

## #3600

# THE EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES

Grade Levels: 6-10 21 minutes FILM IDEAS, INC. 1998 2 Student Activity Sheets

## **DESCRIPTION**

Six provinces form Eastern Canada: New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario. Maps, photographs, graphics, and live photography help present a historical and geographic view of the region. Discusses each province, its size, population, industries, capital, points of interest, climate, history, and geographic regions. Eastern Canada remains an important gateway to the vast interior of North America.

#### **ACADEMIC STANDARDS**

## **Subject Area: Geography of Places and Regions**

- Standard: Understands the concept of regions
  - Benchmark: Knows areas that can be classified as regions according to physical criteria (e.g., landform regions, soil regions, vegetation regions, climate regions, water basins) and human criteria (e.g., political regions, population regions, economic regions, language regions)
  - Benchmark: Understands how regions change over time and the consequences of these changes (e.g., changes in population size or ethnic composition; construction of a new shopping center, a regional hospital, or a new manufacturing plant; changes in transportation; changes in environmental conditions)

## **Subject Area: History**

- ◆ Standard: Understands family life now and in the past, and family life in various places long ago
  - Benchmark: Understands family life in a community of the past and life in a community of the present (e.g., roles, jobs, communication, technology, style of homes, transportation, schools, religious observances, cultural traditions)
  - Benchmark: Knows ways in which people share family beliefs and values (e.g., oral traditions, literature, songs, art, religion, community celebrations, mementos, food, language)

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- Standard: Understands and knows how to analyze chronological relationships and patterns
  - Benchmark: Knows how to impose temporal structure on their historical narratives (e.g., working backward from some issue, problem, or event to explain its causes that arose from some beginning and developed through subsequent transformations over time)
  - Benchmark: Knows how to diagram the temporal structure of events in autobiographies, biographies, literary narratives, and historical narratives, and understands the differences between them

## **VOCABULARY**

**Arcadians**: Considered knowledgeable land workers, these people were brought over from France, in the early 1600s, by wealthy French noblemen. After refusing to offer their allegiance to the British, the Arcadians were evicted from New Brunswick and eventually migrated south into Louisiana and became known as "Cajuns." Since the late 1800s, some Arcadians have returned to New Brunswick and today continue to live out their rich traditions.

**Bay of Fundy**: Located off the coast of New Brunswick, these waters produced the highest tides in the world. Created because of the shape of the bay, these water levels can rise and fall over 50 feet.

**Dominion of Canada**: In 1791, the country was divided into lower and upper Canada. It wasn't until the British North American Act of 1867 that the two Canadas were made into one country known as the Dominion of Canada.

**Eastern Canadian Provinces**: Term used to describe the area located on the northeast part of the North American continent. The provinces include: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

**Five Great Lakes**: Located on the U.S.-Canadian border, these lakes were created 10,000 years ago during the melting of the last Ice Age. They are known as the largest fresh water basin in the world.

**Grand Bank**: Located off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, this giant underwater shelf is where the warm waters of the Gulf Stream meet the cold waters of the Labrador Sea. The water conditions existing near this bank have been considered one of the most primary fishing grounds in the world.

**Ice Age**: A period approximately 10,000 years ago, during which time glacier ice, due to global cooling, moved from the polar icecaps into the Eastern Canadian provinces.

**Jaques Cartier**: First French explorer to sail to the New World by landing at the Gaspe Peninsula in 1534.

**John Cabot**: An English explorer, Cabot was the first to discover Newfoundland in 1497.

**Labrador**: Newfoundland consists of two geographical regions. One is the name given to the mainland of Newfoundland, known as Labrador; and the second is known as the Island of Newfoundland.

**Loyalists**: As a result of the American Revolution, many colonists remained loyal to the British Crown and migrated to Nova Scotia.

**North America**: The third-largest continent in the world consisting of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Central American.

**Paleo–Indians**: Nomadic hunters and gatherers whose descendents, the Iroquois and Algonquin, were the first known inhabitants to live in the Eastern Canadian provinces.

**Samuel de Champlain**: In 1608, Champlain sailed through the St. Lawrence River and discovered the area known today as Quebec City, in the province of Quebec.

**Vikings of Scandinavia**: The first Europeans to explore these provinces, perhaps as early as 900 A.D.

## **AFTER SHOWING**

## **Discussion Items and Questions**

- Today such conveniences as computers, telephones, automobiles, electricity, and other technological advances are used to enhance our modern-day lives. Explain how these enhancements differ to those used during the time the Eastern Canadian provinces were being discovered. Use this information for the following study point/activities.
- 2. Imagine what it would be like to be an early explorer. Discuss issues, which may have concerned these early settlers: weather conditions, commerce, regional terrain, food/vegetation, dealing with homeland authorities in Britain, France, or Spain, etc.
- 3. Both geographical and historical information has been documented throughout the world. Explain why this type of information is important when studying the Eastern Canadian provinces, and how it relates to our everyday lives? Furthermore, how do the disciplines of geography and history interact or relate with other areas of study in your school's curriculum?

## **Applications and Activities**

- 1. Draw a map of the Eastern Canadian provinces, indicating significant points of interest. For example, the capital cities, i.e., Halifax, Nova Scotia; important events, i.e., Battle for Quebec in 1763; names of early explorers, i.e., Samuel de Champlain, and others.
- 2. Many battles during the French and Indian War were fought on the soil of the Eastern Canadian provinces. Discuss the issues involved with this conflict and the profiles of the two groups that represented France and Britain. Then assemble the

- students into two groups to have a political debate on the issues. Perhaps have each group nominate leaders to represent each country.
- 3. If possible, arrange a trip near your community to visit museums, cultural centers, state parks, and other points of interest to simulate your imagination to explore the beautiful history and geography of the Eastern Canadian provinces.

## **SUMMARY**

The Paleo–Indians, a nomadic group, were the first known inhabitants to occupy this land. Later, the Vikings from Scandinavia were the first Europeans to arrive in these six provinces as early as 900 A.D.

After the Vikings, other European explorers arrived in the early 1600s, mostly from France and Britain. Aboard ships, these early settlers arrived in the Eastern Canadian provinces seeking new opportunities.

Eventually, tensions grew between the trading companies owned and operated by both the French and British governments. As trading competition grew, each country tried to gain control over the landholdings in North America. Those tensions led to the French and Indian War in 1754-63. The war ended in 1763, when the British defeated the French in the Battle for Quebec.

After the war, in 1791, the country was divided into lower and upper Canada. However, in 1867, the British North American Act merged the two Canadas into one country known today as the Dominion of Canada.

Along with its rich history, the Eastern Canadian provinces also have geographical significance. Located along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, this area is a major seaport for the fishing industry and the importing/exporting of consumer goods. From the grandiose wilderness of the wooded uplands, to Montreal's European charm, each year millions of travelers visit the Eastern Canadian provinces to capture both its natural and historic relevance.

As we study the Eastern Canadian provinces, we begin to understand where Canada as a nation has been, and how far it has gone, as this region offers us a place of origin, a place of beauty and a place to learn.

#### **RELATED RESOURCES**

#### **Captioned Media Program**

Canada: Economy and Government #3444

• Canada: Land of Diversity #3445

• Canada 1: Ottawa & Toronto #7656

• Toronto #7911

• The Western Canadian Provinces #3681

#### **World Wide Web**



The following Web sites complement the contents of this guide; they were selected by professionals who have experience in teaching deaf and hard of hearing students. Every effort was made to select accurate, educationally relevant, and "kid-safe" sites. However, teachers should preview them before use. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Association of the Deaf, and the Captioned Media Program do not endorse the sites and are not responsible for their content.

#### GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

http://infoservice.gc.ca/howgoc/howind e.html

Many clickable choices to learn about the Parliament, the Prime Minister, the Supreme Court, Orders in Council and more.

#### NATIVE PEOPLES' CLOTHING

http://www.civilization.ca/membrs/fph/stones/clothing/clmenu.htm

Pictures a wide variety of wearable items such as moccasins, hats, cloaks, and other garments. Scroll down right side and search for Canadian cultures or influences.

#### CANADA CULTURE AND TRAVEL LINKS

http://www.kmike.com/country/ca.htm

Canada's culture, demographics, and other links. Map on opening page. Scroll down to select from a long list of links.

#### ENCOUNTER CANADA

http://www.encounters-rencontres.ca/en/semaines.html

Engaging lessons and contributions. "The program is aimed at students aged 15 to 17. It allows young Canadians from different backgrounds and regions to meet, get to know one another, discover their country and gain a better understanding of Canada's major institutions."

#### CANADA'S DIGITAL COLLECTIONS

http://collections.ic.gc.ca/E/index e.asp

Quick access to Canadian arts and entertainment, history, and native Canadians' sites.

#### STUDENT ACTIVITY SHEET

- CHRONOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES
- EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES AND THEIR CAPITALS



## **Chronology of Eastern Canadian Provinces**

**25,000 years ago**: <u>Paleo-Indians</u> migrate from Asia into North America--by using a land bridge which at one time connected Asia with Alaska.

**10,000 years ago**: Last Ice Age begins moving from the Arctic into Eastern Canadian provinces.

**900**: Vikings from Scandinavia are the first Europeans to explore the Eastern Canadian provinces.

**1497**: An Englishman, <u>John Cabot</u>, is the first to explore the land known as Newfoundland.

**1534**: <u>Jacques Cartier</u> is the first Frenchman to sail to the New World by landing on Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec.

**1535**: <u>Jacques Cartier</u> claims the St. Lawrence River territory for France.

**1608**: Samuel de Champlain sails up the St. Lawrence River to explore what today is known as Quebec City in the province of Quebec.

**Early 1600s**: More Europeans arrive in the Eastern Canadian provinces--descendants of the <u>Paleo-Indians</u>, the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians occupy the region during their arrival.

**1615**: Samuel de Champlain is the first European to explore the Great Lakes.

**1713**: France seizes control of Arcadia, located in New Brunswick, to the British.

**1745**: Britain attacks a French outpost, Fort Louisburg.

**1755**: Arcadians evicted from Arcadia, New Brunswick, by the British.

**1754-63**: French and Indian War begins and ends as Britain defeats France to gain control over the Eastern Canadian provinces.

**1763**: French troops led by General Louis de Montcalm are defeated by the British, who were led by General James Wolfe in what was known as "The Battle of Quebec." This battle marked the end of New France and gave control of most of Canada over to the British.

**1791**: Canada is divided into upper and lower regions.

**1815**: The Loyalists joined by nearly 9,000 Highland Scots settle on Cape Breton Island.

**1867**: The British North American Act unites Canada into one country known as the Dominion of Canada.

**Late 1880s**: Some Arcadians begin to return to Arcadia, New Brunswick.

**Late 1880s**: Halifax, Nova Scotia, becomes a booming city for shipbuilding in the New World.

1949: Newfoundland is admitted to the Dominion.

## **EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES AND THEIR CAPITALS**

Directions: List the name of the state and its capital city.





## **Directions: Name the five Great Lakes.**

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