

The background of the slide is a dark, gradient grey. It is decorated with numerous water droplets of various sizes, some appearing as simple circles and others as more complex, elongated shapes with highlights and shadows, suggesting a glossy surface. The droplets are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration in the top-left and bottom-right corners.

# THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS & LIFE IN NOUVELLE FRANCE

CANADIAN HISTORY 1535-1701

# REASONS FOR EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION

Trade route to  
Asia (Northwest  
passage)

Mercantilism  
(resources)

Christianization  
(Doctrine of  
Discovery,  
missionaries)

Competition for  
power,  
(colonization,  
*terra nullius*)

# EMPIRES INVOLVED

- FRENCH
- BRITISH
- SPAIN
- PORTUGAL
- DUTCH



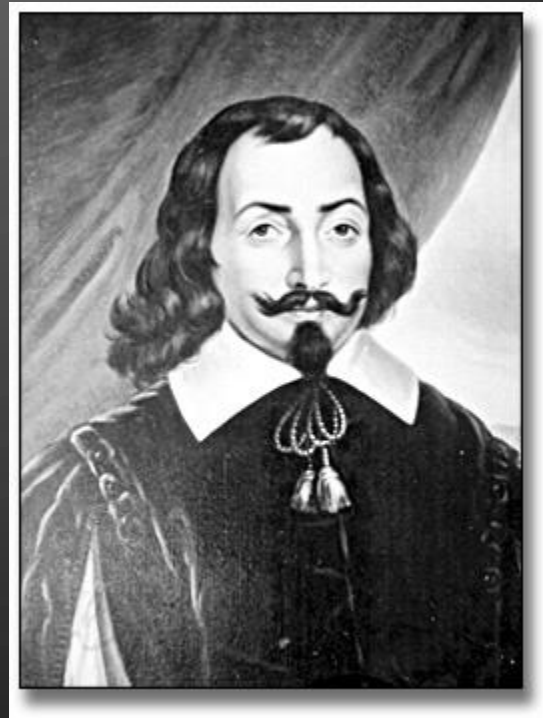
## EARLY EXPLORERS

- LEIF ERICSON, 10TH CENTURY
  - COLUMBUS, 1492
  - CABOT, 1497
  - CARTIER, 1534-41
  - FROBISHER, 1576
  - HUDSON, 1610
- CHAMPLAIN, 1605, 1608
- LA VERENDRYE, 1738
  - COOK, 1778

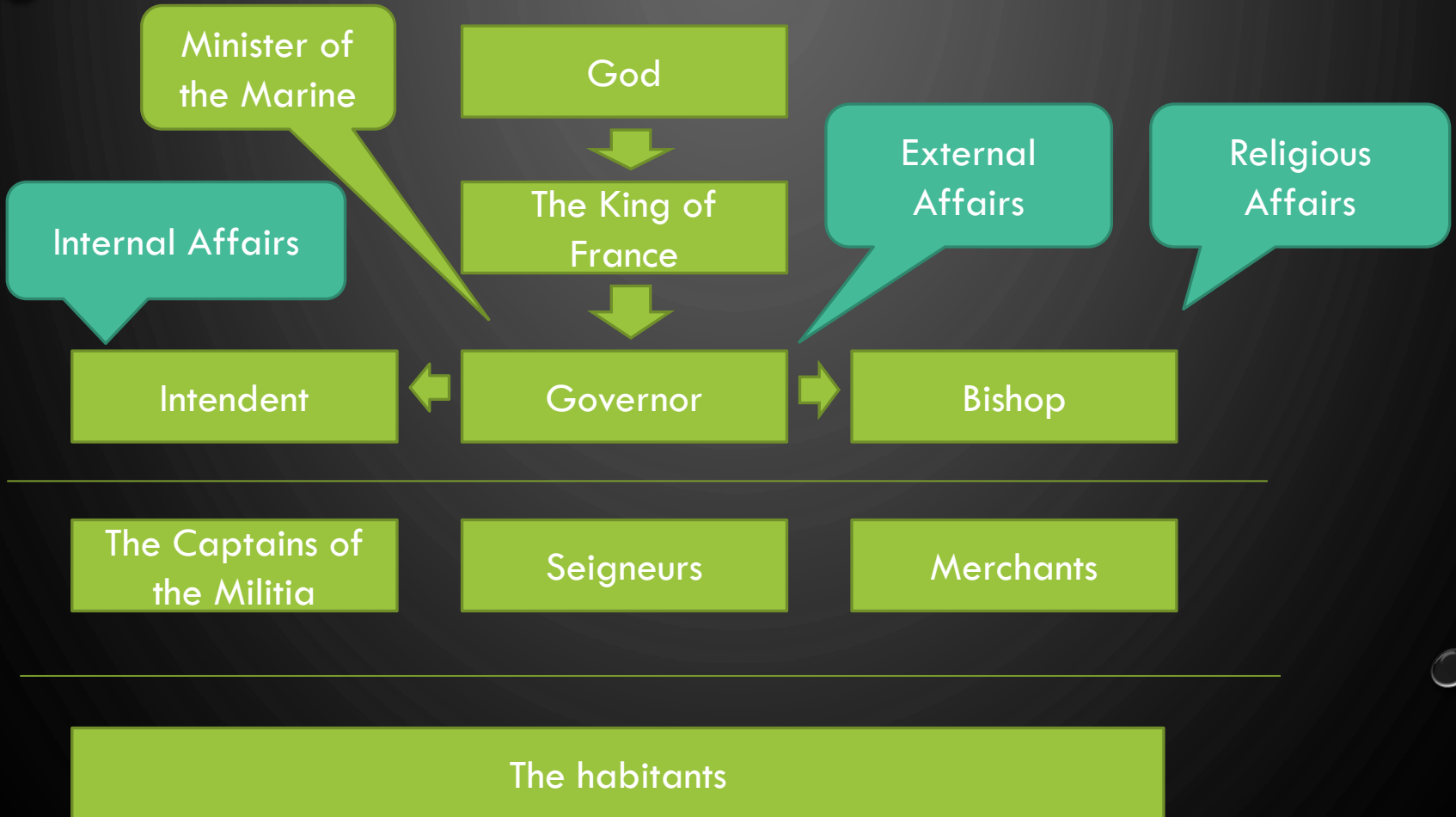


# SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

- GEOGRAPHER AND  
CARTOGRAPHER
  - 1605 - PORT ROYAL
  - 1608 - QUEBEC (\*1642  
MONTREAL\*)



# GOVERNMENT IN NOUVELLE FRANCE





# ECONOMY

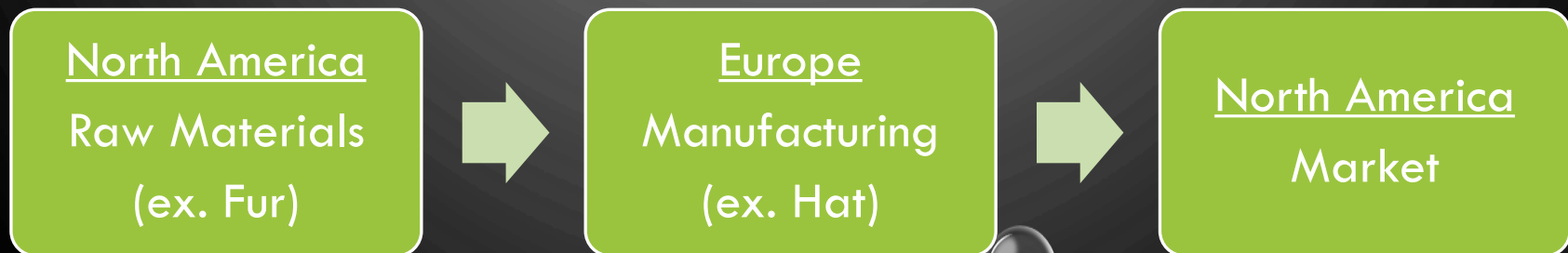
- MERCANTILISM:

- Mercantilism is an economic theory that holds there is a fixed amount of wealth in the world and that a nation's prosperity depends on its success in accumulating wealth by exporting more than it imports, thereby earning profits from its exports.

- Canadian Encyclopedia

- FUR TRADE:

- HUDSON BAY COMPANY
- NORTH WEST COMPANY



# DAILY LIFE IN NOUVELLE FRANCE

- SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM
- ROLE OF THE CHURCH
- ROLE PLAYED BY WOMEN
  - LES FILLES DU ROI
- MONTREAL AND QUEBEC
  - FIRST NATIONS
  - GREAT PEACE, 1701

