

waypoints 4

Ève Bernier Cormier

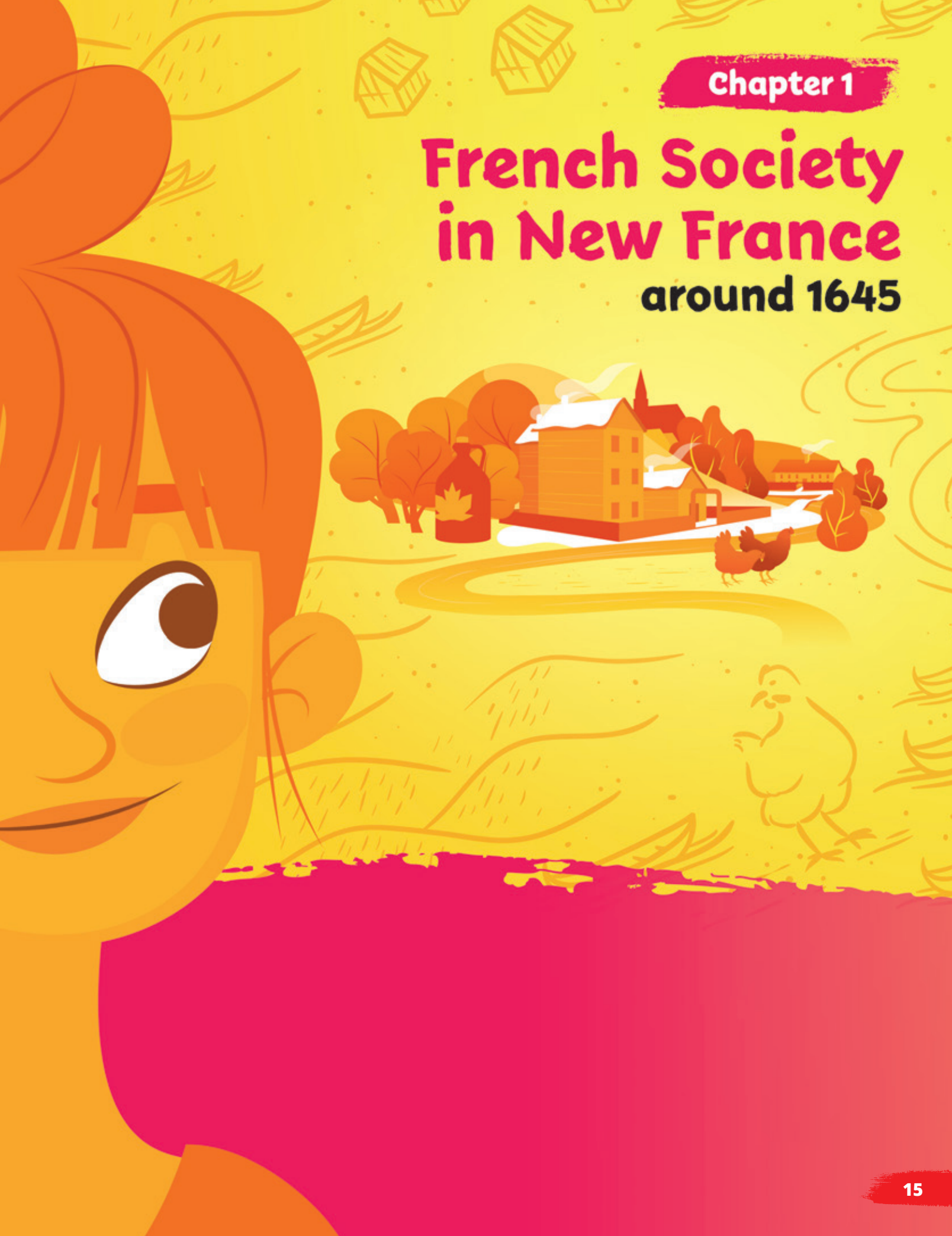
Workbook

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highlights	IV	Unit 18 The Great Peace of Montréal.....	75
Toolbox	1	Unit 19 New Industries	78
Maps.....	2	Chapter 2 Review	81
Timelines	4	Chapter 2 Crossword	82
The Geography of Québec	6		
Background for Studying			
New France in 1645	12	 Chapter 3	
		Canadian Society in New France	
		around 1745	83
 Chapter 1		Unit 20 The Territory.....	84
French Society in New France		Unit 21 Land Distribution.....	87
around 1645	15	Unit 22 The Population.....	90
Unit 1 The Territory.....	16	Unit 23 The Colonists' Way of Life.....	93
Unit 2 The Climate and the Vegetation.....	20	Unit 24 Sharing the Work to Do	96
Unit 3 Settling the Land.....	24	Unit 25 The Colonists' Houses.....	98
Unit 4 The Population.....	27	Unit 26 Recreation and Entertainment.....	101
Unit 5 Religious Communities.....	30	Unit 27 Economic Activities.....	105
Unit 6 Life in the Colony	33	Unit 28 Transportation and	
Unit 7 Food and Clothing	36	Transportation Routes.....	108
Unit 8 Means of Transportation	39	Unit 29 The Seigneurial System	111
Unit 9 Merchant Companies	42	Chapter 3 Review	115
Unit 10 The Fur Trade	45	Chapter 3 Crossword	116
Chapter 1 Review	48		
Chapter 1 Crossword	49	 Chapter 4	
		The Thirteen Colonies	117
 Chapter 2		Unit 30 The Territory.....	118
Important Events		Unit 31 The Population.....	123
between 1645 and 1745	50	Unit 32 The Colonists' Way of Life.....	126
Unit 11 Royal Government	52	Unit 33 Economic Activities in	
Unit 12 Settlement Efforts	55	the North and Centre.....	130
Unit 13 Increasing Numbers of		Unit 34 Economic Activities in the South	133
Seigneuries	58	Unit 35 The Authorities and Territorial	
Unit 14 Triangular Trade	61	Defence	136
Unit 15 Expeditions to the		Chapter 4 Review	140
Great Lakes Region	64	Chapter 4 Crossword	141
Unit 16 Expeditions to the South			
and to the West.....	67	Glossary	143
Unit 17 The Intercolonial Wars.....	71	Photo Credits	145

Chapter 1

French Society in New France around 1645

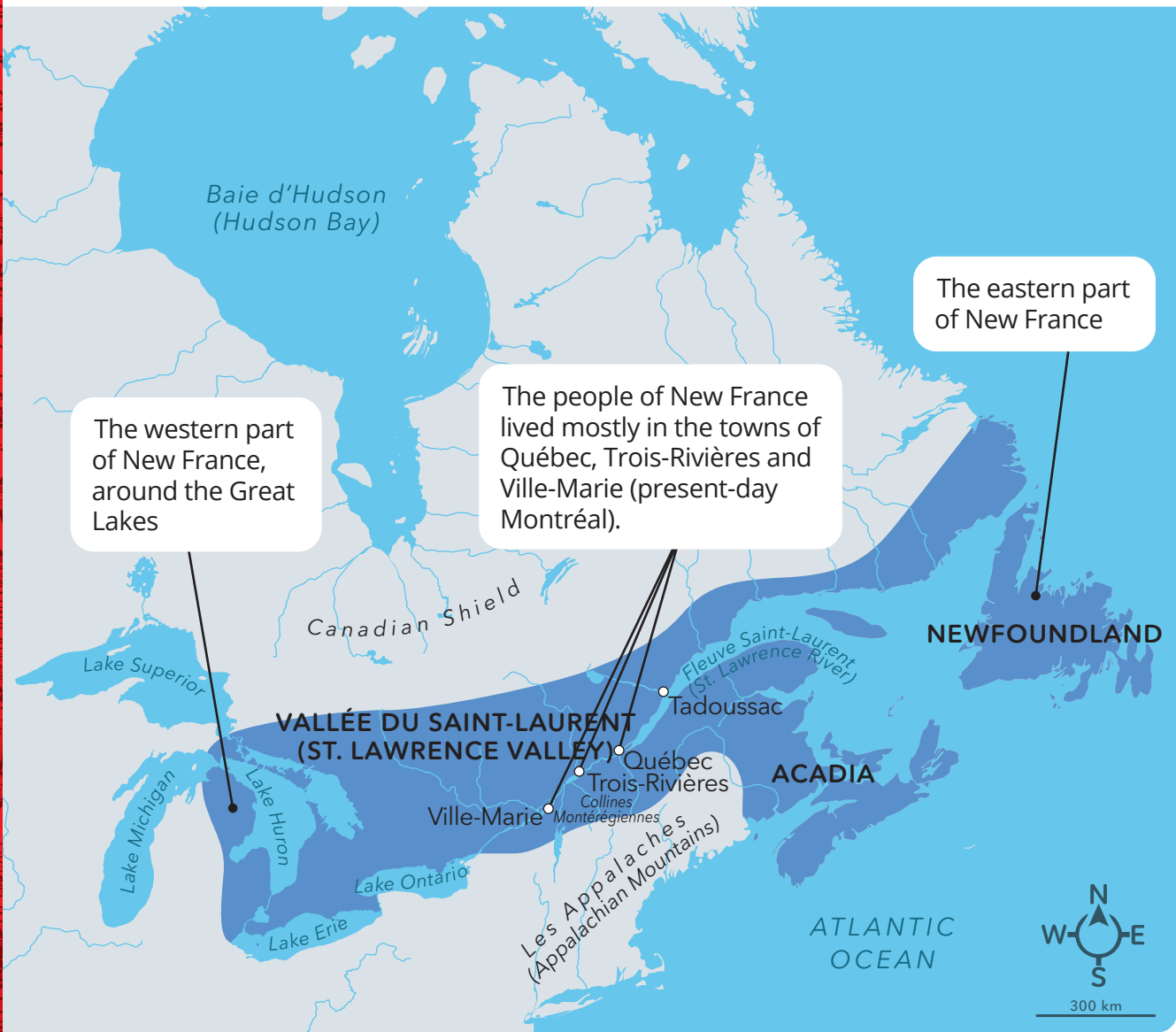


A Big Territory

Around 1645, New France included Newfoundland, Acadia and the region of the St. Lawrence Valley. It was a large area of land, but very few people lived there.

Most of the population of New France was concentrated in the St. Lawrence Valley.

New France around 1645





Read the map on page 16 to answer questions A to E.

- A** Which region of New France was ...
- the farthest to the east? _____
 - the central part of the territory?

 - the farthest to the west?

B Which river ran across New France?

C Name two towns in New France.

- D** Match the sentence beginnings and ends.
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| The Collines Montérégiennes lay | • | to the southeast. |
| The Appalachian Mountains stood | • | north of the St. Lawrence Valley. |
| The Canadian Shield stretched | • | in the area of Ville-Marie. |

- E** On the map to the right:
- **colour** the territory of New France.
 - **complete** the legend.
 - **write** the numbers of the following regions in the correct places.
 1. Acadia
 2. Newfoundland
 3. The St. Lawrence Valley

Legend ○ _____

© ERPI Reproduction prohibited

The St. Lawrence Valley

The St. Lawrence Valley (also called the St. Lawrence Lowlands) is a plain. The valley contained some of the most fertile land in all of New France. The people who lived there could build successful farms.

The region also features a few hills, which are almost all near Montréal (Ville-Marie in the early days of New France). The hills are called the Collines Montérégiennes.



Farmland in the St. Lawrence Valley, with the Collines Montérégiennes in the background

Mountains and a Rocky Plateau

A large mountain chain, the Appalachians, rose up in the southeast of New France. A huge rocky plateau, the Canadian Shield, covered the area north of the valley.



The Appalachian Mountains. This large mountain chain lies southeast of the historic territory. The relief of the region includes fertile valleys and mountains with rounded tops.



The Canadian Shield. This region lies north of the St. Lawrence Valley. It is a huge rocky plateau covered in forest. It is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to farm the rocky land of the Canadian Shield.

1 Choose the types of relief found in the St. Lawrence Valley.



Toolbox, page 7

A plain

A desert

A rocky plateau

Very high peaks

Hills

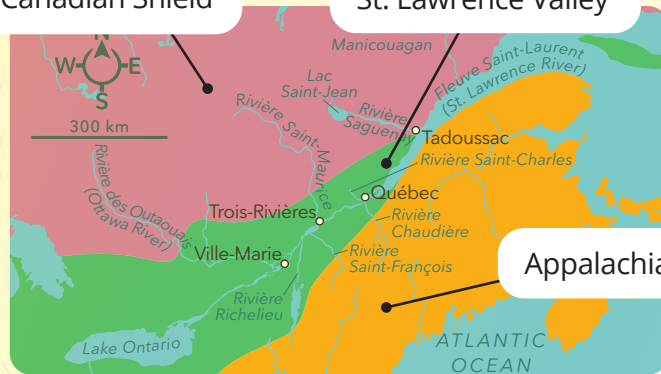
A valley

Many Lakes and Rivers

There were thousands of lakes and rivers in New France. They provided the main travelling routes in the colony. It was possible to reach most parts of the territory by boat.

Canadian Shield

St. Lawrence Valley



Appalachians

- 2** Complete the three region cards, using the words from the word box.



Toolbox, pages 6 to 11

Canadian Shield



- Location: _____ of New France
- Relief: _____ covered in forest
- Land: _____
- Important body of water: _____

Appalachian Mountains



- Location: _____ of New France
- Relief: _____ and valleys
- Land: _____ in the valleys
- Important body of water: _____

St. Lawrence Valley



- Location: _____ of New France
- Relief: _____ and a few hills
- Land: _____
- Important body of water: _____

in the middle
north
southeast
fertile
very fertile
not very fertile
mountain chain
plain
rocky plateau
St. Lawrence River
Rivière Saguenay
Rivière Saint-François

The Climate of the St. Lawrence Valley

The St. Lawrence Valley has a humid continental climate. The main features of this type of climate are big differences in temperature between seasons, and high **precipitation** all year long.

During the long winters, the cold is intense. It snows a lot, and lakes and rivers freeze over. The summers are short, hot and humid.

precipitation: any form of water that falls from the sky (snow, rain, mist, etc.)

1 Look at the illustrations below. They represent the habitation of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the town of Québec, in different seasons.

Write the words from the word box in the correct labels.

high humidity	high precipitation	ice	long and cold
short and hot	snow	summer	winter





The Vegetation

The vegetation in the historic territory of New France is highly varied. The St. Lawrence Valley contains mostly mixed forest. This type of forest is made up of deciduous trees, such as maples and birches, as well as conifers, such as pine and spruce trees.

North of the St. Lawrence Valley and in some parts of the Appalachian Mountains, the mixed forest is replaced by boreal forest. This type of forest is made up of conifers, such as pine, spruce and fir trees.



An elm and an oak, two types of deciduous trees found in mixed forest



Fir trees and larches, two types of conifers found in boreal forest

2 Name two types of forest that covered the area that was New France.

3 Look at the photos below.

Write **D** if the photo shows a deciduous tree, and **C** if it shows a conifer.



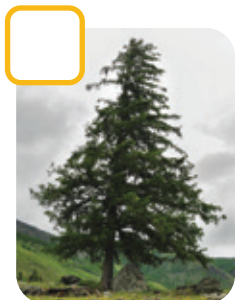
Elm



Oak



Maple



Larch

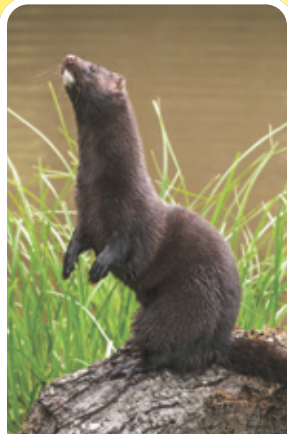


Pine

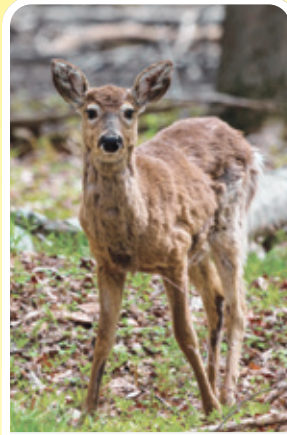
Wildlife

Many animals lived in the forests of New France. Moose, deer, wolves and bears could be found almost everywhere. There were also small **fur-bearing** animals such as minks, muskrats, otters and beavers. Many bird species nested in the area: herons, ducks and Canada geese, for example.

fur-bearing:
having a coat of fur, especially fur that can be sold



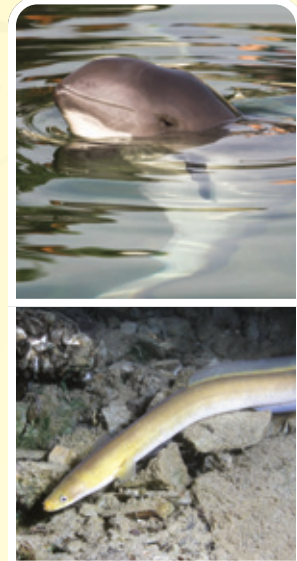
A mink



A deer



A Canada goose



Porpoises and eels lived in the salt water of the St. Lawrence River.

The St. Lawrence River and the many other lakes and rivers of the colony were full of different types of fish, such as eels, pike, sturgeons and salmon. Marine mammals such as whales and porpoises could be found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

4 Fill in the table.

Large Land Mammals		Small Fur-Bearing Mammals	
• Deer	• _____	• Beaver	• _____
• Moose	• _____	• Muskrat	• _____
Birds		Large Marine Mammals	
• Heron	• _____	• Porpoise	• _____
• Partridge	• _____	• Seal	
Fish			
• Eel	• Sturgeon	• _____	• _____

5 Among the wildlife of the area, ...

- **name** two animals that were likely to be of interest to fur traders.

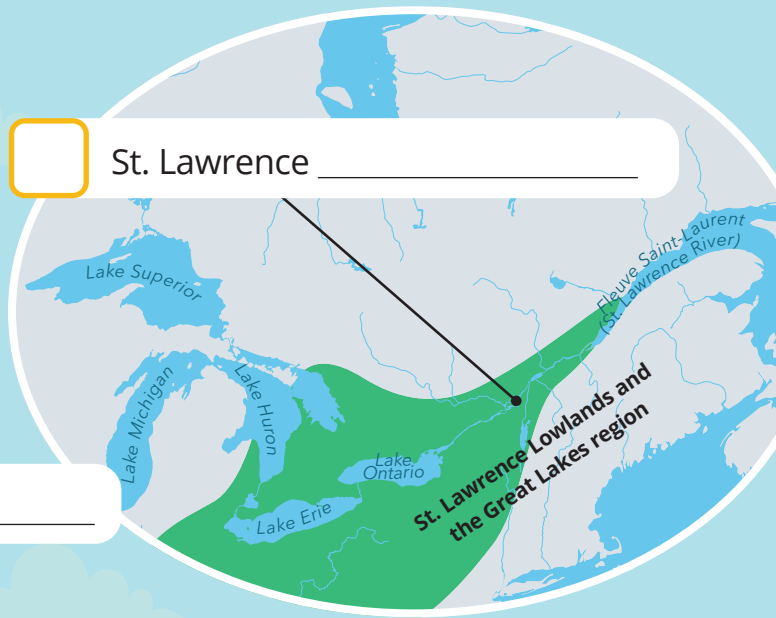
- **name** two animals whose feathers were used to decorate headdresses.

- **name** two animals whose hides were used to make clothing.

Review: Territory



- **Complete** the labels.
- In front of each answer, **write** ...
 - **R** if the term refers to relief.
 - **V** if it refers to vegetation.
 - **B** if it refers to a body of water.
 - **W** if it refers to wildlife.



The First Settlements: Trading Posts

The first settlements in New France were trading posts. The first trading post was Tadoussac, which was founded by Pierre de Chauvin in 1600. In 1645, the most important trading post was at Trois-Rivières. More furs were traded there than anywhere else. However, since the fur trade did not require many employees, the population of Trois-Rivières was still very small in 1645. Only a few dozen people lived in the settlement at that time.



Trading posts consisted of several buildings (houses, a store, a warehouse, etc.), surrounded by a high **palisade**. They were built at places where the French tended to trade with the Aboriginal people.

1 Fill in the settlement cards.

palisade: wooden fence put up around a building to defend it

Tadoussac

Year: _____

Founder: _____

Purpose: _____



Sieur de Laviolette
(c. 1600–?)
Founder of
Trois-Rivières

Neither his first name nor the dates of his birth and death are known today. In 1634, Samuel de Champlain sent him to found a trading post at Trois-Rivières.

Trois-Rivières

Year: _____

Founder: _____

Purpose: _____



2 Why did the fur trade **not** encourage settlement in the colony?

- The winters were harsh and cold.
- Explorers were afraid of the Aboriginal people.
- Fur-trading companies required few employees.

The First Permanent Settlement: Québec

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded Québec. In 1645, Québec was the largest settlement in New France.

In addition to serving as a trading post, Québec was the administrative centre of the colony. The governor lived in Québec, and it was the governor who ran the colony for the king of France. He made all the important decisions about colonial life. In 1645, nearly two out of three colonists lived in Québec. A few families of farmers had also settled in the area around the town. They had begun **clearing** the land and growing crops.

clear (land): prepare land for farming by removing trees and wild plants



In 1645, Québec was both a trading post and the colony's administrative centre.

3 Choose the descriptions that fit Québec around 1645.

- The largest settlement in the colony
- The administrative centre of the colony
- The first settlement founded in New France
- A place for trading furs
- The place where the governor lived
- A settlement where only a few traders lived

A Settlement for Converting Aboriginal People: Ville-Marie

In 1645, there was a very recent settlement in the colony: Ville-Marie. It had been founded in 1642 by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance with the intention of **converting** Aboriginal people to Catholicism. When Ville-Marie was founded, about 50 people settled there.

The buildings in the settlement were surrounded by a high palisade. It was a dangerous place to settle because it was close to Iroquois territory, and this Aboriginal nation was an enemy of the French. The Iroquois attacked Ville-Marie several times. Nonetheless, the town grew rapidly.

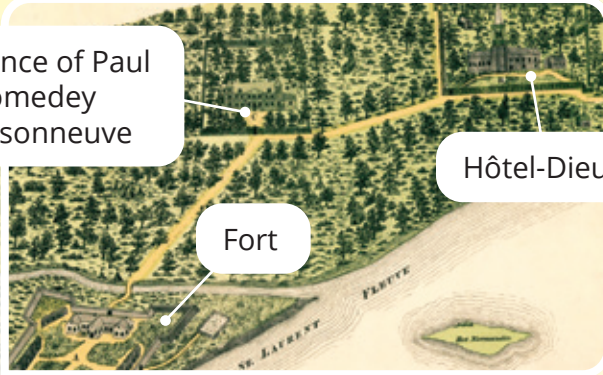
convert: convince a person to adopt another religion

Residence of Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve

Hôtel-Dieu

Fort

Ville-Marie was founded in 1642 on the present-day Île de Montréal, at Pointe-à-Callière.



4 Fill in the settlement cards.

Ville-Marie

Year: _____

Founders: _____

Purpose: _____



Québec





Year: _____

Founder: _____

Purpose: _____



French Society in New France around 1645

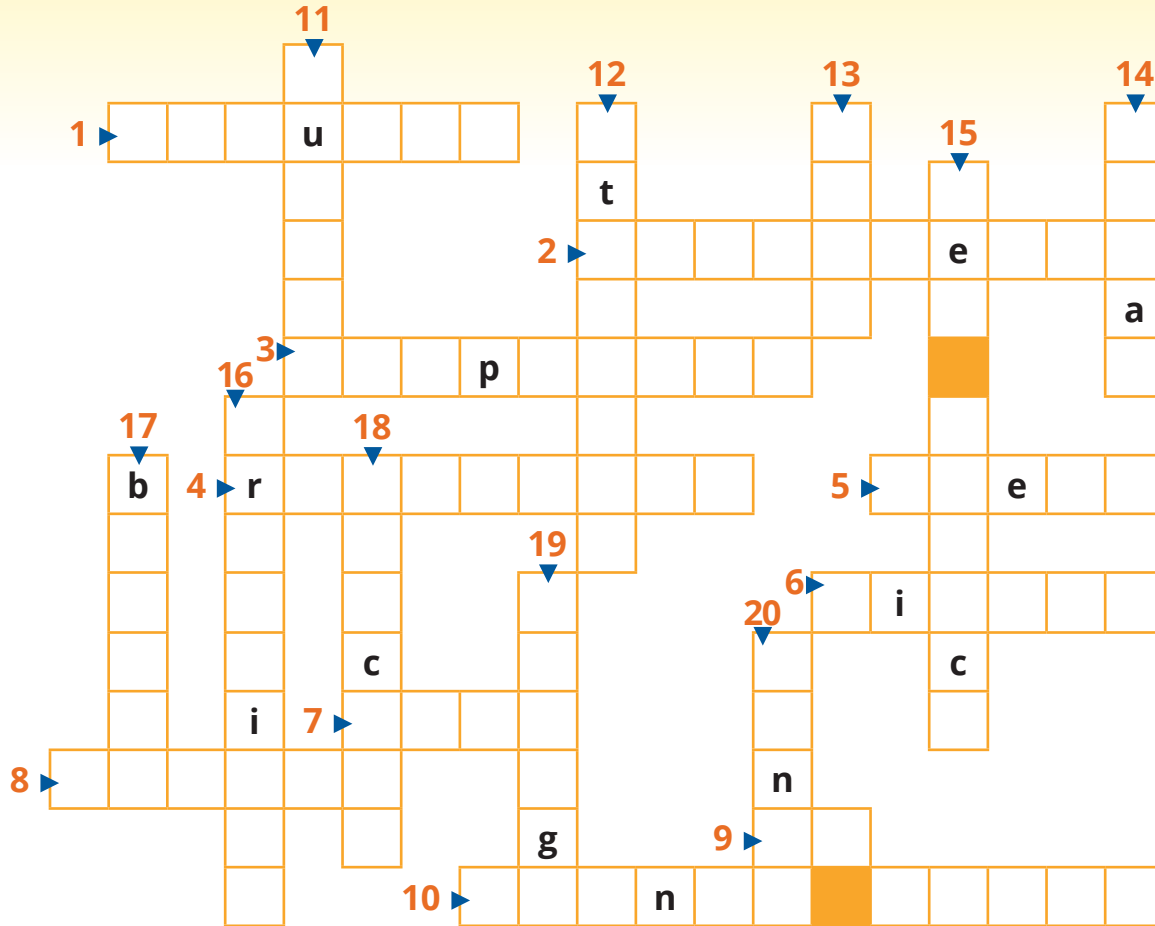
<p>Territory</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lawrence Valley, Acadia, Newfoundland • Relief: plain with hills, Appalachian Mountains and Canadian Shield (plateau) • Many lakes and rivers • Boreal and mixed forests • Humid continental climate
<p>Population</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First settlements: trading posts • Tadoussac, Québec, Trois-Rivières and Ville-Marie • A few families of farmers near Québec • About 600 French colonists, including tradesmen and workers on contract (<i>engagés</i>)
<p>Way of Life</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult life because of the harsh climate • Dependence on the mother country for many goods • Poorly insulated wooden houses, usually with only one room • Religion: Catholic; supported by the presence of missionaries (Récollets and Jesuits) and nuns (Ursulines and Augustinians) • Food: farm produce (wheat, vegetables, fruit), meat (beef and pork), eggs, milk, game and fish • Clothing made of wool and cotton • Transportation: canoes, snowshoes, toboggans
<p>Economic Activities / Authorities</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main economic activity: fur trading at Tadoussac, Trois-Rivières, Québec and Ville-Marie • New type of trader: coureur de bois • Authorities: king of France, Company of One Hundred Associates, governor general

CHAPTER 1 Crossword

French Society in New France around 1645

Read the definitions.

Write the corresponding words in the crossword.



1. Religious order of many missionaries
2. Founder of Trois-Rivières: de ____
3. Type of tradesman
4. Important shareholder in the Company of One Hundred Associates: de ____
5. Staple of the early colonists' diet
6. Difficult season for the colonists
7. He had the last word in every decision about New France.
8. Mother country of the colonists
9. Animal used for farm work
10. Founded Ville-Marie with Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve (two words)
11. The largest settlement in 1645
12. Ocean bordering on the territory of New France around 1645
13. Cloth used to make clothes
14. Main crop grown in New France
15. Huge sparsely populated colony in 1645 (two words)
16. One of the first religious communities of women in New France
17. Type of exchange that the coureurs de bois made with Aboriginal people
18. Farm bird
19. Worker who came to New France on a three-year contract
20. Commonly used means of transportation in 1645