



Grade 7 History Teacher's Guide Fall of New France

Overall Expectations

Outline the reasons why settlers came to New France; identify the social, political, religious, and economic factors that shaped the colony; and describe how settlers and fur traders interacted with the First Nation peoples;

ESL Modification (*italicized*)

Outline *a few of* the reasons why settlers came to New France; identify *one or two of the main* social, political, religious, and economic factors that shaped the colony; and describe how settlers and fur traders interacted with the First Nation peoples;

Resources to find

World Map or Atlas of Europe and the Americas

Map of Key Battles in Seven Year's War: p. 94 in "Grade 7 Their Stories, Our History" textbook by Thomson Duval Publishing

Map of Forts: p. 102 "Canada Revisited" textbook by Arnold Publishing textbook

Map of Europe for England, France and Spain Black-line Master

Map of North America Black-line Master

Canadian Heritage Commercial Series A Part of Our Heritage Canada (can be found on the internet)

Resources provided

- Cause and Effect Graphic Organizer Black-line Master
- Blank Timeline Black-line Master (in separate file)
- Vocabulary Black-line Master

Initial Assessment

Lesson 1: North America

1. With the class, read the first section Pre-existing Vocabulary and Concepts and go over key vocabulary using a World Atlas and Map of the Americas.
2. With the class, read the two paragraphs: Looking for Another Way to Travel to Persia, India and China and First Nations People. You may lead the class in discussing cause and effect, and identifying the search for an alternative route to the Orient as the cause for exploring West and the effect is the European discovery of the Americas and the First Nations People.
3. Students fill in one cause and effect in their Cause & Effect Graphic Organizer
4. Have students locate England, France, Spain and North and South America. Have students locate the St. Lawrence River, the Five Great Lakes, Newfoundland, and the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Have students speculate and mark by drawing a line as a possible travel route for Columbus, Cabot and Champlain.
6. This map work can be used as Initial Assessment as well as observation of student responses and student work.
7. Throughout Lessons 1-4, students may record new words and terms that are bolded in the text and write in their own words their understanding of the meaning of the terms using the Vocabulary Black-line Master.

Formative Assessment: Lessons 2 - 4 (Cause & Effect Graphic Organizer)

Lesson 2: New France and the Thirteen Colonies.

1. With the class, read the next section New France and the Thirteen Colonies.
2. Have the students try to identify the cause and effect in this section first in partners or groups of threes (Think - Pair Share).
3. Come back as a class. Students may have come up with a cause of wanting more land as a cause and the effect as the formation of New France and the Thirteen Colonies.
4. Have students enter in a second cause and effect in their Cause and Effect Graphic Organizer.

Lesson 3: Colonization

1. With the class, read the next section Colonization.
2. Have the students try to connect the three reasons for colonization as causes for colonization, and identify other effects of colonization (i.e. hunting more Buffalo than traditionally necessary, converting to Christianity, decimation of First Nations population due to exposure to new illnesses).

Lesson 4: The Seven Years' War

1. With the class, read the next sections, The Seven Year's War, The Battle of Plains of Abraham, and The Fall of New France and The Treaty of Paris.

2. As a class, lead students in identifying through Think-Pair Share possible causes and effects in each paragraph where appropriate. Possible answers include:
 - Cause: desire for power and control over North America;
Effect: The Seven Year's War (Note: the Expulsion of the Acadians was a sign and symptom of competition and conflict between the English and the French).
 - Cause: need for a country or place to defend its land during war;
Effect: The existence of forts in New France and the Thirteen Colonies
 - Cause: British win (Battle of Louisbourg, and Battle of Plains of Abraham);
Effect: The Fall of New France and Treaty of Paris
3. Most importantly, please highlight the causes for the Fall of New France.
4. Students complete the cloze exercise as review.

Final Assessment

With the entire reading text provided to the students, have the students make a historical timeline of events that lead to the Fall of New France. In the text, the dates are highlighted in bold to assist students in composing a timeline using the BLM provided.

Grade 7 History Text

Pre-existing Vocabulary and Concepts

A continent is a big piece of land with more than one country. North America is a continent. Canada, United States of America and Mexico are a part of North America. South America is another continent. Europe is a continent. France, England and Spain are a part of Europe.

France is a country. People who live in France are French.
England is a country. People who live in England are English.

A colony is land that belongs to a country but the colony is far away or overseas. Usually the country sends its people to live on the colony and follow its laws, language and culture. For example, before Hong Kong was an English colony it was a part of China. After the Opium War, China lost and had to give Hong Kong to England. So Hong Kong became an English colony and the official language became English. Colonization is what happens when one country takes over and colonizes another place.

Looking for Another Way to Travel to Persia, India and China

For a longtime, businessmen from Spain, England and France traveled to Persia, India and China to buy and sell things. Businessmen traveled East to do business, but **in 1484** it was very hard to travel East so they tried to find another way by going West.

In 1492, the King of Spain sent an Italian explorer man named Christopher Columbus to sail West on a really big boat called a ship. After 3 months, he found new land. He thought it was India but it was not. It was really an island. He named it San Salvador in South America. The King of Spain wanted this land that was new to Spain. There were already people living there: They were the first people living in North America, which is why they are properly called **First Nations People**.

First Nations Peoples

Since Christopher Columbus thought he found India, he called The First Nations People: Indians by mistake. This is because **in 1500**, Spain, England and France did not know about North America or South America. They did know about Persia, India and China and wanted to go there but they found the First Nations People and North America instead. Canada, United States of America and Mexico weren't countries yet. Instead, for more than ten thousand years North America belonged to the **First Nations People** and there were many different groups of First Nations People's. These groups are called **tribes**. Some of these tribes were the **Huron, Algonquin and Iroquois**. France, England and Spain did not know about the First Nations People at all until 1492.

First Nations People lived all across North America and South America. North America and South America together are called the Americas. The First Nations People had their own special religion to do with nature. Everything they needed to live came from nature. They had a lot of respect for nature and the Earth. They only took what they needed from nature and did not waste anything. They hunted animals like **buffalo** to eat. They used Buffalo skins to make **fur skin** clothes and homes like **tepees**. They used buffalo bones for tools. They used wood for bows and arrows, and spears, and homes called **longhouses**. They did not have guns or metal objects.

Different tribes lived near the St. Lawrence River and the Five Great Lakes.

New France and the Thirteen Colonies

Shortly after, the King of England heard about new land in the Americas and wanted some of it too. So **in 1497**, he sent an Italian man named Giovanni Cabot to this new land. Giovanni Cabot also had another name John Cabot. John Cabot found a small part of North America for the King of England and called it Newfoundland. The King kept taking more new land. Each part of his new land was called a **colony**. He had 13 colonies. He called them the **Thirteen Colonies**. The Thirteen Colonies were 13 English colonies.

Shortly after, the King of France wanted part of the land in North America too. **In 1534**, He sent a French man named Jacques Cartier. Jacques Cartier found another part of North America for the King of France and called it **New France**. Quebec city eventually became the centre of New France. New France was a French colony in North America.

In 1600, North America had First Nations People, English and French people living together. English people were living and working for the King of England on his new land called the Thirteen Colonies. These English people were called **pilgrims** or **settlers**. French people were living and working for the King of France on their new land called New France. These French people were called **habitants**. There were a lot more English settlers than French habitants living in North America. There was ten times more English living in the Thirteen Colonies than French living in New France.

Colonization

The King of England and the King of France both took this new land for three reasons. Taking new land is called **colonization**. The King of England and the King of France **colonized** North America. The **first reason** was that the new land was near the Atlantic Ocean which had a lot of fish. The **second reason** was the English and French also liked getting fur from doing business with the First Nations People. The English, French and First Nations People did business together called **trade**. The English and French wanted fur skins from First Nations People and First Nations People wanted metal pots, kettles and guns. The English and French wanted a lot of fur skins, so the First Nations People started to hunt more Buffalo than they normally needed to. The **third reason** was the English and French wanted to change the First Nations People's religion. The First Nations People had their own religion with nature. The English and French were **Christian** and wanted the First Nations People to be Christian too. Part of changing the First Nations' People's religion was also for them to cover their bodies with more clothes and dress like the Europeans (French and English).

First Nations Peoples were not used to the new germs that Europeans had and got very sick and many First Nations Peoples died from measles and smallpox.

The Seven Years' War

The King of England and the King of France both colonized land in North America. Each country wanted **power** and **control** over the land. Each country wanted to have all the land in North America. This was a problem because of the suffering and wars that occurred over the control of land.

There was land in North America along the Atlantic Ocean called Acadia, where many French people called Acadians lived. For fifty years, England wanted the land and wanted the French people to become more English by working for the English King instead of the French King. Even though **in 1730** the Acadians promised to work and help the English King instead of the French King, the English did not trust them. So **in 1755**, over 6000 Acadians were put on ships and sent into sea away from their homes to another place. They could only take what they could carry and the rest of their belongings were sold to pay for their travel costs. Their homes were burned. Then English settlers moved into Acadia. This event was called the Expulsion of the

Acadians. The English renamed (changed the name) Acadia as Nova Scotia. This was a sign that soon the English and French would go to war.

In 1756, England declared war on France to fight for control of the colonies. The war lasted for seven years, which is why it is called The Seven Year's War. Since the Huron and Algonquin were both friends with the French, they helped French armies fight against the English. The Iroquois were friends with the English and helped fight with the English armies against the French. When two groups help each other like this, they have an **alliance**.

From 1756 until 1758, the English and the French were fighting in forts across North America including along the St. Lawrence River, Nova Scotia, and the Ohio Valley. A **fort** is where the military and their families lived and people of the colony lived outside the fort. Each fort had a name, for example, Fort Niagara. If an English fort was lost to a French fort, then the French won that fort. If a French fort was lost to British fort, then the British won that fort. The French also had many forts in the Ohio Valley. For two years, the French military were taking over more English forts than the English were taking over French forts. The French were very good fighters, had strong forts, and were lead by their French General Joseph-Louis Montcalm. Each side also had alliances with First Nations tribes.

Even though the English took over Acadia, and renamed it Nova Scotia, the French still had an important fort in Nova Scotia in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The French fort was called Fort Louisbourg. **In 1759**, the English had a big victory by winning Fort Louisbourg. This marked an important win for the English.

The Battle of Plains of Abraham

In 1759, in New France, Quebec City, French General Louis-Joseph Montcalm and English General James Wolfe fought a very important 15 minute battle called The Battle of the Plains of Abraham. General Wolfe was killed during the battle and General Montcalm died later on that night. This the most important battle because it was a big win for the English that was the beginning of the end of New France.

Fall of New France and The Treaty of Paris

In 1763, England won the war and The Seven Year's War ended. Since France lost, England and France agreed that New France would now belong to England. In Europe, England and France signed an agreement on paper called the Treaty of Paris and it was official that New France was now a part of England.

Cause and Effect

(Effect happens because of the cause)

Cause

Effect

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Vocabulary

New Word	Definition

Cloze

1. North America, South America and Europe are _____.
2. France, England, Spain, Canada and United States of America are _____.
3. People who live in England are _____. People who live in France are _____.
4. Far away land that belongs to a country is called a _____.
5. Europeans found North America because they were looking for another _____ west.
6. First Nations People were the first people living in _____.
7. New France was a colony that belonged to _____. Thirteen Colonies were colonies that belonged to _____.
8. France and England colonized North America because it had a lot of _____, and _____.
9. The Seven Year's War was about _____ and _____ over land in North America.
10. England won the Seven Year's War after winning the _____ and took over New France.

continents France England fish fur
countries route power control colony
French North America English Battle of Plains of Abraham