



Timeline of Events on p. 95.

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1604: Samuel de Champlain arrived

"Europeans had been crossing the Atlantic since 1000 A.D. [CE], and there had been a century of regular visits to Canada before 1608. But it was Champlain who transformed transient contact into a permanent European presence in Canada."
- Christopher Moore (p. 94)

## Samuel de Champlain

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#### Who was he?

- a French explorer
- a skilled writer, geographer, and cartographer. His maps of the St. Lawrence River and Canada's east coast are still valid to this day
- p. 94: Champlain's map he drew in 1632 with the help of the Aboriginal peoples
- A colonizer and a skilled negotiator. He forged alliances with the the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Montagnais, and Huron peoples. He persuaded people in France to invest in expeditions and to eventually come to Canada

# Who Foot the Bill? Thecasesolutions.com

- Champlain's early expeditions were sponsored by royal, aristocratic, and merchant investors who were looking for riches in either discovering mineral deposits or sea route to the Orient. France was not the only European country looking for wealth in the "New World"
- King Henri IV (4th) sponsored expeditions to regain lost wealth and glory from religious and civil wars.

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# So why colonize? Thecasesolutions.com

- The French had been fishing off of Canada's east coast and trading furs with the local Aboriginal people for at least 100 years prior to Champlain's expeditions.
- The colonies were intended to help establish French interests (aka secure wealth acquisition). The French competed against the English and other European nations to claim land-despite the First Nations people who already lived on the land.

#### Pierre du Gua de Monts

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- Traveled from France to Acadia to establish a French colony and permanent trading post
- Two RC priests, a Protestant minister, a variety of skilled craftsmen, soldiers, vagabonds, noblemen, and Champlain accompanied him
- De Monts was to establish settlements in New France in exchange for an exclusive right to trade with the First Nations people of the region
- Appointed as the Lieutenant General "of the coasts, lands and confines of Acadia, Canada, and other places in New France", but in return he had to establish 60 colonists a year and convert the First Nations people to Christianity by supporting the Catholic missionaries

#### Acadia

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- Previous failed attempts at colonization: Tadoussac
- Champlain and De Monts peace agreements with the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet chiefs. They settled near today's Canada and US border at the mouth of the St. Croix River
- -The first winter in Acadia was severe. The settlers suffered from malnutrition and many developed and succumbed to scurvy

### **Port Royal Revival**

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- By 1609, Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt returned as seigneur
- He was welcomed by Membertou and the settlement was just as it had been left
- In 1611, the king sent two Jesuit missionaries to convert the local First Nations people
- -Gradually, more settlers started to arrive and support themselves by farming and fur trading