

- In Europe, the French and British were in competition with one another for power in Europe and in other parts of the world. This often led to war between the two countries, in various places around the world such as in _____.
- Both countries wanted to control the vast _____ and wealth that North America could provide. If one side could gain the upper hand in North America, it would not only enrich their nation, but deny their rivals access to much needed resources to continue the fight back home in Europe.
- The establishment of the HBC in 1670, became a cause of escalating _____ between the two nations in North America, as Nouvelle-France was now caught between the British to the north and to the south.
- Early on, the French dominated the North American fur trade due to their access to the heart of the continent and the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence River, Nouvelle-France, and especially _____, prospered.
- However, due to the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars (_____), the lost their Wendat and Algonquin trading partners.
- As a result, the French began pushing further _____ in search of new fur-trade partners.
- The founding of the _____ was a second factor in causing the French traders to push westward.
- The effect of the HBC was felt by the French as early as 1671, when it was noticed that there were fewer furs reaching _____.
- In order to maintain their supply of furs, French traders entered into negotiations with _____ to win back their trade.
- Simultaneously, the French began an aggressive military policy with the aim of eliminating the HBC's hold on _____.
- The coureurs de bois, that had been playing a significant role in the French fur trade began to be licensed as official traders. These licensed coureurs de bois became known as _____.
- Beginning in 1682, with the establishment of Port Nelson by the HBC, the French sought a way to destroy the British presence on _____.
- In 1684, the French sent a naval force to capture and destroy the fort. As a result the British relocated to the Hayes River, establishing _____.
- When war broke out in Europe in 1688, the fur trading posts of Hudson Bay became a target of both countries. The French managed to destroy both _____ and Rupert's House.
- In 1697, the French once again sent a naval force to Hudson Bay, which successfully captured _____. The British presence on Hudson's Bay had been defeated.
- This did not last for long, as the French gave back control of Hudson Bay in 1713 when they signed the Treaty of _____ which brought to an end the War for Spanish Succession.
- Denied access to Hudson Bay, the French began to move westward along the _____ and into western prairies in the 1730s.
- On 8 June 1731 Pierre Gaultier de Varennes and three of his sons, left Montreal with a contract from the government of Nouvelle-France to explore West in search of a route to the _____ in hopes of establishing trade with Asia.
- de Varennes was given the fur trade _____ for the areas he explored.

- As he ventured westward, he established numerous _____ in the west in such places as Grand Rapids (Fort Bourbon), The Pas (Fort Paskoya), Portage la Prairie (Fort La Reine) and Winnipeg (Fort Rouge).
- de Varennes and two of his sons explored the Saskatchewan River, eventually reaching the _____.
- By venturing out the French increased their share of the fur trade by both expanding their network, and by making it easier for First Nations people to trade with them. It was easier for First Nations people to allow the French to come to them, rather than having to take the furs to Hudson Bay to trade with the _____.
- As a result, the British practice of staying put on the Bay, which lasted for more than _____, came to an end, as they too began to push inland in order to increase the amount of furs they were able to send back to Europe.
- The HBC built their first inland fort in 1743, at _____, 200km inland along the Albany River. The French saw this as an encroachment on their territory and attacked the fort twice in the 1750s.
- In 1754 and 1755, James Isham the chief factor of _____ tasked Anthony Henday, a smuggler, with making a journey inland to invite First Nations to trade at British trading posts.
- Henday's journey took him across the prairies to the Rocky Mountains, guided by Ininiw and Niitsitapi (_____) guides.
- Henday was unable to convince the _____ Confederacy to travel to Hudson Bay in order to trade with the HBC.
- For the Niitsitapi, the long trip north and the potential for conflict with the _____, whose territory they would have to cross, was not worth the effort.
- If the _____ wanted to trade, it was the British who would have to come to them.

Formative Assessment 2

1. Thinking in terms of cause and consequence, what were the two causes of the French expanding their trade network westward? What are two consequences of this expansion?
2. Which one event of this period do you think is historically significant? Explain your choice.
3. Thinking in terms of continuity and change, provide one example of how the lives of indigenous peoples stayed the same, and one way they changed as a result of European expansion westward.