**MIDTERM EXAM REVIEW ANSWERS**

1. a. **1497** Caboto lands on east coast of Canada

b. **1534**  Cartier makes his first voyage to Canada; raises 30’ cross on Gaspe Peninsula; takes Donnacona’s sons back to France with him.

c. **1604** Champlain and de Monts found colony at Port Royal

d. **1608** Champlain founds Quebec

e. **1609** Champlain joins Huron in battle vs. Haudenosaunee

f. **1627** Co. of 100 Associates gets control of fur trade

g. **1663** King Louis XIV takes control of New France; Co. of 100 Associates loses control of fur trade

 **1663-73** King Louis XIV sends the “Filles du Roi” to New France in order to increase the population

 h. **1670** HBC gets its charter to trade in furs

 i. **1783** The NWC is established in Montreal

 j. **1821** HBC and NWC merge

1. “The Original People”
2. Mi’kmaq – Wabanaki Confederacy Anishinabe – Council of the Three Fires
3. Haudenosaunee and Huron: The women advised, chose, and could depose the Hoyenah (chief)
4. Mi’kmaq – farmed fresh water fish

Anishinabe – collected maple sap and harvested wild rice

Huron and Hauds – grew corns, beans, and squash (3 sisters)

1. Consensus – means coming to an agreement, everyone agrees. Coming to a consensus was the aim of a talking circle.
2. Lief Ericsson Around 1000 AD
3. Evidence of dwellings in the earth; jewelry; tools; nails; planks; settlement on NE coast of NFLD, called L’Anse Aux Meadow.
4. (Left out!)
5. Europeans were used to buying exotic goods traded with India and China, brought along the land route called the “Silk Road”. When the route became more dangerous due to the fall of the Mongol Empire, Europeans, still wanting these precious items, needed to find an easier, safer route.
6. The compass, for direction, and the astrolabe, for location.
7. Portugal, found a sea route heading east south of Africa.
8. Caboto, sent by Britain.
9. Jacques Cartier, sent by France.
10. Stadacona is now Quebec; Hochelaga is now Montreal.
11. Donnacona’s; to use them as guides when they returned.
12. A 30” wooden cross, in order to claim the land for France (an act of Imperialism)
13. In 1604-05 Champlain attempted to found a colony on present-day Nova Scotia, called Port Royal, but the settlers were called back to France in 1607 due to its distance from fur trade activity.

In 1608 he successfully founded a settlement at Quebec.

1. Because Champlain sided with the Huron, who were enemies of the Haudenosaunee, the Hauds hated and became enemies of the French.
2. Champlain was very interested in evangelizing 1st Nations.
3. Imperialism means a territory taking over another territory, which includes its people and its resources. Imperialism led to colonization; the reason they colonized was the benefit from the new territory’s raw resources, eg. fish and furs; to gain more farm land; to spread their language and culture; to engage in mercantilism, eg. manufacturing the resources from the new territory and selling the products back to the new territory; to convert 1st Nations.
4. Colonial government in New France (left to right = top to bottom):

King – Governor, Bishop, Intendant – Colonists

Colonial government in 13 Colonies:

King/Parliament – Governor and Councils – Elected Assembly – Colonists

1. Seigneurs owned the land, and Habitants rented it and worked it.
2. Both carry out a similar role of transporting furs by canoe, but coureurs-de-bois were eventually declared illegal fur traders, and voyageurs were legal traders/transporters hired by companies.
3. The Catholic Church opened schools, orphanages, and hospitals in New France.
4. The Thirteen Colonies had a much bigger population.

1. Quebec and Montreal
2. No, the economy of New France depended on the fur trade for survival.
3. a. HBC and NWC

b. Radisson and Groseilliers

c. Prince Rupert

d. By Scottish businessmen in Montreal

e. They merged to become one company under name of HBC

1. First Nations suffered in many ways: family life was affected as they began to rely on European goods rather than living off the land; their religion changed, often just so they could build better alliances; many died from diseases brought by Europeans to which they had no immunity; they were drawn into conflicts between the French and English, causing more deaths; they were introduced to alcohol.
2. Francophone Metis are children of French traders and 1st Nations women; Anglophone Metis are children of Scottish traders and 1st Nations women.
3. The Metis settled around the Red River Colony area because it was central to the fur trade.
4. Roles of Metis and 1st Nations men and women – see your fur trade notes!