

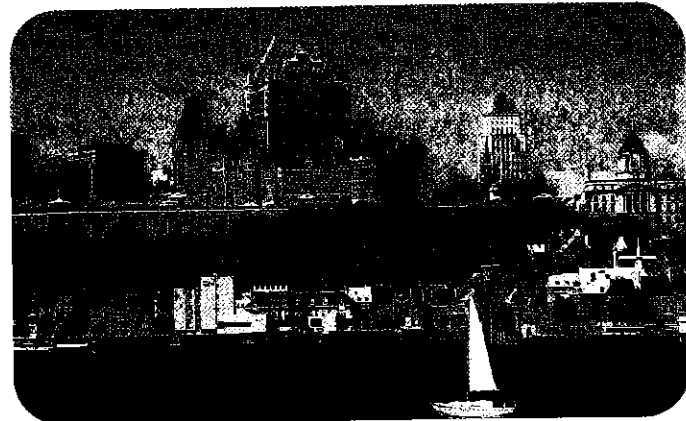
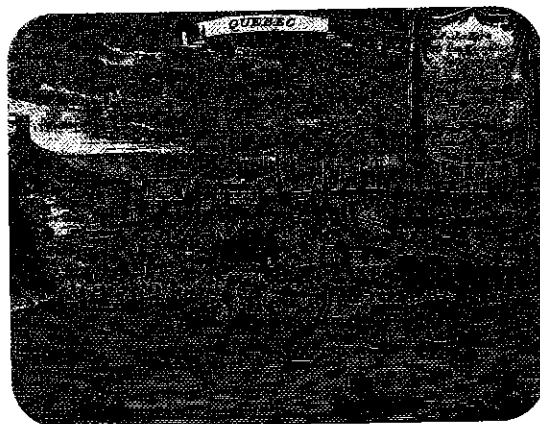
Early European Settlements in North America

Predict

How do you think the land, resources, and environment shaped early Europeans' ways of life?

As we have learned, many different First Nations peoples lived and travelled in North America for thousands of years before Europeans arrived there. First Nations peoples and ways of life were as diverse as the geography of this large land. Each nation lived in harmony with their surroundings, taking what they needed from the land to live.

In the 1490s, explorers from Europe began arriving in North America. The Europeans and First Nations peoples introduced each other to new values, goods, technologies, and ways of life. What influences would they have had on one another? What types of settlements do you think the Europeans would have created? How would these have been different from those of the First Nations? How would these early European settlements shape Canada?



The drawing at left shows Québec City in 1700. The photograph at right shows Québec City today. How has Québec City changed over time? How would you describe the location of this settlement? Why do you think the main part of the city is located on top of a steep bank, rather than down by the water?

Chapter Focus

- Why did Europeans come to North America?
- Who were the earliest European settlers in Canada?
- What was life like in New France?
- Who were the habitants?
- What changes affected the future of New France?

Why Did Europeans Come to North America?

It is uncertain exactly when people from other continents first came to North America. We know that the Vikings, originally from Scandinavia, settled on the island of Newfoundland around 1001. They created a settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows but the Vikings did not settle there long. It is not certain why they left, but it may have been as a result of conflicts with the Beothuk (bay-o-thuck), the First Nations people living in the area at that time.

In the 1490s, European countries, including Spain, France, Portugal, and Britain, began sending explorers west. The explorers were trying to find a water route to Asia, where their countries would trade for silk and spices. What these European governments did not expect was that their explorers would find a new continent that the Europeans did not know existed—North America. This land was completely new to them, so they called it “the New World.”

While this land was new to the Europeans, it was not new to the many First Nations peoples who lived in North America for thousands of years. Explorer John Cabot had not seen anyone, but he knew people must have lived there because he found notched trees, snares used to catch animals, and a needle for making nets.



“First British Flag on North America” by John D. Kelly, 1938 (oil 40" X 30"). Reproduced with the permission of Rogers Communications Inc.

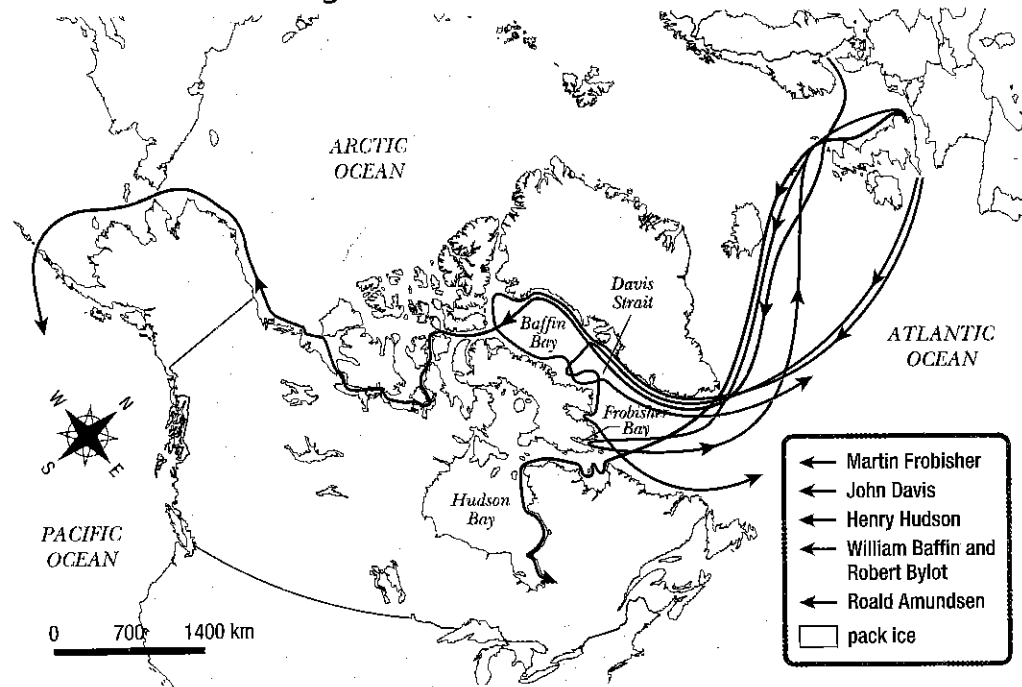
CONNECT

What does the word “explore” mean to you? You might think about places you have explored, such as a trail in the woods, a park, or the attic in your home. Or you might think about ideas that you have explored by asking questions and finding information. Explain why you think people explore new places and ideas today and will probably continue to do so in the future.

Exploring North America

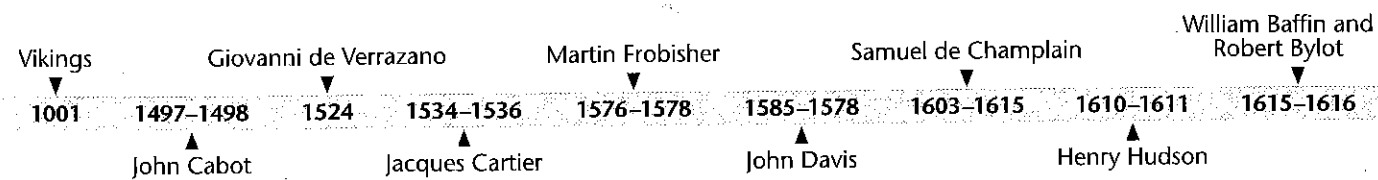
The discovery of rich fishing grounds was of great interest to many Europeans. However, European governments were still mainly interested in finding a water route to Asia. Some explorers sailed south hoping to find a route around the continent. Others searched for a northern route, referred to as the Northwest Passage. Much of the early European exploration of North America came as a result of the search for this passage.

The Northwest Passage



The northern route to Asia became known as the Northwest Passage. English explorers Martin Frobisher, John Davis, Henry Hudson, and William Baffin and Robert Bylot searched unsuccessfully for the Northwest Passage. It was not until 1901 that a Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, successfully sailed through a passage in the northwest. What are the waters of the Arctic region like? What hazards do you think explorers would have met along the way?

Early Explorers of Canada



Look at the above map. What do you notice about the names of the bodies of water through which some of these explorers travelled? What might First Nations peoples and Inuit have thought of these names?

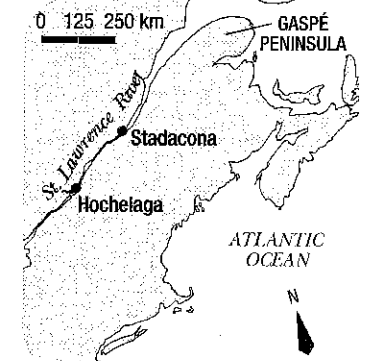
Jacques Cartier

In 1534, France sent an explorer—Jacques Cartier—to North America. Cartier made three voyages to the continent looking for gold, diamonds, and the Northwest Passage. By the end of his second journey, Cartier had sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Haudenosaunee villages of Stadacona and Hochelaga. He and his men even spent a winter in Stadacona. The men suffered terribly from cold and a disease called scurvy, which is caused by a lack of Vitamin C in the body. The Haudenosaunee showed them how to use the leaves of white cedar to make tea to cure scurvy.

While Cartier's main goal on his first two journeys was to find the Northwest Passage, on his third trip he was more interested in finding riches. He never found these. However, his search pushed him farther into Canada as he explored the area around the Saguenay River in Québec. France believed it had a claim to all the lands that Cartier had explored.

Cartier went back to France in 1542. He never returned to Canada, but he had done much to open up this land for the European explorers who would follow.

Places Visited by Jacques Cartier



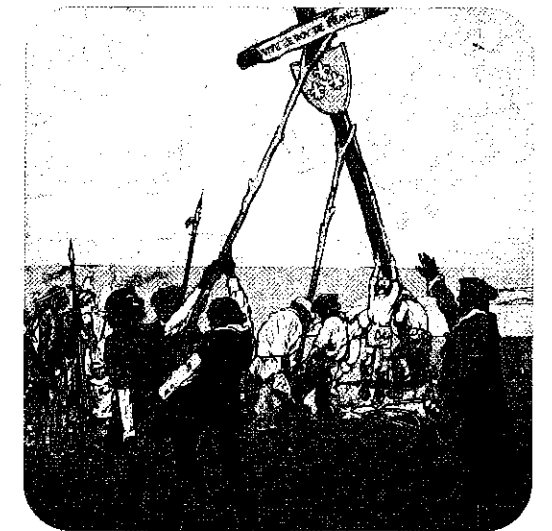
Stadacona is on the site of present-day Québec City and Hochelaga present-day Montréal.

July 7, 1534

Nine canoes of people came to the mouth of the cove, where our ships had anchored. They made signs that they wanted to trade and held up some furs. We too made signs that we wished to trade and came in peace. We sent two men to shore with knives and other iron goods. In turn, they sent people with furs, and we traded for all the furs they had.

Adapted from *The Voyages of Jacques Cartier*, edited by H.P. Biggar, 1924.

This excerpt from Jacques Cartier's journal describes his first meeting with the Mi'kmaq at their summer fishing camp.



Charles Walter Simpson (1885–1971) painted the arrival of Cartier in the Gaspé in 1534. Why are Cartier and his men raising symbols of France? How might First Nations peoples be viewing his actions?

Whose Lands Are These Anyway?

The lack of accurate maps and the fact that Cabot did not keep records made it difficult to determine exactly where France's and Britain's explorers had been. As a result, for more than 200 years the two countries battled over which of them had a legal claim to the lands in North America. In claiming territories, the two countries did not consider that these were the lands of the First Nations peoples.

Unlike Cabot, Cartier kept a journal that recorded his travels. Pierre Desceliers (pyare day-suh-lyay) used Cartier's journals to create this map in 1547. It shows some of Cartier's travels. Desceliers' map shows the east coast of Canada. Turn your book upside down to find the outline of the east coast. Use a map of eastern Canada in an atlas to compare this map. What differences do you see? What perspectives do you think this map reflects?



A Land Rich in Resources

While Jacques Cartier may not have found diamonds and gold, the natural resources in Canada would shape the future of this land. The rich supply of fish, especially in the Grand Banks, attracted European fishers. Europeans started new settlements. Some lasted, but many others did not.

A far richer resource found in North America was the fur-bearing animals, such as the lynx, rabbit, sea otter, and muskrat. Most important were the beavers that lived in the many streams, ponds, and rivers of northern North America. The Canadian beavers had especially thick coats because of the cold winters. These beautiful beaver pelts were highly valued in Europe where they were used for hats. First Nations peoples brought furs to trade with the Europeans for European goods.

Before long, fur trading was one of the most important activities for Europeans in North America. As this trade grew, the French began to think about how they were going to protect their claim to their lands in North America. One of the most obvious ways would be to create settlements in this continent.

Thinking Like a Historian

Historians might use different sources that tell about the same or similar events and compare them to help understand the past.

The Mi'kmaq have a story that tells about their people's first meeting with the Europeans. It is an oral story that has been told and retold.



Before the coming of the white man, a Mi'kmaq girl dreamed that a small island floated in toward the land. On the island were bare trees and men—one dressed in garments of white rabbit skins. She told her dream to the wise men, but they could not explain the meaning. The next day at dawn, the Mi'kmaq saw a small island near the shore, just as the girl had dreamed. There were trees on the island and bears climbing among their bare

branches. The people seized their bows and arrows to shoot the bears. To their amazement, the bears were men. Some of them lowered into the water a strange canoe, into which they jumped and paddled ashore. Among the men was one dressed in a white robe who came toward them making signs of peace and goodwill. Raising his hand, he pointed toward the heavens.

Retold by Stephen Augustine, Hereditary Chief, Mi'kmaq Grand Council, Big Cove, New Brunswick.

A French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, tells about his first meeting with the Anishinabe in Georgian Bay, Ontario, in 1615. (We will learn more about Champlain on the next page.)

We met with three hundred men of a tribe named by us the *Cheveux relevés* (shuh-veu ruh-luh-vay) or "High Hairs" [Anishinabe], because they had [their hair]...arranged very high....This seems to give them a fine appearance. They...are much carved about the body in divisions of various patterns. They paint their faces with different colours and have their nostrils pierced and their ears fringed with beads. When they leave their homes they carry a club. I visited them

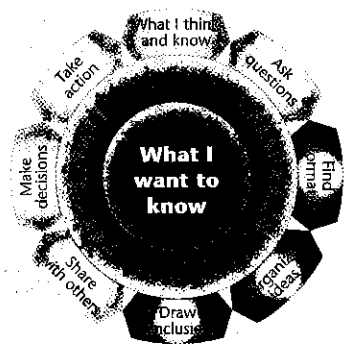
and...made friends with them. I gave a hatchet to their chief who was as happy and pleased with it as if I had made him some rich gift and, entering into conversation with him, I asked him about his country, which he drew for me with charcoal on a piece of tree-bark. He gave me to understand that they had come to this place to dry the fruit called blueberries, to serve them as manna [dried food] in the winter when they can no longer find anything. For arms they have only the bow and arrow.

Excerpts from *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, Volume III, edited by H.P. Biggar, 1929.

You Be the Historian

1. What can you learn about the first meetings between Europeans and First Nations peoples from these two stories?
2. Compare Cartier's journal on page 117 to Champlain's description. How would their experiences have been different considering that Champlain arrived almost 100 years after Cartier?

Who Were the Earliest European Settlers in Canada?

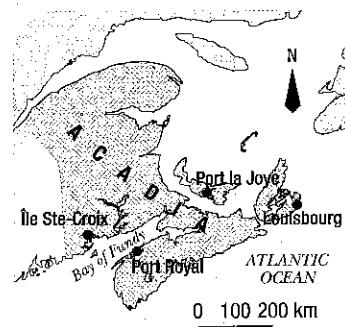


European newcomers to Canada continued to search for resources and the Northwest Passage. Some made the decision to stay, creating colonies in Canada. A colony is a settlement that is created in an area, but is controlled by a country that is often far away.

The French created their first colonies on the East Coast, in a region they called Acadie, or Acadia in English. Settlers there were known as Acadians. The Acadians faced hardships in the early years, but learned to survive, adapting European farming methods to this new land. They also traded both goods and knowledge with the First Nations people who lived there, the Mi'kmaq and the Maliseet.

Inquire

Acadia



This is the location of some of the earliest settlements in Acadia. Which provinces were part of Acadia?

What Was the First European Settlement in Canada?

In 1604, a man named Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons (syur duh mon), set sail for North America with 120 men. He hoped to create a settlement and trade for furs. He and his men established a settlement on an island they called Île Sainte-Croix. Forty men returned to France for supplies, leaving 80 others to face the winter on the island.

The men found that Île Sainte-Croix was not the best place to settle. The island was not protected from the winds off the Bay of Fundy. There were also few resources, such as food and fresh water. Almost half of the men died over the winter. In the spring of 1605, Sieur de Mons and his men moved the settlement across the Bay of Fundy to what is now Nova Scotia. They created a new settlement and named it Port Royal. Today, this settlement is known as Annapolis Royal. It is one of the oldest European settlements in North America.



Samuel de Champlain was one of the men who sailed to North America with Sieur de Mons. He was a French mapmaker, explorer, and soldier. Champlain played a major role in the exploration of Canada, and creation of New France. Théophile Hamel (1817–1870) painted this portrait of Champlain.

How Did the Acadian Identity Develop?

The people who settled at Port Royal were Canada's first Acadians. Over the next century, about 100 French families came to settle in Acadia. They established ways of life that combined their knowledge of farming from France and the methods of hunting and fishing they learned from the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet. They also learned to farm the marshy lands along the coast and rivers by building dikes to create farmland.

In the 150 years following the settlement of Port Royal, Britain and France struggled for control of the lands in Acadia. The Acadians were caught in the middle of these disputes even though they did not see themselves as either French or British. They had come to North America to farm and build a peaceful life and they had created a culture and sense of identity of their own.

The Acadians' identity and land were threatened by the disputes between France and Britain. In 1713, when a peace treaty gave Britain control over most of Acadia, the Acadians worked hard to protect their language, communities, and ways of life. In 1755, the Acadians were forced from their homes by the British in an event now known as the "Expulsion of the Acadians." (We will learn about this event in Chapter 9.)

Voices

The Acadians make up an important part of the population of today's Atlantic Canada (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador). Dr. Maurice Basque is the director of the Centre of Acadian Studies at the Université de Moncton in the city of Moncton, New Brunswick. He said:

The French language is an important part of Acadians' identity. There are about 300 000 Francophones in Atlantic Canada. Together we form "l'Acadie de l'Atlantique." As an Acadian living in Moncton, I am able to speak French at work and in my day-to-day life. Ours is a dynamic community that is proud to be Canadian and also proud to be part of a specific French-speaking culture, the Acadian culture.

Dr. Maurice Basque, Université de Moncton, November 27, 2006.



In 2004, Acadians of Canada celebrated 400 years of Francophone history in North America.

Inquire

1. What challenges do you think settlers faced? What do you think they did to establish a good quality of life for themselves and their families?
2. How do you think the Acadians' sense of identity helped them build strong communities?
3. What more would you like to learn about the Acadians, past or present? Choose a focus and conduct an inquiry using the steps of the inquiry process.

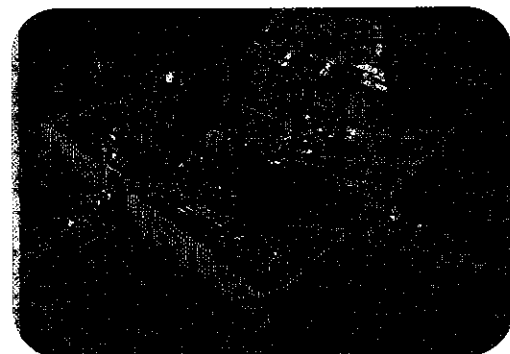
What Was Life Like in New France?



This is the drawing Champlain made of the habitation at Québec. Why do you think habitations were both homes and forts?

In 1607, Samuel de Champlain left Port Royal and returned to France. He believed that North America had great potential and soon came back, in 1608. He tried to find the Haudenosaunee village that Jacques Cartier had described as Stadacona, but Champlain could find no evidence that a village had ever been there. Champlain called the area Québec, or Kebec, an Algonquian word meaning “the place where the river narrows.” There he built a **habitation**, which was both a house and a fort. This habitation marked the beginning of Québec City and of New France.

People and Places



Artist Francis Beck showed what Cap Tourmente farm might have looked like. If you were making a drawing of what a historical place might have looked like, where would you find the information to help you?

Cap Tourmente Farm

When Québec was first established, its settlers depended on supplies sent from France. However, Champlain wanted the settlement at Québec to be able to survive on its own. In 1626, Champlain decided to build a farm to raise livestock, or animals, to provide food for the people living in the habitation.

Champlain described the construction of Cap Tourmente (kap toor-mont) farm in one of his journals.

Here therefore I resolved to build as soon as possible. Although we were then in July, I nevertheless had the greater part of the workmen employed in making the dwelling, the stable—60 feet long by 20 wide—and two other dwellings, each 18 feet by 15, constructed of wood and clay after the fashion of those that are built in the villages of Normandy. . . .

Excerpt from *Champlain's Writings*, edited by Charles-Honoré Laverdière, 1870.

New France Begins to Expand

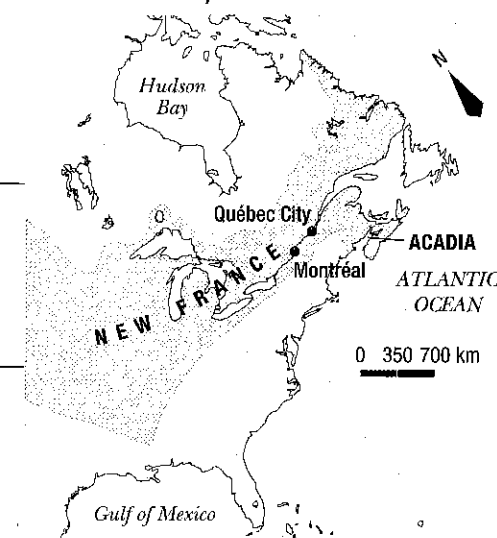
In 1620, only about 60 people lived in the settlement at Québec. The French government wanted to expand the population there to protect its claim on the land around the St. Lawrence River. In 1641, the French government sent a man named Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve (may-zon-uv) to New France to start a new settlement. A woman named Jeanne Mance (mons) joined him.

After spending the winter at Québec, the two set out the following May with about 40 settlers, workers, and soldiers to create a settlement on the site where the Haudenosaunee village of Hochelaga once stood. They named it Ville Marie (veel mah-ree). There, the settlers built a fort with high walls, surrounded by a deep ditch, or **moat**, to protect the settlers from attacks. A cannon stood at each corner of the wall. Inside the settlement, they built houses and a chapel and grew vegetables for food. This settlement was later renamed Montréal, which is one of Canada's largest cities.



Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve began his career as a soldier when he was 13 years old. Thirty years later, he left the army. Shortly after, he was sent to New France to start a settlement.

New France, 1667



By 1667 this was the territory that New France covered. Where is Acadia located in relation to the rest of New France?

Pause

1. Based on the description of Ville Marie, make a sketch to show what this settlement might have looked like. Why would the settlers have built a chapel?
2. How do you think that the expanding city of Montréal would have affected the land and animals? In what ways do you think these changes would have affected the First Nations peoples in the area?



Jeanne Mance was a caring nurse and became known as the “Angel of the Colony.” In 1643, she founded Montréal's first hospital, the Hôtel-Dieu. There, she treated the sick and wounded for 30 years. Today, the Hôtel-Dieu is still one of Montréal's greatest hospitals.

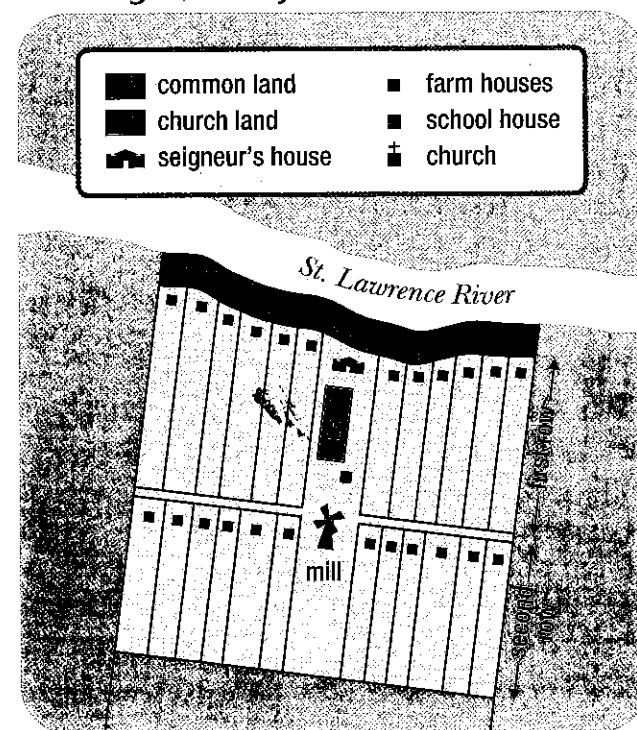
Division of Land in New France

As more French settlers came to the New World, they built communities that were like their homes in France. The land in New France was divided based on the **seigneurial system**, which had been used for hundreds of years in France. Under this system, New France was divided into a number of large lots along the St. Lawrence River, called **seigneuries**. The King of France gave these lots of land to landowners, or **seigneurs**. In exchange, the seigneurs promised to be loyal to the king, to bring people from France to settle on the seigneurie, and to be responsible for these settlers.

The seigneurs divided their land to rent out to farmers. There was a strip of land along the shore that everyone on the seigneurie could use to reach the river. At the time, rivers were the main way to travel. From there, a row of long strips of land ran back away from the river. Others bordered a common road. These strips of land were called **rangs** (wron). There was another set of rangs behind the first ones.

Each of the rangs was rented to a farmer. The rangs closest to the river were the best pieces of land to have. When a farmer died, the land was divided among his children, which meant that the farms became narrower and narrower. New France developed in a pattern of long, narrow farms.

The Seigneurial System



The seigneuries provided almost everything that settlers needed to live. From this diagram, what would you say are some things that were important to the people of New France?

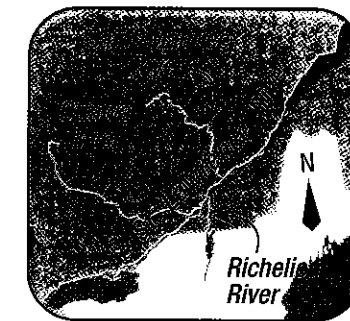
Pause

1. Why would farmers want to have land that is along the river?
2. What challenges do you think dividing the land from generation to generation would cause?

The land along the St. Lawrence was soon settled, so seigneuries started along the Ottawa, Richelieu (reesh-uh-lyu), and Saint-Maurice Rivers.



Today, you can still see how the land was divided in New France. What observations can you make about the seigneurial system from the diagram on page 124 and this photograph? What comparisons can you make?



People and Places

Louis Hébert

Louis Hébert was a French pharmacist and doctor. He went to Port Royal with Samuel de Champlain in 1606. In 1616, Champlain asked Hébert to become the doctor for the fur traders in the Québec settlement. Hébert's house was the first one to be built there. His wife, Marie, was the first French woman to remain permanently in New France.

Although Hébert was a doctor, he also held land that had been given to him by the government. He and Champlain believed that, while the fur trade was important to New France, the ability to grow crops would enable New France to stand on its own and not rely on France. The crops that were grown on Hébert's land fed his family and provided some food for the fur traders in Québec. He is often considered the first seigneur in Canada.



This etching of Louis Hébert was created by the Abbé A.C. Hébert of Montréal in 1918. What does this image tell you about what the first settlers had to do to live?

SKILLS at Work

What questions do you have about the lives of the habitants in New France? Begin a KWHL chart and add to it as you learn more about the habitants.



Who Were the Habitants?

The farmers who rented the land from the seigneurs were called *centitaires* (son-see-tare), because the rent they paid the seigneur was called *cent*. They preferred to call themselves **habitants** (ab-ee-ton), which means “those who live on the land.” Many also started to call themselves “Canadiens,” which came from the Ouendat word “Kanata.” Canadiens are people of French descent born in New France.

Trades of the Habitants

Many of the habitants who lived in New France kept the same trades they had in France. They had been recruited to settle in New France based on what they could contribute to the seigneuries. Lumberjacks, farmers, carpenters, woodworkers, and roofers were among the first to be encouraged to come to New France. Their job was to cut down trees, clear the land and prepare it for crops, make planks, build houses, and lay shingles or tile roofs. Farmers who could raise oxen and cows were also important habitants.

As the population and its needs grew, people with different skills arrived. There was a need for people who could build homes and other buildings in stone and brick. There was also a need for toolmakers, locksmiths, bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, innkeepers, and others. Musicians and singers came to New France, too. Why were people with all these different skills needed? Think of all the different people and jobs in your town or city. What do people with different skills add to your community?

In this picture of Québec, around 1676–1710, by artist P. Seuin, two men are building a boat. What might this tell you about ways of life in New France? What religious symbol do you see? What does this image tell you about the importance of religion to the habitants and their communities?



Kids Speak

“I’m Jean from Québec City. I’m named after my ancestor, Jean Côté (koh-tay). He was one of the first habitants in New France. Jean Côté was a farmer who came to Québec City in 1634 to work for a seigneur named Dr. Giffard. Jean probably agreed to work for Dr. Giffard in exchange for the trip to New France. Many habitants agreed to work for the seigneur for about five years. They would then be given some land or a farm animal so that they could start their own farm.

Jean married Anne Martin and they had their first son in 1635. This was also the year that Samuel de Champlain died in the habitation at Québec City. The whole settlement was probably there for his funeral—Jean and Anne too. They must have wondered what was going to happen to them, because Champlain was a strong leader.

Today, there are thousands of Côté descendants in North America. In fact, the Côté family is one of Canada’s oldest Francophone families. There is a small community in the Peace River area in Alberta called Jean-Côté.”

Based on information from “Our Côté Genealogy” by Tom Thiévi.

Living on the Land

Voices

Alfred Cambray, an expert who studies and traces the history of families, described early habitants:

They themselves are the horses and bullocks. They drag and carry wood, trees, and stones; they burn the undergrowth, uproot tree stumps, till and harrow the ground, and sow the first seed in the furrows where the plough has passed.

National Archives of Canada.

The habitants also had many responsibilities to the seigneur. They had to pay rent and give the seigneur a share of the fish they caught and the wood they chopped. They also had to perform certain jobs when the seigneur demanded them, such as fixing roads or helping to build a mill. The most important job the habitants had was to get the land ready for crops and roads.

CONNECT

How is your identity connected to your ancestors?

Pause

1. How is young Jean’s identity linked to his ancestor?



This 1863 painting, called “Habitant and Sled,” is by artist Frederick S. Barnjum (1858–1887). How do you think the habitants adapted to the climate in North America? What might they have learned from First Nations peoples of the area of New France about adapting to the new climate and land?

Despite the hard work, most habitants' lives were better in New France than they were back home. The land they received was larger than the land they were able to farm in France. They also paid fewer taxes and had more resources, such as land and animals.

Settlers who have become attached to cultivating the land and have fallen at the right place live quite comfortably, finding advantages that peasants do not have in France, and that is that they are almost all along the river, where they can fish, and their house stands in the middle of the front of their property, which surrounds them on the other three sides. As they do not have to leave it to make the most of it and to cut their wood, which grows where their land ends, their work is made much easier.

This letter was written in 1699 by Jean Bochart de Champigny (shan-pee-nyee), an official in New France. What sense of the habitants' quality of life do you get from reading this letter?

Quoted in the Canadian Museum of Civilization web site.

Pause

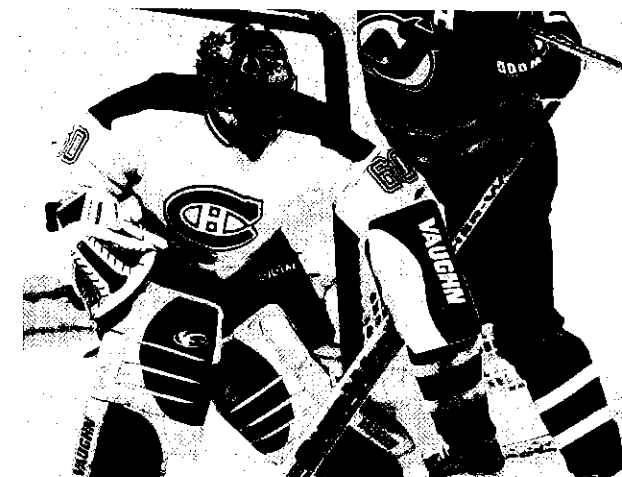
1. How did the habitants adapt to the geography of North America?
2. How would you describe the identity of the habitants?
3. How do you think the habitants shaped the identity of New France?



Famous for his depictions of Canadian life, popular artist Cornelius Krieghoff (1815–1872) created this 1852 painting of a habitant family in New France. The fireplace is the most important part of the homes of the habitants. Why do you think that might be? What does this painting tell you about the habitants' family life? How does this painting compare to your own family photographs?

The Montréal Canadiens, or the Habs

Do you have a favourite hockey team? The Edmonton Oilers? The Calgary Flames? Or maybe the Montréal Canadiens? The Montréal Canadiens hockey team is almost 100 years old. Some believe that the "H" on the Canadiens logo stands for "Habs." This story began in 1924. It said that the Francophone hockey players on the team came from farms, which made them "habitants" or "Habs." The name has stayed with the hockey team. However, the "H" really stood for "Hockey"—Club de Hockey Canadien.



How do other sports teams' names reflect the geography around the city, or important Canadian activities, events, or symbols? Find out the meaning behind your favourite team's name.

Voices

Patrick Giguère (jee-gare) recalls fond memories of growing up Francophone in Red Deer, Alberta:

Every Christmas Day, my brother and I went to the outdoor rink to play hockey, no matter how cold it was outside. Together, we were the flying Frenchmen. We always dressed up in the blue, white, and red colours of the Montréal Canadiens, our favourite team. I always pretended to be Patrick Roy. My brother loved being Maurice Richard or Denis Savard. Together we would take on the other people on the rink in a hockey game. The other team almost always wore Edmonton Oilers, Calgary Flames, or Los Angeles Kings' jerseys (since Wayne Gretzky played for them in those years). One year we even played against Jonathan Zukiwsky, a star player for the Red Deer Rebels. Nevertheless, we always stuck to the team that represented our Francophone identity.

Patrick Giguère, Red Deer, Alberta, December 2006.

CONNECT

Do you belong to or support a team or an organization? How does it influence your identity?



Artist C.W. Jefferys (1869–1951) created this painting of the filles du roi arriving in New France. They expected to get married and start a new life.

What Changes Affected the Future of New France?

While British settlements expanded quickly in the eastern regions of North America, settlements in New France did not. France wanted to attract more settlers fearing that the French population would become outnumbered by other European cultures, particularly the British. Since there were many single men in New France, young girls were brought over from France to marry and start families. These girls were called **filles du roi** (fee dew rwa), or daughters of the king.

The government of New France also made laws to encourage population growth. In 1669, a law was made that said girls were to be married by the age of 16 and boys by 20. The government gave money to those who got married. It also encouraged large families by paying a yearly allowance to any couple with 10 children. Those with 12 or more children got an even bigger allowance.

Pause

1. Imagine that you were given the job of trying to persuade a group of people, such as farmers or filles du roi, to settle in New France. What would you tell them to convince them to move?

A Timeline of Growing British Influence

Britain and France continued to struggle for control of land and resources in North America. The following events show how Britain eventually governed New France.

- 1713: A peace agreement gave Britain control of most of Acadia.
- 1755: Britain began to force the Acadians out of Acadia.
- 1759: Québec City was taken over by Britain after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. The British captured Montréal a year later.
- 1763: Under a peace agreement, France gave up most of its North American territory to Britain. Britain changed New France's name to Province of Québec.



This 1797 painting depicts the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Québec City. What challenges would the location of the city have posed for the British army?

← Looking Back

Exploration and resources brought Europeans to the New World. Communities started, and New France grew. Why did people stay in North America? What were some early settlements of New France? What were the ways of life of the habitants? How did they contribute to New France?

On your own, with a partner, or in a small group:

- Review the Predict question at the start of this chapter: *How do you think the land, resources, and environment shaped early Europeans' ways of life?* What predictions did you make? What new things did you learn that you could add to your predictions?
- Choose one of the following to show how the geography of Canada shaped the lives of the people of New France:
 - * Write a letter home to a loved one in France or a journal entry.
 - * Create a poster to attract new settlers to New France.
 - * Construct a Canadian coin, paper money, or postage stamp.

Your work should describe or depict a way or ways of life of New France. Consider your audience and the message that you want to get across.

Building the History Canada Multimedia Museum



At the end of our study of Canada's history, you will create and submit a variety of items for a multimedia museum being developed by a fictitious organization, *History Canada*. After each chapter, you will have a chance to think about what you might include in the museum's collection.

In this chapter, are there individuals whom you are interested in learning more about and including as part of the museum? Start to think about different ways that you might present profiles of these individuals: video clips, song, and so on.

→ Looking Forward

As more and more people arrived in North America, what would happen to New France? What effects would the settlers have on the First Nations peoples? How would the ways of life of First Nations peoples change as they began to trade with Europeans?