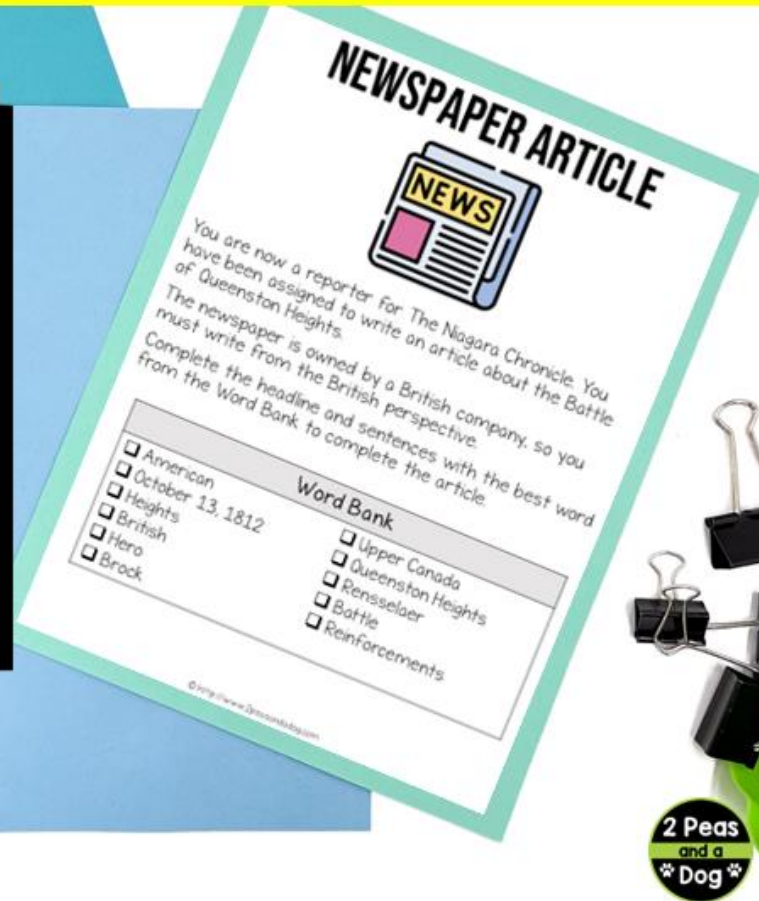


GRADE 7 HISTORY

Strand A & B Modified Bundle

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- ✓ Student Choice
- ✓ Rubrics



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- ✓ Quizzes & Assessment
- ✓ PDF & Google Slides™ Formats




2 Peas and a Dog

Middle School Teaching Resources

“It allows the different levelled learners to be consistent in what they are learning. The activities are designed so that my modified students can have some success with the curriculum!” – Georgia S

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON #1



Important Events Sorting Activity

Lesson Overview:

Students will sort important events and put them in chronological order to help them remember the historical information they have learned.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- Important Events in Canadian History article
- Important Events Activity sheet
-

LESSON PLANS

Teach

1. Read the article about the War of 1812.
2. Print out the Important Events Sorting Activity.
3. Read the Important Events Sorting Activity.
4. Students then need to place their events in correct order.
5. Once you have checked this over, tell students to glue their cards in the correct order on the bottom portion of their worksheets.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

Instructions: Write the year the important event happened in the space below.

Year	Important Event
	The Vikings explore the east coast of North America and eventually leave.
	Jacques Cartier claims the land of Québec for France.
	While searching for a route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Henry Hudson finds the area now known as New York.
	In the Treaty of Utrecht, France gives up control over the Hudson Bay area and Newfoundland.

Instructions: Paste the events in the correct order to complete the timeline.

Important Events

1000		

MODIFIED ACTIVITIES

WAR OF 1812

Instructions: Using the words in the Word Bank, fill in the blanks using the information from the Heritage Minutes videos.

Word Bank

Freedom Upper American
 Fitzgibbon Eighty Black Loyalist

Queenston Heights

1. _____ soldiers held Queenston Heights.
2. _____ Grand River Warriors held off the Americans to

_____ an invasion of _____

4. Laura Secord informed _____ about the invasion and the Kahnawà:ke Mohawks' forced surrender of American soldiers.

Richard Pierpont

5. Richard Pierpont was a _____.

6. Pierpont wanted to fight for his _____.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



ANSWER KEY

Year	Important Event
1793	John Graves Simcoe passed the Anti-Slavery Act, preventing people from acquiring enslaved people in 1793.
1793	John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada and called it York.
1798-1812	The first Parliament buildings in Upper Canada were later burned down.
1831	John By led the Rideau Canal project, which took 10 years to complete.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

By stopping the British attack, he allowed French culture to develop deeply in Canada.
Governor Frontenac
 It added flavour to food. It became a trading item due to its availability only in certain areas of Canada and the USA.
Syrup

ANSWER KEYS

Important Event	...nt many years before the
1793	...s name. The word for this explorer and his men
John Graves Simcoe passed the Anti-Slavery Act, preventing people from acquiring enslaved people in 1793.	...y.
selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada and called it York.	Jacques Cartier Discovered how rich natural resources (cod fish) were in the "New World" (North America). John Cabot
	In search of a route from Europe to Asia through North America, he and other explorers after him mapped a lot of North America. Jean Nicolet

WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY



Battle of Queenston Heights
 What was the significance of this battle?

Watch



Watch the video about the Battle of Queenston Heights. Think about what you have learned about the battle.

Read



Read the article about the Battle of Queenston Heights.

FUR TRADE INQUIRY



Inquiry Question:
 How did the fur trade change Canada?

Watch

Watch the video about the fur trade in Canada. Think about what questions you have about the fur trade.

MODIFIED ASSIGNMENTS



Read the statements.

Inquiry



Consider the ways that the fur trade changed Canada. Share your thoughts with your teacher. Read the statements on the Fur Trade Inquiry page. After reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

STRAND A



Lesson Overview

- Intro – Why Study History? (Reading, Cut & Match)
- #1 – Important Events Sorting Activity (Reading, Cut & Match)
- #2 – Historica Minutes (Video, Fill in the Blanks)
- #3 – Canadian Settlement Objects Activity (Matching)
- #3B – Haudenosaunee, Inuit and Métis (Reading, True/False)
- #4 – The Map of New France 1700 (Compare and Contrast)
- #5 – The Creation of New France (Reading, Fill in the Blanks)
- #5B – Medical Care in the 1700s (Reading, Cut & Match)
- #6 – New France Vocabulary (QR Code Scavenger Hunt)
- #7 – Historical Figures Assignment (Poster or Slideshow Creation)
- #8 – Fur Trade Inquiry Assignment (Multimedia, True/False)

STRAND A



Lesson Overview

- #9 – Mid–Unit Quiz (Multiple Choice, Short Answer)
- #10 – The Treaty of Utrecht 1713 (Fill in the Blanks)
- #10B – The Treaties (Reading, Cut and Paste)
- #11 – Image Analysis & The Acadians (True/False)
- #12 – Seven Years War (Readings, Newspaper Article)
- #13 – The Establishment of British Rule (Reading, Folding Notes)
- #14 – The American Revolution (Videos, Cut and Paste)
- #15 – Black Loyalists Inquiry (Videos, Cut and Paste)
- #16 – The Impact of the Loyalists Migration on the Mississaugas of the Credit Nation (Reading, Note–Taking Graphic Organizer)
- #17 – The Constitution Act of 1791 (Reading, Cut and Match)

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



Why Study History

Lesson Overview:
Students will learn why we study history.

Materials Needed

- Reliable text
- Video Why Study History
- Why Study History
- Why Study History
- Yes/No grid
- Scissors and glue

Teacher Instructions

1. Watch the video.
2. Have students read the text one-on-one.
3. After reading, have students study history.
4. Have students create a graphic organizer.

Student Instructions

1. Watch the video.
2. Read the text.
3. Read the text and write down each state.
4. Cut out each example.
5. Arrange the examples on a permission slip.

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

Some people ask why we should study history. History helps us learn how the past has shaped the world we live in today. Here are some definitions to help you in this unit.

History is when people study the past.
"Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it." - George Santayana



Power

WHY STUDY HISTORY?



History

Examples: When we study the past we examine pictures, letters, videos, legal documents, and much more.




Change Champion

Someone who creates change.

Examples: Leaders who teach us about standing up for our beliefs.

WHY STUDY HISTORY? ANSWERS

YES	NO
To not repeat the mistakes of the past.	There are so many more things to learn than what happened in

WHY STUDY HISTORY? 	
YES	NO

This unit is for classroom teachers who are required to teach the Grade 7 History Ontario Curriculum but have students working significantly below grade level in reading, writing, and comprehension.

LESSON 1 & 2



IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

Instructions: Write the year the important event happened in the space below.

Year	Important Event
	The Vikings explore the east coast of Canada, but eventually leave.
	Jacques Cartier claims the lo Québec for France.
	While searching for a route b Henry Hudson finds the area
	In the Treaty of Utrecht, Fr control over the Hudson Bay Newfoundland.

IMPORTANT EVENTS SORTING ACTIVITY

Instructions: Cut out the following Important Events Cards. Paste them in the correct date order on the next page to complete the timeline.

Important Events Cards: 

Instructions: Paste the cards in the c complete the timeline.

In the Treat of Paris, the French

While searching for a route

IMPORTANT EVENTS SORTING ACTIVITY

VIDEO NOTES



After watching each video clip, identify which description matches the person(s) or item in the word bank. Write the name under the description.

By stopping the British attack, he allowed French culture to develop deeply in Canada.

It added flavour to food. It became a trading item due to its availability only in certain areas of Canada and the USA.

HISTORICAL MINUTES

- Jean Nicolet
- Syrup
- Governor Frontenac

Village "Kanata" was interpreted by this explorer and his men as the official name of the country.

Discovered how rich natural resources (cod fish) were in the "New World" (North America).

In search of a route from Europe to Asia through North America, he and other explorers after him mapped a lot of North America.

LESSON 3A & 3B



Photo Questions

- What is the object in the photograph?
- What was the purpose or function of the object?
- What materials was the object made from?
- How might an early settler in Canada use the object?



CANADIAN SETTLEMENT OBJECTS INTERACTIVE NOTES



1. Cut out the boxes below.
2. Then glue each sentence under the matching tab in your notebook.

• A transportation method over water that was often made from chopped down and hollowed out trees.

• Maple tree sap was harvested and used for cooking and baking.

CANADIAN SETTLEMENT OBJECTS ACTIVITY

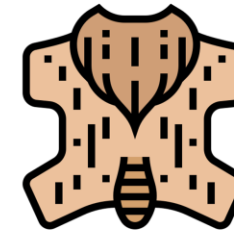
THE MÉTIS



Directions: Read each statement. Then circle whether the statement is true or false.

THE MÉTIS

The Métis Nation are people of both First Nations and European heritage. The Constitution of Canada formally recognizes The Métis as a Canadian Indigenous group.



True/False

True/False

HAUDENOSAUNEE, INUIT AND MÉTIS

Tr	Québec.
Settle	
Spiritual Life	The Métis merged Christian (Protestant or Catholic) beliefs with traditional Indigenous spiritual practices.
Daily Life	Some Métis farmed and lived in cabins. Other Métis led a nomadic life, living in tents and following buffalo herds.

True/False

LESSON 4 & 5



HISTORICAL MAP QUESTIONS



Instructions: After studying the two historical maps, answer these questions.

What is one major change you see

THE MAP OF NEW FRANCE 1700

In Canada today, if you wanted to visit different parts of the country, what methods of transportation would you use?

THE CREATION OF NEW FRANCE



Between 1500–1700 living conditions in Europe were very hard. During this time there was a huge gap between the rich and the

THE CREATION OF NEW FRANCE

Natural Resources

Explorers found many natural resources in the New World and wanted to take them back to Europe. Once the natural resources made it back to Europe, they were made into products and sold for profit.

New France

On July 3, 1608, Samuel de Champlain, a French citizen established a new settlement named New France in Québec City.

LESSON 5B & 6



MEDICAL CARE IN THE 1700S



1. Cut out the sentences below.
2. Then glue each sentence under the matching tab in your notebook.

MEDICAL CARE IN THE 1700S

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

- During this time, self-taught midwives and healers also provided medical care to the settlers.

- The First Nations made a tea of boiled White Spruce twigs or Hemlock in water. People drank this tea to ward off this terrible Scurvy disease.

Fold here and glue

Scurvy



Fold here and glue

Tea



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nd glue

ves

MEDICAL CARE IN THE 1700S

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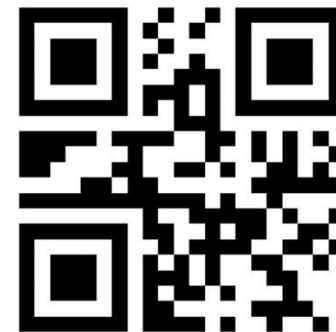


NEW FRANCE VOCABULARY

NEW FRANCE VOCABULARY

New France Card #1

Definition: A settlement established in a new country by people from a different country.



Definition
A settlement established in a new country by people from a different country.
To change religions.
The poor farmers who rented farmland from the seigneurs.
The owner of the land plots in New France.
Someone who goes to another country to share their religion.
Fur and skin of an animal used to make household items and clothing.

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LESSON 7 & 8



HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT



Task

1. Choose one of the following historical figures for your project:
 - Samuel de Champlain
 - Jacques Cartier
2. Choose to make either a poster or a slideshow to create a presentation about your historical figure.

HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT

- Where did they explore?
- An explanation of:
 - Why they are important to Canadian History

THE FUR TRADE



Animal Pelts

FUR TRADE INQUIRY



Inquiry Question:
How did the fur trade change Canada?

...s, Indigenous women were allowed in the fur trade. Indigenous women and men got married. These Indigenous women and men were part of the Métis Peoples.

Indigenous wives and Métis children were left behind when men returned to Europe. Many families also thrived and passed on their culture to their children.

Watch



Read



Inquiry



Consider the ways that the fur trade changed Canada. Share your thoughts with your teacher. Read the statements on the Fur Trade Inquiry page. After reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

FUR TRADE INQUIRY ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 9 & 10



NEW FRANCE MID-UNIT QUIZ

Name: _____

Instructions: Match the following settlement items with their descriptions by placing the correct letter in front of the item.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Fur | A. A transportation method over water that was often made of chopped down trees. |
| 2. ___ Canoe | B. Sap was harvested and used for cooking and baking. |
| 3. ___ Snowshoes | C. A transportation method made from birch and stretched animal skin and rawhide. |
| 4. ___ Maple Trees | |

MID-UNIT QUIZ

6. Which was an important trading item for early settlers?
- beaver pelts
 - medicine
7. Samuel de Champlain, a French citizen established a new
- settlement
 - profit
8. Scurvy is a deficiency in
- Calcium
 - Vitamin C

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ANSWER KEY

Word Bank

Hudson Bay British War Acadia
 Fur Trade Atlantic Ocean Rocky Mountains

THE TREATY OF UTRECHT 1713

The Treaty of Utrecht was signed on April 11, 1713, in the Netherlands. This was a treaty of peace and friendship between France and Britain. This ended the War of Spanish Succession.

France made four promises to the British.

1. France returned the Hudson Bay area lands and waters to Britain.
 2. France paid damages to the Hudson's Bay Company for its losses during the war.
 3. The French were no longer allowed to enter the Hudson Bay during their fur trading expeditions.
 4. France gave up its claims to Newfoundland and Acadia.
- France kept the islands of the Caribbean.



THE TREATY OF UTRECHT 1713

Why did Britain and France fight over North America?

- They fought over the right to control land and natural resources.
- Both Britain and France wanted to control the fur trade and the rich cod fishing areas of the Atlantic Coast.
 - They both wanted control over lands near the Atlantic Ocean: Halifax, Louisbourg, and Acadia.
 - They both wanted to control all of the land in the Ohio Valley area, and newly "discovered" lands near the Rocky Mountains.

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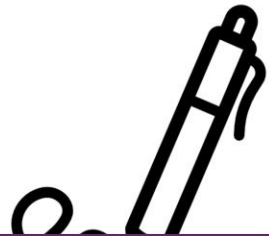
LESSON 10B & 11



TREATIES

A treaty is an agreement between two or more countries.

Haldimand Proclamation



The Haldimand Proclamation of 1784, was supposed to clear up a land dispute between the Haudenosaunee and the British. The Haudenosaunee were given a 10 kilometer tract of land in the Grand River Valley. This area is now known as the Haldimand Tract. The First Nations wanted to be recognized as a separate independent Nation. The Haldimand Proclamation

THE TREATIES

The Jay Treaty



In 1794, the United States of America and Great Britain met to discuss problems about trade and the border. The two nations agreed that merchants from both countries could freely cross the border between Canada and the United States. The Jay Treaty lasted approximately 10 years until the start of the War of 1812.

THE CONFLICT FOR ACADIA



THE COLONY OF ACADIA



The Acadian Flag

The Settlement of Acadia

While the French built settlements in New France and Acadia, the English also started to build their own colonies. Ships from England arrived to trade with British settlers.

Trade in Acadia

Items that the Acadians could not make themselves they bought from the other traders. Each spring, ships from New England (USA) would visit the Acadian settlements and other goods like furs, pelts, and feathers.

Conflict With France

The French were not happy with the Acadians. However, they did not want to fight them. Their requests for the Acadians to no longer had to listen to France.

Directions: Circle whether the statement is true or false.

The French were the only people building settlements in New France.	True/False
The Acadians traded molasses and sugar for wheat and fur pelts.	True/False
The French did not mind that the Acadians traded with the New Englanders.	True/False
The Acadians felt that they no longer had to listen to France.	True/False

France both want Acadia?

around Newfoundland and controlled the Banks.

around the St. Lawrence River and with the First Nations people.

IMAGE ANALYSIS & THE ACADIANS

and battle Europe for the Acadian lands.

LESSON 12 & 13



THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

The Seven Years' War in North America



Both the French and British claimed the land in the Ohio Valley. In 1753, the French tried to claim the land by building some fortifications in the region.

The British Attack



The British attacked French locations such as Fort Niagara, Fort Beauséjour, Fort Duquesne, and Fort Saint-Frédéric. The French ordered more

SEVEN YEARS WAR



forcibly removed the Acadians from their homes.

Difference in Strategy



The British favored a row strategy where uniformed soldiers marched in two rows. The front row would kneel and fire, while the back row reloaded their ammunition. The French favoured small armed groups of men that would raid in hit-and-run attacks. This was called guerilla warfare.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULE

Cut out the sentences below. Then glue each sentence under the matching tab in your notebook.



- King George III acknowledged the

- This treaty ended the Seven Years' War. Key parts included allowing the French to practice Catholicism.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULE

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Treaty of Paris



The Royal Proclamation



to the

ent etup in me sed minal

Fold here

The Q



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULE

LESSON 14 & 15



THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

The Seven Years' War in North America



Both the French and British claimed the land in the Ohio Valley. In 1753, the French tried to claim the land by building some fortifications in the region.

The British Attack



The British attacked French locations such as Fort Niagara, Fort Beauséjour, Fort Duquesne, and Fort Saint-Frédéric. The French ordered more

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



forcibly removed the Acadians from their homes.

Difference in Strategy



The British favored a row strategy where uniformed soldiers marched in two rows. The front row would kneel and fire, while the back row reloaded their ammunition. The French favoured small armed groups of men that would raid in hit-and-run attacks. This was called guerilla warfare.

BLACK LOYALISTS INQUIRY

Cut out the descriptions below. Then glue each description to the corresponding Inquiry Question on your worksheet.



BLACK LOYALISTS INQUIRY



Inquiry Questions

- Who were the Black Loyalists?
- Why did they leave the United States?
- What challenges did they face while trying to settle in British North America?

be as s. This

h and g

members who heir d uring

They were promised land and their freedom if they moved to Canada.

BLACK LOYALISTS INQUIRY



Research



Learn about Africville, a place located just north of Halifax and founded in the mid-18th century.

- [Africville: The Black community bulldozed by the city of Halifax](#)

LESSON 16 & 17



MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT



THE IMPACT OF THE LOYALISTS MIGRATION ON THE MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT NATION

Later, the Mississaugas were invited by the Six Nations to live on an area of land in their territory. The Mississaugas of the Credit officially purchased the new land from the Six Nations at a later date.

CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1791

Instructions: Glue the changes that occurred to each province in 1791 in the correct box.

Upper Canada	Lower Canada

CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1791



The Constitutional Act

In 1791, The Constitutional Act was passed by the British Parliament. This act divided the colony of Québec into two separate colonies along the Ottawa River.

These two new colonies were named Upper and Lower Canada. The names Upper and Lower Canada referred to the geographic location of each colony along the St. Lawrence River.

Upper Canada was close to the start of the river. Lower Canada was near the end of the river near the Atlantic Ocean.

Same for Both

- Upper Canada
- English sp
 - English ci
 - law
 - British la
 - system
 - Rights for
 - churches
 - Lieutenan

- An elected assembly for each province
- These new assemblies came with restrictions of who could vote and run for office
- Both had an appointed Executive and Legislative Councils

THE CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1791

STRAND B



Lesson Overview

- #1 Important Events (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #2 Métis & Settler Relations (Reading/True/False)
- #3 War of 1812 (Videos/Fill in the Blanks)
- #4 War of 1812 Overview (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #5 Battle of Queenston Image Analysis (Image Analysis)
- #6 War of 1812 Inquiry (Structured Inquiry)
- #7 War of 1812 Newspaper Article (Fill in the Blanks)
- #8 Results of the War of 1812 (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #9 Mackinac and Drummond Islands (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #10 Mid-Unit Quiz (Quiz)
- #11 A Question of Identity: War of 1812 (Movie)

STRAND B



Lesson Overview

- #12 Life in Lower Canada (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #13 Lower Canada Government Structure (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #14 Château Clique (Reading/Fill in the Blanks)
- #15 The Rebellions in Lower Canada (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #16 Life in Upper Canada (Reading/Colour Coding)
- #17 Rebellion in Upper Canada (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #18 Rebellions Quiz (Quiz)
- #19 Legal Issues (Reading, True or False, Timeline, Opinion Writing)
- #20 Politics in British North America (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #21 British - Indigenous Treaties (Reading, Fill in the Blanks, True False)
- #22 Summative Task (Poster)

LESSON 1



LESSON #1



Important Events

Lesson Overview:

After the American Revolution, Britain turned its sights on developing its new colony of Upper Canada. Their focus was on establishing various settlements to where settlers would be encouraged to move.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable text
- Canada In
- Important
- Video Clips
 - Joh
 - Did

Teacher Instructions:

1. Watch each
2. Read the
3. Then have
4. Have stud

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the
2. Then read
3. After, wr
4. Once the

CANADA IN THE 1700 AND 1800S



IMPORTANT EVENTS

Before Canada became the country we know today, many events occurred.

In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, passed the Anti-Slavery Act for enslaved people.

All current enslaved people and new enslaved people and children of current enslaved people were freed.

British North America finally outlawed slavery in 1834. Around 30,000 American enslaved people found freedom in the 1800s by using the Underground Railroad to Canada.

1793
John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada because it was a defensible harbour. He called it York.

1798-1812
The first Parliament buildings were constructed. They were later burned during the war of 1812.

1831
John By led the building of the Rideau Canal. It took six years to complete and was finished in November 1831.

ANSWER KEY

Year	Important Event
1793	John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, passed the Anti-Slavery Act.
1793	John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada because it was a defensible harbor. He called it York.

1798-1812

1831

Parliament

1793

John Graves Simcoe

IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

Instructions: Write the year the important event happened in the space below.

Year	Important Event
	John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, passed the Anti-Slavery Act.
	John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada because it was a defensible harbor. He called it York.
	The first Parliament buildings were constructed. They were later burned during the war of 1812.
	John By led the building of the Rideau Canal. It took six years to complete and was finished in November 1831.

Instructions: Paste the cards from the next page in the correct date order to complete the timeline.

Important Events Timeline:



1793	1793	1798-1812	1831

This unit is for classroom teachers who are required to teach the Grade 7 History Ontario Curriculum but have students working significantly below grade level in reading, writing, and comprehension.

LESSON 2 & 3



MÉTIS & SETTLER RELATIONS

<p>The Pemmican Proclamation</p>	<p>In 1814, Governor Miles Macdonell established the Pemmican Proclamation. This made it illegal to export many items (mainly pemmican) from the Red River Colony.</p>	<h3>ANSWER KEY</h3>			
	<p>The Red River colony meant to directly target the Métis and fur traders.</p>			<p>The Métis felt the Pemmican Proclamation was meant to directly target them.</p>	<p>True</p>
	<p>The proclamation for the Métis was the Battle of Seven Oaks (Frog Plain) took place in 1816. Cuthbert Grant led the Métis against the Red River Settlement.</p>			<p>The main source of income for the Métis was the fur trade.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The Métis won the Battle of Seven Oaks.</p>	<p>The Métis won the Battle of Seven Oaks, one of the first battles where the Métis demanded rights to their lands.</p>	<p>The Métis lost the Battle of Seven Oaks.</p>	<p>False</p>		

MÉTIS & SETTLER RELATIONS



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WAR OF 1812

Instructions: Using the words in the Word Bank, fill in the blanks using the information from the Heritage Minutes videos.

Word Bank

Freedom Upper American
Fitzgibbon Eighty Black Loyalist

Queenston Heights

1. _____ soldiers held Queenston Heights.

WAR OF 1812

_____ take back the heights.

Laura Secord

3. The Americans were planning an invasion of _____ Canada.

4. Laura Secord informed _____ about the invasion and the Kahnawà:ke Mohawks' forced surrender of American soldiers.

Richard Pierpont

5. Richard Pierpont was a _____.

6. Pierpont wanted to fight for his _____.

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LESSON 4 & 5



WAR OF 1812 CAUSES

On June 18, 1812, United States President James Madison declared war on Great Britain. This declaration posed a great threat to British North America. There were four main reasons for the War of 1812.

European Port Blockages



For many years Britain and France had been this, block from block in Eu

WAR OF 1812 INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

© <http://www.2peasandadog.com>

Fold here and glue

Reason 1
European Port Blockages

Fold here and glue

Reason 2
American Ships Seized and Searched

American Ships Seized and Searched



Britc (take ship: dese Briti

WAR OF 1812 OVERVIEW



Indi

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Recognition



Britc Stat: stop oppc expo

Reason 3
American War Hawks



Reason 4
Recognition



IMAGE ANALYSIS



Instructions:

1. Examine the image.
2. Look carefully at the details of the image.
3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

What is happening in this image? Pay attention to the

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON IMAGE ANALYSIS

How might the battle affect the nearby homes?

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LESSON 6 & 7



WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY



Battle of Queenston Heights Inquiry Question:
What was the significance of this battle on Canadian history?

Watch



Watch the video [Battle of Queenston Heights](#). Think about what questions you have about the battle.

WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY

Inquiry



1. Watch the video [Battle of Queenston Heights](#).
2. Then read the [Battle of Queenston Heights Transcript](#)
3. Read the questions on the War of 1812 True/False page. After reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



You are now a reporter for The Niagara Chronicle. You have been assigned to write an article about the Battle of Queenston Heights.

WAR OF 1812 NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

- American
- October 13, 1812
- Heights
- British
- Hero
- Upper Canada
- Queenston Heights
- Rensselaer
- Battle
- Reinforcements

LESSON 8 & 9



RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1812 CHANGE CARDS



Instructions: Read the following results of the War of 1812. Cut out the sentences and glue them on the organizer.

There was an increase in trade along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

There was an increase of trade along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

The people of Upper and Lower Canada felt more united.

The people of Upper and Lower Canada felt more united.

WAR OF 1812 RESULTS

Instructions: Glue the results of the War of 1812 in the correct box.

Political

Economic

RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1812

Geographic

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MACKINAC AND DRUMMOND ISLANDS

Who?

Many First Nations and Métis communities also fought in the War of 1812.

What?

The British promised to defend the First Nations and Métis land against the Americans, in return the First Nations and Métis fought against the Americans. As a result of the Treaty of Ghent many First Nations people had to relocate.

MACKINAC AND DRUMMOND ISLANDS

Why?

In 1822, Drummond Island was returned to the USA.

Because of the Treaty of Ghent many of the settlers, including the Métis moved from Mackinac Island to Drummond Island. In 1822, a judge claimed Drummond Island to be a part of the United States. The Métis had to relocate again, this time to the Penetanguishene area on the Georgian Bay.

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LESSON 10 & 11



MID-UNIT QUIZ



Instructions: Match the following items with their descriptions by placing the correct letter in front of the item.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Queenston Heights | A. She warned the British commanders that the Americans were planning an attack. |
| 2. ___ Laura Secord | |
| 3. ___ Richard Pierpoint | B. He was a Black Loyalist who raised a corps of black men to fight in the War of 1812. |
| | C. This was an important battle in the War |

MID-UNIT QUIZ

6. Isaac Brock is remembered as a hero of the Battle of:
- A. Queenston Heights
 - B. Mackinac Island
7. A result of the War of 1812 is:
- A. The border was set at the 49th parallel
 - B. The Americans agreed to pay the British money for damages
8. Many First Nations people fought with the British against the Americans.
- A. True
 - B. False

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY: WAR OF 1812

Background: This short film explores the effect the War of 1812 had on settler communities of the Upper St. Lawrence and Niagara regions. When Britain and the United States were at war, the feud spilled over into "Canada", and farmers had to decide which side they would support.

What happened when the British soldier asked for volunteers for the military?

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY: WAR OF 1812

When the British soldiers arrived in Eden Lake, what changed Adam's mind to join the British in the war?

What is the meaning of the title of this film "A Question of Loyalty"?

LESSON 12 & 13



LIFE IN LOWER CANADA



City Life

- The major cities were Montréal and Québec City.
- Ship building was an important part of the economy.
- Other industries were mills, factories, manufacturing, and...
- Dis...
- So...
- re...
- in...



LIFE IN LOWER CANADA

City Life



LIFE IN LOWER CANADA

Both

Similarities B...

- The government did not help p...
- People relied on their friends o...
- The Roman Catholic Church wa...

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Country Life



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GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Constitution Act of 1791, created the government structure in Lower Canada.

Conflicts

There were conflicts between the French and British in government. The elected officials were all French. The appointed officials were all British. Appointed means they were chosen by the Governor from Great Britain. The elected officials who were chosen by the voters could be overruled by the legislative council appointed

farmers. The British were the... from the cities. Many of the... nchil spoke English and did not concern... of the French parts of the colony.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Directions: Cut out the descriptions of the Government Structure of Lower Canada. Glue the descriptions in the correct section of the diagram. Draw the arrows that show the way power flowed in the government.

LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Voters
ers of European descent

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Legislative Council
Appointed by the Governor

Governor of Lower Canada
Appointed by Great Britain

Executive Council
Appointed by the Governor

Legislative Council
Elected by the Voters

Voters
Male property owners of European descent

LESSON 14 & 15



CHÂTEAU CLIQUE

Château Clique



The most powerful group in Lower Canada was called the Château Clique. It was a small group of powerful British Canadian politicians who supported the British structure of government.

CHÂTEAU CLIQUE FILL IN THE BLANKS

Instructions: Using the words from the Word Bank, fill in the blanks using the information from the article.

Word Bank

French democratic lifestyle

CHÂTEAU CLIQUE

Parti Canadien/
Parti Patriote

Many people

Louis Joseph
Papineau



The legal
Louis J
lawyer
Legisla
becam
Assem

government.

Parti Canadien/Parti Patriote

3. The Parti Canadien was a political group that wanted a more _____ system of government.

Louis Joseph Papineau

4. He was a _____ and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

5. In 1815, he became the leader of the Legislative _____.

INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Issue 1



Issue 2



THE REBELLIONS IN LOWER CANADA

Issue 3



Consequences



LESSON 16 & 17



LIFE IN UPPER CANADA – CITY LIFE

Directions: Choose one colour for each of the four categories below. Colour in the box next to the category. Read the article. After reading the article, underline a sentence that describes each category, using a different colour for each.



- Categories
- Housing
 - Transportation
 - Food
 - Sanitation

In cities, houses were crowded and had no indoor plumbing. Like in cities, sanitation was a problem. Waste was piled up in the streets. The streets were used for many things.

LIFE IN CANADA THEN VS. NOW

Directions: Paste the characteristics of Life in Canada in the correct box of the graphic organizer.

Category	Then	Now
Housing		
Food		
Sanitation		

LIFE IN UPPER CANADA

were used for many things. In the early days, people carried their goods on horseback. King Street was the main street. Many people had gardens and some had fruit trees.

INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Issue 1 - The Family Compact

Issue 2 - Voters have no say in government



INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the cards below. Then glue each sentence under the matching tab in your notebook.



After the Toronto Rebellion, Mackenzie and others fled to the USA to avoid execution. People were afraid to disagree with the government. People were afraid to rebel.

People were angry at the amount of power the Family Compact held. The Family Compact held most of the power.

Fold here and glue

REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA

It was a rebellion that led to many farms being foreclosed.



LESSON 18 & 19



REBELLIONS QUIZ

/4

Instructions: Answer the questions using the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Toronto Rebellion Battle of St. Denis
William Lyon Mackenzie Louis-Joseph Papineau

Who was the leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion?

REBELLIONS QUIZ

Name of the battle that took place in Lower Canada.

Name of a battle that took place in Upper Canada.

LEGAL ISSUES TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Instructions: Cut out the following Legal Issues Cards. Paste them in the correct date order on the next page to complete the timeline. Underline or highlight the name of the treaty on the card.

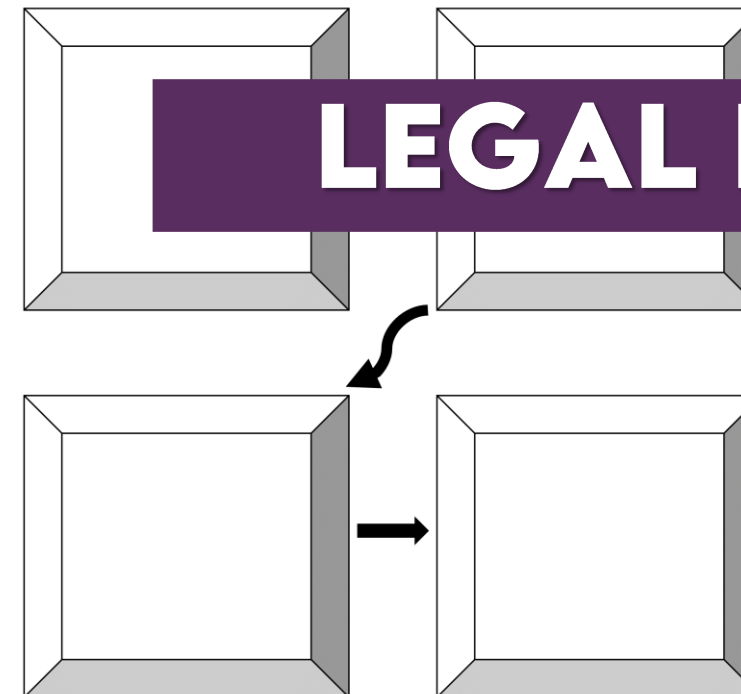
Legal Issues Cards:



LEGAL ISSUES TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Instructions: Paste the cards in the correct date order to complete the timeline. Underline or highlight the date of the legal issue.

Legal Issues Timeline:



In 1849, Pierre Sayer was found guilty of illegally trading furs. The legal battle meant that the Hudson's Bay Company would have to accept the Métis as competition.

in 1834.

LESSON 20, 21, 22



POLITICS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



After the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada, British politician Lord Durham was sent to investigate the causes of these rebellions and make sure they did not

POLITICS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The Rebellion Losses Bill

Lower Canada who had their property damaged or destroyed during the Rebellions of 1837-1838. Despite strong opposition, Governor General Lord Elgin signed the bill. When the law came into effect, he was attacked outside the parliament buildings in Montréal. Late that night, the parliament buildings were set on fire by rioters. After this event, the parliament buildings were moved from Montréal as it was considered unsafe due to French-English tensions.

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BRITISH - INDIGENOUS TREATIES

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Mississaugas of the Credit Scottish settlers

Earl of Selkirk British Crown legally

The Mississaugas of the Credit Land Cession Agreements

BRITISH - INDIGENOUS TREATIES

4. In 1817, the _____ established the Selkirk Treaty.

5. Selkirk wanted the land for _____ settlers coming to British North America.

6. After this treaty, the _____ continued to expand further west into First Nations' traditional lands.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSIGNMENT



- Choose one of the following events for your project:
 - Treaty of Ghent
 - Constitution Act of 1791

SUMMATIVE TASK

Assignment Requirements

- Name of the historical event
- What year it took place
- Where did the event take place?
- What happened during this event?
- An explanation of:
 - Why is the event important to Canadian History?

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LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE