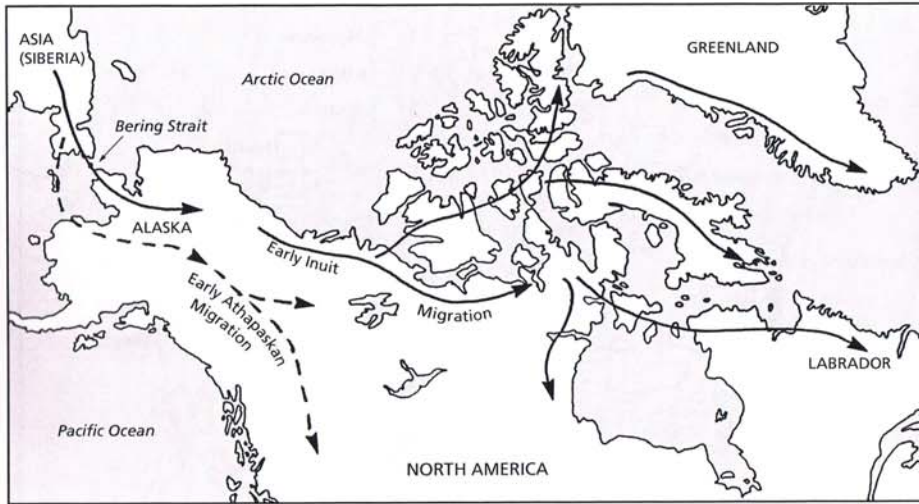


Inuit Migration Routes



The ancestors of the Canadian Inuit originated from Siberia. Because the ice sheets were much larger 10,000 years ago, an ice bridge connected Siberia to Alaska. It was easy for groups of nomadic hunters following herds of caribou to cross the Bering Strait over this ice bridge. Over time, these early hunters migrated east across the Arctic reaching as far as coastal Greenland and Labrador.

The excellent survival skills of these First Peoples enabled them to live for thousands of years in a harsh, cold climate. Today, the Inuit continue to inhabit the Arctic coast and Arctic islands of Canada.

1. Explain the two arrow symbols on the map.
2. Certain skills are needed to survive in a harsh, cold climate such as the Arctic. What do you believe are the most important survival skills? Make a list and compare your answers with another student's.

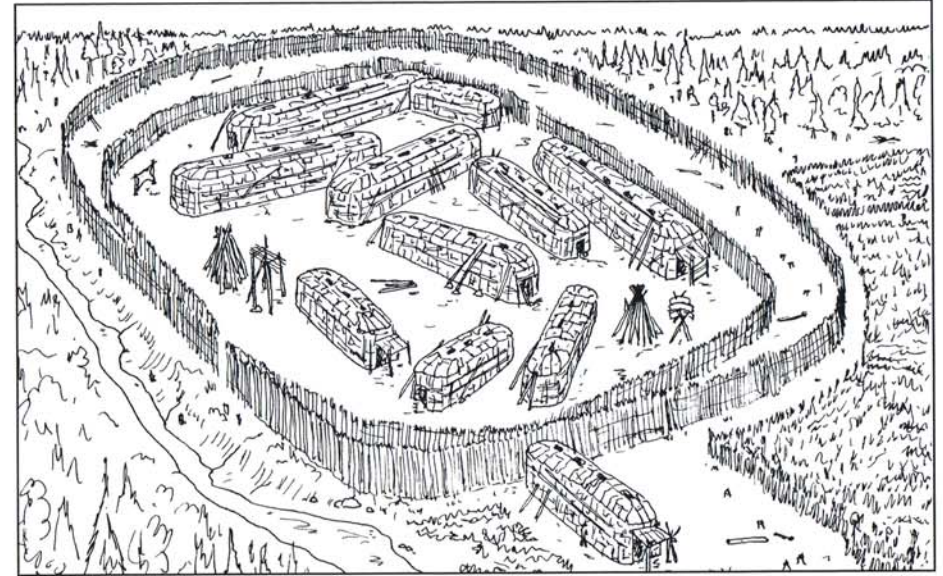
Here is a start:

- a) Knowing how to build a snow house for protection against blowing snow, wind and cold using only simple tools and local materials.



Inuit means "people". The Inuit are linked by a common language known as Inuktituk. Their songs, dances, myths and legends are a way of orally passing on and preserving their traditions.

Huron Village



The Huron are Aboriginal peoples of Iroquoian origin. During the early 1600s, they lived in the sandy, forested region between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe of present-day southern Ontario.

Huron villages were located near a stream and close to a supply of wood. For protection, a high fence of wooden poles surrounded each village. Inside, were ten or more longhouses built of poles and covered with bark. Five to ten related families lived in each longhouse.

Besides hunting and fishing, the Huron grew crops of corn, beans and squash in small clearings around the village.



This plan of the above Huron village contains five errors. Put an "X" on all five mistakes.

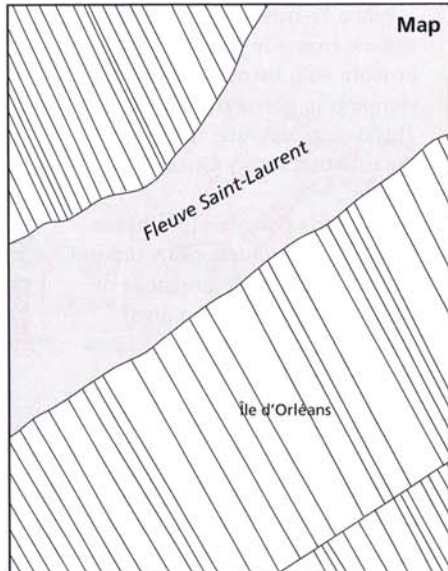
Seigneurial Settlement Pattern

The first farming settlements in New France were along the rivers in the St. Lawrence Valley. The flat and fertile land was divided into long, narrow lots that extended away from the river. The farm families could be close to one another this way and could have access to the river and later, to public roads.

Behind each farmhouse there was land for pasture and for growing grain and hay. Forests at the back of the lot provided trees for firewood.

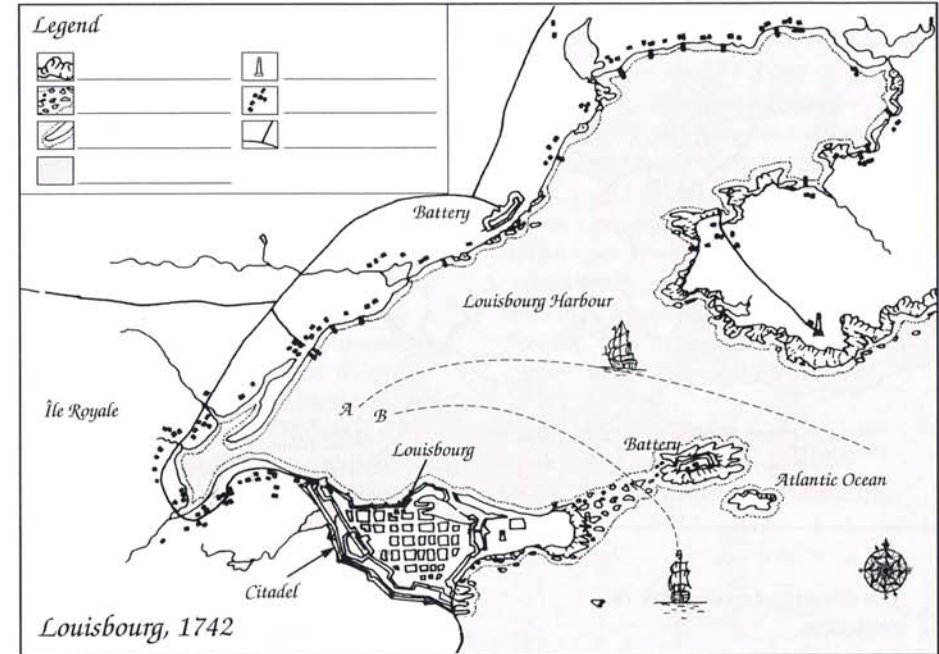
1. Underline the sentence in the above text that describes the map.
2. Colour the map to show one farm. Add a small square to show the probable location of the farmhouse.
3. Complete the sentences.

The air photo shows the seigneurial pattern of rural _____ in Québec. The light coloured areas indicate cultivated _____ and pasture. The dark areas indicate _____. All the fields are _____ and _____. The _____ are close to one another and near a _____ rather than a river. At the bottom of the photo, near a railway line, a small _____ can be seen winding through a wooded valley.



Source: National Air Photo Library, Ottawa A21673 79

Louisbourg



The fortress of Louisbourg was built in the early 1700s to protect the French colonies in New France. Louisbourg was located on the east coast of Île Royale (now Cape Breton). Its deep, sheltered harbour opened to the Atlantic Ocean. Located near the main North Atlantic trading routes and rich fishing banks, Louisbourg quickly became a busy fishing base and trading port.

Ships arrived from France, Québec, Acadia and New England and the West Indies. French fishing boats sailed to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland for codfish. By 1744, 1,000 soldiers and nearly 3,000 people lived in the town.

1. Use these words to complete the legend:
cliffs fishing huts lighthouse
road rocks tidal flats water
2. Describe the site of Louisbourg.
3. A **citadel** is a: a) small city
b) fortress c) hotel
4. A **battery** is a: a) building that provides electrical power
b) fortification for heavy guns
5. Which is the safer route for a large ship entering the harbour, A or B? Why?

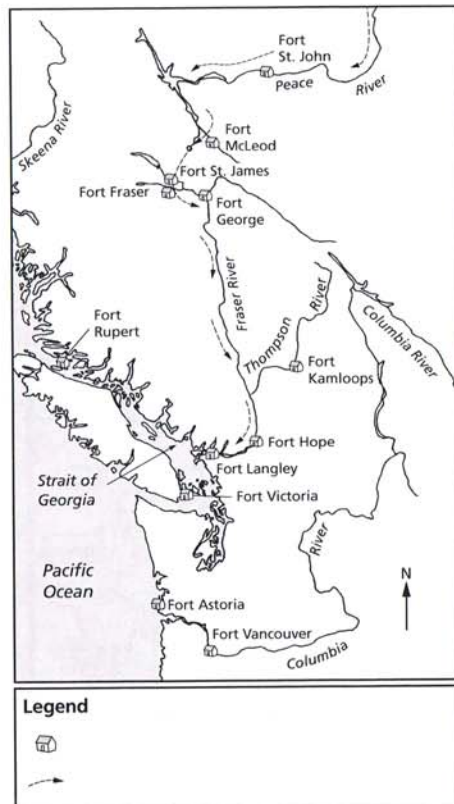
Simon Fraser

Simon Fraser was a fur trader and explorer at a time when the fur trade was expanding west. In 1805, Fraser was sent by the North West Company to establish trading posts in the rich fur country west of the Rocky Mountains. He built posts at Fort St. John, Fort McLeod, Fort Fraser and Fort George (now Prince George).

In the spring of 1808, the North West Company sent Fraser to find a better supply route to the interior from the Pacific coast. Fraser and a small group of men set out to find the mouth of what he thought was the Columbia River. Because of the numerous rapids and fast current, the men were forced to walk along cliffs for most of the distance. After reaching the mouth of the river where it empties into the Strait of Georgia, they returned up river—completing the dangerous and difficult journey in just ten weeks!

Simon Fraser proved that this river was not the Columbia River as people had earlier believed. He found that the river provided a water route from the coast into the interior but, because of the many rapids and steep cliffs, it could not be used to transport furs and supplies.

Simon Fraser was the first European to follow the Fraser River to its mouth, and then follow it back again. He was also one of the first to explore the interior of present British Columbia and to record his travels in a journal. The river was later named the “Fraser” by David Thompson, another explorer and map-maker.



1. Complete the map legend.
2. Based on the above map, why do you think some people first believed that the Fraser and the Columbia were the same river?



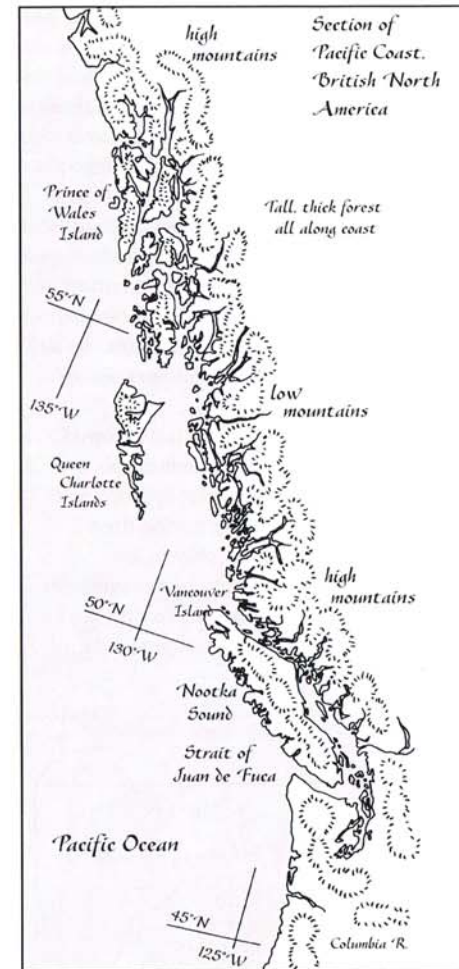
The Fraser is the largest river system in British Columbia, draining about one quarter of the total area of the province. Its source is on the westward slopes of the Rocky Mountains, near the town of Jasper, Alberta.

Mapping the North Pacific Coast

Much of the Pacific coast of North America was explored and mapped between 1772-75 by James Cook and later, in 1792, by George Vancouver. Both were map-makers and ship's captains in the British Royal Navy. In order to gather information for the maps, surveys of the coast were done from small boats.

Compass readings were taken on prominent points along the coast including inlets and bays, then recorded in the chart. The boat then moved one to three kilometres in a straight line where another set of readings were recorded on the same points and inlets. Where the compass readings intersect revealed the exact location of points of land. Astronomical readings were also taken to fix the latitude and longitude of significant points of land. After three weeks of collecting information the boats would return to the ship to transfer their findings to the master chart.

Imagine that you are a member of Captain Vancouver's survey crew responsible for mapping the Pacific Coast. In your personal journal describe your daily work. Describe also the weather conditions and the landscape of the coast.



In addition to mapping the Pacific coast of North America, Captain George Vancouver surveyed and mapped the Hawaiian Islands. During his four-and-a-half year voyage around the world, Vancouver's ship covered a distance of 105,000 km!