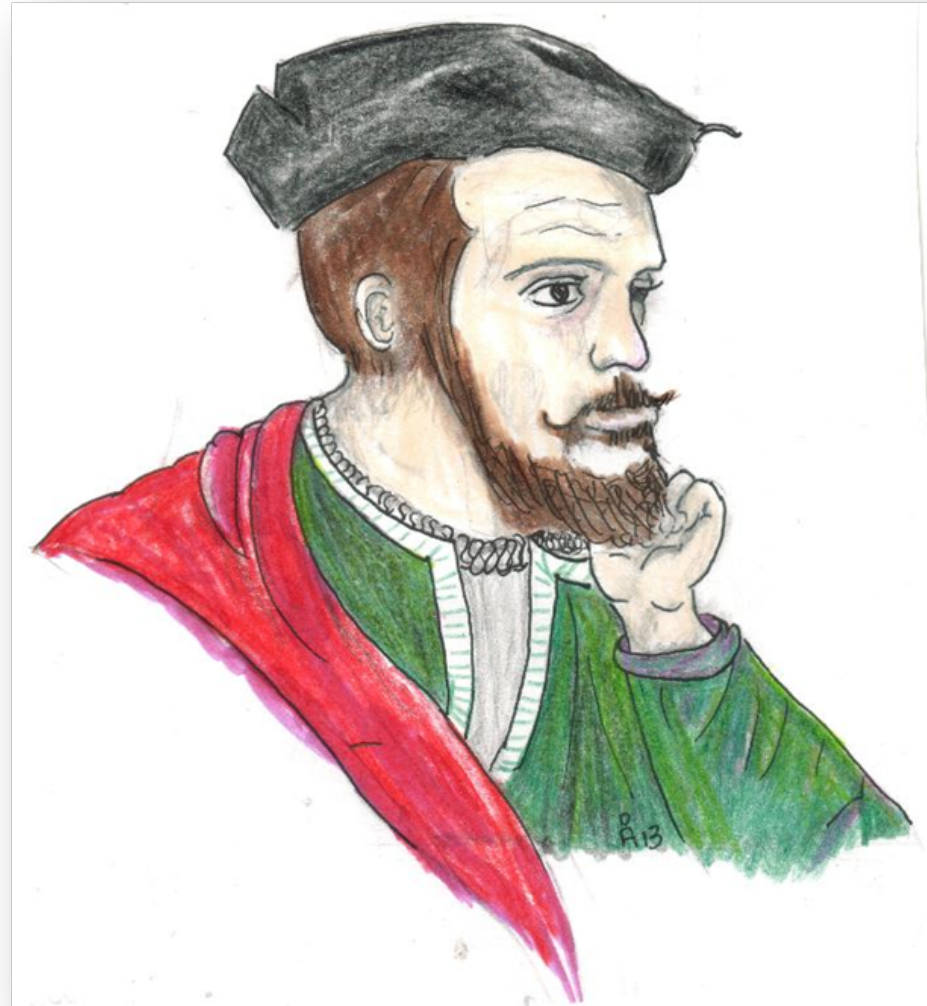




SECTION A

1. Jacques Cartier
2. Samuel Champlain
3. Jean Talon
4. Jeanne Mance
5. Marguerite Bourgeoys
6. The Hébert Family
7. Election Time





JACQUES CARTIER (1491 – 1557)

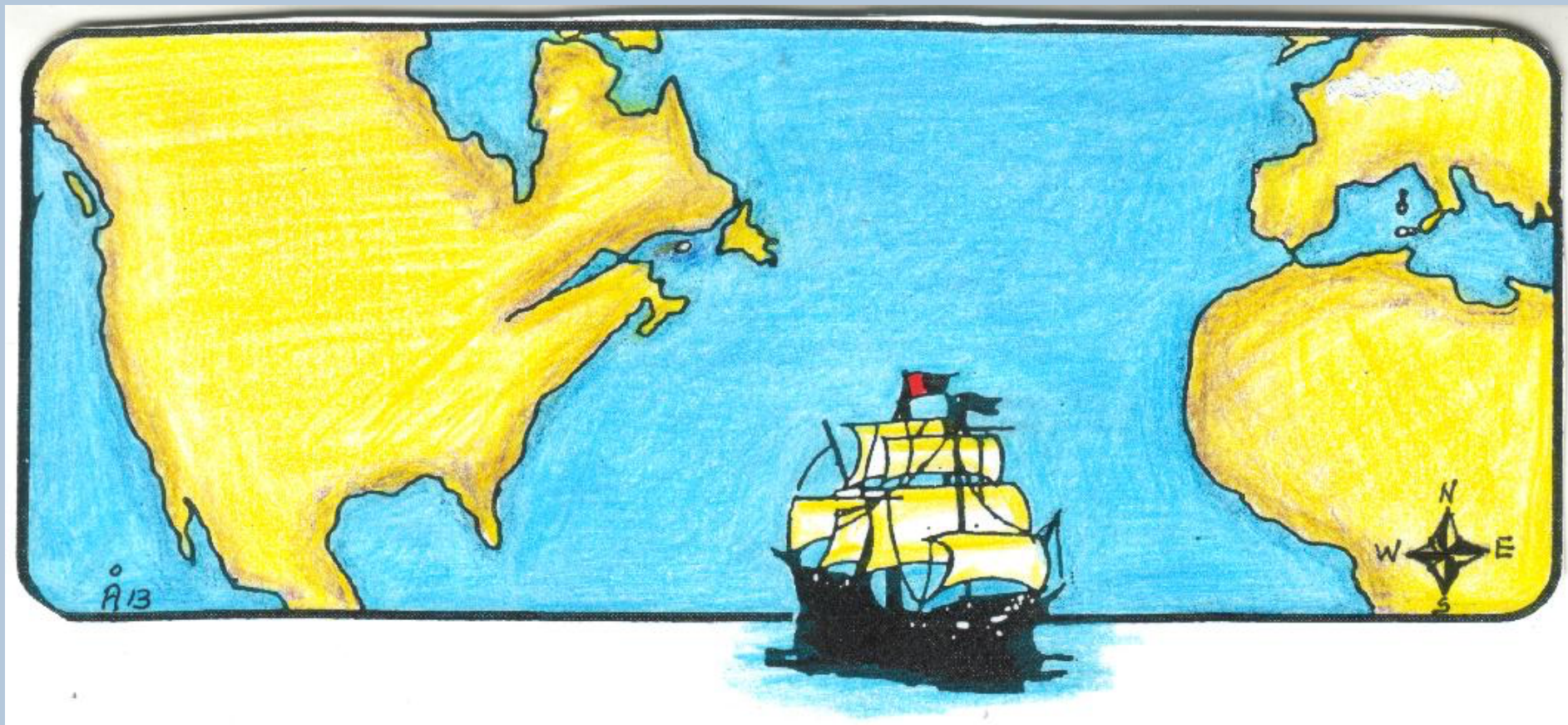
**The Explorer of the St. Lawrence River
He gave Canada its name**



1a: Shade Newfoundland in **GREEN** and France in **RED**.

1b: Write in the appropriate places:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- North America
- Europe





1c: On the map, write the number that identifies each of the following:



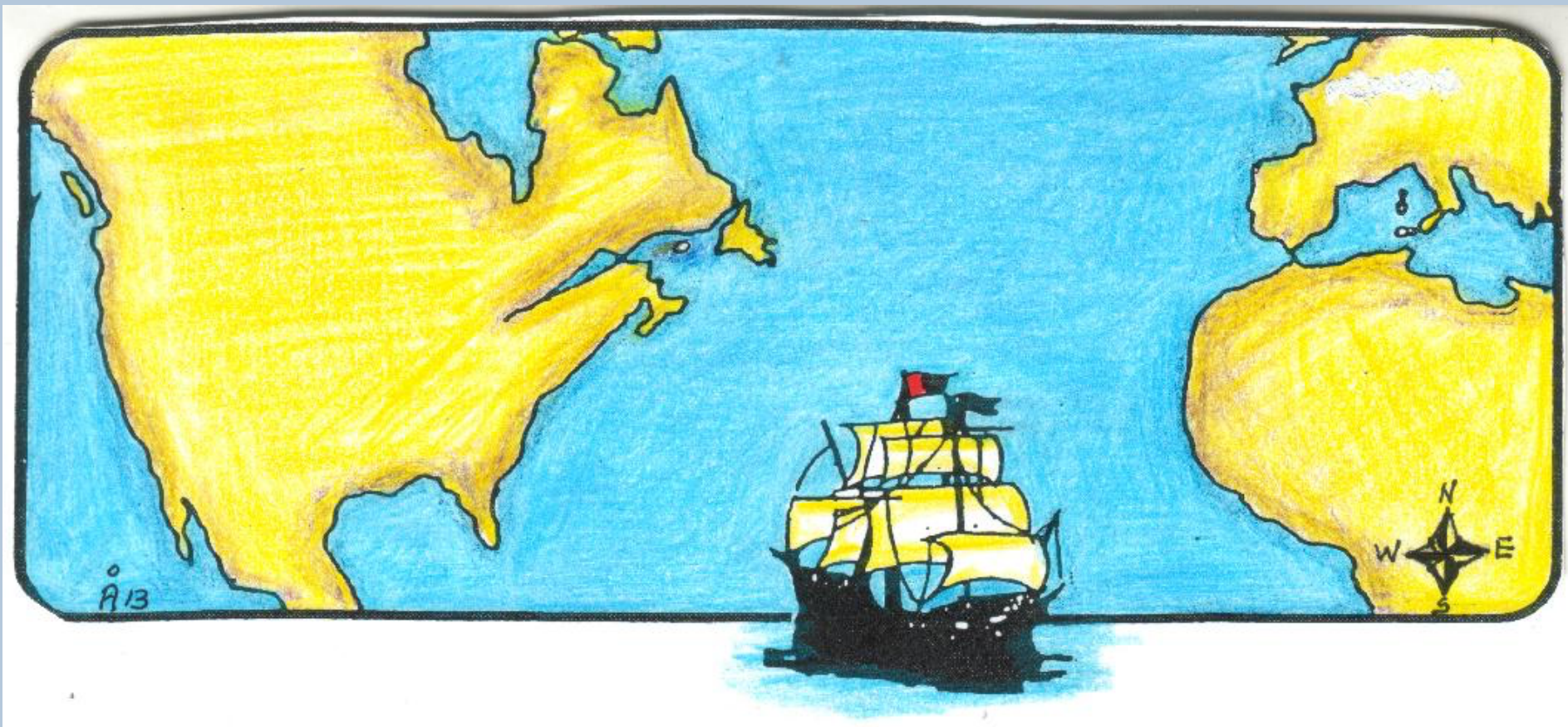
1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Newfoundland
(the biggest island)
3. Strait of Belle Isle
(the narrowest passage
between Newfoundland and
North America)
4. St. Lawrence River
5. Gulf of St. Lawrence
(a large ocean area at the
mouth of the St. Lawrence
River)
6. Anticosti Island
(a small island at mouth of
the St. Lawrence River)



1d: Trace on the map below Jacques Cartier's first voyage (1534) in **RED**. Do the same on the next slide.

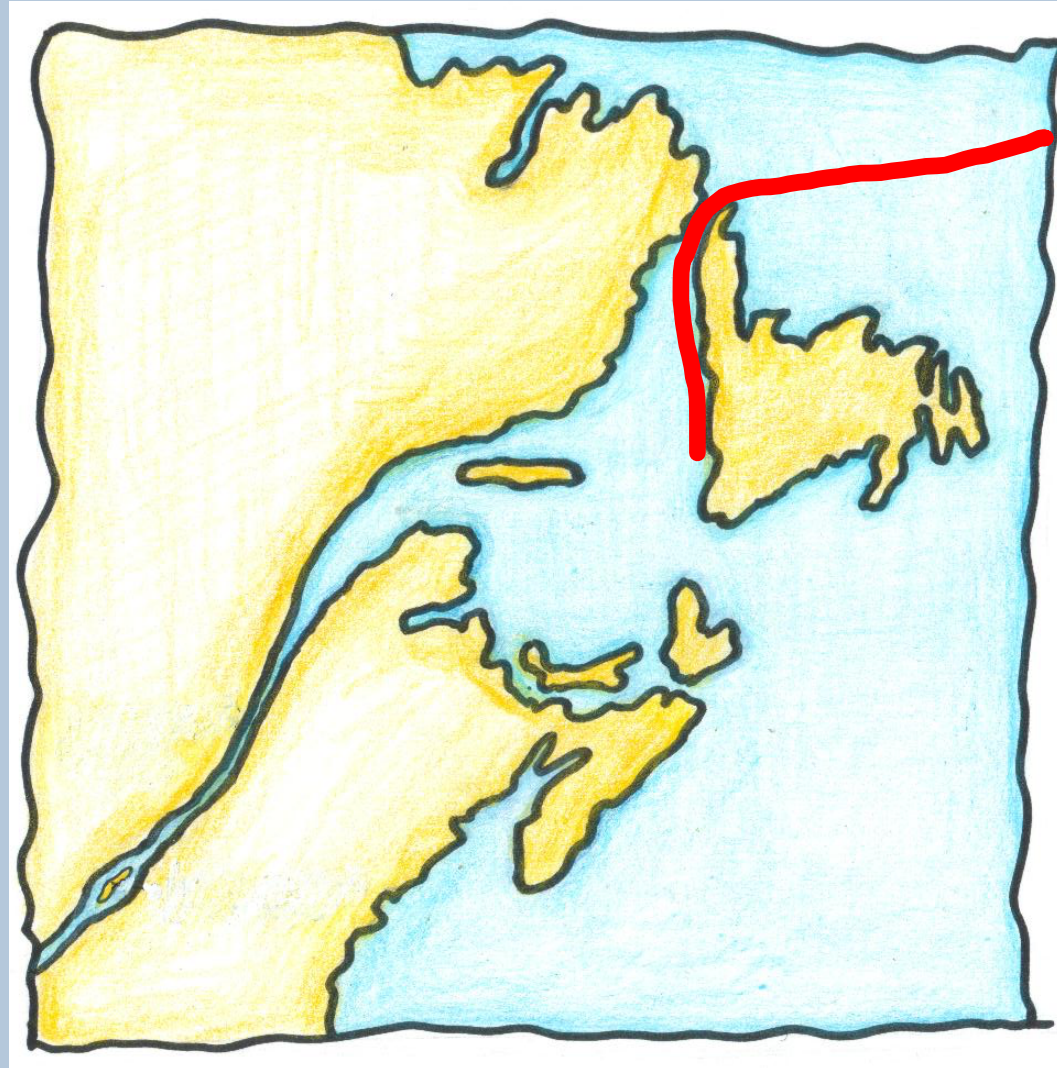
Jacques Cartier's STEPS:

- 1) He travels from France across the Atlantic Ocean;
- 2) He enters the Strait of Belle Isle;
- 3) He sails down the west coast of Newfoundland and ...





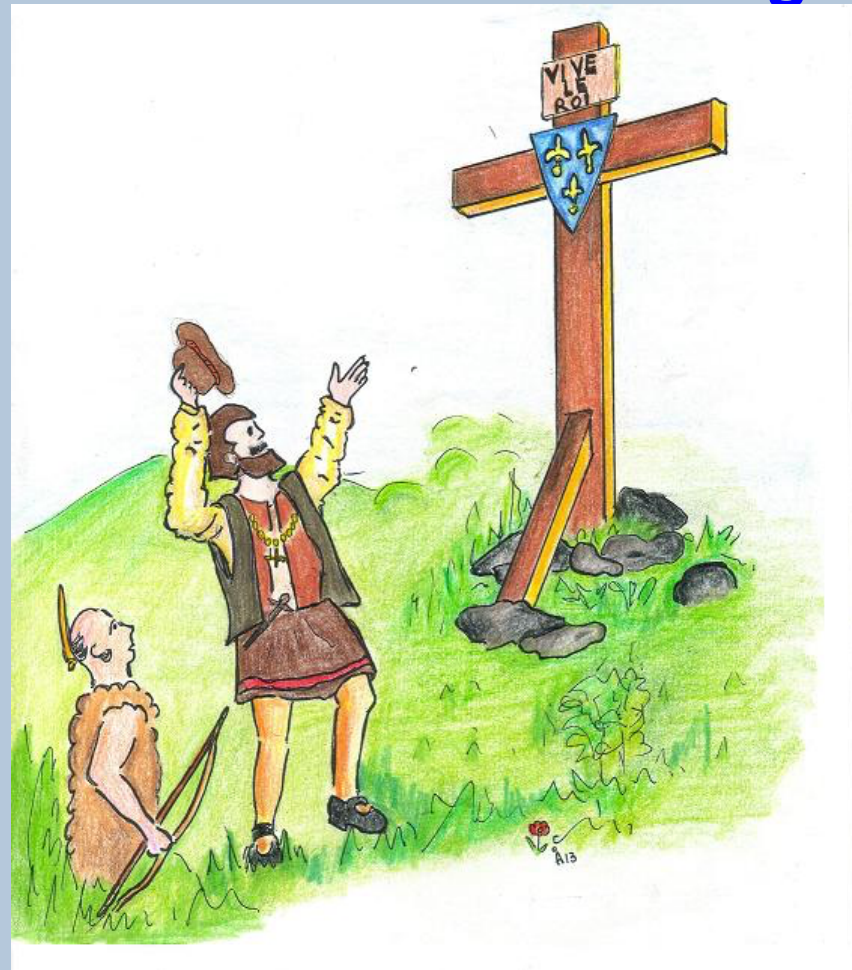
- 4) He sails around the Gulf of St. Lawrence;
- 5) He sails along the east coast of Anticosti Island;
- 6) Then he returns to France through the Strait of Belle Isle.





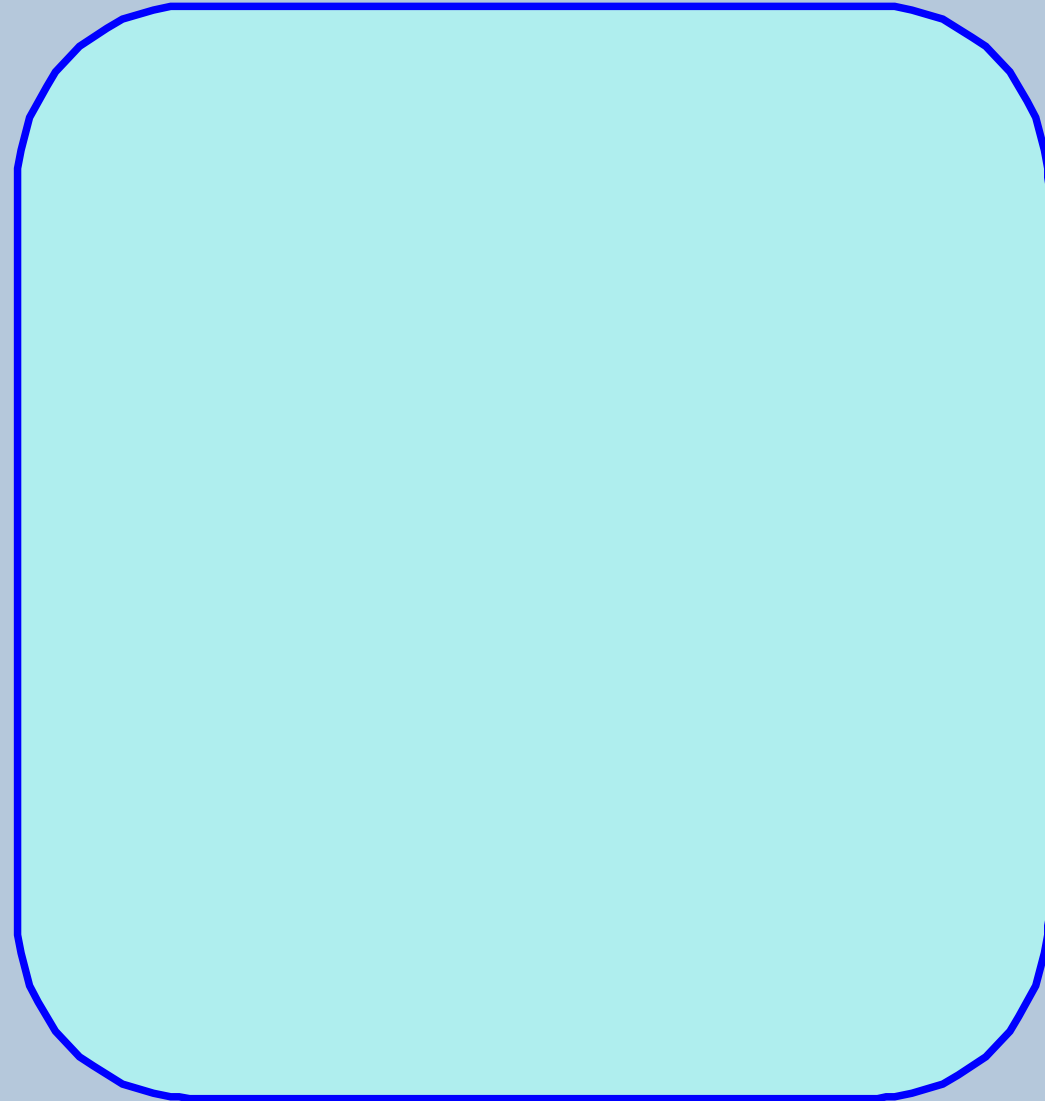
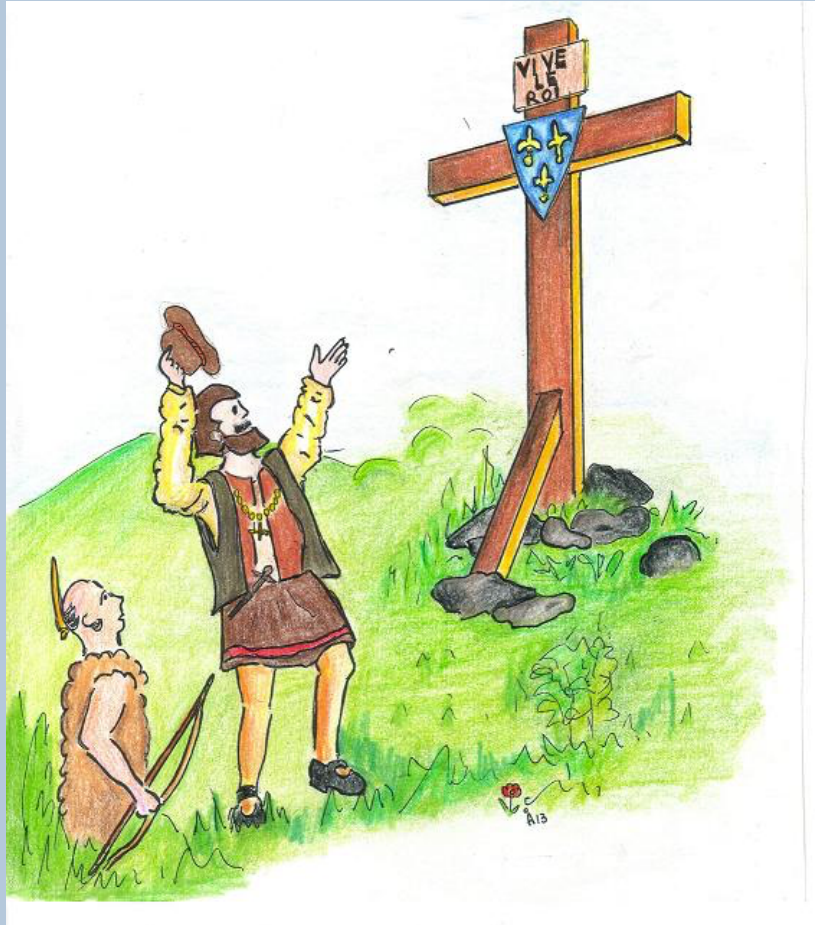
le: Jacques Cartier arrived at the Gaspé Peninsula and placed a big wooden cross on a hill. Put a BLUE "X" on Jacques Cartier.

lf: Circle three clues that prove that he was working for the French Catholic king.



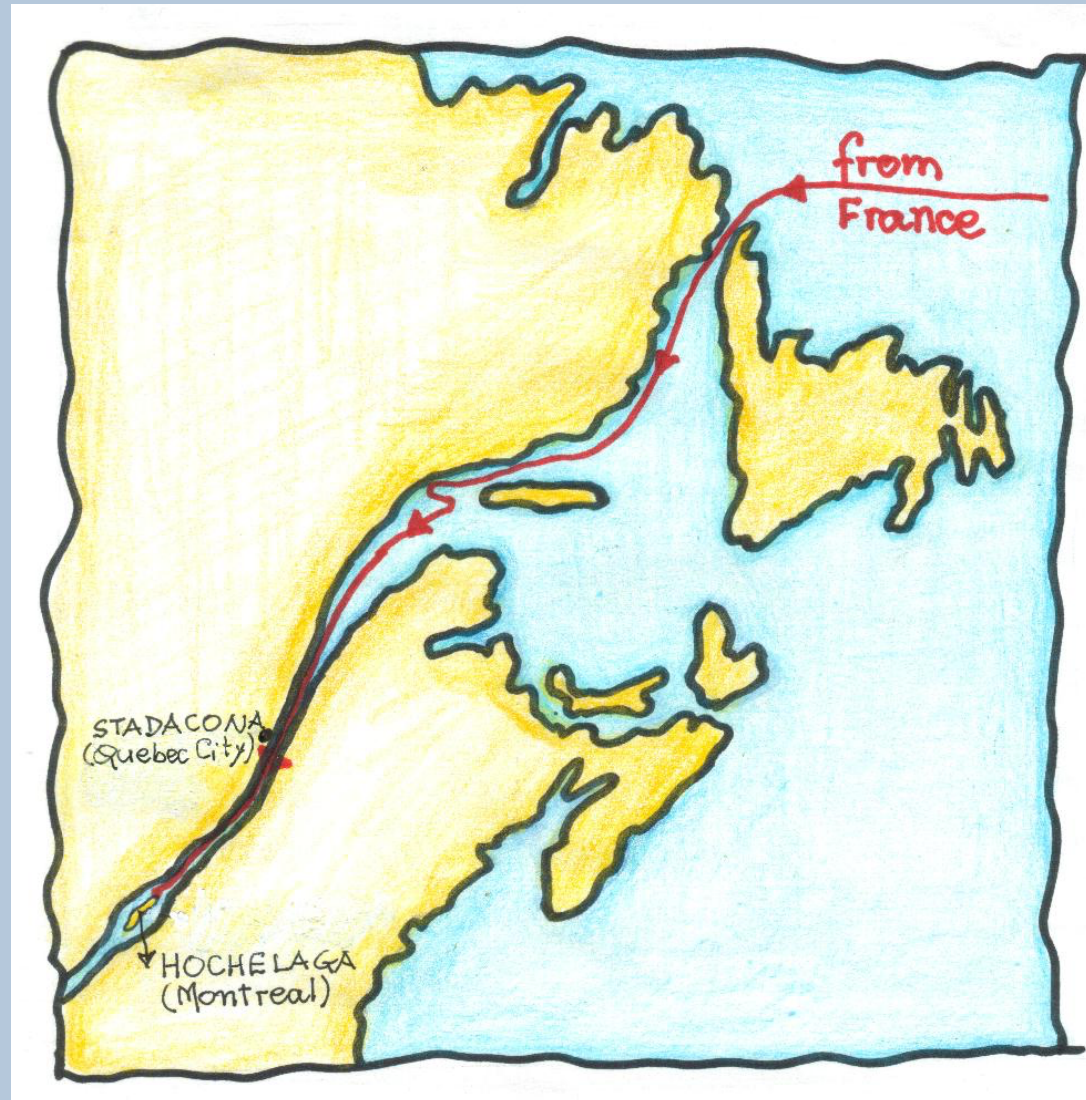


1g: The Aboriginal man looks puzzled. Take turns jotting down what you believe he may be thinking.





1h: The red line indicates part of Jacques Cartier's route when he made his second voyage (1535). You are second in command on his ship. Describe, in the logbook, the route from France to Hochelaga.



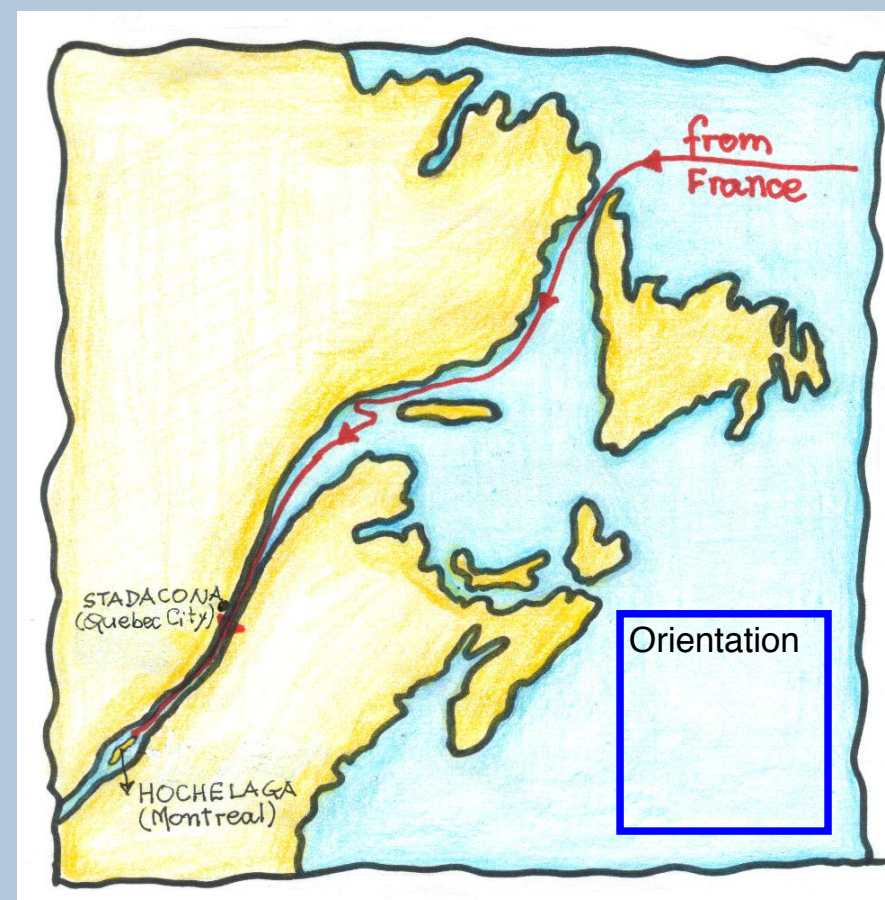
Logbook



1i: Complete the map below by giving it a title (include the date) and orientation.

1j: Finally, complete Cartier's second voyage by tracing his route back home in GREEN. (Remember: Cartier starts at Hochelaga and takes a different route home. He sails south of Newfoundland.)

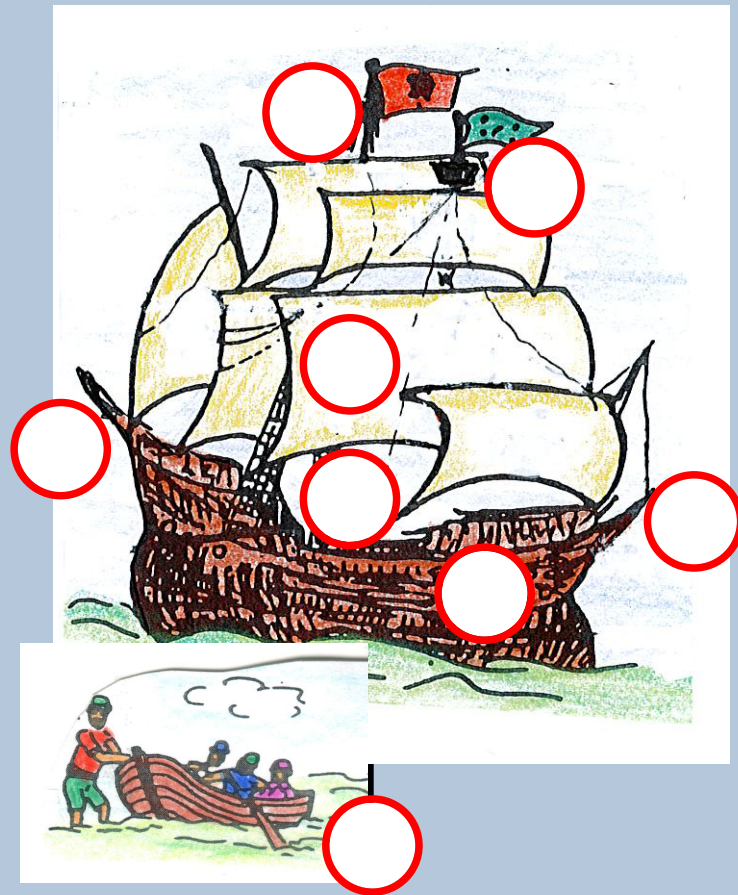
Title





1k: As a member of Cartier's crew, you have to write a six-part entrance exam.

PART 1: Identify each part of the ship by placing the correct number in the circle .



- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Bow | the front part of a boat |
| 2. Crow's Nest | a lookout post shaped like a basket |
| 3. Deck | the floor of a ship |
| 4. Hold | the inside of a boat, below deck |
| 5. Life Boat | a small boat used to reach land |
| 6. Mast | a wooden pole supporting sails |
| 7. Sail | a large sheet of cloth attached to the mast designed to catch the wind |
| 8. Stern | the rear part of a boat |



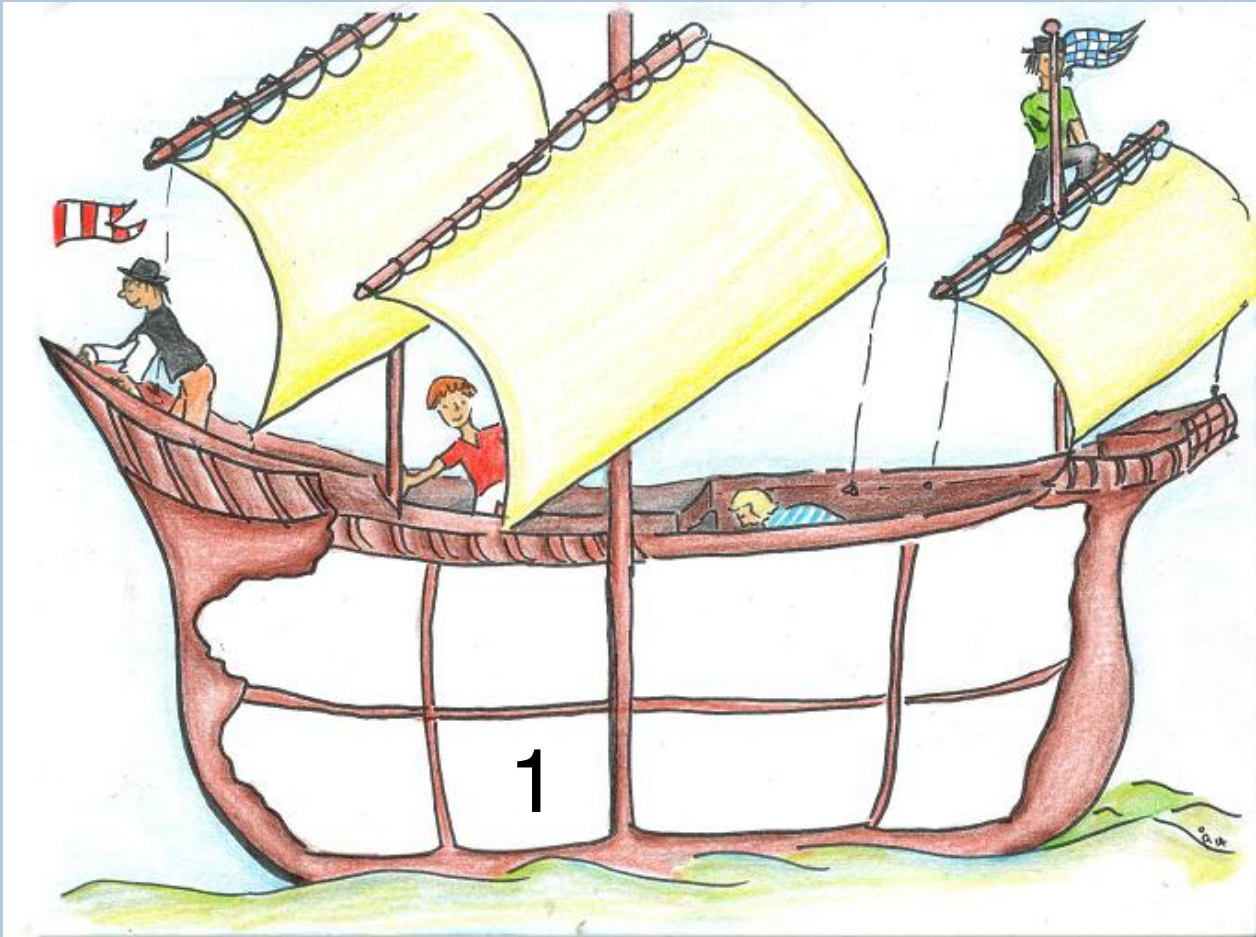
PART 2: Look at the boat and draw a:

- ◆ man on the bow ◆ red bird on the crow's nest ◆ green X on the deck
- ◆ black life boat on the sea ◆ blue rope around the mast ◆ red crest on the sail
- ◆ circle on the stern




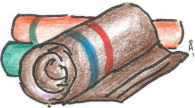
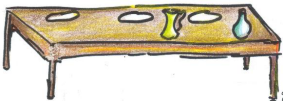







PART 3: You are responsible for organizing the area below deck. The top level is for crew activities. The lower level is for storage. Place the numbers in the appropriate space on the ship.



Legend

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	



PART 4: Guess which animals were transported on 17th century cross-Atlantic ships.

1. ___ O ___ ___

an animal used for transport

2. ___ ___ C ___

a feathered animal that loves swimming

3. ___ ___ E ___ ___

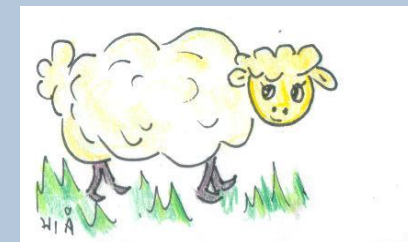
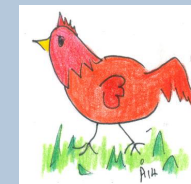
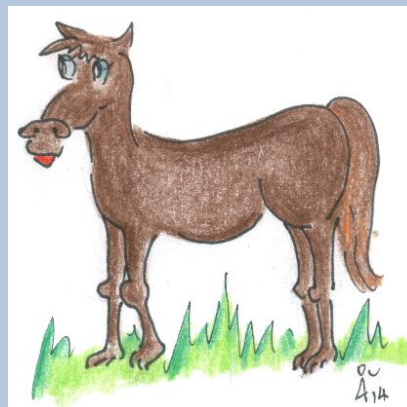
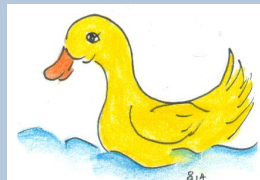
an animal with a fluffy white coat

4. ___ ___ A ___

an animal with small horns


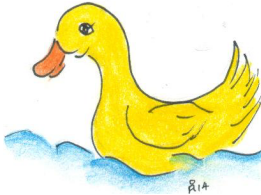
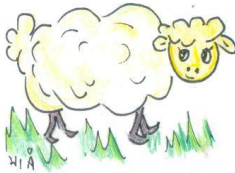

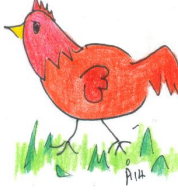
5. ___ ___ N

an animal that clucks and provides eggs





PART 5: Write in the space provided what each of these animals offered the future settlers of New France.

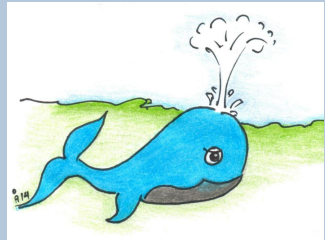
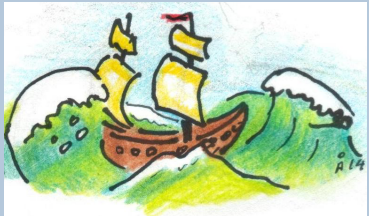
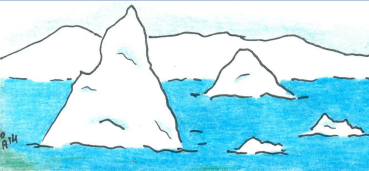
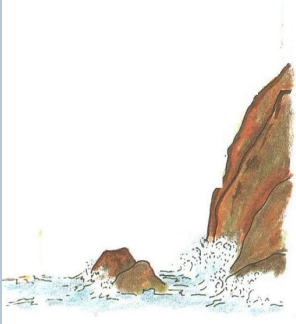
	
	
	
	
	



PART 6: The drawings below identify some of the dangers faced at sea. Name them.

- Why were they so dangerous for 17th century shipping?
- Why are they not as dangerous for today's shipping?

Dangers





PART 7: Revision Test

										1	
					3		2				
						6					
			7								
			4								
	8										
						5					
9											

DOWN

- 1. This animal builds dams
- 2. Cartier sailed from this country to come to America
- 3. The plural of goose
- 4. Cartier sailed down the 'St. Lawrence_____'
- 5. This animal's name starts with an O. He loves to swim, eat fish, has a fur coat and is proud of his tail.

ACROSS

- 6. These animals look like wild dogs, have thick red or grey fur and can be shy
- 7. This animal is the biggest carnivore in North America. He has a thick fur and hibernates.
- 8. This plant gives grapes
- 9. A large area covered with trees



SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN 1574 – 1635

The Father of New France



2a: In the appropriate place on the map below, write the following names:

France

Atlantic Ocean

North America

St. Lawrence River





2b: Trace on the map below Samuel Champlain's voyage (1603) in **RED**.

Samuel Champlain's STEPS:

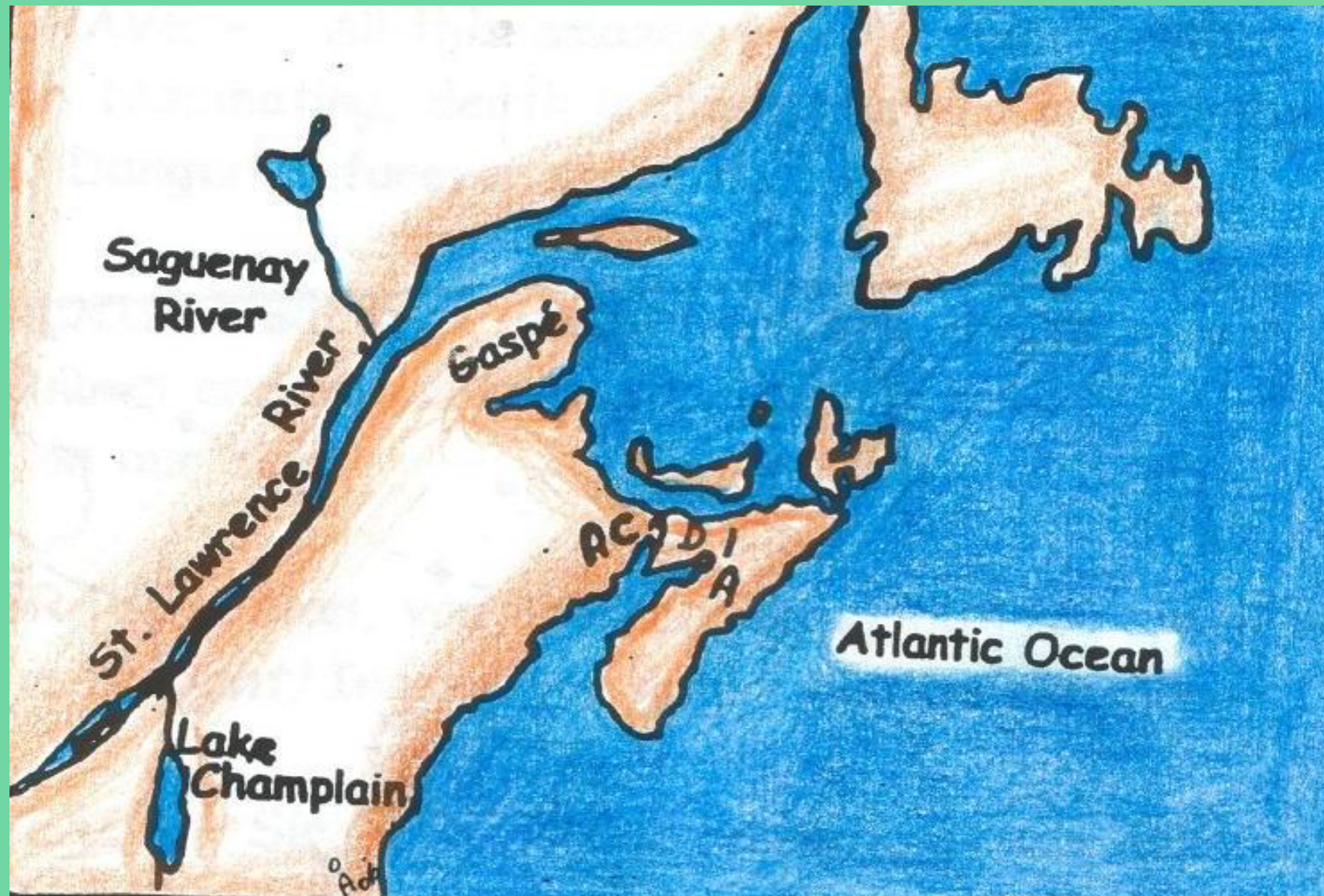
- 1) He travels from France across the Atlantic Ocean ;
- 2) He sails south of Newfoundland ;





Samuel Champlain's STEPS:

- 3) He explores the Gaspé Peninsula;
- 4) He makes his way down the St. Lawrence River;
- 5) and sails down to the lake now named after him.





2c: Champlain decided that Strathcona (present day Quebec City) would be home to the first fur trading post. He wrote the following letter to his friend Vincent.

Dear Vincent,

New France is bountiful. I have never seen so many furry animals, birds and fish. We are surrounded by a thick endless forest. I invite you to join my team in New France...



Give two examples of animals and trees found in the St. Lawrence Valley that Champlain was referring to.

Furry Animal	Bird	Fish	Trees

Which people in France would be interested in these animals and trees? Choose from the following:

- fisherman
- carpenter
- hunter
- ship builder
- hat maker
- explorer
- adventurer
- house builder

Furry Animal	Bird	Fish	Trees



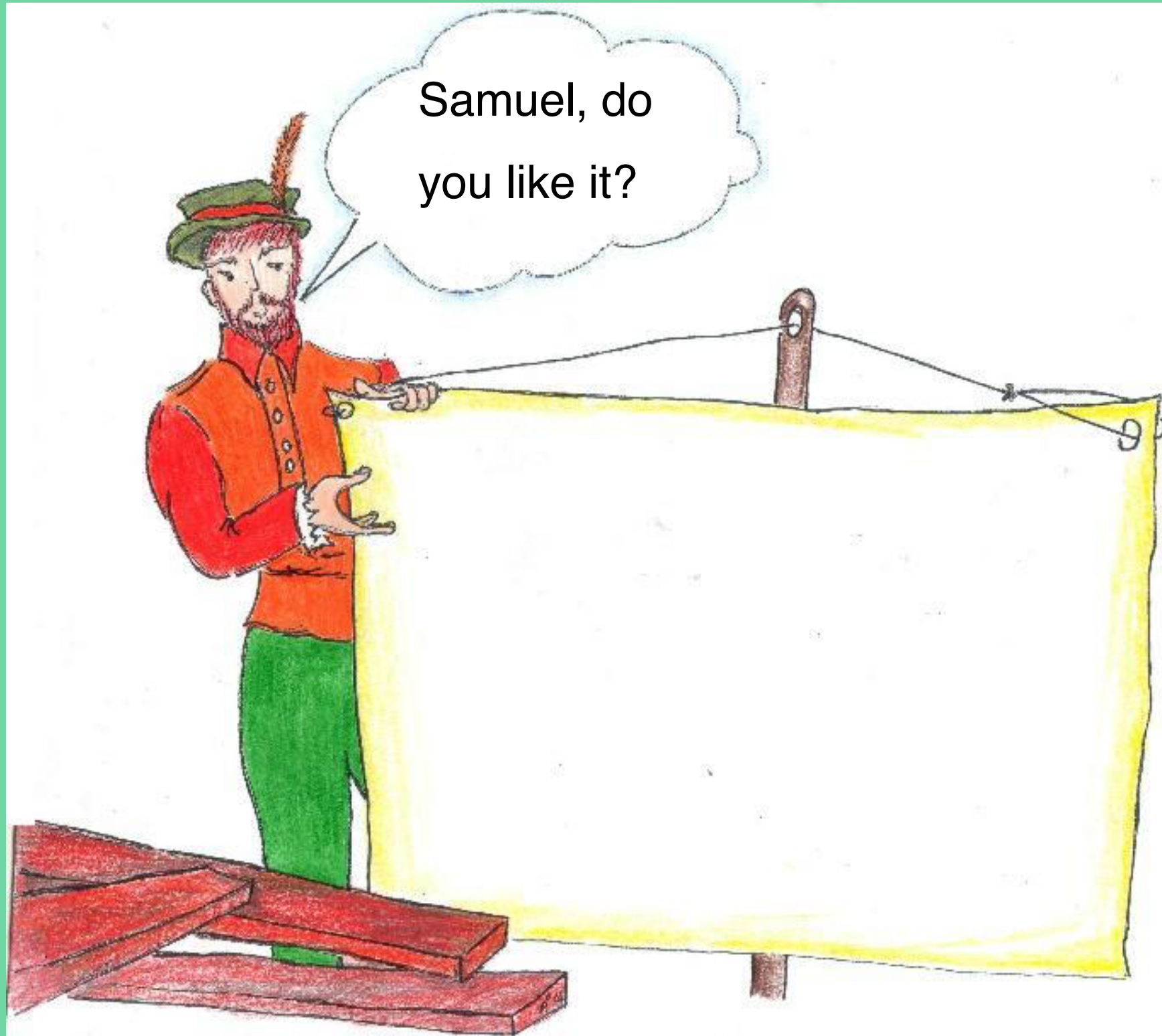
2d: Champlain's letter to Vincent continues as follows:

...I have ordered my men to build the first permanent house, I'Habitation. It must be a two-storey wooden building that houses 50 men, has a tower and is surrounded by a palisade. It will have a vegetable garden outside the palisade. Please come and be my architect.

Please help Vincent design I'Habitation . Read the letter and complete the table.

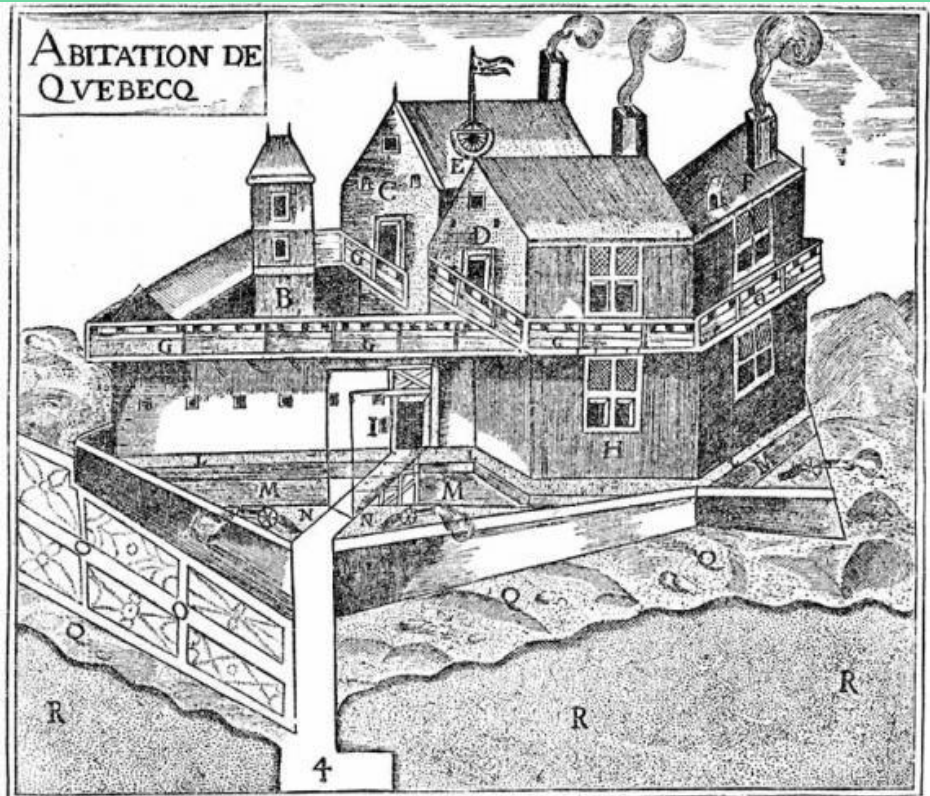
	Four Characteristics of I'Habitation
1	
2	
3	
4	

2e: Draw l'Habitation





2f: Are you a good architect? Compare and contrast your Habitation to Champlain's Habitation.



Voila! L'Habitation, 1608.
The founding of Quebec City
Public Domain, retrieved 9-9-2014

	Your Habitation	Champlain's Habitation
1		
2		
3		



2g: In 1908 Canada Post issued a stamp showing l'Habitation. What was Canada Post celebrating? Circle the clues that led you to your answer.



Public Domain (retrieved 10-9-2014)



2h: Champlain had an inquisitive mind and wanted to explore New France. Consider the image below.

1: Identify Champlain with an **X**. What clues helped you identify him?

2: Identify a river hazard with a **✓**. Why is it hazardous for sailing?

3: Who were Champlain's guides? Why did he choose them?



Public Domain (retrieved 24-9-2014)



2h (cont'd) : Consider the image below.



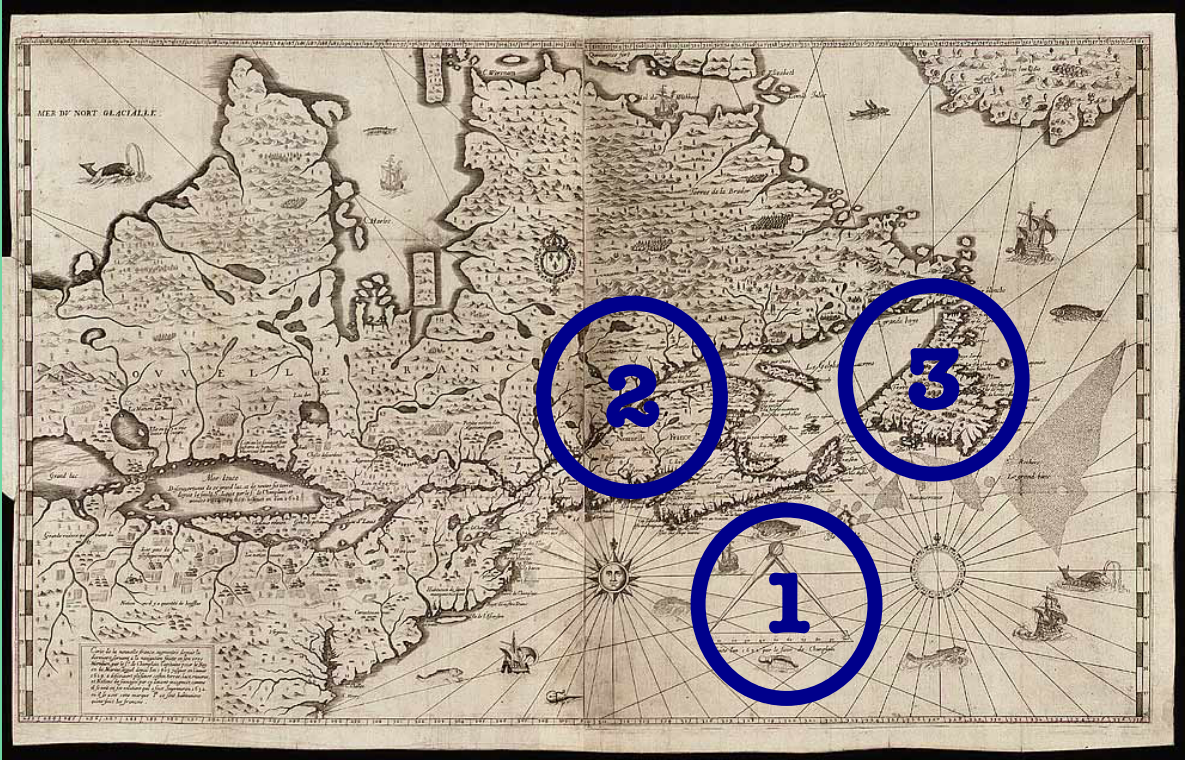
Public Domain
(retrieved 24-9-2014)

4: What means of transport is being used? What was it made of? Why was this material used?

5: Why did Champlain NOT use his wooden lifeboat?



2i: Champlain was also a cartographer. Below is one of the maps he charted. Identify the locations marked with a circle.



Public Domain,
(retrieved 24-9-2014)

	Locations
1	
2	
3	



2j: Champlain founded Quebec City in 1608. The population of New France was still very small. Use the table to answer the questions below.

Year	Population
1632	68
1640	500
1650	1200



Retrieved May 2014
Statistics Canada

How many years did it take to reach a population of 68 settlers?

How many settlers arrived between 1640 and 1650?



JEAN TALON (1626 – 1694)

The First Intendant



3a: Jean Talon, the first Intendant, ordered the first population census in New France. The results were:

Census 1666	
Settlements	Population
Quebec City	547
Trois-Rivières	455
Montreal	625

Place the above settlements in INCREASING order of population.

→

→

How many French settlers were there in 1666 in New France?

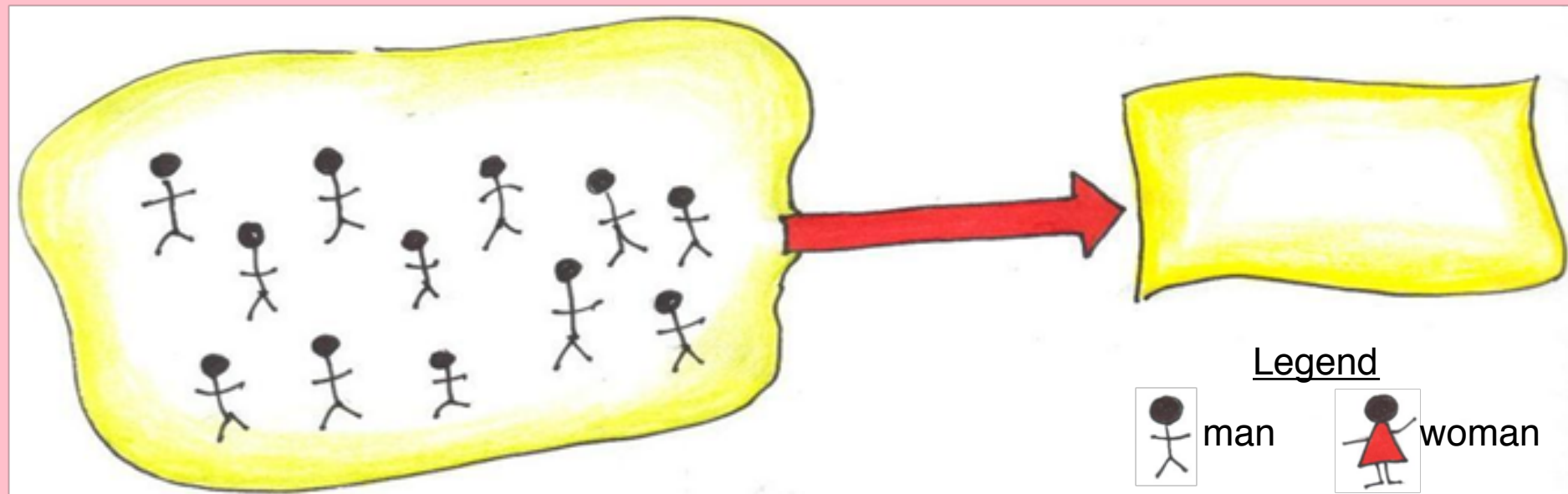
Show your work



3b: From the census results Jean Talon calculated that there were 6 men for every 1 woman.

How many women settlers were there for 12 men?

Draw the correct number of women on the right.



So for every 10 French women settlers there would have been _____ French men settlers.

Show your work

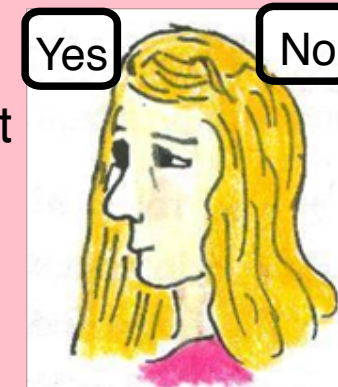
CURIOSITY CORNER

This 1666 population census did not include Aboriginal people nor the 1200 King's troops. It was the first census taken in the North American continent.



3c: Jean Talon arranged for about 800 strong, healthy French, Catholic women (les filles du roi) to settle in the new colony. They would have to marry a settler for which they would receive a dowry.

My name is Anne. I am an orphan and work in the convent pantry. I am often sick although I am only 23 years old. Could she be a 'fille du roi'? Why?



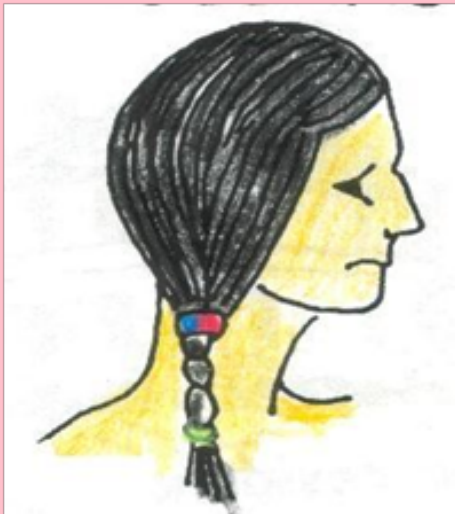
My name is Catherine. I come from a wealthy family. I live in Paris with my parents. I am 19 years old. Could she be a 'fille du roi'? Why?

I am Monique. My parents died when I was 10 and I have lived in a convent ever since. I am healthy and hardworking. I am 17 years old. Could she be a 'fille du roi'? Why?





3d: Which of the men below would be considered the best husband for a 'fille du roi'? Circle your answer and state the reason(s) for your choice.



AGUEHAN

I am an Iroquois and live in a longhouse. I am 25 years old.



ANTOINE

I am a 23 year old farmer. I built a loghouse and have a corn field.



THOMAS

I am a 49 year old king's soldier.



3e: After the 'fille du roi' found a husband she received her dowry. Circle the suitcase she was likely to receive. State the reasons for your choice.

stockings, gloves,
shoelaces, sewing
needles, pins, white thread,
pair of scissors

1



spade, blankets, wooden
spoons and gun

2



hammer, knife, pots, rake
and thread

3



Suitcase # ____ because _____



3f: Read this the letter written by Jean Talon. Circle his achievements and give your opinion on what you believe was his greatest achievement.

Quebec City, New France
August, 1671

I would like to report to Your Highness the result of my Population Policy of the 'filles du roi' started 5 years ago.

This year alone there were around 700 births and about 100 marriages. These figures are based on the local church records.

The first settler population census (1666) showed that there were 1627 settlers and now there are about 6650. Therefore we do not need anymore 'filles du roi'.

The economy has changed. I have founded a shipyard, a brewery, a sawmill and a shoe factory.

I am greatly pleased and confident to inform Your Highness that I changed this colony from a single fur-trading outpost into a thriving French colony with an essentially French Catholic population.

Your most humble servant,

Jean Talon

The Intendant of New France

(Adapted from www.stat.can.gc.ca)



JEANNE MANCE (1606 – 1673)

Founder of the first hospital in New France



4a: In 1641, Jeanne Mance travelled to New France to look after the sick. She soon turned her house into a hospital and three years later founded the first hospital in Montreal. She received 6000 livres (coins) from a wealthy woman to help stock her new hospital.



What do you think Jeanne ordered for her new founded hospital?

Shopping list for Jeanne's hospital

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



*Creative Commons Attribution - Share Alike 2.5
Generic (retrieved 10.11.2014)*



4b: Jeanne further received the following animals:



	Identify the animal	What did the animal have to offer Jeanne's hospital?
1		
2		
3		



4c: Jeanne's hospital looked something like the illustration below. It was situated near the fort and surrounded by a moat and a palisade.

Complete the drawing by adding the moat and palisade that surrounded the hospital.





4d: You are a young Quebec 'historian'. Study the photos of the two statues of Jeanne Mance and complete the table below.



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What I know about Jeanne Mance	What evidence I see in photos of the statues



MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS (1620 – 1700)

Founder of the first public school in New France



5a: Below is a drawing of the house given to Marguerite Bourgeoys to start the first school in New France.



Source: Archives Congregation de Notre-Dame-Montreal (L.R.1958, ch.C-42)

Give three adjectives to describe the appearance of this house.

Give three adjectives to describe the appearance of the house you would like Marguerite Bourgeoys to have had.

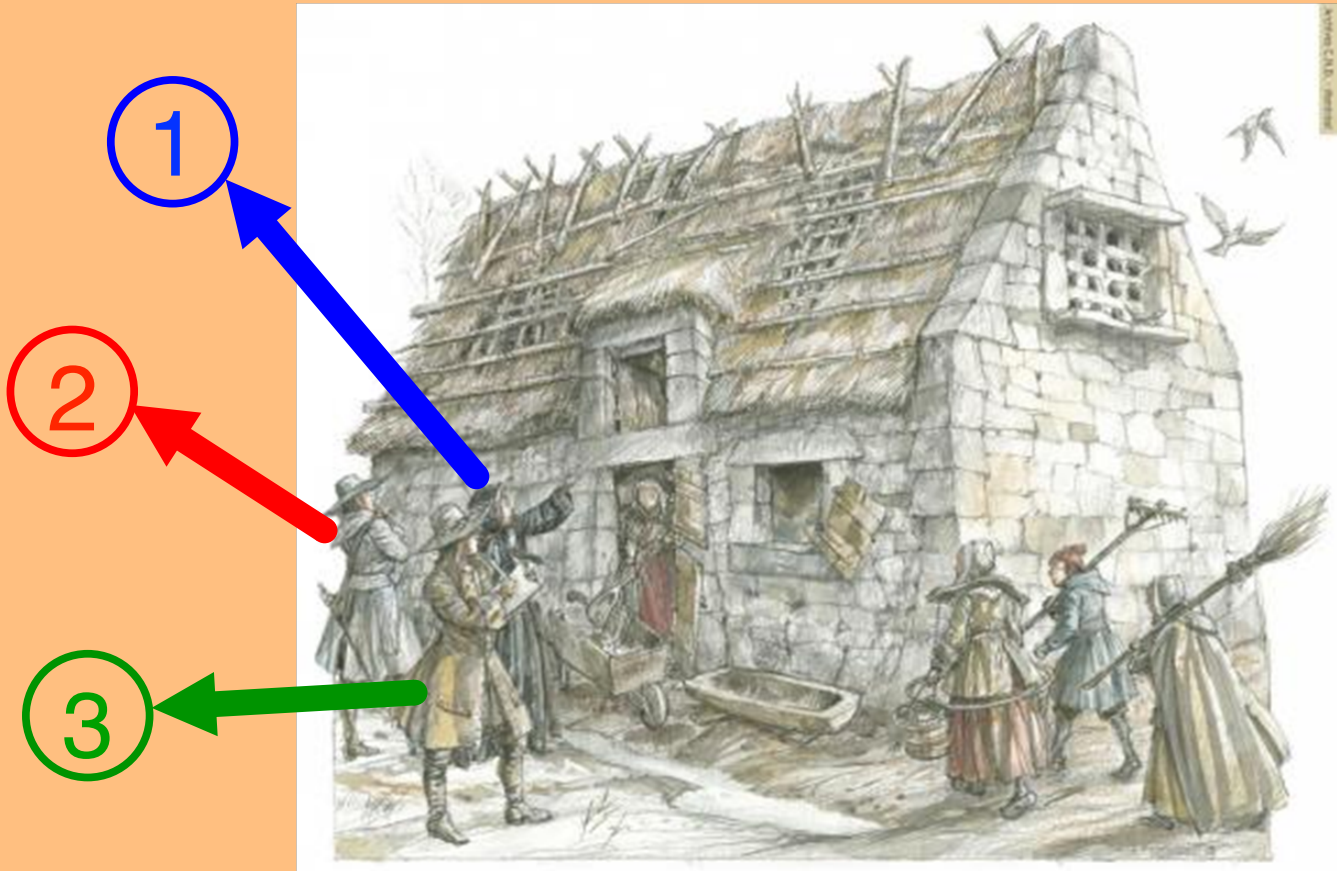


5b: Using the adjectives you chose in the previous slide, draw the house Marguerite should have received. Make sure to keep the original structure of the house.





5c: Identify the three persons marked by arrows. Use the clues next to the names to guide you.



	Surveyor Basset - holds a clipboard to assess the house
	Marguerite Bourgeoys - nun dressed in black
	Governor de Maisonneuve - wears clothes of the governing class and carries a sword



5d: The three people on the right side of the illustration have particular jobs to do and specific tools to use. Match the tool on the left with the job it would be used for.



Tool

Job

rake

sweep floors

bucket
with water

gather leaves
and debris

brittle
broom

wash floors and
walls



5e: The one-room school was on the ground floor and Marguerite Bourgeoys and her companions lived in the former dovecot on the second floor. Complete the following table.

	Marguerite Bourgeoys' school (1658)	Your school
Number of Storeys		
Number of Classrooms		
Library		
Type of Playground		
Heating for winter		
Transport used to get to school		
Teachers' lodging		



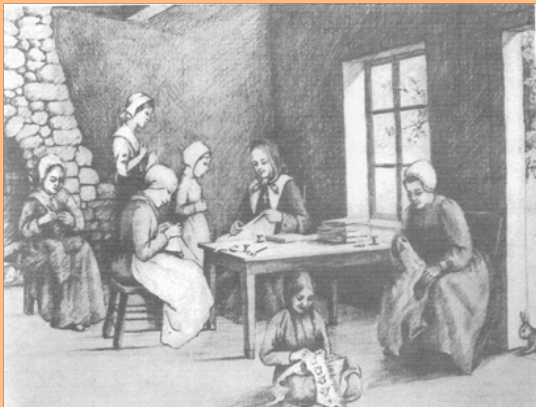
5f: Using the **green** SMART pen, draw a line matching the images with the subjects you believe are being taught.



Public Domain, (retrieved 09-12-2014)



Subject
math
language
sewing
religion
cooking



Public Domain, (retrieved 09-12-2014)



THE HÉBERT FAMILY (arrived in 1617)
The First Farmer Family in New France



6a:



Creative Commons
Attribution-Share Alike
3.0: Donar Reiskoffel
(retrieved 24.09.2014)

As a settler you were given this plot of land, your future farm, and a big box. Inside the box was an axe, a saw, a hammer, nails, ropes and blankets. You were left alone in this spot with your family, your luggage, and this big box. What would you do? On the following slides, answer the questions to help guide your future steps



What do you think they brought in their luggage to help them settle?

Which wild animals would they hunt in the woods and fish in the water?



The family wanted to build a house and farm the land. How would they clear the land ?

The family wanted a cup of tea. What would they need to do? Where would they obtain water? How would they start the fire?



6b: Read the text carefully. You will need the information below to complete the activity on the next slide without referring back to **this** text.

In 1617, Louis Hébert settled with his family (wife Marie and three children aged 3, 9, and 14) in New France. They were given a plot of land. After going through the difficulties that so many settlers later experienced, they became the first self sufficient family. They cleared the land and planted wheat, beans, peas and corn. Marie also made soap and candles and taught her children. The children were not idle. They helped to look after the poultry and the vegetable garden.

Sadly, Louis died ten years later because of a bad fall on the ice. Courageous Marie decided to stay in the colony and continue with all the farm work until she remarried two years later.



6c: Complete the puzzle on the left side by using the clues on the right side.

				H			
				E			
				B			
				E			
				R			
				T			
				F			
				A			
				M			
				I			
				L			
				Y			

One of Marie's professions
A small round green vegetable
A green vegetable they planted
A crop they used to make bread
Another word for maize
The type of garden the children tended
The language the Héberts spoke
Something Marie made
After two years of Louis' death, Marie ...
The season Louis died
First they cleared the ...
The children looked after the ...



6d: Consider the illustration below where you can see Louis Hébert sowing seeds on his plot of land. Circle in red:

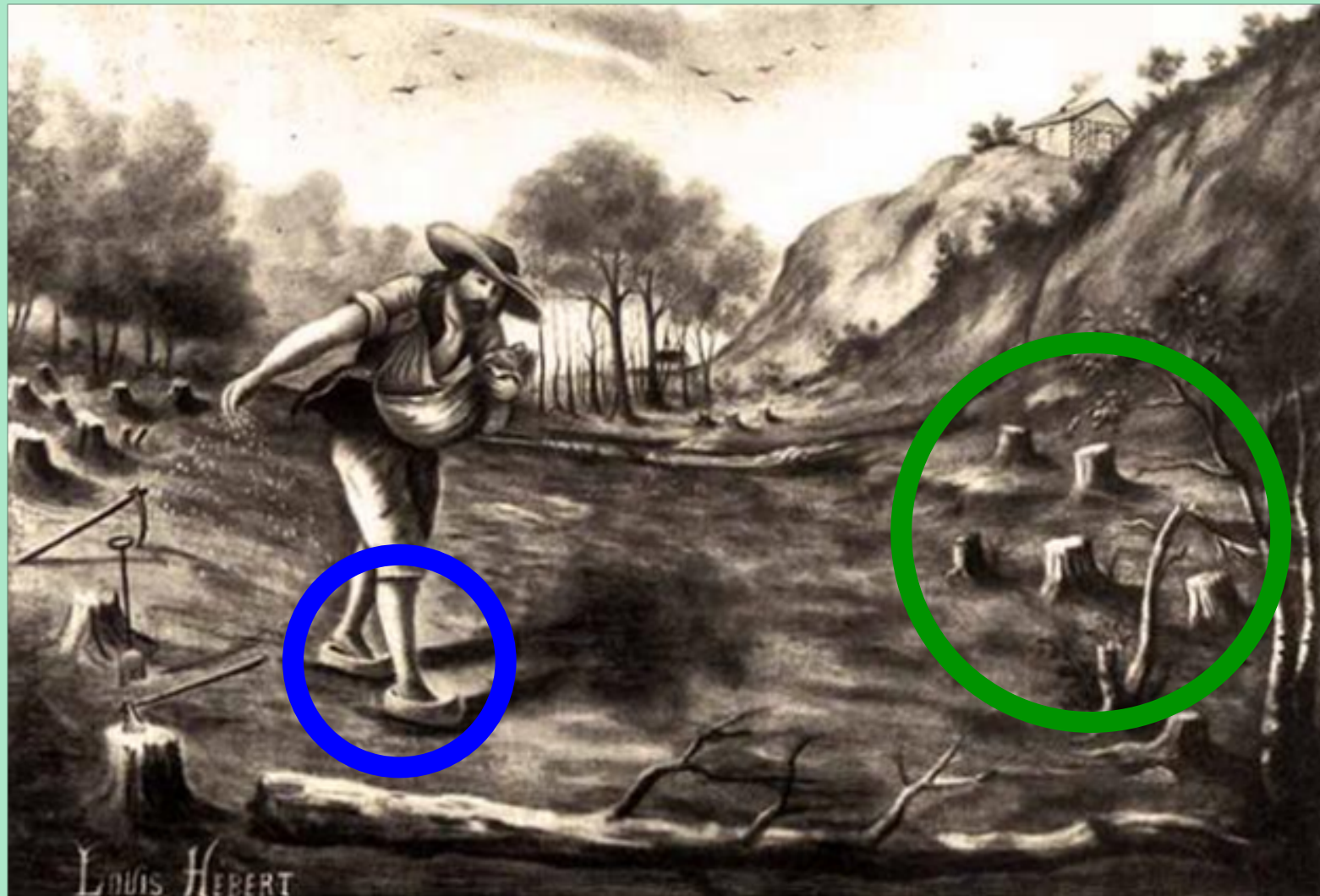
1. His house
2. Where he went to Sunday mass ceremony
3. Three tools he used on his farm



Public Domain (retrieved 04-01-2015)

6e: Consider the illustration below.

1. Why were the numerous stumps (circled in green) a problem for the farmer?
2. What is so unusual about his shoes (circled in blue)?





6f: With simple tools as seen in the illustrations below, the pioneer farmers cleared part of the forest in order to farm.

1. Name each tool.
2. What are they used for?



1. _____

2.



1. _____

2.



1. _____



2.

ELECTION TIME







7a: Who is the most fascinating?

Jacques Cartier 	Samuel Champlain 
Number of Votes:	Number of Votes:





7a: Who is the most fascinating? (cont'd)

Jean Talon 	Jeanne Mance 
Number of Votes:	Number of Votes:









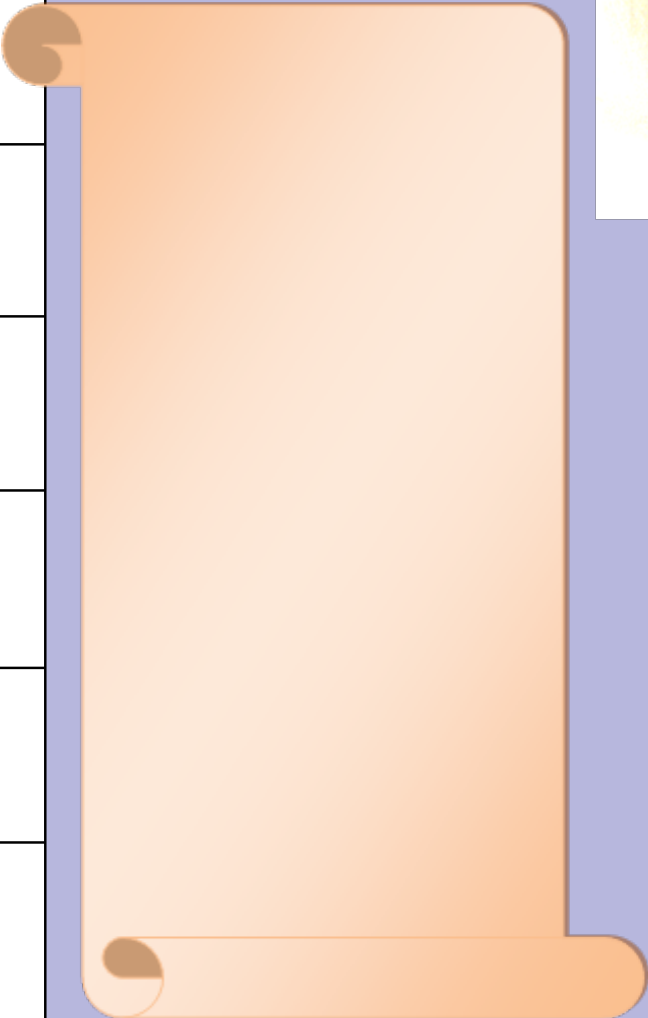
7a: Who is the most fascinating? (cont'd)

Marguerite Bourgeoys 	Hébert Family 
Number of Votes:	Number of Votes:



7b: And the winner is ...

Candidates	Number of Votes	Position
		
		
		
		
		
		





SECTION B

1. Economic Activities in New France
 - Fur Trade
 - Seigneuries
2. Government
3. War and Peace
4. Maps





FUR TRADE:
Trading Posts
Coureur de Bois

Economic Activities in New France



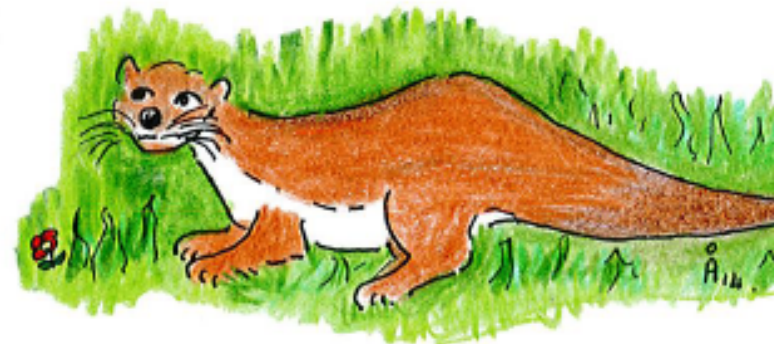
AGRICULTURE:
Seigneuries





1a: New France was teeming with furry animals - the basis of the fur trade. Below are three of them. Identify them.









1b: Consider the illustration below of a typical fur trading post.

1. Circle in **RED** and **GREEN** the two distinct groups of people in this illustration. Name them.
2. The trading post was fortified. Circle in **BLACK** the fortified area.
3. What trade is being conducted here?
4. Place an X on the goods that are being sold.
5. Define the phrase 'trading post'.



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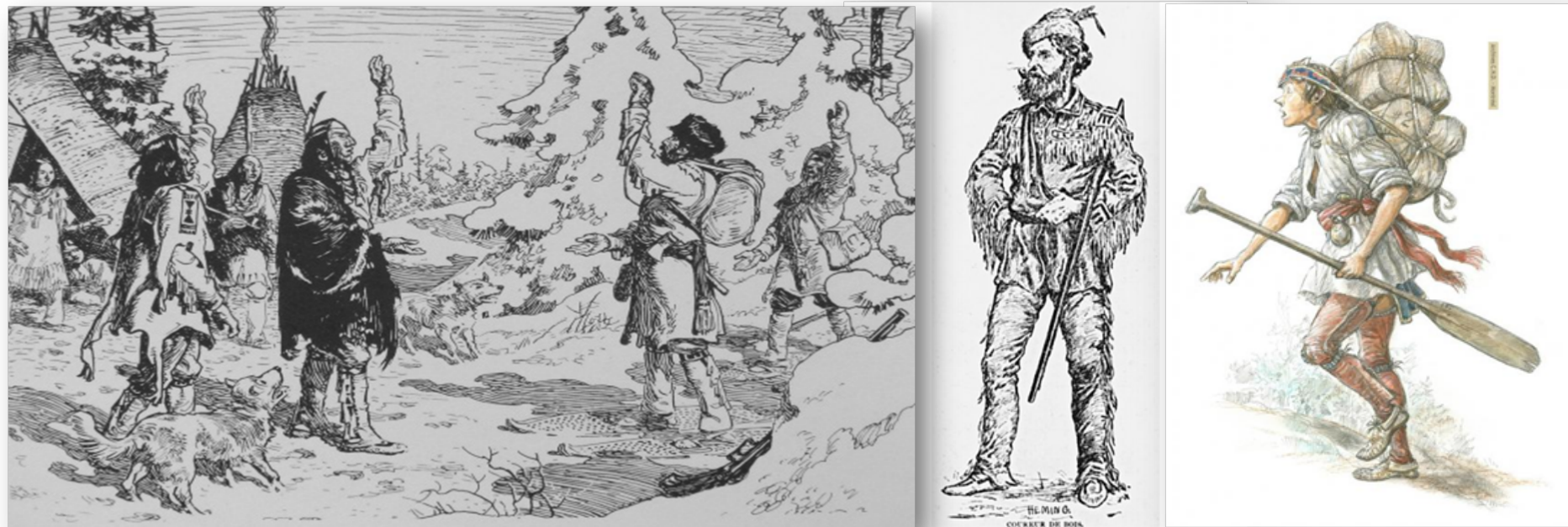


1c: The Aborigines bartered furs for European goods. This illustration depicts another type of trading post. What are they bartering? Complete the table below.



	European goods	Their everyday use
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

1d: The 'coureurs de bois' bartered their European goods for Aboriginal pelts. Look at these three illustrations. Write down four skills needed by the 'coureur de bois' to venture deep into thick forests and cross rivers.



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1. _____

2. _____

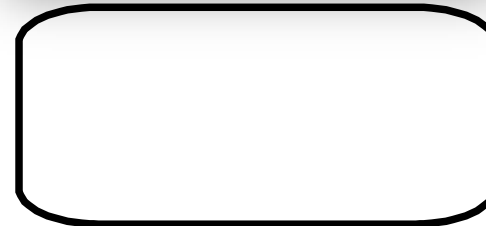
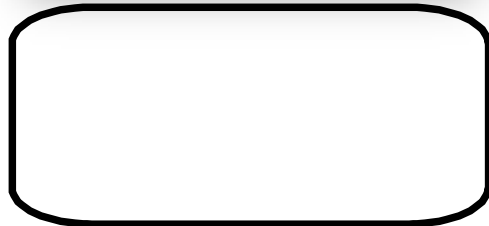
3. _____

4. _____



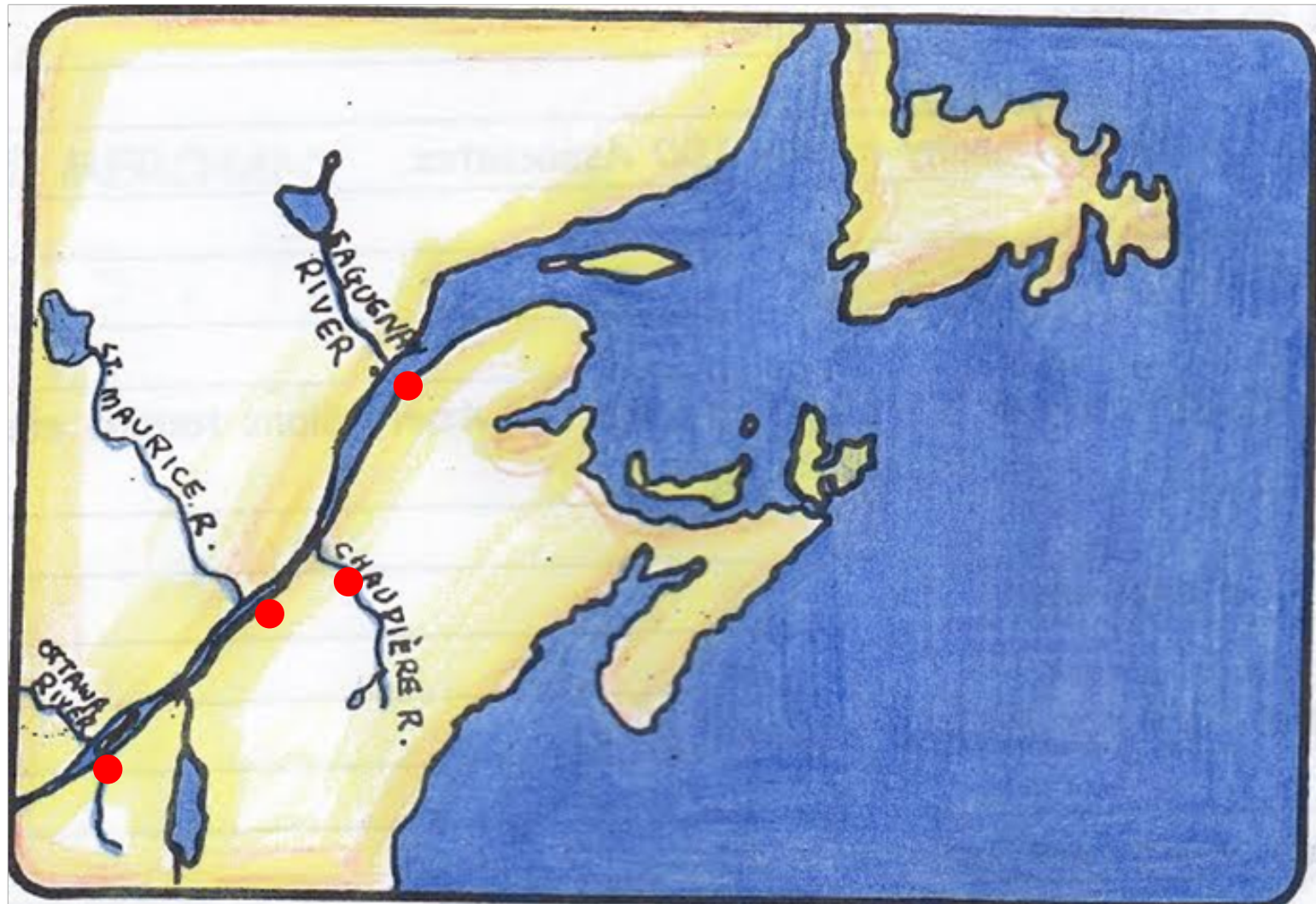
1e: Who Am I?

1. Sometimes I spend the winter in the Aboriginal village to learn their language and become an interpreter.
2. I stock furs in the trading post.
3. The Aboriginals taught me to use snowshoes and birch canoes.
4. I live in a longhouse.
5. I barter furs for knives, pots, and guns.
6. I barter knives, copper pots, and guns for furs.
7. I sell furs in Europe.
8. I am an adventurer looking for furs.
9. I work for the Company of the Hundred Associates.
10. I am an Iroquois.



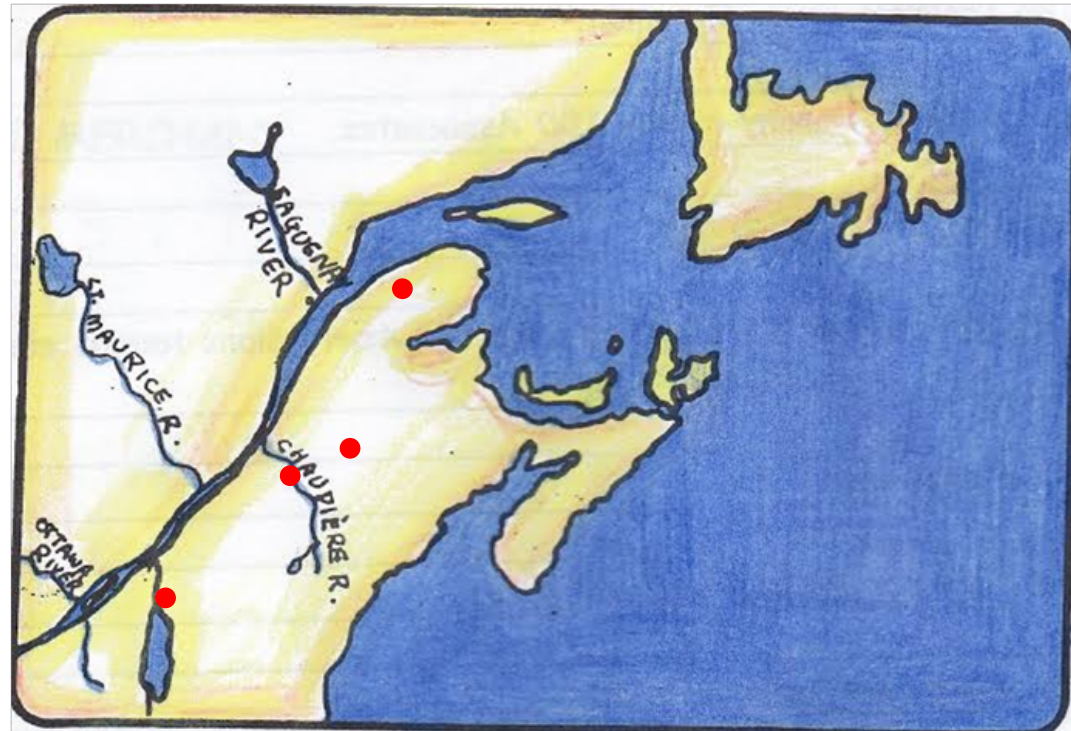


1f: There were four French trading posts (1) Quebec (2) Trois-Rivières (3) Montreal (4) Tadoussac. Write the numbers of the four trading posts in the appropriate place on the map.





1g: Given the map below, complete the sentences.



1. The four trading posts were on the _____ River.
2. St. Lawrence River offers a direct access to the _____ Ocean.
3. The four trading posts were also served by other smaller rivers ...

Montreal by _____

Quebec City by _____

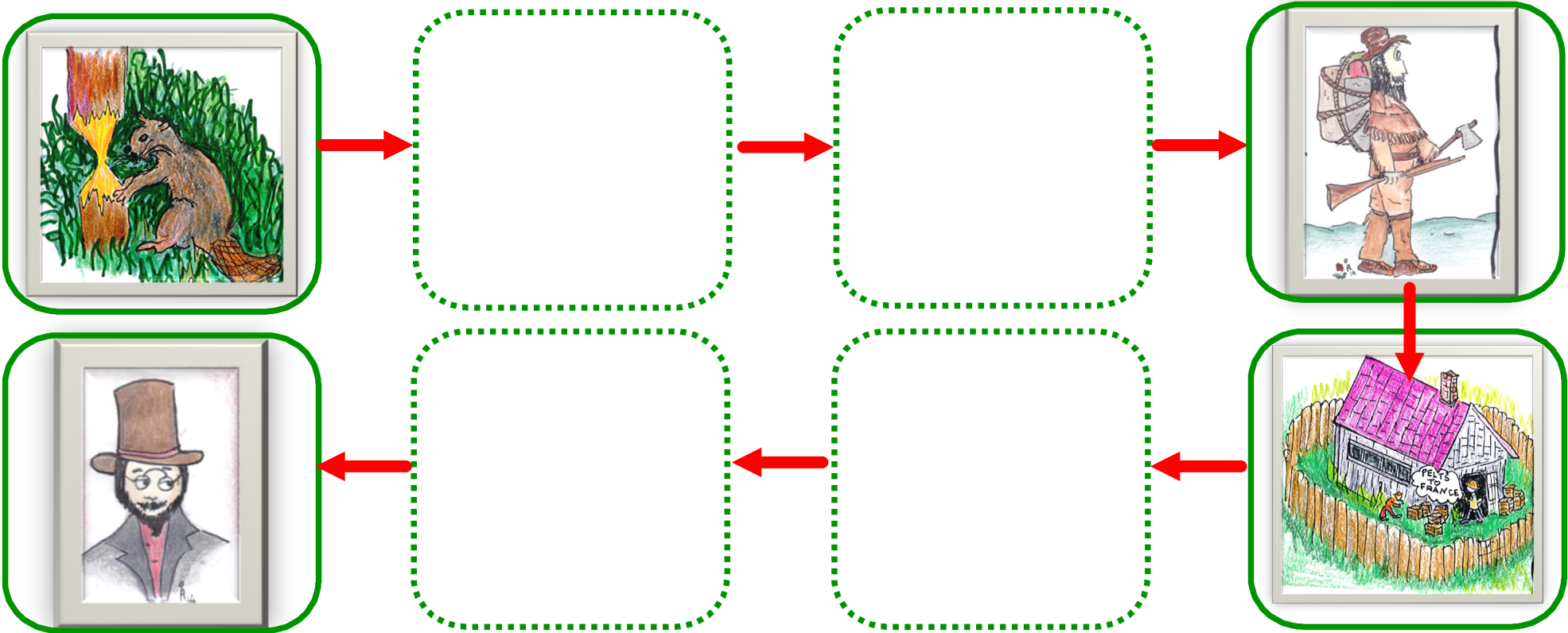
Trois-Rivières by _____

Tadoussac by _____

4. What was the importance of the waterways for the fur trade?



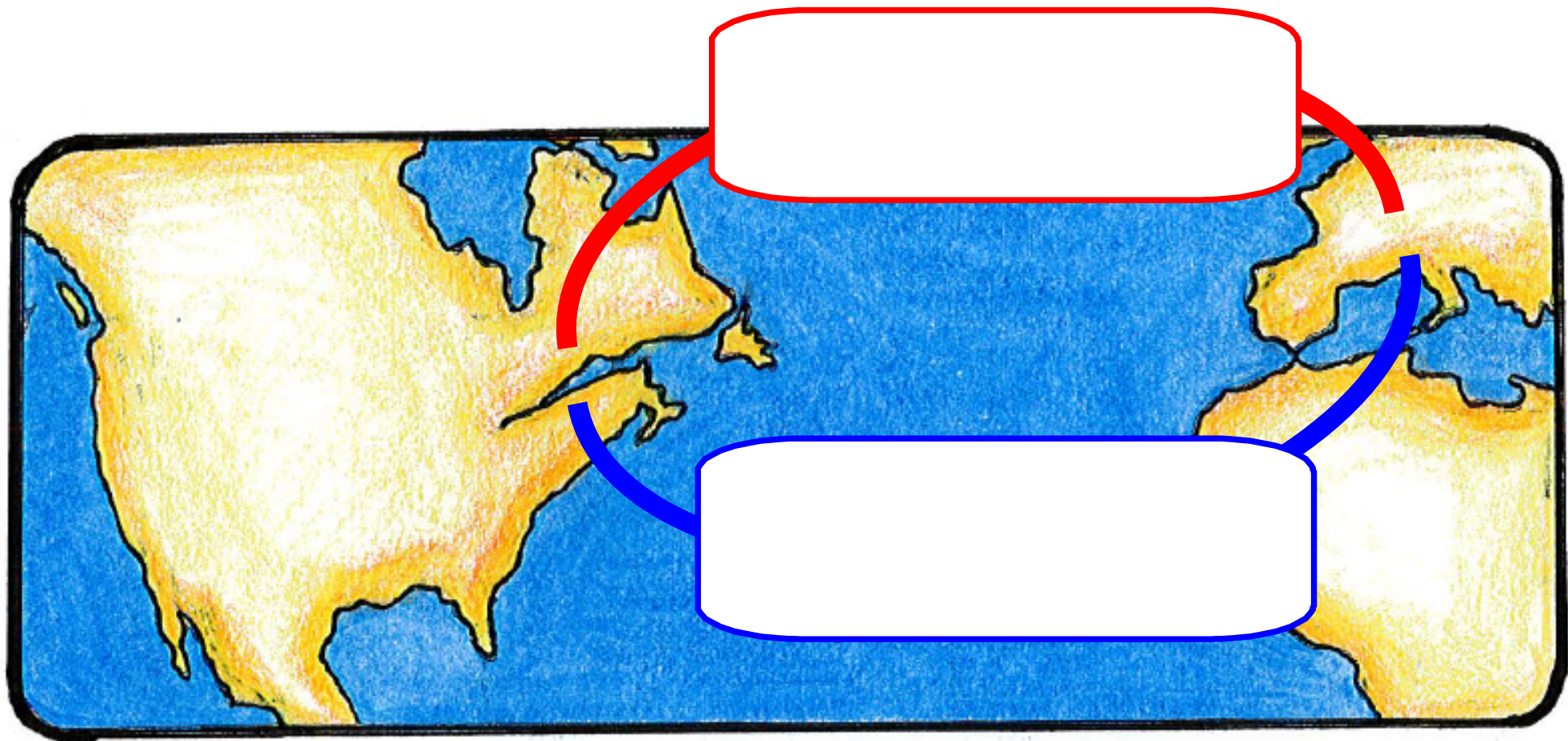
1h: The fur trade started with an animal (like a beaver) and ended with clothing items. Place the images at the very bottom in their correct place.





1i: In the provided spaces write the names of the products that were sent to and from France.

Consider the following products: metal objects, weapons, gun powder, fabric, furs, glass objects and timber





AGRICULTURE:
Seigneuries

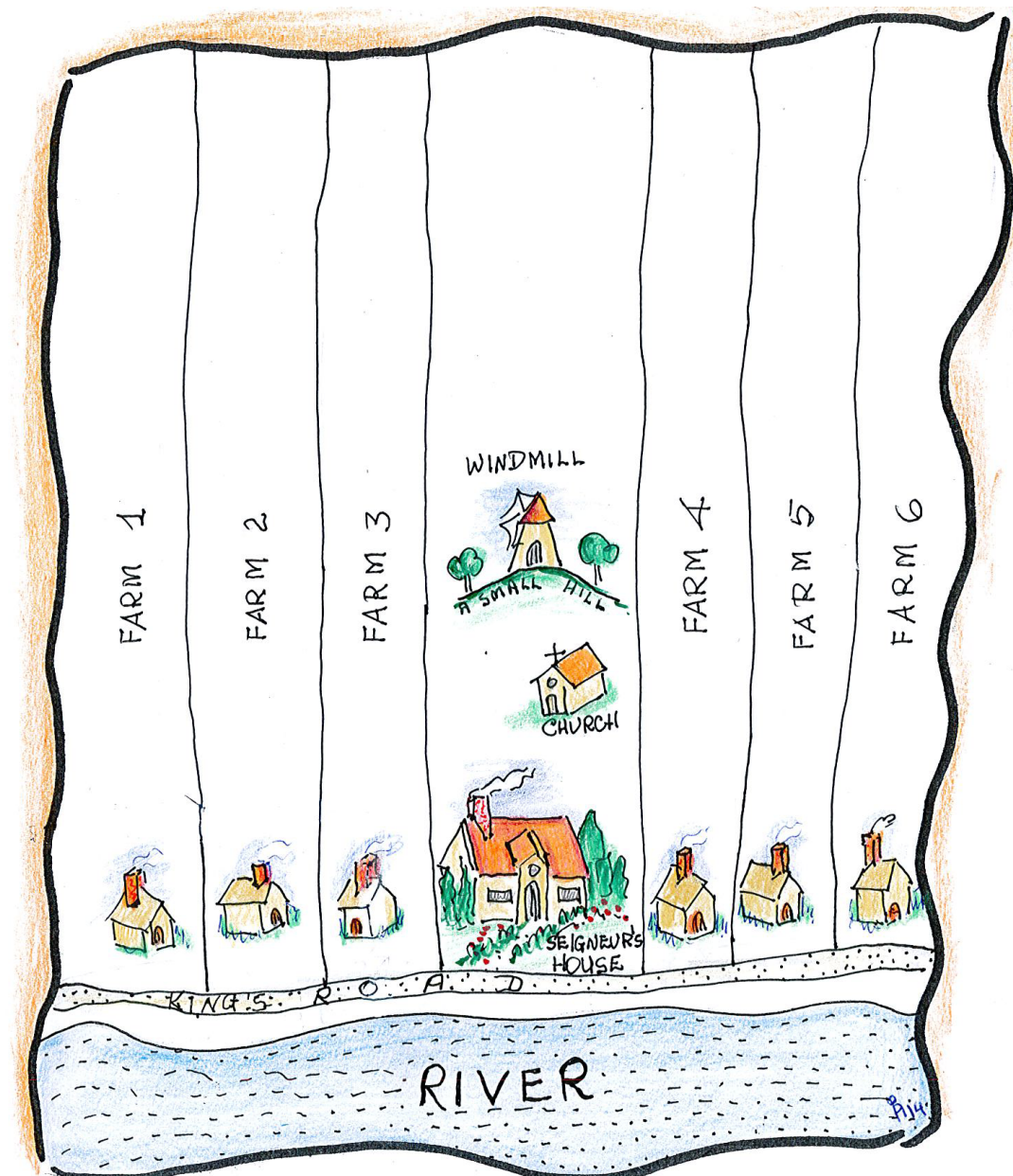


1j: Below is a drawing of a typical seigneurie. It was the property of the Seigneur (landlord). He rented this land to the farmers (habitants).

1. Name the shape of all farms.

2. What do all farms have in common besides their shape?

3. Why is the windmill on a hill?





1k: Study the drawing below and complete the sentences.



1. Two types of sugary substances were made by the farmers:

a. _____

b. _____

2. Two types of transport that passed by the farmer's property without disturbing him:

a. _____

b. _____

3. The farmer collected _____ from the _____ for the fire place.

4. The farmer carried the _____ to the windmill to be ground.



11: Complete the table with the products that the farmer obtained from each section of land.



1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6 and 7	



1m: The farmers had to pay taxes but they did not pay with money. Consider the illustration. Circle 5 different items the farmers gave to the seigneur as tax payment.



	Name the items
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

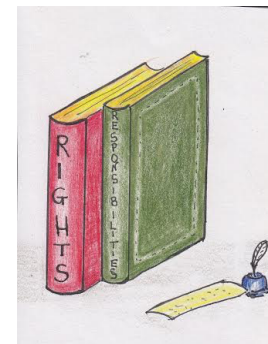


1n: Read the following lists of rights and responsibilities.
Place a check mark next to the items you think are the
duties of the farmer or the seigneur.

RIGHTS	SEIGNEUR	FARMER
Grant the right to have a farm		
Collect the annual farm rent		
Sit on the front pew of the Catholic church		
Use the windmill to grind the wheat		
Collect taxes on fish, game and flour		
RESPONSIBILITIES	SEIGNEUR	FARMER
Build a farm house, manor house and windmill		
Pay rent		
Work for the seigneur 3 days a year without pay		
Build a road parallel to the river		
Clear the land and cultivate it		
Grant land to the settlers who applied		



1o: Consider your own rights and responsibilities as a student and complete the following questions.



Write 3 RIGHTS of every student.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Write 3 RESPONSIBILITIES of every student.

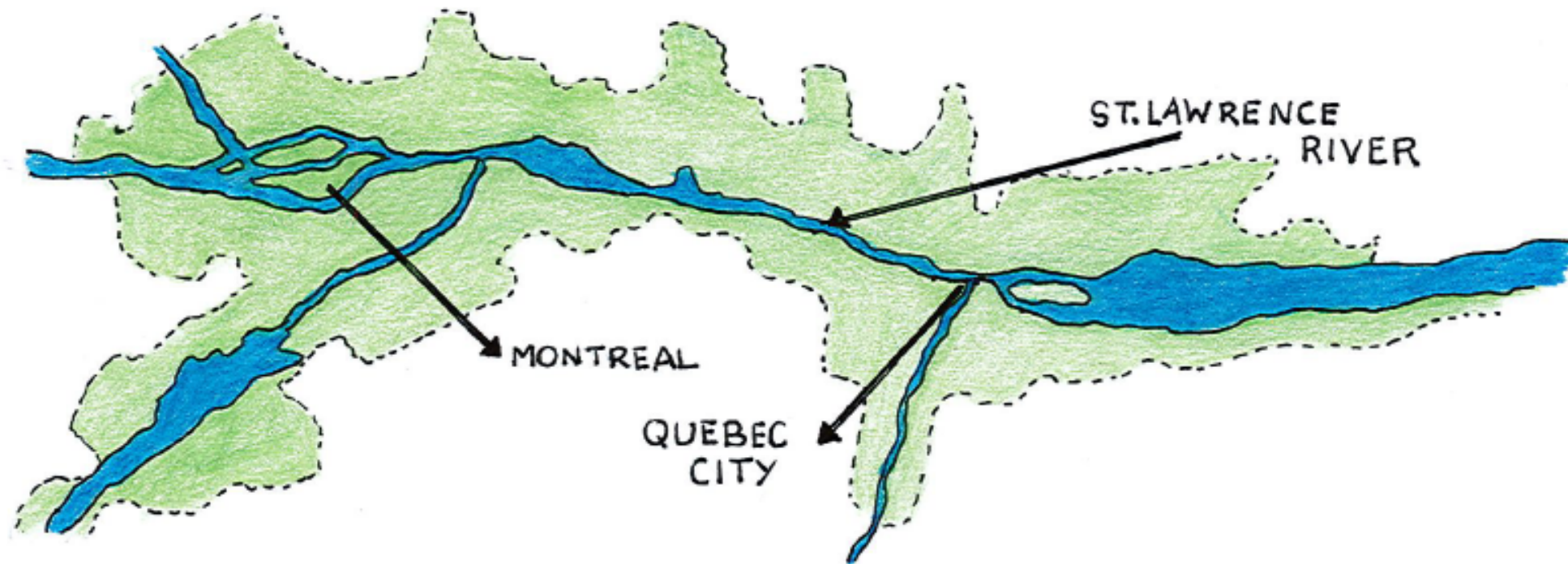
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



1p: The areas shaded in green are where the seigneuries were located. Why was this area chosen? Give two reasons.



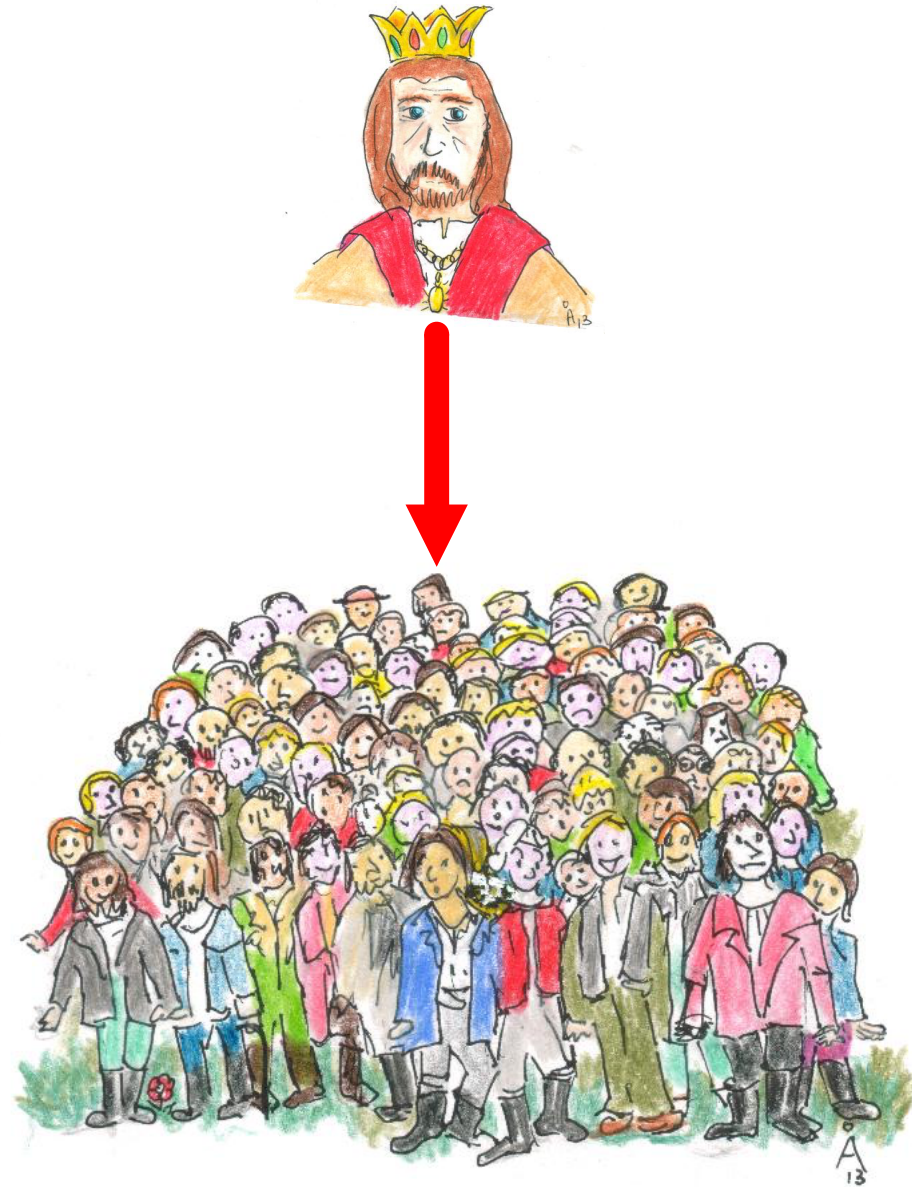
Reason #1: _____

Reason #2: _____

Government



In 1627, King Louis XIII decided to expand New France and give it its first government - The Company of 100 Associates .





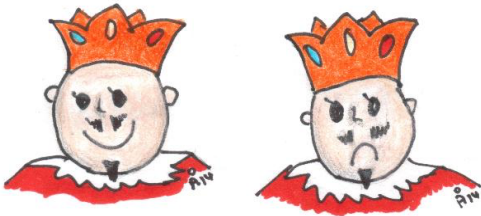
2a: The Company of 100 Associates ruled between 1627 and 1643. They governed for _____ years.

2b: The Company of 100 Associates was supposed to bring in 4800 French settlers during the time they governed. Consider the table below:

Year	Some Details
1627	The Company of 100 Associates founded
1628	76 French settlers in New France
1641	240 French settlers in New France
1643	The Company of 100 Associates abolished

a) How many French settlers arrived in New France between 1628 and 1641?

b) Was the king satisfied with the Company of 100 Associates?
Circle the correct king and explain your answer.





2c: The King of France abolished the Company of 100 Associates. He then founded the Sovereign Council with 4 main members: the King, Governor General, Intendant and Bishop. Match the statements on the right with the members on the left.



Governor General



King



Bishop



Intendant

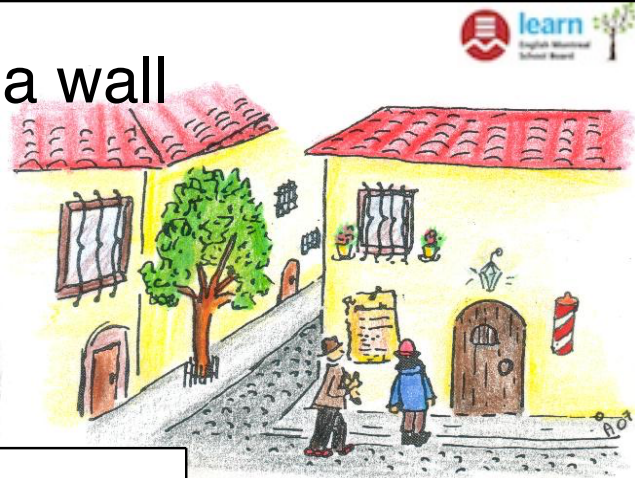
I supervise trade, distribute seigneuries, recruit new settlers and maintain order

I am responsible for the organization and activities of the Catholic Church

I represent the king in New France. I control the army and plan the defense of New France

I control New France and nominate the Intendant and Governor General

2d: On July 19, 1666 Le Nouveau Monde , a wall newspaper by the barber shop, reported some happenings. Which member of the Sovereign Council was responsible for each situation?



On Sunday night, Antoine stole 3 chickens from Eliana.	
Sofia's baby girl will be baptized on Sunday.	
Yesterday, a boat with 38 new settlers arrived from France.	
On Friday, Mr. Pepin became a seigneur.	
On early Wednesday, the Aborigines attacked Tadoussac.	
Sunday mass will be celebrated in the cathedral.	
The Governor General was called to France.	
Mr. Nepveu wants to open a butcher shop.	
Mr. Jamet will be buried tomorrow.	
A fist fight broke out at La Vie en Rose restaurant	

Intendant

King

Governor
General

Bishop



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War and Peace



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3a: Look at the three illustrations. Write, in the space provided, three characteristics of an environment at PEACE.



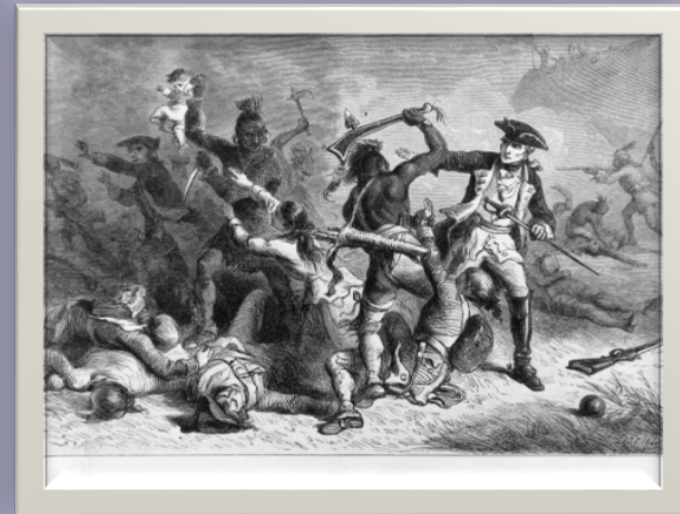
1.

2.

3.



3b: Look at the three illustrations. Write, in the space provided, three characteristics of an environment at WAR.



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1.

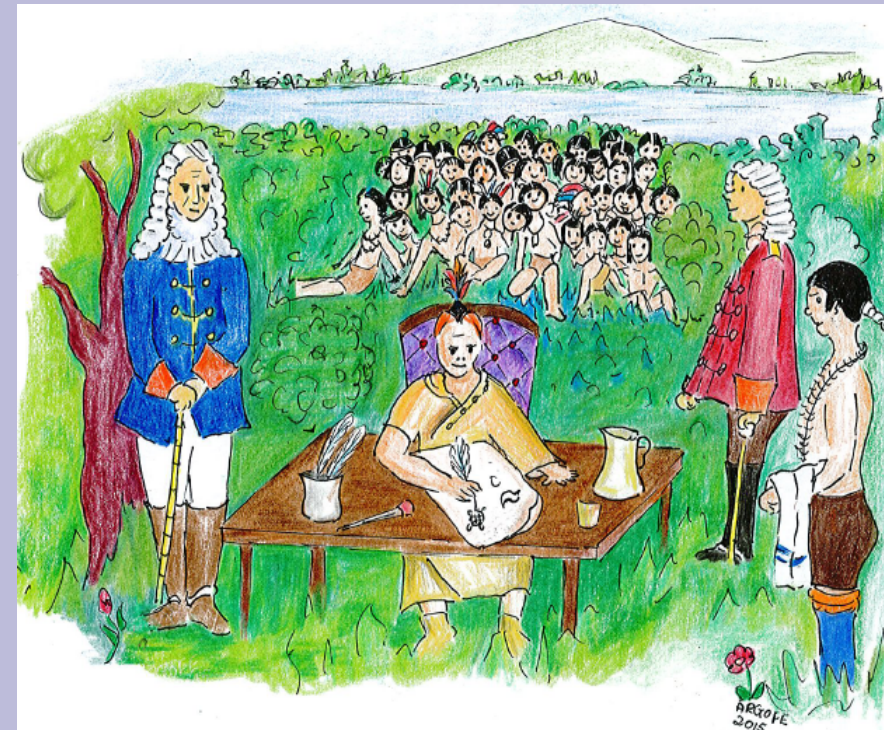
2.

3.



3c: Many wars were waged among the Aboriginal people themselves and between the Aboriginal people and the settlers. Life was unbearable and peace was needed.

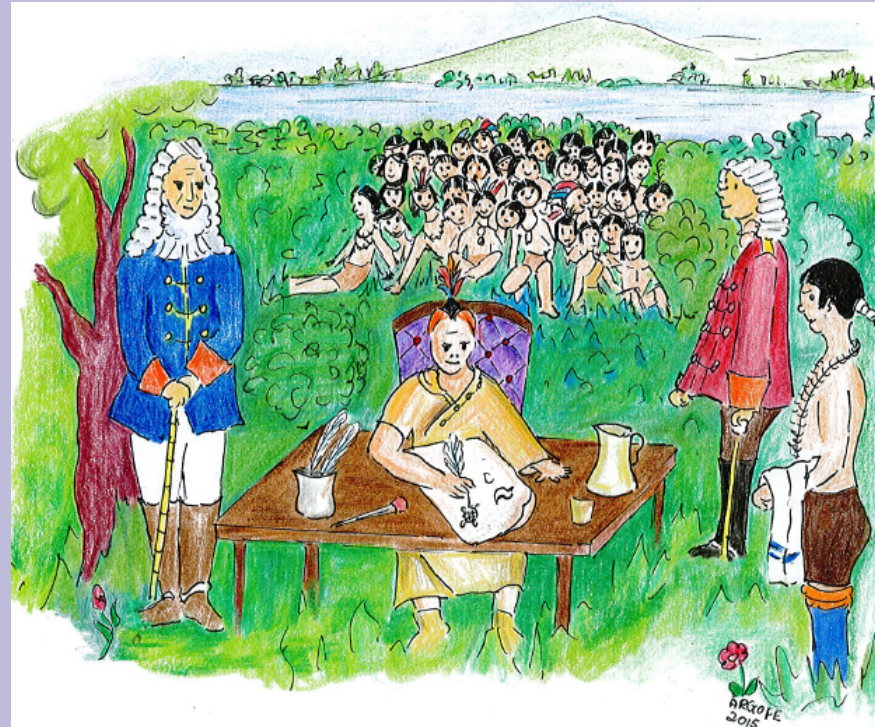
It was decided that in 1701 the Great Peace Treaty of Montreal would be signed.



This treaty was signed by the Governor General of _____ and the 40 _____.



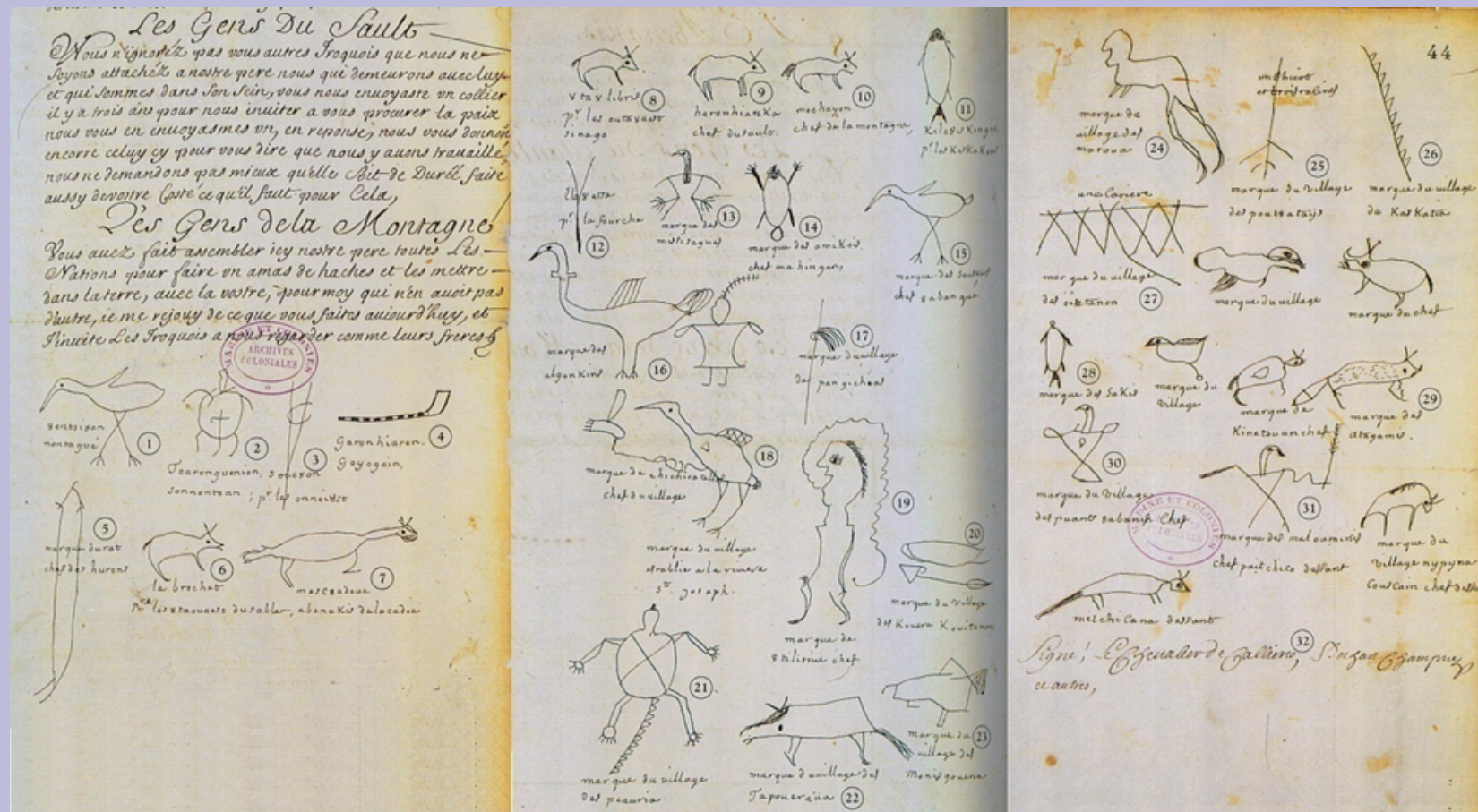
3d: Study the painting and answer the questions below.



1. Between whom was the Great Peace Treaty of Montreal? _____
2. Who is watching the signing (on the left)? _____
3. What writing utensil is being used for the signing? _____
4. Why does the crowd consist mostly of Aboriginal people? _____

5. If the Treaty was signed in Montreal, which river is seen here? _____
6. What head gear are the French officials wearing? _____
7. What head gear are the Aboriginal chiefs wearing? _____

3e: Below is a picture of the treaty signed by the various Aboriginal chiefs.



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1. Whom do you think drew the images on the document? _____
2. Circle 4 animals and identify them. _____
3. What do the animals represent in the document? _____
4. Why did they not sign their names? _____
5. For whom did the Governor General sign? _____
6. What were the benefits of this Treaty for New France? _____

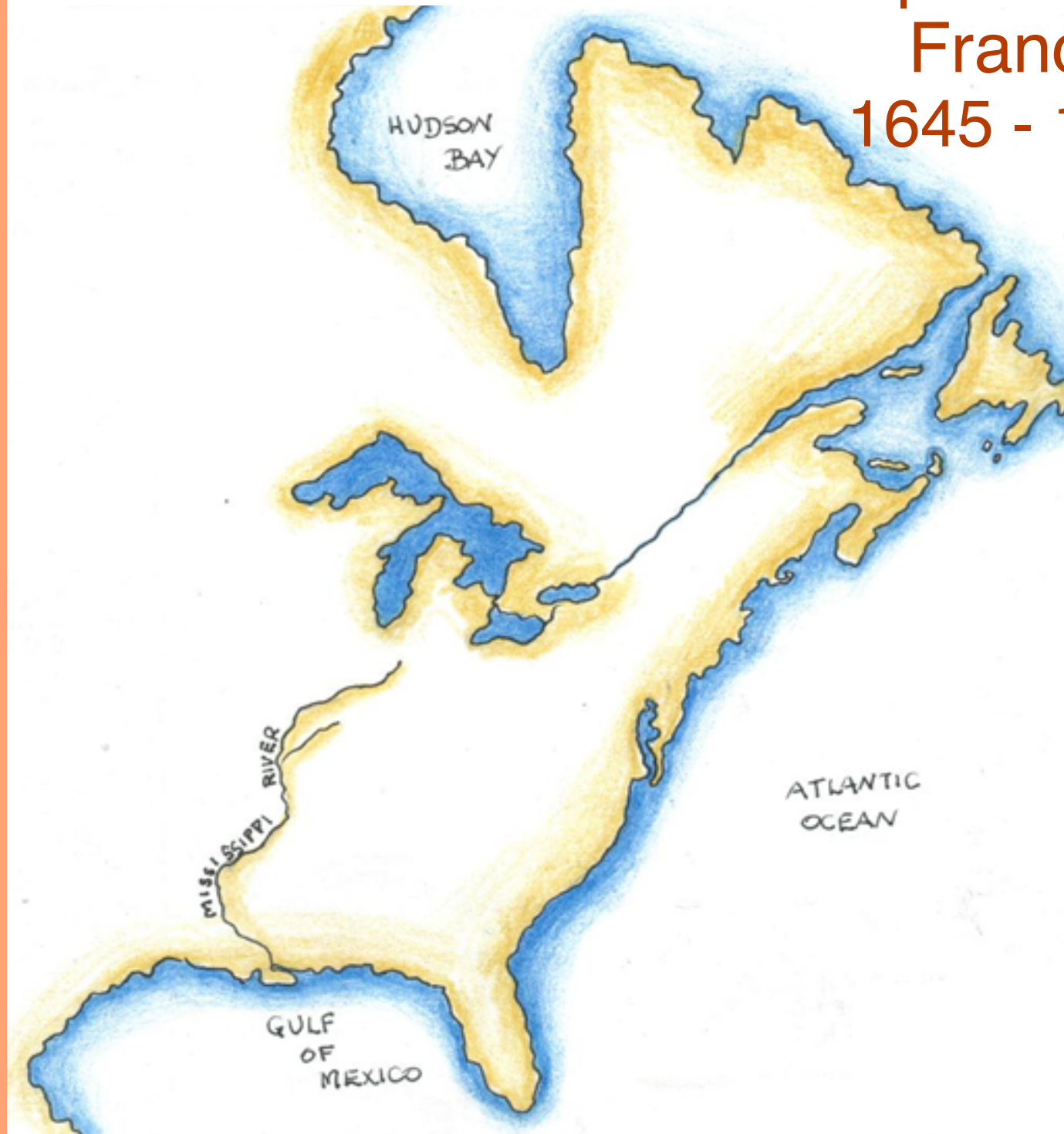


3f: Write a small paragraph for each of the questions below.

1. How did everyday life change for the French settlers after the Great Treaty of Montreal was signed?

2. How did everyday life change for the Aboriginal Nations after the Great Treaty of Montreal was signed?

Maps of New France 1645 - 1745





4a: On the map below, write the number that identifies each of the following:

1. Newfoundland
2. St. Lawrence River
3. Acadia



4b: Complete the names of the lakes using only vowels.

1. H ____ R ____ N
2. ____ NT ____ R ____
3. M ____ CH ____ G ____ N
4. ____ R ____
5. S ____ P ____ R ____ R





4c: Follow the instructions below and draw the map of New France (1645).

* Remember that New France was a continuous territory.

Using the color **GREEN**, shade the following areas:

- western shores of Newfoundland,
- northern and southern shores of the St. Lawrence River including Acadia,
- northern shores of Lake Erie,
- area around Lake Ontario,
- eastern shores of Lake Huron.





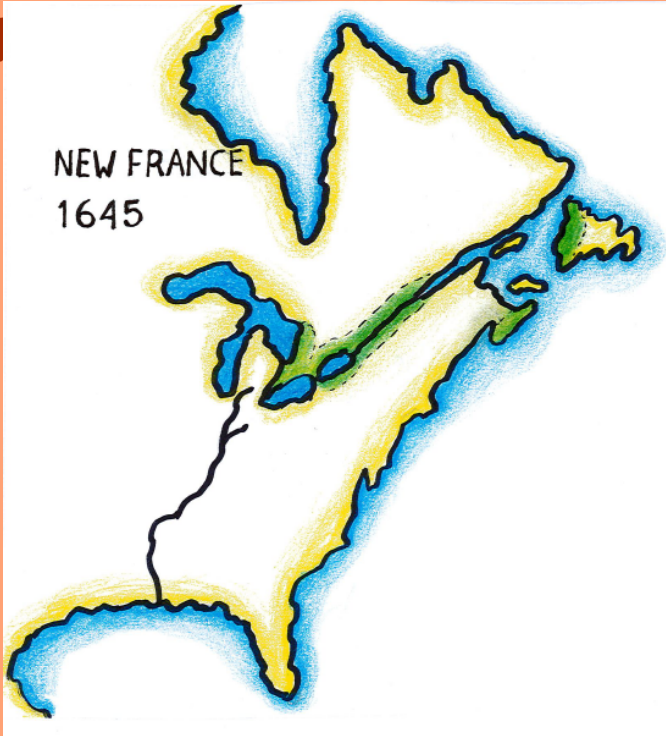
4d: As you can see, around 1745 the territory of New France consisted of vast regions of the North American continent. Identify the regions in 4 simple sentences:



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



4e: What differences do you find between the maps of New France of 1645 and 1745? Circle them and fill in the table 1



In 1745, the territory of New France:	
1	
2	
3	
4	

