community back to BNA, but he wasn't sure where. His land had previously been given away in the Treaty of Paris in 1783.



Thayendanegea

The commander in Quebec was named, Sir Frederick Haldimand. Haldimand believed the First Nations who fought with him in the war, deserved some land. He created the **Haldimand Tract** in 1796. He gave 10 km of land on each side of Grand River, which is in southern Ontario (southern Ontario). The region was called the **Haldimand Tract**.

The only problem was the land was already occupied by other First Nations. The British government reached agreements with the First Nations living on this land in the form of the **Upper Canada Treaties**. These treaties transferred land from First Nations like the Ojibwe and Mississauga to the British government. They could then use the land as they saw fit.

The government then gave Thayendanegea the land for his people. The tract of land was called the **Six Nations Reserve**. It was the largest reserve that had ever been given (about 2750 km²).

New Leadership

Haldimand was a fair leader who rewarded the Six First Nations with land for their war efforts. When Haldimand was no longer commander, new governors began to take land away from the reserve and gave it to non-indigenous people.



Today, the Six Nations Reserve is less than 10 percent of what it was back when Haldimand gave it to them. In Fact, in 2006, the government sold a 40-hectare plot of land from the reserve to a housing developer. The Six Nations took a stand against this land dispute in what is now called the **Caledonia Land Dispute**. Looking at the map, you can see how small the reserve is now compared to the entire Haldimand Tract they owned before.

Unit Test - New France & BNA

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer. Only choose 1 answer!

<p>1. Migrant Fishers fished in which province?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Canada Newfoundland Nova Scotia New Brunswick 	<p>2. The coureurs des bois were...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed French fur traders Unlicensed French fur traders Licensed British fur traders Unlicensed British fur traders
<p>3. When a Métis woman had a child, she was a First Nation member.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Métis Indigenous Aboriginal Native 	<p>4. Which religion was most popular in New France?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protestant Jesuit Catholic Indigenous
<p>5. Which was not a popular job in New France?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carpentry Soldier Manufacturer Miller 	<p>6. The Treaty of Utrecht gave Britain control of Acadia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Peace and Friendship Treaty of Alliance Treaty of Niagara Treaty of Utrecht
<p>7. Alexander Mackenzie worked for which company?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hudson's Bay Company Northeast Trading Company Northwest Trading Company The British Parliament 	<p>8. Joseph Brant, a Mohawk leader, was a leader of which First Nation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ojibway Haudenosaunee Wendat Mohawk
<p>9. Many Loyalists moved to where?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Canada Lower Canada Nova Scotia/New Brunswick Quebec City 	<p>10. Which agreement meant European settlers couldn't buy land directly from the Indigenous?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Utrecht The Royal Proclamation The Constitutional Act The Quebec Act



Google Slides Lessons Preview



3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

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

CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812

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.



Put A Check

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

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

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

DISCUSS 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?





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 200 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 first American invasion of Canada.

Answers:

- 1) York (Toronto)
- 2) Crysler's Farm
- 3) Stoney Creek
- 4) Beaver Dams
- 5) Lundy's Lane

For A or B type the box to show your answer.

When was the Selkirk Treaty signed?

A) 1816 B) 1817

3) Which group opposed Selkirk's settlement?

A) Metis People B) Cree Nation

5) Which battle caused the death of 21 settlers?

A) Queenston Heights B) Seven Oaks

7) Which river region did Selkirk's settlers occupy?

A) Red River B) Ottawa River

Answers:

- 1) B) 1817
- 2) A) Lord Selkirk B) Robert Semple
- 3) A) North West B) Hudson's Bay
- 4) A) Tobacco B) Wheat
- 5) A) Metis People B) First Nations

Wordsearch

Find the words in the wordsearch.

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

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 1821, Canada worked 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.

TERMS:

- 29
- assimilation
- Saugeen
- Upper
- Owen
- Huron
- 45%
- reserves

Match the terms to the descriptions

Ontario town where many freed African Canadians lived.	British law freeing enslaved people across the colonies.	List Ontario towns where freed Africans could settle.	Newspaper ads offering rewards for captured runaway slaves.
Escaped slavery, returned to guide many others to freedom.	Escaped slavery, built new life as worker and owner.	Secret network helping slaves escape to Canada.	Owen Sound
Abolition Act.	Underground Railroad	Runaway Notices	Grey County
Slavery		Harriet Tubman	Mary Taylor

Put an X

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

The Beothuk lived in Newfoundland as a First Nation community.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Europeans saw the Beothuk as equal partners and respected them.
The Beothuk were a farming group who stayed in one place.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European settlers hunted the Beothuk with the goal of erasing them.
Europeans and Beothuk traded items like nets, nails, and canvas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Beothuk population grew stronger after European contact.
Europeans overhunted caribou and deer, causing food shortages.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Harsh winters and hunger reduced the Beothuk population quickly.
The Metis were encouraged by Europeans to fight the Beothuk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Beothuk still live today as a large Indigenous nation.



Workbook Preview



Grade 7 History Unit

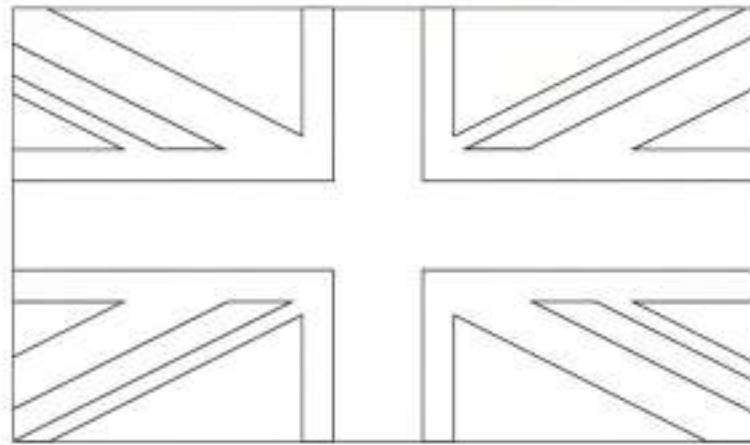
CANADA, 1800–1850: CONFLICT AND CHALLENGES

	Curriculum Expectations	Pages That Cover the Expectations
B1.1	analyse social and political values and significant aspects of life for some different groups and communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, in Canada between 1800 and 1850 and assess similarities and differences between these values and aspects of life and those in eighteenth-century Canada	20 – 33, 42 – 43, 77 – 83
B1.2	analyse some of the challenges facing individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities, in Canada between 1800 and 1850 and ways in which people responded to those challenges	6 – 19, 38 – 41, 44 – 45, 60 – 74
B1.2	analyse the displacement experienced by various groups and communities, including Indigenous communities, who were living in	14 – 19, 34 – 39, 44 – 50
B3.1	Preview of 50 pages from this product that contains 143 pages total.	
B3.2	including wampum belts exchanged, and explain the significance of some of these agreements for different people and communities in Canada	46 – 59, 73 – 74
B3.3	identify key political and legal changes that occurred in and/or affected Canada during this period and explain the impact of some of these changes on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities	20 – 33, 46 – 57, 60 – 74, 79 – 83
B3.4	identify key social and economic changes that occurred in and/or affected Canada during this period and explain the impact of some of these changes on various individuals, groups, and/or communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and/or communities	28 – 33, 40 – 43, 75 – 85
B3.5	describe significant interactions between different groups and communities in Canada during this period	10 – 13, 22 – 27, 40 – 41, 75 – 76
B3.6	identify some significant individuals and groups in Canada during this period and explain their contribution to Canadian heritage and/or identities	10 – 17, 24 – 29, 44 – 45, 58 – 59, 65, 86 – 87

NAME: _____

Conflict and Challenges

PREVIEW



War of 1812 Causes

1) American Expansion

The British had given the Americans Ohio Valley, but many First Nations groups still lived in this region. The Americans were supposed to respect the First Nations community's land claims, but



Settlers began to move into the region, so the British government looking for help to keep their land from the Americans. The British knew they would have to step in, or the Americans might go further north and settle in the somewhat empty areas of Upper and Lower Canada.

2) Fur Trade and First Nations

The United States were upset that the British were still in the Great Lakes area as they were helping the First Nations fight the Americans in their War of 1812. The British weren't fighting the Americans directly, but they were supplying the First Nations with weapons and were encouraging them to fight back against the Americans.

The United States government told Britain that if they continued getting involved in the middle of the American and First Nation conflict, the Americans would have a reason to attack and fight Britain.

3) American Jingoism

The Americans had built up a strong military of patriotic soldiers who were ready to fight. **American Jingoism** is when politicians talk about aggressively seeking military action. Many politicians believed that since they had the military, they might as well use it.

The jingoists spread word that American troops should invade Upper and Lower Canada because they would catch the British North American colonies off guard and prevent them from ever attacking the United States. Many American politicians believed that if they attacked British North America, many of the people in BNA would welcome the Americans.

They believed that many of the citizens of BNA were unhappy because they were ruled by Britain and the Monarchy. Thomas Jefferson, a retired president of the USA, said that capturing British North America was "a mere matter of marching."

War of 1812 Causes - Questions

Questioning

What questions do you have about the reading

1)

2)

3)

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What is Jingoism? _____

2) What main causes led to the War of 1812? _____

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The Americans respected the First Nations in the Ohio Valley	True	False
2. Britain was fighting with the First Nations against American soldiers	True	False
3. Jingoism is aggressive talk in favour of war and using military force	True	False
4. The USA and First Nations were working together against the British	True	False
5. Thomas Jefferson thought the US army would march right through BNA	True	False

War of 1812 - Brock and Tecumseh

Declaring War

In June 1812, The United States declared war on Britain. The Americans had a large army of troops that they planned to attack across the border and into the British North American colonies.

The British had a strong naval force, but most of their ships were in Britain. The warships they did have fought in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The British Colonies had a long border that was over 3,000 kilometres and they only had 10,000 British troops available. Many of the residents in BNA would be needed to help defend the border.

In 1812, the population of BNA was 90,000. These residents lived in scattered settlements from the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic Ocean. The population of the United States at the time was 7.5 million.

Sir Isaac Brock and Tecumseh

Two leaders of the British colonies are remembered for their military strategies and success - **Sir Isaac Brock**, a British general, and **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee First Nation chief. These two leaders fought through American soil attacking many forts in the USA with only 700 soldiers (300 regular troops and 400 militia) and 600 First Nations allies.

A **militia** is a military force that has able-bodies civilians who are not soldiers. The people who make up a militia could be farmers, bakers, or blacksmiths. **Militiamen** do not have military training. The militia in BNA were forced to fight American soldiers in order to defend their land.

Tecumseh and Brock had a strong military alliance that brought First Nations and the British together. Tecumseh was the first Indigenous member to serve at the rank of general in the British Army. Tecumseh and the Indigenous decided to fight with Britain as they worried the US expansion into their land would mean they would lose it forever. Tecumseh hoped that with a win, the British would return the land to the First Nations.



Tecumseh and Brock



War of 1812 - Brock and Tecumseh

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. Who declared war in the War of 1812?	The USA	Britain
2. Who had a larger population in 1812?	The USA	BNA
3. How many militia fought with Sir Isaac Brock?	1000	400
4. Who could be a fighter in a militia?	Soldiers	Farmers
5. How many First Nation members fought with the British?	600	800

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) What is a militia? What rights do militia have?

2) Why was the relationship between the First Nation and Britain important in the War of 1812?

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--	-------------------------------

Brock and Tecumseh - Battles

Fort Michilimackinac and Fort Dearborn

The two leaders acted quickly after the war began in hopes they would catch the Americans off-guard. Two weeks after war was declared, the two leaders brought their armies into American land and attacked Fort Michilimackinac. The American Commander was unprepared and gave up the fort without a bullet even being fired.

Brock and Tecumseh continued into Chicago and attacked Fort Dearborn. This time, a large First Nation force ambushed the Americans, killing many of them and taking over the fort.

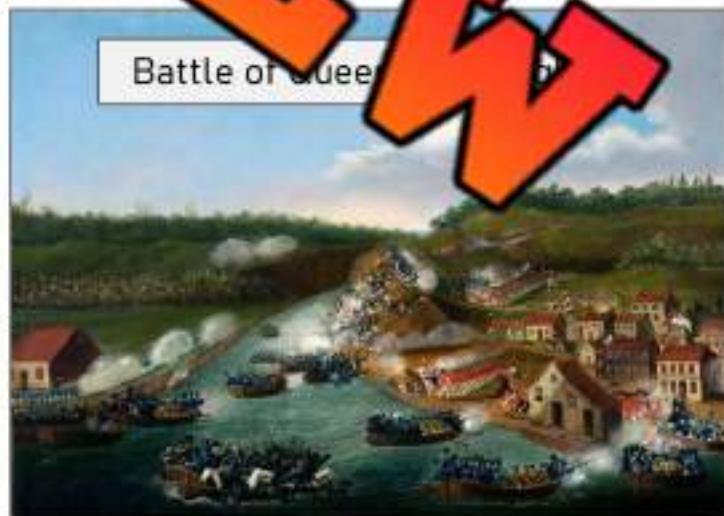
Detroit

The 1000 soldiers that traveled with Brock and Tecumseh to Detroit, where they planned to attack more American soldiers who were inside the fort. Being outmatched severely, Brock and Tecumseh tried to try to scare the American soldiers into General Hull's American army. Brock and Tecumseh had their men march outside the fort. They also had the militia dressed in scarlet uniforms to look like the regular soldiers. Then Brock and Tecumseh had their soldiers march around the fort and the trees to make it seem like they had more men than they did.

Hull was worried for his safety as he had heard about the successes at Dearborn and Michilimackinac. He decided to wave the white flag and surrendered over 2500 muskets, 33 guns, and many other supplies that outlasted the Canadian defences. These early wins secured the western border.

Queenston Heights

In October 1812, American troops rowed across the Niagara River and into Upper Canada. They invaded Queenston and captured the high ground where the British had been stationed. Major-General Brock rushed to defend the area. He took a small group of soldiers and tried to slow down the American attack so that the British could send reinforcements.



Brock's plan worked, but as he charged the Americans in the opening moments of the attack, he was shot by an American sniper. Brock died instantly. The battle was won by the British, but a fearsome leader was lost.

War of 1812 - Brock and Tecumseh

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. The British won how many muskets at Fort Detroit?	1000	2500
2. Which American surrendered in Detroit?	Brock	Hull
3. How many bullets were fired at Fort Michilimackinac?	5000	0
4. Which battle did Brock die in?	Queenston	Detroit
5. The early part of the war secured which area for Britain?	East	West

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) How did Sir Isaac Brock die? Why was he brave?

2) How did Brock and Tecumseh trick the Americans at Fort Detroit?

Describe: How would you describe Sir Isaac Brock. Choose 3 adjectives and explain.

Adjective	Explanation

War of 1812 Battles

Battle at York (Toronto)

In April 1813, the Americans won an easy battle against the British. They stormed York, which is now present-day Toronto, with 2,700 soldiers, who defeated the 750 British and Ojibwa men. The Americans burned down the town before sailing back home.

Stoney Creek

On June 6, 1813, 3,500 Americans were camping near Stoney Creek. It was the middle of the night when the British decided they could catch the Americans off-guard. A group of 700 British soldiers initiated a surprise attack as they marched closer to the Americans in silence. Fighting in the dark was no easy task for both sides, as many American and British soldiers got lost. After a brief fight, the Americans retreated back to the American side of the Niagara River.

Beaver Dams

Laura Secord was the wife of a hotel keeper in Upper Canada. She heard the American Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler discuss his plans to attack the British. She walked 18 kilometres on foot to tell British General Isaac Brock the news. He was able to prepare a force of 400 soldiers and 250 Mohawk warriors to ambush the Americans. As Boerstler's American forces moved forward on the British, the Mohawk shot at them from the sides. The battle ended as the Mohawk surrendered, forced to surrender.



Larson and Warns Fitzgibbons

Cryster's Farm

In November 1813, 2000 American soldiers attacked the city of Montreal against a force of around 900 British soldiers, militia, and First Nations. The 900 men set up a defense at Crysler's farm, which was on a path to Montreal. The British forces shot back at the advancing Americans who finally retreated back across the border. The attack on Montreal was stopped.



Lundy's Lane

The last time the Americans invaded Canada was on July 25, 1814, at Lundy's Lane in Niagara Falls. A force of 1500 Americans attacked a British force of about 1700. This battle was the bloodiest in the War of 1812 as over 800 men on both sides were killed. The battle lasted well into the night before the Americans retreated back to American soil.

War of 1812 Battles - Questions

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1) Laura Secord warned Fitzgibbon that the Americans would attack Thorold	True	False
2) The Mohawk warriors defeated the Americans in the Beaver Dams battle	True	False
3) The Americans defeated the British at Crysler's Farm and attacked Montreal	True	False
4) Lundy's Lane was the bloodiest battle in the War of 1812	True	False
5) The battle that ended present-day Canada was at Lundy's Lane	True	False

Questions

1) Who was Laura Secord? Why was she remembered for?

2) Who won the Battle of York? What happened?

Reflection

Which battle was the most interesting to you? Explain why.

PREDICTION

Infographic Assignment - War of 1812

An infographic displays information about a topic in a visually appealing way. Infographics use pictures, statistics, and facts to explain a topic.

Directions

Create an infographic about one of the battles from the War of 1812. Choose a battle, and find statistics and facts you can showcase on your infographic.

Research

Plan your infographic below

1) What battle will you research? What is the name of it that you will display on your infographic?

2) Find 5 statistics/facts about the battle. Consider the following: deaths in the battle, number of soldiers in the battle, which side won, weapons used, where it was fought, outcome of the battle, Generals or leaders in the battle, and any interesting facts.

1

2

3

4

5

PREVIEW

Burning of the White House

Burning of the White House

Most of the battles took place on what is now Canadian territory as the Americans were invading the British colonies. Towards the end of the war, Britain retaliated for the Americans burning down towns in Upper Canada.



In 1814, British troops under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cockburn and Major General Robert Ross marched into Washington, the capital of the United States. The British marched as they had done victory over American forces at Bladensburg, Maryland, earlier in the year.

The people living in Washington had been worried after hearing about lost battles nearby. The British troops met little resistance in Washington and set fire to much of the city. They burned down the following:

- ✓ Major rooms in the US Capitol building
- ✓ Library of the Congress
- ✓ The House and Senate
- ✓ The Supreme Court
- ✓ The White House
- ✓ The Navy Yard and several American warships



Aftermath

A Union Flag (British Flag) was raised over Washington. With the government buildings burning down, the British troops decided not to burn down the houses and residential areas. This kept the city of Washington intact.

A strong thunderstorm with a tornado hit Washington the next day. The strong storm killed British and Americans in the area. The British decided to return to their ships only 26 hours after they had taken Washington.

Burning of the White House

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The US burned down the Capital of the Canadas, York	True	False
2) The British retaliated by burning the Capitol and White House	True	False
3) The British stayed in Washington and kept control for 5 years	True	False
4) Washington became a part of the Canadas	True	False
5) The British burned most of the houses and residential areas as well	True	False

Question:

Answer the questions below

1) Why did the British burn down the White House?

2) What parts of Washington did the British burn?

Visualizing

Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture

The Treaty of Ghent

What was the Treaty of Ghent?

The **Treaty of Ghent** was a peace treaty that ended the War of 1812 between the United States of America and Britain. It was signed on December 24, 1814 in the neutral city of Ghent, Belgium. The treaty settled the issues between the two countries that both sides had their own territories.



Both countries were growing weary of the war. The military situation was balanced, so neither side had achieved a clear victory in war. For the British, it was a war of survival, trying to keep their territories in North America. For the United States, they wanted their control of North America, so they were hoping to expand their territory into BNA.

Results of the Treaty

When the delegates from Britain and the United States met to negotiate, both had their demands. The U.S. proposed 15 initial points, to which Britain agreed to one, and two more were added. The final 11 articles became the Treaty of Ghent.

There were no major victories on either side in the treaty as both sides ended the same territory they had before the war.

The Americans had abandoned their primary goals to expand their territory and stop the British from boarding U.S. ships on the high seas looking for British deserters. The British kept the British North American colonies and they continued disrupting trade between Napoleon's France and the United States.

The War of 1812 led to two major benefits in the development of Canada. First, it brought the French, English, and First Nations communities together as they needed each other in order to defeat the United States. Second, it showed other countries that the people in BNA were tough and capable of defending their territory.

The Treaty of Ghent

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The US succeeded in expanding their territory	True	False
2) The US succeeded in stopping the impressment happening on the Atlantic	True	False
3) Both sides had balanced militaries	True	False
4) No one won the War of 1812	True	False
5) The two sides met in Ghent because it was a neutral location	True	False

Question:

Answer the questions below

1) What was the Treaty of Ghent? Was this a loss for the United States?

2) What two benefits did the War of 1812 have on Canada?

Reflection

How do you think life would be different for us now if the Americans had won the War of 1812?

Upset Canadians in Upper & Lower Canada

Life in BNA After the War of 1812

Many residents in Upper and Lower Canada were not happy with life in the British colonies. The governments that ruled over them were undemocratic, meaning the people making the laws were not elected. Farmers were also having challenges as wheat prices were declining and farmland was difficult to find. Lastly, the seigneurial system in Lower Canada was not working for everyone living there.



Member of the Chateau Clique

Governments

The political elites were a small group of people who had all the power in the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada, they were known as the Family Compact, and in Lower Canada, they were called the Chateau Clique. These two groups ran the government as they had the power to determine who got to vote if a law was passed or rejected.

This meant that people living in Upper and Lower Canada had no say in which laws they should live by. The people did have elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly, but these representatives had very little power over the government. They could propose a law, but it could be turned down by the Legislative Council, Executive Council, or the governor. The people working in the Executive and Legislative Council were part of the elites who were friends with the Governor.

The governments from Upper and Lower Canada were not cooperating with each other. They had disputes that were affecting the trade in both colonies. One example is how they could not agree on improving roads and canals that would have benefitted trading opportunities for both colonies.

Farmland

Farmers were having trouble selling their crops as the economies of France and Britain were in decline. The farmers in BNA had been making good profits selling their crops to these European countries, but that was no longer.

The declining economies drove down the prices in most agricultural products, including wheat and lumber. The government was not willing to step in and help the farmers with the problem. This upset farmers all over BNA as they were going bankrupt.

Dissatisfaction of the Seigneurial System

The French had used the Seigneurial system in New France for many years before the British came to BNA. When BNA came about, Upper Canada ditched the Seigneurial system, but Lower Canada kept it. The system worked well for many years until the seigneurs decided to increase the taxes on the habitants who lived on their lands. They were allowed to under the legislation in the Quebec Act. The habitants were obviously unhappy as they didn't appreciate the seigneurs being greedy.

Upset Canadians the Canadas - Questions

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. The Legislative Assembly could make and pass laws easily	True	False
2. The governments in Upper & Lower Canada could not agree on transportation	True	False
3. Farmers were struggling because the European economies were in decline	True	False
4. The seigniorial system was a British system that was working well	True	False
5. The habitants were unhappy because they didn't want to pay more taxes	True	False

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) Why were the residents in Upper & Lower Canada upset?

2) What is an undemocratic government? Why was Upper & Lower Canada considered undemocratic?

Making Connections

What connections can you make to this reading?

PREVIEW

The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada

Peaceful Protesting

A Scottish man by the name of William Lyon Mackenzie was one of the first people to stand up against a corrupt government. For many years, the government was undemocratic as government leaders received their jobs because they came from rich and powerful families.

Mackenzie started peacefully protesting with the people living in Upper Canada. He decided it was time to use physical force against the government in Lower Canada.



William Lyon Mackenzie

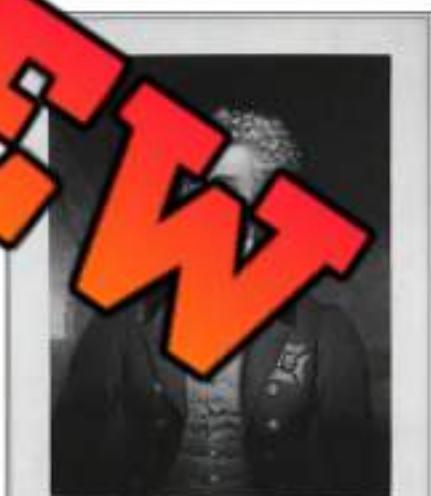
The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada

In December 1837, Mackenzie gathered his supporters at Montgomery's Tavern in modern day Toronto. His troops were mainly farmers, workers, and unemployed people who were tired of the government system. They carried rifles, shotgun, swords, and clubs as the 400 supporters marched down Yonge Street.

Mackenzie's rebellion against the government was a short one, as the Lieutenant-General named Bond Head, was ready with his military. As the supporters began attacking the military, the military outgunned them, and Mackenzie and his troops fled in panic.

Mackenzie was hoping his rebellion could be successful, just like the American Revolution, but it wasn't.

Mackenzie was forced to flee to the countryside before he crossed the border to live in the United States. He returned to Toronto years later when the government forgave the rebels and gave them amnesty. He was fortunate, as many other rebels were hanged as traitors.



Bond Head

The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1. A rebellion is when the people act violently against their government	True	False
2. Mackenzie was successful in his rebellion, just like the American Revolution	True	False
3. Mackenzie's troops were well trained soldiers from wealthy families	True	False
4. The rebellion happened because the government was undemocratic	True	False
5. Mackenzie was hanged for being a rebel and a traitor	True	False

Questions Answer the questions below

1) What was Mackenzie hoping to achieve with the Rebellion?

2) How did the Rebellion end? Who won the battle?

Summarize

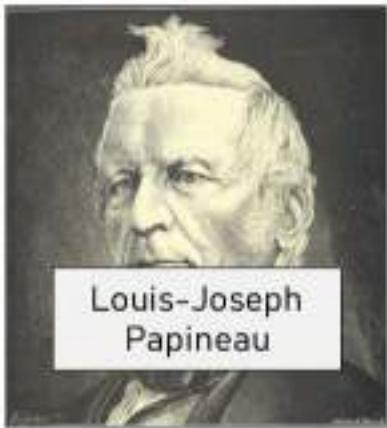
Summarize the reading by including the main idea and important information

PREVIEW

Lower Canada Rebellion

Patriotes in Lower Canada

In 1834, a wealthy French man in the Elites, named Louis-Joseph Papineau published the Ninety-Two Resolutions. These resolutions were a list of demands that Papineau wanted the government to change. Papineau was a leader who had thousands of French supporters who were called Patriotes.



Louis-Joseph
Papineau

Rebellions in Lower Canada

Although Papineau had nothing to do with violent rebellions, his Patriotes were not interested in peaceful protest any longer.

The Battles of Saint-Denis and Saint-Charles

An armed Patriote force captured the seigneurial manor in November 1837 at Saint-Denis. The Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Bond Head sent an army to capture the manor. The army failed however, and had to withdraw, which means the rebels were victorious. Two days later in Saint-Charles, 100 armed rebels from the Patriote camp were charged by the Canadian army. Many of the rebels were killed.

Battle of Saint-Eustache

The government in Lower Canada wanted to send a message to any rebels, that if they go against the government, they will be killed or taken prisoner. In December, the British sent 1200 well-armed soldiers to an armed Patriote camp at Saint-Eustache. The rebels tried to defend themselves, but they were no match for the 1200 trained soldiers. About 100 rebels were killed and many more were taken as prisoners.



Outcome

The government had proven their point, that rebellions would not be tolerated and that the rebels would not have enough power to defeat the government.

Lower Canada Rebellion

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1. Papineau encouraged people to rebel violently against the government	True	False
2. Patriotes were people who wanted change in the government	True	False
3. The Patriotes won a battle at Saint-Denis against the government	True	False
4. The government killed many of the Patriotes	True	False
5. The rebellion in Lower Canada was unsuccessful in defeating the government	True	False

Questions Answer the questions below

1) Who were the rebels in Lower Canada? What did they want?

2) What was the outcome of the rebellions? Do you think they succeeded in defeating the government?

Summarize

Summarize the reading by including the main idea and important information

Stopping the Rebellions - Durham Report

Effects of the Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada

The rebellions were unsuccessful in overthrowing the government, but they still had an impact on the British government. The government knew they would need to make changes in order to stop future rebellions.

The British government sent John George Lambton, Lord Durham, to Quebec City in June 1838, to find out more about the rebellions and to prepare a report that would make recommendations for avoiding future rebellions.

Durham Report

Lord Durham's report was back to the British government in 1839. He suggested

1. Unite the two colonies

Durham saw that the French and English in Canada were not cooperating with each other. The English in Upper Canada had an economy that was looking for trading opportunities in Europe and around the world. The French in Lower Canada weren't as motivated to spend money on building infrastructure or trading opportunities. The two colonies were not working together, which is why Durham proposed the two colonies unite.

He also thought that the English in Upper Canada would assimilate the French in Lower Canada. **Assimilate** in this situation meant that the English would force the French people into the English culture and make them English speakers. Durham felt that with the growing number of English-speaking people immigrating to Canada West, the population would grow so much that they would completely outnumber the French. This would give the French no choice but to assimilate to the English culture.

2. Introduce responsible government

Responsible government is a democratic government where the people get to vote in representatives who pass and reject laws that are in the best interest of all the people. In the current system, the wealthy elite were only passing laws that made sense for the wealthy elite.

Durham suggested that a responsible government would stop the rebellions as the people would be happier with how they are represented in the government. The change would mean that the elected legislative assembly would not have their laws rejected by the appointed lieutenant-governor or the legislative council.



John George Lambton
Lord Durham

Stopping the Rebellions - Durham Report

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. Durham wanted to assimilate the French into the English culture	True	False
2. Durham suggested Britain unite the two colonies	True	False
3. Durham believed that responsible government would stop the rebellions	True	False
4. Durham wanted the British to assimilate into French culture	True	False
5. Durham believed the French and English could get along if given some time	True	False

Questions Answer the questions below

1) Why did Britain send Durham to write his report? What were his two suggestions?

2) Why did the British want the French to assimilate? Why did the French want assimilation?

Questioning

Write 3 questions you have about the reading

1)	
2)	
3)	

Durham Report - Union Act

Outcome - What did the British Government Decide?

The British government responded to Durham's report by passing the Union Act in 1840. They had listened to Durham's first suggestion and decided to join the Canadas together.

The **Province of Canada** was created, and the two regions became Canada West (formerly Upper Canada) and Canada East (formerly Lower Canada). The Province of New Brunswick became its own province, with its own political structure.

Britain was still in control of Canada. The government General and Crown were still at the top of chain of command.

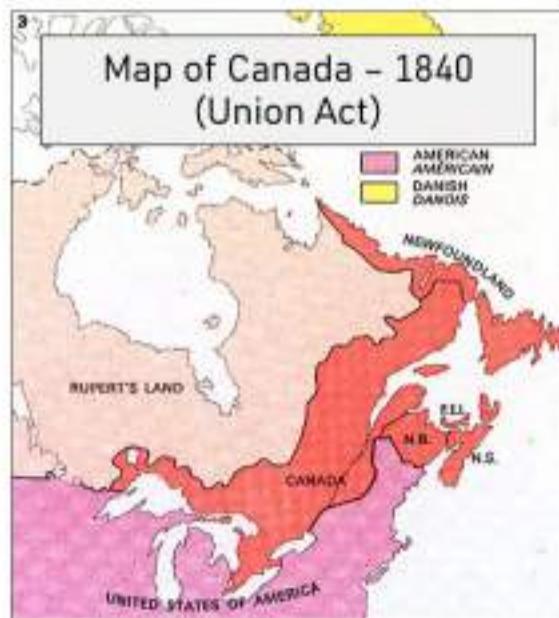
Single Parliamentary System

The major difference was that the two regions were now governed together. Both regions would get 42 representatives that would work in the House of Assembly. These representatives would make laws for the people in the province of Canada.

The French language was banished from official government use.

The British government turned down Durham's suggestion of granting responsible government. Britain wanted to keep Canada loyal to Britain, which is why they kept the government structure the same.

The Legislative Council were still loyal British men who could turn down bills (laws) made by the elected members in the House of Assembly.



Durham Report - Outcome

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) Britain decided to form one province of Canada with the Union Act	True	False
2) Britain granted Canadians responsible government	True	False
3) The province of Canada was still divided into Upper and Lower Canada	True	False
4) Britain was ready to allow French Canadiens to run Canada	True	False
5) The French language was banished from the government	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) What was the Durham Report? How did it affect the people living in the Canadas?

2) Did Canadians get responsible government? Explain why or why not.

Word Search

Find the word bank words in the grid

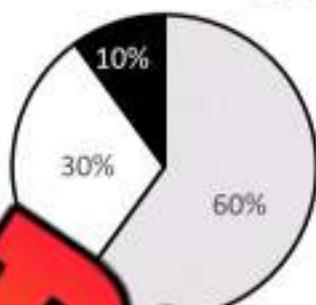
Word Bank

<input type="checkbox"/> Union	<input type="checkbox"/> Act
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible
<input type="checkbox"/> Province	<input type="checkbox"/> Government
<input type="checkbox"/> East	<input type="checkbox"/> Durham
<input type="checkbox"/> West	<input type="checkbox"/> Report

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

The People of BNA

Who Lived in BNA in the 1850s?



- British (English, Irish, Scottish)
- French
- First Nations

Questions: Answer the questions below

1) Interpret the graph. What do you notice?

2) Think of today's population makeup. How is it unlike or different from this time period?

Jobs	Daily Wage
Carpenter - Male	\$1.50
Bricklayer - Male	\$1.25
Tailors - Male	\$0.95
Dressmaker - Female	\$0.31
Dairy Worker	\$0.13

Cost of Item	Price
Blanket	\$2.25
Cotton Shirt	\$0.56
Butter (kilogram)	\$0.32
Eggs (dozen)	\$0.16
Loaf of Bread	\$0.10

Reflection

What did you find interesting from the information above? Write 3 things.

Battle of Seven Oaks

Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and Northwest Company (NWC)

The HBC was a fur trading company established by the English. The NWC was a competing fur trading company that was established in Montreal, with French roots. The Metis worked with the NWC, as many were voyageurs.

Pemmican Proclamation

In 1814, Lord Selkirk, who had ownership in the HBC, issued a proclamation that made it illegal to export pemmican from the Red River colony he had made. Pemmican is dried meat, usually bison, that is then pounded into little bits that are then melted with fat and berries.

With a supply of pemmican in the Red River, Selkirk wanted to make sure there was enough pemmican for the traders to his colony in Red River.

The Metis and members of the NWC were angered because they didn't live in the colony, so they needed pemmican to eat. They saw the proclamation as a direct attack by the HBC, Selkirk, and the HBC against the French, Metis, and the NWC.

Battle of Seven Oaks

The Battle of the Seven Oaks happened because the Metis and members of the NWC were frustrated with the HBC and Lord Selkirk. Here is how the battle happened.

1) On June 19, 1816, around 60 Metis, First Nations men led by Cuthbert Grant, went west to deliver pemmican to the NWC canoe brigades on Lake Winnipeg. This was an illegal action because of the new pemmican proclamation.

2) They were met by 28 men from HBC that were either officers or employees. Robert Semple led the group of men.

3) The two groups fought in hand-to-hand combat as well as with guns.

4) For the HBC, Semple as well as 20 of the HBC men died. For the Metis, one person died in the attack.

5) Grant and his brigade of NWC traders went on to capture Fort Douglas, which was the headquarters of the Red River Colony.



Pemmican



Battle of Seven Oaks

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What was the Pemmican Proclamation? Who made it and why?

2) Who were the Metis? Why was the Proclamation upset? Why were they upset?

Summarize

Write a summary of the Battle of Seven Oaks

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The NWC was an English fur trading company

True False

2) Many NWC traders were Metis

True False

3) Selkirk feared there wasn't enough pemmican for his incoming settlers

True False

4) The HBC won the Battle of Seven Oaks

True False

5) Pemmican was made of dried bison meat, fat, and berries

True False

The Sayer Trial

Hudson's Bay Company Monopoly

If you wanted to make money selling furs, you had to be a licensed fur trader. Before 1821, you could work for the Northwest Company or the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1821, the HBC bought the NWC. This meant if you wanted to trade furs, you had to work for the HBC.

Who Was Guillaume Sayer?

Sayer was a fur trader from the Red River area in Manitoba. He had worked for many fur trading companies. He started with the coureur des bois and then worked for the NWC. After the merging of the NWC and HBC, he began working for the HBC from 1828-1829.

In 1829, Sayer was arrested from his job working for the HBC. This didn't stop Sayer though, who had many fur trading connections from his many years of fur trading. He continued fur trading with another trader named Norman Kittson who lived south of Manitoba, in North Dakota.

In 1849, Chief Factor John Ballenden arrested Sayer and many of his men for illegally fur trading.

The Trial

On the day of Sayer's trial, 300 armed Metis stood outside the courtroom where Sayer would be found guilty or innocent. Louis Riel backed Sayer and helped organize the Metis support. James Sinclair, was Sayer's lawyer.

A jury of seven English speakers and five French speakers found Sayer guilty, but they recommended mercy. John Ballenden, the man who arrested Sayer, asked there be no punishment for the guilty man. Ballenden was from the HBC, but he felt the pressure from the 300 Metis armed men outside the courtroom.

The judge agreed and let Sayer and the rest of his men to leave without any punishment. Outside of the courtroom, the Metis men shot their guns in the air and chanted, "le commerce est libre", which in English means, "trade is free."

End of a Monopoly

The trial led to the end of the HBC monopoly on fur trading. In 1870, the trade monopoly was officially abolished, and the HBC could no longer control the fur trade. Any entrepreneur could trap, buy, sell, and trade furs without interference from the HBC or government.



The Sayer Trial

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What does an HBC monopoly on fur trade mean? What did it mean for other fur traders?

2) Who was the only fur trader not punished for his illegal fur trading?

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing while you were reading. Explain the picture

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) Sayer was an English fur trader	True	False
2) Sayer was a Metis fur trader who worked with both the NWC and HBC	True	False
3) Sayer was caught illegally trading without a fur trading license	True	False
4) Sayer started his fur trading with the HBC	True	False
5) Sayer had the support of 300 armed Metis men	True	False

Huron Tract Treaty and the Saugeen Treaty

Huron Tract Treaty

In 1827, Upper Canada was looking to expand its territory. The population was growing and there was valuable land along Lake Huron. At the time, ten "Chiefs and Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation" made the agreement with the British government.

In 1827, 2,182,000 acres was given by the First Nations to the Crown in exchange for 1,100 pounds per year. At that time, that was equivalent to approximately \$200,000 CAD per year. The problem is, the 1,100 pounds have increased, so it has not gone up with inflation. Buying that many acres for 1,100 pounds per year in 2020 is an unfair amount.

The treaty is called Treaty 18. It creates reserves for the First Nations to live on. Of the 2,182,000 acres, they kept 20,000 acres for the reserves.

The Saugeen Treaty

Starting in 1836, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) entered into a series of treaties and agreements with the Crown. The **Crown** was the head of the British government, or anyone who represented the head of the British government.

The treaty is called 45 ½ and it gave up 1.5 million acres of land in exchange for economic assistance from the Crown. The Crown took the land and offered them proper houses on small reserves. The Crown told them to become civilized by cultivating the land and assimilating with the White people in the area. **Assimilate** means to join the culture and way of life of the people around.

Treaty 45 ½ produced 4 more reserves for the SON to live on. The houses were built by the British on these reserves for the SON to use. The reserves were on the Peninsula north of Owen Sound.



Huron Tract Treaty and the Saugeen Treaty

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What is the Huron Tract Treaty (29)?

2) Who signed the Huron Tract Treaty?

Opinion What do you think about the compensation that the First Nations received for their land?

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) The 1,100 pounds is increased each year to keep up with inflation	True	False
2) 1,110 pounds is not a lot of money these days for that much land	True	False
3) The Saugeen Ojibway received houses and reserved land for their land	True	False
4) The British wanted the Saugeen Ojibway to assimilate	True	False
5) The reserved lands are about half the size of the land that was given away	True	False

The Mica Bay Incident

No Treaty, No Mining

When the Royal Proclamation was issued in 1763, it declared that no settlers could take land or buy land from First Nations. This meant in order to use land in present-day Canada, a treaty needed to be established between the First Nations and the Crown.

Mining in Mica Bay

In 1841, many valuable minerals were found in Mica Bay. Mica Bay is found on Lake Superior, near Sault Ste. Marie. Canada West found out about the valuable minerals found in Mica Bay, so they started mining in Canada West.

In 1845, Canada West issued the first mineral exploration license. This was the first mining company to dig on the shore of Lake Superior. This included the Anishinaabeg settlement that was under Shingwaukonse's leadership at Garden River. A Canadian company



Slate Found in Mica Bay

Mica Bay Incident

Shingwaukonse was unhappy with the mining and took control of their resources. They knew this land was not part of the land they surrendered. This land was called unceded land, meaning it was not given to the Crown in any treaty. Unceded land is land that has not been given to the Canadian government by the Indigenous groups. It is not part of any treaties. The chiefs of the First Nations or other Indigenous groups have authority over unceded land as they are the titleholders.

Shingwaukonse demanded that the profits made from the slate minerals found in the area be shared with the Anishinaabeg. Canada West ignored Shingwaukonse and kept digging. The Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Corporation received the job to mine in Mica Bay. Canada West earned \$400,000 from the minerals found, which is \$15 million today.

The three chiefs - Shingwaukonse, Nebenaigoching and Oshawano travelled with several hundred Metis and Anishinaabeg to Mica Bay. They took a small cannon from the lawn of the Crown lands. When they arrived, they demanded payment or the closure of the mine. The Mine's manager, John Bonner decided to close the mine, worrying they would be attacked by the armed Metis and Anishinaabeg.

The actions of the Chiefs forced Canada West to negotiate with the Indigenous groups. In 1850, the Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior Treaties legitimized the mines. No longer could the government use unceded land. The Metis and First Nations formed an alliance that allowed them to change the way the Canadian government used unceded lands.

The Mica Bay Incident

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What is unceded land? Who has control over it?

2) Why did Canada West have easy access over the minerals found in Mica Bay?

Opinion

If you were the manager of the mine, what would you have done? Explain.

True or False

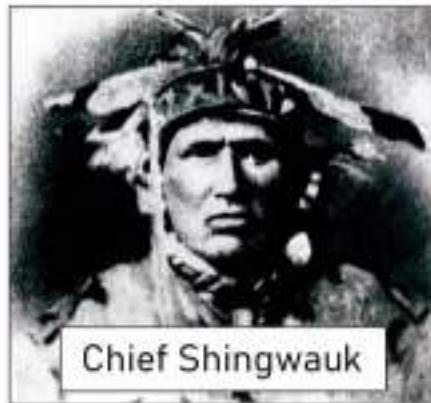
Is the statement true or false

1) Canada West began mining on unceded land in Mica Bay	True	False
2) The area is still unceded land	True	False
3) The land is now part of the Robinson-Huron/Robinson-Superior Treaties	True	False
4) Canada West decided to pay part of the \$15 million they made	True	False
5) James Bonner decided to keep the mine going and fight the Metis/First Nations	True	False

Chief Shingwauk's Vision

What Was Chief Shingwauk's Vision?

Chief Shingwauk was a chief and leader of the Anishinaabe. He is remembered for his vision, which was two goals he had for his people. Firstly, he believed that education was the most important thing for his people. His vision was for the creation of a lodgeschoolhouse where his people and the settlers could learn together.



Chief Shingwauk

Secondly, he believed in resource rights for his people. The natural resources on the lands owned by Indigenous peoples should be owned by the Indigenous. He worried that the Crown would try to take the resources from the Indigenous.

1) Education

In 1832, Chief Shingwauk sent a letter to the Governor of Upper Canada from Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie. He wanted to tell the Governor, John Colbourne, to build a school building in the Sault St. Marie area. He knew that education was being taught to Colbourne's British people, so he felt it should be just as important to teach the Indigenous people well.

The school Chief Shingwauk would build was called "Teaching Wigwam." The Governor sent William McMurray, a missionary to help build the school. Since McMurray was a missionary, he focused on teaching Christianity to the Indigenous in order to "civilize" them. The Teaching Wigwam unfortunately led to the creation of residential schools.

2) Resource Rights

Shingwauk was one of the lead negotiators and signatories to the 1850 Robinson-Huron Treaties. Shingwauk understood British law and therefore, his First Nation's resource rights. He knew the Crown had no rights to take minerals from unceded lands in Mica Bay.

Therefore, he was able to negotiate with the Crown, the Robinson-Huron Treaties. The Indigenous peoples in the region gained recognition of hunting and fishing rights, an annuity (annual payment), and a reservation from the surrender of specific lands for each signatory community. The annuity is worth £1,000 paid to the First Nations in the region.

Chief Shingwauk's Vision

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What was Chief's Shingwauk's vision? What were his two goals?

2) What was Chief Shingwauk's vision on education? Was he successful?

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing as you were reading. Explain the picture

True or False

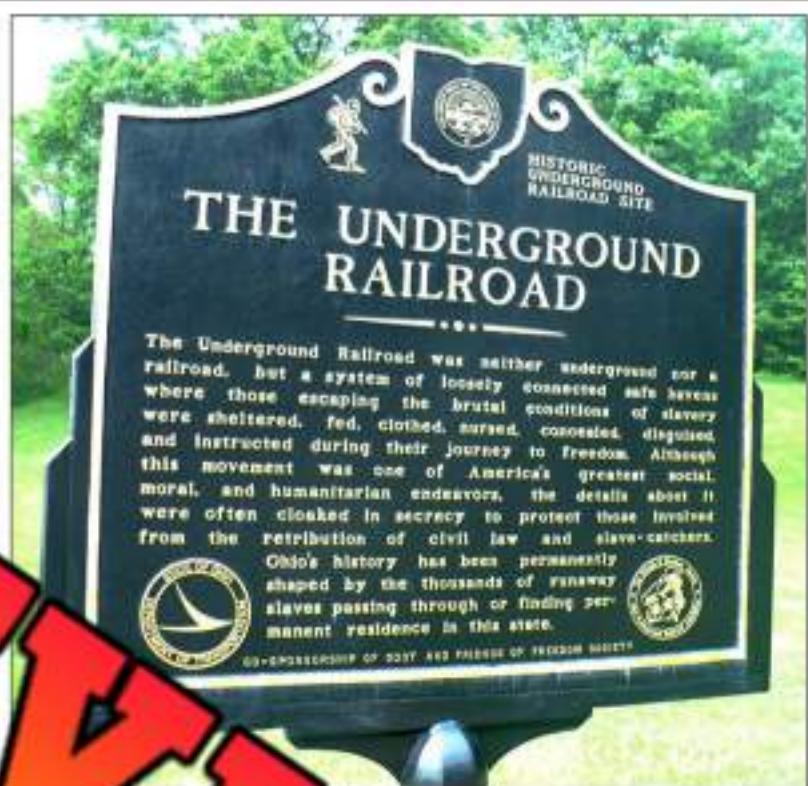
Is the statement true or false

1) Chief Shingwauk snowshoed from Sault St. Marie to Toronto	True	False
2) His vision for a school was for Indigenous to learn without settlers	True	False
3) The name of his school was the Teaching Wigwam	True	False
4) Shingwauk didn't understand British law or Indigenous land rights	True	False
5) Shingwauk signed the Robinson-Huron Treaties	True	False

The Underground Railroad

What was the Underground Railroad?

The Underground Railroad was not a railroad that was underground. Instead, it was a secret network of people who disagreed with slavery and worked to free slaves from the American South to the freedom of the North or to Canada. Between 30,000 and 40,000 runaway slaves were brought to the North America through the Underground Railroad.



Act to Limit Slavery

In 1793, a provision in the *Act to Limit Slavery* stated that any enslaved person who reached Upper Canada became free upon arrival. During the War of 1812, many of the Americans from the south fought against "Black men" in the British army, because they fought against free black men from BNA. Word spread to the enslaved people in the south that they could be free in BNA, which led to many runaway slaves using the Underground Railroad.

How the Underground Railroad Worked

The Underground Railroad was not an actual railroad and it did not run on railway tracks. It was a complex, secret network of people and safe houses that helped slaves in the Southern plantations reach freedom in the North. The network used symbols and codes to communicate with each other. A "conductor" was someone who guided fugitive slaves along points of the Underground Railroad, using different modes of transportation over land and water. The terms "passengers," "cargo," "package" and "freight" referred to escaped slaves.

The Underground Railroad

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. A conductor drove the train that the slaves rode to freedom	True	False
2. Escaped slaves were referred to as cargo, packages, and freight	True	False
3. The Northern states and Canada didn't agree with slavery	True	False
4. The Act of Abolition Slavery meant any slave who entered Canada was now free	True	False
5. Word spread in the Northern states that BNA was home to free black men	True	False

Questions

PREDICTION

Answer the questions below

1) What was the Underground Railroad? How did it work?

2) How did Canada help slaves in the south? Do you think the Northern states liked BNA?

Write

Write your own message on a sign that explains the underground railroad

Underground Railroad Codes

Background The Underground Railroad was very dangerous for all people involved

The underground railroad was a secret movement by *abolitionists* who were against slavery. The people who worked to help slaves escape used code words to keep their movement a secret. If a fugitive slave was caught, they would be branded, jailed, flogged, sold back into slavery, or even killed.

Conductors were the people who helped fugitive slaves travel along the Underground Railroad. Conductors didn't drive any trains, but instead they helped run away slaves by giving them with safe passage to and from stations. If a conductor was caught, they would be punished as well. Many conductors were free people who were slaves in the first place.



Railroad Codes

Know your Underground Railroad Codes

Baggage	Escaping Slaves
Bundles of Wood	Fugitives to be expected
Freedom Train	The Underground Railroad
Load of Potatoes	Escaping slaves hidden under farm produce in a wagon
Heaven or Promised Land	Canada
Shepherd	Conductor – Someone who escorts slaves
Station	Place of safety – Safe-house
Station Master	Keeper of a safe-house
Parcel	Fugitive to be expected
Moses	Harriet Tubman

Underground Railroad Quilts

Most slaves were unable to read and write, as they were never allowed to go to school. In many states, it was illegal to teach slaves how to read and write. This meant they couldn't use words to communicate. Instead, slaves would make quilts using symbols to represent a specific instruction or direction.

When a runaway slave saw a quilt hanging on a home, they could get information that could help them on the path to freedom.

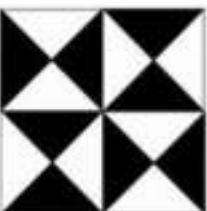
To learn the meaning of the symbols, stories and songs were told at night around the campfire. These stories and songs had the coded messages in them to teach all slaves the meaning of the symbols.

Quilt Symbols

Check out the quilt symbols below



Monkey Wrench



Bowties



Bear Paw

Get ready! Gather your tools to build shelters, navigate your journey, or defend yourself along the way

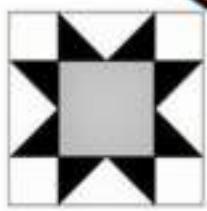
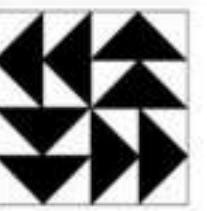
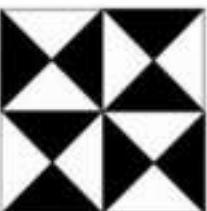


Log Cabin

Take a mountain trail out of view. Follow the path made by bear tracks, they can lead you to water and food

Refer to a level of the map. It's a destination or a place to go. It can be several things, such as a place to find food or a place to go to freedom.

A secret symbol that could be drawn on the ground indicating that a slave is safe to talk.



North Star

Tumbling Boxes

You're looking tattered. To disguise yourself as a freed slave, you'll need new clothes. This symbol shows that someone will bring you nice clothes.

Follow the migrating geese north to Canada and be free!

Look to the skies to help you navigate the way north. Follow the North Star to Canada.

The time has come to box up your belongings. Your escape will be happening soon!

PREVIEW

Underground Railroad Quilts

Draw

Draw the quilt that displays the message below

Message	Quilt
<p>You are close to Canada and your freedom. There are geese you can follow.</p> <p>PREVIEW</p>	
<p>Good news, there is a conductor and shepherd coming to take you to freedom.</p>	

Slavery Abolition Act

Slavery Abolition Act, 1833

The Slavery Abolition Act in 1833 was signed by the British government which freed over 800,000 enslaved Africans in the British colonies of the Caribbean, South Africa, and Canada. Most of these slaves were in the Caribbean and South Africa, with only a small number in British North America.

The British government borrowed 20 million pounds to pay slave owners. This was 40% of the country's total income. This loan was one of the largest in history.

Ending Slavery in British North America

In 1793, the *Act to Limit Slavery* was passed in Upper Canada. This was already moving British North America towards abolition. Abolition means getting rid of a system, and in this case, abolition meant getting rid of slavery.

By 1833, enslaved Africans in British North America were scattered and isolated from one another. When the Slavery Abolition Act was enacted, less than 50 enslaved Africans were freed in British North America.

Reparations for the Enslaved

A **reparation** is when someone makes amends for something they did wrong, usually in the form of paying money to the victim. Instead of making amends to the enslaved people in the British colonies, the British government decided to pay twenty million English pounds to the slave owners for the damages they suffered due to freeing their slaves.

The enslaved people in British North America received nothing. In fact, they were discriminated against in future British policies that prevented them from immigration to the Canadas. Others were beaten, killed and denied the ability to settle in certain regions. While British North America accepted many slaves, they did not make life easy for them while they lived there.



The Slavery Abolition Act 1833

(3 & 4 Will 4 c. 73)
An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies
(28th August 1833)

After 1st August 1834, all slaves in the British colonies shall be emancipated, and slavery shall be abolished throughout the British possessions abroad.

Slavery Abolition Act

True or False**Is the statement true or false**

1. The Slavery Abolition Act freed 800,000 slaves in British North America	True	False
2. Abolition means to get rid of a system, such as the system of slavery	True	False
3. The slaves were given reparations for their mistreatment	True	False
4. Less than 100,000 enslaved Africans in British North America were freed	True	False
5. The slave owners were paid for damages from losing their slaves	True	False

Questions Answer the questions below

1) What was the Slavery Abolition Act? How did it have a big impact in British North America?

2) What reparations were given to the former enslaved people?

Reaction

What are your thoughts on Britain paying slave owners and not slaves?

Wheat Farming in BNA

Wheat Farming in Upper Canada

Emigration from Britain landed most British immigrants in Upper Canada because its culture was more English versus the French area of Lower Canada. Many British immigrants bought ready-cleared land and began farming wheat to support a growing population.



Corn Laws

The **Corn Laws** (1815) imposed a tax ("duty") on anything coming to British colonies by non-British countries. It was meant to encourage British agriculture and ensure Canadian wheat even more because they could get it without paying an extra fee. The Corn Laws came into effect in 1815 and its goal was to make British agriculture more profitable.

Upper Canada wheat farmers were not successful under the Corn Laws. For five years after 1815, Upper Canadians were selling their wheat for lower prices in Britain. This development encouraged more people to move to farm in Upper Canada. The size of larger farms increased, which meant the area in Upper Canada was becoming more and more developed.

The Wheat Economy

Wheat farming became its own economy as there were many moving parts:

- 1) A lot of wheat is needed to turn a profit as wheat is not a luxury item, it is cheap
- 2) Larger ships were needed to carry the massive amounts of wheat to Britain
- 3) The shipping of grain required waterfront docks and warehouses that could stockpile grain
- 4) Canals were needed to connect farmers to the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes
- 5) Cleared land was needed so many people worked to prepare land for farming

As you can see, many people were needed to make wheat farming successful in Upper Canada. This created a lot of jobs for immigrants, including digging canals, building docks, clearing farmlands, building warehouses, and the farming itself.

Wheat Farming in BNA

Questions

Answer the questions below

1) What were the Corn Laws? How did they affect farming in BNA?

2) Why did many people move to Canada because of the growth of the wheat economy?

Visualizing Draw what you were picturing as you were reading. Explain the picture

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1) Wheat could be sold in small amounts for large profits	True	False
2) The Corn Laws meant Canadian wheat was wanted in Britain	True	False
3) The growth of the wheat economy led to many different jobs	True	False
4) Canals were needed for farmers to send their wheat long distances	True	False
5) Clearing forests was not a big job, so preparing farmland was easy	True	False

Corn Laws - Upsetting BNA Residents

Not everyone liked the Corn Laws. Anyone who was not involved in farming didn't like that they could only buy grains from British colonies. The prices for grains was higher because there was less competition – less countries able to make it and sell it in BNA. It also meant that there was less grain available in BNA, which meant many went hungry.



Explain

What is happening in the cartoon? Explain the impact of the Corn Laws.

Churches and School in BNA

Church and School in Canada East

The Roman Catholic Church remained the most powerful church in the French-Canadian community. In the mid 1800s, many Canadians in Canada East were illiterate, meaning they couldn't read or write. The Catholic Church saw this problem and provided a Catholic school for every 100 families, or at least one for each parish (church community).

Since there were English Protestant people in Canada East as well, Protestant schools were built for their children. The taxes were used to build and maintain the schools as well as to pay the teacher. In 1800, Church and school were closely together.



Church and School in Canada West

In Canada West, it was the Church of England (Protestant) that was the most powerful religion. The English church built colleges, universities and tiny schoolhouses where small groups of children were taught. Teachers were paid very little and had very little education themselves. Teachers usually lived with the families of the school's students. The teacher was often the only person who taught religion and other subjects like math, language and science.

Common School Act of 1846

The birth of the public-school system changed the school and religion connection. Doctor Egerton Ryerson believed that education and the church should be separate. He also believed that teachers needed to be more educated, which is why he established the first teacher's college. Ryerson was able to convince the government to create an education tax that would fund public schools and pay teachers.

The government passed the *Common School Act of 1846*, which brought a free public-school system for everyone. The new school system created a literate society that was able to make technological advances and economic growth.

PREVIEW

Churches and School in BNA

True or False

Is the statement true or false

1. Church and school were closely connected before the public school system	True	False
2. Ryerson believed that church and school should be separate	True	False
3. Ryerson also believed that teachers were paid enough and had enough training	True	False
4. The Protestant Church was the most powerful in Canada East (Quebec)	True	False
5. Taxes were used to pay for schools and teachers	True	False

Questions: Answer the questions below

1. How were schools and religion tied together before the public-school system?

2. Who was Doctor Egerton Ryerson? How did he change our day school system?

Summarize

Summarize the churches and schools in BNA

Conflict and Challenges - Unit Test

Multiple Choice
Circle the best answer. Only choose 1 answer!

<p>1. The United States used ___, which is aggressive talk in favour of war and using military force</p> <p>a) Impressment b) Propaganda c) Jingoism d) Attitude</p>	<p>2. Which Scottish man was responsible for the Rebellion of 1837?</p> <p>a) Louis-Joseph Papineau b) William Lyon Mackenzie c) Richard Pierpoint d) John Norton</p>
<p>3. What treaty ended the War of 1812?</p> <p>a) The Treaty of Ghent b) The Abolition of Slavery c) The Durham Report d) The Act of Union Treaty</p>	<p>4. Which battle did Sir Isaac Brock die at?</p> <p>a) Fort Detroit b) Fort Michilimackinac c) Fort Dearborn d) Fort Wellington Heights</p>
<p>5. Many Irish immigrants are remembered for their work on the Canadian underground railroad was...</p> <p>a) Building the railroad b) Developing farmlands across Canada c) Building the canal systems d) Building the parliament buildings</p>	<p>a) A group of people that helped runaway slaves to Canada b) A secret network of abolitionists c) A series of natural disasters along the underground railroad d) All of the above</p>
<p>7. In the War of 1812, most of the battles took place...</p> <p>a) On American land b) In BNA c) In France d) In Britain</p>	<p>8. Who had all the power in Upper Canada?</p> <p>a) Family Compact b) Missionaries c) Chateau Clique d) Wheat Farmers</p>
<p>9. Who wrote the Durham Report?</p> <p>a) Louis-Joseph Papineau b) John George Lambton c) Richard Pierpoint d) John Norton</p>	<p>10. The Battle of Seven Oaks was fought where?</p> <p>a) Hudson's Bay b) Sault Ste. Marie c) Red River Valley d) Mica Bay</p>

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Define

What do the terms below mean?

Term	Definition – What does it mean?
Rebellion	
Laura Secord	
Durham Report	

Short Answer

Answer the following questions. Each question is worth 3 marks

1) How did Sir Isaac Brock and Tecumseh work together during the War of 1812?

2) What resources were most important to the Canadas? How were these resources sent to other places (traded)?

3) What was the underground railroad? How did it work?
