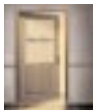


*North American*  
**GEO QUEST**  
A 13 part Hist-ography Series



**Film Ideas Inc.**  
Tel: 1-800-475-3456  
E-mail: [filmid@ais.net](mailto:filmid@ais.net)  
Web Site: [www.filmideas.com](http://www.filmideas.com)

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Presents

*North American*  
**GEO QUEST**  
*Series*

A 13 Part Hist-ography Series

THE  
**EASTERN  
CANADIAN  
PROVINCES**

New Brunswick • Newfoundland • Nova Scotia  
Ontario • Prince Edward Island • Quebec

**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES

The purpose of this video series is to provide students with a stimulating overview of both the history and the geographical regions of the United States, the Provinces of Canada, and Mexico. Specifically developed to enhance the social studies curriculum, **North American GeoQuest** is a 13-part Histo-graphy series.

Filmed on location, these videos present *spectacular photography* along with *dynamic computer graphics*. Other features include; important historical figures, commerce, capital cities, significant points of interest and more! These videos also inform students of the relationships between the geologic, geographical and historical effects upon a region's past and present developments. Some geologic and geographical developments include the formation of mountains, lakes, volcanoes and glaciers and how these strongly influence a region's culture and history.

By understanding the profiles of these regions, students will acquire the knowledge that will define a *balance between the past and present*. Furthermore, as students study these videos, they will learn the geography of North America and about their own *heritage and those of others*.

As a complementary device with the video, this instructional guide suggests exercises to help aid teachers, parents and students. These exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension. The instructional guide provides:

### **VDs Allow:**

- students to actively participate in the learning experience
- for greater flexibility and interactive learning
- for custom user interfaces
- for a level of control over learning
- for the learner to become more engaged
- for the enhancement of the learning process by combining media and text

### **Vocabulary!**

### **Chronology!**

### **Discussion Points/Activities!**

## **GeoQUEST 13 Part Series**

*Pacific Region*

*Mountain West Region*

*Midwest Region*

*Southwest Region*

*Mississippi River Region*

*New England Region*

*Great Lakes Region*

*Mid-Atlantic Region*

*Southeast Region*

*Washington D.C.*

*Eastern Canadian Provinces*

*Western Canadian Provinces*

*Mexico*

## **Available Fall 2002 - Central America Geoquest**

- Belize • Costa Rica • El Salvador

Guatemala • Honduras • Nicaragua • Panama

### **Suggested Usage:**

Geography, History, Social Studies,  
Language Arts, Commerce, Environment

Intermediate, Jr. High, General

Approx. 22 minutes each video 1998

Permission granted to copy the following

exercises provided in this guide for educational use ONLY.

On the dotted line, list the name of the province and its Capital City. Then on the solid black line name the five Great Lakes



- |   |               |   |       |
|---|---------------|---|-------|
| 1 | ----- / ----- | A | _____ |
| 2 | ----- / ----- | B | _____ |
| 3 | ----- / ----- | C | _____ |
| 4 | ----- / ----- | D | _____ |
| 5 | ----- / ----- | E | _____ |
| 6 | ----- / ----- |   |       |

⊗ = Location of Capital City

# THE EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES

The Paleo-Indians, a nomadic group, were the first known inhabitants to occupy this land. Later, the Vikings from Scandinavia were the first Europeans to arrive in these six provinces as early as 900 A.D.

After the Vikings, other European explorers arrived in the early 1600's, mostly from France and Britain. Aboard ships, these early settlers arrived in the Eastern Canadian provinces seeking new opportunities. Eventually, tensions grew between the trading companies owned and operated by both the French and British governments. As trading competition grew, each country tried to gain control over the landholdings in North America. Those tensions led to the French and Indian War in 1754-63. The war ended in 1763, when the British defeated the French in the Battle for Quebec. After the war, in 1791 the country was divided into lower and upper Canada. However, in 1867 the British North American Act merged the two Canadas into one country known today as the Dominion of Canada.

Along with its rich history the Eastern Canadian provinces also has geographical significance. Located along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes, this area is a major seaport for the fishing industry and the importing/exporting of consumer goods. From the grandiose wilderness of the wooded uplands, to Montreal's European charm, each year millions of travelers visit the Eastern Canadian provinces to capture both its natural and historic relevance .

As we study the Eastern Canadian provinces, we begin to understand where Canada as a nation has been, and how far it has gone—as this region offers us a place of origin, a place of beauty and a place to learn.

**ARCADIANS:** Considered knowledgeable land work-

ers, these people were brought over from France, in the early 1600's, by wealthy French noblemen. After refusing to offer their allegiance to the British, the Arcadians were evicted from New Brunswick and eventually migrated south into Louisiana and became known as "Cajuns". Since the late 1800's some Arcadians have returned to New Brunswick and today continue to live out their rich traditions.

**BAY OF FUNDY:** Located off the coast of New

Brunswick, these waters produce the highest tides in the world. Created because of the shape of the Bay, these water levels can rise and fall over 50 feet.

**DOMINION OF CANADA:** In 1791 the country was

divided into lower and upper Canada, it wasn't until the British North American Act of 1867 that the two Canadas were made into one country known as the Dominion of Canada.

**EASTERN CANADIAN PROVINCES:** Term used to

describe the area located on the Northeast part of the North American Continent. The provinces include; Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

**FIVE GREAT LAKES:** Located on the U.S-Canadian

border, these lakes were created 10,000 years ago during the melting of the last Ice Age, they are known as the largest fresh water basin in the world.

4. Draw a map (if you like, use a computer or the map provided on page 8) of the Eastern Canadian provinces, indicating significant points of interest. For example, the capital cities, i.e. Halifax, Nova Scotia; important events, i.e. Battle for Quebec in 1763, names of early explorers, i.e. like Samuel De Champlain etc..

5. Many battles during the French and Indian War were fought on the soil of the Eastern Canadian provinces. Discuss the issues involved with this conflict and the profiles of the two groups that represented France and Britain. Then assemble the students into two groups to have a political debate on the issues. Perhaps have each group nominate leaders to represent each country.

6. If possible, arrange a trip near your community to visit museums, cultural centers, state parks etc. to stimulate your imagination to explore the beautiful history and geography of the Eastern Canadian provinces.

## Discussion Points/Activities

1. Today such conveniences as computers, telephones, automobiles, electricity, etc. are used to enhance our modern day lives. Explain how these enhancements differ to those used during the time the Eastern Canadian provinces was being discovered. Use this information for the following study points/activities.

2. Imagine what it would be like to be an early explorer. Discuss issues which may have concerned these early settlers: weather conditions, commerce, regional terrain, food/vegetation, dealing with homeland authorities in Britain, France, or Spain etc..

3. Both geographical and historical information has been documented throughout the world. Explain why this type of information is important when studying the Eastern Canadian provinces, and how it relates to our everyday lives? Furthermore, how do the disciplines of geography and history interact or relate with other areas of study in your school's curriculum?

**GRAND BANK:** Located off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, this giant underwater shelf, is where the warm waters of the gulf stream meet the cold waters of the Labrador Sea. The water conditions existing near this bank have been considered one of the most primary fishing grounds in the world.

**ICE AGE:** A period approx. 10,000 years ago, during which time, glacier ice due to global cooling, moved from the polar ice caps into the Eastern Canadian Provinces.

**JAKES CARTIER:** First French explorer to sail to the New World by landing at the Gaspé Peninsula in 1534.

**JOHN CABOT:** An English explorer, Cabot was the first to discover Newfoundland in 1497.

**LABRADOR:** Newfoundland consists of two geographical regions. One, is the name given to the mainland of Newfoundland, known as *Labrador* and the second is known as the *Island of Newfoundland*.

**LOYALISTS:** As a result of the American Revolution, many colonists remained loyal to the British crown and migrated to Nova Scotia.

**NORTH AMERICA:** The third largest continent in the world consisting of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Central America.

**PALEO - INDIANS:** *Nomadic Hunters and gatherers* who's descendents, the Iroquois and Algonquin, were the first known inhabitants to live in the Eastern Canadian provinces.

**SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN:** In 1608, Champlain sailed through the St. Lawrence River and discovered the area known today as Quebec City, in the province of Quebec.

**VIKINGS OF SCANDINAVIA:** The first Europeans to explore these provinces, perhaps as early as 900 A.D.

## Chronology of Eastern Canadian Provinces

- 25,000 years ago:** Paleo-Indians migrate from Asia into North America—by using a land bridge which at one time connected Asia with Alaska.
- 10,000 years ago:** Last Ice Age begins moving from the Arctic into Eastern Canadian provinces.
- 900:** Vikings from Scandinavia are the first Europeans to explore the Eastern Canadian provinces.
- 1497:** An Englishman, John Cabot is the first to explore the land known as Newfoundland.
- 1534:** Jacques Cartier is the first Frenchman to sail to the New World by landing on Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec.
- 1535:** Jacques Cartier claims the St. Lawrence River territory for France.
- 1608:** Samuel De Champlain sails up the St. Lawrence River to explore what today is known as Quebec City in the province of Quebec.
- Early 1600's:** More Europeans arrive in the Eastern Canadian provinces—descendants of the Paleo-Indians, the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians occupy the region during their arrival.
- 1615:** Samuel De Champlain first European to explore the Great Lakes.
- 1713:** France seizes control of Arcadia, located in New Brunswick, to the British.

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- 1745:** Britain attacks a French outpost, Fort Louisbourg.
- 1755:** Arcadians evicted from Arcadia, New Brunswick by the British.
- 1754-63:** French and Indian War begins and ends as Britain defeats France to gain control over the Eastern Canadian Provinces.
- 1763:** French troops, led by General Louis De Montcalm are defeated by the British, led by General James Wolfe in what was known as “The Battle of Quebec”. This battle marked the end of New France and gave control of most of Canada over to the British.
- 1791:** Canada is divided into Upper and Lower regions.
- 1815:** The Loyalists joined by nearly 9,000 Highland Scots settle on Cape Breton Island.
- 1867:** The British North American Act unites Canada into one country known as the dominion of Canada.
- Late 1800's:** Some Arcadians begin to return to Arcadia, New Brunswick.
- Late 1880's:** Halifax, Nova Scotia becomes a booming city for ship building in the New World.
- 1949:** Newfoundland admitted to the Dominion.

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