

# 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.

<b>Canada: A People's History</b> episodes 1-12	S03001	page 1-38
<b>The Fur Trade and the Opening of Canada</b>	514818 DH	page 39
<b>Louis Riel</b> part 1	511945	page 44-45
<b>Louis Riel</b> part 2	512810	page 46
<b>The Petticoat Expeditions</b> Anna Jameson	510887	page 48
Frances Hopkins	510886	page 49
<b>Beyond Golden Mountain</b>	508432	page 50
<b>Expulsion</b>	514274	page 51
<b>English Explorers</b>	512412	page 52
<b>French Explorers</b>	512422	page 53
<b>Treaty 8 and Native Taxation</b>	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](http://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](http://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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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-18<sup>th</sup> 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

60<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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](http://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