

Follow-up Activities

- The Seven Years War was the first truly global conflict, which pitted Great Britain, Prussia and Hanover against France, Sweden, Austria, Russia, Spain and Saxony. The British goal was to destroy the French military, seize its colonies and eliminate France as a trade rival. Ask students to develop detailed time lines of battles and the main participants in the North American theater of this war, known in the United States as the French and Indian War. Time lines should start in 1754 with George Washington in the Ohio River Valley, continue through the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759 and culminate with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. As an extension, students may discuss the effects this conflict had on Quebec and New France and the forthcoming American Revolution. More information may be found at the following web site:
www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/encyclopedia/SevenYearsWar-FrenchandIndianWar-TheWaroftheConquest.htm
- The Canadian Rockies, part of the Rocky Mountain Range, were formed by geologic forces that cause the moving of plates in the Earth's crust. This dynamic plate tectonic activity compressed massive layers of sedimentary rock, which were folded, broken and pushed up in a series of mountain ranges. Over the centuries, erosion of the mountains by ice and water sculpted the mountains and created valleys, canyons, lakes and rivers. Ask students to draw maps indicating the extent of the Rocky Mountain Range and develop Venn diagrams showing the similarities and differences between the Rockies and other prominent mountain ranges in the world, such as the Andes, Himalayas and Alps. Excellent research material may be found at the following web sites:
vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/LivingWith/VolcanicPast/Places/volcanic_past_rocky_mountains.html and
www.mountainnature.com/geology/plate_tectonics.htm
- Since 1990, the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic have been bare due to over-fishing, thereby destroying a once thriving industry and causing the fishermen of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia to sell their homes and leave the region. Ask students to research the causes and effects of over-fishing, which threatens to endanger the food security of millions of people around the world. Why are the world's fisheries being depleted and what are world governments doing about it? Students may break into small groups and develop proposals for addressing this major global issue. The World Bank provides more information on over-fishing at the following web site: siteresources.worldbank.org/ESSDNETWORK/Publications/20631963/seaweb_FINAL_pt.1.pdf

Suggested Internet Resources

Periodically, Internet Resources are updated on our web site at www.LibraryVideo.com

- www.head-smashed-in.com/
This link gives students and teachers access to the official site of the Head Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Interpretive Center in southern Alberta.
- www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/cultural/northamerica/haida.html
Minnesota State University offers solid information and valuable links related to the culture of the Haida people.
- www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/mesozoic/cretaceous/cretaceous.html
The University of California's Museum of Paleontology has detailed research on life during the Cretaceous Period.
- www.militaryheritage.com/quebec1.htm
This site provides a soldier's account of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

Suggested Print Resources

- Bial, Raymond. *The Blackfeet*. Benchmark Books, New York, NY; 2003.
- Bringhurst, Robert. *Story as Sharp as a Knife: The Classical Haida Storytellers and their World*. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver; 2000.
- Legare, Francine. *Samuel de Champlain*. XYZ editeur, Montreal; 2003.

TEACHER'S GUIDE

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Grades 7 & up

Historic Sites of Canada explores several of the country's most important places as identified by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). These cultural and natural heritage locations are considered to be of outstanding value to humanity and help introduce students to the history, culture and natural beauty of Canada.

This guide provides a brief synopsis of the program, focus questions, discussion topics, activities, vocabulary and additional resources.



Program Overview

Quebec City, nourished by the St. Lawrence River in eastern Canada, is the oldest city in Canada and is the capital of Quebec Province. Founded in 1608 as part of New France, this “cradle of North America” is today the only place on the continent with a French-speaking majority. Lunenburg, also in eastern Canada, was the first colonial outpost in Nova Scotia beyond Halifax and harkens back to an earlier age when townsfolk built fabulous schooners to fish the cod-rich waters of the North Atlantic. Head Smashed-In and Anthony Island reveal much about the First Nations people who first populated western Canada, a region that also features the spectacular natural wonders of the Canadian Rockies.

Episode 1: Quebec

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City, which was at the time an Iroquois settlement named Kebec for “the place where the river narrows.” Louis XIV, the Sun King, sent troops from Europe to protect the new crown colony on the St. Lawrence River, while missionaries arrived to bring Christianity to the area. After many attacks during the Seven Years War, Quebec fell to the British in 1759. Despite this defeat, the majority of French decided to remain and strove to ensure the preservation of their heritage, especially their religious freedom. From its trading post beginnings, Quebec grew and prospered and today is a charming city where tourists flock to experience its unique French culture and explore its bustling boutiques, cafes and restaurants.

Vocabulary

Sun King — Name given to Louis XIV, the French monarch who ruled France for much of the 17th century.

Jesuit — A religious order of the Catholic Church, known as the Society of Jesus.

Iroquois — The Haudenosaunee, or Six Nations of Native Americans, which included the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes.

Samuel de Champlain — The French explorer who founded Quebec City in 1608.

Episode 2: Lunenburg

In 1753, on the Atlantic coast of Canada, Great Britain established a base it named Lunenburg that was settled primarily by German immigrants. The original settlers were pious and hard-working people who prospered greatly by fishing for cod, which existed in unbelievable abundance at the time. Lunenburg founding fathers trolled the North Atlantic in home-built sailing ships and wooden longboats to supply the United States, Europe and Latin America with cod. *(Continued)*

Unfortunately, the good days have gone — since 1990, the fishing grounds have been bare from over-fishing and only museum exhibits serve as a reminder of the years of plenty. Today, the historic town has been reinvented as a high-tech haven and tourist destination.

Vocabulary

New World — One of the terms used for the Americas, a new land for Europeans in the 15th century.

Gothic — A European architectural style from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Episode 3: Head Smashed-In

The Black foot were one of the largest and strongest Algonquin tribes in the Northwest Plains region. They were among the first Native American cultures to move from the timberlands to the Plains, where their lives revolved around the hunting of bison. Before archers on horseback and firearms were used on the hunt, the Black foot drove herds of buffalo over cliffs to their deaths. While Head Smashed-In in western Canada is a noted ancient hunting ground, throughout North America, there are several hundred cliffs over which bison were driven. When the buffalo were almost exterminated in the early 1880s by American hunters, many Black foot died of starvation. After being resettled on reservations in 1877, the Black foot became farmers and cattlemen, but thanks to a bison breeding program, some have returned to their cultural roots and now live off bison once more.

Vocabulary

Head Smashed-In — A precipice in southern Alberta where herds of buffalo were driven to their deaths by Native Americans.

Plains — Known as the Great Plains, a huge expanse of grassland in North America that extends from Texas in the South through Canada in the North.

Episode 4: Anthony Island

Haida Gwaii is situated to the north of Vancouver, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Canada. It is an archipelago that consists of two large and innumerable small islands, called the Queen Charlotte Islands. The Haida lived on Anthony Island, one of the tiny islands off the southern point of Moresby Island, for over 1,500 years, and at one time reached a population of over 40,000 until a devastating epidemic of smallpox. This epidemic nearly wiped out this seafaring, nature-worshipping people who revered the killer whale and grizzly bear and the symbolic eagle and raven. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were no more than a thousand Haida left, many of whom had forgotten their origins and ancestors, but today, people are returning to their roots in an effort to preserve the old ways.

Vocabulary

Haida — A Native American people of western North America.

smallpox — A highly contagious disease, brought to the New World by Europeans, that decimated indigenous peoples.

Episode 5: Canadian Rockies

Until the Cretaceous Period, about 135 million years ago, there were no Rocky Mountains as the region was at the bottom of a sea. From the warm seabed, intense plate tectonic activity resulted in an impressive range of mountains stretching from Alaska to New Mexico. There are numerous fossils to be found in the Canadian Rockies — skeletons of dinosaurs and imprints of marine creatures — which serve as petrified testimony to the origin of the mountains. In 1871, when Canada became one nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canadians built the Canadian Pacific Railway to connect the country from east to west. The railroad was followed decades later by a panoramic highway, which winds its way through the region's magnificent scenery and today provides a popular way to experience the natural beauty of Canada and the Canadian Rockies.

Vocabulary

Canadian Pacific Railway — A railway that runs through the scenic Rocky Mountains and connects eastern and western Canada.

Cretaceous Period — A period from 144 to 65 million years ago that is usually noted as the last time the dinosaurs existed.

Follow-up Discussion Questions

- What was Champlain's objective when he sailed up the St. Lawrence River from France?
- Discuss how Quebec developed after the territory was renamed New France and became a French possession.
- What was the Bluenose? How has the Lunenburg shipbuilding industry fared since the collapse of the fishing industry?
- How important was the buffalo to Blackfoot culture? Brainstorm a list of practical ways bison were used.
- Why did Americans kill millions of buffalo in the mid-19th century? Speculate about the effect this extermination had on the Indians of the Great Plains.
- Describe the prominence of ancestor worship and burial rituals among the Haida people.
- How was Canada affected when the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885?