

49. _____ The kitchen of a habitant's home was the main (and sometimes only) room.
50. _____ Potatoes formed the main food for the settlers.
51. _____ Few people in New France lived in poverty.

Lesson 5

New France Grows and Conflicts With Britain

In Lesson 5, you will . . .

- see how the explorations of La Salle and La Verendrye opened the way for further exploration and fur trading.

Vocabulary

portage (pōr täzh'). the carrying of a boat and supplies around a waterfall, rapids, etc. or to get from one lake to another.

La Verendrye (lä' vēr ən drē).



Read pages 186 to 192 in A Goodly Heritage.



Choose the correct answer.

1. A leader called **La Verendrye, La Salle, Radisson** led an expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi.
2. The French government gave trading rights in the west to **La Verendrye, Groseilliers, King George**.
3. As La Salle paddled down the Mississippi he saw **British forts, Fort Pitt, buffalo**.
4. Heday lived with the **Blackfoot, Mandan, Haida** Indians.
5. The French fortress in Cape Breton Island was called **Halifax, Louisiana, Louisbourg**.
6. The British fortress in Nova Scotia was called **Halifax, Boston, Grand Portage**.



Complete these exercises.

7. Name La Salle gave to the Mississippi Valley: _____
8. The two main water highways the French controlled:

9. The name of a 14 km stretch of rapids in northern Ontario near Rainy Lake:

10. The name of the French explorer in western Canada who had to raise his own finances:

11. Indian group that lived along the Missouri River: _____
12. Found the Saskatchewan River: _____
13. The tall mountains that La Verendrye heard of: _____
14. The salt sea beyond the tall mountains: _____
15. English trader who may have been the first white man to see the Rockies: _____
16. Three wars between France and Britain: _____

17. Where the settlers who brought new vigour to Halifax came from: _____
18. The French fort at the mouth of the Mississippi: _____
19. Three French forts on the Illinois River:

20. Six tributaries of the Mississippi:

21. Why the Hudson's Bay Company sent Henday to visit Indians in Saskatchewan and Alberta:

22. How the French "empire" was not an empire: _____

23. List six reasons for the rivalry between England and France in the New World.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
24. Why Britain didn't let Halifax have a democratic government:



Write true or false.

- 25. _____ Henday persuaded the natives to trade with the English instead of with the French.
- 26. _____ Henday's reports were deeply appreciated by his superior at Hudson's Bay Company.
- 27. _____ La Salle traded in the Great Lakes area before he explored the Mississippi.
- 28. _____ A big ceremony preceded the trading of pelts for merchandise at Montreal.
- 29. _____ There was violence or fighting when the natives brought furs to Montreal.
- 30. _____ After the three wars between France and Britain from 1689-1748, the captured territories were returned to the original owners.
- 31. _____ The British settlers of Halifax were enthused about continuing to develop Halifax.



Study the map of "La Verendrye Explorations" and also use an atlas. Circle the names of the places in Canada that are in the area that La Verendrye and his sons explored.

- 32. Vancouver Montreal North Bay Ottawa
- Winnipeg Halifax Pembroke Thunder Bay
- London Fort Frances Niagara Falls Sault Ste. Marie
- Kenora Steinbach Windsor

We Remember



Answer these questions.

- 33. Two French traders who helped begin the Hudson's Bay Company:

- 34. Organized the Hudson's Bay Company: _____
- 35. The standard unit of trade with the natives: _____
- 36. Used as a token to represent a beaver pelt: _____
- 37. Three Hudson's Bay Company trading posts along James Bay:

- 38. Year that the Hudson's Bay Company began: _____