

Video Listing

Here is a list of appropriate videos that are available from the C.B.E. video loan pool. Please read the annotation for each video below for suggestions of how to use in your classroom.

Canada: A People's History episodes 1-12	S03001	page 1-38
The Fur Trade and the Opening of Canada	514818 DH	page 39
Louis Riel part 1	511945	page 44-45
Louis Riel part 2	512810	page 46
The Petticoat Expeditions Anna Jameson	510887	page 48
Frances Hopkins	510886	page 49
Beyond Golden Mountain	508432	page 50
Expulsion	514274	page 51
English Explorers	512412	page 52
French Explorers	512422	page 53
Treaty 8 and Native Taxation	513112	page 54

Video Loan Pool Link

<https://staffroom.cbe.ab.ca/CBEIntranet/Toolbox/Resources/Calgary+Board+of+Education/default.htm>

Videos

A People's History - episode 1

[512890 DV]

www.cbc.ca/history



Inhabitants of Nootka,
British Columbia Artist:
Gallo Gallina (1796-1874)

Episode 1

When the World Began...

Time Span: 15,000 BC to 1800 AD

The opening episode of this 16-part documentary ranges across the continent, looking back more than 15,000 years to recount the varied history of the first occupants of the territory that would become Canada. From the rich resource of native oral history and archeology come the stories of the land's first people - how dozens of distinct societies took shape, and how they encountered a strange new people, the Europeans. Among the earliest of these epoch-making encounters is the meeting between Jacques Cartier and Donnacona, the Iroquoian chief whom Cartier first met on the Gaspé shore in 1534 and later kidnapped. Later on the Pacific coast, Nootka chief Maquinna encounters John Jewitt, the English sailor who became his captive and eventually his reluctant friend.

On-line crossword and who wants to be a Viking- on CBC site for extension activities

Shows diversity of first Nation groups

Chapter 2

Newfoundland 1829

5:20

Starts with the story of Shawnadithit -the last of the Beothuk
All of her people-the “red Indians” have disappeared.
Shows pictographs.

Discussion: Why people would have come to North America, migration, and why people still immigrate to Canada. Students should understand how the environment shaped First Nations culture. How do we know about people who lived in the past- artifact, documents and oral history. Give examples of each. How would we know in 30 years that our students were here? What documents do we have-birth certificates, driver's license etc. Discuss the oral history of their families, how do we know what is true. What would we have oral stories for if we had no writing? Could students record their life story without a written language?



Using the pictures from <http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/native1.htm> have students discuss point of view, and discuss what was going on in the pictures. Look for point of view and perspective.

Chapter 3 The Crossing 12:00

Varying creation stories
Good explanation of land bridge and migration routes
Ice ages
Oldest burial site-7000 years old in L'Anse Amour

Chapter 4 Women and Men

Skip this chapter

Chapter 5 Visionquest 23:30

Blackfoot- each boy found his role from nature in a vision quest

Nice explanation of traditions

Chapter 6 Running Across the Sky 28:25

The Inuit-came by sea
Inuit creation story

Chapter 7 **War -gruesome-skip this section 33:00**

Importance of dancing to First Nations
Defense of land
Death of captives
Iroquois alliance

Chapter 8 **Into the Unknown** 43:30

Early explorers- Brendon in 565 from Ireland and the Vikings

Chapter 9 **A Continent of Nations** 48:00

Many diverse nations of First Nations
Good overview of differences

Chapter 10 **1829 Newfoundland** 50:30

Shawnadivit still looking for the Beothuk
They were wiped out by disease and massacres
She dies of TB- 29 years old
Good summary of the story of the Beothuk

A People's History Episode 2 –disc 1

There is a fun trivia quiz and a documentary on L'Anse Aux Meadow

Episode 2 [5122239VH] Adventurers and Mystics Time Span: 1497

With the search for the Northwest Passage and the expansion of the Grand Banks fishery, the New World soon becomes a destination for permanent European colonies, in Newfoundland and along the St. Lawrence. Samuel de Champlain begins his legendary journeys, and the precarious beginnings of New France are established. It is an era of unprecedented alliances and devastating conflicts with native people, driven by the merchants' search for furs and the Jesuits' quest for souls. After a half-century of struggle, with the colony on the verge of extinction, Louis XIV takes personal control, sending French soldiers to defend the struggling outpost and eligible young women, the "filles du roi," to become their wives.

Discussion: Why were explorers willing to come across the ocean? What did they risk, what were the challenges? What were the advantages and disadvantages to both the Europeans and First nations to this contact? Who benefited more? What did they leave behind? Do we still have explorers, what is left to explore?



Champlain in Acadia www.civilization.ca/vmnf/expos/champlain

Opening Chapter

New lands

Columbus was wrong, he thought he was in India

1497-Cabot is sent from England to search for trade

Cabot claimed new land for England

50 First Nations people kidnapped and brought to Europe-they all die

Discussion: "I am rather inclined to believe that this is the land that God gave to Cain."
Jacques Cartier

"There are people on this coast whose bodies are fairly well formed, but they are wild and savage folk." Jacques Cartier

What is the meaning of these two quotes by Jacques Cartier? Who was Cain? What do you think Cartier didn't like about the new land? What do the quotes say about Cartier and his perspective? How would his quotes shape how future Europeans thought about the first Nations peoples? What might the First Nations people said about the Europeans?

The Land God Gave to Cain

Cartier sent to find trade passage –trades with first Nations
Claimed the land for France
Took 2 of Donnacona's sons to France

Hochelaga

His sons are returned to Donnacona
Cartier continues on up the St. Lawrence
1535-Cartier reaches Hochelaga
He names the hill Mount Royal
Donnacona's sons show Cartier how to cure scurvy

A Star Was Lost in the Sky

Donnacona is kidnapped taken to Europe and dies

Discussion: Compare Cartier and Donnacona –how were they similar or different. Make a case for each of them as a hero and a villain. Develop criteria as to what constitutes each. Argue your position before the class.

Northwest Passage

1610- Henry Hudson sailed north into Hudson's Bay
Crew mutinies and leaves Henry and son-they disappear
Skip the rest of the video

A People's History Episode 2 part2



Samuel de Champlain

Episode 2 [5122239VH] Adventurers and Mystics Time Span: 1497

With the search for the Northwest Passage and the expansion of the Grand Banks fishery, the New World soon becomes a destination for permanent European colonies, in Newfoundland and along the St. Lawrence. Samuel de Champlain begins his legendary journeys, and the precarious beginnings of New France are established. It is an era of unprecedented alliances and devastating conflicts with native people, driven by the merchants' search for furs and the Jesuits' quest for souls. After a half-century of struggle, with the colony on the verge of extinction, Louis XIV takes personal control, sending French soldiers to defend the struggling outpost and eligible young women, the "filles du roi," to become their wives.

Adventurers and Mystics

Black Robes in the Dark Forest

The Jesuits, soldiers of Christ, come to the new world. Jean Brebeuf

There are 25000 Hurons

First contact between two different cultures and worlds

Jesuits build missions

A Holy City in the Wilderness-*skip*

1630's –Catholics are successful in Europe

First women missionaries come to New France

Death of a Nation

Disease and alcohol devastate the Huron ½ die

Iroquois see chance to take over the fur trade from the Huron. They destroy the Huron, kill the priests. Only 1000 Huron left, in 40 years a nation is destroyed

Great Expectations

Iroquois now attack the French

1665- 1200 French soldiers arrive to protect settlers

New France becomes royal colony instead of private trading colony. Build forts.

New France switches from a fur trade outpost to new society

The King's Daughters-1665

Jean Talon becomes the intendant

Louis 1st wants power. France is in trading wars with many other European countries

The colony needs people

1000 young girls are sent to New France over 5 years at the King's expense

Les Filles du Roi

If couple has 10 children they get a pension, if 12 children they get more

If married before 16 [girls] or 20 [boys] they get money

Birth of the Canadiens

Shows the expense of the mercantile system on New France

Colony needs workers

1672 Europe is at war. France needs men at home. Immigration slows

There are 4000 Canadiens

A People's History - episode 3



Jacques Cartier

Episode 3

Claiming the Wilderness [512892,DV]

Time Span: 1670 To 1755

A small French settlement in New France builds a flourishing society and stakes a claim to a massive continent between 1660 and 1750. New France's populace includes shop keepers, artisans, farmers and landlords, as well as fur-trading expansionists like Governor Frontenac and his commercial partner, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, who build a network of Indian alliances and extend French trading posts to the Gulf of Mexico. But this fast-paced growth brings New France into ever more bitter conflict with the wealthier and more numerous - but less venturesome - British colonists to the south. The story culminates with the heartrending deportation of more than 10,000 French Catholic Acadians as the struggle to possess North America enters its final, decisive phase.

Chapter 3 1670 To the Upper Country begin

The French leave the St. Lawrence to begin the fur trade

Courier du bois

New France Jean Batiste Colbert

Iroquois- trade furs for rum

Frontenac

LaSalle

Alcohol

Louis XIV

1687-LaSalle lost in Texas, murdered, poor leader

Chapter 4 The First Colonial War 12:42

Friendship and alliance of French and First Nations

1689 French and English war

Frontenac governor again

Chapter 5 The Great Peace 21:35

Beginning of 18th century
Smallpox
1701 great peace

Chapter 6 1749 Was a Very Good Year 27:10

Seigneuries- the French colony
Jesuits
Adapting to winter
French more mannered than British

Chapter 7 The Oath 35:50

Acadia- Nova Scotia switched hands 6 times
Acadians must swear oath to English king
France builds Louisburg

Chapter 8 The Great Dispersal 40:16

1755 the Acadians are scapegoats for the government
Acadia had been British for 42 years
165 families are all that are left in Acadia

Disc 2

Trivia quiz
Remaking Canada documentary

A People's History –episode 4



View of the Taking of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

Episode 4 Battle for a Continent Time Span: 1754 To 1775

[511849.VH]

[511839.VH] part 2

A period of a little more than two decades in the mid-18th century changes the destiny of North America. England and France battle each other in the Seven Years' War, a conflict that begins as a clash between *les Canadiens* and land-hungry American settlers in the Ohio Valley and becomes a world war that engulfs the continent. Fortress Louisbourg, symbol of the French empire, is the target of 27,000 soldiers and sailors in the greatest naval invasion in North America's history. In 1759, General James Wolfe leads the assault against Quebec but the citadel withstands a devastating siege and bombardment. With winter soon arriving, Wolfe forces the commander of the French troops, Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, into one last desperate encounter. The battle for North America unfolds on an abandoned farmer's field, the Plains of Abraham, just outside the city's walls. When war ends in 1763, 70,000 French colonists come under British rule, setting in motion the ever-evolving French-English dynamic in Canada.

Discuss British and French competition for North America
The importance of Louisbourg

Opening Chapter

The 13 colonies are thriving
They are expanding into First Nation land in the Ohio Valley
The French are in the way of the Americans
Acadians are expelled from Nova Scotia

The Governor and the General

There is war in Europe
Montcalm is sent to lead French army-he is quite successful

France is winning in Europe and Canada

A Deterring and Dreadful Vengeance

1758- Louisbourg must be destroyed to get into Canada
14000 British military come by sea, lead by General Wolfe
Bombard the fort, it finally surrenders

The Inevitable Hour

British send reinforcements -200 British ships approach Quebec
General Wolfe very ill
Residents flee Quebec

The River of Fire

Fire boats are sent at British ships
9 month siege of Quebec

Divided Councils –Desperate Plans

Wolfe is indecisive and ill. Ignores his officers
Tries to invade- loses
Decides to destroy fields, crops and food

The Plains of Abraham

British scale the cliffs.
Indian snipers help British

Part 2

Montcalm orders an advance. Battle begins
French are disorganized
It is all over in 15 minutes
Wolfe and Montcalm both killed
Quebec is abandoned

1760 The Winter

Many are disposed- there is chaos
No food or wood for inhabitants or British army
In Montreal the French are still planning opposition to British

Tide of Fortune

April 1760- British and French meet again on the Plains of Abraham
French win
British reinforcements arrive
French retreat to Montreal
September 8 terms negotiated- Catholic Church gets to remain
Americans happy that French threat gone

Carving the Spoils

First nations not happy –no treaties have been signed with them
Pontiac wants the English out
Smallpox is used as germ warfare
Indian Territory is set up by British

1774 The Quebec Act

Sir Guy Carlton is the new governor
He wants rights for Catholics and French civil law
Carlton fears an American revolution
The Quebec Act is signed- gives French civil law and rights for Catholics
Americans see the act as a loss of the chance for a British empire in North America

A People's History- episode 5

[4134418]



The Battle of Tippecanoe,
Nov 7, 1811.

Episode 5 A Question of Loyalties Time Span: 1775 To 1815

At the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775, American rebels invade Canada but despite the efforts of rebel spies to entice Quebec to join the revolution, *les Canadiens* refuse to take up arms against British rule, and the invasion ultimately fails. The mass migration of Loyalists that follows - more than 40,000 people in all - creates an English-speaking Canada virtually overnight. Over the next 30 years, the colony continues to develop. When the next American invaders arrive in 1812, they are fought to a stand-still at the battles of Queenston Heights, Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane, setting boundaries that remain today. The cast of characters includes the audacious military commanders General Isaac Brock and Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry; Hannah Ingraham and her dispossessed Loyalist family; Benedict Arnold, the notorious traitor to the American Revolution; visionary Indian leader Tecumseh; Pierre Bédard, brilliant tactician of an emerging colonial democracy; and Canadian traitors who are publicly executed near Hamilton, Ontario.

A Question of Loyalties 1775-1815

Vocabulary

fidelity
sedition
inveterate
militia
refugees

Chapter 3 The Propaganda War

begin

American Revolution

Indians as refugees

Creation of the USA

Quebec is part of the English Empire-pledged loyalty to Britain

Role of Catholic Church –opposes the rebellion, knows it will not get same recognition from Americans if they win

Chapter 4 Invasion 1775 11:02

Washington attacks Montreal
Benedict Arnold

Chapter 5 The Siege 19:07

Americans attack Montreal
Canadians saved” by a snowstorm”
Americans flee

Chapter 6 The World turned Upside Down 24:14

1776 American independence
United Empire Loyalists
Civil War

Chapter 7 His Majesty’s Loyal Allies 30:22

Joseph Brandt- 6 Nation’s Confederacy
Gives loyalty to England in exchange for land
Impact on Indians in east

Chapter 8 Exile 1781 37:16

British defeated
Slaves flee to New York
35 000 Loyalists settle in Nova Scotia

Chapter 9 Nova Scotia 41:40

Loyalists triple population of Nova Scotia
A free black settlement begins
Many blacks sail for Sierra Leone

Chapter 10 The Upper Country- Ontario 48:10

1791-First Nations forgotten in peace settlement
New Brunswick created
Quebec separated into Upper and Lower Canada

Chapter 11 Democracy and Dissent 55:00

Chapter 12 A Mere Matter of Marching 61:36

Isaac Brock
Tecumseh despises Americans
Victory for Brock and Tecumseh

Chapter 13 The Detroit Bluff 66:50

Victory for British
Brock killed

Chapter 14 Tecumseh's Last Stand 80:12

Chapter 15 Canadians Know How to Fight 88:40

Chapter 16 Traitors and Heroes 94:27

A People's History -episode 6



Shooting the Rapids, Quebec, 1879.

Episode 6 [512893,DV]

The Pathfinders

Time Span: 1670 To 1850

The Canadian west is opened by the great fur-trading empires of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Companies, the native people who were their indispensable allies and bold explorers and map makers who ventured from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Ocean and long-sought-for Pacific. Pierre Esprit Radisson defies a governor to take New France's trade far into the continent's interior and later, founds an English trading empire; Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de la Vérendrye, spends a lifetime searching for the Western Sea and pays dearly for it. Tough Dene chief Matonabee leads Samuel Hearne on a monumental trek into the Barren Lands; Alexander Mackenzie's dash to the Pacific makes him one of the most celebrated men of his age. And David Thompson comes to the forbidding shores of Hudson Bay as a 14-year-old apprentice and eventually unlocks the secrets of the West more than any other man. As the fur trader's day comes to an end, settlers on the prairies and gold miners in British Columbia begin to claim the west for themselves.

H

H

Episode Introduction

A 14 year old David Thompson is chosen by the Hudson Bay Company to work in Canada.

Chapter 2 Beginning

New France 1650's- the beginning of the fur trade

Radisson and Groseilles trade with the First Nations

Radisson lived with the Mohawk when young

The fur trade and the alliance with the First Nations was vital to New France

Radisson and Groseilles wanted to explore further into the west

They left without the permission of the governor

They reach Lake Superior, return with news of a great fur areas to the west

The governor is angry

They go to the English King Charles 11 and offer to work for British on rivers flowing into the Hudson's Bay
The Hudson Bay Company begins

The River Route

The French head inland to find western sea
La Verendrye follows rivers. Makes maps with help of First Nations
1731 La Verendrye sets out to set up trading posts
His son is killed by Sioux while fighting
He returns to Montreal –saddened and poor
Found a way around the HBC routes

Life At The Bay

1784- English have forts on Hudson Bay
David Thompson begins his apprenticeship
The currency in the new land is the beaver pelt- bartering
He travels with the Cree and learns their ways

A Journey to the North

Samuel Herne is the chief factor- he had traveled extensively in the north

The Nor'Westers

1759-English, Scots, Americans take over the French routes.
They form the North West Company as competition for the HBC
They take over 80% of the fur trade
A Rendezvous is held at Grande Portage each year
They threaten the HBC monopoly. They move inland to trade with the First Nations

In The Shadow of the Rockies

David Thompson is sent west
He meets the Peigan and stays with them
Sees the effects of smallpox
½ of first Nations killed by smallpox

The Voyageurs

36:16

1800 the height of the fur trade

Life of the voyageurs is tough and treacherous

The Winterer 40:36

Daniel Harmon of the North West Company winters in the west
Has a country marriage with a Métis woman

Looking At Stars

1788- David Thompson breaks his leg. This allows him to learn surveying and mapping
Begins a 20 year career as a surveyor-one of greatest mapmakers

From Canada By Land 49:00

1793- Alexander Mackenzie wants to cross continent for North West Company
Stopped by coastal natives at the ocean. Inspiration for Lewis and Clark
Doesn't help the fur trade

David Thompson 55:30

The trade of liquor for furs increases. Thompson refuses to carry alcohol
1797 –he is ordered to return to fur trade and stop surveying
Left the HBC, goes to the North West Company- they encourage him
to map

The Columbia 59:20

1810 North West Company is deep into the Rockies. They want to keep Americans out
of the mouth of the Columbia
But when Thompson gets there the Americans have already built Fort Astor

The Selkirk Settlers 69:30

1810 –the North West Company has hundreds of posts. It is a long trip back to Montreal
They need pemmican to feed voyageurs, use Métis buffalo hunters
Technically the land along the Red River belongs to the HBC
Land is sold to Selkirk to bring in Scottish settlers
Settlers threaten the fur trade
First nations help the settlers

Seven Oaks 77:19

More settlers each year
North West Company banned from taking buffalo meat from Red River
Nor'Westers wants to get rid of settlers

Métis attempt to destroy settlement
HBC and Nor'Westers fight at 7 Oaks
1821 HBC and Nor'Wester Co. merge

The Little Emperor
Need to finish video

83:20

A People's History-episode 7



Back view of the Church of St-Eustache and dispersion of the Insurgents, Dec 4, 1837. Artist: Lord Charles Beauclerk

Episode 7 Rebellion and Reform Time Span: 1815 To 1850

[512893.DV]

By 1830, the struggle for democratic government in the colonies of British North America has reached fever pitch. As the colonies grow in wealth and population, a generation of charismatic reformers -- Joseph Howe in Nova Scotia, Louis-Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada - confront the appointed governors and their local favourites with one demand: let the citizens' elected representatives run their own affairs. In the Canadas, the struggle leads to bloody rebellion and disastrous defeat for the rebels. Yet within 10 years, the prize of self-government is won, thanks in part to an unexpected alliance between the French and English-speaking forces of reform.

Introduction: A rebellion is being planned for those who want to be free of British rule. In the 1830's there is an armed rebellion

4:48 The seemingly endless natural resources of Canada are being exported. Wood is taking over from fur. as Canada's economic engine.

Immigration from Europe is strong-3000 people a year come to Quebec.

First nations are being pushed aside.

Catherine Parr trail is mentioned.

Discontent with the colonial government is growing

Three Angry Men

The family Compact is in control.

William Lyon Mackenzie is fighting for representative government

Joseph Howe also accuses the elite of stealing from the public.

Papineau wanted an American style democracy not a colony.

A Horrible Year

1832- Montreal is the economic heart of Canada. The colony is ready to ignite.

A Seething Anger

1834-Frustration with the government is at a peak
There is no power in the local government
Self government is refused by Britain.

On the Eve of Rebellion

There are massive demonstrations.
Rebellion is coming closer
All soldiers are sent to Lower Canada

The Die is Cast

1837- there is violence in Lower Canada
Armed rebellion begins- the English are surprised
The British army is determined to crush resistance
William Mackenzie wants to attack Toronto.
The rebellion is put down

The Last Stand

100's of rebels taken prisoner
Papineau exiled to States

The Calm Between the Storms

Patriots try to rekindle the rebellion.
New Governor General-Lord Durham
He investigates the cause of the rebellion
Releases prisoners
There is a second uprising, the rebels are finally caught at Windsor
1839- 140 prisoners deported to Australia.

The Union of the Canadas

There is bitter despair
Lord Durham submits his report –he agrees to some rebel request.
He finds racial tensions to blame. Wants the French assimilated into 1 country.
But **no** self- government.

Act of Union-1841

There is 1 language, 1 government
Capital is Kingston
Baldwin and Lafontaine battle for representation

Vindication

The mercantile system is dropped in Britain
Raw goods now can be bought anywhere and brought to England

1847- Joseph Howe wins Nova Scotia election. This is the first responsible government in the colony.

An End and A Beginning

There are now 21/2 million people in British North America.

Baldwin retires, so does Lafontaine

William Mackenzie returns from exile.

Papineau returns

A People's History- episode 8



Convention at
Charlottetown, PEI, Sep.
11, 1864

Episode 8 The Great Enterprise Time Span: 1850 To 1867

[512896]

In a few short years, a handful of small and separate British colonies are transformed into a new nation that controls half the North American continent. The story of Confederation, its supporters and its bitter foes, is told against a backdrop of U.S. Civil War and Britain's growing determination to be rid of its expensive, ungrateful colonies. The dawn of the photographic era provides a vivid portrait of the diverse people who make up the new Dominion of Canada: the railway magnates, the unwed mothers of Montreal, the nuns who provide refuge for the destitute, the prosperous merchants of Halifax, the brave fugitives of the Underground Railroad, and the tide of Irish immigrants who flood into the cities.

A People's History

volume episode 8

part 1

The Beginning

John A. Macdonald –wife is addicted to opiates. They move to Kingston
1857 –Isobela dies, John is devastated
There is the possibility of war with US
Civil War in States- the most destructive war in history
Abraham Lincoln is angry at US for siding with Southern States. The idea of
taking over Canada

Chapter I Am French Canadian
Georges Etienne Cartier
Montreal is the commercial capital of Canada

Chapter A Sly Fox

John A Macdonald- wife and son have died
He has been in Canada since he was 5 years of age
He joins the arrange anti-Catholic Orange Lodge
Cartier and Macdonald are allies; bring Upper and Lower Canada together
Want to build the railway

Chapter We Have Two Countries

George Brown starts the globe paper- opposes Catholics
There is the talk of confederation
Brown wants more power for English. Wants rep.by pop.
Cartier and Macdonald oppose Brown
They question can 1 legislature work for 2 disparate colonies?

Chapter The People of British North America

First Nations scattered across the country
There are 4 million people in BNA- ½ are Catholic
Women have no legal rights

Chapter The Underground Railway

Slave owners can chase slaves anywhere in the States
Canada means freedom to the slaves-slavery has been illegal for 50 years
in Canada
Harriet Tubman leads the way to Canada-bounty of \$40,000 on her
Canadians show some hostility to the escaped slaves

Chapter Hope Gate

1840's –the Irish famine-Irish evicted by landowners
They are forced to emigrate to America
“Coffin ships” sail for America

Ships with disease must land
At Gros Isle
Thomas Darcy McGee flees to New York from Ireland

Chapter City of Wealth

Montreal 1860's-industrializing
Beginning of photography

Chapter A Winter of Bitter Misery

Prohibition
Child labour in factories
Homeless problems/poverty

Chapter To Have the Power

George Brown
There is talk of the colonies joining

A People's History- Episode 8 part 2



Convention at
Charlottetown, PEI, Sep.
11, 1864

**Episode [512894,DV]
The Great Enterprise
Time Span: 1850 To 1867**

In a few short years, a handful of small and separate British colonies are transformed into a new nation that controls half the North American continent. The story of Confederation, its supporters and its bitter foes, is told against a backdrop of U.S. Civil War and Britain's growing determination to be rid of its expensive, ungrateful colonies. The dawn of the photographic era provides a vivid portrait of the diverse people who make up the new Dominion of Canada: the railway magnates, the unwed mothers of Montreal, the nuns who provide refuge for the destitute, the prosperous merchants of Halifax, the brave fugitives of the Underground Railroad, and the tide of Irish immigrants who flood into the cities.

The Great Enterprise-*shows the feelings for and against Confederation.*

Chapter Strangers in Charlottown

1864 George Brown and John A. Macdonald and Etienne Cartier learn to tolerate each other

Maritimes are needed to balance power and give more strength to the country

Chapter Three Weeks in Quebec

October 1864- Quebec City

Many examples of social life, dances

PEI feels ignored

Rep by Pop is decided

Constitution is adopted- peace, order and good government

Chapter Let Their Memory Be Dark

Confederation is less popular in Quebec

Wilfred Laurier opposes confederation

Chapter Good Management and Means

Mid 1860's-Maritimes

There is a demand for ships and lumber

Cunard fleet begins

New Brunswick-Tilly sees confederation as important

Grand Trunk Railway helps Tilly get elected

1865- Lincoln dead

Fenians attack Canada

Confederation gains support-stronger together

Chapter A Great Revolution

London 1866-Queen Victoria gives consent to the Dominion of Canada

July 1 1867 Sir John A. Macdonald becomes PM of Canada

PEI and Newfoundland not part of Canada

A People's History –episode 9



Thomas D'Arcy
McGee

Episode 9 From Sea to Sea

[512894,DV]

Time Span: 1867 To 1873

Confederation is barely accomplished when the new dominion must face an enormous challenge: extending its reach into the vast prairies and beyond, to the Pacific Ocean. But Canada blunders catastrophically in seeking to take over the west without the consent of its inhabitants, especially the Métis of Red River and their leader, the charismatic, troubled Louis Riel. The resistance of 1869-70 lays the groundwork for Manitoba to join Canada, but it also sets the stage for decades of conflict over the rights of French and English, Catholic and Protestant in the new territories. Thanks to an audacious promise of a transcontinental railway in 10 years, the settlers of British Columbia are more easily convinced of the merits of union; by 1873 Prince Edward Island has joined as well, and Canada can boast a dominion that extends from sea to sea.

Opening –

Early life of Louis Riel

There are 4 provinces in the Dominion-Quebec has 1 million, Ontario
1/1/2 million

Language and religion are keeping people apart

Darcy McGee M.P.-thinks that one nationality can be forged from the two
cultures

McGee is shot and killed

MacDonald is angry at the Fenians- blames them

Hundreds of Irish are arrested

If We Are Rebels

1866- Louis Riel apprentices at a law office in Montreal

1868- he goes back to Red River

8000 Métis live in Manitoba

Many new English settlers come in and claim land

8000 Métis live in Manitoba

Riel has many supporters as they oppose the surveyors

He goes to the HBC post at Fort Garry and takes possession
He wants a French and English provisional government

War Is Upon Us

John A. Macdonald hears about the trouble
Riel proclaims end of HBC control of Rupert's Land.
Riel becomes president

A Single Act of Severity

Scott is executed by the Métis
Delegates go to Ottawa—they want to form the province of Manitoba—1.4 million acres
1870- Manitoba Act set up; there was protection for French, Catholics and Métis
A military force is sent west
Louis Riel slips away ends up in the U.S.

Tie the Oceans Together- skip-off topic

1858-B.C. - Europeans claiming resources- gold rush
Treatment of First Nations

For the Good of the Dominion

Railway scandals
Macdonald resigns

A People's History –episode 10



Louis Riel
Addressing the Jury
during his trial for
treason after the
failure of the
NorthWest
Rebellion, Court
House, Sask, 1885.

Episode 10

[4134422]

Taking the West

Time Span: 1873 To 1896

The 1870s and 1880s are a time of trial for the young Dominion of Canada. The country's first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald, faces economic depression in the fast-growing factories of the east and a new revolt in the west, led by his old nemesis, Louis Riel. The suppression of the Northwest Rebellion and Macdonald's single-minded insistence that the French-speaking Catholic Riel must hang for treason threatens to tear apart the fragile bond between Quebec and English Canada. During this same era, debates over provincial powers and the Manitoba Schools Question rage, and a dream is realized: the Canadian Pacific Railway links the country and opens the prairies to new floods of immigration.

Chapter 2 Beginning

5:20

The Blackfoot, Blood and Cree
Influence of the missionaries
American immigration strong- bring whiskey to trade
Blackfoot chief Crowfoot- aware of the evil of alcohol
A dozen forts are built on Blackfoot territory
Sir John A. MacDonald worried about American influence in the West
RNWMP sent out to West
Crowfoot wants peace
There is a govt. plan to populate the West with British settlers

Chapter 3 Pulling Up Stakes

13:13

Industrialization, child labour, depression in the East
Alexander MacKenzie is P.M.
In 1870's more people leave Canada than come here

Cree resist, Big Bear prevents warriors from attacking Mounties
Crowfoot- tried farming- no tools. Asks for help
Gabriel Dumont puts pressure on government
Louis riel returns. Wants the land he thinks he is owed
Rumours that he will be arrested
He declares an independent Métis state
McDonald more interested in CPR- it is going broke
Duck Lake killings- Métis victory

Chapter 9 The Siege 63:37

North West Rebellion
Big Bear doesn't want rebellion
Frog Lake -9 settlers murdered
Will Crowfoot join Métis rebellion? He decides to side with government
Full scale Native uprising avoided

Chapter 10 Batoche 71:07

Army gets to Saskatchewan
Gabriel Dumont in charge. Dumont ambushes army
Poundmaker refuses to join rebellion
'Riel shows more bizarre behaviour
Métis want acknowledgement of their rights.
Rebellion crushed at Batoche
Riel captured
Poundmaker, Big Bear disarmed

Chapter 11 The Trial 80:55

Riel in jail, moved to Regina, fewer Métis
Charged with high treason
Only 1 of the 6 jurors speaks French
Guilty verdict, judge asks for mercy
Sentenced to death-
Sir John A. McDonald refuses to commute sentence
Nov. 7 1885- railway finished

Chapter 12 They Hanged Him 89:00

Riel hung massive demonstrations
Quebec no longer supports Sir John
8 warriors of Big Bear hung

Big Bear and Poundmaker sent to prison even though they refused to join rebellion
Riel's body returned to Winnipeg

Chapter 13 Ocean to Ocean 97:20

1886 twice a week transcontinental train across Canada
Crowfoot meets Sir John in Gleichen-asks for more food
Plains Natives become subsistence farmers. Children taken away
Government wants them to assimilate
8 of Crowfoot's 12 children die before adulthood
The train is an icon of the move west

A People's History –episode 11



Ukrainian wedding party, early 1900's.

Episode 11 The Great Transformation Time Span: 1896 To 1915

[512896,DV]

Massive waves of immigration, a headlong economic boom with the growth of prairie agriculture and urban industry transform Canada between 1896 and 1915. Those who shape the new society include peasants from Eastern Europe, in search of free land; socialists who try to mobilize an emerging urban working class; and campaigners for temperance and women's suffrage. The dizzying pace of change also brings ethnic intolerance and racism, particularly against Asian immigrants. As well, growing tensions over Canada's role in the British Empire help put an end to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reign in 1911. When World War I breaks out, a burst of enthusiasm in English Canada and resistance in French Canada foreshadows domestic conflict as wartime pressures grow.

]

Chapter 2 Beginning

In Eastern Europe there is a very low standard of living
Free farm land is offered in Canada
The face of Canada is changing
July 1897- The gold rush begins in the Klondike. Large movement of Americans onto Canadian soil
1898-70 people buried in an avalanche on the Chilcoat
Martha Purdy [Black] goes to Dawson becomes first woman in legislature
Dawson city largest Canadian city west of Winnipeg
1899 gold rush over

Chapter 3 The Sunny Way

12:11

Wilfred Laurier- wants French and English to work together
Manitoba School question- French is abolished in schools. Laurier wants a compromise, called it the Sunny Way
1896- Laurier is the first French Canadian Prime Minister
Settles the Manitoba school question, there is one public school system

Chapter 4 Not a Practical Mind 19:25

60th anniversary of Queen Victoria
Laurier swears allegiance to Britain-knighted Sir Wilfred
1899 Boer War Laurier resists sending troops
Canada sends volunteers- wants England to pay for them
Split between Laurier and Bourassa

Chapter 5 The Last Best West 24:22

1900 Ukrainian immigration
West is open for business and immigration
Sifton wants tough settlers, doesn't matter if they are British
Settlers come from:Iceland,Ukraine,Germany,Poland
, Mennonites, Doukabours, Many hardships, people live in caves and huts
Jews
160 acres of land for each man- free

Chapter 6 The Mines and the Minds 32:12

Cape Breton Island- coal is king
Child miners as young as 9
1902-technological revolution- Marconi sends first wireless message
across the Atlantic, Alexander Graham Bell experiments with planes

Chapter 7 A Nation Of Cities 38:09

Electricity- Niagara Falls
Development of cities
Department stores
Factories being built
Montreal triples in size in 20 years
2/3 of Canada's economy controlled by 100 people: van Hornes, Molsons,
Birks, Adams
Shows how the poor half lives- immigrants
Beginning of unions
In 1900 Montreal is 60% French
1 in 4 children dies before first birthday
English control banks in Quebec
An urban nation is born

Chapter 8 A New Map of Canada 47:05

1904 North West territories want their own government

Laurier promises 2 new provinces, says that the 20th century is the century of Canada
Alberta and Saskatchewan are carved out of the territories Sept 1 1905
There are 1 million immigrants- half from America and Britain. Very few speak French
Women demand their rights

Chapter 9 Fight Fire with Fire 54:40

Women want vote
Nellie Moonie becomes Nellie McClung
Temperance union
Prohibition
1914-Nellie and women put on play –A Women’s Parliament
1916 Women get right to vote in Manitoba

Chapter 10 Strangers within Our Gates 62:12

Push to teach English to immigrants
Poverty of immigrants

Chapter 11 Gold Mountain 68:24

B.C.-called gold Mountain to the Chinese
1880’s 15000 Chinese came to build railroad
1905 \$50 head tax imposed, raised to \$500
Chinese immigration drops
Riots against Japanese and Chinese
1920’s- Chinese immigration banned

Chapter 12 For God, Queen and Country 75:45

John McCrae in Boer War
1906- German- British hostilities, Canada pulled into them

Chapter 13 I Am A Canadian First 80:16

Laurier very popular-13 years in office
British Canada wants to give money and ships to Britain, French Canada doesn’t

1910 Canada starts a navy
Bourassa upset, starts Le Devoir
Laurier travels to the West by train

Chapter 14 Bourassa and the Bishop 87:50

1910-English- French tension in the Catholic Church in Montreal

Chapter 15 Attacked From All Sides 91:45

1911-Navy has 2 ships
Robert Borden opposes free trade with Americans
Sept. 1911 Laurier and Liberals defeated
Komagatu Moru refused permission to land in Canada

Chapter 16 It Will Be Terrible War 98:00

1914 Sir Robert Borden
Canada must join England in war against Germany
Largest convoy to cross Atlantic sent to England
John McCrae

A People's History -episode 12



Prime Minister
Robert Borden
reviewing the troops
in France.

Episode 12 Ordeal by Fire

Time Span: 1915 To 1929

Canada's heavy military role in World War I (60,000 dead in a population of 8 million) transforms its society, its politics and its place in the world. The horror, bravery and sacrifice of trench warfare are evoked in Canada's great battles: Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Courcellette and Passchendaele. The domestic consequences of Canada's war effort are also wrenching - the conscription crisis of 1917 marks a low point in English-French relations. After the war ends, labour revolts in Winnipeg and across the country raise fears of a Bolshevik insurrection. The return to stability in the mid-1920s lasts only briefly as the crash of 1929 plunges the country into economic chaos.

Chapter 2

WW1 the Battle of the Somme. Gives stories of real people and their contributions.

The transformation of Canada into a nation- an ordeal by fire

Fredrick Varley- war artist

1914 war is declared, many British immigrants volunteer to fight

Use of propaganda

8000 immigrants are interned

Canada became the allies' granary

French Canada resists enlistment

1/3 of able bodied natives join the forces

Nellie McClung, pacifist, is a leader for women's suffrage

Chapter 3 Our Investment of Blood

14:30

Women are working in factories

School children knitting for soldiers

Women still can't vote -Temperance movement helped by war, grain
needed for soldiers
Stephan Leacock
1915 Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba all dry
Women get vote on the prairies in 1916
1918-federally women get vote
Quebec women get vote in 1943

Chapter 4 Go Out and meet Death Bravely **23:15**

Trench warfare
Battle of Ypres
The Somme 1916
Idea of censorship- what to show the people at home [gruesome]
1 million died at the Somme
22 Canadian soldiers executed for desertion

Chapter 5 The Spoils of War **32:50**

Women in factories
Industrialization- munitions factories

Chapter 6 The Battle of Vim Ridge **40:00**

Victory for Canada
Beginning of Canada as a nation-national identity and pride

Chapter 7 City of Sorrow **41:50**

1917 Halifax explosion
Munitions ships explode in harbour
5000 tons of explosives
2000 killed, 9000 wounded, largest man-made explosion till Hiroshima

The Fur Trade and the Opening of Canada

The Canadian History Series 1400-1867

21 minutes

A fast paced video, gives a lot of information in a hurry. Good as a review or as a station where students can start and stop the video and take notes. This is a close exercise, the answers are bolded.

www.canadianhistoryseries.com

A Bountiful Life

1. What resources were trappers looking for in Canada? **Beaver**
2. Why was this fur in particular valued? **It was warm because of the cold winters.**

1497 Into the Unknown

3. What 2 countries were looking for a short cut to China? **England and France**
4. What did they want to trade for in “China”? **jewels and spices**
5. Who was the first explorer to reach Canada from England? **Cabot**
6. Where did he land? **Newfoundland**
7. What did he find of value? **Fish and furs**
8. Four hundred years later who arrived? **Jacques Cartier**
9. He claims the land for which country? **France**
10. Who leads him to Kanata? **Donnaconna**
11. What river do the Iroquois take him to? **St. Lawrence**

1535 The Fascination of Fur

12. Cartier goes to Stadacona, later called _____? *Quebec City*

13. Why were furs wanted in Europe? **Fashionable for clothing and hats.**

1608 The Birth of New France

14. Samuel de Champlain sets up a fur trading post at Quebec, this is Algonquin for? **Where the river narrows.**

15. What is Champlain's goal? **To extend New France far beyond the St. Lawrence valley.**

16. What items do the Huron trade for? **Metal pots, iron tools**

1622 Couriers des Bois

17. Who are the couriers des bois? **Young French men sent to learn Aboriginal language and customs and run fur trading posts.**

18. Who are the Métis? **Children of French men and Aboriginal women.**

19. What does Métis mean? **Mixed blood.**

1640 The Fight For Fur

20. The French get 2/3 of their furs from the _____? **Huron.**

21. What European disease kills many Huron? **Smallpox**

22. What other First Nation group trades with the English? **English**

23. How many pelts are traded for a rifle? **5**

24. What was the skin of a male beaver called? **Buck**

1665 The Colonists of Quebec

25. New people arriving in a country are called _____?

Immigrants

26. Who was the intendent in charge of New France in 1665? **Jean Talon**

27. What are the peasants in New France called? **Habitants**

28. Who are ‘ les filles du roi’ ? **Young girls brought over as wives to populate the country.**

29. What does Jean Brebeuf want? **To convert the First Nation peoples to Catholicism.**

1668 New Directions

30. Why are the beaver less plentiful now? **Over -hunting.**

31. What solution do Radisson and Groseilles have to this problem? **Go north and ship through the Hudson’s Bay.**

32. Who do they trade with? **Cree**

33. What country do they trade for? **England**

1669 The Hudson’s Bay Company

34. What was the name for the land around the Hudson’s Bay? **Rupert’s Land.**

1690 Into the Interior

35. Why are the French unhappy with the English? **The HBC is getting to the west before them.**

36. Who builds trading forts along prairie rivers? **La Verendrye**

1759 The Fall of New France

37. The struggle for empires leads to the 7 year war between the _____ . **English and French.**

38. At the Plains of Abraham, who leads the French? **General Montcalm**

39. Who leads the British? **General Wolfe**

39. Which country ends up controlling all of the territory in New France?
Britain

1760 The Age of Britain in North America

40. Which country takes over from the French in the fur trade? **Britain**

40. French paddlers who work for the English are called _____.
Voyageurs

41. What do they travel in? **Birch bark canoes.**

42. How much does a canoe hold? **10 men and 2000 kilos**

1776 Race to the Pacific

43. The North West Company is also called the _____.
Norwesters

44. Which European arrived on the West coast first? **Captain Cook and Vancouver**

45. Which European arrived on the West coast by land? **Alexander Mackenzie**

46. Which 2 explorers arrived next? **Simon Fraser and David Thompson**

1821 Fading Glory

47. Which 2 companies merge into one? **Hudson's bay and North West**
48. It is cheaper to send furs through the Hudson's bay than through_____ **Montreal**

1864 The Creation of a Country

49. **What was created in 1867? The Dominion of Canada**
50.
51. What 4 provinces combined to form the country?
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
52. Who buys Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company? **Sir John A. MacDonald**
53. The last spike is set in what year? **1886**
54. What are the next 4 provinces to join Confederation? **Alberta, Sask. BC and Manitoba**
55. What other primary industry takes over from furs as the most important in the West? **Grain farming**

Louis Riel

511945vh

28 minutes

2002 teacher's guide

Manitoba: The Red River Rebellion

Gives the 2 viewpoints of Riel- saint and traitor- still a controversy today
The Hudson Bay Company was established in 1670 by a charter that gave them exclusive trading rights to all lands drained by the Hudson Bay
Riel's father settles in the Red River area

The Early Years

1844- Riel was born in St. Boniface
The Métis began to ignore the HBC monopoly and trade with the Americans
HBC charged a Métis but he was given no sentence. Riel's father championed Métis rights
Louis was a good student, he was sent to Quebec for school at age 13
1865- he began studying law in Montreal

Return to Red River

1869- he returns to St. Boniface . Canada is negotiating for Rupert's Land.
The buffalo and fur trade are disappearing for the Métis
Métis now need to become farmers
Government sent surveyors to Red River .Riel stops the survey

The Métis Take Action

William McDougall was to be governor of the new land. The Métis were left out of the decision to join Canada. The Métis told McDougall not to come. He was stopped at American border and he returned to the east.
Riel had a lot of support from the people.
Riel's men entered Fort Garry and took possession of it. There was no resistance.
Riel invited the English to meet with the Métis.
The English were not in favour of keeping Fort Garry
Riel drew up a list of rights. They asked for representation for English and French

Negotiation and Execution

McDougall sent armed force into Rupert's land
Riel set up provisional government.
The Metis were in the way of the expansion of Canada.
Riel was elected as president and released his prisoners
Scott was tried and executed by Riel

A Request for Amnesty

Macdonald was not happy with Riel He sent armed troops to Red River

Métis asked for amnesty for Riel
Riel fled to the States. Anti-French troops take over their land
The Métis support Canada against the Fenians from the States

Broken Promises

1870 July 15 Manitoba becomes a province
Macdonald broke his promise of amnesty for Riel
Riel is offered \$1000 to stay out of Canada
1872- Riel returned to run as M.P. He gave his seat to Cartier
Cartier died before he could help Métis
Riel was elected again but he was still a wanted man. Fled to New York
He ran a third time but had to leave Canada. Lived in States for 10 years- helped
American Métis

Louis Riel part 2 512810 vh

*2002 –uses terms Indian and North West rebellion
There is a teacher's guide for this video.*

Begins with the hanging of Louis Riel- 1885

Riel had a passionate belief in gaining rights for the Métis
1875- Alexander Mackenzie gave amnesty
to members of the North West rebellion but Riel had to leave the country for 5
years... He went to the states. His behaviour became bizarre

He was sent to Montreal to live with his uncle, and then sent to an insane asylum

1884- Riel settled in New York
Then joined American buffalo hunters
Married and became a teacher

Gabriel Dumont comes for Riel. European settlers were taking Métis land in
Manitoba. Métis were asking for title to the land

June 10 1884- Riel left Montana for Canada. Met with First Nations, they joined
in the petition to Ottawa. Sir John A. McDonald was nervous, there were 7000
Métis and 26000 First Nations upset with government

1885- government set up a Commission to look at issue of Métis.

The petition failed, Métis felt that legal channels didn't work.

The police are sent out, the Métis fear an attack.

Louis Riel sets up a provisional government.

Battle at Duck Lake. Followed by an Native uprising

This was a good tie to prove the value of the railway.

Riel breaks with the church

Battle of Batoche-Metis are over whelmed

Provisional government was arrested.

Dumont escapes to the states

Riel gives himself up, taken to Regina
Charged with high treason
Poundmaker and Big Bear give themselves up
Riel's lawyers claim insanity- he is found guilty
Sentenced to hang.
Quebec is upset, English Canada is happy

Anna Jameson 510887.vh [1997] 23 minutes

This is the first of 3 videos about adventurous women who defied society and ventured out into the wilderness.

1794-Anna Jameson is born in Dublin-she dreamed of travelling

1836- Mentions Darwin and scientific thinking

Queen Victoria begins her reign

The Industrial Revolution begins

Anna goes to Upper Canada to join her husband

It was a very unhappy marriage

She travels out west on her own

Mentions problems of cultural contact-disease, alcohol

Mentions the role of First Nations women

In 1837 she returns to England

Ideas to discuss:

Compare the role of First Nations women vs. white women in society

Why were women authors feared?.

What other roles were women not allowed to have?

Frances Hopkins

510886v.h.

This is the second of the series; Frances is quite a well known artist

Mentions the smallpox epidemic

Fur trade began as a mutual exchange- later corrupted

The place of European women

The building of the railway

The fur trade

BNA act

The role of women in the fur trade

Beyond Golden Mountain

508432vh

48 minutes- I would use the first 30 minutes approx. only

**Predictions: Why would people come to a new land that was so different?
What issues would be faced by the first immigrants? What obstacles were placed in front of them?
Has this changed?**

Starts with Canadians talking about their ancestors

Elders then recall their trip to Canada

There was an early need for unskilled labour

Head tax

Chinese music

Shows diversity within a group, we are not all alike

Shows culture is dynamic- it changes. Good discussion about the nuances of identity

Shows stereotypes in all cultures

Stop after the restaurant scene with large shrimp

Expulsion

Canadian Experience Series

514274.vh 44 min.

A good look at the reasons behind the expulsion of the Acadians. Quite a bit of talking, but better as it gets going. Good info on the friendship and alliance between the Acadians and the Mi'kmaq as well as the refugee story of the Acadians.

Starts with an area map of Acadian land
Acadians didn't see themselves as French or British but as Acadians
Community was very prosperous, few diseases
But English and French both wanted the land
They had been handed back and forth between English and French 6 times
They have sworn oaths to both English and French but refuse to bear arms
They are close allies with the Mi'kmaq
They trade with Boston
1730- George 11 wants an unconditional oath from the Acadians, but they still refuse to take up arms
1748- there is fear that it will never be a British colony with the French there
There is a depression in Massachusetts. Acadians are used as scapegoats. An army of unemployed -2000- is raised.
1755 –all land and effects are forfeit to the crown.
Families were thrown out of homes, 255 houses burned.
Some who fled were helped by Mi'kmaq. Many die. They were shipped to English colonies to try to stamp out their culture.
Some eventually found their way to Louisiana where they are welcomed. They became the Cajuns and prospered.

English Explorers

[512412] 23 minutes

Teacher's guide

This is a cute look at some explorers who sailed and claimed land for England. Narrated by a teen girl and boy who 'talk 'to Sir Walter Raleigh.

1497 John Cabot sailed for England. First British claim in New World.

1577 Sir Francis Drake- sailed around the world

1580's Sir Walter Raleigh – started a colony- Jamestown- first permanent British colony

French Explorers

[51242] 23 minutes

Teacher's guide

This is a cute look at a dramatized telling of some of the early French explorers in the New World. Starts by asking the question, "Why did Europeans explore?" A good look at how the Europeans took control of North America.

1524- Verazano sailed for France. He was looking for the Northwest Passage. He explored the Atlantic coast

1534- Jacques Cartier met the Huron. Captured two boys, took them to France. Sailed into the St. Lawrence. On third trip attempted to set up a colony.

1603- Samuel de Champlain- Founded the first French colony in 1608.

Louis Joliet was born in Quebec. Followed the Mississippi River. Claimed land for France.

Sieur de la Salle-claimed Louisiana for France. Reached the Gulf of Mexico.

Treaty 8 and Native Taxation 513112 VH

2002 18 minutes- CBC news

Students could be challenged to give reasons for and against following the treaty after viewing

Takes place in High Prairie

1899- Treaty 8 was signed

Promises were made by the Queen to provide for Aboriginals

There is a growth in First Nations owned business

There is a problem according to the townspeople of these businesses not paying taxes