

Now in its fifth edition, A History of the Canadian Peoples covers our nation's history from pre-contact to present day in one concise volume. Political, cultural, social, and economic histories are woven together in a seamless narrative to present a fascinating and comprehensive look at how Canada has been shaped over centuries.

They knew of Cathay and of the rich trade possibilities there, but the ocean to the west was a barrier which seemed too vast to cross. When overland trade routes became blocked and the voyage around Africa was found to be long and dangerous, the European nations began to look westward for a shorter journey. Little did they know that they would discover a whole new world complete with its own unique peoples and riches. This section deals with the discovery and early explorations of Canada and the attempts by both the English and French to settle in and lay claim to the New World. It deals with the first encounters with the Native People and the fragile relationships which developed between the Natives and Europeans, and even among the Europeans themselves. Clicking following an event opens a New Window containing more detailed information concerning that event. Related stories are linked in sequence. They were concentrated between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Most of the land was still covered in glaciers and the Wendat hunted caribou to survive. They hunted buffalo by herding migrating buffalo off cliffs. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, near Lethbridge, Alberta, is the most famous hunting grounds and was in use for 5, years. He was lying face-down and a slab of rock was laid across his back. Red ochre had been sprinkled on the back of his head and in a circle around the body. Buried with him were a decorative caribou antler pestle, a bone pendant, bird bones, a harpoon head, a bone whistle, and a walrus tusk. It is unknown what standing the boy had in the community to have been buried in such an elaborate and time-consuming manner. The Hurons had become farmers instead of hunters, cultivating corn which will not grow wild. Hundreds of tribes had developed, each with its own culture, customs, legends, and character. In the Arctic were the Inuit. In the plains were the Blackfoot, Blood, Sarcee and Peigen. In the northern woodlands were the Cree and Chipewyan. All of them, however diverse, had named the 4 corners of their country: Denendeh, Us-Qui, Nunavut and Kanata. Native raids forced them to abandon their attempts to settle. Sinclair was told of red-haired, green-eyed men with beards Lief Ericsson? Navigation records in Venice, Italy, may substantiate this. Landing in the Carribean, he mistakenly thought he was in the Indies. This began a new era of exploration for Europe. Unlike the Spanish, who were concentrating their conquests in South and Central America, Cabot sailed west. Cabot began his second voyage to Terre Nova, but a severe storm damaged one ship which managed to return to England. However, most had died en route and those who survived and landed in Lisbon died soon afterward from various European diseases. The harbour and the processing plant were used by all the major European countries who fished the Grand Banks. Newfoundland is marked as Terra Nova New World. Lack of food and a mutinous crew forced his return to England. Lawrence River as far as present-day Quebec. Horses and cows were taken to both colonies. The colonies failed soon after, but the horses on Sable Island survived and their descendents still live wild there today. Lawrence - 4 years before Jacques Cartier would discover it. Verrazzano also named Arcadie Acadia. He discovered and charted the Gulf of St. He met Iroquoian Chief Donnacona and kidnapped his sons in order to take them back to France as proof of the New World. Lawrence and discovered the St. Thirty gentlemen, under the charge of Richard Hore of London, soon ran out of food and were forced to resort to cannibalism. After a French fishing boat rescued them, the ship was captured and the crew abandoned to an unknown fate. Hore returned to England. French exploration in the New World was abandoned temporarily. Frobisher was to settle Meta Incognita and begin mining the gold. As a result, October 4 was followed by October Ten entire days in simply did not exist. His self-serving actions lead to the early downfall of the first English settlement Canada. Not able to continue, Gilbert turned back but his ship sank during a storm near the Azores. Only 12 people survived the first winter and the settlement was abandoned the next year. De la Roche forfeited his title.

Chapter 2 : A History of the Canadian Peoples; 5 Edition; ISBN:

History of the Canadian Peoples has been one of the most respected Canadian history texts for many years, known for its integrated social, cultural, and political approach to history. The authors continue to provide an inclusive history of Canada, including the stories of well-known Canadians as well as every day Canadians.

European colonization of the Americas There are reports of contact made before the voyages of Christopher Columbus and the age of discovery between First Nations , Inuit and those from other continents. Records indicate that on 24 June he sighted land at a northern location believed to be somewhere in the Atlantic provinces. Among his lieutenants was a geographer named Samuel de Champlain , who promptly carried out a major exploration of the northeastern coastline of what is now the United States. They initially failed and permanent Nova Scotian settlements were not firmly established until during the end of the Anglo-French War. The census showed a population count of 3, Acadians and habitants French-Canadian farmers in the administrative districts of Acadia and Canada. Military history of Canada Map of North America in showing forts, towns and areas occupied by European settlements. Britain pink , France blue , and Spain orange By the early s the New France settlers were well established along the shores of the Saint Lawrence River and parts of Nova Scotia, with a population around 16, Raid on Grimrose present day Gagetown, New Brunswick. The return of Louisbourg to French control by the peace treaty prompted the British to found Halifax in under Edward Cornwallis. Many of the Acadians settled in southern Louisiana , creating the Cajun culture there. Treaty of Paris gains in pink, and Spanish territorial gains after the Treaty of Fontainebleau in yellow. France and Spain kept the Treaty of Fontainebleau secret from other countries until Guadeloupe produced more sugar than all the British islands combined, and Voltaire had notoriously dismissed Canada as "Quelques arpents de neige", " A few acres of snow ". So many Loyalists arrived on the shores of the St. John River that a separate colonyâ€” New Brunswick â€”was created in ; [] followed in by the division of Quebec into the largely French-speaking Lower Canada French Canada along the St. Britain made several concessions to the Americans at the expense of the North American colonies. Fishing rights were also granted to the United States in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the coast of Newfoundland and the Grand Banks. The British evacuated the outposts with the Jay Treaty of , but the continued supply of munitions irritated the Americans in the run-up to the War of Arthur Lower in the s provided the long-standard historical interpretation that for English Canada the results were counter-revolutionary: English Canada started its life with as powerful a nostalgic shove backward into the past as the Conquest had given to French Canada: However he says it did find a different path forward when it fought against British rulers after to secure "modern liberty". That form of liberty focused not on the virtues of citizens but on protecting their rights from infringement by the state. The American frontier states voted for war to suppress the First Nations raids that frustrated settlement of the frontier. American forces took control of Lake Erie in , driving the British out of western Ontario, killing the Native American leader Tecumseh , and breaking the military power of his confederacy.

Chapter 3 : A History of the Canadian Peoples 4e - J. M. Bumsted - Oxford University Press

"A History of the Canadian Peoples is an excellent text, providing students of Canadian history with a solid factual understanding of our collective past." --Matthew J. Bellamy, Carleton University "About this title" may belong to another edition of this title.

Chapter 4 : A History of the Canadian Peoples - J. M. Bumsted - Google Books

History of the Canadian Peoples has been one of the most respected Canadian history texts for many years, known for its integrated social, cultural, and political approach to history.

Chapter 5 : A Brief History of Canada - To

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLES

History of the Canadian Peoples has been one of the most-respected Canadian history texts for many years. The sixth edition builds on established strengths - superior author reputations, social history focus, four-colour design, and student-friendly, vivid writing style - with the addition of some attractive new features.

Chapter 6 : history of the canadian peoples | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

A History of the Canadian Peoples. Fifth Edition. J. M. Bumsted and Michael C. Bumsted. Balanced. The fourth edition has been revised to offer a more balanced division of pre- and post-Confederation periods, enhancing the text's flexibility for use in semester-long or full-year courses.

Chapter 7 : History of the Canadian peoples: Beginnings to , Vol. 1, 5/E by Margaret Conrad

A History of the Canadian Peoples 4e. Fourth Edition. J. M. Bumsted. Expanded coverage: Material has been added throughout the text on multiculturalism, immigration, and racism, specifically to the post chapters.

Chapter 8 : A History of the Canadian Peoples - J. M. Bumsted; Michael C. Bumsted - Oxford University Press

Be the first to ask a question about History of the Canadian Peoples, Vol. 2.

Chapter 9 : Canada: A People's History - Teacher Resources: Grades

Now in its fourth edition, A History of the Canadian Peoples continues to be a skilful condensation of the two-volume history by J.M. Bumsted. In a single articulate volume, it covers the whole of Canadian history from pre-contact times to the present, integrating social, cultural, political, and economic history into a coherent overarching narrative.