

Essential Question: Why did the French and other Europeans come to north America and how did they interact with first peoples?

Enduring Understandings:

- Nouvelle-France, Acadie, Quebec, and francophone communities across Canada have played a role in shaping Canadian history and identity.
- The relationship between First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples moved from autonomous co-existence to colonialism to the present stage of renegotiation and renewal.
- Canada continues to be influenced by issues of war and peace, international relations, and global interactions.

Notes:

- Humans have always sought to explore new frontiers. Whether it is exploring new continents, new oceans, or the universe around us, the quest for new land, _____ and power has propelled humans to go where it is assumed no one has gone before.
- In 986ce, _____, while sailing from Greenland to Iceland was blown off course and reported seeing land that was NOT Greenland.
- A few years later, _____ followed Herjolfsson's route. Noting an abundance of trees as he passed by what is today, Labrador, he named it Markland (forest land). When he arrived in what is today, Newfoundland, he named it Vinland (_____), after he discovered what he thought were vines and grapes.
- Ericson was able to establish a settlement on Newfoundland with the support of local indigenous peoples, despite having had _____ confrontations with others.
- This is thought to be the first European settlement in the Americas. This settlement, L'Anse aux Meadows would only last _____, but would help serve as a catalyst for later exploration across the oceans.
- First contact with Europeans was not a one-time event for the Indigenous peoples of what is today Canada.
- For the First Nations living in Newfoundland, their first contact was the Vikings a thousand years ago.
- For the _____ peoples, first contact occurred in 1497 when they encountered John Cabot.
- For the _____, first contact occurred in 1534 when they encountered Jacques Cartier.
- For the _____ (Copper Inuit – seen right) and Netsilingmiut (Netsilik Inuit), first contact was in 1915 when they encountered the Canadian Arctic Expedition.
- Often when European explorers reached a new land they would "claim" the land for their mother country. One such example is John Cabot's laying claim to Newfoundland in 1497 for _____.
- This was done in part due to a sense of European Christian superiority. According to this view, because the people of North America were not Christian, they did not, in fact, _____, own the land upon which they and their ancestors had been living for thousands of years.
- This practice of land seizure was also supported by the European legal tradition of _____.
- Terra Nullius is a Latin expression meaning "land belonging to _____."
- As European explorers travelled throughout the Americas (and the world), they claimed the land for their _____ countries, believing that no one owned it, even though it was clear that other people were living on the land.

- By the fifteenth century, navigational techniques had improved and new inventions such as the compass and the _____ made travelling across the Atlantic Ocean more secure and faster.
- In order to use the astrolabe (seen here), the navigator would hold the instrument by the ring at the top. This caused the instrument to remain in a vertical plane. The navigator would then align the plane of the astrolabe to the direction of the object of interest. The alidade was aligned to point at the object and the altitude was read. This would tell the navigator the ship's _____ (it's north-south position).
- A compass is a device that shows the _____ directions used for navigation and geographic orientation.
- Prior to contact with North America, Europeans traded extensively with countries such as India and China. Trade with these Asian countries dated back to the time of the _____.
- The trade route that connected Europe with east Asia for the previous 1000 years was known as _____. The main conduit through which Asia and Europe were connected was the city of Constantinople (present day Istanbul, Turkey).
- In 1453, the city of _____ was captured by Muslims in the area, cutting Europe off from the riches of Asia.
- Subsequently, European explorers and traders sought to find an alternate route to Asia and began exploring the possibility of navigating around Africa or traveling across the Atlantic ocean, unaware of the existence of the _____.
- After the reconquest of Spain in 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, funded the voyages led by _____.
- Hearing of Columbus' voyages, _____ commissioned Italian navigator Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) to see if he could find a way past North America and re-establish a link with Asia.
- On 24 June 1497, Cabot arrived in _____ and claimed it for England and King Henry VII.
- Cabot's reports of immense fish stocks resulted in other European nations sending fishing vessels to the _____ to harvest the cod found there.
- Many European nations were desirous of finding a route to Asia and it was thought that going _____, would provide the answer.
- Nations such as Spain, France, Portugal, Italy and England funded hundreds of expeditions hoping to find, what would prove to be, the elusive _____.
- Note: The Northwest Passage was not successfully navigated till 1905 after a 3-year voyage. The first single season navigation of the NWP wasn't until _____.
- British explorers who sought to find the Northwest Passage include:
 - Martin Frobisher: 1576, 1577, 1578
 - John Davis: 1585, 1586, 1587
 - Sir John Franklin: 1845 – 1847
- Henry Hudson sought to find the Northwest Passage and in 1610 sailed into what he thought was the Pacific Ocean. It wasn't. It was an inland sea that today we call _____. Having failed to find the passage mutinied against their captain and set him and several others adrift in a rowboat, never to be heard from again. Four mutineers survived to tell of the story in England.
- This period of time is known as the Age of Discovery, as it is when Europeans would begin venturing out around the world, at first in search of a water route to Asia but became a time of not only exploration but of _____.

- As explorers “discovered” new territories and the vastness of the Americas reports of vast natural resources reached Europe. When reports of Spanish explorers finding _____ in south and central America, rival European nations increased their efforts to not only explore new lands but to settle them as well, as a means of exploiting the natural resources they found.
- Permanent _____ were a common way for European explorers and traders to lay claim to resources and deter European competition.
- The economies of Europe were driven by a theory of _____, which sought to produce wealth by exporting more goods than one imported. This required a steady supply of raw materials from which to manufacture goods, and a steady or growing customer base to sell to.
- The establishment of permanent settlements were a means of securing both needs. The _____ from North America would be shipped back to Europe, manufactured into goods and then sold to those living in permanent settlements in North America.
- As countries gained more and more _____ through exploration and settlement, competition grew as well, spurring ever further colonial expansion as a means of controlling and exploiting new territories through settlement.
- When word reached Europe of vast numbers of _____ peoples in the New World, many religious groups felt that it was their duty to spread the Christian faith with these unknown cultures.
- It was believed that _____ would be a benefit and a help to the people of North America.
- These groups did not take into account the rich and diverse spiritual beliefs and traditions that had been held and practiced by the peoples of North America for _____.
- The potential for religious _____ prompted many religious groups in Europe to support and contribute to their nation’s exploration and colonization efforts.

Formative Assessment

1. Who was the leader of the first European expedition to North America?
2. In what year, approximately, did they arrive in North America?
3. Where in modern day Canada was their settlement located?
4. In what years did the Beothuk, Mi’kmaq and the Kitlinermiut first encounter Europeans?
5. What was *terra nullius*, and why is it important?
6. What two inventions made the age of discovery possible?
7. What event triggered European exploration westward across the ocean?
8. What is the name of the route that would allow people to cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific by travelling to the north of Canada?
9. What was a common method used by Europeans to claim territory for themselves?
10. Identify two motivating factors in European exploration.