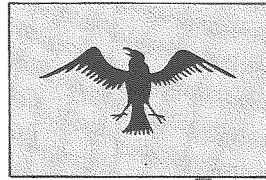
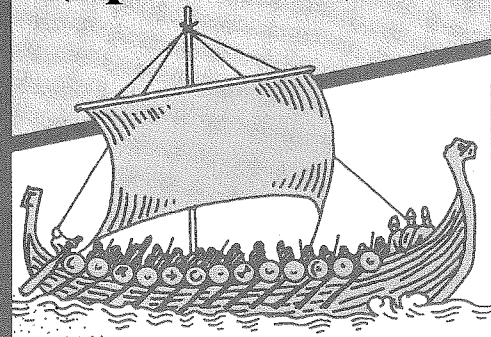


Chapter 2

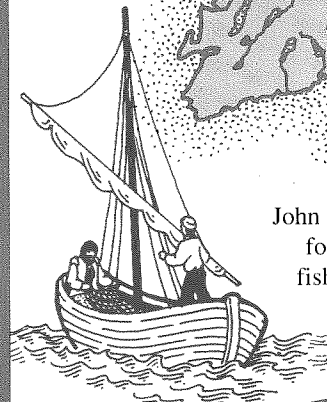
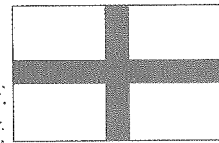
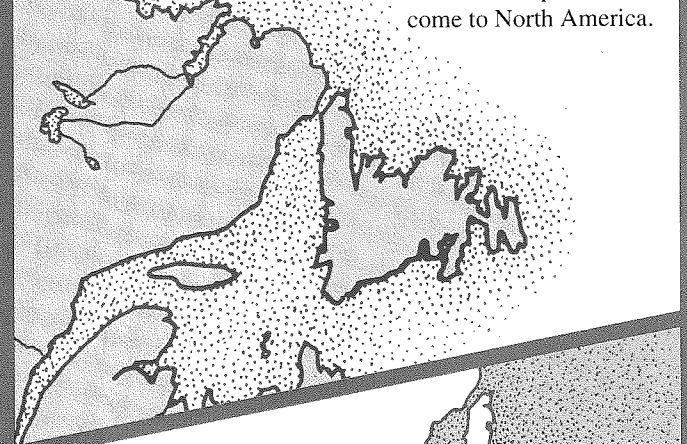
European Exploration

(up to 1670)

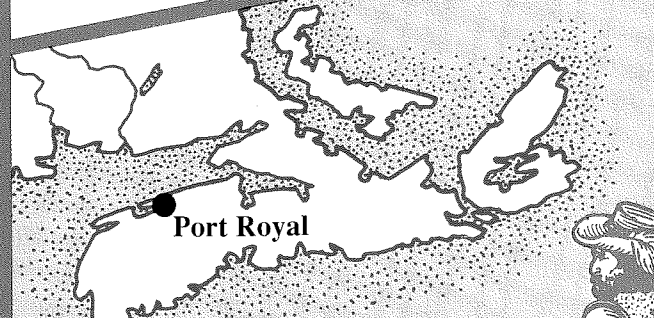
Overview
Use this Overview to predict the events of this chapter.



900-1000
(Approximately)
Vikings were probably the first Europeans to come to North America.



1497
John Cabot claimed Newfoundland for England, although European fishing vessels were active in the area from the mid-1400s.



Port Royal



1604
Pierre Du Gua de Monts established a settlement in Port Royal (Acadia) for France. A mapmaker named Samuel de Champlain was with him.



1534
Jacques Cartier claimed lands for France.



1607
The English established a colony, Jamestown, in Virginia. Other colonies along the east coast of North America followed.

Jamestown

American Colonies

1608
Champlain founded the colony of Quebec (New France) and had a habitation built. Settlers arrived in Acadia.

Quebec

Acadia

New France became a source of inexpensive raw materials and a market for goods manufactured in France.

1649
Weakening of the Huron Nation

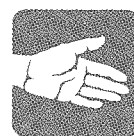
1670
The Hudson's Bay Company, an English fur-trading company, obtained exclusive trading rights in Rupert's Land.

Chapter 2 Focus

Chapter 1 examined some of the early history of the Native peoples. Chapter 2 is about the European exploration of Canada. The terms *exploration* and *discovery*, in this book, refer only to Europeans. Although what is now Canada was new to the European explorers, the Native people had already discovered and explored the land. The concepts of power, co-operation, decision-making, and conflict underlie the events of this chapter. The concept of power is the special focus of Chapter 2.



Power



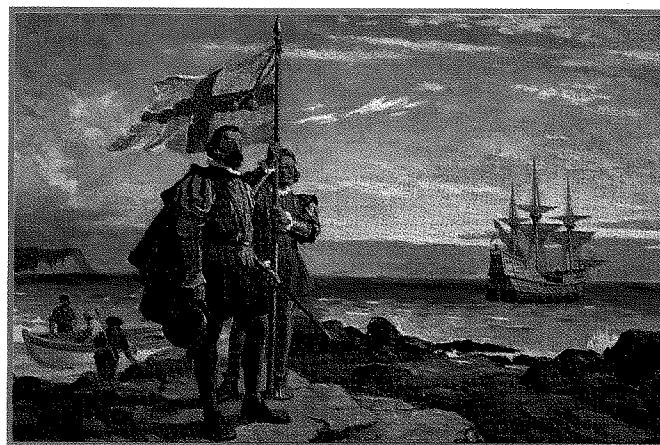
Co-operation



Decision-making



Conflict



Overview/Prediction Chart

The Overview found on the previous pages highlights some of the events that occurred in Canada's early development from the first European contact to 1670. In pairs or small groups, use the Overview and what you already know to predict answers to the questions in the Prediction Chart. Put your predictions in the "My Predictions" column. Once you have finished the chapter, complete the "What I Found Out" column to help you review and summarize. Your teacher will provide you with a full-sized working copy of the Prediction Chart.

Prediction Chart—What Do You Think?		
Questions	My Predictions (fill out now)	What I Found Out (fill out at end of chapter)
1. What might be the major events?	SAMPLE	
2. Who might be some of the important people or groups?		
3. Who might hold power?		
4.		

Exploration

Exploration Today

Space! When we think of exploration today, we think of the exploration of space. The Space Age began on October 4, 1957, when the former Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite to circle the earth. This was also the beginning of the Space Race between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some feared that because the Soviet Union had put the first satellite into space, they would have an important military advantage in using guided missiles in warfare. Many people believed that the United States should race with the Soviet Union to gain power in space.

After 1957, both the United States and the Soviet Union continued to explore space. The Soviet Union sent the first man into space in 1961 and in 1969 the United States landed men on the moon. These men planted America's flag on the moon's surface. The race for knowledge and power has continued with the building of space stations, the space shuttle program, the examination and analysis of materials found on the moon's surface, and the race to explore the other planets and beyond.

Early Europeans set forth on voyages across the Atlantic Ocean for a variety of reasons. Think about space exploration today. Why do people set forth on voyages into space? Some reasons for exploration are: challenge, discovery, competition among countries, power, control, adventure, and wealth. Did the early Europeans cross the Atlantic Ocean for some of the same reasons?

Questions to Talk About

As a class discuss the following questions. Keep these questions in mind as you read this chapter on the early development of Canada. At the end of the chapter, you will be asked to talk about these questions again, based on what you learn in the chapter about the early development of Canada.

1. Why do you think it would be important which country reached newly discovered areas first?
2. Why do you think claiming newly discovered areas would be important?
3. Why do you think setting up permanent settlements in new areas would be important?
4. Why do you think explorers would bring back samples of materials from newly discovered areas?
5. What similarities do you see between space exploration and early European exploration of other lands?

Early European Exploration

Dates	Early Exploration by	Reasons for Exploration
AD500 – AD700	Irish Monks including St. Brendan	Celtic legends told of Atlantic crossings in search of "The Land of Promise."
AD995 – AD1000	The Vikings—Bjarni Herjulfsson, Leif Eriksson	Norse sagas spoke of Herjulfsson reaching the coast of a new land when he was blown off course sailing from Iceland to Greenland. A few years later, Leif Eriksson explored the new land he called Vinland. This was in what we now call North America. The Vikings made some attempts at settlement but did not settle permanently.
1400s	European Fishermen	Voyages were made to rich fishing grounds of the Atlantic by the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Basque, and English.
1492, 1493, 1498, 1502	Spanish—Christopher Columbus	The Italian sea captain was sent by Spain to find a short route leading to the riches of the Far East (China) by sailing west. He landed on islands in the West Indies and explored the Caribbean and South American Coast.
1497, 1498	English—John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto)	The Italian explorer John Cabot was sent by Henry VII, King of England, to look for a short route to the Far East. Cabot was granted a charter to conquer and occupy new lands and to have a monopoly on trade. Voyages reached Newfoundland, establishing English claim.
Early 1500s	English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Fishermen	Reports from Cabot's voyages of the waters full of fish brought many Europeans to fish near Newfoundland. Some stayed over the winter in order to maintain fish-drying posts. Great profits were made from fishing.
1524	French—Giovanni da Verrazano	Francis I, King of France, commissioned an Italian sea captain to find the short route to the Far East. His maps do not show a sea route to the Far East but do show a solid land mass (America). He travelled up the Eastern coast of North America from Florida to Cape Breton Island.
1534	French—Jacques Cartier, first voyage	Cartier was commissioned by Francis I, King of France, to sail to the New Found Lands in search of a short route to the Far East. He reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence and raised on the Gaspé Peninsula a cross that said "Long live the King of France." Cartier established political relations with the Iroquois and took two of their chiefs back to France to learn French so they could tell about their country.
1535	French—Jacques Cartier, second voyage	The Iroquois that Cartier brought back to France with him told the King of vast riches in the Kingdom of Saguenay. Francis I sent Cartier to explore farther up the St. Lawrence for this wealth. He reached as far as present-day Montreal. He and his crew spent the winter in the New Found Land.
1541–43	French—Jacques Cartier, third voyage	Francis I sent Cartier to the St. Lawrence to establish a permanent French settlement. The settlement failed.
Late 1500s	European Fishermen	Increasing numbers of people came to fish in the waters off Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some began to trade for furs with the Native peoples.
1581	French Merchants	French merchants began to organize voyages up the St. Lawrence, specifically for trading in furs.

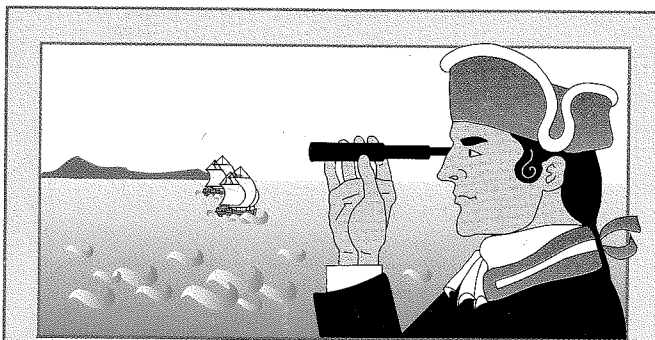
Charter—written permission given by someone in authority

Monopoly—a right granted for one person or group to control buying and selling

Reasons for Exploration

From 1095, for the next 300 years, European countries were involved in a series of Holy Wars called the Crusades. During the Crusades, Christians from all over Europe went to the lands of the Eastern Mediterranean to drive out the non-Christians. These wars brought Europeans into direct contact with Eastern ideas, customs, knowledge, and products for the first time. The Crusaders came to appreciate luxuries such as silks and spices from India and China, and when they returned home they wanted to have these items. European countries began to search for short and cheap routes to the riches of the Far East (India and China), and these voyages led to the exploration of lands unfamiliar to them. Power struggles occurred amongst the rival European countries for control of these territories.

In addition to the search for Eastern riches, there was a second reason for the increase in European exploration. From 1450 to 1600 there was an "age of exploration" in Europe. This was part of the historical Renaissance period, when there was renewed interest in all areas of knowledge. New ideas, combined with improved methods of building sailing ships, allowed mariners to sail more safely on longer voyages of exploration. But these voyages were still risky and cost a great deal of money. Ships could be gone for long periods of time and there was no guarantee that they would return at all or return with profitable cargo. As a result, voyages of exploration depended on European kings and queens for financial backing. Fortunately, European monarchs were not only eager to find out more about the world, but also wanted to gain power and the riches of the Far East. They hired mariners to search for a water route to the Far East. Portugal and Spain were the first European countries to try to get to the Far East by going west across the Atlantic; they were followed by England and France.

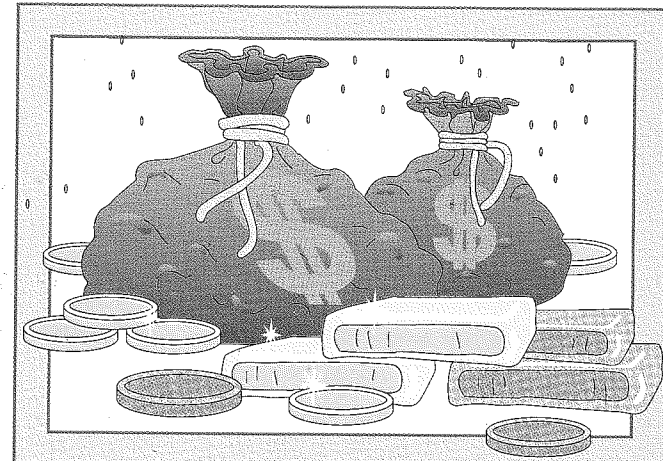


Exploration

Seeking new lands and new routes to old lands.

World Exploration and Mercantilism

Early European exploration and colonization of areas such as North America, South America, Africa, and India were based on a desire for profit. This was part of a trading theory, very popular in Europe, called mercantilism.



Mercantilism

An economic theory that calls for a country to accumulate wealth in gold and silver. This was done, in part, by developing colonies as sources of raw materials and markets for finished goods.

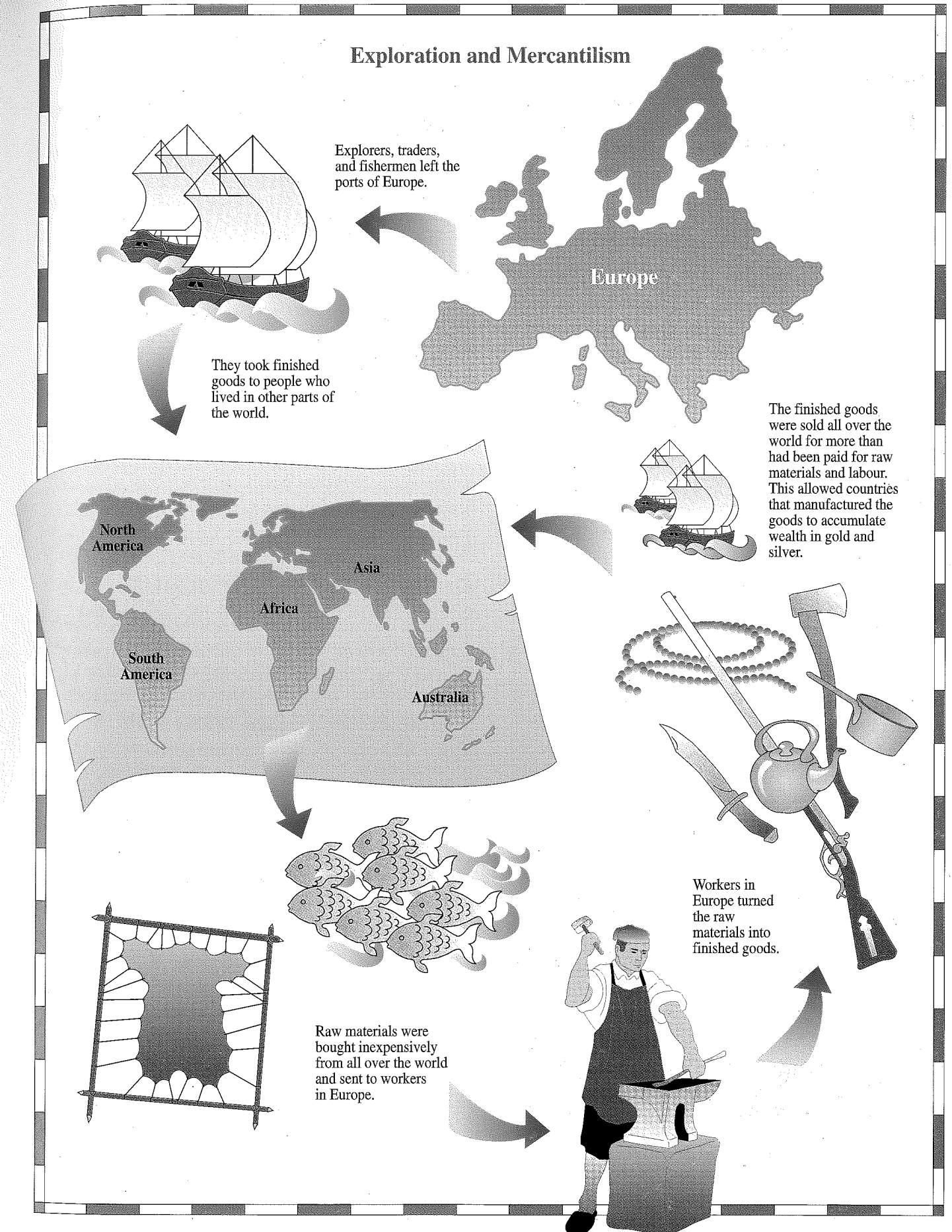
During the 1500s and 1600s many European countries wanted to be powerful. One way for a country to be powerful was to have wealth in the form of gold and silver. Countries became wealthy by selling finished goods to other nations. The largest profit was made by countries who spent the least on raw materials and sold the finished goods for as much as possible. Colonies became very important to the practice of mercantilism as places for European countries to obtain raw materials and to sell finished goods.

The theory of mercantilism was a major reason behind European exploration and colonization of the world. The kings and queens of Europe encouraged overseas exploration and establishment of colonies for trade. Before colonies could be established, lands unknown to the Europeans had to be explored.

For Your Notebook

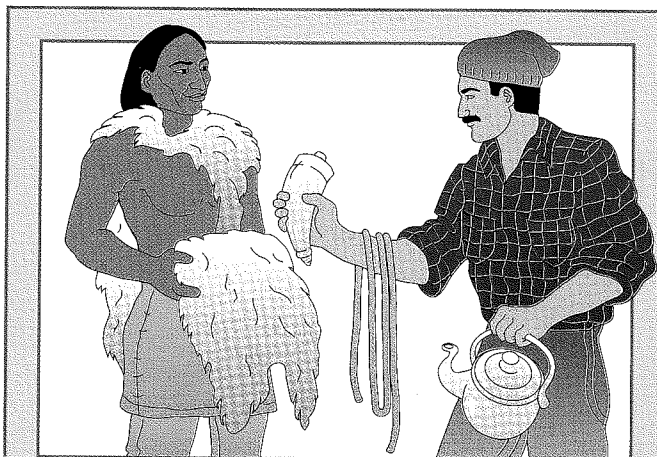
1. Define mercantilism in your own words and include a simple sketch beside your definition.
2. Explain how early voyages of exploration were inspired by a belief in mercantilism.
3. Read the chart on page 23. Use the chart to help you write a paragraph to describe exploration and mercantilism.

Exploration and Mercantilism



Native and European Interaction

Early European explorers such as John Cabot and Jacques Cartier met Native peoples who were already familiar with Europeans. This may have resulted from early contact with the Vikings, but it was more likely the result of contacts made with Spanish, Portuguese, Basque, French, and English people who came to fish on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland every summer. These people dried and salted their catch on land prior to taking it back to sell in Europe. They associated and traded with the local tribes, who lived near the ocean during the summer. The first merchants came to the New World for fish; the rapidly expanding fur market kept them there.



Items from Native culture are exchanged for items from European culture.

Acculturation

When two cultures meet, they affect each other. The two cultures may borrow ideas from each other, or one culture may have a stronger influence on the other. Anthropologists call this process **cultural exchange**, when two cultures meet over a period of time, acculturation.

Cultural exchange—objects or ideas passed from one culture to another

Technology—the knowledge and application of developments in science, manufacturing, business, and the arts

An Exchange of Technology

The early contacts between Europeans and Native peoples in the New World could be viewed as an exchange of **technology**. The Native peoples taught the early Europeans survival skills such as hunting, trapping, snowshoeing, and canoeing. They also provided the Europeans with remedies for illnesses such as **scurvy**. Native peoples often provided Europeans with fresh food. In exchange, the Europeans supplied the Native peoples with goods such as tools, weapons, and cooking utensils.

In these exchanges, each group gave something of which they had more than they needed at that time. In return, they received something that they lacked either the technology or the raw materials to make for themselves.

Ethnocentrism

The Native peoples encountered by the early Europeans had different cultural **values**. Since the Native peoples lived differently from the Europeans, different things were important to them. The spiritual beliefs, political organization, and technology were very different from those of the Europeans. This was one reason the Europeans and the Native peoples found it difficult to interpret and understand each other.

When two very different cultures meet there is often misunderstanding. People who have lived in one culture all their lives sometimes believe that their culture is the best because they are used to it and it meets their needs. Anthropologists call this belief, that one's culture is the best, **ethnocentrism**.

For Your Notebook

1. Re-read the section "An Exchange of Technology." In your opinion did the items traded result in a fair exchange? Did one side gain more than the other? Discuss from the point of view of an early European explorer and from the point of view of a Native person.

Scurvy—disease caused by lack of vitamin C

Value—a long-established idea on which one's life is modelled

Focus On: Points of View—Cultural Differences

Read this imaginary conversation between a Frenchman and an Iroquois. Each is attempting to explain his culture. Start by reading what the Frenchman says.



Frenchman

In France, our society is organized by a class system based on power and status. The class into which you are born determines your power and status. Many of us think it is very important to acquire power and wealth.

Our system of land ownership only allows certain classes to own land.

Permanent buildings and cities are part of our way of life in France. The most powerful people have the largest and most expensive buildings.

We have a state and a government headed by a ruler. We call our ruler a king. Our ruler and advisors make all of the governmental decisions for all of the people.

Business and industry are important in France. We have merchants who buy and sell goods. Through trade we accumulate wealth.

It is important for us to explore and conquer new lands to acquire raw materials and markets for our manufactured goods.

Our laws are written down. We also have a legal system with courts, judges, and jails.

Most of us are Christians. We build churches in which we worship our God.



Iroquois

Our society is organized around a belief that all are born equal. Power and wealth mean different things to us than they do to you.

We believe that we are the Keepers of Mother Earth; the land is not ours to buy, sell, or claim.

Some of our people have permanent homes, but they are unlike yours. Many of us move with the seasons and animals, so our homes are portable.

We have non-state societies. This means that the power is not in the hands of one group or one person. As a result, we hold group meetings to discuss important topics and make decisions. Our leaders may try to persuade us, but they do not have the power to make the final decision. Decisions are based on the wishes of the people. Arriving at a consensus is important.

We produce enough to meet our needs and share with our kin. We also trade with other tribes. Gift-giving is an important part of trading. Accumulating possessions is not important to us.

We believe that there is plenty of land for all. We do not need to take over new land to gain power and wealth.

Our laws are not written down. We have no need for courts, jails, or judges because wrongs are dealt with by families or individuals.

Spirituality is central to our lives, but we do not have special buildings in which to worship. We believe in a Creator.