

Histories and Stories of Ways of Life in Canada

This worksheet explores how exploration, colonization, and trade shaped the land we now call Canada, following the guiding questions about how Canada became a country ([Guiding question](#), [Guiding question](#), [Guiding question](#)). It also looks at how the structure of our government grew out of these historical events ([Guiding question](#)).

Exercises

1. Matching: Explorers and Settlements

Draw a line to match each name or place to the correct description.

Column A	Column B
1. Samuel de Champlain	A. First permanent French settlement, founded in 1605
2. Quebec City	B. Became governor of New France and made alliances with First Nations
3. Port-Royal	C. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain
4. Montreal	D. The last of the four major French settlements listed, founded in 1642

([Details](#))

2. Fill in the Blanks

Use the word bank to complete each sentence. Not all words will be used.

Word bank: Royal Proclamation, Quebec Act, Treaty of Paris, BNA Act, Confederation

- The _____ (1763) recognized First Nations as the original inhabitants of North America and set up a nation-to-nation treaty process.
- The _____ (1774) recognized French language and religious rights in the province of Quebec.
- Britain gained control of New France through the _____ signed in 1763.
- The _____ united the Province of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to form the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

([Details](#), [Details](#))

3. Multiple Choice: The Fur Trade

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

- Which two companies competed for control of the fur trade in North America?
 - The East India Company and the Bay Company
 - The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company
 - The Royal Company and the Northern Traders
 - The Fur Traders' Guild and the Voyageur Company
- What was a trading post or fort used for?
 - Only as a place to store weapons
 - A meeting place, warehouse, and lodging all in one
 - A school for new settlers

D) A courthouse for settling disputes

c) Who were essential intermediaries between European traders and First Nations and Métis communities?

- A) Governors
- B) First Nations and Métis women
- C) Ship captains
- D) British soldiers

[\(Details\)](#)

4. Short Answer: Why Come to the Colonies?

List three reasons why colonists chose to come to the colonies in North America.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

[\(Details\)](#)

5. Matching: Building a Government

Draw a line to match each term to its correct description.

Column A	Column B
1. Prime Minister	A. Represents the Crown in Canada
2. Governor General	B. Leader of the government under the parliamentary system
3. Member of Parliament (MP)	C. Elected representative of the people
4. BNA Act	D. The 1867 act that created the Dominion of Canada

[\(Details\)](#)

6. Short Answer: A Story of Migration

Choose one of the following groups: Loyalists, immigrants of the Great Migration, or people who used the Underground Railroad. In two or three sentences, describe why this group came to the land now known as Canada.

[\(Details\)](#)

Answer Key

1. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
2. a) Royal Proclamation, b) Quebec Act, c) Treaty of Paris, d) BNA Act
3. a) B, b) B, c) B
4. Any three of: access to farmland, business opportunities, religious freedom, quality of life, adventure
5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
6. Answers will vary; look for accurate reference to the chosen group's reason for migrating, for example, Loyalists left the Thirteen Colonies after the American Revolution, Great Migration settlers came from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland after the War of 1812, or people escaping slavery used the Underground Railroad after Britain abolished slavery in 1833.

