Chapter 3 - The British in North America

Chapter Inquiry - What kind of society did the British colonists create in North America?

A- VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beothuk</td>
<td>The First Nations people who once lived in Newfoundland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercantilism</td>
<td>An economic system that allowed an imperial country to become rich by selling the resources taken from its colonies.</td>
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<td>Northwest Passage</td>
<td>A route through the Arctic that would give explorers a shortcut to Asia from Europe.</td>
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<td>Rupert's Land</td>
<td>A vast territory named after Prince Rupert, the first head of the Hudson's Bay Company, consisting of most of what is now Western and Northern Canada. It included all land that drained into the Hudson Bay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sovereignty</td>
<td>Supreme governing authority.</td>
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<td>Treaty</td>
<td>A formal agreement between nations.</td>
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B. Mercantilism:
1. What sorts of products from the colonies brought wealth to the home country?
   Fish, furs, wood, iron ore

2. If an imperial country didn’t use all the resources coming from its colonies, how could it make even more money?
   Sell them to other countries for gold and silver

C. Perspectives on Mercantilism: Who might have said this?

1. merchants ________ “I love making money by selling goods at a very high price.”
2. king _____________ “I love power and money. Let the colonies make me rich.”
3. colonists __________ “I think my life is hard in the new colony, but it was very bad back home too.”
4. First Nations ___ “We have always wanted to share our resources, but these newcomers want our homes too.”
D. The British Cross the Atlantic

1. Who was Walter Raleigh?
   The first English explorer to try to build a colony in North America

2. How many times did he try to settle?
   2

3. What four reasons did Britain have for wanting to build colonies in America?
   1. Economy - Britain wanted to make money like other countries.
   2. Competition - Britain did not want Spain and France to become more powerful.
   3. Quality of Life - Britain was running out of good farmland and the new colonies could hold more people.
   4. Religious Freedom - Many religious groups were not able to practice their religion freely in Britain.

E. The Thirteen Colonies

1. Britain eventually established 13 separate colonies along the eastern coast of the present-day United States. Together the colonies became known as New England. How was each colony unique?
   Each had its own social structure, religious groups and government.

2. What goods did the Thirteen Colonies have to sell to England?
   Tobacco, corn, grains, lumber, furs, iron ore

3. What goods did England sell to the colonies?
   The English merchants sold them goods such as cloth, guns, pots and pans, and furniture.

4. Which colonies grew faster: New France or New England?
   New England. The 13 colonies had a much larger population than New France.
5. Fill in the chart to understand why people wanted to live in The Thirteen Colonies and not New France.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New France</th>
<th>The Thirteen Colonies</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Different Goals</strong></td>
<td>France was more interested in collecting furs and other natural resources than taking care of New France.</td>
<td>Britain wanted to make the new colonies strong so invested a lot of money there.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Climate</strong></td>
<td>-long cold winters, not great for farming</td>
<td>-mild climate- made life more comfortable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-hard to earn a living</td>
<td>-southern areas could farm year-round</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-but thick furs were valuable</td>
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<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td>-based mainly on fur trade</td>
<td>-economy based on farming, fishing, logging</td>
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<td>-at first, not many other opportunities to earn a living</td>
<td>-more opportunities to earn a living</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td>-only French Catholics were encouraged to come there</td>
<td>-many different faiths allowed to live there</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Puritans, Pilgrims, Baptists, Quakers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trade</strong></td>
<td>-only allowed to trade with France</td>
<td>-allowed to trade with other countries at first</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-all trade revolved around furs</td>
<td>-colonists allowed to start new businesses</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>-could grow a variety of crops</td>
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F. The British Colonies in Atlantic Canada

1. In what year did John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) arrive in Newfoundland?
   1497

2. How did he describe the fishing situation?
   There were so many fish, you could just lower a basket into the water.

3. Why didn’t the British want to colonize the New Found Land?
   The climate was too harsh and the soil was not good for farming. They only wanted the fish.

4. By 1729, what happened to Newfoundland?
   It finally started to change from a fishing station to a colony because so many British went there.

G. Extinction of a Nation

Who were the Beothuk people and what became of them?

The First Nations people of Newfoundland. After the British arrived, the Beothuk went extinct because of violence and disease. The last Beothuk was Shanawdithit.

H. Britain and France Against Each Other

Over in Europe, Britain and France were at war with each other. In 1713, they signed the Treaty of Utrecht to create peace in Europe. Each country was given land in treaty agreements and the inhabitants were allowed to live there in peace. Britain was given _Acadia_ from France and renamed it _Nova Scotia_.

1. Britain decided to show its sovereignty over Nova Scotia. What does this mean?
   It would get more control over Nova Scotia, which used to be a former French colony.

2. Britain set up a base in Nova Scotia which had a town, fort, and houses. It was called: Halifax

3. Which groups were in conflict with each other in this new British colony?
   French Acadians and Mi’kmaq were in conflict with the British
I. Company by the Bay

1. What British explorer originally “discovered” the Hudson Bay, and what happened to him?
   Henry Hudson in 1610. His crew mutinied and left him adrift in a row boat in the middle of the Hudson Bay.

2. Who were the two coureurs des bois explorers who helped found the Hudson’s Bay Company?
   Radisson and des Groseilliers

3. Why were Britain and France at war for so many years over Rupert’s Land?
   For control over the fur trade

J. The British Continue to Explore

1. Who did Henry Kelsey work for?
   The Hudson’s Bay Company

2. What was his main goal as he left the trading post?
   To convince the Aboriginal people to trade only with the British

3. What goods did he take with him to try to convince Aboriginal people to trade with the British?
   Brass pots, blankets, guns, tobacco and a hatchet

4. Where did Kelsey end up travelling?
   Across the prairies, as far west as present-day Saskatchewan

K. West into Alberta

1. Who did Anthony Henday work for?
   The Hudson’s Bay Company

2. What was his goal?
   To convince Aboriginal people to bring their furs to the Hudson Bay

3. Where did Henday travel to on foot in 1745?
   To present-day Red Deer, Alberta

4. Why did the Siksika refuse to deliver furs to the Hudson Bay Company?
   Their culture told them that trading for profit was wrong— their economy was based on equality among its members.
L. Hearne and Matonabbee
How was the Dene leader, Matonabbee, important to the exploration of Canada?
He showed Samuel Hearne the route to the Arctic Ocean. He knew how to live off the resources of the land, he was an interpreter, a guide and a successful fur trader.

M. The Search for the Northwest Passage

1. What route were the Europeans looking for?
   A shortcut to Asia

2. Who was Sir John Franklin?
   A British sea captain, explorer

3. What happened to Franklin and his two ships?
   In 1845, the ships failed to find the Northwest Passage when they got stuck in the ice. The crew all eventually died.

4. Who were two other explorers who tried to find the Northwest Passage beginning at the Pacific Coast?
   James Cook and George Vancouver

5. What animal did they hunt that was also called “soft gold”? Sea otters

6. Who was the first person to successfully sail the Northwest Passage, and when?
   1906 - Roald Amundsen, from Norway

BIG IDEA—THE BRITISH PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA.
- Built colonies—the first English-speaking communities in North America
- Benefited from the rich natural resources
- Travelled and explored up and down the coast
- Made contact with many First Nations