

## Canada History Notes

### Early history

Hunters and gatherers roam around. They cross from Asia to North America over a land bridge. They eventually learn to grow crops. This lets them settle in one place.

### 980 C.E.

Erik the Red. A Viking from Northern Europe. Sails to Greenland. Brings 3,000 other Vikings with him over time. Sets up the first permanent settlement on Greenland.

### 1,000 C.E.

Leif Erickson (Erik the Red's son) sails west from Greenland. Lands in Newfoundland. Calls it "Vinland" because of the grape bushes. Sets up a settlement, but abandons it a few years later. Land is not good for growing crops.

### 1497 C.E

John Cabot lands in Newfoundland. Claims the land for England.

### 1500's – 1600's

French explorers arrive in Eastern Canada and claim much of it for France. Name the area "New France".

### 1600's

Great Britain colonizes much of North America along the Atlantic Coast (mostly south where the current USA is located).

**NOTE:** Why would the French and British come here in the first place? Economics! They both wanted to make money off of FUR and FISH.

### 1754 – 1763

Great Britain and France fight over Canada in the "French & Indian War". Great Britain eventually wins, but most French settlers stay in Canada.

### **By the End of 1700's**

The colony of Canada is made up of two major religions: Roman Catholic French and Protestant English. These religions do not like each other.

### **1791**

The British government in Great Britain gets tired of having to deal with the religious conflicts between the Catholics and Protestants in the colony of Canada, and decides to split the colony into TWO provinces. One is English speaking and one is French speaking.

### **By the Early 1800's**

Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec City develop into major cities in the colony.

Also, the population of the colony of Canada grows and begins to move to the west.

### **1830's**

The English speaking and French speaking residents of the colony are still arguing about everything! Great Britain is REALLY getting tired of having to stop all the bickering.

### **1867**

Great Britain finally says, "Enough is enough! We've had it with you two!"

Great Britain sets up the Dominion of Canada, allowing the people in Canada the ability to govern themselves without the help of Great Britain. Canada is no longer considered a "colony".

### **1931**

After World War I, Great Britain is practically broke. Also, the Great Depression that began in the USA in 1929 is affecting Great Britain's economy.

Great Britain decides to give the Dominion of Canada full independence, and recognizes it as its own separate country.

*Canada becomes a new country.*

## GOVERNMENT STYLE of CANADA

Canada's style of government is called a Parliamentary Republic.

Even though Canada is its own country, the Queen of England is still considered its main leader (she has no real power in Canada, though). The real leader is the Prime Minister (*see below*).

The Queen appoints a person named the "Governor General" to oversee some things in Canada.

There are two groups of people that make the laws for Canada in the Parliament. The Parliament is the place where laws are made.

1. House of Commons = lawmakers that are elected by the citizens of Canada.
2. Senate = lawmakers that are appointed to their positions by the Governor General with advice from the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister – chosen by the political party that has the most elected members in the House of Commons.

There are MANY political parties in Canada. The one with the most members in the House of Commons gets to choose the Prime Minister. The citizens DO NOT elect the Prime Minister.

<u>USA</u>	<u>CANADA</u>
Gov't type: Democratic Republic	Gov't type: Parliamentary Republic
<u>Leader</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• President – citizens elect</li></ul>	<u>Leader</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prime Minister – chosen by the political party with the most members in the House of Commons</li></ul>
<u>Congress</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. House of Representatives – citizens elect</li><li>2. Senate – citizens elect</li></ol>	<u>Parliament</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. House of Commons – citizens elect</li><li>2. Senate – appointed by the Governor General with advice from the Prime Minister</li></ol>

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