



TUKTOYAKTUK
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST
AIRSCAPES © KJ MORRIS



AKSHAYUK PASS
AUYUITTUQ NATIONAL PARK
NUNAVUT
AIRSCAPES © P NOPPER



**BEAVER CREEK
ALASKA HIGHWAY
YUKON**
AIRSCAPES © W TOWRISS



NANISIVIK
NUNAVUT
AIRSCAPES © R TANIMI

Major Drainage Basins

Grand bassins hydro-graphiques



Regionalism and the Canadian archipelago

Canada physically very big, but **not very big in population or settlement**.

Settlement hampered by **poor and limited agricultural ground**.

Settlement was **discontinuous**. Canada was settled in **islands** that together form the “**archipelago**” of the nation’s population.

Islands settled at different times by people from different places, creating distinct local and regional cultures.

These islands together form the Canadian cultural **mosaic** (vs. the American **melting pot**).









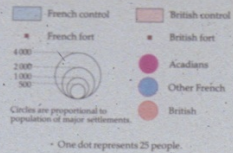


GRANDE PRE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
AIRSCAPES © R GARNETT

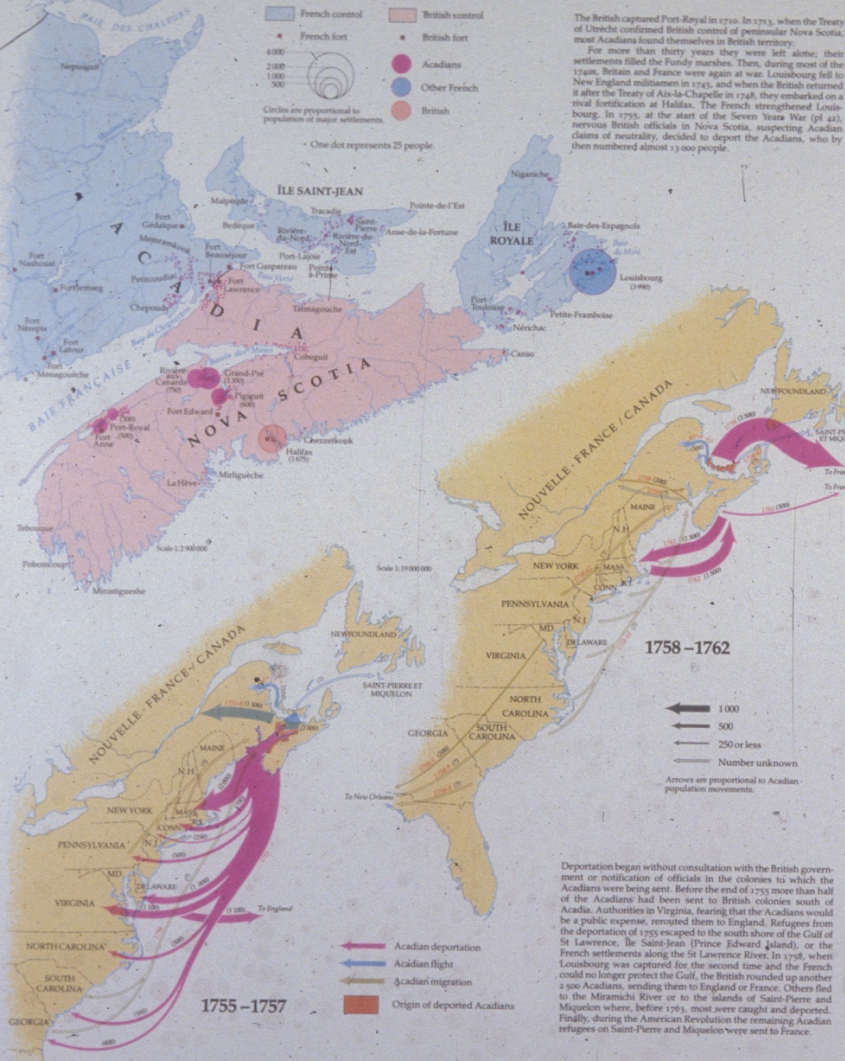
ACADIAN DEPORTATION AND RETURN

Authors: Jean Dieghe, Robert LeBlanc

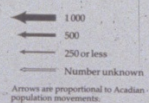
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1750



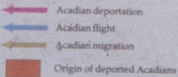
The British captured Port Royal in 1710. In 1713, when the Treaty of Utrecht confirmed British control of peninsular Nova Scotia, most Acadians found themselves in British territory. For more than thirty years they were left alone; their settlements filled the Fundy marshes. Then, during most of the 1740s, Britain and France were again at war. Louisbourg fell to New England militiamen in 1745, and when the British returned it after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, they embarked on a rival fortification at Halifax. The French strengthened Louisbourg. In 1755, at the start of the Seven Years War (p. 41), nervous British officials in Nova Scotia, suspecting Acadian claims of neutrality, decided to deport the Acadians, who by then numbered almost 13,000 people.



1758-1762



Deportation began without consultation with the British government or notification of officials in the colonies to which the Acadians were being sent. Before the end of 1755 more than half of the Acadians had been sent to British colonies south of Acadia. Authorities in Virginia, fearing that the Acadians would be a public expense, resented them to England. Refugees from the deportation of 1755 escaped to the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the St. Jean (Prince Edward Island), or the French settlements along the St. Lawrence River. In 1758, when Louisbourg was captured for the second time and the French could no longer protect the Gulf, the British rounded up another 2,500 Acadians, sending them to England or France. Others fled to the Miramichi River or to the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon where, before 1763, most were caught and deported. Finally, during the American Revolution the remaining Acadian refugees on Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were sent to France.



1755-1757

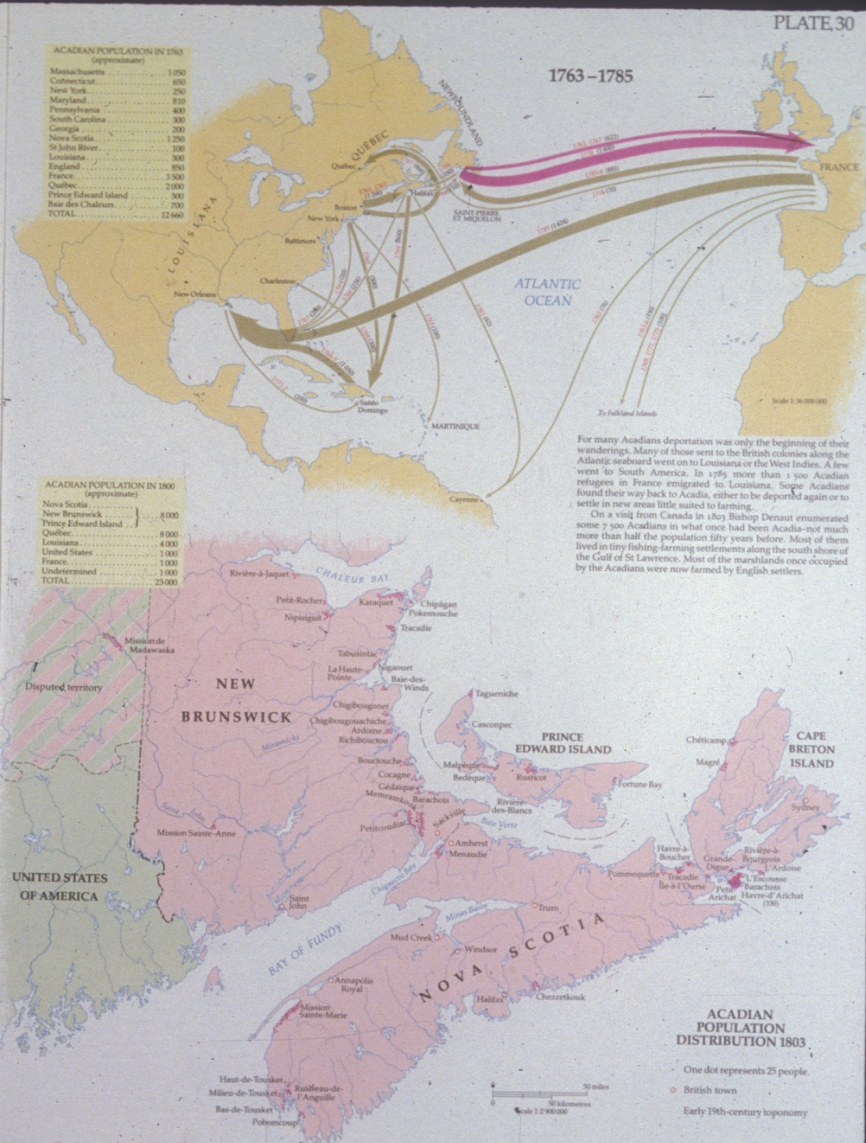
HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA

ACADIAN POPULATION IN 1763

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Massachusetts | 1,000 |
| Connecticut | 400 |
| New York | 250 |
| Maryland | 810 |
| Pennsylvania | 400 |
| South Carolina | 300 |
| Georgia | 200 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,250 |
| St. John River | 100 |
| Louisiana | 300 |
| England | 800 |
| Quebec | 2,000 |
| Prince Edward Island | 300 |
| Bas de Chaleurs | 700 |
| TOTAL | 12,660 |

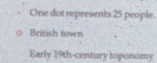
ACADIAN POPULATION IN 1800

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Nova Scotia | 8,000 |
| New Brunswick | 8,000 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8,000 |
| Quebec | 4,000 |
| United States | 1,000 |
| France | 1,000 |
| Undetermined | 1,000 |
| TOTAL | 23,000 |



For many Acadians deportation was only the beginning of their wanderings. Many of those sent to the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard went on to Louisiana or the West Indies. A few went to South America. In 1785 more than 1,500 Acadian refugees in France emigrated to Louisiana. Some Acadians found their way back to Acadia, either to be deported again or to settle in new areas little suited to farming. On a visit from Canada in 1804 Bishop Desmet enumerated some 7,500 Acadians in what once had been Acadia—not much more than half the population fifty years before. Most of them lived in tiny fishing-farming settlements along the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Most of the marshlands once occupied by the Acadians were now farmed by English settlers.

ACADIAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1803



VOLUME 1



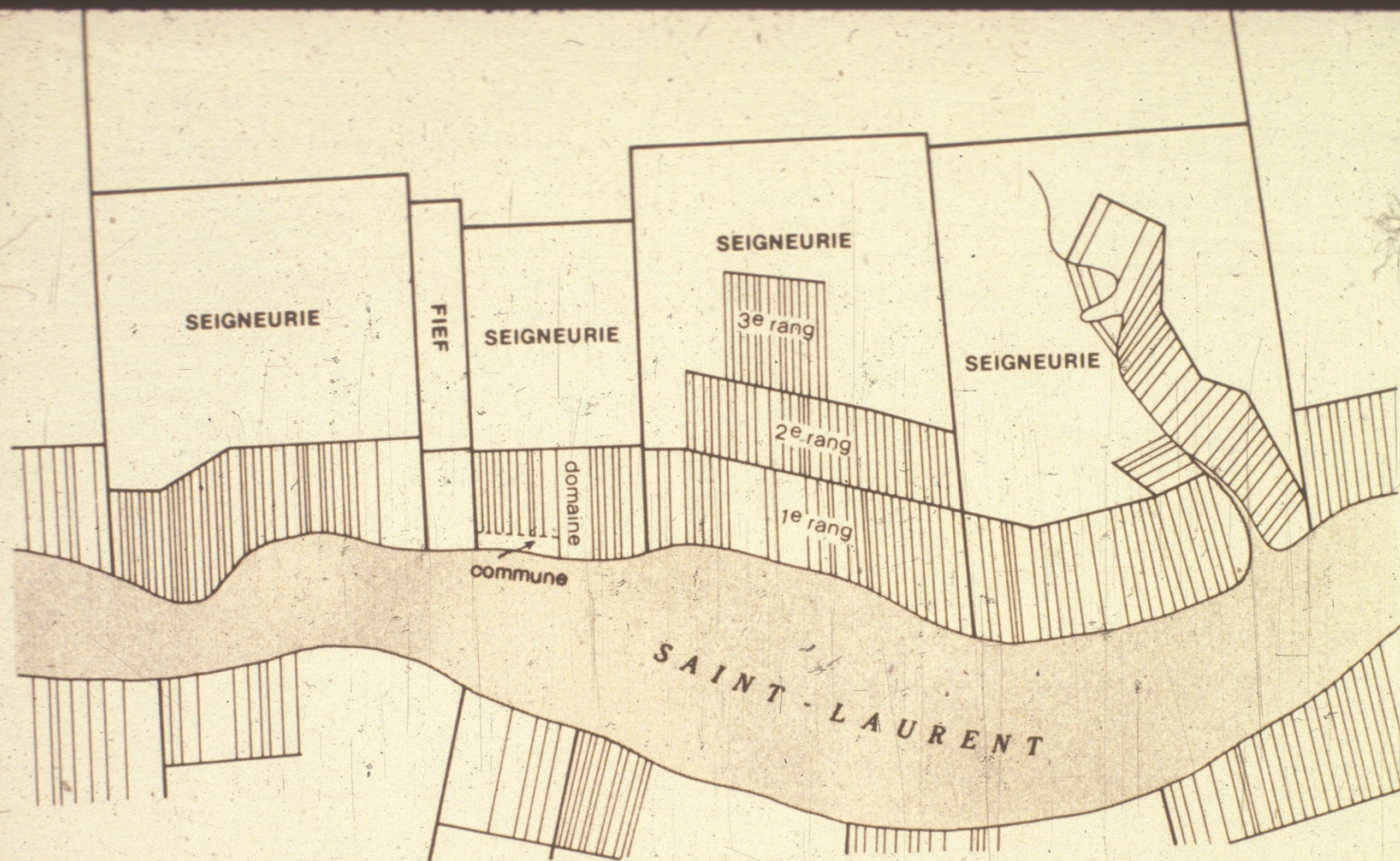
ST CROIX RIVER
AIRSCAPES © R GARNETT











3.1

Schéma de la Structure Agraire Laurentienne

(D'après M. Trudel, R.C. Harris et des documents d'époque «XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles»)



ILE D'ORLEANS
QUEBEC

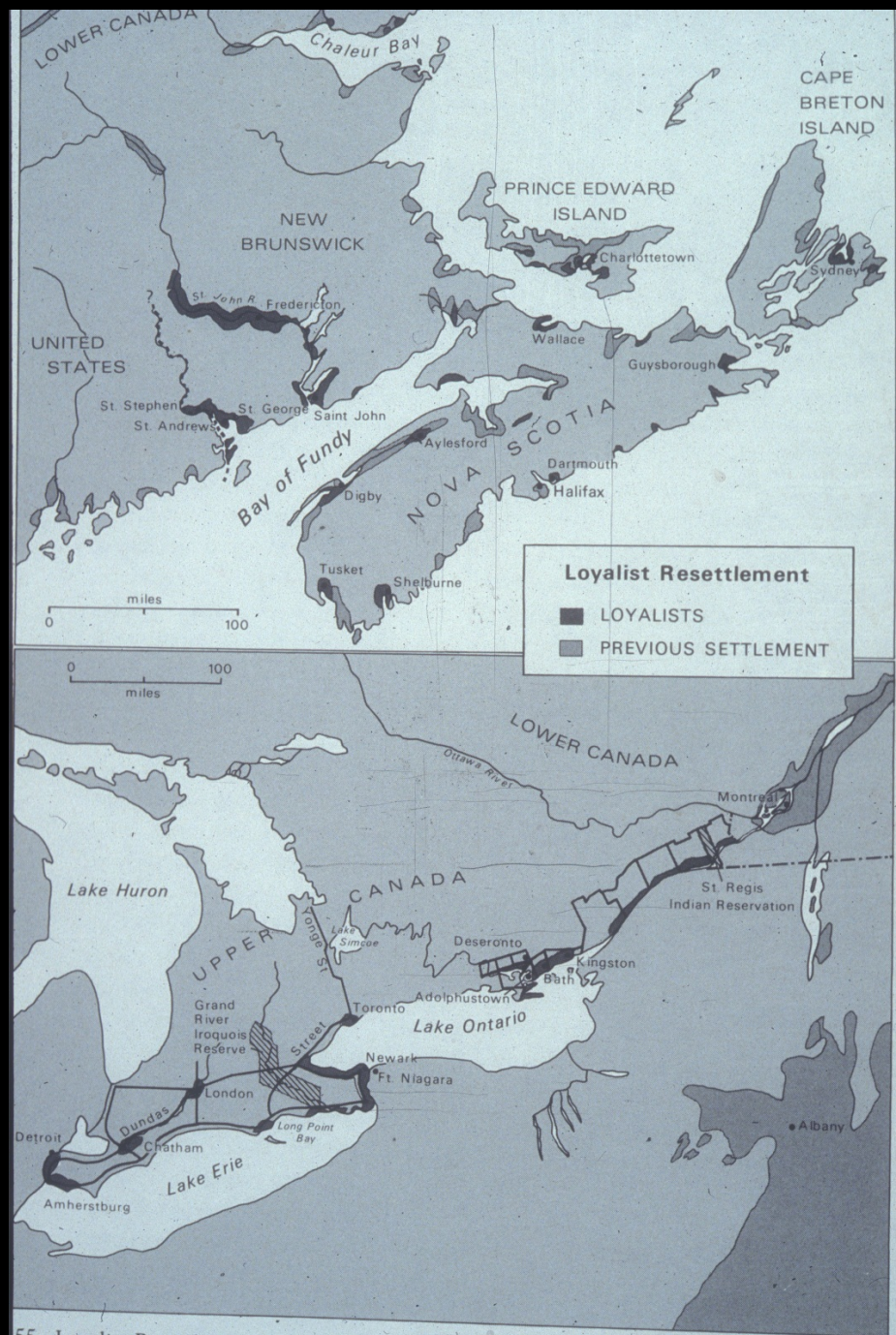
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ACADIAN POPULATION IN 1800
(approximate)

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Nova Scotia | 8 000 |
| New Brunswick | 8 000 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 000 |
| Québec | 1 000 |
| Louisiana | 1 000 |
| United States | 1 000 |
| France | 1 000 |
| Undetermined | 1 000 |
| TOTAL | 23 000 |









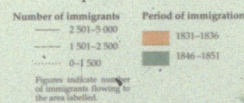
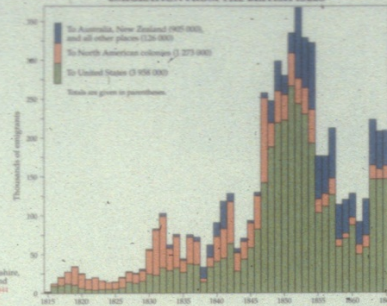
ST-ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA
AIRSCAPES © R GARNETT



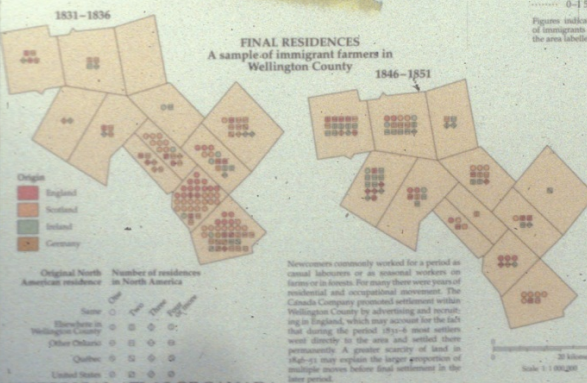


Authors: John C. Wapner, James De Jonge, Darrell Norcia

Before the 1940s, emigration from British Columbia to North America was well established, although it was interrupted in 1914 and the 1920s by the Napoleonic wars. The end of hostilities in 1918 opened the way for a new wave of immigration, and thousands of people, settling the new colonies of settlement in British North America for the rest of the century, began to arrive in 1919 well over a million emigrants. In the 1920s, however, this half-century of immigration over two short periods had been selected as particularly worthy of examination. Between 1949 and 1952 over 200,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and Australia had come between 1947 and 1956. Many immigrants were individuals in reduced circumstances, but above the poverty line. The immigration of 1947-56 was a direct result of the sustained domestic textile industry caused by the depression after the Napoleonic wars and by mechanization. They chose emigration as an opportunity to escape the depression and the rebellions of 1793 tarnished the reputation of the Canadian, there was a decline in immigration. Canadian public works projects in the early 1940s were emigration. The substantial increase in the late 1940s was the product of the British



Wellington County 1946 1951

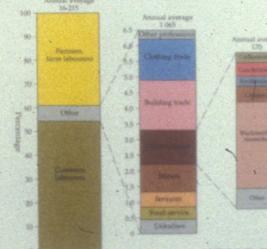


Newcomers commonly worked for a period as casual labourers or as seasonal workers on farms or in forests. For many there were years of residential and occupational movement. The Canada Company promoted settlement within Wellington County by advertising and recruiting in England, which may account for the fact that during the period 1852-6 most settlers went directly to the area and settled there permanently. A greater scarcity of land in 1846-51 may explain the larger proportion of multiple moves before final settlement in the later period.

A short distance from the port of Québec, the tiny island of Grande Île was the country's main quarantine station from 1532 to 1822. The island's best prominent structure, a 14 m granite cross, honours immigrants who died and doctors who tried to save them. The Irish Gaelic inscription at the base reads: 'Children of the Gael died in their thousands on this island having fled from the laws of the foreign tyrants and an artificial famine in the years 1847-8. God's loyal blessing upon them.'

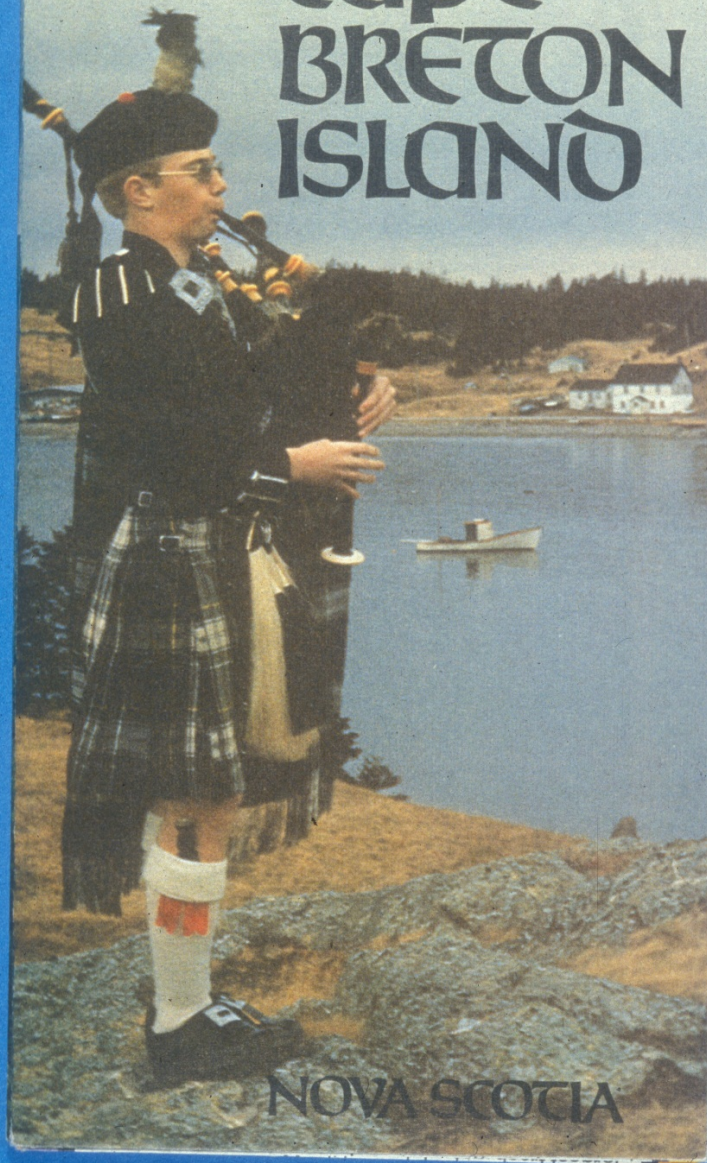


Data on embarkation must be read with caution. Not all immigrants sailing from an English or Scottish port were English or Scottish. The Irish also sailed from Liverpool and Greenock with their superior commercial connections to British North America, and also, in the case of Liverpool, with the West Indies. Consequently, the number of Irish or Scottish emigrants from English or Scottish ports was higher than the number of Irish or Scottish emigrants from Irish ports. Consequently the number of Irish emigrants was much greater than total numbers leaving Irish ports would indicate. The Irish towards greater use of the ports of southern Ireland in England, a clear indication of the Irish diaspora in the south of England, was lower than from Ulster where the famine had least impact. However, because use of southern ports did not mean a drastic shift in the social composition of the immigrant stream, 'Puzzles and gaps remain, but it appears that the Irish diaspora in the south of England was farming, and was a higher than that of the southern countries with their high proportion of landless labourers. Furthermore, Protestants continued to outnumber Catholics just as they had done during the pre-famine era. There were still a large numbers of immigrants from the south of Ireland, but not as large numbers of immigrants from the north of Ireland as Catholics.



The occupations of immigrants in 1840-51 point to agrarian distress in the British Isles. At the same time, although not drawn in large numbers from the skilled trades, emigrants did not leave assets. Many departing farmers and labourers could scrape together a final wage or proceeds from a last crop. In Ireland many farmers, especially in the west, had been ruined by the potato blight and typhoid fever, and died as a result, in the quarantine station at Grosse Ile, or in the immigrant shelters in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. A relatively small fraction of the total number landed in wretched circumstances and posed severe health and relief challenges for local governments. The authors of the book are careful to point out, however, and to obscure the fact that many arrived impoverished and poorer but neither destitute nor broken.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND



NOVA SCOTIA

SETTLEMENT IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA TO 1860

PEUPLEMENT DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD BRITANNIQUE, JUSQU'EN 1860









FIG. 2

rence Railway, completed in the summer of 1853, which linked Montreal with Portland by way of Sherbrooke (Fig. 2). It was soon incorporated into the Grand Trunk System of Canada; in 1854 a connection with Quebec City was made, and by 1860 the line was extended downriver to Témiscouata. By 1870 the Quebec Central Railway joined Quebec City and Sherbrooke by way of Wolfe and Dorchester counties, and soon another line was built south from it through western Beauce County.

FRANCO-AMERICANS IN MAINE, 1908



MAP 2

THE LAST
AND
BEST WEST

CANADA
IN THE
Twentieth
Century
WESTERN
CANADA

VAST IN
Agricultural
Resources
HOMES FOR
MILLIONS

FREE
160 ACRE
WESTERN
CANADA
FARM
LANDS

Issued by Direction of
FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE LAST
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CANADA
WEST

RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT GROWING
MIXED FARMING

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FREE
160 ACRE
WESTERN
CANADA
FARM
LANDS













Water Consumption in Edmonton During Olympic Gold Medal Hockey Game

