A Beginning
LOOK AT
CANADA
FOURTH EDITION
Anne-Marie Kaskens
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THE HISTORY

CANADA’S HISTORY

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GET READY
to learn about…

In Units one to twelve, you will learn a little about Canada’s history.

Before you work on the units, try to answer these questions.

1. When do you think Canada became an independent country?
2. A thousand years ago, who do you think lived in Canada?
3. How do you think these people lived?
4. When do you think Europeans first visited Canada?
5. When Europeans started to settle in Canada, how do you think they got along with the people who were already living there?
6. How do you think they helped each other?
7. How do you think they hurt each other?
8. How do you think the early settlers survived in Canada?
9. Which country do you think first claimed Canada as its colony?
10. Two countries went to war over parts of Canada’s land. Which two countries were they?

PART THREE - THE HISTORY
Aboriginal peoples were the first people to live in Canada. They are also called Indigenous peoples. They lived in Canada for thousands of years before Europeans arrived.

There are three groups of Aboriginal peoples: the First Nations, the Inuit and the Métis.

**The First Nations**
First Nations people are the largest group of Aboriginal peoples. They lived all over Canada.

There are over 600 different groups or communities of First Nations people. These groups are called Nations.

About 850,000 First Nations people live in Canada today.

**The Inuit**
The Inuit are Aboriginal people who mostly live in northern areas of Canada. About 60,000 Inuit people live in Canada today. Most Inuit speak a language called Inuktitut. Inuit means the people in Inuktitut. Many Inuit live in Nunavut. Nunavut means our land in Inuktitut.

**The Métis**
The word Métis means mixed. Thousands of years after the Inuit and the First Nations people had been in Canada, Europeans arrived. Some Europeans had children with First Nations people. These children and their families are called the Métis people.

About 450,000 Métis live in Canada today.
## Understand What You Read

### Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Province or Territory</th>
<th>First Nation People</th>
<th>Métis</th>
<th>Inuit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>19,315</td>
<td>7,665</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>21,895</td>
<td>10,050</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>16,120</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td>485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Canada</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>82,425</td>
<td>40,960</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>201,100</td>
<td>86,015</td>
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<td>Prairie Provinces</td>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>114,225</td>
<td>78,830</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>103,210</td>
<td>52,450</td>
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<td>Alberta</td>
<td>116,670</td>
<td>96,865</td>
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<td>The West Coast</td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>155,020</td>
<td>69,475</td>
<td>1,575</td>
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<td>The North</td>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>6,585</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>13,350</td>
<td>3,245</td>
<td>4,335</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>27,070</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL IN CANADA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>851,555</strong></td>
<td><strong>451,785</strong></td>
<td><strong>59,440</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


## Answer the Questions

1. In which region do most Inuit people live?

2. In which region do most Métis people live?

3. In which two regions do most First Nations people live?

4. Many Inuit live in the northern area of two provinces. Name the provinces.

5. About how many Aboriginal peoples (in total) live in Canada?

6. How many First Nations people live in Canada?
7. How many Inuit live in Canada?

8. How many Métis live in Canada?

B Match

Write the correct letter on the lines to match the words with their meanings.

- Nunavut
- Aboriginal people
- Inuit
- Nation
- Inuktitut
- Métis
- First Nations

a) A group of First Nations people
b) An Aboriginal people living mostly in northern Canada
c) The language of the Inuit
d) An Aboriginal people that includes over 600 different groups
e) Means the first people to live in a place
f) Means our land in Inuktitut
g) People who have a mix of Aboriginal and European ancestors

C Correct the Sentences

These sentences are false. Change the underlined word to correct the sentences.

1. The largest group of Aboriginal people are the Métis.

2. First Nations people are also called Inuit.

3. Europeans were the first people to live in Canada.


5. People of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry are Inuit.

D Discuss

Is there an Aboriginal population in your country of origin? What do you know about them?
Thousands of years after Aboriginal people lived in Canada, European explorers arrived in Canada. They sailed to eastern Canada from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, England and France. One famous French explorer was Jacques Cartier. He sailed to eastern Canada in 1534. He learned that the Aboriginal word for village was Kanata. Many people think this is why our country is called Canada.

French Settlement in the 1500s, 1600s and 1700s
The French government wanted eastern Canada to be its colony. France sent people to live in Canada. French people settled in parts of the Atlantic Region and Quebec. The French government called the settlements New France.

What Did the Settlers Do?
Some settlers farmed the land. Others traded with Aboriginal peoples. The most important trade was in beaver furs. Europeans wanted beaver furs to make hats. Aboriginal people wanted tools, weapons and cloth.

Some French fur traders had children with Aboriginal people. Their children and descendants are called the Métis people.

By the 1700s, thousands of French settlers lived in New France. Most of them lived in southern Quebec.
A Match
Write the correct letter on the lines to match the words with their meanings.

______ New France  
______ Colony  
______ Beaver furs  
______ Settlers  
______ Jacques Cartier

a) A famous French explorer  
b) French colonies in Canada  
c) People who move to a new undeveloped land to live  
d) Land a country owns that is far away  
e) Used to make hats in Europe

B Answer the Questions
1. Where were the early European explorers from?

2. When did Jacques Cartier sail to Canada?

3. Where did the word Canada come from?

4. Why did the French government want people to settle in Canada?

5. What did France call its colonies in Canada?

6. Where did the French people settle in Canada?

7. What did the French people do in Canada?

C Discuss
1. Why do you think countries want colonies? Was your country of origin a colony?

2. How do you think Aboriginal people felt when Europeans came to Canada?
French and British Settlement
When French people were settling in Canada, British people were settling in parts of the United States. At that time, thirteen parts of the eastern United States were colonies of Britain. They were loosely called the thirteen colonies.

In the 1700s, Britain wanted to own the colonies in Canada, too. At that time, the colonies in parts of Canada were owned by France. They were called New France.

France and England at War
France and England both wanted to own parts of Canada. They went to war. In 1763, England won the war. The French colonies in Canada became British colonies. Britain called the colonies British North America.

The French people wanted to keep their language and customs. The British government agreed. A law called the Quebec Act described how the French people’s way of life would be protected.

More British People Came to Canada
Later, more and more British people came to Canada. They came from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Other British people came from what is now the United States.

Why Did People Move to Canada from the United States?
Most of the people in the thirteen colonies wanted to be independent from Britain. In 1776, they became independent. The colonies became the United States of America, or the U.S.A. But some British people there didn’t want independence. They wanted to stay loyal to England. They were called Loyalists. Many Loyalists came to Canada because Canada was still a British colony. Most of them moved to Ontario and the Atlantic provinces.

The French and the British in Canada
There were many conflicts between the French and the British in Canada. They spoke two different languages. They had different customs and different religions.
PART THREE - THE HISTORY

UNIT THREE - BRITISH RULE

UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU READ

A Circle the Correct Answer

1. Before 1763, French settlements in Canada were called
   a) the thirteen colonies.
   b) Canada.
   c) New France.

2. British settlements in the United States were called
   a) the thirteen colonies.
   b) Canada.
   c) New France.

3. New France became a British colony in
   a) 1776.
   b) 1763.
   c) 1534.

4. The thirteen colonies became independent from Britain in
   a) 1776.
   b) 1763.
   c) 1534.

5. The Loyalists came to Canada because they wanted
   a) independence.
   b) to live in the United States.
   c) to remain British.

B Fill in the Blanks

<table>
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<tr>
<th>colony</th>
<th>New France</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>thirteen</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>independent</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>language</td>
<td>British</td>
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1. Before 1763, parts of Canada were __________________________ colonies.

2. The French colonies in Canada were called __________________________.

3. Parts of the United States were __________________________ colonies.

4. There were __________________________ British colonies in the United States.

5. In 1763, New France became a British __________________________.

6. When New France became British, French people were afraid of losing their __________________________.

7. In 1776, the thirteen colonies became __________________________ from Britain.

8. After 1776, the thirteen colonies became the __________________________.
Answer the Questions

1. Why did France and England go to war in Canada?

2. Who won the war?

3. When did the French colonies become British colonies?

4. What did Britain call its new colony in what is now Canada?

5. What law made sure French people in Canada could keep their language and customs?

6. When did the thirteen colonies become independent from Britain?

7. Why did the Loyalists come to Canada?

8. Where did the Loyalists come to Canada from?

9. Where in British North America did the Loyalists settle?

10. After Canada became a British colony, more English-speaking people came to Canada. Where did they come from?

Discuss

Today, Canada is officially bilingual. Canada’s languages are English and French. Do you think it is important for all Canadians to learn to speak French and English? Why?