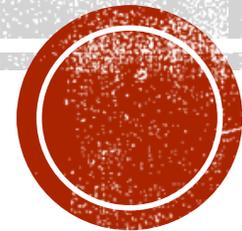




RELATIONSHIPS: PEOPLES AND PARADIGMS



MAP OF CANADA

1. Complete the Map of Canada
2. Assignment is due:

I AM CANADIAN

1. Watch the video “I am Canadian”
2. Complete the assignment

FIRST NATIONS SOCIETIES AND SOVEREIGNTY

1. When Europeans arrived in North America, they encountered a number of distinct aboriginal societies:
 - a. 53 distinct cultural groups
 - b. eleven language groupings





North West Coast

Arctic

Sub-Arctic

Eastern Woodland Hunters

The Plains

Interior

Eastern Woodland Farmers



LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO HAPPEN — TRAGICALLY HIP

- Listen to the song/read the lyrics and try to guess what the artist is trying to say
- Think about some connection you can make to what we are going to learn about this unit/semester
- Fill in the boxes, and once you have collected your ideas, individually share what you think with me at my desk.



LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO HAPPEN — TRAGICALLY HIP

- believe that this song is about colonialism in the early days of Canada. Gord is taking the role of what seems to be an explorer from Europe, explaining how he would like to exploit "an ancient race, the kind you'd like to gamble with" (referring to the Native Peoples). He also adds "where they'd stamp on burning bags of shit," referring to the perceived stupidity of the Natives by the Europeans. In the second verse he talks about leaving his home behind, facetiously describing the landscape as a "masterpiece with...gallery gods and ... garbage bag trees" (the "garbage bag trees" may be an allusion to the song "At the Hundredth Meridian" where he describes a dirty, overrun city with a "swollen sea breeze, garbage bag trees, whispers of disease, acts of enormity"). The place where he comes from may be one of the many overcrowded cities in Europe during the days of colonialism. Gord goes on to sing about painting a "scene from memory, so I'd know who murdered me." He may be talking about the early war paintings that glorify the death of a general, or a very important person. Finally, the third verse seems to be the most odd of them all. The reference to Jacques Cartier, the famous 16th century French explorer, is the most obvious, but then the verse becomes quite ambiguous (a specialty of Gord Downie's). He seems to take the role of a Native person as he explains to Cartier that he's "not the first to show" and that his people have been on the land since "God, who knows?" Also, the "bum's eye for clothes" line may be the initial culture shock experienced by both the Natives and the Europeans, as the difference in clothing would have been staggering. "Looking for a place to happen" may be referring to desire to find a passage to the far east, which was the main intention of early explorers. "Making stops along the way" explains the discovery of North America, as it was seen as a "stop" before China after it was discovered by the Europeans.



FIRST CONTACT

<http://www.histori.ca/champlain/theme.do?themeID=2>

First Encounters

1. Who were the first people to make contact with First Nations in North America?
2. What kinds of exchanges took place around the time of Champlain?
What is the present name of Stadacona?
4. What happened at Stadacona? Explain.



FIRST CONTACT (ANSWERS)

<http://www.histori.ca/champlain/theme.do?themeID=2>

First Encounters

1. Who were the first people to make contact with First Nations in North America?
 - In the 11th century, the Norse had sporadic contact with the First Nations of the north-eastern coast of North America.
 - It is not until the 16th century that we see steady contact between the First Nations and the explorers arriving from Portugal, Spain, England and France.
 - The first steady contact between the French and First Nations began around the time of Champlain



2. What kinds of exchanges took place around the time of Champlain?

- cultural and economic exchanges between the groups.
- Initially, the Europeans' interest in harvesting cod and whales led only to temporary contact along the coasts.
- In the second half of the 16th century, this interest spread to gathering furs.
- This led to settlements and more complex trading relations with the First Nations.



3. What is the present name of Stadacona?

- The first encounter between the First Nations and the French predated Champlain by at least 70 years.
- In 1535 French explorer Jacques Cartier visited the village of Stadacona, located at the present site of Québec City.



4. What happened at Stadacona? Explain.

- Disease played havoc on both sides.
 - 50 Stadaconans died that winter
 - Twenty-five French died of scurvy, but in this case the Stadaconans were able to provide them with a cure - a potion made from fronds of white cedar.
- Cartier acted maliciously by kidnapping chief Donnacona, his 2 sons and 7 others and taking them back to France.
- All except a young girl perished before Cartier returned to Stadacona in 1541.
- By this time the local population was understandably hostile and the French abandoned the settlement.
- By the time the French returned to the site in 1603, the Stadaconans and all the St Lawrence Iroquois had mysteriously vanished. We do not know exactly when or how.



THE FUR TRADE

<http://www.histori.ca/champlain/page.do?pageID=233>

1. Who were the first people to trade furs with the First nations?
2. What was the main fur traded?
3. Why was this fur so valuable?

The fur trade was carried on through a complex set of relationships among the First Nations and Europeans.
(Courtesy 7th Floor Media)

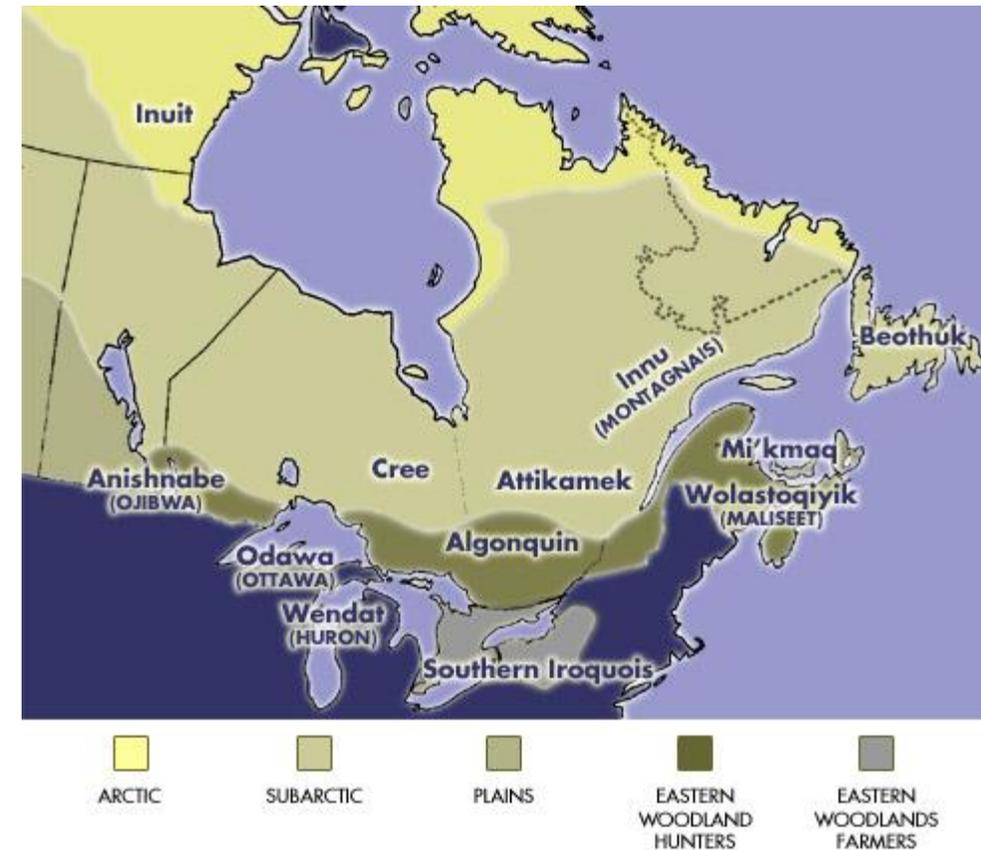


THE FUR TRADE

- <http://www.histori.ca/champlain/page.do?pageID=233>

1. Who were the first people to trade furs with the First nations?

- The first people to trade furs with the First Nations were likely the fishermen who went ashore in Newfoundland to dry and salt their catches. There they met the local people who offered them valuable furs in exchange for European goods.
- In Acadia, the French traded with the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet.



2. What was the main fur traded?

- Beaver was plentiful in the region and rivers such as the Saguenay and Ottawa made the movement of goods over long distances possible.
- The main source of beaver was the great Canadian Shield, with its countless lakes, ponds and rivers. The Montagnais occupied part of this region.
- Other groups like the Huron used their own agricultural produce to acquire furs, which they then transported to the St Lawrence. When the Huron were dispersed, the Ottawa took on this “middleman” role.
- To the south, the Iroquois took the middleman role in trading with the Dutch and later the English.



3. Why was this fur so valuable?

- The beaver has the reputation of being one of nature's master builders.
- Europeans valued its his smooth, glossy fur.
- The beaver hat was once the rave of the fashion world in Europe.
 - Wearing a “beaver,” as these hats were known, showed that its owner was important and rich.
 - There was almost no limit to how far some people would go to have one.





"CONTINENTAL,"
COCKED HAT.
(1776)



"NAVY"
COCKED HAT.
(1800)



ARMY. (1837)



CLERICAL.
(Eighteenth Century)



(THE WELLINGTON.)
(1812)



(THE PARIS BERG.)
(1815)

CIVIL.



(THE D'ORSAY.)
(1829)



(THE REGENT.)
(1825)

**Beaver hats were not "fur" hats but fine textured felt made from the soft under hairs of the beaver pelt.
(Courtesy National Archives of Canada and National Library of Canada/C-17338)**



DIFFERENT SOCIETIES

1. Compare and Contrast the First Nations Society with the European Society. Include material possessions, political and social organizations, warfare, beliefs, tattooing, and missionaries.



Tattooed Huron man.
(Courtesy Thomas
Gilcrease Institute)



The ceremony of the peace pipe confirmed friendship with those who shared it and honoured all creation and the spirits, which are always present to guide humanity. (painting by Peter Rindisbacher. National Archives of Canada/C-114484).



COLONIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD

1. Jacques Cartier reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534 and placed a cross on the Gaspe Peninsula that read “Long Live the King of France.”
2. Although his attempts at making a permanent French settlement in the area failed, he was met with kindness and hospitality by the First Nations people.
3. Between 1603-45 the King of France granted trading monopolies to individuals and companies in the hopes of colonizing lands in North America.

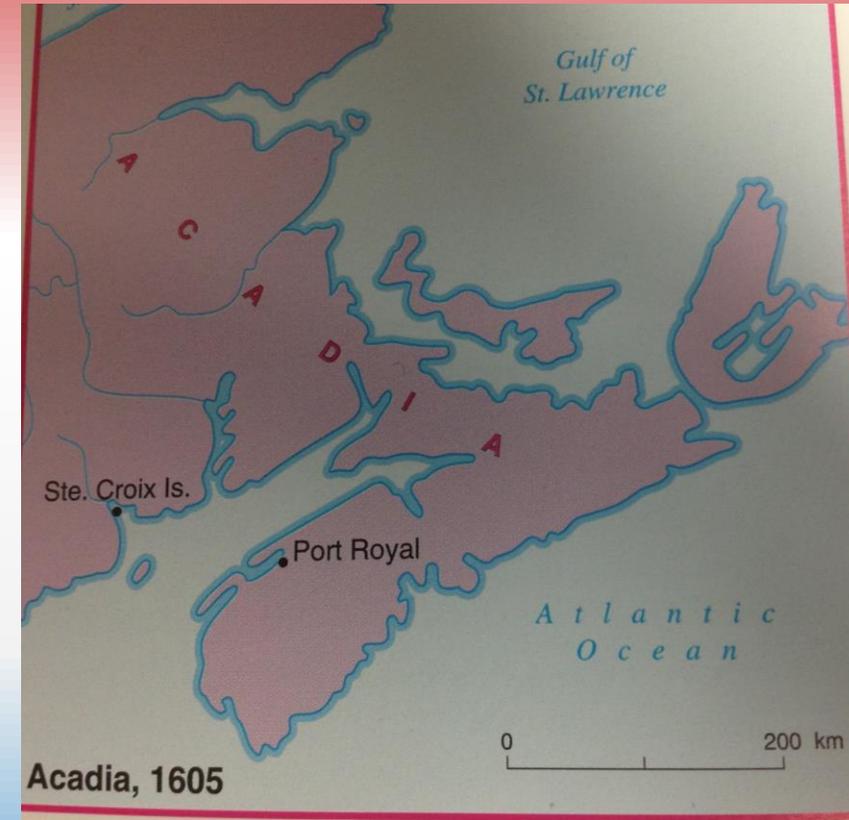
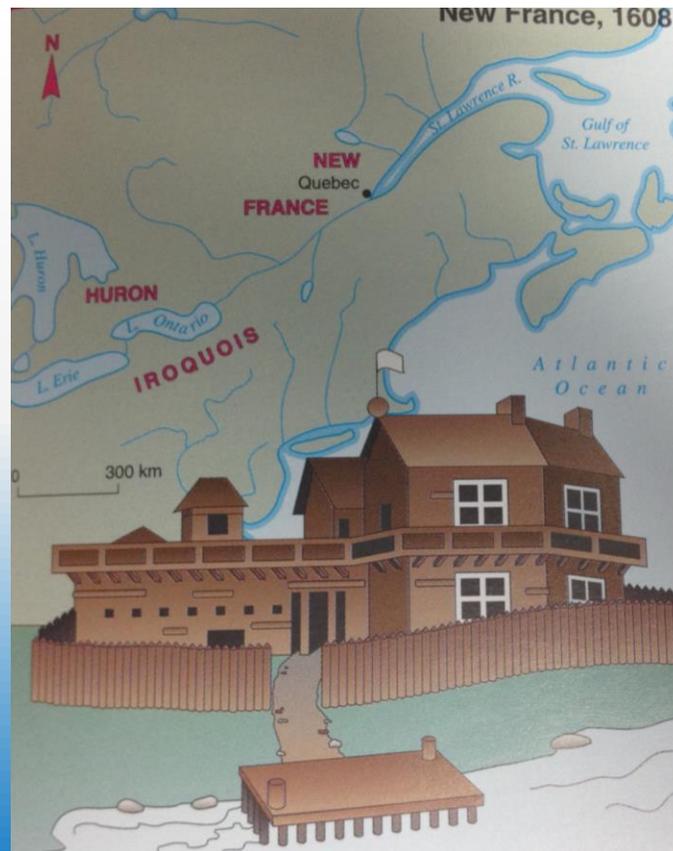


4. Samuel de Champlain, often called the “Father of New France,” established the first permanent French settlement in the new world.

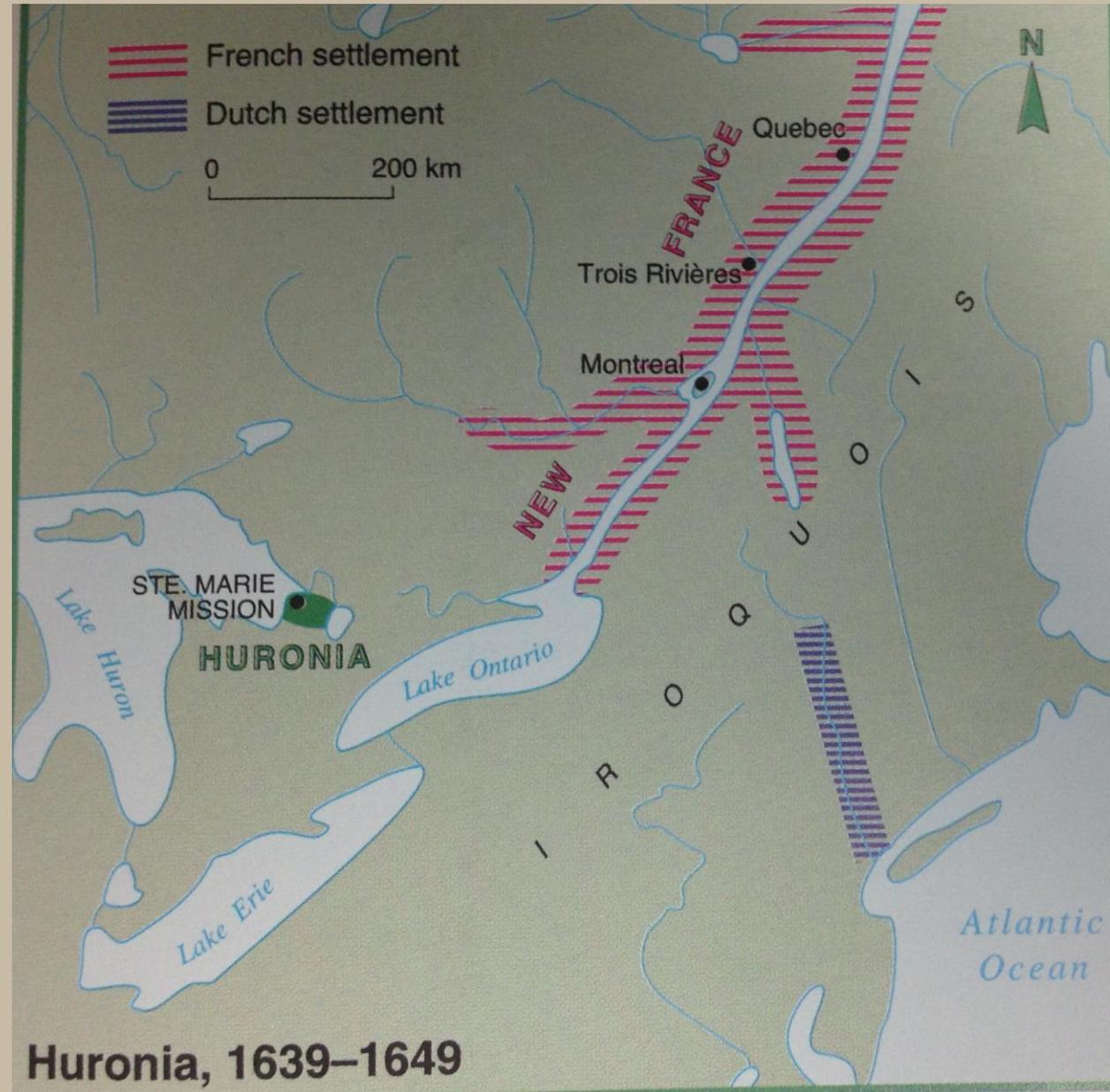
a. St. Croix Island

b. Port Royal

c. Quebec



5. Huronia soon saw a number of permanent French settlements.



BRITISH COLONIZATION



1. The first successful English Colony was established at Jamestown in 1607.
2. By 1700, the population of the Thirteen Colonies was approximately 2.1 million

a. They had people that were English, Irish, Scottish, German and Dutch

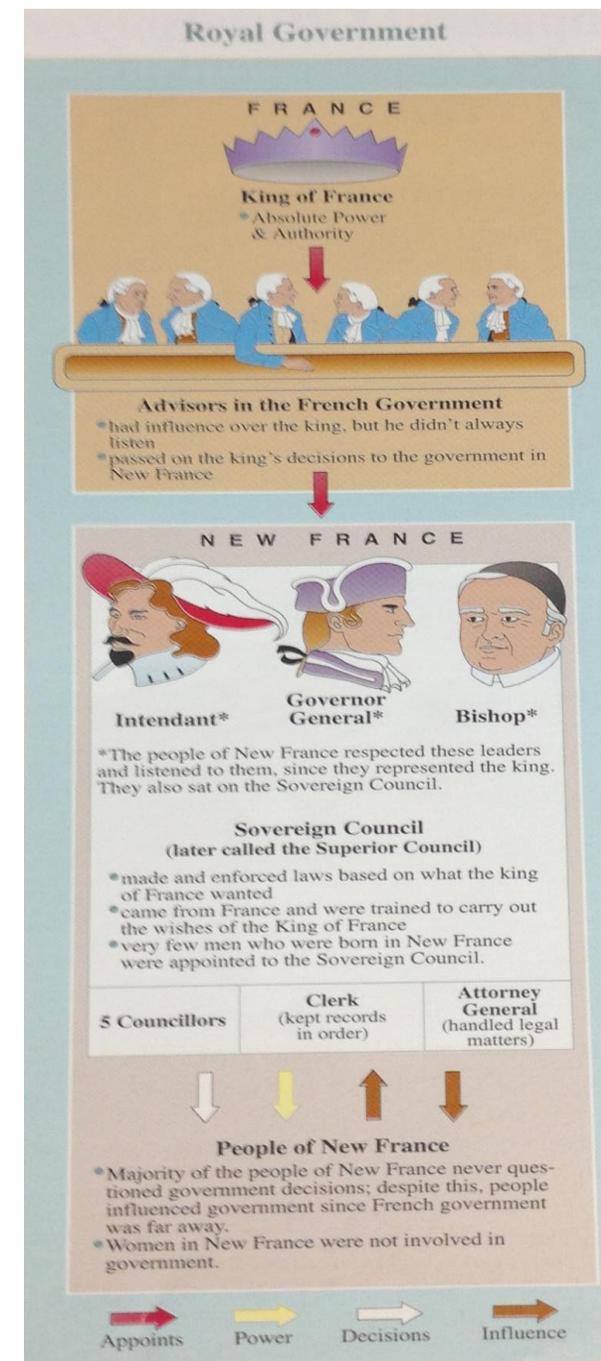
3. On May 2, 1670, the King of England granted a charter to “The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading Into Hudson’s Bay.”

a. this land becomes known as Rupert’s Land



FRENCH SETTLEMENT

1. In 1663 power was transferred from trading companies to the King of France
2. Summarize the following: (page 44)
 1. The Establishment of the Royal Colony
 2. Royal Government
 3. Colonial Government in New France
 4. Role of The Governor (Frontenac), The Bishop (Laval), & The Intendant (Jean Talon)



1. King Louis XIV took control over New France and established it as a Royal Colony
 - a. it becomes just like another province of France
 - b. The trading companies become private businesses in the colony
2. Royal Government
 - a. Absolute Monarch
 - i. Only those selected by the King can participate in the government
 - ii. One person, the King, makes all decisions
 - iii. There is no majority rule in government – one person rule.



b. Jean-Baptiste Colbert

i. Was in charge of New France

a. Believed in mercantilism

b. Appointed Sovereign Council to run New France

1. Increased population

2. Filles du roi

3. Industry emerged

4. Seigneurial system



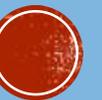
3. Colbert creates a Sovereign Council of Officials in New France

a. it was to carry out the orders from the King and his government in France

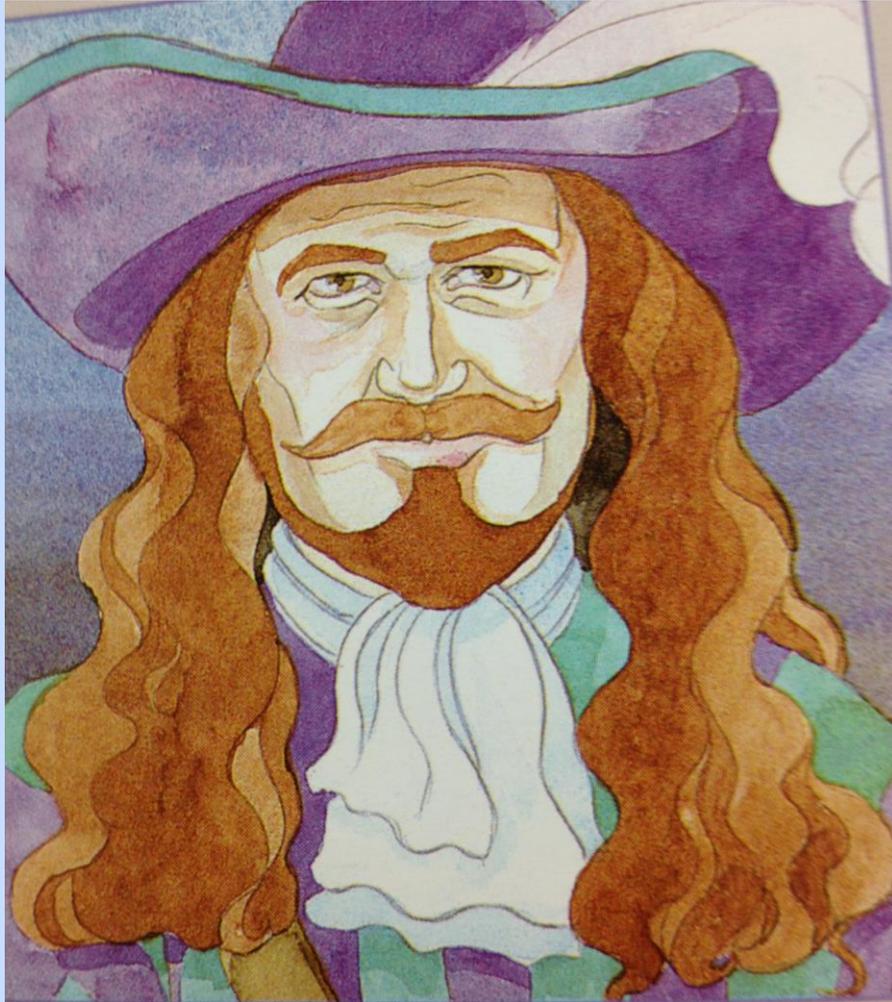
b. communication is limited

c. Senior members of the Council included the Governor, Intendant and Bishop

d. remained in place until the Conquest of 1763



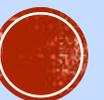
4. The Important Officials



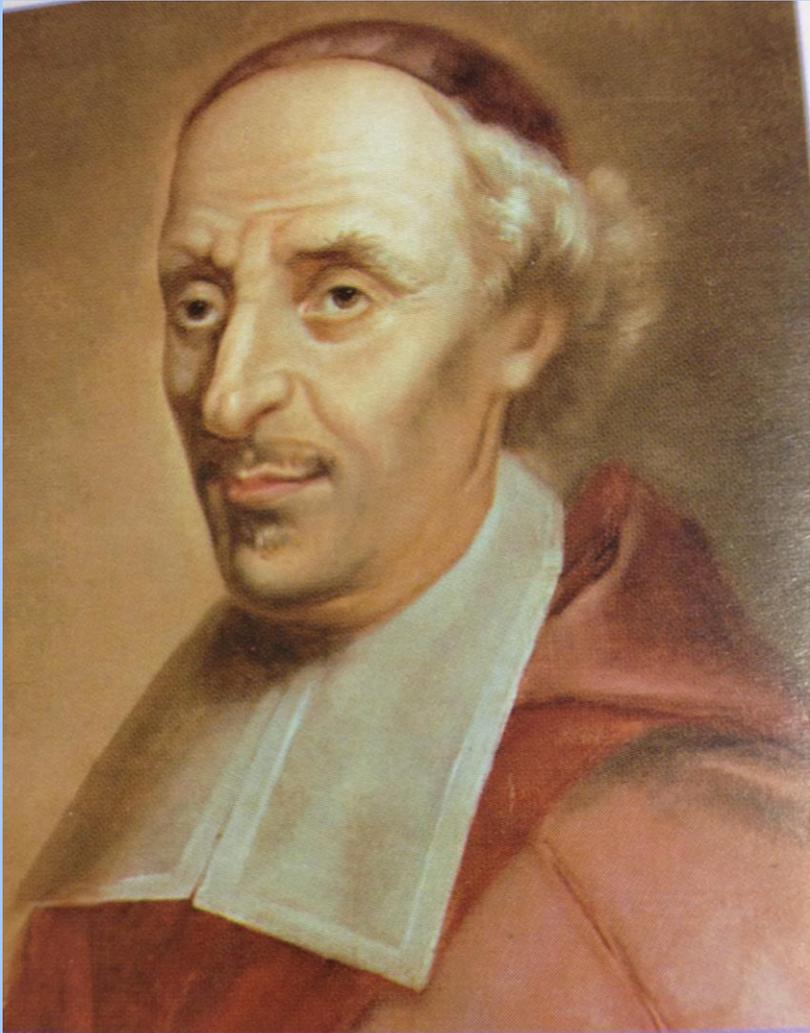
Comte de Frontenac (1622–1698)

a. Governor (Frontenac 1622-1698)

- i. represented the King
- ii. Appointed from the Nobility (estate system)
- iii. Responsible for military planning, relations with First Nations, and running of the colony
- iv. Frontenac ran the colony from 1672- until his death

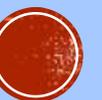


b. The Bishop (Bishop Laval 1623-1708)



François de Laval (1623–1708)

- i. represents the Roman Catholic Church**
- ii. Responsible for missionaries, churches, hospitals and schools**
- iii. Came from the nobility**
- iv. Laval appointed in 1674**
- v. His seminary becomes Laval University in 1852**





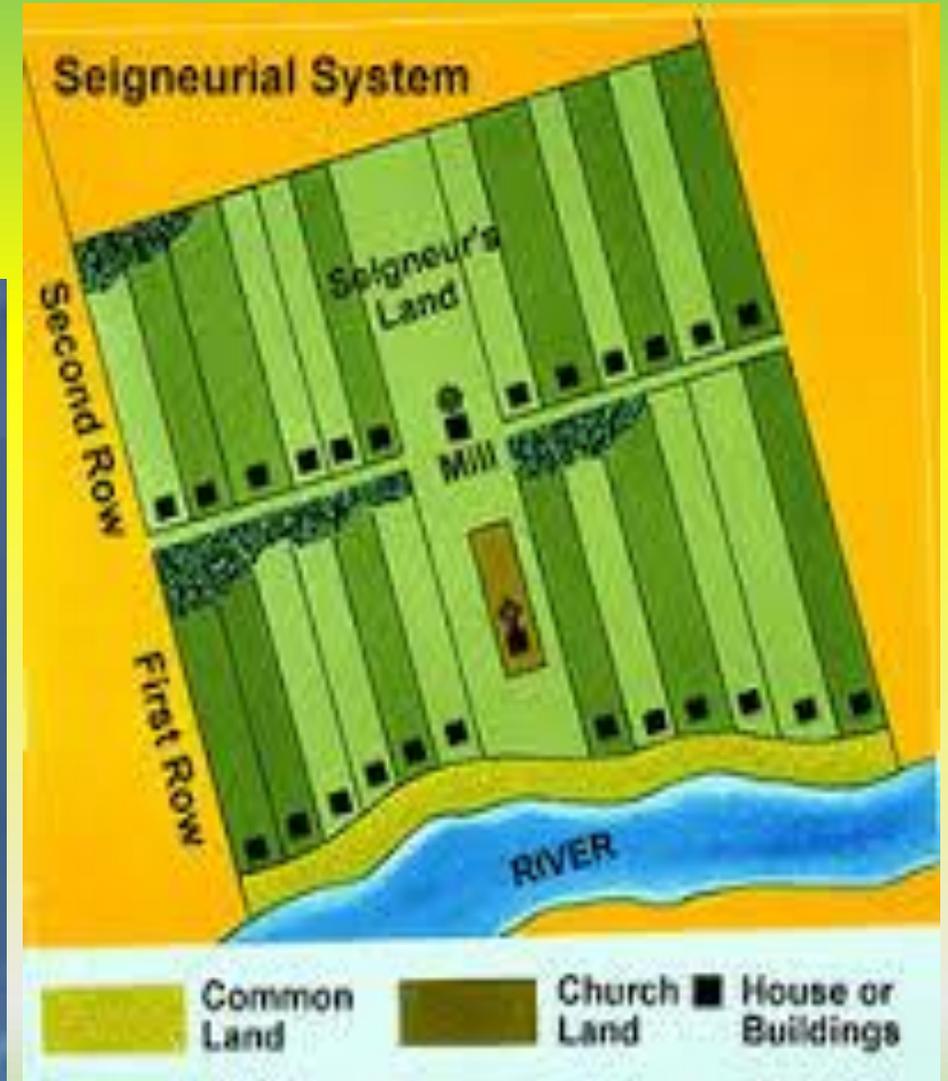
Jean Talon (1625–1694)

c. The Intendant (Jean Talon 1625-1694)

- i. finances of the colony
- ii. Day to day running of the colony
- iii. Appointed from the Nobility
- iv. Talon was Intendant from 1665-1668
 - census
 - filles du roi
 - diversify the economy



THE SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM



- 1. What was the Seigneurial System?**
- 2. Who were the Seigneurs? What was their role?**
- 3. Who were the Habitants? What was their role?**



- 1. What was the Seigneurial System?**
 - a. It was the system of dividing land along the St. Lawrence River.**
 - b. The King of France owned the land and divided it up to be farmed**
 - c. The expectation was to perform duties and retail use of the land**



2. Who were the Seigneurs? What was their role?

- a. he was a person that was granted land in New France by the King
- b. He divided the land into long narrow River lots and brought in settlers (Habitants) to farm the land
- c. the Seigneur built a house and flour mill on the seigneury
- d. He also built a church
- e. annual reports to the Intendant
 - population of his seigneury
 - land under cultivation
 - dues or taxes paid



3. Who were the Habitants? What was their role?
- a. they were the hard working settler that worked on the seigneurie for the seigneur
 - b. they paid taxes or dues to the seigneur
 - c. they built a house on the land and farmed the land
 - d. performed unpaid labour for the seigneur a few days each year (corvée)
 - e. had to give a percentage of his produce and food to the seigneur annually



NEW FRANCE - 1750

©GraphicMaps.com

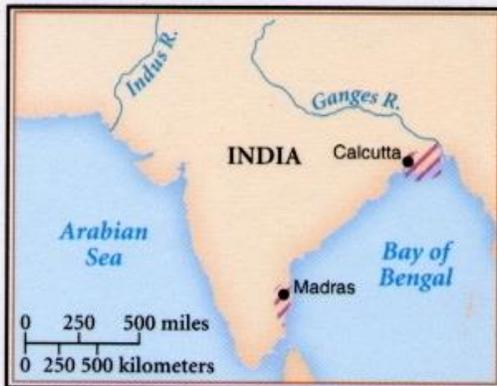
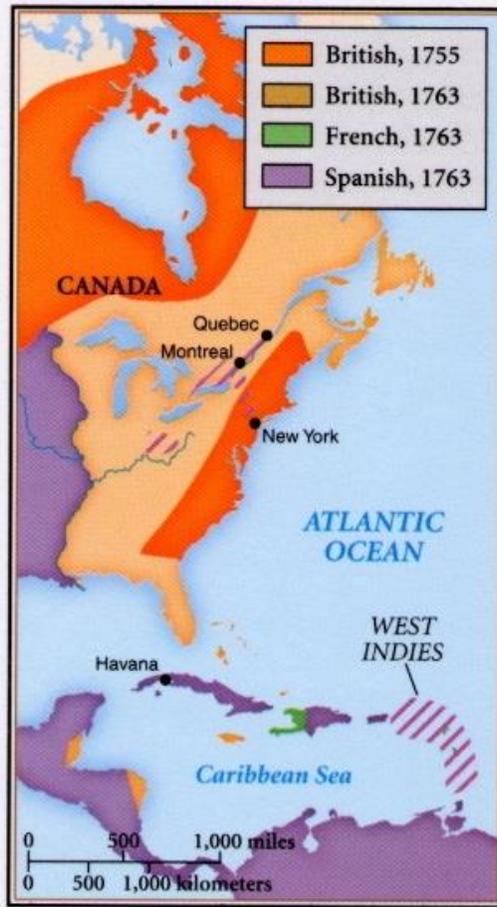
Note:
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state or province
land borders
shown for
reference only.



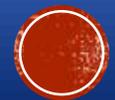
CONQUEST: ASSIMILATION OR ACCOMMODATION

1. Seven Years War
 - a. From 1756 to 1763
 - b. It was between Great Britain and France
 - c. They were competing for control of the known world
 - d. The British capture Fortress of Louisbourg, The Ohio Valley and then move on Quebec (page 70)





MAP 19.3 The Seven Years' War, 1756–1763



Video – Battle of the Plains of Abraham

1. Who fought on the Plains of Abraham?
2. Who were the leaders/Generals?
3. Explain what happened.



Assignment: British Military Rule in Canada (p. 78)

- 1. Explain what life was like for the Canadiens**
- 2. What was the Treaty of Paris?**
- 3. Briefly outline the alternative open to the British following the victory on the Plains of Abraham.**
- 4. What was the main purpose of the Royal Proclamation of 1763?**
- 5. What was the main purpose of the Quebec Act 1774?**



The image features a stylized American flag background with a dark blue field containing white stars and red and white horizontal stripes. The year '1776' is prominently displayed in a white, serif font with a drop shadow effect, centered horizontally across the middle of the frame. The '1' is tall and narrow, the first '7' is tall and thin, the second '7' is shorter and wider, and the '6' is tall and rounded with a loop at the bottom. The overall aesthetic is patriotic and historical.

1776

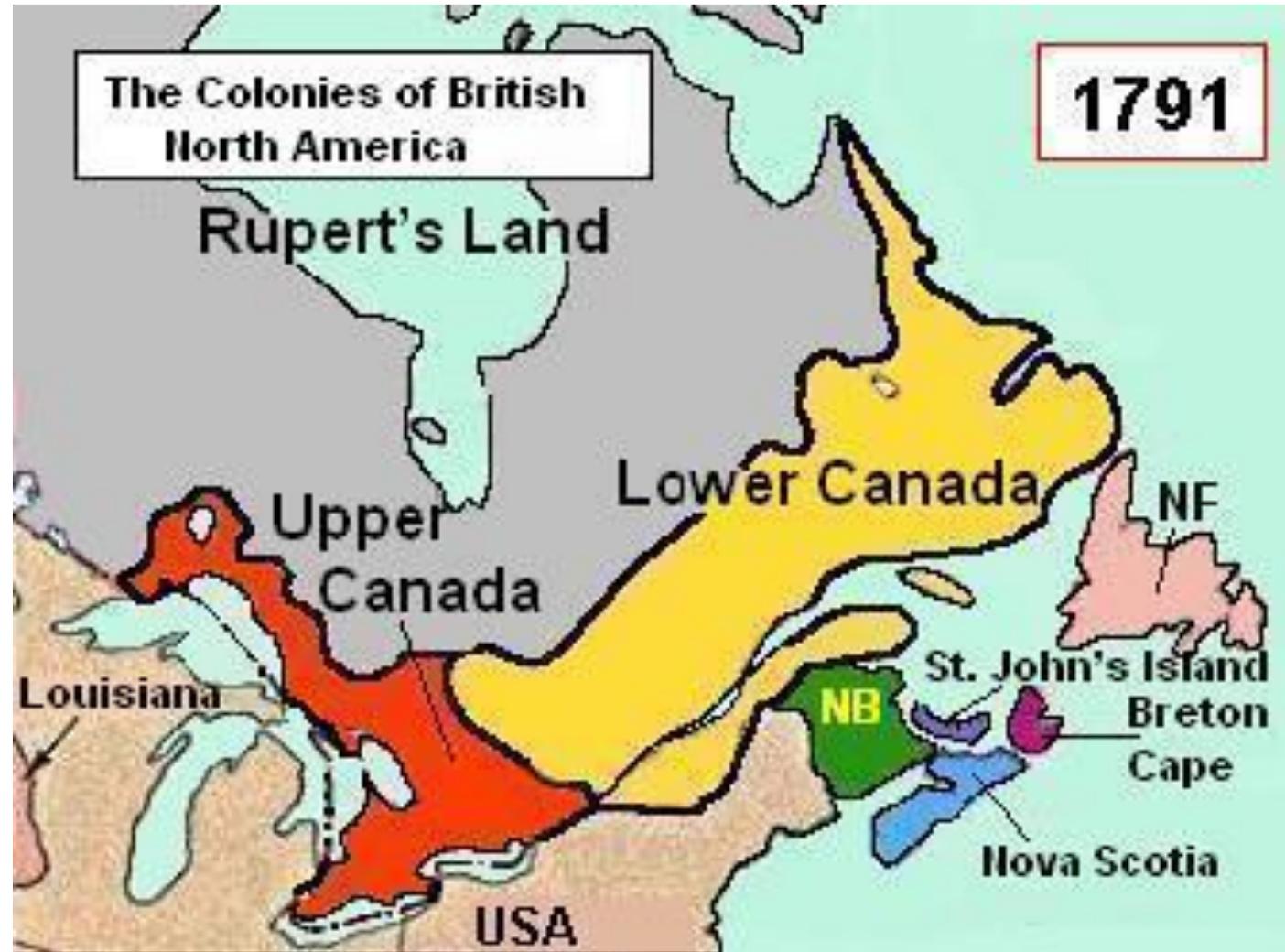
CAUSE AND EFFECT: Growing Conflict Between Britain and America

DATE	BRITISH ACTION	COLONIAL REACTION
1763	Proclamation of 1763 issued	Proclamation leads to anger
1765	Stamp Act passed	Boycott of British goods; Stamp Act Resolves passed
1766	Stamp Act repealed; Declaration Act passed	Boycott ended
1767	Townshend Acts passed	New boycotts; Boston Massacre (March 1770)
1770	Townshend Acts repealed (April)	Tension between colonies and Britain reduced
1773	Tea Act passed	Boston Tea Party
1774	Intolerable Acts passed	First Continental Congress bans trade; militias organized
1775	Troops ordered to Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts	Militia fights British troops; Second Continental Congress; Continental Army established



CONSTITUTION ACT, 1791

1. The colony of Quebec is now divided into Upper and Lower Canada.
2. Each province in the colony is given their own Legislative Assemblies
 - a. They are establishing representative government



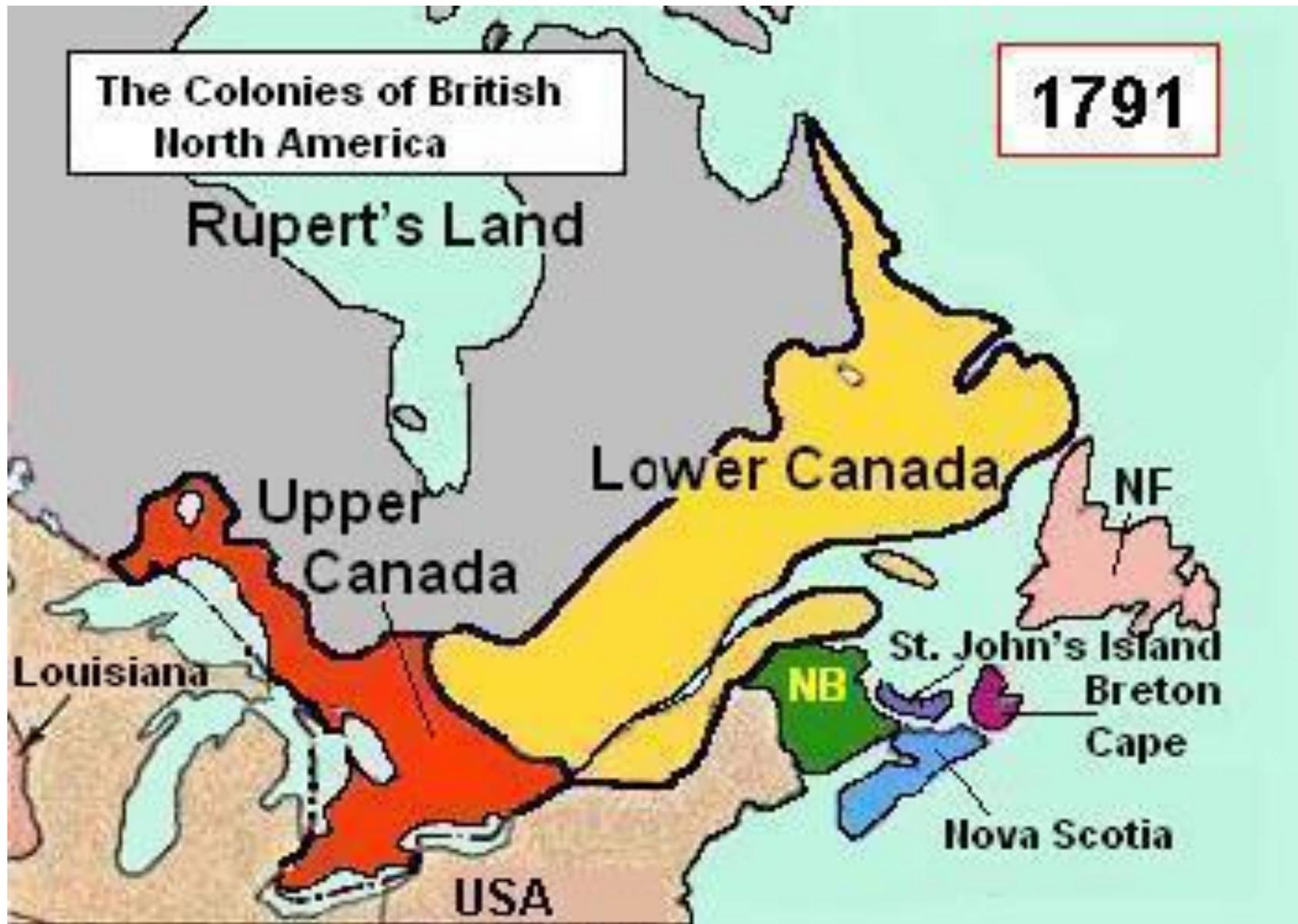
3. Legislative Branch

- a. Governor-General in Lower Canada and Lieutenant-Governor in Upper Canada
- b. Executive Council (appointed) would advise the Governor
- c. Legislative Council (appointed) pass laws proposed by the assembly
- d. Legislative Assembly (elected) impose taxes, made laws and served local needs

4. Executive Branch

- a. Upper Canada to have English Civil Law and English Criminal Law
- b. Lower Canada to have French Civil Law and English Criminal Law





WAR OF 1812 (PAGE 122)

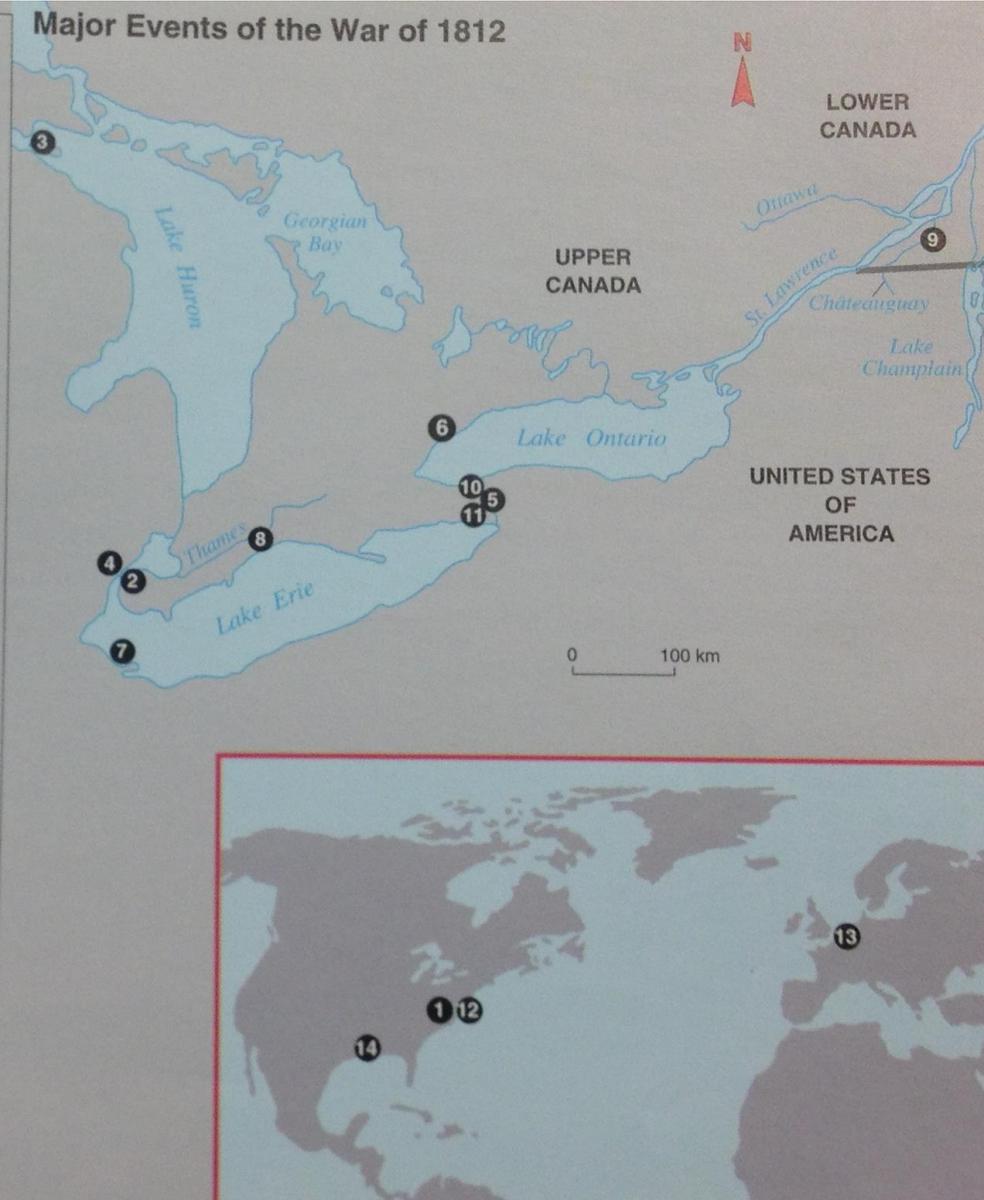
Causes

1. Tension between Britain and France, Britain and USA grew after the War of Independence, 1776
2. A group of Americans known as War Hawks wanted USA to go to war with British for control of British North America
 - a. They wanted the farmland in Upper Canada
 - b. They felt the First Nations people needed to be stopped
3. Some historians believe it is National Honour
 - a. Britain upset with 1776
 - b. British felt USA was not an equal



Events of the War of 1812

- 1 June 1812**—U.S. declared war on Britain.
- 2 July 1812**—American army enters Upper Canada.
- 3 July 1812**—British captured Fort Michilimackinac.
- 4 August 1812**—British commander General Brock and Native chief Tecumseh captured Detroit from American General Hull.
- 5 October 1812**—Battle of Queenston Heights. Brock killed. Heights taken from Americans.
- 6 April 1813**—Americans captured York, the capital of Upper Canada. Parliament buildings burned.
- 7 September 1813**—Americans destroyed British naval power on Lake Erie.
- 8 October 1813**—Battle of Thames River. American victory. Chief Tecumseh killed.
- 9 October 1813**—American force of 4000 troops retreated from British and Canadian force of 1000.
- 10 December 1813**—Americans set fire to the town of Newark.
- 11 July 1814**—Battle of Lundy's Lane. Neither side could claim a victory, but Americans retreated to Fort Erie.
- 12 Summer 1814**—Washington occupied for one day by British. President's mansion scorched by fire. Repainted white. Called "White House" ever since.
- 13 December 1814**—Treaty of Ghent (peace treaty).
- 14 January 1815**—Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson won a victory for the Americans. He did not know that the peace treaty had already been signed.



Results of the War of 1812

1. American immigrants were discouraged from coming to British North America
2. War set the border between USA and BNA at the 49th parallel, from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains
3. Oregon Territory was to be jointly occupied (until 1846)
4. Demilitarized the Great lakes (Rush-Bagot Treaty)
5. Britain looked to the USA as a separate country
6. USA turn attention to West and South for expansion
7. Unity emerged between Upper and Lower Canada (they fought against a common enemy)
8. Maritimes become more prosperous



Interesting People in the War of 1812

1. Laura Secord (1775-1868)



-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

2. Tecumseh (1767-1813)



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-
-
-
-
-
-
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MAJOR BATTLES IN WAR OF 1812



PLANTING THE SEED OF NATIONHOOD

1. What were the main reasons for the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada? (pages 133-159)
2. Why did Great Britain send Lord Durham to British North America?
3. What were the contents of “The Report on the Affairs of British North America”?
4. What parts of the report did the British implement? (Act of Union, 1841)
5. What political parties were formed in Canada following the Act of Union?

