

SOCIAL STUDIES 7 CHAPTER 2

If you think your so smart...

I. Who was the last Beothuk alive?



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If you think your so smart... (cont)

II. What does imperialism mean?



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If you think your so smart... (cont)

III. Who spoke about Newfoundland having great schools of fish?



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If you think your so smart... (cont)

IV. _____ arrived in Canada 60 years after Jacques Cartier's voyages.



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If you think your so smart... (cont)

V. Which explorers were from France?

- I. Shawnadithit
- II. One territory dominates another
- III. Giovani Caboto (John Cabot)
- IV. Samuel de Champlain
- V. Jacques Cartier & Sammuel de Champlain

Giovanni Caboto Video

Video: http://youtu.be/NsRGIImU4G0

GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot)

Giovanni Caboto, a Venice trader, sought to discover a new trade route to the Orient's riches by following the fishermans route yet instead he heads further in the same direction.



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GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot) (cont)

Giovanni Caboto, initially unsuccessful in Venetian merchants, sought a **sponsor** from Bristol, England, and sailed with 18 men, using the name John Cabot, on May 2, 1497. Their ship was the *Matthew*, 40 cm long.

GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot) (cont)

Henry VII, the English King, claimed the land on which Cabot landed, naming it "New Found Land." He searched for settlements and eventually reached Bristol 15 days later.

GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot) (cont)

Cabot discovered great schools of cod off the coast, bringing news to merchants and the court of England, despite not finding a new route to the east.



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GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot) (cont)

Cabot embarked on a new voyage with five ships, seeking east-rich routes. No one knows what happened to him. A storm came, and he stopped in Ireland for a short time. After he set sail again, he and his ships disappeared.

GIOVANNI CABOTO (John Cabot) (cont)

Cabot's important contribution to the history of Canada is that he brought to the attention of the English the rich fishing waters of the Grand Banks and knowledge of new land.

Cabot significantly contributed to Canada's history by highlighting the English's interest in the Grand Banks' rich fishing waters and knowledge of new land.

Jacques Cartier Video

Video: http://youtu.be/Vy0GjZH0EuY



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JACQUES CARTIER

Jacques Cartier, an experienced mariner, received **sponsorship** from King Francis I of France for his expedition to the New World in 1533.

JACQUES CARTIER (cont)

On April 20, 1534, two vessels left St. Malo with a total crew of sixty-one. Cartier's first move was to sail northward along the east coastline. Later they sailed through a water passage that they named the Straits of Belle Isle. It appears that this area was already known to Europeans, since a large Basque ship from La Rochelle was spotted.

JACQUES CARTIER (cont)

Cartier encountered the desolate coastline of Newfoundland in 1534. He discovered Cabot's Strait, proving Newfoundland was an island. He named Chaleur Bay, now New Brunswick, and claimed the surrounding lands for France. He captured Donnacona and his sons, who were later taken back to France. Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River and returned to France with two natives and fur pelts, but no gold.



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JACQUES CARTIER (cont)

In 1535, Cartier set sail from France with 110 men on three ships. They reached Blanc Sablon, Anticosti Island, L' Ile d'Orleans, Ste. Croix, and the First Nation village of Hochelaga, renamed Mt. Royal, where rumors of a great kingdom began to surface.

JACQUES CARTIER (cont)

Cartier returned to Stadacona, losing some men to scurvy. Natives taught him to combat it with cedar leaves. Cartier returned to France in 1536 with Donnacona who later died in France.

JACQUES CARTIER (cont)

The Cartier Expeditions, despite their failure to establish a successful colony and lack of wealth, contributed significantly to Europe's maps, despite the challenges they posed.



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VOCABULARY

DISRUPTION Breaking an established way of doing things

VOCABULARY (cont)

DIMINISH To become less

VOCABULARY (cont)

MANOUEUVRE To steer

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VOCABULARY (cont)

SPONSOR A person or organization that contributes to a project or activity by paying for it



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VOCABULARY (cont)

IMPERIALISM A policy (decision) on the part of a ruler or government of one territory to dominate other territories

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VOCABULARY (cont)

DURABLE Long-lasting



VOCABULARY (cont)

SETTLEMENT A place where people live permanently, such as a village



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VOCABULARY (cont)

COLONY A region claimed and governed by a country from another part of the worl

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VOCABULARY (cont)

TUBERCULOSIS A contagious disease that mostly attacks the lungs



VOCABULARY (cont)

SCURVY A desiease resulting from a lack of Vitamin C that causes internal bleeding

VOCABULARY (cont)

IMMUNITY The ability of the body to fight off infection

VOCABULARY (cont)

SMALLPOX A disease that causes the skin to break out (pox), accompanied by a high fever



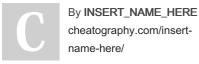
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VOCABULARY (cont)

SAVAGES This is a word Champlain used to describe First Nations peoples, but not a word they used to describe themselves.



VOCABULARY (cont)

HUMAN RIGHTS Rights every person has as a human being

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VOCABULARY (cont)

UNIVERSAL True or applicable in every circumstance



Samuel de Champlain Video

Video: http://youtu.be/5JbmGhS84WM

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer, arrived in Canada over sixty years after Jacques Cartier's voyages, claiming the St. Lawrence region and establishing a significant presence in the New World.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN (cont)

Samuel de Champlain, born in France, developed an interest in the sea and embarked on a voyage to the St. Lawrence River in 1603. As geographer, he navigated difficult winters on Ste. Croix Island before settling in Port Royal.



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SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN (cont)

Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1608, building the Habitation at present-day Quebec City, where he continued the fur trade.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN (cont)

Champlain he encountered and defeated the Iroquois in 1609 and subsequently voyaged through Ontario. After Quebec fell to England in 1632, Champlain returned to France and died in Quebec City.

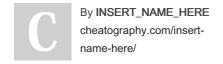
He called the indeginous people savages

2 viewpoints for when Cartier met Donnacona

MY NAME IS
Domagaya, and I am
an Iroquois. One year
when I was a
youngster, some men
we had never seen
before came to the
shore of the river by
our homes in large
funny-shaped boats.
Their skin was pale
and when they spoke,
we did not
understand them.
Nor did they
understand us.
However, my father
sent me and my
brother to travel with
them, and we soon
got to know them and
even understood
them a little. When
they returned us to
our homes after a
year away, the
strange men stayed
near us over the
winter. Many of our
people and the men
became very sick. I
had seen this
sickness before, and
showed our visitors
how to treat the
illness with juice from
the annedda tree.
After the winter was
through, the men took
some of us on their
ship, and we went
down the river until
we came to a body of
water so large that
there seemed to be
no end to it. I was
very afraid and
wanted to go back to
my home. If I had
known that these
men would take us
away from our
homes, I never would
have helped them.

MY NAME IS Jacques Cartier, and I am a French explorer. On my second voyage to the western world, I worked at building a relationship with the Iroquois people even though we did not understand each other's languages. I tried to tell them about the Christian religion and how their beliefs were false. They listened, but kept their own practices anyway. While they seemed to know a great deal about growing many things, they had a strange custom of putting tobacco in pipes and smoking it! I tried this but I hated it! My mouth felt as if it was filled with flaming pepper. I decided to bring some of these people back to France to show my king. I hoped they could convince the king of the riches of their land, so that he would offer me more money for further voyages. These people did not seem to understand why I was taking them. They were even fearful. I was offering them an opportunity to see the world!

What could they have done to avoid this mis understanding?



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Cristopher Colombus Video

Video: http://youtu.be/uGtIHZMr0vQ

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

In the late 15th century (1401 - 1500), Spain embarked on a voyage to the East, sponsored by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (cont)

Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator, believed he would reach China by sailing west along the 28th parallel of the north **latitude**, but he had not accurately estimated the earth's circumference.



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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (cont)

Columbus embarked on a lengthy voyage from Spain, navigating a crew on the brink of mutiny, ensuring calm by keeping two altered logs.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (cont)

On October 12, Columbus (his sailors that were on lookout) rediscovered America, mistakenly believing they were in Cathay or the Spice Islands. He landed on an island in the Bahamas and returned to Spain in 1493.

Latitude lines are geographical coordinates that are used to specify the north and south sides of the Earth

THE BEOTHUK

The Beothuk, a small minority Native people in Newfoundland, eventually died out, leaving only descendants of their original inhabitants.



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THE BEOTHUK (cont)

The Beothuk people, a peaceful group, were significantly impacted by Europeans' arrival in Canada. The Europeans felt superior to the Beothuks, who lived on an island and had no escape routes. This led to the decline of their culture.

THE BEOTHUK (cont)

Portuguese explorers captured Beothuks in 1500, who were described as gentle. They traded furs for European goods, but Europeans were more interested in fish. They built fishing stations on Newfoundland, rarely staying over winter.

THE BEOTHUK (cont)

When the fishers left in the fall, the Beothuk people saw no harm to help themselves to what was left behind. It was a tradition to share possesions to the Beothuk. However the Europeans accused the Beothuk of stealing, and so European ships shot at a group of Beothuk for "stealing" their equipment.



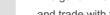
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THE BEOTHUK (cont)

More Europeans came to the island establishing coastal settlements and a strong European culture. In the mid-1700s, hunters moved inland, destroying Beothuk campsites and stealing furs. Beothuks fought back, the European hunters started forming raiding parties and killed the Beothuk.



THE BEOTHUK (cont)

The government attempted to stop murders and trade with the Beothuks, offering rewards for their return. However, the Beothuks were too afraid to return, and many died from European diseases, leaving only a few remaining.

THE BEOTHUK (cont)

In the 1820s, hunters captured a family of Beothuks, including the father who drowned and the mother and two daughters. The women were taken to Twillingate and handed over to John Peyton, the magistrate. Despite their efforts, the Beothuks were weak and died, leaving only one remaining, Shanawdithit, to survive.



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