

Canada Revisited: Chapter 2 – Colonization & New France***Colonization – Claiming Lands pg. 26***

As lands in the Americas were explored, European rulers _____. By claiming these lands the European rulers believed they also had the right to control all the trade in the area. Their control extended beyond the land and its resources, _____.

1. What problem do you think will be caused by how the Europeans viewed land ownership?

Colonization – Settling and Controlling Lands pg. 27

To control the newly claimed lands, colonization was _____. Colonization involves one country bringing a separate region under its direct control. This was often done by establishing _____ in the new region. These new **settlements** were expected to develop the region's _____ and supply the European country with inexpensive **raw materials** or products. The French and the English were impressed with the Spanish _____. They, too, longed to become wealthy and thus began to colonize the area of North America they had claimed.

2. How did the English and French plan to get wealthy by colonizing North America?

Early colonization attempts were slowed by the fact that, unlike the Spanish colonies, North America _____. The first **prosperous** industry in North America was _____. Later the fur trade became an important **industry**.

In Europe, wealth and power were tied to the _____. Many **settlers** moved to the new colonies because land was **plentiful** and inexpensive. The colonist believed so strongly in their right to hold their own land and in the agricultural way of life that these two beliefs became an _____.

French Colonization pg. 28

Trading companies controlled and managed the French fur trade in North America. The traders were merchants who obtained the _____ from the Native peoples, and shipped them to New France to be **processed** and _____.

The part of North America known as New France was not colonized until the early 1600s because France had been _____.

3. Why were the colonies necessary for the fur trade?

Champlain at Quebec pg. 29

In 1608, Champlain looked to establish a settlement in the St. Lawrence Valle _____.
_____. Champlain formed **alliances** with the Huron against the Iroquois in hopes of expanding the fur trade. After 1608 the fur trade grew rapidly in the hands of the fur trade companies, but _____. The trading companies were interested in **profit** not settlement.

The Fur Trade and the Native Peoples pg. 30

The settlement of New France was _____. The fur trade helped France remain wealthy and powerful. The most important fur demanded was the _____

_____ which was used to make felt hats. The felt hat was a very important **status** symbol in France and therefore the demand was high.

Long before the Europeans came to North America, the Huron had established an efficient trading **network** among various tribes. The Iroquois tribes and the Huron had few **disputes** with each other before the arrival of Europeans and the fur trade. Competition for furs and alliances with the different European powers _____. Alliances with the local Native tribes were essential for the Europeans. The native peoples _____.

The French and Huron sided together against the _____.

Vocab

Settlement:

Raw Material:

Prosperous:

Industry:

Settlers:

Plentiful:

Processed:

Alliances:

Profit:

Status:

Network:

Dispute:
