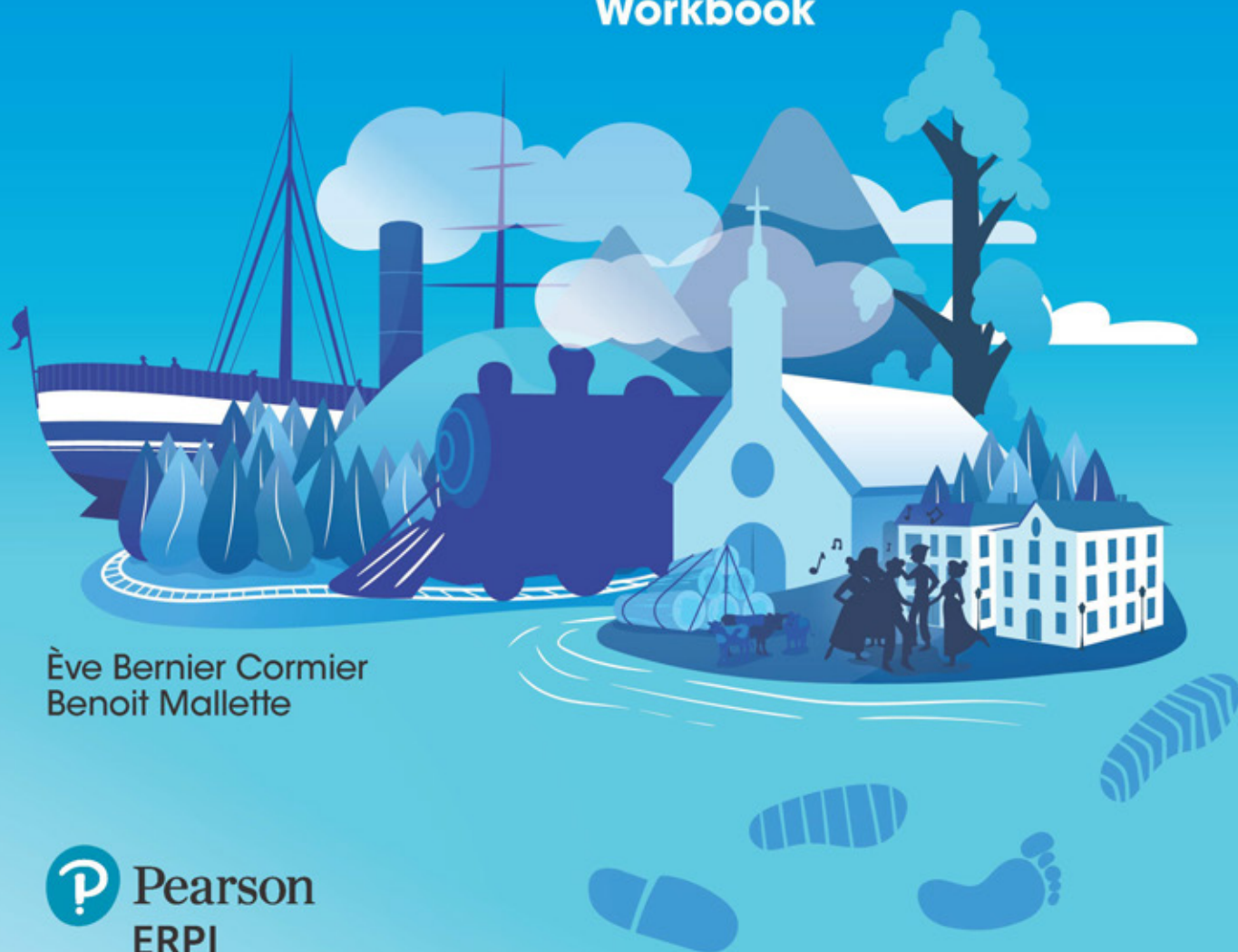




# waypoints 5

Workbook



Ève Bernier Cormier  
Benoit Mallette

# Table of Contents

<b>Highlights</b> .....	IV
<b>Toolbox</b> .....	1
Maps .....	2
Timelines.....	5
The Geography of Québec .....	7
<b>Review – Background for Studying New France in 1745</b> .....	12



## Chapter 1

<b>Important Events between 1745 and 1820</b> .....	14
<b>Unit 1</b> New France in 1745.....	16
<b>Unit 2</b> The Conquest .....	21
<b>Unit 3</b> British Rule.....	24
<b>Unit 4</b> The Quebec Act.....	27
<b>Unit 5</b> The American War of Independence ....	31
<b>Unit 6</b> The Loyalists .....	33
<b>Unit 7</b> Upper Canada and Lower Canada .....	38
<b>Unit 8</b> Napoleon’s Blockade.....	42
<b>Traces of the Period</b> .....	44
<b>Chapter 1 Review</b> .....	46



## Chapter 2

<b>Life in Canada around 1820</b> .....	47
<b>Unit 9</b> The Territory.....	48
<b>Unit 10</b> The Population.....	53
<b>Unit 11</b> Religion.....	56
<b>Unit 12</b> Town Life.....	59
<b>Unit 13</b> Country Life .....	62
<b>Unit 14</b> Agriculture .....	65
<b>Unit 15</b> Life in the Logging Camps .....	67
<b>Unit 16</b> Culture, Recreation and Sports.....	70
<b>Unit 17</b> Food and Clothing .....	73
<b>Unit 18</b> Trade and Industry .....	76
<b>Unit 19</b> Waterways and Roads.....	79
<b>Unit 20</b> Means of Transportation.....	83
<b>Unit 21</b> The Government.....	86
<b>Traces of the Period</b> .....	89
<b>Chapter 2 Review</b> .....	91



## Chapter 3

<b>Important Events between 1820 and 1905</b> .....	92
<b>Unit 22</b> The Lower Canada Rebellion .....	94
<b>Unit 23</b> The Act of Union and Confederation ....	97
<b>Unit 24</b> Connecting the Country by Rail .....	102
<b>Unit 25</b> The Métis Rebellions .....	105
<b>Unit 26</b> The Creation of the Western Provinces.....	108
<b>Unit 27</b> Québec Colonization Plans.....	110
<b>Unit 28</b> The Industrial Revolution.....	113
<b>Traces of the Period</b> .....	116
<b>Chapter 3 Review</b> .....	118



## Chapter 4

<b>Life in Québec around 1905</b> .....	119
<b>Unit 29</b> The Territory.....	120
<b>Unit 30</b> The Population .....	124
<b>Unit 31</b> Agriculture, Trade and Industry .....	127
<b>Chapter 4 Review</b> .....	130



## Chapter 5

<b>Canadian Societies around 1905: Québec, the Prairies and the West Coast ....</b>	131
<b>Unit 32</b> The Territory.....	132
<b>Unit 33</b> The Population .....	135
<b>Unit 34</b> Agriculture .....	138
<b>Unit 35</b> Trade and Industry .....	140
<b>Chapter 5 Review</b> .....	142
<b>Glossary</b> .....	143
<b>Photo Credits</b> .....	145



# Life in Canada

around 1820

# Unit 9 The Territory



## Three Physiographic Regions

The territories of Upper and Lower Canada fell within three **physiographic regions**: the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Appalachian Mountains and the Canadian Shield. Natural resources, such as wood, minerals and soil, varied from one physiographic region to another.

### physiographic region:

natural region determined by its relief (mountains, valleys, plateaus, hills and plains)

## The Physiographic Regions of Upper and Lower Canada



© ERPI Reproduction prohibited



Read the map on page 48 to answer questions A to E.

**A** What does the map show?

\_\_\_\_\_

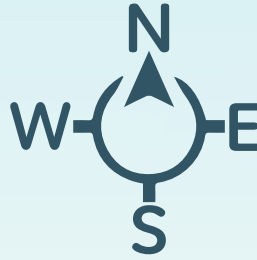
**B** Write the direction of each intermediate point on the compass rose.

NW

\_\_\_\_\_

NE

\_\_\_\_\_



SW

\_\_\_\_\_

SE

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Complete the table of physiographic regions and their colours on the map.

Colour	Physiographic Region
Pink	_____
Green	_____
_____	_____

**D** Name the physiographic region ...

- that lies entirely south of the St. Lawrence River. \_\_\_\_\_
- that is the farthest north. \_\_\_\_\_
- where Montréal and Québec are found. \_\_\_\_\_

**E**

- Colour the physiographic regions around the Great Lakes on the map to the right. Use two different colours.
- Complete the legend.



Legend



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## The St. Lawrence Lowlands

The St. Lawrence Lowlands lie in the southern part of the historic territory of Upper and Lower Canada, between the Canadian Shield and the Appalachian Mountains. They include the shores of the St. Lawrence River and the valley around the Great Lakes.

The lowlands are a **plain**, with **fertile** soil. For this reason, the best farmland in the three physiographic regions lies in the lowlands. A few **hills**, called the Collines Montérégiennes, stand out from the plain in the area around Montréal. The vegetation in the lowlands consists mostly of **mixed forest**.

- 1 Complete** the table with the terms framed in blue from the text above.

Relief	• _____ • _____
Soil	_____ soil
Vegetation	_____

**Mixed forest.** It is made up of both conifers and deciduous trees, such as maples, which lose their leaves in the fall.



## The Appalachian Mountains

The Appalachians form a long chain of mountains in the southeastern part of the territory that was once Lower Canada. They are ancient mountains. Their summits were rounded by the movement of glaciers. Between the mountains lie **valleys** with **fertile** soil.

As in the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the vegetation in the Appalachians consists mostly of **mixed forest**. **Boreal forest**, made up mostly of conifers, can also be found on mountaintops.

- 2 Complete** the table with the terms framed in blue from the text above.

Relief	• Mountain chain • _____
Soil	_____ soil in the valleys
Vegetation	• _____ • _____

**Boreal forest.** It is made up of deciduous trees and especially conifers, such as pines, which have needle-like leaves that almost never fall.



## The Canadian Shield

Most of the land that belonged to Upper and Lower Canada is on the Canadian Shield. It is a **rocky plateau** where the soil is **not very fertile**, except in certain valleys. However, there are many lakes and rivers, and rich deposits of minerals, such as iron and copper, lie underground.

The Canadian Shield is covered in vast forests: **mixed forest** in the south and **boreal forest** in the centre. These two types of forest are good for logging. Farther north, the trees become sparse as the forest gives way to the mixed zone of **forest tundra**.

- 3** Complete the table with the terms framed in blue from the text above.

Relief	_____
Soil	_____ soil
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ in the south</li><li>• _____ in the centre</li><li>• _____ in the north</li></ul>

**Lichen.** It is a plant resulting from the combination of a fungus with algae. It grows on poor soil and is found all over the northern part of the Shield.



**The Canadian Shield.** It is one of the most ancient rocky surfaces on Earth. In certain places, the rock is believed to be more than 4 billion years old.



- 4** a) Which physiographic region had the largest population around 1820? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Which river runs across this physiographic region?

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) How was the river an asset for agriculture and transportation?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5** a) **Name** the regions represented by the photos.  
 b) **Choose** the correct terms to describe each region.

Location in Québec:  in the southeast  in the north  
 Farming:  possible in the valleys  impossible  
 Regional features:  forests  lakes  rivers  
 sandy deserts  rocks  
 Trees:  deciduous trees  conifers  
 Vegetation:  sparse in the north  rich



Location in Québec:  in the south  in the southeast  
 Farming:  possible  impossible  
 Regional features:  most populated  least populated  
 Trees:  deciduous trees  conifers  
 Large bodies of water:  St. Lawrence River  
 Hudson Bay



Location in Québec:  in the north  in the southeast  
 Farming:  possible in certain valleys  
 impossible  
 Regional features:  forests  young hills  
 ancient mountains  
 Trees:  deciduous trees  conifers  
 Region that was part of  Upper Canada  
 Lower Canada only





## Unit 10 The Population

### The Population of Lower Canada

Around 1820, the number of people of European origin in Lower Canada was about 420 000. Most of them—about 85 percent—spoke French. The population grew constantly because the people had large families, often with more than 10 children.

At the time, most of the French speakers lived in the country, in seigneuries along the St. Lawrence River. They were almost all Catholics. From 1840 on, members of this French-speaking population were called *French Canadians*.



A French Canadian family in the 19th century

In 1820, English speakers made up about 15 percent of the population of Lower Canada. Later, they would be called *English Canadians*. Most of these colonists came from the British Isles: they were English, Scottish and Irish. Their numbers rose because of **immigration**.

Philippe Aubert de Gaspé

### Les anciens Canadiens



Philippe Aubert de Gaspé  
(1786–1871)

Known primarily as the author of the novel above, he was the fifth and last seigneur of Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, a seigneurie on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, where he lived with his wife and their 13 children.

**immigration:** leaving one's home country to live in another one

**1** Choose the correct endings for the sentence. (There may be more than one correct answer.)  
French Canadians in Lower Canada ...

lived in seigneuries.

lived in towns.

lived in the country.

formed the majority of the population because they had large families.

were in the minority because of the number of Loyalists.

The economic situation in Europe was difficult, so many people left their homes in the hope of finding a better life in a new land. Other English immigrants in Lower Canada were of American origin, for example, the Loyalists and their descendants.

Most English colonists were Protestants. They generally lived in the present-day region of Estrie.

Others lived in the two largest towns in Lower Canada: Montréal and Québec. In 1820, these towns each had a population of about 20 000.



A Québec street in the 19th century

**2** Choose the correct endings for the sentence. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

The people who immigrated to Lower Canada around 1820 ...

came from the United States.

came from England, Scotland and Ireland.

came from France.

spoke French.

spoke English.

were wealthy.

were not wealthy.

## The Population of Upper Canada

The population of Upper Canada was less diverse than in Lower Canada. It consisted almost entirely of English-speaking Protestants. Many of these people were Loyalists who came to the colony after 1776, when the United States became an independent country.

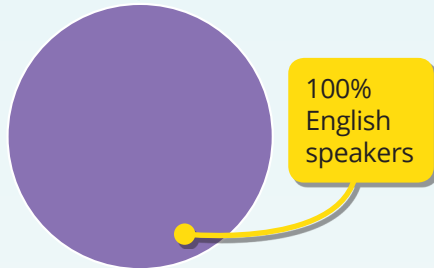
Colonists in Upper Canada settled mostly in the Great Lakes region, where the land was fertile. Around 1820, the English-speaking population of Upper Canada was about 150 000. This number rose rapidly, mostly because of immigration from Great Britain. By 1840, the population had grown to more than 400 000. In only 20 years, it had more than doubled.



Immigration from Europe increased.

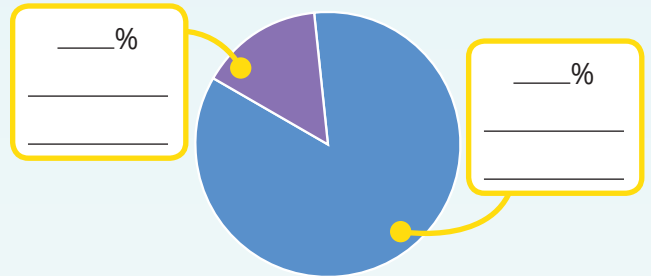
**3** Illustrate the population situations in Upper and Lower Canada around 1820. **Complete** the labels of the diagrams and the map.

The Population of \_\_\_\_\_  
around 1820

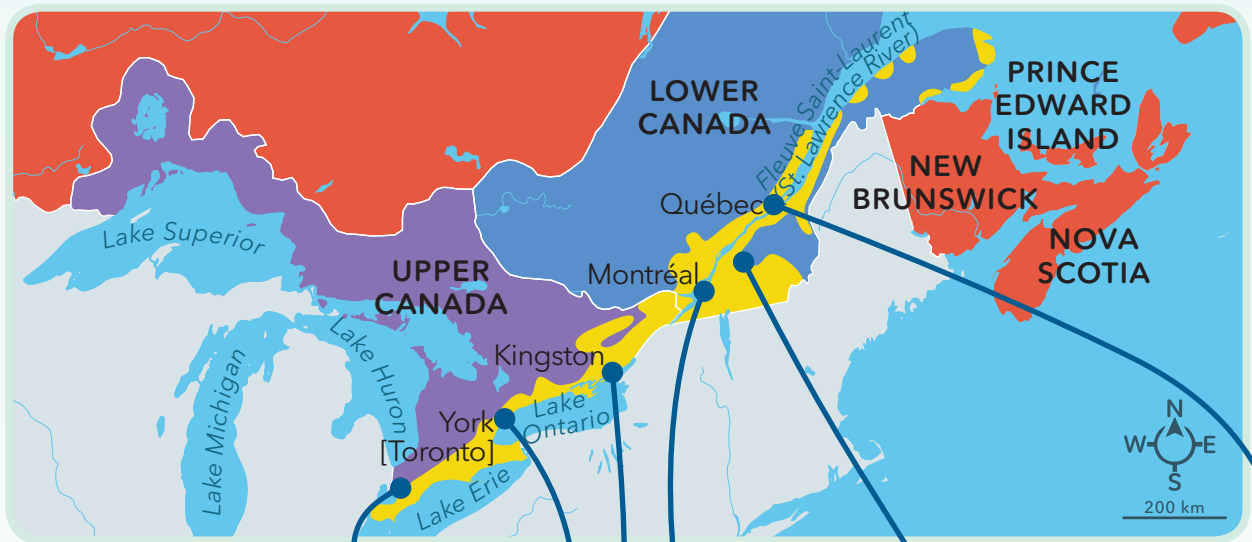


Total: \_\_\_\_\_

The Population of \_\_\_\_\_  
around 1820



Total: 420 000



Where People Lived  
\_\_\_\_\_

Main Towns  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Main Religion  
\_\_\_\_\_

Where People Lived  
\_\_\_\_\_

Main Towns  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Main Religion  
\_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 2 Review Life in Canada around 1820



**The Territory** Three physiographic regions were represented in the territories of Upper and Lower Canada: the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Appalachian Mountains and the Canadian Shield.

**The Population** Lower Canada had a population of 420 000, mostly Catholic French Canadians. Upper Canada had a population of 150 000, mostly Protestant English speakers.

**Religion** Catholicism played an important role in the lives of French Canadians.

**Town Life** Montréal and Québec were the largest towns in Lower Canada. Kingston and York (Toronto) were the largest towns in Upper Canada.



**Country Life** People lived mostly in the country. Families shared the farm work and the household chores.

**Agriculture** Agriculture was the main economic activity. Wheat production was increasing in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada, farmers began to grow a larger variety of crops and raised more livestock.

**Life in the Logging Camps** Men and boys went to work in logging camps during the winter.



**Culture, Recreation and Sports** French Canadians had kitchen parties to entertain themselves. Newspapers had been in circulation for more than 50 years. Wealthy townspeople played sports.

**Food and Clothing** Bread was a staple. Farm animals provided milk, butter, cheese and eggs. People ate little meat. Clothing differed between wealthy townspeople and country folk.

**Trade and Industry** The timber trade was the second most important economic activity. The industrial sector was scarcely developed.

**Waterways and Roads** Canals were built between Upper Canada and Lower Canada. Roads were rare or in poor condition. In winter, people crossed "ice bridges."



**Means of Transportation** Boats were the most widely used means of transportation. Steamboats appeared. Horse-drawn carriages were used for land transport.

**The Government** The government was organized as a parliamentary system. The population was unhappy because the governor had too much power.