

Social Studies 10

Review of Early Canadian History

First European in North America

- The first European exploration began in the year 1000.
- Vikings from Scandinavia built settlements in Newfoundland, but by 1011, there were no Viking settles in North America.
- 1450-1600 – the “Age of Exploration”- voyages were made to discover a northwest passage to reach the riches of Asia.

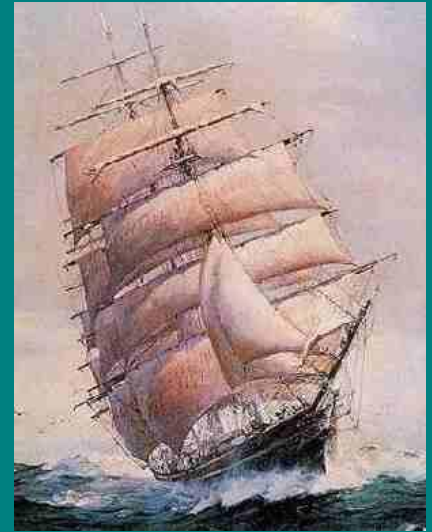


The Explorers

1497 – John Cabot John Cabot claims New World territory (either Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island) for England.

1534-41 Jacques Cartier Jacques Cartier explores the coast of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. He lands on the Gaspé Peninsula and claims the land for France.

1535-Jacques Cartier journeys up the St. Lawrence to the Native settlements of Stadacona (present-day Quebec City) and Hochelaga (district of Montreal). He gives Canada its name (from Indian word kanata, meaning village).



- 1541-Cartier returns to North America with the Sieur de Roberval to found a settlement. They named it Charlesbourg-Royal and it became the first French settlement in North America.
- 1583 – Sir Humphrey Gilbert visits Newfoundland and claims it for England.
- 1603-08 –Samuel de Champlain founds a permanent French colony at Quebec and Quebec city



- Early 1600s – people from the UK (pilgrims, puritans) settled in the 13 colonies
- 1621 – James I of England ignored French claims & granted eastern Maritime area to Sir William Alexander – called Nova Scotia (New Scotland)

The Expulsion of the Acadians

- One of the greatest tragedies took place in the mid-1750s
- The Acadian Peninsula (Nova Scotia) was a British colony since 1713
- More than 10,000 Acadians lived in the Maritime region
- 7,000 Acadians were forcibly driven off their land and put on British ships, destined for between Maine and Louisiana



Struggle for Control over North America

- The Seven Years War (1756-1763)

Plains of Abraham – Wolfe vs. Montcalm

Treaty of Paris seals the fall of New France to British

- The Quebec Act (1774)

guaranteeing civil, language and religious rights to French Canadians, comes into force.

- The American Revolution (1775-1783)

Around 40 000 United Empire Loyalist from the Thirteen Colonies start immigrating to Canada. Most settle in Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick (established as a colony separate from Nova Scotia in 1784). Three thousand Black Loyalists settle near Shelburne, Nova Scotia.



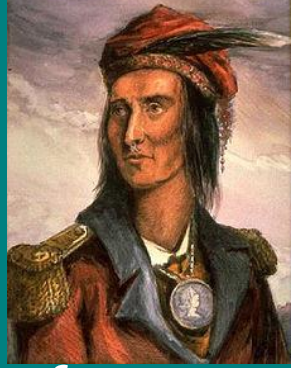
The Constitutional Act, 1791

- Aims: to recognize the bi-cultural nature of Quebec by dividing it into two colonies: Upper and Lower Canada
- To provide government satisfying both British and French: Gave the people in Upper and Lower Canada their own Legislative Assemblies, thereby giving them representative government

The Quebec Act, 1774

- Guaranteed free practice of the Catholic faith (protection of the Roman Catholic Church)
- Restored the use of French Civil Law for private matters and British common law for public matters
- Protected the French language

The War of 1812



- Between Britain (Great Britain British North America) and the United States of America, 1812-1815
- In July of 1812, an army of more than 1,000 Americans (The War Hawks) marched in BNA. They thought it would be a quick and easy job to push the British out of North America
- Tecumseh, Shawnee Native leader, opposed the USA, allied with British in BNA

Where we are now. . .

- Late 1700s early 1800s
- Colonies in the wilderness
 - Beginnings of Canada