

Events in Canadian History

Crossword Puzzles

Notes to Teacher

This package of crossword puzzles contains the following components:

1. A fact sheet for use with each time period in the package. It provides students with the body of information required to complete the crossword puzzle.
2. Three different puzzles for each time period.
3. Answer keys for each puzzle.

When I use these materials with students, I give each student a copy of the fact sheet and one version of the puzzle. Some students will be able to complete the puzzle in 30-45 minutes, others will take longer. Sometimes I encourage students to work together and talk about the information they are seeking and finding – on other occasions students work alone.

Clues for multi-word puzzle answers are preceded by a note that the answer consists of more than one word. For instance: “(3 words)” at the start of a clue indicates that the answer will be three words or initials. *CanadianPacificRailway* is treated as three words as is *CPR*. Similarly, *JohnAMacdonald* is treated as three words and so is *JAM*. All provinces are treated as a single word (e.g. *BritishColumbia* is one word as is *BC*).

The puzzles are essentially self checking – if the student’s answer fits it is usually correct. When I mark the puzzles I usually scan them for completion and spot check some of the answers for clues that have given students trouble. If you use these puzzles as a weekly activity you might decide to give them the weight of a unit of study. In my classes completion of twenty puzzles formed an elective unit worth 5-10% of the student’s final mark. Such a “bonus mark” seemed to motivate!

I have found that many students who claim to dislike history will often enjoy completing history-based crossword puzzles. Students who do little “work” in class will often slave away on the puzzles and almost in spite of themselves start to see patterns in the “trivia” presented by the puzzles and their fact sheets. In many cases, even reluctant students will start to absorb information and begin to be interested in “finding out more” about our country’s history! I believe that you will find as I have that the *Events in Canadian History Crossword Puzzles* will be an entertaining and motivating way to boost your students’ learning.

Sincerely,
David John

Events in Canadian History Time Periods

XW-01 - Vikings - 2006

216 puzzles from 72 time periods

Vikings - 1541	1838 - 1840	1930 - 1934
1542 - 1604	1841 - 1846	1935 - 1938
1605 - 1615	1847 - 1850	1939 - 1940
1616 - 1632	1851 - 1853	1941 - 1942
1633 - 1658	1854 - 1857	1943 - 1944
1659 - 1666	1858 - 1861	1945 - 1947
1667 - 1679	1862 - 1864	1948 - 1950
1680 - 1690	1865 - 1867	1951 - 1955
1691 - 1705	1868 - 1869	1956 - 1959
1706 - 1730	1870 - 1872	1960 - 1962
1731 - 1749	1873 - 1875	1963 - 1965
1750 - 1758	1876 - 1880	1966 - 1968
1759 - 1761	1881 - 1884	1969 - 1971
1762 - 1774	1885 - 1886	1972 - 1975
1775 - 1777	1887 - 1892	1976 - 1979
1778 - 1786	1893 - 1897	1980 - 1982
1787 - 1793	1898 - 1902	1983 - 1987
1794 - 1807	1903 - 1907	1988 - 1990
1808 - 1813	1908 - 1912	1991 - 1992
1814 - 1816	1913 - 1915	1993 - 1995
1817 - 1822	1916 - 1917	1996 - 1998
1823 - 1829	1918 - 1919	1999 - 2001
1830 - 1835	1920 - 1924	2002 - 2003
1836 - 1837	1925 - 1929	2004 - 2006

XW-02 - Vikings - 1815

60 puzzles from 20 time periods

Vikings - 1541	1680 - 1690	1775 - 1777
1542 - 1604	1691 - 1705	1778 - 1786
1605 - 1615	1706 - 1730	1787 - 1793
1616 - 1632	1731 - 1749	1794 - 1807
1633 - 1658	1750 - 1758	1808 - 1813
1659 - 1666	1759 - 1761	1814 - 1816
1667 - 1679	1762 - 1774	

XW-03 - 1815 - 1915

78 puzzles from 26 time periods

1808 - 1813	1851 - 1853	1881 - 1884
1814 - 1816	1854 - 1857	1885 - 1886
1817 - 1822	1858 - 1861	1887 - 1892
1823 - 1829	1862 - 1864	1893 - 1897
1830 - 1835	1865 - 1867	1898 - 1902
1836 - 1837	1868 - 1869	1903 - 1907
1838 - 1840	1870 - 1872	1908 - 1912
1841 - 1846	1873 - 1875	1913 - 1915
1847 - 1850	1876 - 1880	

XW-04 - 1915 - 2006***87 puzzles from 29 time periods***

1913 - 1915	1945 - 1947	1980 - 1982
1916 - 1917	1948 - 1950	1983 - 1987
1918 - 1919	1951 - 1955	1988 - 1990
1920 - 1924	1956 - 1959	1991 - 1992
1925 - 1929	1960 - 1962	1993 - 1995
1930 - 1934	1963 - 1965	1996 - 1998
1935 - 1938	1966 - 1968	1999 - 2001
1939 - 1940	1969 - 1971	2002 - 2003
1941 - 1942	1972 - 1975	2004 - 2006
1943 - 1944	1976 - 1979	

XW-05 - Pre-Confederation***96 puzzles from 32 time periods***

Vikings - 1541	1750 - 1758	1830 - 1835
1542 - 1604	1759 - 1761	1836 - 1837
1605 - 1615	1762 - 1774	1838 - 1840
1616 - 1632	1775 - 1777	1841 - 1846
1633 - 1658	1778 - 1786	1847 - 1850
1659 - 1666	1787 - 1793	1851 - 1853
1667 - 1679	1794 - 1807	1854 - 1857
1680 - 1690	1808 - 1813	1858 - 1861
1691 - 1705	1814 - 1816	1862 - 1864
1706 - 1730	1817 - 1822	1865 - 1867
1731 - 1749	1823 - 1829	

XW-06 - Post-Confederation***120 puzzles from 40 time periods***

1868 - 1869	1920 - 1924	1966 - 1968
1870 - 1872	1925 - 1929	1969 - 1971
1873 - 1875	1930 - 1934	1972 - 1975
1876 - 1880	1935 - 1938	1976 - 1979
1881 - 1884	1939 - 1940	1980 - 1982
1885 - 1886	1941 - 1942	1983 - 1987
1887 - 1892	1943 - 1944	1988 - 1990
1893 - 1897	1945 - 1947	1991 - 1992
1898 - 1902	1948 - 1950	1993 - 1995
1903 - 1907	1951 - 1955	1996 - 1998
1908 - 1912	1956 - 1959	1999 - 2001
1913 - 1915	1960 - 1962	2002 - 2003
1916 - 1917	1963 - 1965	2004 - 2006
1918 - 1919		

Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541

- 500 – 1000 The Dorset Peoples of the eastern Arctic and along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland started to decline. By 1000 AD they had disappeared from Greenland and Newfoundland and were replaced by the ancestors of the Beothuk people.
- 825 An Irish monk named Dicuil stated in his book, "Liber de Mensura Orbis Terrae", that since at least A.D. 795 Christian priests had been spending the summer months on an island that was probably Iceland.
- 860s Gardar Svavarsson, a Swedish Viking whose ship was pushed northward by a storm, reached the eastern coast of Iceland. He is said to have circumnavigated the island and built himself a house and stayed for the winter at Skjálfandi. He left after the one winter.
- 874 The first known permanent Viking settler in Iceland was Ingolf Vilgerdarrson. He built a homestead on the site of what would become Reykjavik.
- 875 Irish monks fled Iceland as Vikings started arriving. They are thought to have landed and settled on the Magdalen Islands and Cape Breton Islands. Survivors were probably absorbed into the Mi'kmaq population.
- 900s Algonquian peoples began moving into the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence onto lands abandoned by the Dorset Inuit.
- 981 Erik the Red was banished from Iceland and sailed westward to a land he would call Greenland. He would spend two winters on Greenland before returning to Iceland to recruit settlers.
- Aug 985 Bjarni Herjolfsson was driven off course by storms while sailing for Greenland to join his father who was with Erik the Red. He encountered lands to the south of Greenland that he would call Vine Land (Newfoundland?), Forest Land (southern Labrador?) and Stone Land (northern Labrador or Baffin Island?).
- 985 Erik the Red and 400 to 500 settlers aboard 14 ships arrived to settle in Greenland. They settled in Brattahlid, the Eastern Settlement, and Godthab, the Western Settlement.
- 1000 Leif Eriksson, son of Erik the Red, and a party of 35 left Greenland in search of Bjarni Herjolfsson's Vinland. He reported finding a good site for a settlement and spent the next winter and the summer of 1001 engaged in cutting timber and harvesting local foods. A year after his return to Greenland he inherited his father's farm and never returned to Vinland.
- 1004 Thorvald Eriksson, Leif's brother, along with Thorfinn Karlsefni, Snorri Thorbrandsson and Bjarni Grimolfsson organized an expedition to North America. It consisted of 4 ships, 160 people and livestock. The party would settle at Epaves Bay on the northern tip of Newfoundland near L'Anse Aux Meadows.
- 1004 Thorfinn Karlsefni's wife Gudrid gave birth to a son named Snorri. He was the first person of European ancestry known to be born in North America.

- 1005 Three separate Viking expeditions from the settlement at Epaves Bay in Newfoundland explored the west coast of Newfoundland, the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and north along the Labrador coast. The third group was lost in a storm.
- 1006 Thorvald Eriksson was killed in a clash with native North Americans at Lake Melville in Labrador and became the first known European to die and to be buried in America.
- 1006 A group of Vikings led by Thorfinn Karlsefni explored the east coast of Newfoundland as far as White Bay. This expedition turned back after a violent encounter with Aboriginal peoples.
- 1007 The last few Viking settlers abandoned their settlement at Epaves Bay and returned to Greenland.
- 1074 The existence of Vinland was referred to in a history about the Arch-bishopric of Hamburg. It was written by a German priest called Adam of Bremen.
- 1200 The Thule people who possessed kayaks and sophisticated whale and sea hunting techniques took up lands formerly occupied by the Dorset peoples in the eastern Arctic. They were also moving into Greenland. The Thule people were more successful at exploiting this environment than the Viking settlers of Greenland.
- 1200 Archaeological evidence shows that corn was cultivated for the first time in the area of Campbellville in southern Ontario.
- 1200 Archaeological evidence indicates that the ancestors of the Dakota people lived in eastern Manitoba and western Ontario. They would move into the Red, Mississippi and Rainey River basins before 1660.
- 1266 Vikings in Greenland sent an expedition to Baffin Island to learn about the Skraeling (Thule people) who were moving into north-western Greenland.
- 1341 - 1363 Ivar Bardarson representing the Bishop of Bergen visited Greenland to inventory Church holdings. His report indicated that the Viking communities in western Greenland had been abandoned.
- 1360 Paul Knutsson set out on an expedition to save Vinland from heathen influences. The expedition missed the 'lost' Viking settlements of Greenland and is said to have passed through Hudson Strait and into Hudson and James bays. Some people believe the expedition reached the area of Lake Nipigon, others that it may have reached the area of Minnesota.
- Jun 30, 1398 Henry Sinclair, named the Earl of Orkney and Earl of Shetland by King Hakon VI of Norway, is said to have landed at Guysborough Harbour in Nova Scotia on a year long expedition to North America.
- 1408 Icelandic records note a Christian wedding between Sigríð Björnsdóttir and Þorsteinn Ólafsson at the Hvalsey Church in the Eastern Settlement in A.D. 1408. This is the last known record of the Viking settlements in Greenland.
- 1412 English fishing vessels started visiting Icelandic waters in search of cod fish for the European market. As pack ice moved further south and water temperatures fell over the next century they would search for fish in Greenland waters and further south in the Americas.
- 1420 Basque fishermen and whalers started visiting the waters off Greenland and Labrador.

- 1476 King Christian I, head of the Kalmar Union (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) sent an exploration to discover a northwest passage to India. It is believed the expedition reached the coasts of Greenland and Labrador.
- 1480 Bristol customs official Thomas Croft and merchant John Jay sent the first of three ships in search of Hy-Brazil, a land rumours said lay over the western horizon. The ships would return laden with valuable cod fish. This information would be kept secret to guard the fishing grounds from Basque fishermen.
- 1490 The Spanish Ambassador to England reported ships leaving Bristol, voyaging to the west and returning laden with cod fish.
- Aug 03, 1492 Christopher Columbus left Spain with three ships, the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria in an attempt to reach India by sailing to the west.
- Oct 12, 1492 Columbus sighted what is now believed to be the Caribbean island of San Salvador. He thought he had reached India.
- Jun 07, 1494 Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas which divided all of the Americas between the two. The treaty gave Spain control over Newfoundland which it ignored in favour of more profitable lands in the southern areas of the Americas.
- Mar 03, 1496 John Cabot set out from Bristol on his first voyage to seek out lands to the west. Quarrels with his crew, food shortages and severe storms forced him to return.
- May 20, 1497 John Cabot set out from Bristol in the ship Matthew on his second voyage. He would land on either Labrador, Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island. He claimed this land for Henry VII of England calling it Prima Terra Vista (First Seen Land). He would next travel southward, perhaps as far as Maine.
- May 1498 Cabot set out on his third voyage. One ship was damaged in a storm and landed in Ireland. The other four, including Cabot's, disappeared without a trace.
- May 12, 1500 Gaspar Corte-Real was commissioned by King Manuel I of Portugal to explore the north and west in search of a route to the Indies. He is thought to have reached Greenland and then sailed south to a tree covered land he also called Greenland.
- 1500 The Montagnais were a group of hunting and gathering Aboriginal people who lived on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence between the Saguenay River and the Strait of Belle Isle. They fished and hunted sea mammals in the summer and fall and hunted caribou in the winter. These Aboriginal peoples were the first in North America to come in to contact with Europeans.
- 1500 Members of an Aboriginal people called the St. Lawrence Iroquoians lived in a fortified village known today as Hochelaga on Montreal Island. This village consisted of 1500 people who supported themselves by farming, fishing and hunting. Another group of Iroquoian people lived in seven unfortified villages centered the site of modern day Quebec City. The largest of these seven villages was Stadacona.
- Mar 19, 1501 Henry VII of England granted a charter to explore to the west to a group headed by Jao Gonsalves and several Bristol merchants.
- 1501 Gaspar Corte-Real led a second voyage of exploration with three ships. He reached Greenland again and sailed south along the east coast of Newfoundland, perhaps as far as Cape Breton Island. Along the way he kidnapped 50 Aboriginal people who were sent back to Portugal as slaves on two of the expedition's ships. Corte-Real continued exploring and his ship disappeared.

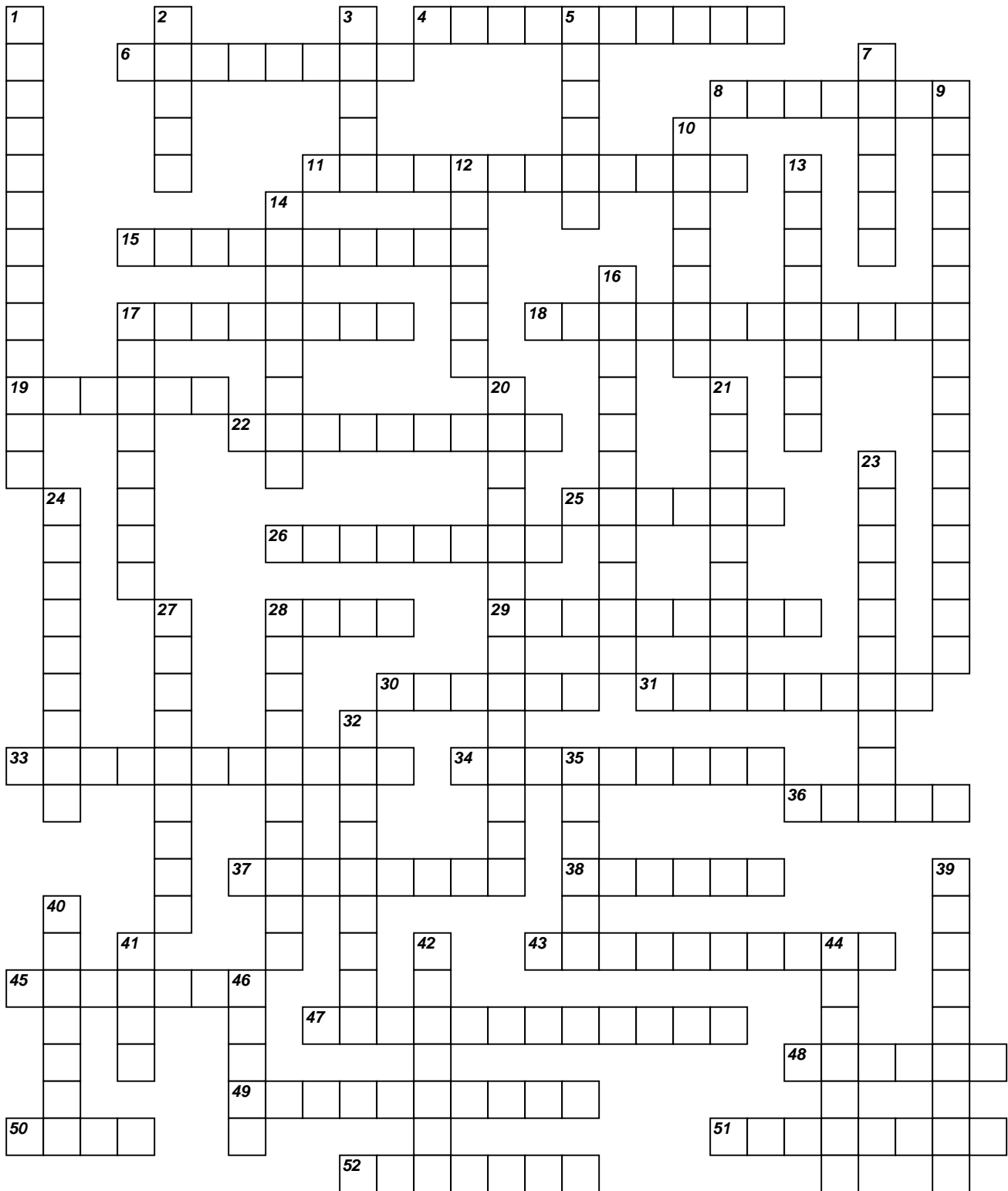
- Dec 08, 1502 Henry VII of England granted a charter for the Company of Adventurers into the Newfoundland. This group included the Cabot backers and the Gonsalves group and intended to exploit the fish resources of the new land.
- 1504 St. John's, Newfoundland was set up as a shore base for drying and salting cod caught by English fishermen. This base would send back a valuable cargo of cod at the end of the season.
- 1505 Jean Denys from Honfleur in Normandy sailed from the Strait of Belle Isle to Bonavista. He named the cove at what is now Renew's on the Avalon Peninsula La Harve de Jean Denys. This voyage is the first record of Norman activity in the Newfoundland area.
- 1508 - 1509 John Cabot's son Sebastian is thought to have explored both Hudson Strait, part of Hudson Bay and as far south of Chesapeake Bay.
- 1509 Thomas Aubert from Dieppe became one of the first Europeans to sail up the St. Lawrence River. He told Norman fishermen he met about good fishing to be found off Bonavista. He also captured 7 Aborigines, probably Mi'kmaq, and took them back to France.
- 1511 Henry VIII of England suspended English explorations in the Americas at the request of King Ferdinand of Aragon. He sent Sebastian Cabot to work for Ferdinand.
- 1517 At least 50 Spanish, Basque and Portuguese ships were fishing in the waters off Newfoundland.
- 1518 The Baron de Lery and his Portuguese partners started a settlement on Sable Island landing horses and cattle. The attempt at settlement may have lasted 8 years but ultimately failed.
- Mar 13, 1521 Joao Alvarez Fagundes of Portugal had a Lisbon notary make a record of his 1520 trip to the south coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Fagundes named Sable Island Santa Cruz Island. Fishermen from Portugal and the Azores would set up fishing stations in these areas in the coming years.
- Sep 06, 1522 Basque navigator Sebastian Elcano completed the voyage around the world begun by Ferdinand Magellan when he arrived back in Seville with 18 of the original crew who had started the voyage. The trip had started out three years earlier with 3 ships searching for an alternate route to the Indies that would avoid competition with the Portuguese.
- Jan 17, 1524 Giovanni Verrazzano set out on a voyage along the east coast of America from Florida to Newfoundland. On this voyage he would explore the mouth of the Hudson River and Manhattan Island as well as the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. He was one of the first Europeans to report that the new lands were not part of Asia. Four years later he would be killed and eaten by Carib Indians!
- Jun 10, 1527 John Rut departed England on a voyage commissioned by Henry VIII in search of a passage to India. He would travel along the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts. He noted the presence of 14 Portuguese and French ships in the harbour at St. John's.
- Aug 31, 1527 John Rut sent a report back to England from St. John's outlining what he observed in Labrador and Newfoundland. This is the first known letter from North America to Europe. Rut then became the first English sailor to sail south from Newfoundland to Florida.

- Apr 20, 1534 Jacques Cartier set out from St. Malo on his first voyage to North America. King Francis I of France had instructed him to find a route though North America to the Orient.
- Jun 11, 1534 Jacques Cartier and his crew celebrated the first Roman Catholic mass in Canada at what is now called Bonne Esperance, Labrador. While in Bonne Esperance they met a fishing vessel from La Rochelle, France. They also traded metal goods for furs with local Aboriginal peoples.
- Jun 24, 1534 Jacques Cartier reached Cap Anguille on the unexplored west coast of Newfoundland. He would continue traveling southward and reach Prince Edward Island four days later. While on Prince Edward Island he would trade with Aboriginal peoples - probably Mi'kmaq.
- Jul 24, 1534 Jacques Cartier erected a 10m cross at Penouille Point on Gaspé Bay. He would claim the area for Francis I and France. He also met Iroquois people in this area and gave them a variety of gifts.
- Jul 25, 1534 Jacques Cartier left Gaspé Bay with the two sons of the Iroquois chief Donnacona after promising to return with them the next year. He would sail west into the St. Lawrence River. Cartier thought this area was a Bay and turned eastward along the north coast of the St. Lawrence.
- Sep 05, 1534 Jacques Cartier arrived back in St. Malo, France after his first voyage to North America. His trip included the first recorded circuit of the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a European.
- May 19, 1535 Jacques Cartier departed St. Malo, France on his second voyage to Canada. He was accompanied by three ships, 100 men and Donnacona's two sons. It would take him 50 days to reach the Gulf of St. Lawrence where he would sail along the northern shore and westward until he reached the Ile d'Orleans and once again met Donnacona.
- Sep 14, 1535 Jacques Cartier decided to spend the winter in Canada at the mouth of the St. Croix River, now called the St. Charles, across from Donnacona's village of Stadacona. He laid up two of his ships and kept the smallest, the L'Emerillon, for further exploring.
- Sep 19, 1535 Jacques Cartier set out from Stadacona to visit the fortified Iroquoian village of Hochelaga (the site of Montreal). He would leave his ship, the L'Emerillon, at a lake he called Angouleme (now named Lac St. Pierre) and proceed up the St. Lawrence River in longboats.
- Oct 02, 1535 Jacques Cartier arrived in Hochelaga in longboats and was greeted by 1000 Iroquois. While there he would climb and name Mont Royal.
- Oct 04, 1535 Jacques Cartier and his crew arrived back at their ship L'Emerillon on Lac St. Pierre after their visit to Hochelaga.
- Oct 11, 1535 Jacques Cartier and the crew of the L'Emerillon arrived back at Stadacona where the remainder of his crew had built a small fort in which they would spend the winter.
- 1535 - 1536 Jacques Cartier's party spent this winter in a small fort near the Aboriginal settlement of Stadacona. They would suffer greatly from scurvy which killed 25 men. Many of the crew survived after they started drinking a tea made from spruce buds recommended to them by Donnacona's people.
- May 06, 1536 Jacques Cartier abandoned one of his ships and left for France. He took 10 kidnapped Iroquois including Donnacona with him. These 10 Aboriginal people would all die in France before Cartier returned in 1541.

- 1540 - 1550 French and Spanish Basques established shore stations at Tadoussac at the mouth of the Saguenay River, along the St. Lawrence River and along the Labrador coast to support whale and sea mammal hunting. The stations at Labrador's Red Bay would become one of the world's largest centres for the processing of whale meat and oil. The Basques also engaged in fur trading with the Aboriginal peoples in the area.
- Mar 09, 1541 Jean-Francois de La Rocque, Sieur de Roberval, who had been appointed the first French Viceroy of Newfoundland and Labrador by Francis I, was given permission to take a group of convicts to settle Canada.
- May 23, 1541 Jacques Cartier departed St. Malo for his third trip to Canada. This expedition consisted of 5 ships and 1500 men. Its task was to establish a colony and capture the wealthy "Kingdom of Saguenay" which was rumoured to be located somewhere beyond Mont Royal.
- Aug 23, 1541 On arrival at Stadacona, Jacques Cartier told the Iroquois that Donnacona and the other 9 captives taken by Cartier had chosen to stay in France where they had become wealthy. He proceeded to establish a settlement at Rivière du Cap-Rouge 16 km further up the St. Lawrence. The expedition built a fort that was named Charlesbourg Royal.
- Sep 17, 1541 Jacques Cartier set out up the St. Lawrence River to find the Kingdom of Saguenay. He would portage around the La Chine rapids and eventually return unsuccessful. When Cartier got back to Cap Rouge he found that the Iroquois were increasingly suspicious about what had happened to Donnacona and relations with the French were deteriorating. In the winter to follow 35 colonists would be killed by the Iroquois.

Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (A)



Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (A)

ACROSS

- 4 (2 words) He was the first French governor of Labrador and Newfoundland.
- 6 This explorer from Portugal explored the south coast of Newfoundland and parts of Nova Scotia.
- 8 This ceremony was the last recorded record from the Viking settlements in Greenland.
- 11 (2 words) One of the first Europeans known to have sailed up the St. Lawrence River.
- 15 Two of his sons were taken to France by Jacques Cartier.
- 17 This country sent Gaspar Corte-Real to find a northern route to India.
- 18 (2 words) He and several Bristol merchants received a charter to explore the newly found lands to the west of the British Isles.
- 19 25 of Jacques Cartier's crew died of this illness during the winter they spent near Stadacona.
- 22 The name given to the shore station French and Basque fishermen built at the mouth of the Saguenay River.
- 25 Jacques Cartier traded with members of this Aboriginal group on the island we know as Prince Edward Island.
- 26 He was sent by the Spanish to find a route to India by sailing to the west.
- 28 Jacques Cartier celebrated the first Roman Catholic ceremony of this type in Canada.
- 29 This son of John Cabot is thought to have explored what is now called Hudson Strait.
- 30 He completed the voyage around the world that was started by Ferdinand Magellan.
- 31 Irish monks who fled Iceland to escape the Vikings are thought to have settled on these islands.
- 33 (2 words) The Caribbean island Christopher Columbus believed was part of India.
- 34 The largest of seven Iroquoian villages centered on the site of what is now Quebec City.
- 36 King Christian I of the Kalmar Union in Scandinavia sent an expedition to Greenland to search for a passage to this land.
- 37 A group of Vikings left Newfoundland to explore the coast of this area.
- 38 The name of the first European person known to be born in North America.
- 43 (2 words) Jacques Cartier was the first European known to circumnavigate this gulf.
- 45 (2 words) It was established as a base for English fishermen to dry and salt cod fish.
- 47 (3 words) The place where Jacques Cartier met Donnacona on his second voyage to North America.
- 48 The name of the port from which Jacques Cartier departed on his first trip to North America.
- 49 The name of one of Jacques Cartier's ships.
- 50 This crop was cultivated in southern Ontario.
- 51 (2 words) Bjani Herjolfsson discovered this land that may have been Newfoundland.
- 52 (2 words) He saw 14 Portuguese and French ships in St. John's harbour while he was exploring the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland for Henry VIII of England.

Events in Canadian History

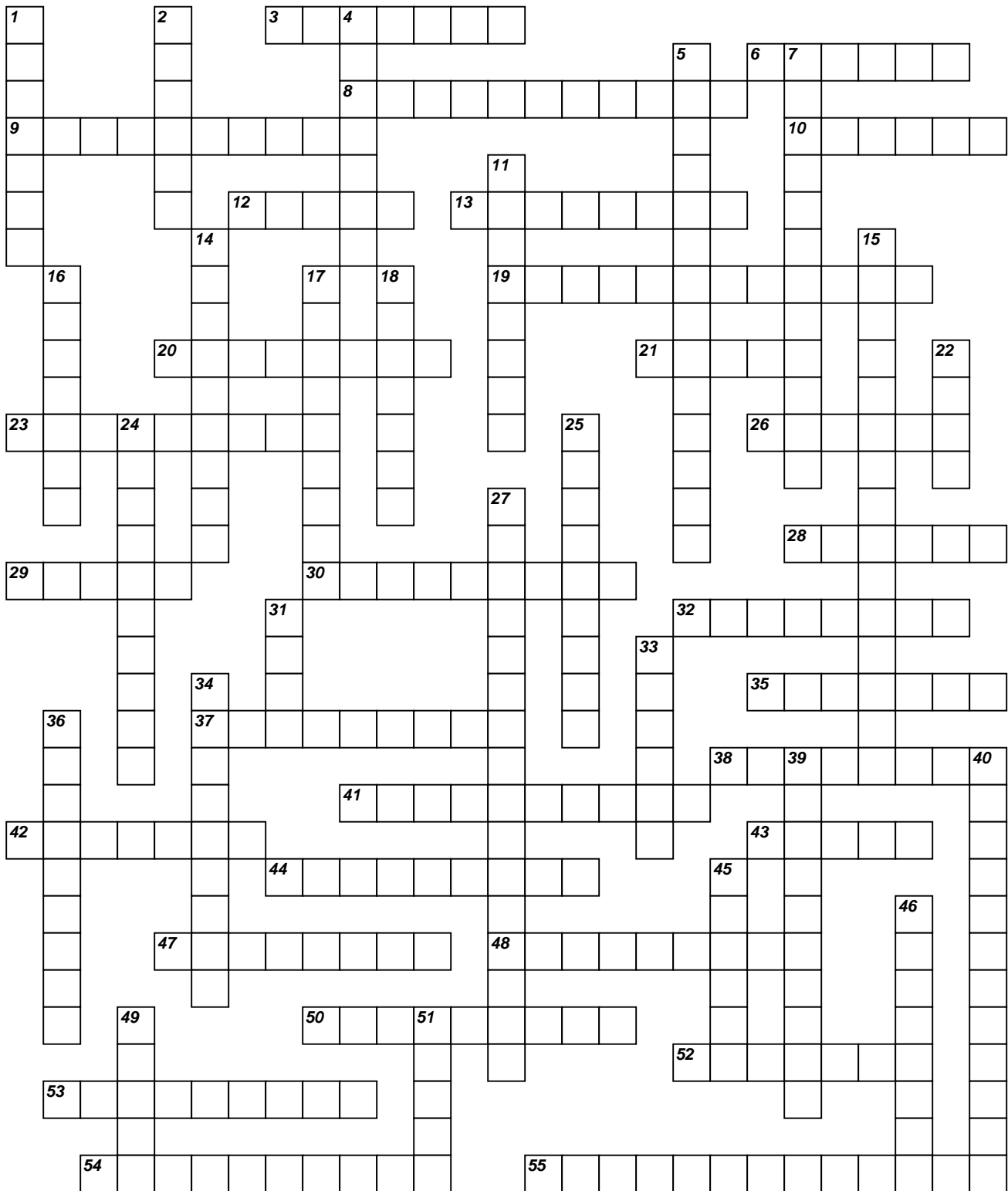
Vikings - 1541 (A)

DOWN

- 1** He reported to the Bishop of Bremen that the Viking villages in western Greenland had been abandoned.
- 2** This explorer left Bristol in search of lands to the west for King Henry VII of England.
- 3** The fate of the 10 Iroquois kidnapped by Jacques Cartier when he returned to France after his second voyage to North America.
- 5** These fishermen were visiting Greenland and Labrador in search of fish and whales.
- 7** The Irish monk who wrote that Christian priests had lived on Iceland as early as 795 AD.
- 9** (2 words) The first Viking to spend a winter on Iceland.
- 10** Ships from this English port discovered a source of abundant cod fish somewhere to the west of England.
- 12** King Henry VIII of England sent Sebastian Cabot to work for the king of this country.
- 13** English merchants sent a ship to search for this land.
- 14** Cartier set out up the St. Lawrence River in search of this kingdom.
- 16** This treaty between Spain and Portugal gave Spain control of Newfoundland.
- 17** Ships from this country were fishing off the coast of Newfoundland as early as 1520.
- 20** (2 words) He brought five ships and 1500 men to North America to establish a French colony along the St. Lawrence River.
- 21** The name the Vikings gave to the Thule people that were moving into north-western Greenland.
- 23** (3 words) This Viking settled on Greenland after he was banished from Iceland.
- 24** (2 words) He kidnapped 50 aboriginal people to be sold as slaves in Portugal.
- 27** (2 words) Jacques Cartier spent his first winter in North America at the mouth of this river.
- 28** The group of Aboriginal people who lived along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Strait of Belle Isle.
- 32** (2 words) The name Jacques Cartier gave to the height of land overlooking Hochelaga.
- 35** An early people who lived in Greenland and Newfoundland before 1000 AD.
- 39** (2 words) The name Bjani Herjolfsson gave to what may have been northern Labrador or Baffin Island.
- 40** Archaeological evidence indicates that the ancestors of the Dakota people lived in western _____.
- 41** The type of structure Jacques Cartier's crew built to house themselves over the winter.
- 42** (2 words) English vessels reached Iceland in search of this resource.
- 44** This French explorer erected a 10m high cross on Penouille Point on Gaspé Bay.
- 46** Portuguese settlers landed horses and cattle on this island.

Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (B)



Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (B)

ACROSS

- 3** What John Cabot probably did on his third expedition to explore for lands in the west.
- 6** These fishermen were visiting Greenland and Labrador in search of fish and whales.
- 8** This treaty between Spain and Portugal gave Spain control of Newfoundland.
- 9** Two of his sons were taken to France by Jacques Cartier.
- 10** King Henry VIII of England sent Sebastian Cabot to work for the king of this country.
- 12** King Christian I of the Kalmar Union in Scandinavia sent an expedition to Greenland to search for a passage to this land.
- 13** He was sent by the Spanish to find a route to India by sailing to the west.
- 19** (2 words) One of the first Europeans known to have sailed up the St. Lawrence River.
- 20** A group of Vikings left Newfoundland to explore the coast of this area.
- 21** Portuguese settlers landed horses and cattle on this island.
- 23** Where the Vikings went when they abandoned their settlement at Epaves Bay in Newfoundland.
- 26** John Rut sent the first known _____ from North America to Europe.
- 28** An early people who lived in Greenland and Newfoundland before 1000 AD.
- 29** The fate of the 10 Iroquois kidnapped by Jacques Cartier when he returned to France after his second voyage to North America.
- 30** (2 words) Jacques Cartier spent his first winter in North America at the mouth of this river.
- 32** (2 words) He issued a charter to the Company of Adventurers to exploit the fish resources that had been found off "New Found Island".
- 35** Ships from this English port discovered a source of abundant cod fish somewhere to the west of England.
- 37** The type of boat Jacques Cartier used when he traveled up the St. Lawrence River to visit Hochelaga.
- 38** English merchants sent a ship to search for this land.
- 41** The group of Aboriginal people who lived along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Strait of Belle Isle.
- 42** (2 words) It was established as a base for English fishermen to dry and salt cod fish.
- 43** These people ate Giovanni Verrazano on his last voyage to the Americas.
- 44** The name of the Iroquoian village located on the site of what would become Montreal.
- 47** (2 words) Bjani Herjolfsson discovered this land that may have been Newfoundland.
- 48** The largest of seven Iroquoian villages centered on the site of what is now Quebec City.
- 50** (2 words) The name Jacques Cartier gave to the height of land overlooking Hochelaga.
- 52** Some people believe that a Viking expedition may have reached as far as this lake in the interior of Canada.
- 53** This son of John Cabot is thought to have explored what is now called Hudson Strait.
- 54** (2 words) Jacques Cartier was the first European known to circumnavigate this gulf.
- 55** He reported to the Bishop of Bremen that the Viking villages in western Greenland had been abandoned.

Events in Canadian History

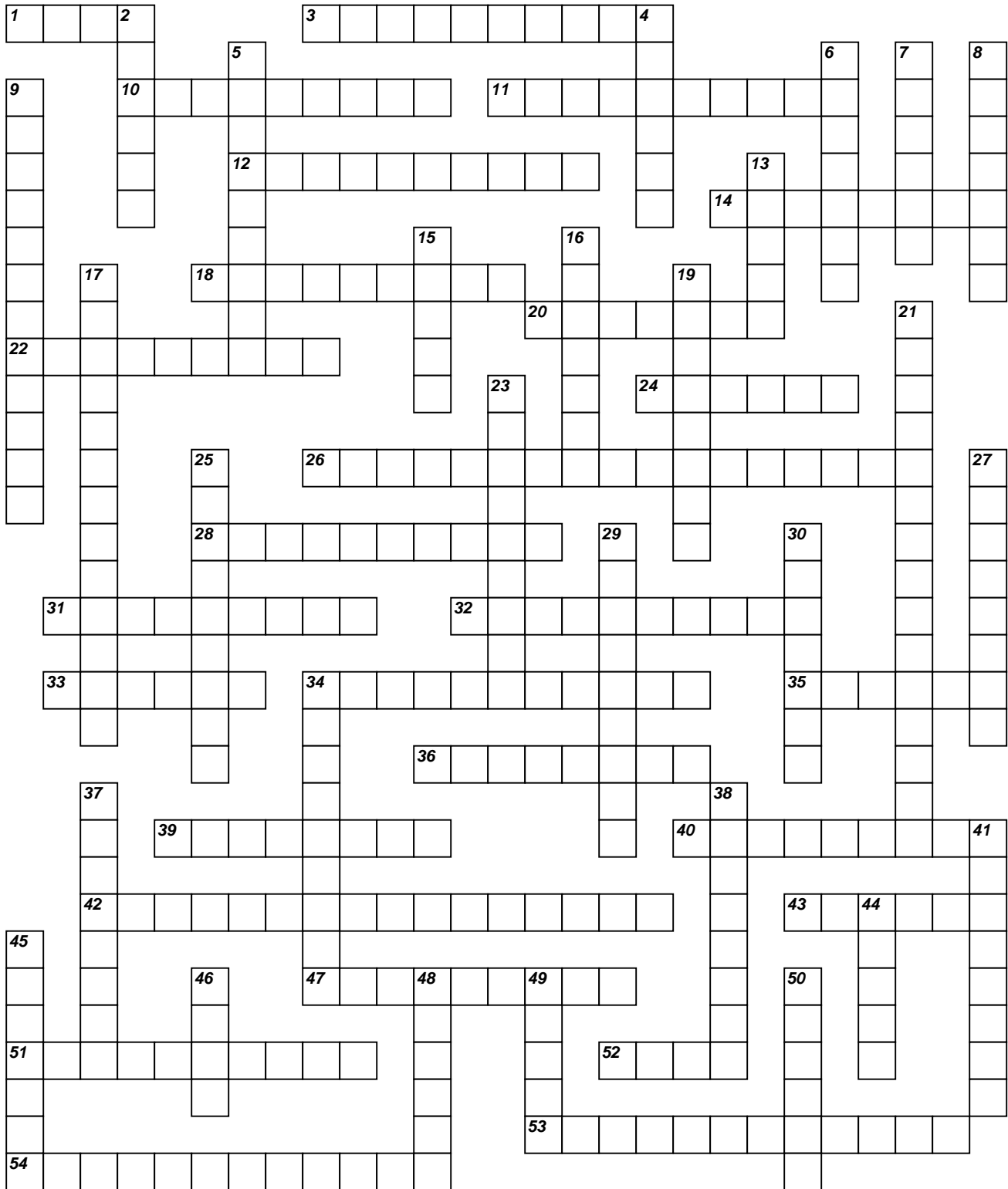
Vikings - 1541 (B)

DOWN

- 1 This ceremony was the last recorded record from the Viking settlements in Greenland.
- 2 He completed the voyage around the world that was started by Ferdinand Magellan.
- 4 Archaeological evidence indicates that the ancestors of the Dakota people lived in western _____.
- 5 (2 words) He brought five ships and 1500 men to North America to establish a French colony along the St. Lawrence River.
- 7 (3 words) The German priest who made reference to Vinland in a history of the Roman Catholic Arch-bishopric of Hamburg.
- 11 This country sent Gaspar Corte-Real to find a northern route to India.
- 14 The name the Vikings gave to the Thule people that were moving into north-western Greenland.
- 15 (3 words) The name John Cabot gave to the land he discovered on his voyage to find lands in the west.
- 16 (2 words) He saw 14 Portuguese and French ships in St. John's harbour while he was exploring the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland for Henry VIII of England.
- 17 He was the first recorded person from Normandy to explore along the coast of Newfoundland.
- 18 The word which best describes the relations between Aboriginal people in Newfoundland and a group of Vikings led by Thorfinn Karlsefni.
- 22 The type of structure Jacques Cartier's crew built to house themselves over the winter.
- 24 (3 words) This Viking settled on Greenland after he was banished from Iceland.
- 25 (2 words) The name Bjani Herjolfsson gave to what may have been northern Labrador or Baffin Island.
- 27 (2 words) The first Viking to spend a winter on Iceland.
- 31 This crop was cultivated in southern Ontario.
- 33 The Irish monk who wrote that Christian priests had lived on Iceland as early as 795 AD.
- 34 These Aboriginal peoples settled on lands bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 36 (2 words) He kidnapped 50 aboriginal people to be sold as slaves in Portugal.
- 39 One of the two settlements in Greenland established by Erik the Red.
- 40 (2 words) He spent a winter and summer in Vine Land harvesting timber and food for use by Viking settlements in Greenland.
- 45 The name of the first European person known to be born in North America.
- 46 This explorer from Portugal explored the south coast of Newfoundland and parts of Nova Scotia.
- 49 This explorer left Bristol in search of lands to the west for King Henry VII of England.
- 51 This group of Inuit people were better able to exploit the resources of Greenland than the Vikings.

Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (C)



Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (C)

ACROSS

- 1 Jacques Cartier celebrated the first Roman Catholic ceremony of this type in Canada.
- 3 One of the two settlements in Greenland established by Erik the Red.
- 10 (2 words) The name Jacques Cartier gave to the height of land overlooking Hochelaga.
- 11 The name of one of Jacques Cartier's ships.
- 12 Two of his sons were taken to France by Jacques Cartier.
- 14 (2 words) He issued a charter to the Company of Adventurers to exploit the fish resources that had be found off "New Found Island".
- 18 The name of the Iroquoian village located on the site of what would become Montreal.
- 20 (2 words) English vessels reached Iceland in search of this resource.
- 22 The type of boat Jacques Cartier used when he traveled up the St. Lawrence River to visit Hochelaga.
- 24 John Rut sent the first known _____ from North America to Europe.
- 26 (4 words) Cartier build a fort he named "Charlesbourg Royal" at this site on the St. Lawrence River.
- 28 (3 words) This Viking settled on Greenland after he was banished from Iceland.
- 31 These Aboriginal peoples settled on lands bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 32 He was one of the first explorers of North America to conclude that it was not part of Asia.
- 33 Jacques Cartier traded with members of this Aboriginal group on the island we know as Prince Edward Island.
- 34 (2 words) The Caribbean island Christopher Columbus believed was part of India.
- 35 He completed the voyage around the world that was started by Ferdinand Magellan.
- 36 Cartier set out up the St. Lawrence River in search of this kingdom.
- 39 English merchants sent a ship to search for this land.
- 40 The name given to the shore station French and Basque fishermen built at the mouth of the Saguenay River.
- 42 He was the first known European to be killed by Aboriginal peoples in Labrador.
- 43 The Irish monk who wrote that Christian priests had lived on Iceland as early as 795 AD.
- 47 This son of John Cabot is thought to have explored what is now called Hudson Strait.
- 51 (2 words) Jacques Cartier was the first European known to circumnavigate this gulf.
- 52 This crop was cultivated in southern Ontario.
- 53 (3 words) The German priest who made reference to Vinland in a history of the Roman Catholic Arch-bishopric of Hamburg.
- 54 (2 words) He spent a winter and summer in Vine Land harvesting timber and food for use by Viking settlements in Greenland.

Events in Canadian History

Vikings - 1541 (C)

DOWN

- 2 The name of the port from which Jacques Cartier departed on his first trip to North America.
- 4 An early people who lived in Greenland and Newfoundland before 1000 AD.
- 5 The largest of seven Iroquoian villages centered on the site of what is now Quebec City.
- 6 Archaeological evidence indicates that the ancestors of the Dakota people lived in western _____.
- 7 25 of Jacques Cartier's crew died of this illness during the winter they spent near Stadacona.
- 8 This French explorer erected a 10m high cross on Penouille Point on Gaspé Bay.
- 9 (3 words) The place where Jacques Cartier met Donnacona on his second voyage to North America.
- 13 The fate of the 10 Iroquois kidnapped by Jacques Cartier when he returned to France after his second voyage to North America.
- 15 This explorer left Bristol in search of lands to the west for King Henry VII of England.
- 16 What John Cabot probably did on his third expedition to explore for lands in the west.
- 17 It is thought that this Scot may have landed at Guysborough Harbour in Nova Scotia on an expedition commissioned by King Hakon VI of Norway.
- 19 (2 words) Bjani Herjolfsson discovered this land that may have been Newfoundland.
- 21 (3 or 4 words) The site of a Viking settlement in Newfoundland.
- 23 (2 words) He kidnapped 50 aboriginal people to be sold as slaves in Portugal.
- 25 Where the Vikings went when they abandoned their settlement at Epaves Bay in Newfoundland.
- 27 A group of Vikings left Newfoundland to explore the coast of this area.
- 29 He was the first recorded person from Normandy to explore along the coast of Newfoundland.
- 30 The word which best describes the relations between Aboriginal people in Newfoundland and a group of Vikings led by Thorfinn Karlsefni.
- 34 (2 words) Jacques Cartier spent his first winter in North America at the mouth of this river.
- 37 This country sent Gaspar Corte-Real to find a northern route to India.
- 38 Irish monks who fled Iceland to escape the Vikings are thought to have settled on these islands.
- 41 He was sent by the Spanish to find a route to India by sailing to the west.
- 44 These people ate Giovanni Verrazano on his last voyage to the Americas.
- 45 Ships from this English port discovered a source of abundant cod fish somewhere to the west of England.
- 46 The type of structure Jacques Cartier's crew built to house themselves over the winter.
- 48 King Henry VIII of England sent Sebastian Cabot to work for the king of this country.
- 49 King Christian I of the Kalmar Union in Scandinavia sent an expedition to Greenland to search for a passage to this land.
- 50 The name of the first European person known to be born in North America.

