

Canada Revisited: Chapter 2 – British Colonization***British Colonization – The American Colonies pg. 36***

England began to establish colonies in in the area that would become the northeastern United States. These colonies were different than the colonies established by the French because the English state was not _____, only for collecting taxes from the colony's exports.

The first English company expected the settlers to copy the _____ and find gold and silver to make themselves and the company rich. Since this did not happen, the settlers nearly starved to death. The development of _____ as a **cash crop** saved the colony. The English settlements grew quickly and developed into 13 separate colonies that stretched down the Atlantic Coast of North America. The settlements became known as the _____, which would later become the United States of America. _____ were the most profitable industries in the colonies.

The Hudson Bay Company pg. 37

Like the French, the English were very interested in gaining wealth from the _____ in North America. The Hudson's Bay Company was formed by a group of English **investors**. They asked for a **charter** and _____ on a large track of land, which would be controlled by the Company. The Hudson's Bay Company land became known as _____. The charter gave the company a **monopoly** over trade in all of the territory. The company was dependant upon.

1. List one positive thing and one negative thing that came from the relationship between the Europeans and the First Nations.

Canada Revisited: Chapter 4 – Conflict

Continuing Conflict between Britain and France pg. 61

Britain and France had long been at war with one another in Europe. These wars, over _____
_____ eventually spread to North America. Lands held by either
the French or British changed hands as a result of **treaties**.

The Struggle to Control the Fur Country – Differences between French and British Fur Trade pg. 62

2. Although both the British and French depended upon the First Nations people to supply the furs, the British fur trade was different in two major ways. In what ways were they different?

The Struggle to Control the Fur Country – Cultural Exchange pg. 61

Only a small percentage of the First Nations in Canada people ever had any direct contact with the Europeans however, European products were available where no Europeans had ever been.

3. How do you think this was possible?
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In only a few generations the lifestyle of the First Nations began to change. They lost the skills that were required to _____. They began to rely almost entirely on the trade goods as the Europeans. Many hunting bands gave up their **migratory** lifestyles of hunting large game and formed new, small family groups where they hunted and tanned small animal skins for their pelts.

4. Why was this so bad for the First Nations people?

5. What two major conflicts do you predict are going to take place in New France?

Vocab

Cash Crop:

Investors:

Charter:

Monopoly:

Treaties:

Migratory:
