



# History of Canada

From European Contact to  
Canadian Independence



# Standards

**SS6H4 The student will describe the impact of European contact on Canada.**

- a. Describe the influence of the French and the English on the language and religion of Canada.
- b. Explain how Canada became an independent nation.



# History of Canada



- 1497-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Discovers Newfoundland
- 1534-- \_\_\_\_\_  
First to explore the St. Lawrence River & lays claim to surrounding land for France; called the land "New France"
- 1608-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Establishes 1<sup>st</sup> permanent French settlement in Canada—Quebec
- 1754-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Great Britain fought France for control of Canadian land & the fur trade
- 1754-- \_\_\_\_\_  
takes control of Quebec
- 1763-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Gave Britain control of all lands east of the Mississippi River, except for 2 islands
- 1774-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Guarantees the French the right to maintain their culture (language, religion, & traditions)
- 1812-- \_\_\_\_\_  
France and Great Britain work together against the US (who tried to invade Canada)
- 1841-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Establishes the Province of Canada
- 1867-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Creates a federation union of Canada; 4 provinces were joined by 1 constitution
- 1886-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Increased travel from Canada's east to west coast; created new provinces & territories; increased the shipment of goods across the country
- 1898-- \_\_\_\_\_  
was established to meet the needs of the growing population from the gold rush
- 1905-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Provinces were created so that the government could collect taxes to pay for growing population
- 1949-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Province joined Canada in order to have help building roads & railways
- 1999-- \_\_\_\_\_  
Territory was created so that the Inuit could have their own land & government



# History of Canada

From European Contact to  
Quebec's Independence Movement



# First Nations

- The First Nations are the native peoples of Canada.
- They came from Asia over 12,000 years ago.
  - They crossed the Bering Land Bridge that joined Russia to Alaska.
- There were 12 tribes that made up the First Nations.



# Inuit

- The Inuit are one of the First Nation tribes.
- They still live in Canada today.
- In 1999, Canada's government gave the Inuit Nunavut Territory in northeast Canada.





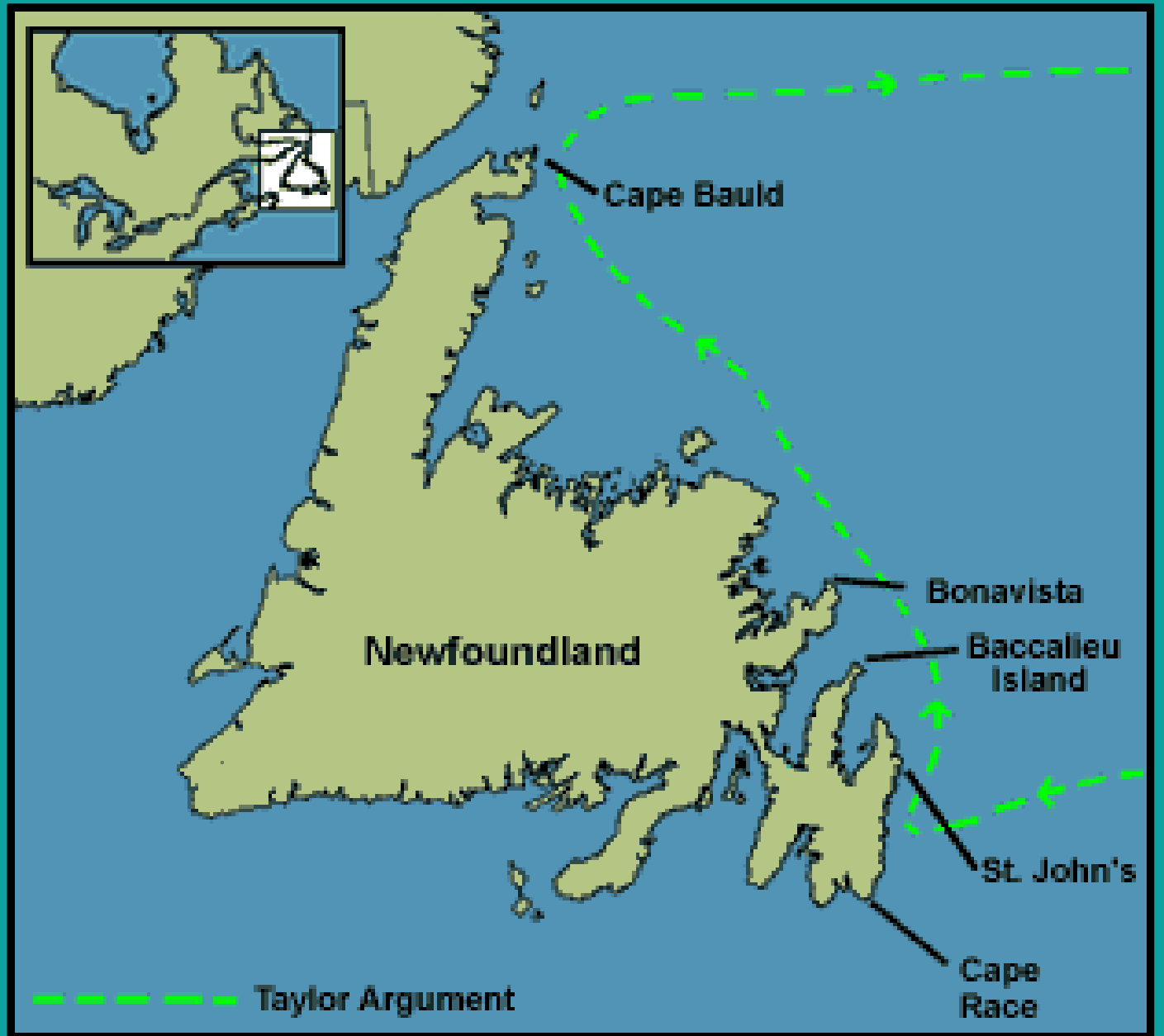
# Early Europeans

- The first explorers to settle Canada were Norse invaders from the Scandinavian Peninsula.
- In 1000 CE, they built a town on the northeast coast of Canada and established a trading relationship with the Inuit.
  - The Norse deserted the settlement for unknown reasons.
- Europeans did not return to Canada until almost 500 years later...



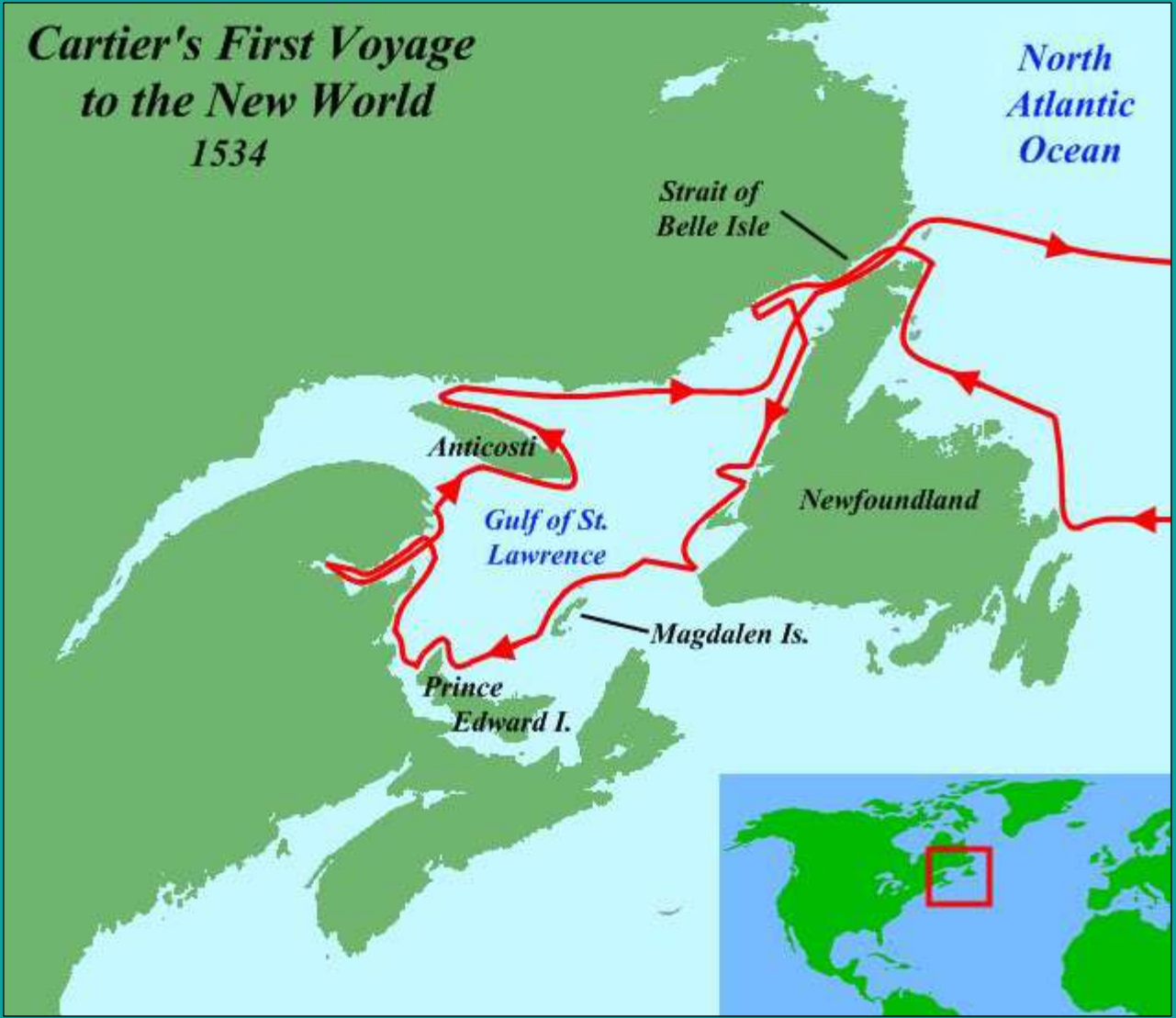
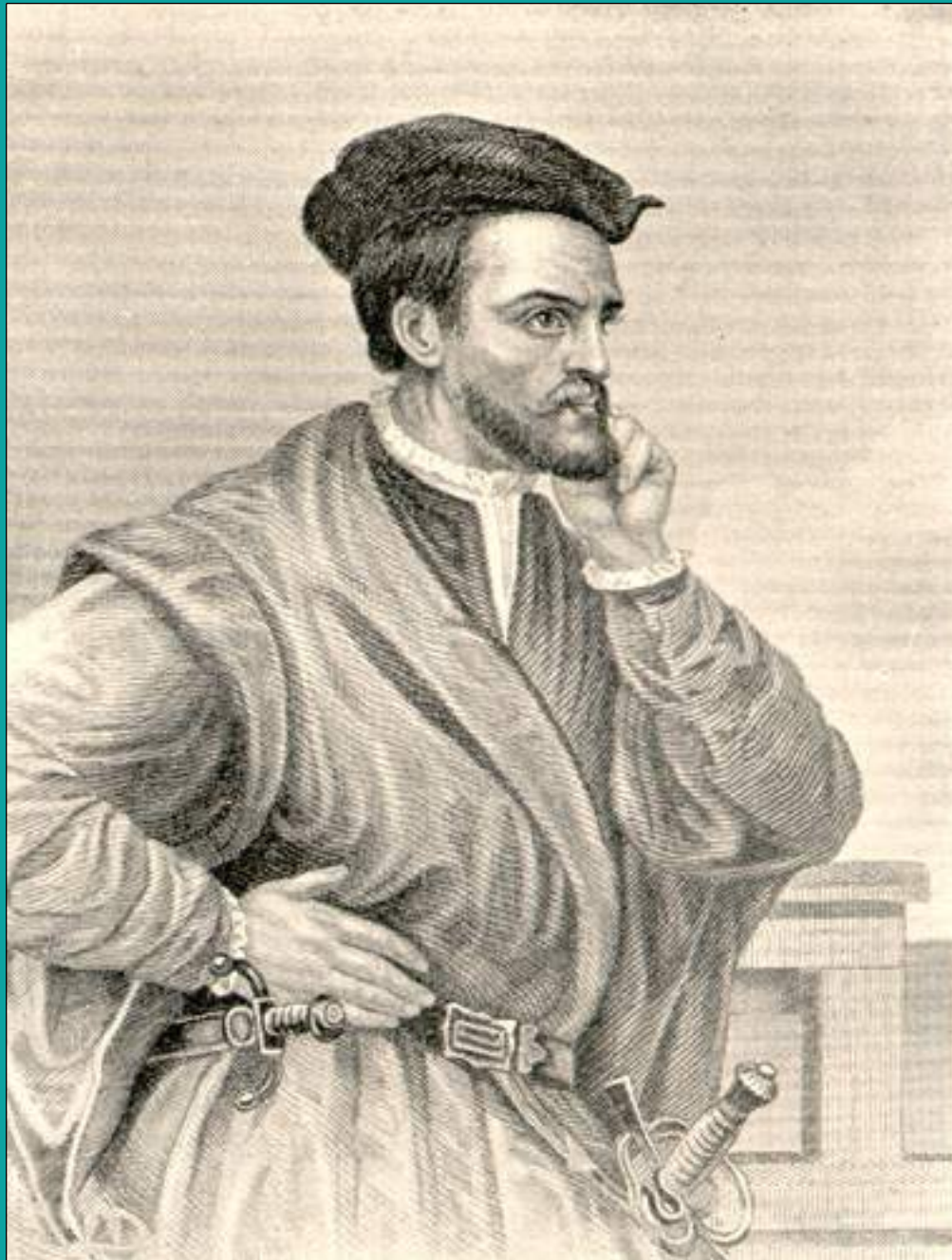
# Newfoundland

- The Italian explorer, John Cabot, sailed to Canada's east coast in 1497.
- Cabot claimed an area of land for England (his sponsor) and named it "Newfoundland".



# New France

- Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1534.
- He claimed the land for France.
  - French colonists named the area “New France”.



# New France (Quebec)

- In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built the first permanent French settlement in New France —called Quebec.
- The population grew slowly.
- Many people moved inland to trap animals.
  - Hats made of beaver fur were in high demand in Europe.

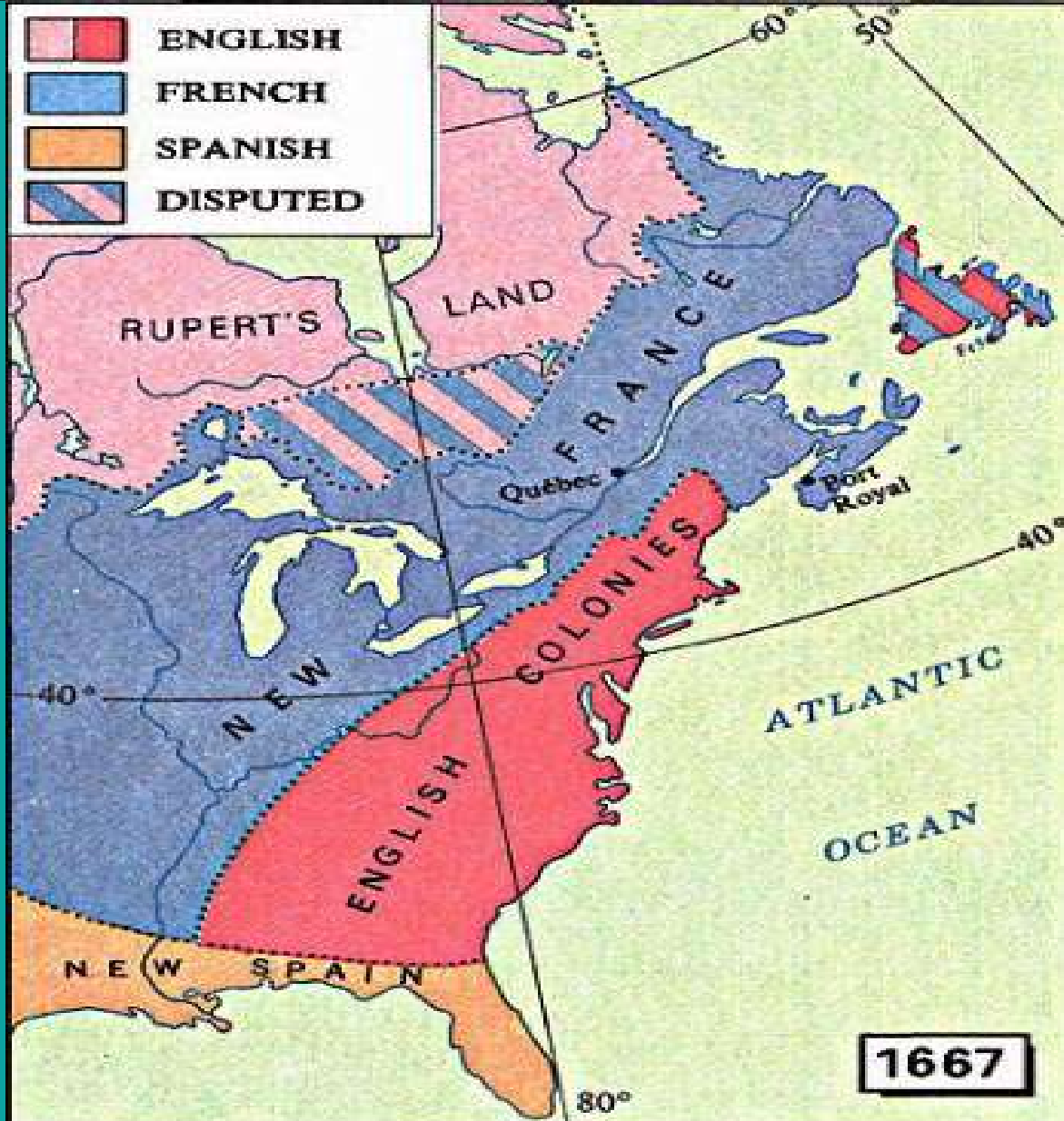






# New France (Quebec)

- European fur traders were joined by French farmers, merchants, and missionaries from the Catholic Church.
- They brought with them French laws, traditions, & religion.
  - France wouldn't let anyone move to New France who was not Catholic.



First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1608), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.

# The British in Canada

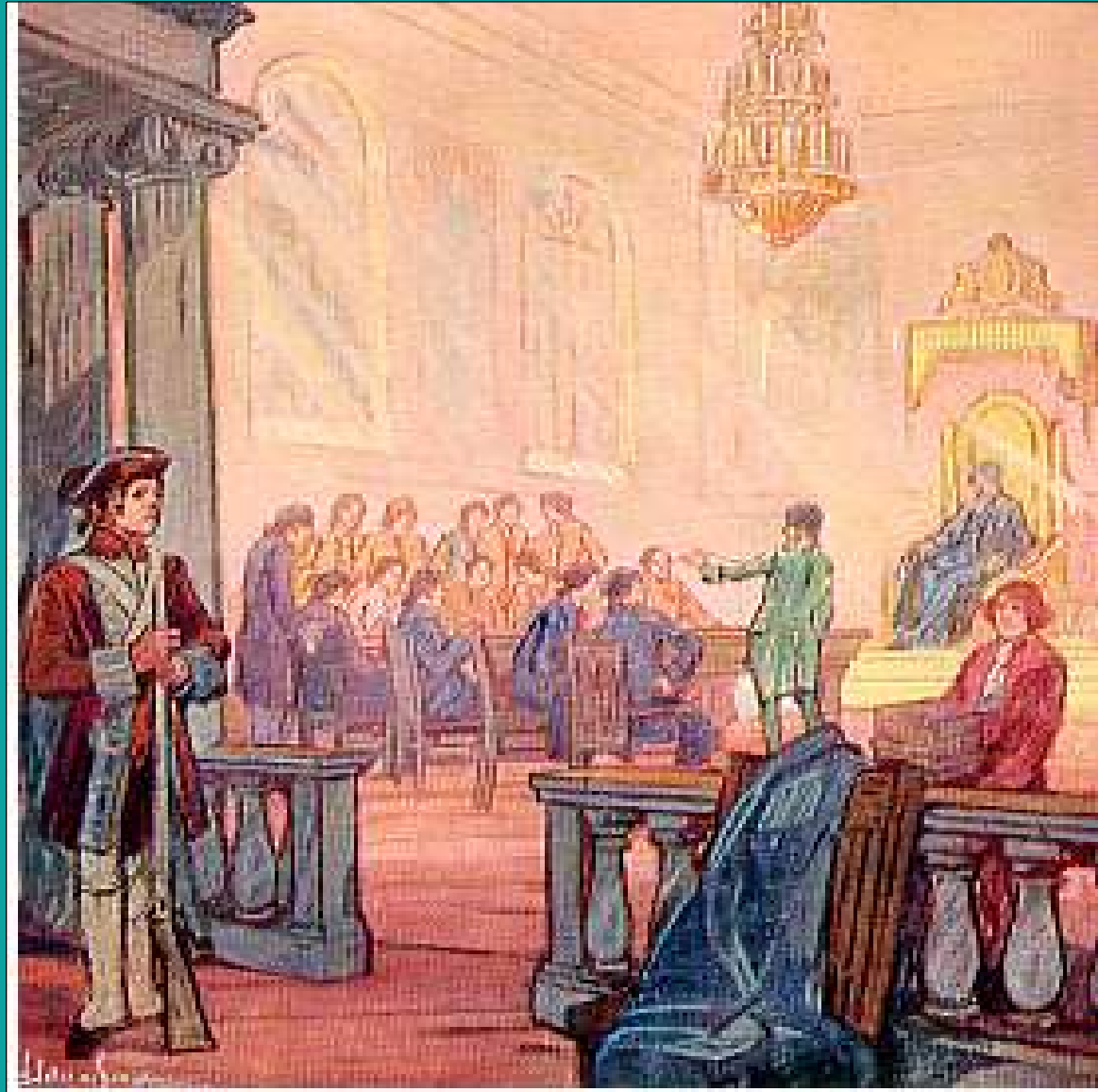
- The British colonized the region south of New France.
  - They saw New France's success in fur trapping and wanted to take control of the fur trade.
- This led to the French and Indian War in 1754.

# French & Indian War

- Great Britain fought for control of Canadian territory and the fur trade.
  - It was Great Britain and the Iroquois Indians versus France and the Huron Indians.
- Great Britain conquered Quebec in 1754 and forced France to sign the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

# Treaty of Paris

- This gave Britain control of all lands east of the Mississippi River, except for 2 islands off the coast of Newfoundland.
- The British forced Nova Scotia's French-speaking people to leave.
  - Nova Scotia's French went to another French colony – Louisiana.
    - Descendants of these people are the Cajuns.



# American Revolution

- In 1776, Americans gained independence from Great Britain.
  - This initiated a huge cultural change in Canada.
- Americans who did not believe in independence left America and moved to Quebec.
  - These people were called “Loyalists” because they were loyal to Great Britain.
  - As a result, Quebec began to have people who spoke English as well as French.



# Quebec Act

- Many Loyalists did not want to live among French-speaking Canadians.
  - Cultural difference between the English speakers & French speakers sparked many conflicts.
- In 1774, British government passed the Quebec Act.

# Quebec Act

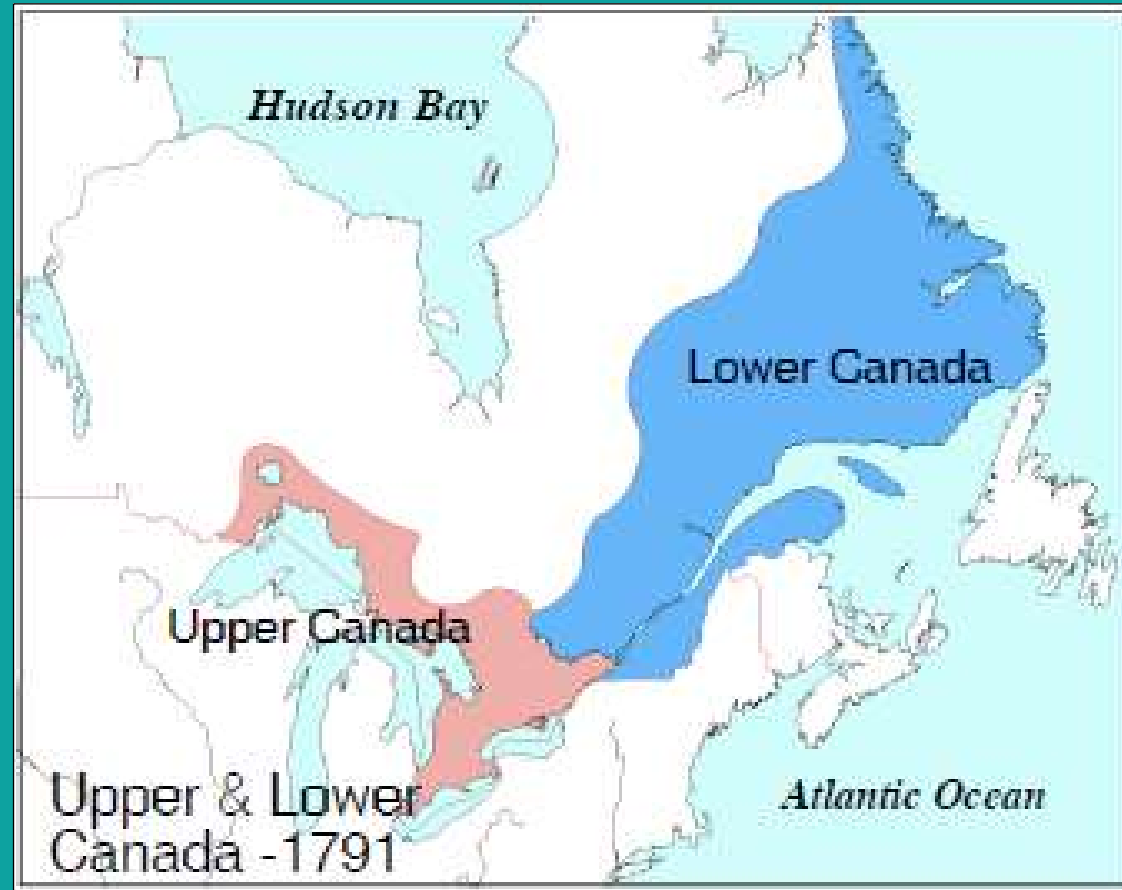
- The British allowed the French to stay in Quebec, but continued to control the region.
- The Quebec Act guaranteed the French the right to maintain their culture (language, religion, traditions).

# Results

- It gave French Canadians in Quebec the right to continue practicing the Catholic religion and allowed French civil law.
- Loyalists were irritated with the new political & cultural power of the French.
  - They could not own land or have representation in Quebec's government.
- The differences among the two groups eventually led to a re-division of the country.

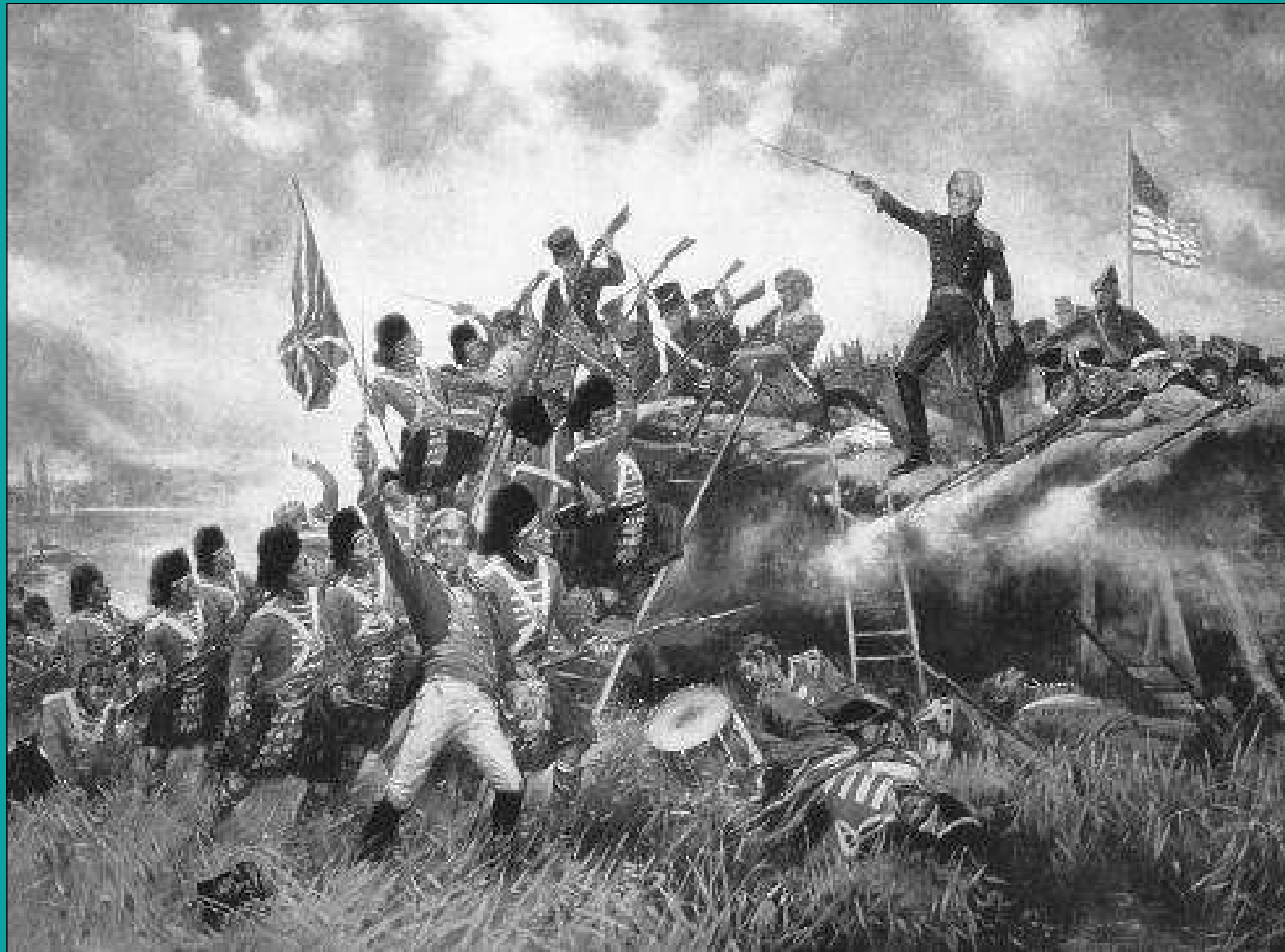
# Division of Canada

- Most English speaking citizens lived in Upper Canada (Ontario).
- Most French speaking citizens lived in Lower Canada (Quebec).



# War of 1812

- During this war, the French and British worked together against the United States, who tried to invade Canada.
- War resulted in a draw, but it defined the US-Canadian border & increased a sense of Canadian nationalism.
  - Both French Canadians & English Canadians joined to protect their land—they were more united than ever before.



# War of 1812 - After

- French Canadians and British Canadians realized that they hated being under British rule.
- They thought that Great Britain was too far away to understand their economic & political needs.



# Province of Canada

- In 1837, Canadians began to rebel against British control.
  - Britain sent a government reformer to examine the Canadian problem.
- As a result of the inquiry, Britain discovered an economic need to unify the 2 Canadian provinces.
- In 1841, Upper & Lower Canada were united, establishing the “Province of Canada”.

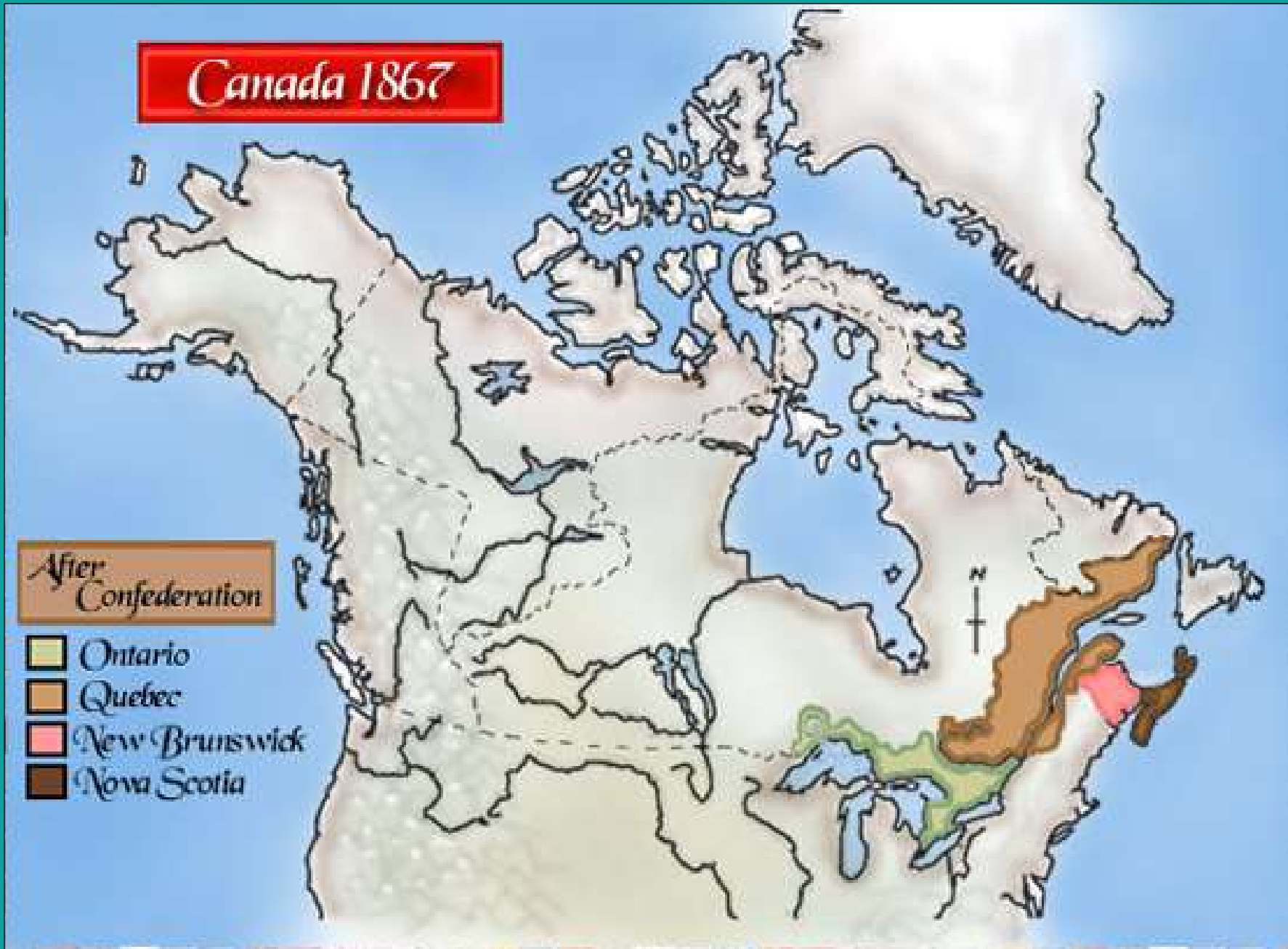
# British North America Act

- During the 1860s, Canadian leaders discussed the confederation of all British North American Colonies.
- In 1867, the British North America Act created a federation union of Canada.
  - It joined four colonies (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, & Nova Scotia).
  - The four colonies became provinces joined by a unifying constitution.
- Britain accepted the agreement because they were glad to be rid of the responsibility of protecting the colonies (too expensive).

# Canada 1867

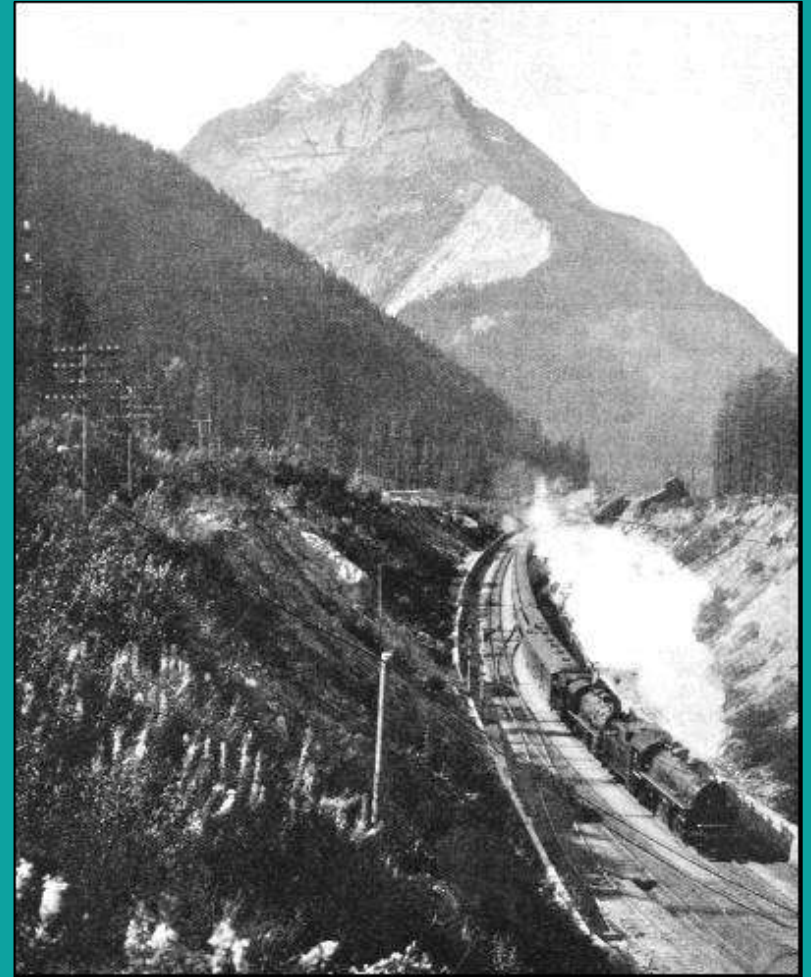
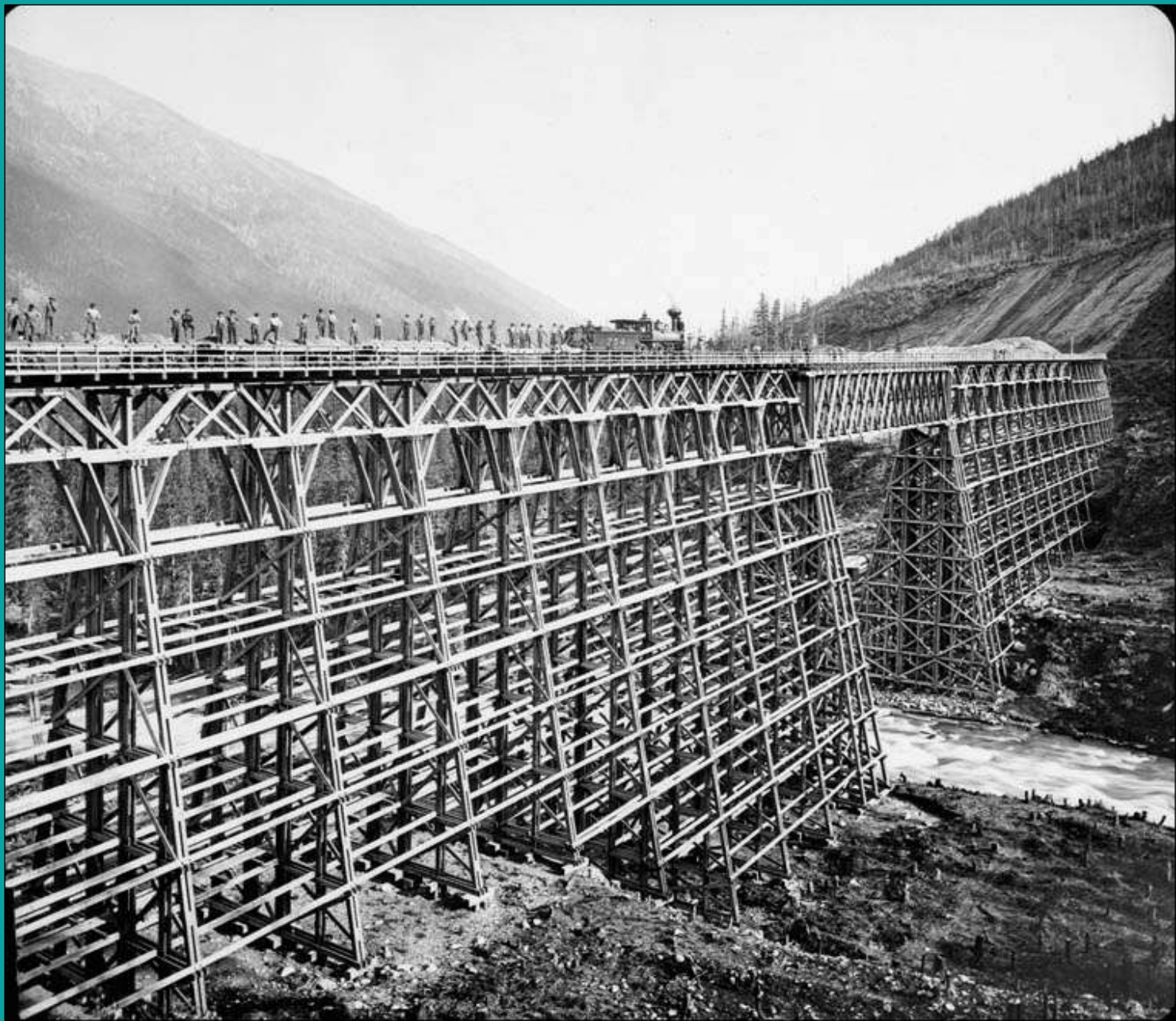
*After  
Confederation*

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia



# Transcontinental Railroad

- The British North America Act allowed each region to sell goods more easily to one another.
  - This improved trade helped the economy.
- Soon there was enough money to build a railroad across the country.
- The Transcontinental Railroad was built in 1886.
  - People could now easily travel from the Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean.



# Expanding Canada

- When Canada became a confederation in 1867, there were only 4 provinces.
- Leaders desired to expand the new country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
  - They bought land from the Hudson's Bay Company.
- They thought the purchase would be a simple process, but problems occurred with the native peoples.

# Expanding Canada

- Eventually the First Nations (Inuit) agreed to relocate to reservations (now Nunavut).
  - Transcontinental Railroad was built on this land.
- Soon, 3 new provinces and 1 territory were created: Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories.

# Canada 1870

## Before Confederation

- British Columbia
- Prince Edward Island

## After Confederation

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba
- Northwestern Territories





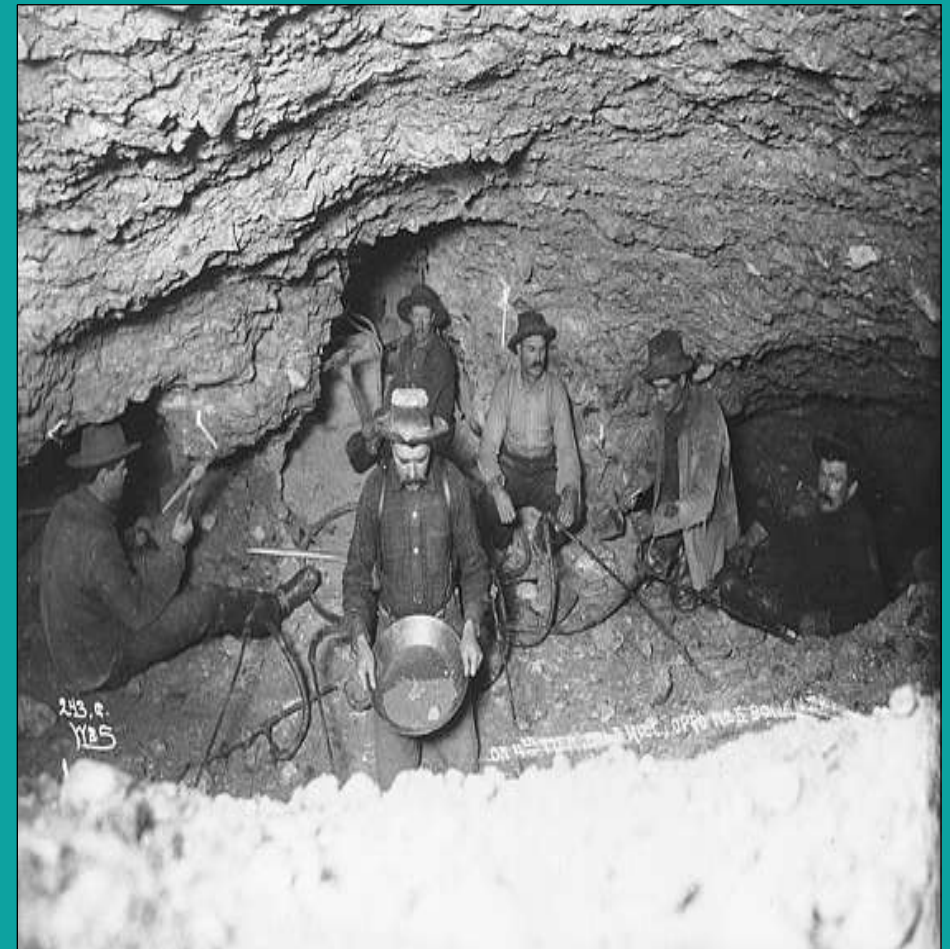
# Railroad's Results

- The railroad increased the shipment of goods across Canada.
- It increased travel from coast to coast.
- It caused the creation of new provinces and territories.
- The railroad was also the birth of Canadian nationalism.
  - Before the railroad, most people only thought of themselves as belonging to their province; after, they felt as if they were part of one country.



# Yukon Gold

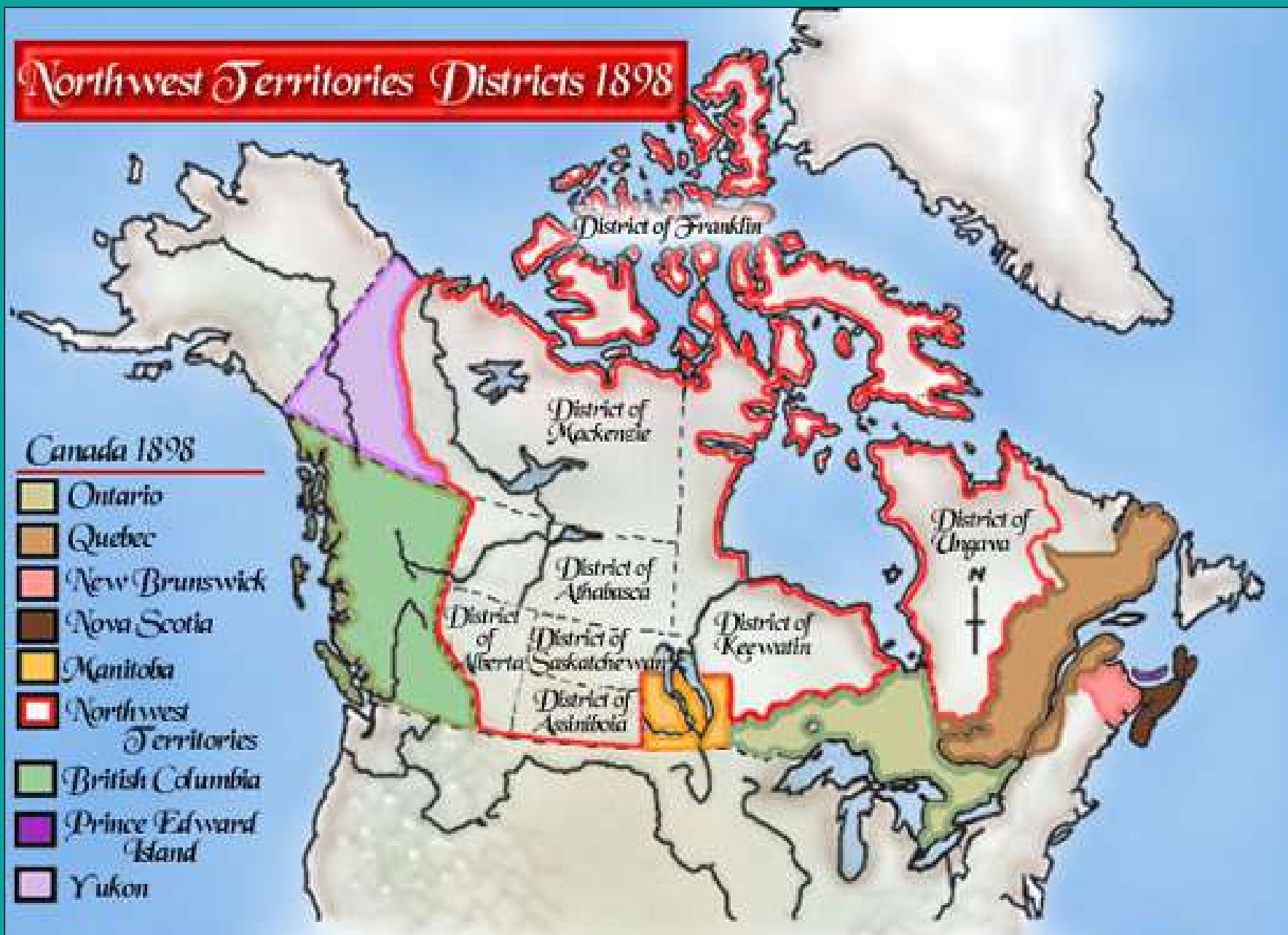
- Gold was discovered along the western coast of Canada in 1896.
- Canada's government created Yukon territory in 1898 to meet the needs of the area's growing population.



# Northwest Territories Districts 1898

## Canada 1898

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba
- Northwest Territories
- British Columbia
- Prince Edward Island
- Yukon



# Saskatchewan & Alberta

1905

- This land was originally part of Northwest Territories, but by early 1900s, many people wanted this to change.
- Reason 1: The economy had shifted from fur trade to farming, mining, logging & railway.
- Reason 2: The population grew quickly because of the new industries.
- Reason 3: The area could not afford everything people needed (like schools).
  - By forming new provinces, they could collect taxes to pay for these things.



# Canada in WWI

- Canada still had close ties with Britain and felt they should contribute in the fight against Germany.
  - They sent military forces, raw materials, & food to Europe.
- Canada's contribution changed the way the world viewed the country.
  - Canada was now a union that was able to compete with world powers.
  - WWI also increased Canadian nationalism.



# Newfoundland - 1949

- Newfoundland joined the country of Canada because:
  - Canada promised to help them by building many things such as railroads and roads.
  - Britain didn't want the cost of supporting Newfoundland anymore.

# Nunavut - 1999

- In the 1970s, the Inuit wanted to create a territory called Nunavut.
- They wanted their own territory so that they could start making decisions for themselves.
  - They needed their own government.
- They wanted control of their land.
  - For many years Canada had used the resources of the Arctic without asking the Inuit.
- Inuit still live the same way that their ancestors did—they use traditional methods for survival.

# Canada 1999

## After Confederation

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Manitoba
- Northwest Territories
- British Columbia
- Prince Edward Island
- Yukon
- Saskatchewan
- Alberta
- Newfoundland
- Nunavut

