

## Chapter 8, Part 1.

1. The years from 1450 to 1600 were Europe's \_\_\_\_\_. European countries wanted to explore \_\_\_\_\_ and gain the legendary riches of the East. In 1492, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to find a new trade route to \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, he found San Salvador and began to colonize the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Explorers hoped to reach Asia by sailing through North America! The Spanish and French, in turn, sent explorers to seek a passage to link the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean with the \_\_\_\_\_. When the French reached Canada and the St. Lawrence River, they built a commercial empire around the \_\_\_\_\_. This economic \_\_\_\_\_ was not unique to France.
3. The Native communities gave them access to \_\_\_\_\_ and they built the successful colony of \_\_\_\_\_. In the Maritimes it was called \_\_\_\_\_. These colonies became the foundation of modern Canada.
4. Long before the French, the \_\_\_\_\_ from Scandinavia were probably the first explorers of Canada. They were farmers in their homeland, but very \_\_\_\_\_. By the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the Vikings had colonized \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Evidence of the Viking landings are recorded in stories known as \_\_\_\_\_ which told of the adventures of \_\_\_\_\_ to places called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Historians feel that this was really \_\_\_\_\_. Too few Vikings actually came and stayed to sustain a colony. Also, they were in conflict with the local \_\_\_\_\_ peoples. They often attacked the locals and, in turn, they were attacked and eventually mysteriously left.
6. Columbus's journey launched the competition among European nations to open \_\_\_\_\_ to Asia. An Italian explorer called \_\_\_\_\_ received permission from Henry VII in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_. This allowed him to seek out and occupy distant lands.
7. Cabot set out in his little ship called \_\_\_\_\_ with 19 crew and eventually found Newfoundland which he claimed for the King and called it \_\_\_\_\_. He was astonished by the huge schools of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_. Following his voyage, English, French, and Portuguese ships travelled to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Read about life in an early fishery on page 220 of your textbook.

## Part 2.

9. France sent \_\_\_\_\_ to find the fabled \_\_\_\_\_ to Asia. He discovered that North America was not an \_\_\_\_\_, but a real continent. This was a disappointment to the King, no further expeditions were sent for the next ten years when a new King sent \_\_\_\_\_ to discover the Northwest Passage.
10. What did Jacques Cartier do when he reached the Gaspé Peninsula?
11. The journey along the St. Lawrence was \_\_\_\_\_ with large cliffs and barren

rock face. Eventually this turned into the open farm land and Native villages. The fleet arrived at the community of \_\_\_\_\_ near present day \_\_\_\_\_. Cartier ignored \_\_\_\_\_ advice and sailed up as far as \_\_\_\_\_ where Montreal stands today. Cartier now felt that he could not reach China via the \_\_\_\_\_.

12. After his expedition failed, what did Cartier do to the Iroquois people? What resulted from this?

13. What was the attitude of the French monarchy & business people toward the new french colony?

14. Describe the economic relationship between the Europeans and the Native peoples?

**Part 3.**

15. In 1610, the Dutch settled on the \_\_\_\_\_, which was first explored by Henry

Hudson for the \_\_\_\_\_. They stayed until their colony called \_\_\_\_\_ fell to the English some fifty years later.

16. The English were also looking for the Northwest Passage, but they tried going to the north and included explorers such names as \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Who was Humphrey Gilbert and what was his part in history?
  
18. After Cartier's failure to establish a permanent French Colony, the French limited their activities in Canada to \_\_\_\_\_ and a little \_\_\_\_\_ to shore parties. Later, Samuel de Champlain and a group of sixty settlers established a small post they named \_\_\_\_\_ in what is now called \_\_\_\_\_. This too was an unsuccessful venture.
19. Champlain voyaged up the St Lawrence and arrived at what is now \_\_\_\_\_. He did not find any evidence of the old community of \_\_\_\_\_, but recognized the advantage of the towering cliffs. He established a post or \_\_\_\_\_ at Quebec and allied with the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ against the Iroquois.
20. In return, the french agreed not to \_\_\_\_\_ with the English. Champlain also met with the \_\_\_\_\_ from the west and was invited to trade furs with them. They provided the Algonkian peoples with \_\_\_\_\_ against the Iroquois Nations.
21. Read about Champlain's part in the war between the Algonkians and the Montagnais in 1610.
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ were related to the \_\_\_\_\_, but had become enemies with them. Since the Hurons were prosperous traders themselves, \_\_\_\_\_ was eager to form an \_\_\_\_\_ with them and to use them as a source of furs for the french.
23. Their territory was located on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ where the fishing was excellent. The vegetation of the area included \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. It was perfect for farming vegetables. They lived mostly on their produce and supplemented their diet with \_\_\_\_\_, although they did not \_\_\_\_\_ very much. Their economy was based upon \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Women were in charge of the farming activities and they trade \_\_\_\_\_ to other peoples who lived on the Canadian Shield where farming was almost \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were eager to trade their furs for corn.
25. Other products traded for food included hemp which could be twisted into \_\_\_\_\_ for making fishing \_\_\_\_\_. These could be traded for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. There were huge profits to be made between France and the monopoly with the Huron Nation. Hat made of \_\_\_\_\_ pelts were all the rage in Europe. Young men called \_\_\_\_\_ were sent to marry into Native communities and explore new opportunities.
26. Briefly describe Champlain's relationship with the "New World" and the Native peoples:

27. Champlain's colony was followed by a new company called the \_\_\_\_\_ which was backed by the powerful Cardinal \_\_\_\_\_. He eventually died Xmas day.

**Part 4.**

28. Briefly describe the variety of colonies and colonization in North America by the 1600s:

29. What was the Company of a Hundred Associates? What eventually happened to it?

30. The \_\_\_\_\_, an order of Roman Catholic Priests, were partners of the Company of a Hundred Associates. Cardinal \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to convert the Hurons to \_\_\_\_\_. The Jesuits were different in that they would make any sacrifice to spread the influence of the Church. They were prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ to Native \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

31. Discuss the adaptations and sacrifices that Jesuit Priests made to befriend the Huron peoples:

32. Describe the events which happened in Huronia between the years of 1649 and 1650?

33. The French kept close trading relationships with the Native peoples. Officially, they wanted the Native traders to come to the St Lawrence to do business. In reality, French explorers travelled deep into the continent to find the elusive \_\_\_\_\_. The coureurs de bois were \_\_\_\_\_ fur traders. They travelled in \_\_\_\_\_ made by the Algonkians. This led to the \_\_\_\_\_ which eventually opened up the west.
34. The most famous coureurs de bois were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They brought furs from the \_\_\_\_\_ and found the regions surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_. The French were uninterested in this discovery, so they travelled to England and \_\_\_\_\_ backed the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_ which soon became New Frances biggest enemy.
35. What other explorers travelled North America at this time?
36. After the death of Champlain in \_\_\_\_\_, the Iroquois demanded higher fur prices cutting French profits and controlling much of the fur trade. New France appealed to King Louis XIV for help to make the colony profitable. To \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, Canada needed to become a part of France's \_\_\_\_\_ empire.
37. France sent \_\_\_\_\_ to help fight and beat the Iroquois Nations. The result was that the French won and opened the fur trade west for themselves, the Iroquois asked for peace and expanded into other territory. In \_\_\_\_\_, France made "New France a \_\_\_\_\_.
38. What did France do to set up the colony of New France in North America?
39. France wanted the colony to be a small \_\_\_\_\_ of the home country. The \_\_\_\_\_ system would be similar to the feudal system and ensure that the colony's \_\_\_\_\_ would have the most power. A colony of intermarriage was replaced by a colony of \_\_\_\_\_.
40. What was the role of Mercantilism in Colonialism?

41. New France's first chief administrator, called the \_\_\_\_\_, was a man by the name of \_\_\_\_\_. He knew that New France needed three things, what were they?
42. Talon looked to France to encourage women to move to the colony and marry soldiers. These women were called the \_\_\_\_\_, and hundreds came to the new colony to live. Talon understood the role of the colony in the \_\_\_\_\_ system. He established new \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.
43. These new companies did not compete with France, they supplied the new colony and made it more self-sufficient by making life better for its people. \_\_\_\_\_ became the colony's first governor and avoid his creditors back in France!
44. Frontenac disliked the \_\_\_\_\_ and the home government. He ignored orders and encouraged the territory to grow and expand. All the time, he negotiated with the Iroquois and yet built up defences against their \_\_\_\_\_. Both sides were \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.

### Part 5.

45. New France used the \_\_\_\_\_ system where the Lords were granted parcels of land, and the \_\_\_\_\_ were the peasants who cultivated the land and paid a fee to the Seigneur. Both the seigneurs and the habitants were relatively \_\_\_\_\_. The people of New France kept French traditions and customs alive and well!
46. The Company of a Hundred Associates began the dividing of land into seigneuries and by 1663 there were \_\_\_\_\_ divided amongst 13 million square \_\_\_\_\_ about the St Lawrence. The seigneur lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ house, built a \_\_\_\_\_ and hold court.
47. The \_\_\_\_\_ were required to pay \_\_\_\_\_, provide \_\_\_\_\_ and serve in the \_\_\_\_\_. They were also required to use the seigneur's mill. Life was based upon the \_\_\_\_\_, they were self-sufficient and lived fairly well.
48. The largest towns in New France were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, followed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ all along the St Lawrence river.

The Church played an active part of daily life along with the dealings of the Fur Brigades.

49. Some of the first female immigrants to New France were \_\_\_\_\_. They were sent to help educate \_\_\_\_\_. The Ursuline Order of Nuns was founded by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1668 and established a long tradition of Catholic service there.
50. Women had few \_\_\_\_\_, married women could do little without their husband's permission. As widows, women could take an active part in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the colony. Two famous female entrepreneurs were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part 6.

51. The history of New France was mostly a struggle for \_\_\_\_\_. The French fought other Native communities, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the American colonies. There were \_\_\_\_\_ major conflicts, each was a war carried over from Europe. King William's war was called the \_\_\_\_\_. In North America, \_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of the French forces against Britain's \_\_\_\_\_.
52. In this war, New Englander, \_\_\_\_\_, captured Acadia but did not take over Quebec. The war ended with the signing of the \_\_\_\_\_. All the territories were eventually returned to the original owners!
53. In 1704, \_\_\_\_\_, Acadia was captured once again. This war was ended with the signing of the \_\_\_\_\_ which gave Britain territories in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. This did not end the fighting in North America. Battles over territory with the Native peoples still continued. The French built the Fortress of \_\_\_\_\_ to protect the St Lawrence river and the life line to New France.
54. In 1755, the final conflict began with the start of the \_\_\_\_\_ which, when it ended, the territory became a British colony and the days of New France were over. This war was different in that it \_\_\_\_\_ in North America.
55. The Thirteen Colonies resented that they were not allowed to cross the \_\_\_\_\_ and settle in the \_\_\_\_\_. The area was valuable for farming and both sides wanted to keep control of that area. One of the first battles was led by \_\_\_\_\_ who later became the \_\_\_\_\_ President of the United States.
56. The Acadians were removed from their land and farms by the British, this allowed \_\_\_\_\_ settlers to move into their abandoned farm lands. Later, some managed to return home, but many moved to \_\_\_\_\_. The British captured the fortress of Louisbourg in \_\_\_\_\_ under the command of \_\_\_\_\_. Read about the events of the war on pages 247 and 248. General \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were killed, but the After the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ was signed, New France was declared to be British.