**Student Package – Chapter 2: The French in North America**

Mercantilism Economy Competitions Quality of life Religious Freedom citizens Rupert’s Land Sovereignty Citizens

NAME:

DATE:

***Chapter Focus: What kind of society did the British colonists create in North America?***

Mercantilism

Many imperial powers from Europe used the mercantile system to grow powerful. Mercantilism allowed an imperial country to become rich in gold and silver by selling the resources taken from its colonies. Fish, , wood and iron could bring the home country great wealth. With access to these resources the home country no longer had to pay to get them from other countries. The imperial country could consume as many as it needed. Then

Define Mercantilism below:

How did Mercantilism benefit....

Home Country:

Colonists:

First Nations:

What are the drawbacks of mercantilism? List 3 drawbacks:



Skill Check: Compare and Contrast – Graphic Organizer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The British Cross the Atlantic

France was not the only European country building an empire. All imperial powers of Europe believe an empire was the path to wealth and power.

Answer the questions below from pages 55.

Who was Walter Raleigh?

Why was he important? (list 3 details)

Why was it important for Britain to build colonies in America? Fill in the chart below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The economy: |  |
| 1. Competition |  |
| 1. Quality of life: |  |
| 1. Religious freedom |  |

Who was the King of England during this era of exploration?

Who was the King of France during this era of exploration? (Hint: refer back to Chapter 2)

The King of England knew it would cost a great deal of money to set up the colonies. However, he did not want to risk losing the government’s money. Instead, in he began granting permission to private groups who were interested in setting up colonies along the eastern coast of North America.

What was it called when “only one company or group is allowed to sell or trade a product in a certain area”?

🡺

The British colonists eventually established 13 separate colonies.

Where were the 13-colonies located?

🡺

New France and the first of the Thirteen Colonies were founded around the same time. Yet, England’s colonies grew much more quickly.

PREDICT why you think this was the case:

**New France was to France as was to England**

Comparing New France and The Thirteen Colonies:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | New France | The Thirteen Colonies |
| Different Goals |  |  |
| The Climate |  |  |
| Employment |  |  |
| Religion |  |  |
| Trade |  |  |

Think it Through pg. 58Q# 2:

How did the French and the British use the natural resources of North America differently to make money? Respond by creating a graphic organizer, writing, orally or doing illustrations.

The British Colonies in Atlantic Canada (pg. 59)

Who was John Cabot?

List three important facts about John Cabot in Canada below:

News about the fish stocks spread quickly among the fishing fleets in . Fish was in important food stable there. This was especially true in countries, where the church prohibited people from eating meat on certain days of the week. Soon, hundreds of ships were fishing in the waters off the coast of this “New Land”

Why was Britain NOT interested in claiming Newfoundland as a colony? (2 reasons)

Canada Today (pg. 59)

What happened to the cod and fisheries in Atlantic Canada? (list 3 important details)

Most fishers stayed on board their ships, and only went ashore to their fish. They all returned home before the winter storms set in. Over time, the number of British newcomers in Newfoundland began to grow and a permanent settlement was established. A was appointed to Newfoundland in .

Events in Europe Affects the Colonies

* Out of the textbook information: Video, handout, timeline creation

Make your own notes from the video below. Remember this is TESTABLE material! (so pay attention to dates, people, places, etc.)

Video notes:

Handout notes:

Timeline Creation:

* Create two timelines. One for pre-confederation Canada. One for Europe. These timelines need to be of the same eras (around the same time in history). Feel free to add other important details to your timeline if you find them.

The Treaty of Utrecht was signed by Britain and France in 1713 to create peace in . The Treaty allowed what?

The Creation of Halifax

Eventually, Britain became more concerned about the strong French presence in Nova Scotia and at the French presence in and at the Fortress of Louisburg. So in 1749 Britain decided to show its sovereignty over Nova Scotia.

How many years after the Treaty of Utrecht did this happen?

Define sovereignty below:

**Britain started to *“flex their muscles”* of control over the former French colony**

Britain decided to build an even bigger fort than Louisburg. They built a colony at present day Halifax. The houses and buildings spread out along the waterfront at the base of a hill. At the top of hill, the British built a military fort. It was to become a base for British troops

How did the Mi’kmaq who lived in Nova Scotia feel about this new British settlement? Find it in your textbook! Pg. 62-63.

Respond to “Voices” on page 63. What do you think will be the long term consequences for the Mi’kmaq of British expansion in Nova Scotia? Give some reasons to support your prediction.

The Company by the Bay

As the travelled with the First Nations into the interior, they began to hear stories about a vast sea that lay far to the north.

What was this “sea”?

Pierre Radisson and Sieur des Grosseillier, two prominent coureurs de bois, thought that if they found this sea, they would find an abundant new supply of furs, too.

Who did Radisson and des Grosseillier take this idea to first?

After they were denied, who did they take this idea to?

In , King Charles II of England granted a monopoly to the Hudson’s Bay Company. The monopoly covered all the ands drained by the rivers that flowed into Hudson Bay. It was a vast territory consisting of most of what is now Western and Northern Canada. The British called this area . The Hudson Bay Company was not interested in building colonies, they set up trading posts at the mouths of major rivers. Inuit and First Nations hunters brought the furs to these trading posts.

The French fur traders decided they could not stand by while the English grabbed up all the furs in Rupert’s Land. They attacked trading posts and successfully captured Rupert House, Moose Factory, and Albany Factory on James Bay. The French victories in Rupert’s Land did not last. The brought peace between Britain and France both in North America and in Europe. It returned Newfoundland to the British in 1713.

The Treaty of Utrecht ended what European War?

Answer the “Think it Through” question #2a below:

The British Continue to Explore

Who was Anthony Henday? List 5 important points about his significance below:

Case Study: The Search for the Northwest Passage – Read this

The British: Forging the Foundations of Canada pg. 72

List FOUR important points about the British contribution to Canada:

Exit Questions from this Chapter: Before moving on, make sure you know these!

1. Who were Radisson and des Grosseilliers?
2. What is Mercantilism?
3. Why did the British cross the Atlantic to explore North America?
4. What were the “Thirteen Colonies”?
5. Compare and Contrast the goals of New France and the Thirteen Colonies
6. Describe the creation of Halifax
7. What country founded the Hudson Bay Company? What year was it founded?
8. What treaty gave back the conquered forts to the British?