

CHAPTER SEVEN: LEGACIES OF HISTORICAL GLOBALIZATION IN CANADA

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In 1497, Giovanni Caboto/John Cabot claimed the island of Newfoundland for Britain.

In 1535, Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River and claimed the territory along this river for France.

For much of the 1500's, Britain, France and other European powers focussed on the more prosperous southern colonies and showed little interest in Canada.

1. However, what were two reasons there was some interest in Canada at this time? (2)

2. How did Catholic traditions in Europe in the 1500's affect Canada? (2)

3. Explain the origins of the phrase "mad as a hatter". (4)

4. In return for a 15-year monopoly on the fur trade in all French territory in the Americas, what did the Company of New France have to do? (2)

5. What is "scurvy"? (1)

6. How did the First Nations peoples view of land contrast with the early Europeans in Canada? (6)

7. What are four factors that kept the First Peoples from driving the early Europeans out? (4)

8. Where did the Hudsons Bay Company have the exclusive right to trade and how big an area was that? (2)

9. What was the area called and why? (2)

10. What did the Cree get from the HBC in return for pelts? (5)

11. Where was the centre of the fur trade in eastern Canada? (1)

12. What finally ended the HBC monopoly? (2)

13. What led to the Seven Years' War and why do some historians say it was the first truly global war? (3)

14. What did Britain get in North America for winning the Seven Years' War and why was this significant? (4)

15. In what way was the Royal Proclamation of 1763 intended to maintain peace with First Nations peoples? (1)

16. What were two important causes of the American revolution? (2)

17. Why was the Royal Proclamation Act of 1763 so significant for First Nations peoples? (2)

CHAPTER SEVEN COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS pp. 171 – 179

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1. What are “seigneuries” and “seigneurs”? (2)

2. What was the Red River Colony and where was it? (2)

3. Why was the Red River Colony set up? (2)

4. What led to the Metis uprisings of 1869-70 and 1885? (1)

5. The resistance of 1869-70 is called both the Red River Rebellion and the Red River Resistance; the resistance of 1885 is called both the North-West Rebellion and the North-West Resistance. How do these different names represent differing perspectives on these events? (2)

6. What are two reasons mentioned for why many people from the British Isles were immigrating to Canada? (2)

7. What did the mercantilist policies of France and Britain mean for Canada and give two examples. (4)

8. How many Indigenous peoples lived in North America when the Europeans arrived? (1)

9. When Europeans moved into an area that was occupied by First Nations peoples, what are four ways in which this affected the First Peoples? (4)

10. How many treaties did the Canadian government sign with First Nations peoples between 1871 and 1921 and why were they significant? (2)

11. What did First Nations receive in return for surrendering their territory and agreeing to live on reserves? (2)

12. What are four ways the Indian Act affected First Nations peoples? (4)

13. What is a **status Indian**? (1)

14. What were **residential schools**, how many children attended them, and when did the last one close? (3)

15. What are some of the **many** negative effects of residential schools? (5)

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1. Define “cultural mosaic”. (1)
2. Define “multiculturalism”. (2)
3. How did former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker view multiculturalism? (2)
4. How did French separatist politician Rene Levesque view multiculturalism? (2)
5. In what parts of Canada were no treaties signed between the First Nations peoples and the government? (4)
6. Explain the two broad classes of land claims. (2)
7. Where did the Quiet Revolution take place, what was it, and when did it happen? (3)

Points of View and Perspectives on the Arrival of Europeans and Fur Traders in North America

Name _____ Date _____

First Nations Peoples

**British and French
Government Officials**

Fur Traders

European Merchants

Conditions for First Nations as the Hudson's Bay Company Evolved

Name _____ Date _____

Subject	During HBC Monopoly (1670–1783)	During Competition between HBC and NWC (1783–1821)	After HBC Monopoly (1849–present)