



Write *true* or *false*.

14. _____ The Norsemen came to the plains of Canada.
15. _____ Norsemen were often called Vikings.
16. _____ Norsemen came from the northern European countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland.
17. _____ The Norsemen took back lumber, fish, and fruit.
18. _____ The Norsemen and the Indians were friends.

Lesson 24

The Settlers

STUDY

habitants (ä bē tänz'). French farmers or land renters in early Canada.

seigneur (sän yər'). An early French-Canadian landowner who rented out his land to habitants.



seigneurie (sän' yər ē). The land owned by a seigneur.

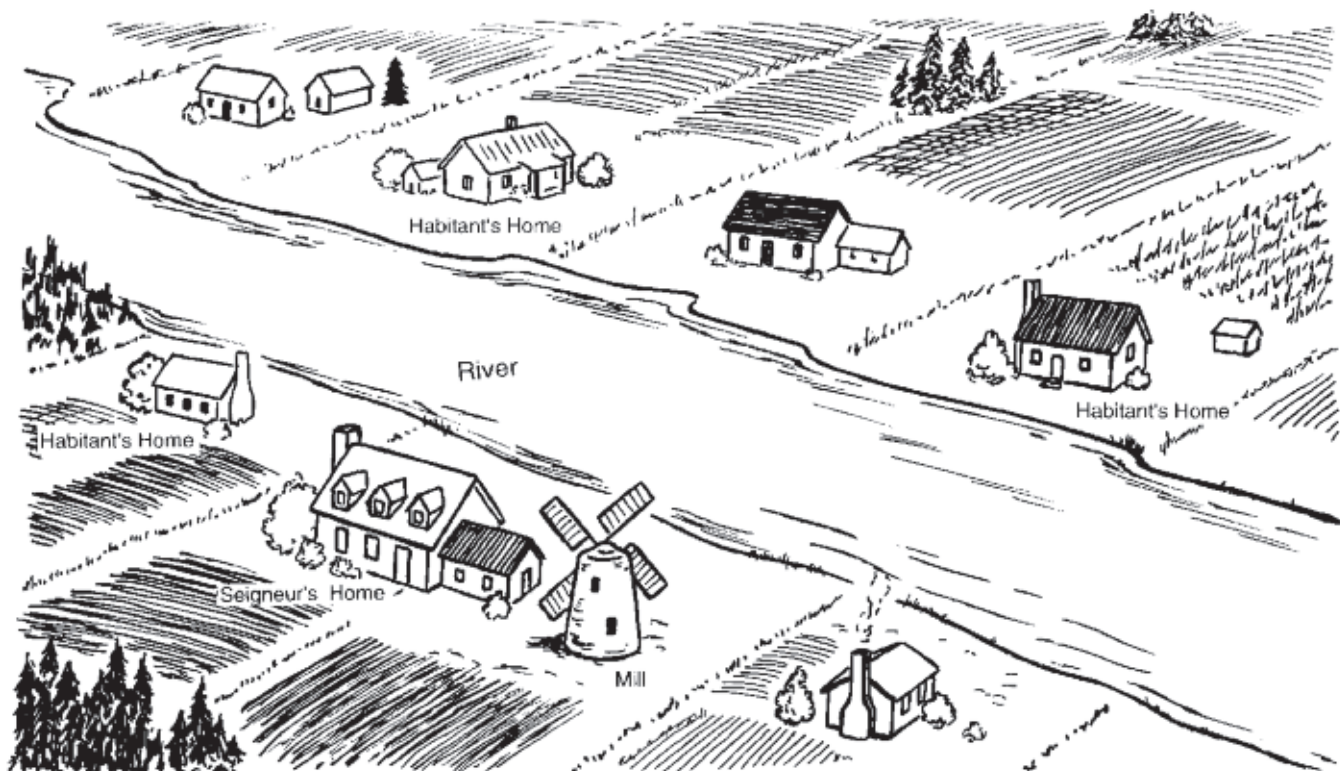
The Settlers. Soon after the discovery of what we now call eastern Canada, the kings of England and France encouraged people to move to the areas that the explorers had claimed.

Champlain was a French explorer who was interested in establishing new settlements and colonies. He became known as the “Father of New France.” He led in the building of the St. Croix and the Port Royal colonies in Nova Scotia. In 1608, he arrived at Quebec and established a trading post. There were many hardships and disappointments, and the colony grew slowly. Champlain also explored and mapped many new areas of eastern Canada. He encouraged Louis Hebert, a French druggist, to come to New France. Hebert became the colony’s (and Canada’s) first farmer.

In 1665, Jean Talon was sent to take care of the settlement in New France. He persuaded many French settlers from Europe to come to New France. The settlers were given large pieces of land next to the St. Lawrence River. These pieces of land were called **seigneuries**. The **seigneurs** cleared the land and divided it into long lots. Each lot had the river as one border. The river was used as a main highway. The seigneurs then found **habitants**, or tenants, who rented and farmed the land.

The King of France and the Roman Catholic Church encouraged many trading posts, forts, and colonies to be established. In these places the people farmed or made goods for use in New France. At the trading posts, the furs that had been hunted and trapped were traded for goods from Europe. Many Catholic missions cared for the sick, taught the people to read and write, and told the people about the Catholic religion.

The people in New France worked hard and enjoyed many good times. They also had many difficult times. Often there were wars and fights with the Indians or with the English. The teachings of the Bible about loving our neighbour and about doing good to our enemies were not always fol-



A French Canadian River Lot Seigneurie



A Seigneurie Where River Fronts Were Not Available

lowed. There was much fighting because people were jealous of each other. Many were greedy and wanted what others had. Many traders would sell strong drink to the Indians to make them drunk. They would then cheat the Indians by buying their furs for a cheap, unfair price. God's people will be blessed when they obey the teachings of the Bible.



Write the correct answer on the line.

1. _____ encouraged farming in New France by giving seigneuries to settlers.

Champlain

Talon

Hebert

2. A seigneur was _____

one who divided land in New France into seigneuries

one who rented and farmed the landowner's land

one who owned land and rented the land to habitants

3. Samuel de Champlain is known as the "_____ of New France."

Founder

Father

Farmer

4. Wars between two groups are often caused by _____

jealousy and greed

loving one's neighbour

loving one's enemy

We Remember



Match the explorers with their discoveries or accomplishments.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. ____ John Cabot | a. Mackenzie River |
| 6. ____ Henry Hudson | b. Lake Champlain |
| 7. ____ Samuel de Champlain | c. Vancouver Island |
| 8. ____ Radisson and Grosseilliers | d. Newfoundland, Grand Banks |
| 9. ____ Capt. George Vancouver | e. Hudson Bay Company |
| 10. ____ Jacques Cartier | f. Hudson Bay |
| 11. ____ Alexander Mackenzie | g. Quebec City |

Lesson 25

More About the Settlers

STUDY

czar (zär). A Russian emperor or king.

Loyalists (loi' ə læsts). Americans who came to Canada after the War of Independence because they were loyal to England.

Maritime Provinces (mar' ə fīm präv' əns əz). The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. If Newfoundland is included, they are called the Atlantic Provinces.

nonresistance (nän ri zis' təns). The Bible teaching to love our enemies and to do good to those who mistreat us; not to repay evil with evil.

refugees (ref yü jēz'). People who flee their country because it is unsafe; people who move to a new country because of war in their homeland.



Say these words to your teacher.

In 1763, all of Canada came under British rule. This opened the door for many more English-speaking people to move to Canada. After 1783, many **Loyalists** from the United States settled in the **Maritime Provinces** and in Ontario. Many people from Great Britain moved to the same areas. German-speaking Mennonites from the eastern United States built new homes around Kitchener, Ontario. In Canada, these groups of people found opportunity to work hard and to live in peace.

As the Canadian West was explored and mapped, new settlers moved into the frontier to farm and to do other kinds of work. The building of the Canadian railroads also encouraged many people to move west.

In 1811, Lord Selkirk received a land grant from the Hudson Bay Company governors in the Red River Valley. Settlers from Scotland came to farm in this fertile region. After arriving, they found that the fur traders did not want farmers in the area, because farming often ruined the fur trade and the Indian way of life. Fur-bearing animals did not stay in the cleared farming region.

From 1874 to 1883, about 8,000 Mennonites from the Ukraine in Russia settled in Manitoba, and later in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Russian **czar** had decided that all his people must learn the Russian language and help in the army. The Mennonite people believed and practiced the Bible teaching of **nonresistance**. They also felt that learning the Russian language would tempt many of their people to become worldly and to leave the teachings of the Scriptures. Canada promised them freedom of religion, education, and language. Later, many more Mennonites came and settled in different parts of Canada.

Other settlers from Iceland, the Ukraine, and other European countries came to the Canadian West. Many came to farm the prairies. The gold rushes in British Columbia and the Yukon brought many prospectors and gold-seekers into these areas.

Freedom of religion and freedom from war have encouraged many people to come to Canada. During World War I, many Hutterite people moved to the prairies from South Dakota, where they were being harmed for not serving in the army. Hutterites live in colonies where they practice common ownership of all property and goods.

In recent years, many **refugees** from countries such as Vietnam and Laos

have been welcomed into Canada. People in these countries have suffered because of war in their homeland. They have fled from their nation and have come to Canada, a land of peace and plenty.



Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ___ Hutterites | a. the teachings of Jesus to love our enemies and to do good to them |
| 2. ___ czar | b. in British Columbia and Yukon |
| 3. ___ Scottish settlers | c. moved from South Dakota and have common ownership of property |
| 4. ___ Russian Mennonites | d. fled because of war |
| 5. ___ nonresistance | e. came to Red River Valley with Lord Selkirk |
| 6. ___ refugees from Southeast Asia | f. Americans who preferred British rule |
| 7. ___ gold-seekers | g. a Russian king |
| 8. ___ Loyalists | h. began coming to Manitoba in 1874 |



Check the true statements.

9. Early Canadian explorers were interested in –
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| ___ settlements, colonies | ___ gold, copper | ___ permafrost | ___ furs |
| ___ Northwest Passage | ___ totem poles | ___ scurvy | ___ war |

We Remember



Match.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10. ___ habitants | t. disease from lack of vitamin C |
| 11. ___ seigneur | u. “runner of the wood” |
| 12. ___ seigneurie | v. French farmers who rented land |
| 13. ___ coureur de bois | w. land rented to habitants |
| 14. ___ fool’s gold | x. US–Canadian western border |
| 15. ___ 49th parallel | y. French landowners and landlords |
| 16. ___ scurvy | z. iron pyrite |