

A Week in Canadian History Crossword Puzzles

Notes to Teacher

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 such 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 they encounter and begin to be interested in “finding out more” about our country’s history! I believe that you will find that Better Classroom Guidebooks’ *Week in Canadian History* crossword puzzle collection will be an entertaining and motivating way to boost your students’ learning.

This package of crossword puzzles contains the following components:

1. A fact sheet for use with each week’s crosswords. The fact sheet provides students with the body of information they need to complete the week’s crossword puzzle.
2. Three different puzzles for each week – 156 in all!
3. Answer keys for each puzzle.
4. Individual and class record sheets.

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 *JAMacdonald*. All provinces are treated as a single word (e.g. *BritishColumbia* is one word as is *BC*).

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. 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. For instance, completion of twenty puzzles could be equal to an elective unit worth 5-10% of the student’s final mark. My experience is that such “bonus marks” motivate!

Sincerely,
David John

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A Week in Canadian History

September 09 – September 15

September 09

- 1759 Wolfe decided to abandon the plan to land troops in the Pointe aux Trembles area. Instead he adopted a riskier plan to land his troops at the Anse au Foulon (now called Wolfe's Cove) where a track led up the cliffs. This would allow him to deploy his army in abandoned farm field less than 2 km outside of Quebec.
- 1819 John Franklin and his companions departed York Factory on the start of their voyage to the Coppermine River. They would first follow the HBCo and NWCo routes to Lake Athabasca.
- 1850 Leaders of the Lake Huron Ojibwa surrendered their lands between Batchawana Bay on Lake Superior and Penetanguishene on Lake Huron's Georgian Bay. They received the same terms as the Lake Superior Ojibwa.
- 1859 The core of Halifax was destroyed by fire.
- 1864 The Charlottetown conference closed.
- 1876 The Plains and Wood Cree signed Treaty No. 6 with the government of Canada at Fort Carleton, Saskatchewan. They gave up 313,390 square kilometres of land that included such modern towns as The Pas in Manitoba, Athabasca, Jasper, Lake Louis and Stettler Alberta, and Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Chief Big Bear refused to sign because he felt the Cree had received very little in return for giving up their hunting territories.
- 1914 The Grand Trunk Railway commenced operations between Prince Rupert and Winnipeg.
- 1919 A hydrofoil boat called Hydrodome 4, built by Alexander Graham Bell and Casey Baldwin, set a world speed record for boats at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. It traveled at a speed of 114 kph.
- 1929 Conservative James Anderson was asked by Saskatchewan's Lt. Governor to form a new government. This resulted in the "Co-operative Government" which was made up of a coalition of Conservatives and Independent members of the Legislature.
- 1939 Tim Buck, leader of the Communist Party of Canada, telegraphed PM King stating that his party supported Poland.
- 1942 The federal government closed the Gulf of St. Lawrence to all trans-Atlantic shipping as a result of U-boat attacks in the area and the RCN's inability to detect submarines in the Gulf.
- 1949 A bomb blew up a Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-3 north of Quebec City killing 23 passengers. It had been set by an Albert Guay who wanted to kill his wife and collect her insurance. Gray and his two accomplices would be charged with murder and eventually hung.
- 1954 Marilyn Bell became the first person to swim across Lake Ontario. The 16 year old took twenty-one hours to swim from Youngstown, NY to Toronto.
- 1964 BC loaned Quebec \$100,000,000. This was the first time one province had loaned money to another.

- 1967 Delegates to the Progressive Conservative Party's national convention elected Nova Scotia Premier Robert Stanfield as its leader on the fifth ballot.
- 1984 Pope John Paul II arrived in Quebec City to start the first papal visit to Canada.

September 10

- 1621 King Louis XIII merged several competing trading companies in New France and placed them under the control of Guillaume de Caën. This new group was required to support six Recollet missionaries and to settle six families a year.
- 1621 King James I granted William Alexander, who would become the Earl of Stirling, title to the region from Cape Gaspé to the St. Croix River even though it was claimed by the French. The area which Alexander called Nova Scotia was to provide an area for Scottish settlement.
- 1746 D'Anville arrived with some of his ships at Chebucto Bay (modern day Halifax). Most of his ships had been scattered by storms and fog and would straggle into this harbour over the next weeks.
- 1758 Wolfe's troops commenced burning the town of Gaspé Bay seven days after they arrived.
- 1813 US Navy Lieutenant Oliver Perry and 9 ships beat Royal Navy Captain Robert Barclay's 6 vessels at the Battle of Lake Erie at Put-in-Bay. Perry was able to capture all the British vessels - the first time an entire British squadron had been captured by an enemy! The victory gave the Americans total control of Lake Erie.
- 1824 Parry's expedition entered Lancaster Sound near the end of the navigation season in the Arctic. The expedition continued to struggle to the west. Their progress was halted when fresh ice started forming on the sea and winds started pushing the icebound ships eastward.
- 1824 Edward Parry's third expedition to the Arctic entered Lancaster Sound.
- 1834 The paddlewheeler Royal William was purchased by the Spanish government and armed with a battery of guns. It became the first steam powered warship in the Spanish Navy.
- 1835 The British Colonial Secretary gave control of all crown land in New Brunswick to the colony's Legislature.
- 1846 A Roman Catholic mission was established by Fathers Laflèche and Taché at Ile à la Crosse on the Churchill River.
- 1874 The NWMP reached the junction of the Bow and South Saskatchewan rivers on their Long March through the southern prairies.
- 1939 Canada declared war on Germany. At the time Canada had 4500 regular soldiers, 60,000 militia, 4500 airmen and 1800 sailors with 13 ships.
- 1948 Lester Pearson was appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs, the post formerly held by Louis St. Laurent.
- 1951 Canada agreed to provide Pakistan with technical aid worth \$10,000,000.
- 1957 The Canadian government rejected a British free trade proposal in the belief that it would undermine Canadian manufacturers.
- 1964 The House of Commons appointed a committee to consider the creation of a new Canadian flag.
- 1969 The Riot Act was read to end violent demonstrations by French speaking students in the Montreal suburb of St. Leonard. They were demanding that instruction only be offered in

French. Members of the Italian community were equally insistent that its children have access to English language instruction.

- 1974 India detonated its first nuclear device. It used plutonium produced in the CIRUS reactor which Canada had helped build.
- 1987 The federal government approved a smoking ban on all short-haul airline flights in Canada or going to the US. The ban covered almost 65% of all Canadian flights.
- 1987 David Peterson led the Ontario Liberal Party to a majority victory (95 seats) over the NDP led by Bob Rae (19 seats) and the Progressive Conservatives (16 seats).
- 1992 Preston Manning, the leader of the Reform Party, stated that he opposed the Charlottetown Accord.
- 1994 A Quebec high school sent a 13 year student home because she wore a hijab - a Muslim veil.
- 2003 With forest fires still raging, the province of BC reported that it had spent \$545,000,000 on fighting fires that had already burned more than 250,000 hectares.

September 11

- 1714 Nicolas Jérémie surrendered all French controlled posts on Hudson Bay to James Knight and Henry Kelsey. Kelsey would serve as deputy Governor of all HBCo posts until 1718.
- 1754 Anthony Henday reached the site of modern day Chauvin, Alberta. He was the first European to set foot in what is now Alberta.
- 1784 Saint John Island (PEI) was made part of Nova Scotia.
- 1814 Governor Prevost's invasion force encountered a US fleet of four warships and 10 gunboats. Prevost insisted that Captain George Downie attack immediately. Unfortunately for Prevost, the US fleet destroyed the British fleet at the Battle of Plattsburg. Downie was killed. With the Americans in control of the lake, Prevost decided to withdraw back to Lower Canada.
- 1839 Canada's first track and field meet was held in Toronto at the Caer Howell grounds.
- 1854 Allan McNab and Augustin Morin formed a Conservative-Liberal coalition government. Like the Hincks-Morin coalition, this government's program included secularizing the clergy reserves, abolishing seigniorial tenure, and making the Legislative Council elective.
- 1861 Toronto's first street railway commenced operations. Its horse drawn trams ran along Yonge Street from the city's center to the outskirts.
- 1862 The main group of the Overlanders led by Thomas McMicking reached their destination - Quesnelle Mouth on the Fraser River. Some had traveled in safety on rafts but three of those who used dugout canoes drowned and one died of pneumonia after a capsizing. They calculated that the journey from Fort Garry had cost each person \$97.95.
- 1905 The Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad began construction of its Lake Superior section at Fort William, Ontario.
- 1916 13 construction workers died when the center span of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec City collapsed.
- 1944 PM King, US President Roosevelt and British PM Churchill meet for a week in Quebec City. They discussed strategy for the war in Europe and the Pacific and what to do with Germany after the war.

- 1968 Texan Charles Beasley hijacked an airliner flying from Moncton, New Brunswick to Toronto and demanded to be taken to Cuba. He surrendered during a refuelling stop at Montreal's Dorval Airport.
- 1973 Helen Hunley became the first woman Solicitor General in Alberta.
- 2001 Terrorists hijacked four airliners in the United States. One crashed killing all aboard; another was flown into the Pentagon in Washington, DC; and, two were flown into the two World Trade Center Towers in New York City killing 6500 people. 24 Canadians died at the World Trade Centre. Government authorities in the US and Canada ordered all airplanes grounded and closed all airports to prevent any other hijackings. The hijackers were thought to be members of Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda terrorist group.

September 12

- 1609 The English explorer Henry Hudson sailing in the employ of the Dutch East India Company sailed his ship, the Half Moon up the river named after him as far as the site of Albany, New York and claimed the land for his employer. This the area turned out to be an excellent fur trading region.
- 1665 Daniel de Rémy, Sieur de Courcelle, the new governor, and Jean Talon, the new intendant, both arrived in New France. Talon had instructions to promote local farming and industry and to continue the policy of only trading with Aborigines who brought their furs to Quebec. Montreal merchants would ignore this policy and promote the activities of the coureurs de bois who traveled to the source of the furs.
- 1672 Louis de Buade De Frontenac et De Palluau arrived to take up the post of Governor of New France, a post he would hold until September 1682.
- 1679 La Salle left Saint Ignace de Michilimackinac aboard the Griffon headed for the Baie des Puants (Green Bay). At Baie des Puants he ignored the King's orders not to engage in any fur trading with Aboriginal peoples. He collected a full cargo of furs which he sent to Michilimackinac aboard the Griffon for storage until he returned.
- 1696 Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and three frigates arrived in Placentia which was the French capital in Newfoundland. His objective was to expel the English from the island.
- 1760 Major Robert Rogers and 200 Rangers were sent from Montreal to take possession of Detroit.
- 1789 Alexander Mackenzie and his party arrived back at Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca. His journey to the mouth of the Mackenzie River had taken 102 days and covered over 4800 km. Mackenzie saw the journey as a failure because he did not achieve his goal of reaching the Pacific.
- 1791 John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. He was subordinate to Guy Carleton who was named Governor-in-Chief of Canada at the same time.
- 1824 George Lyon's expedition encountered yet another storm on Hudson Bay. Sleet froze the Griper's rigging and covered her deck with a foot of ice. Captain Lyon and his crew would struggle through the night barely able to stay afloat. The next morning Lyon decided to return to England.
- 1845 The Franklin expedition became trapped by ice north of King William Island. The expedition was only 160 km from the coastline Dease and Simpson had explored several years earlier. Unfortunately, Franklin's chart showed the route was unnavigatable.

- 1846 Polish, German and English Jews established Canada's first Ashkenazic congregation in Montreal.
- 1858 Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia's Tangier River.
- 1864 The Maritime and Canadian delegates to the Charlottetown Conference met at Province House in Halifax, Nova Scotia. They all agreed to hold another conference that fall in Quebec City to work out details for a confederation of the Maritimes and Canada.
- 1896 Thomas Shaughnessy, the CPR's assistant general manager, proposed a railway from Lethbridge to Nelson, BC via the Crowsnest Pass. He wanted the CPR to reach the gold, copper and coal mines of the region before American railways.
- 1945 17,000 workers at the Ford Motor Company agreed to binding arbitration and ended their strike.
- 1960 W.A.C. Bennett and the Social Credit Party won BC's general election.
- 1974 Louise Lapointe was selected as Speaker in the Senate. She was the first francophone woman to serve in this role in Parliament.
- 1994 Jacques Parizeau led the Parti Québécois to a majority victory (77 seats) defeating the Liberal government of Daniel Johnson (47 seats) in Quebec's provincial election.
- 2000 Despite a court ruling that gave them the right, 14 Mi'kmaq lobster fishers from Burnt Church and Miramichi Bay, Nova Scotia were arrested for fishing out of season. The arrests sparked years of confrontation as Native fishers, non-native fishers and governments tried to sort out who had the right to fish - and when.
- 2003 Wood-boring Asian beetles were found in trees blown over by a wind storm in Woodbridge, Ontario. The destructive beetles had accidentally arrived in Canada in packaging materials.

September 13

- 1697 After a five day siege, Henry Bayly, the HBCo governor of Fort York, surrendered to Pierre d'Iberville. Henry Kelsey once again negotiated the surrender. D'Iberville put his brother Joseph in charge of the fort and returned to France at the end of the month. The French would keep Fort York/Bourbon until 1714.
- 1759 By 4:00 am several companies of Wolfe's light infantry led by Lieutenant Colonel William Howe were scaling the cliffs at Anse au Foulon. They easily drove off a French guard detail commanded by Louis Du Pont Duchambon de Vergor. Wolfe and the rest of his 4000 attackers joined Howe's companies and formed up into a battle line and waited for the French to attack.
- 1759 Montcalm had several options for dealing with Wolfe's army on the Plains of Abraham. One was to wait for reinforcements to arrive from Cap Rouge. He could also call in his troops defending fortifications down river from Quebec. Additionally, he could simply avoid battle which would force the British to withdraw before the St. Lawrence froze up in the next few days. Instead, Montcalm decided to attack Wolfe's highly trained army with his less disciplined militia.
- 1759 Montcalm ordered his troops to attack the British lines. The French units quickly became disorganized and fired from extreme musket range. The British held their fire until the French were close and replied with rapid fire from platoon after platoon. They then advanced through the gun smoke that covered the battlefield and fired battalion volleys into the French ranks. The surviving French militia turned and ran with the British in hot pursuit. During this exchange Wolfe was wounded three times and died.

- 1759 The French fleeing from the Plains of Abraham were saved from complete destruction by the deadly fire of Canadien militia shooting from the bush along flanks of the battle. This fire forced the British to halt their pursuit of the main French force and reorganize. The fleeing French poured through the city streets with Montcalm, bringing up the rear on horseback. He was mortally wounded just as he was about to reach the safety of the City's walls.
- 1759 Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil took command of the French forces around Quebec after Montcalm was incapacitated by his wounds. He tried to organize another battle (on September 14th) with the British who the French still outnumbered by a 3:1 ratio - but his officers were unwilling. Vaudreuil therefore ordered his forces to leave Quebec and withdraw up river to Montréal during the night after spiking their cannon and abandoning all their equipment and supplies.
- 1759 Vaudreuil sent orders to Jean Baptiste de Ramezay, the commander of French forces still in Quebec City, to hold out as long as he could but authorizing him to surrender if the British attempted a direct assault. According to the customs of the day, there would have been no quarter granted the city's inhabitants in the event of an assault.
- 1760 Maliseet, Mi'kmaq and Passamaquoddy leaders met with the British in Halifax. They promised allegiance to the British in order to acquire needed supplies.
- 1762 Lieutenant Colonel William Amherst, General Amherst's brother, landed at Torbay, Newfoundland with 1500 troops. He drove the de Ternay's French forces back into St. John's.
- 1790 Philip Turnor and an exploration party that included Peter Fidler started a two year search for a direct route from Lake Athabasca to Hudson Bay. David Thompson whose leg had still not completely healed was envious of Fidler's being chosen to make the journey.
- 1838 Dease and Simpson arrived back at their winter camp at Fort Confidence on Great Bear Lake. The trip from the Coppermine River had taken them 11 days.
- 1886 Canadian Pacific Telegraphs commenced commercial operations. Owned by the CPR, the company would transmit more than 567,000 messages in its first year.
- 1940 Italian troops in Libya launched an invasion into British held Egypt and set up defensive forts 95 km inside Egypt at Sidi Barrani. The British military forces in Egypt totalled 35,000 men. The Italian invaders had 500,000.
- 1942 HMCS Ottawa was torpedoed and sunk by U-91 while escorting convoy No. 127 in the North Atlantic. 113 members of her crew died.
- 1980 Constitutional discussions between the federal and provincial governments failed to reach agreement on reforming the Constitution.
- 1981 The first annual Terry Fox Runs were held in more than 800 Canadian communities.
- 1992 National Action Committee on the Status of Women president Judy Rebick stated that her organization opposed the Charlottetown Accord because it did not include gender equity in the Senate and transferred too much power to the provinces.
- 2001 Islamic groups in Ontario reported harassment and receiving hate mail after the September 11th terror attacks in the US. Arsonists tried to burn the Masjid an Noor Mosque in St. Catherines, Ontario.

September 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.
- 1665 The last 8 companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment arrived in Quebec. The late arrival of the Regiment and the sickness they experienced on arrival postponed the campaign against the Iroquois until the following year. The Hôtel-Dieu, the church and even neighbouring houses held ill soldiers. Fortunately for the French only 20 of the 1200 would die.
- 1666 De Tracy left Quebec to attack the northern Mohawk settlements with a force that consisted of 600 regular soldiers, 500 militiamen and 100 Hurons and Algonquins. The expedition would be joined at Fort Sainte Anne on Lake Champlain two weeks later by 110 militiamen from Ville-Marie (Montreal).
- 1687 The survivors of La Salle's last exploration reached Fort Saint Louis on the Illinois River where they spent the winter. They kept La Salle's death a secret.
- 1736 Louis Joseph de La Vérendrye was sent by his father to re-establish Fort Maurepas on the Red River. The fort had been abandoned when Christophe La Jemerais became ill and died.
- 1758 A French force defeated 800 British soldiers led by James Grant near Fort Duquesne.
- 1759 Montcalm died of his wounds.
- 1814 A British army ended its three day assault on Baltimore and Fort William Henry. Their bombardment of Fort William Henry inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner, now the American national anthem.
- 1886 An organization that would be known as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was formed by a group of Toronto trade unionists.
- 1914 The survivors of the Karluk were rescued at Wrangle Island by the trading vessel Kins and Winge. 11 of them had died since their ship sank in the previous January.
- 1914 Henri Bourassa made a speech opposing Canada's participation in the European War.
- 1926 Mackenzie King and the Liberals won 116 seats in the 16th general election. Meighen's Conservatives won 91. The remaining 38 seats were won by 8 smaller parties including the Progressives (11) and the United Farmers of Alberta (11).
- 1926 Michael Luchkovich of the United Farmers of Alberta became the first Ukrainian to be elected as a Member of Parliament in the 16th federal election. He was elected twice to represent Alberta's Vegreville riding.
- 1927 Faced with an epidemic of infantile paralysis (polio) Alberta placed a temporary ban on children under 18 leaving their residence.
- 1933 Furniture makers and meat packers went on strike in Stratford, Ontario.
- 1997 Premiers from all the provinces except Quebec met in Calgary and composed the Calgary Declaration which dealt with constitutional reform. Among its points was the replacement of the term "distinct society" with the phrase "unique character of Quebec society". The Declaration went on to state that all provinces were equal and that any powers gained by one province as a result of future constitutional negotiations would have to be offered to the other provinces.
- 2001 100,000 Canadians gathered on Parliament Hill to mourn for those killed in the September 11th terror attacks in the US.

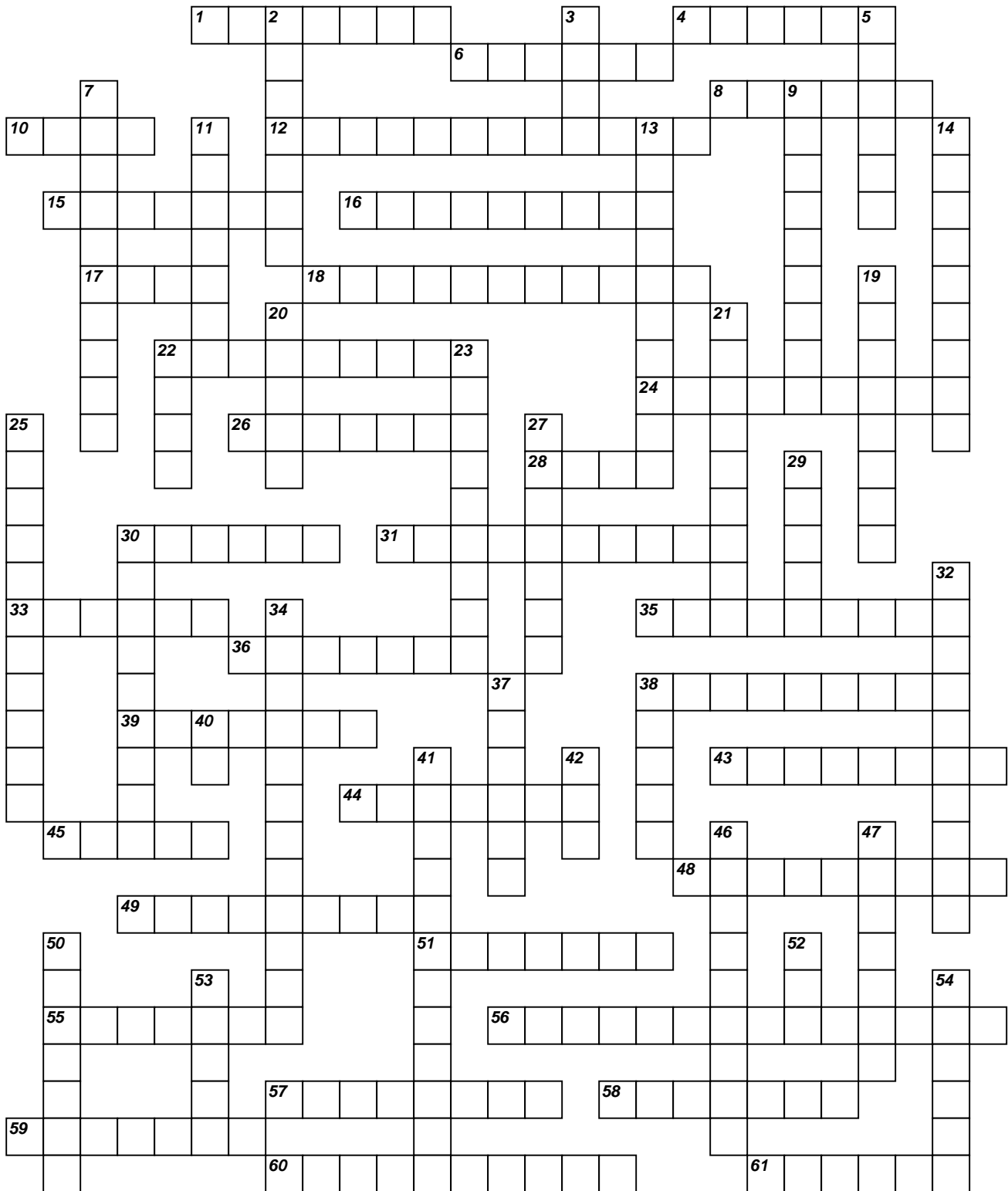
September 15

- 1669 La Salle reached the Niagara Peninsula near the site of modern day Hamilton. Here he met Louis Jolliet who was traveling to Lake Superior to prospect for copper.
- 1671 Money, which took the form of coins, was in short supply in New France so the Sovereign Council decreed that debts could be paid with beaver and moose hides.
- 1678 La Salle's expedition to explore the Mississippi region arrived in Quebec from France. La Salle was accompanied by Dominique La Motte de Lucière, the Chevalier Henri Tonty and Father Louis Hennepin of the Recollet Order.
- 1679 Dulhut organized a meeting of the Sioux, Assiniboine, Saulteaux and Cree in Minnesota in an effort to forge a peace between these peoples. To strengthen bonds between these peoples he arranged for several inter-tribal marriages.
- 1688 Governor Denonville abandoned Fort Niagara after the Iroquois objected to its reconstruction.
- 1762 De Ternay's warships abandoned St. John's under cover of night and fog eluding an English squadron commanded by Alexander Colvill. De Ternay left many of his soldiers behind to cover his withdrawal. These soldiers surrendered to Colvill's forces a couple of days later.
- 1815 Colin Robinson and Robert Semple, the new HBCo Governor, arrived at Red River. They would re-establish the HBCo's post in the area.
- 1872 Louis Riel withdrew from the general election in the Manitoba riding of Provencher and George Étienne Cartier was elected by acclamation. Cartier had been a champion of the Métis cause in Ottawa.
- 1874 Lt. Governor Morris of Manitoba and representatives of the Cree and Chippewa concluded Treaty No. 4 in Fort Qu'Appelle. It gave Canada title to large tracts of land that made up Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The members of each Cree and the Chippewa band received a down payment of \$5 and an annual grant of \$12. The Native people retained hunting and fishing rights.
- 1884 Frederick Denison and 386 lumbermen and Caughnawaga and Ottawa boatmen left Quebec for the Nile River. Called the Nile Voyageurs, the party would travel up the Nile River in an attempt to reach Khartoum in the Sudan to rescue General C.G. Gordon.
- 1885 Henry Jackson, an English follower of Louis Riel and from Ontario, was acquitted of treason.
- 1889 45 people were killed in a landslide in Quebec City.
- 1903 Railway workers at Long Lake (now Cobalt) in Northern Ontario staked mining claims after they found traces of what they thought was copper ore. It turned out to be silver and the resulting mines in the area would eventually produce 17,500,000 ounces of silver and 90 tons of cobalt.
- 1916 Three battalions of Canadian troops (the 22nd from Quebec, the 25th from NS and the 26th from NB) captured the German held town of Courcellette. They also took over 1000 prisoners.
- 1922 John and Alfred Billes bought Hamilton Tire and Garage Ltd. In Toronto. They would rename the company Canadian Tire in 1927.
- 1922 Britain requested Canadian troops to support her in the dispute with Turkey in the Dardanelles.
- 1927 Canada became a member of the League of Nation's Council.
- 1953 Alberta was declared free of Norway rats by a professional exterminator employed by the province.

- 1959 Georges Vanier was sworn in as Canada's 19th Governor General. Vanier was the first French-Canadian appointed to the post.
- 1969 The oil tanker Manhattan reached Sachs Harbour, NWT with the aid of two ice breakers, CCGS John A. Macdonald and USCG Westwind.
- 1969 The Manitoba government dropped plans to raise Southern Indian Lake and divert 80% of the Churchill River's flow for a hydro-electric project. Native peoples who would have been displaced by the project had opposed it.
- 1981 The first phase of the world's largest shopping mall, the West Edmonton Mall, opened. When its 4th phase was finished in 1988 it would cover an area equal to 48 city blocks.
- 1990 Soldiers of the Canadian Armed Forces removed the last Mohawk protestors from the barricades they had set up at Oka, Quebec. 50 armed protestors then retreated to a treatment center on the Kahnésatake reserve.
- 1993 The government of 9 provinces and 2 territories agreed to give individuals who had contracted AIDS after receiving blood from the Red Cross between 1979 and 1985 a compensation package of \$30,000 per year for life plus benefits to their survivors. Between 954 and 1440 people had been infected by the tainted blood and 326 had already died when the compensation was offered.

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (A)



A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (A)

ACROSS

- 1 (2 words) 24 Canadians died when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in this city.
- 4 14 of these lobster fishers were arrested for fishing out of season.
- 6 He was sent to take possession of Detroit.
- 8 One group of Overlanders descended this river in rafts and a dugout canoe.
- 10 One of the Aboriginal peoples that signed Treaty No. 4 in Fort Qu'Appelle.
- 12 Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville arrived in Placentia with three frigates to throw the English off this island.
- 15 The survivors of the Karluk were rescued at this island.
- 16 Parry's third expedition was halted by ice in this sound.
- 17 Alexander Mackenzie knew he had reached the northern ocean because he witnessed this.
- 18 (2 words) The Franklin expedition was trapped by ice north of this island.
- 22 This Governor of New France arrived to take up his post.
- 24 What Governor Denonville did to Fort Niagara after the Iroquois objected to its reconstruction.
- 26 This Amherst brother drove French raiders back into St. John's.
- 28 Between 954 and 1440 Canadians had contracted this disease from tainted blood by 1993.
- 30 This span of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec City collapsed.
- 31 Dease and Simpson used this fort as their winter camp.
- 33 Railway workers staked mining claims at what would become this northern Ontario community.
- 35 Alexander Graham Bell and Casey Baldwin set a world speed record with this type of boat.
- 36 He led the Social Credit Party to victory in BC's provincial election.
- 38 50 armed protestors retreated to a _____ center on the Kahnésatake reserve.
- 39 This party won a minority victory in the 16th general election.
- 43 He opposed Canada's participation in the European War.
- 44 Henry Hudson claimed the land along the Hudson River for this country and the Dutch East India Company.
- 45 This politician and Augustin Morin formed a Conservative-Liberal government for Canada.
- 48 The British bombardment of Fort William Henry in this city inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner".
- 49 He took command of the French forces at Quebec after Montcalm was wounded.
- 51 Henday became the first European to reach this modern day Canadian province.
- 55 The federal and provincial governments failed to reach agreement on Constitutional _____.
- 56 (3 words) This icebreaker helped the oil tanker Manhattan reach Sachs Harbour, NWT.
- 57 Canada granted this country \$10,000,000 in technical aid.
- 58 Vaudreuil left this officer in charge of Quebec after he withdrew toward Montreal.
- 59 (2 words) Charles de Ternay left many of his soldiers in this Newfoundland community when he abandoned the town.
- 60 Canada's first congregation of this type was established in Montreal.
- 61 Britain requested Canadian troops to support her in a dispute with this country.

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (A)

DOWN

- 2 Montcalm was _____ as he was about to enter Quebec after the battle on the Plains of Abraham.
- 3 She was the first person to swim across Lake Ontario.
- 5 BC loaned this province \$100,000,000.
- 7 (2 words) He was one of La Salle's companions on an expedition to the Mississippi.
- 9 Henry Jackson was _____ in his trial for treason.
- 11 (2 words) This Cree chief refused to sign Treaty No. 6.
- 13 (2 words) A professional exterminator declared Alberta free of these animals.
- 14 It killed 45 people in Quebec City.
- 19 (2 words) He made the first papal visit to Canada.
- 20 This country detonated its first nuclear devise.
- 21 He was elected leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party.
- 22 A committee of the House of Commons was created to consider a new _____.
- 23 The leader of this Canadian party telegraphed PM King stating that his party supported Poland.
- 25 (2 words) John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of this province in the British colony of Canada.
- 27 The center of this city was destroyed by fire.
- 29 This kind of epidemic struck young people in Alberta.
- 30 General Tracy traveled down this lake to attack the home territory of the Mohawk.
- 32 The British fleet on Lake Champlain was destroyed in this battle.
- 34 (3 words) The first of these were held in more than 800 Canadian communities.
- 37 This Canadian warship was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic.
- 38 The number of times James Wolfe was wounded in the fighting on the Plains of Abraham.
- 40 This province reported that it had spent \$545 million on fighting fires - with more to come.
- 41 (4 words) Fathers Lafleche and Tache established a mission at this site on the Churchill River.
- 42 (3 words) This party formed the official opposition after Ontario's 1987 general election.
- 46 Daniel Dulhut tried to strengthen the bonds between the Sioux, Assiniboine, Saulteaux and Cree in Minnesota by means of these relationships.
- 47 This was banned on all short-haul airline flights in Canada.
- 50 Canada's first track and field meet was held in this community.
- 52 La Vérendrye's Fort Maurepas was located on this river.
- 53 Control of this kind of New Brunswick land was given to the colony's Legislature.
- 54 Henry Hudson sailed up the river named after him as far as the site of _____, New York.

A Week in Canadian History

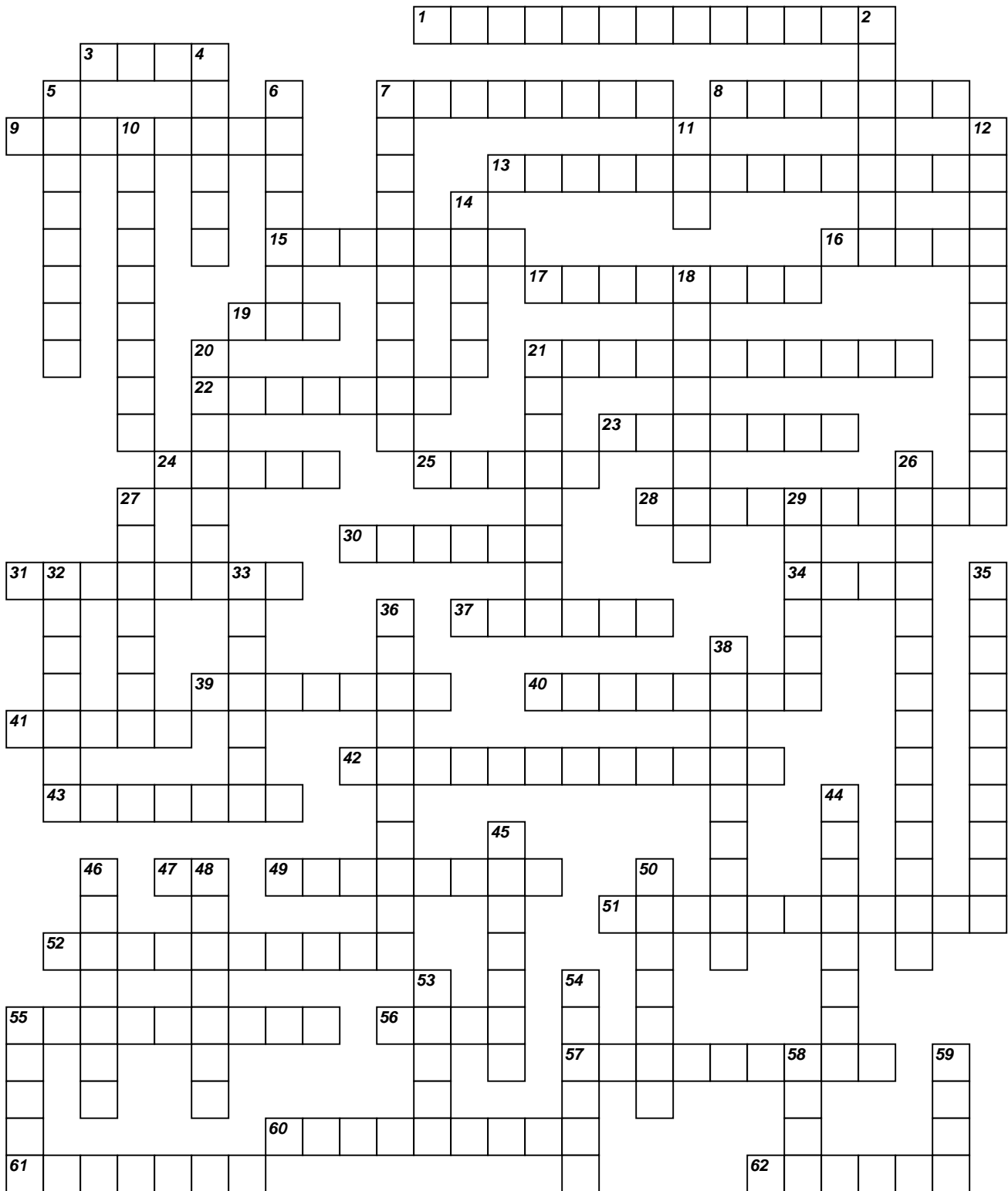
September 09 - September 15 (A)

Solution:

1 N E W				2 Y O R K				3 B				4 M I K M A				5 Q			
				O				6 R O G E R S				U							
7 H				U				L				8 F R A S E R							
10 C R E E				11 B				12 N E W F O U N D L A				13 N D				C B			
N				I				D				O				Q E			
15 W R A N G L E				16 L A N C A S T E R				W				U				C			
I				B				D				W				I			
17 T I D E				18 K I N G W I L L I A M				Y				21 S				T O			
O				A				20				R				T E			
N				22 F R O N T E N A				23 C				A				B A N D O N E			
T				L				D				O				A			
Y				A				26 W I L L I A M				27 H				T N			
25 U				P				G				A				M			
P				E				U				L				I			
E				30 C E N T E R				31 C O N F I D E N C E				E				L			
R				H				I				F				L			
33 C O B A L T				34				S				A				32 P			
A				M				36 B E N N E T T				X				35 H Y D R O F O I L			
A				P				R				37 O				38 T R E A T M E N T			
A				39 L I B E R A L				T				H				T			
D				A				C				Y				41 I			
A				I				F				44 H O L L A N D				42 N			
45 M C N A B				O				E				W				P			
				X				A				A				46 M			
				49 V A U D R E U I L				R				O				47 S			
50 T				U				51 A L B E R T A				R				52 R			
O				53 C				N				C				I			
55 R E F O R M S				O				R				56 J O H N A M A C D O N A L D				G			
O				O				O				G				G			
N				W				57 P A K I S T A N				58 R A M E Z A Y				A			
59 S T J O H N S				S				S				S				N			
O				60 A S H K E N A Z I C				T				61 T U R K E Y				Y			

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (B)



A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (B)

ACROSS

- 1 (3 words) The French name for what is now Green Bay in Wisconsin.
- 3 Between 954 and 1440 Canadians had contracted this disease from tainted blood by 1993.
- 7 The Trades and Labour _____ of Canada was formed.
- 8 (2 words) One of the Canadian battalions that captured the German held town of Courcellette goes by this name.
- 9 French Admiral D'Anville's fleet gathered at this bay.
- 13 (2 words) She was the first francophone woman to serve as Speaker of the Senate.
- 15 He led a party of Canadians in an attempt to rescue General C.G. Gordon at Khartoum in the Sudan.
- 16 Italian troops invaded this British held land.
- 17 (2 words) He made the first papal visit to Canada.
- 19 (3 words) This party formed the official opposition after Ontario's 1987 general election.
- 21 The method used to end a strike at the Ford Motor Company.
- 22 (2 words) This was read in St. Leonard, Quebec to end violent demonstrations over the language of instruction in the area's schools.
- 23 Canada's first track and field meet was held in this community.
- 24 This country detonated its first nuclear device.
- 25 It covered George Lyon's ship's deck with a foot of ice.
- 28 (2 words) A professional exterminator declared Alberta free of these animals.
- 30 They powered Toronto's first street railway.
- 31 He led the Parti Québécois to a majority victory in Quebec's provincial election.
- 34 She was the first person to swim across Lake Ontario.
- 37 This span of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec City collapsed.
- 39 Trees damaged by these were blown over during a wind storm in Woodbridge, Ontario.
- 40 (2 words) Brigadier General James Wolfe burned this town.
- 41 The number of times James Wolfe was wounded in the fighting on the Plains of Abraham.
- 42 (3 words) The first of these were held in more than 800 Canadian communities.
- 43 The Lake Huron Ojibwa were supposed to be given the proceeds from the sale of _____ rights in the lands they turned over to the government.
- 47 This province reported that it had spent \$545 million on fighting fires - with more to come.
- 49 (3 words) An entire British squadron of ships was captured at this site on Lake Erie.
- 51 (2 words) She was the first woman to serve as Solicitor General in Alberta.
- 52 (2 words) He blew up a Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-3 killing 23 passengers.
- 55 He was elected leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party.
- 56 This Colonel led a several companies of light infantry up the cliffs of Wolfe's Cove.
- 57 Parry's third expedition was halted by ice in this sound.
- 60 It killed 45 people in Quebec City.
- 61 (2 words) 24 Canadians died when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in this city.
- 62 He was the new HBCo Governor for Red River.

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (B)

DOWN

- 2 This was banned on all short-haul airline flights in Canada.
- 4 The survivors of La Salle's last exploration kept La Salle's death _____ when they finally reached Fort Saint Louis on the Illinois River..
- 5 The Gulf of St. Lawrence was closed to trans-Atlantic _____.
- 6 Montcalm was _____ as he was about to enter Quebec after the battle on the Plains of Abraham.
- 7 Dease and Simpson used this fort as their winter camp.
- 10 The British bombardment of Fort William Henry in this city inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner".
- 11 La Vérendrye's Fort Maurepas was located on this river.
- 12 (2 words) They went on strike in Stratford, Ontario.
- 14 This kind of epidemic struck young people in Alberta.
- 18 He led the Ontario Liberal Party to a majority victory over the NDP.
- 20 The survivors of the Karluk were rescued at this island.
- 21 He was asked by Saskatchewan's Lt. Governor to form a new government.
- 26 (2 words) Canadians gathered here to mourn for those killed in the terror attacks in the US.
- 27 Alexander Mackenzie saw his journey to the mouth of the Mackenzie River as this.
- 29 Henry Hudson sailed up the river named after him as far as the site of _____, New York.
- 32 Wolfe assembled his soldiers on these plains outside Quebec and waited for Montcalm to react.
- 33 Henday became the first European to reach this modern day Canadian province.
- 35 (2 words) He was one of La Salle's companions on an expedition to the Mississippi.
- 36 (2 words) The site of a meeting attended by PM King, President Roosevelt and PM Churchill.
- 38 What Governor Denonville did to Fort Niagara after the Iroquois objected to its reconstruction.
- 44 800 British soldiers were defeated near this fort.
- 45 This river was the site of a Nova Scotia gold discovery.
- 46 Henry Hudson claimed the land along the Hudson River for this country and the Dutch East India Company.
- 48 Louis Riel stepped aside so this Conservative could be elected in the Manitoba riding of Provencher.
- 50 Canada declared war on this country.
- 53 These were in short supply in New France.
- 54 He would serve as the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts until 1718.
- 55 This country purchased the paddlewheeler Royal William and turned it into a warship.
- 58 Alexander Mackenzie knew he had reached the northern ocean because he witnessed this.
- 59 One of the Aboriginal peoples that signed Treaty No. 4 in Fort Qu'Appelle.

A Week in Canadian History

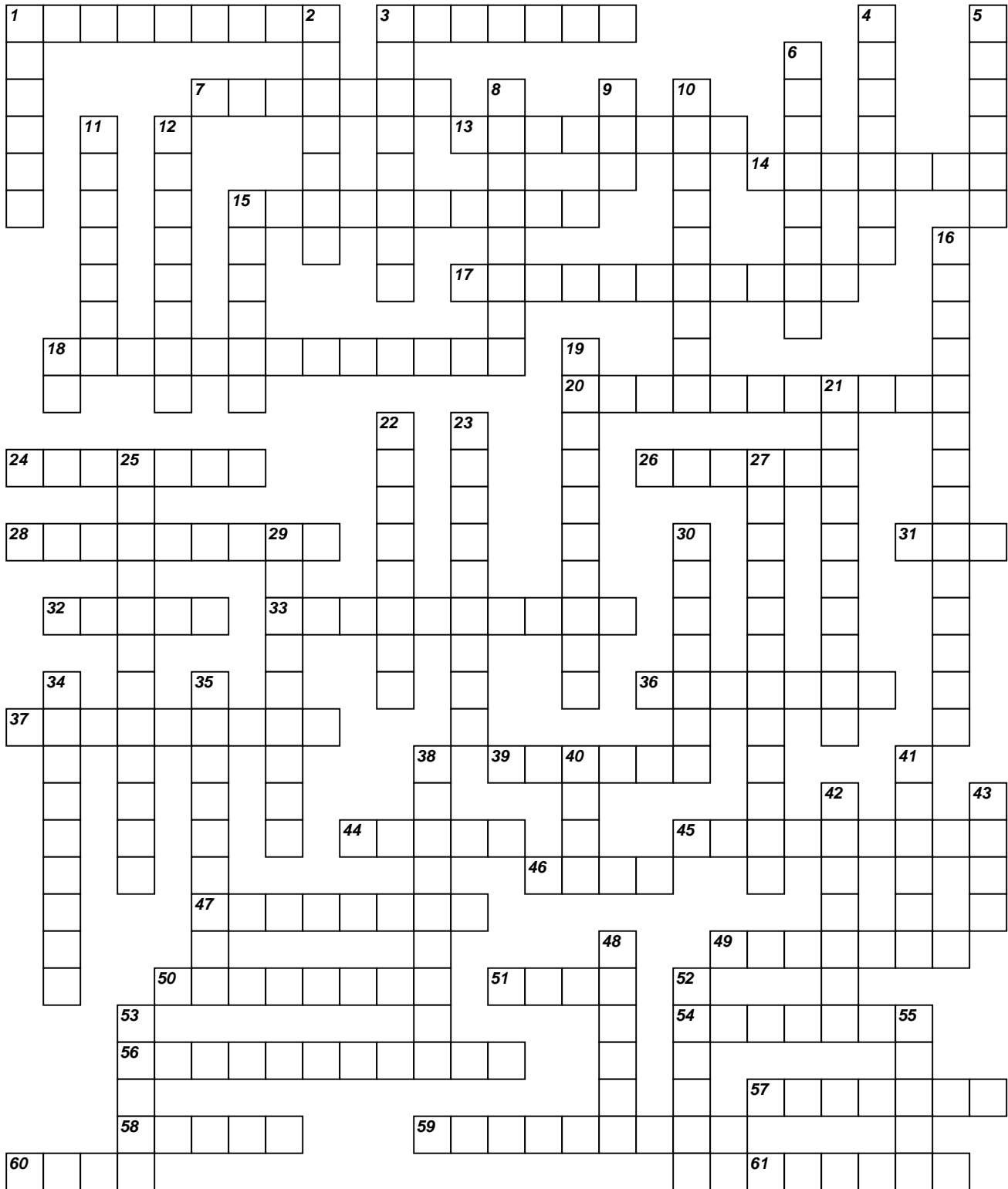
September 09 - September 15 (B)

Solution:

1 B A I E D E S P U A N T													2 S						
3 A I D				4 S															M
5 S						6 W		7 C O N G R E S S					8 V A N D O O S						
9 C	H	E	10 B U C T O		O						11 R		K	12 M					
P	I	A	R		U	N	13 L O U I S E					E L A P O I N T E							
P	L	E		N	F	14 P					D					N	A		
P	T	T		15 D E N I S O N										16 E		G Y P T			
I	M	O	19 N D P		E	D	L	17 J O H N					18 P A U L		P				
N	G	O	20 W		N	O	21 A R B I T R A T I O N					E	P	A					
R	E	22 R I O T A C T					N	E					K	E					
A	24 N D I A					25 S L E E T					S					26 P		R	
27 F	G						R					28 N O R W		29 A Y R A T S		S			
A	L	30 H O R S E S										N	L	R	H				
31 P	32 A R I Z E		33 A U							O	34 B E L L		H						
B	L	L	B	U	36 Q					37 C E N T E R					A	I	E		
R	U	B	U	38 A					N	A	N	A	N	I	E				
A	R	39 B E E T L E S					40 G A S P E B A Y					A	M	R	I	T			
41 T	H	R	E	E	R	B	42 T E R R Y F O X R U N S					A	E	N	T	O			
A	43 M I N E R A L					C						D	D	T	O	N			
C						C	45 T					O	U	H	I	T			
46 H	47 B	48 C	49 P U T I N B A Y					50 G	51 H E L E N H U N L E Y					Q	I	T			
O	A	T	N	G	I	K	M	S	N	E	L	D	E	L	S	N			
52 A	L B E R T G U A Y					53 C	I	54 K	R	D	E	L	S	N	E	L			
L	T	55 S T A N F I E L D					56 H	O	W	E	57 L	A N C A S T E R		58 T	E	R	59 C		
P	N	E	I	R	S	Y	S	Y	I	D	E	R	E	C	R	E			
A	D	R	N	S	Y	L	A N C A S T E R		58 T	E	R	C	R	E	C	R			
I	60 L A N D S L I D E					E	D	E	R	E	C	R	E	C	R	E			
61 N	E W Y O R K					Y	62 S E M P L E					E	C	R	E				

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (C)



A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (C)

ACROSS

- 1 50 armed protestors retreated to a _____ center on the Kahnatesake reserve.
- 3 Canada became a member of the League of Nation's _____.
- 7 This leader of the Reform Party stated that he opposed the Charlottetown Accord.
- 13 (2 words) Brigadier General James Wolfe burned this town.
- 14 The Lake Huron Ojibwa were supposed to be given the proceeds from the sale of _____ rights in the lands they turned over to the government.
- 15 (2 words) The site of a meeting attended by PM King, President Roosevelt and PM Churchill.
- 17 (2 words) The Franklin expedition was trapped by ice north of this island.
- 18 (3 words) The French name for what is now Green Bay in Wisconsin.
- 20 (2 words) John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of this province in the British colony of Canada.
- 24 The survivors of the Karluk were rescued at this island.
- 26 This span of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec City collapsed.
- 28 The CPR proposed a railway from Lethbridge to Nelson, BC via this pass.
- 31 (3 words) This party formed the official opposition after Ontario's 1987 general election.
- 32 Control of this kind of New Brunswick land was given to the colony's Legislature.
- 33 Canada's first congregation of this type was established in Montreal.
- 36 Canada's first track and field meet was held in this community.
- 37 He took command of the French forces at Quebec after Montcalm was wounded.
- 39 She stated that the National Action Committee on the Status of Women opposed the Charlottetown Accord.
- 44 This country detonated its first nuclear device.
- 45 Parry's third expedition was halted by ice in this sound.
- 46 A committee of the House of Commons was created to consider a new _____.
- 47 He was asked by Saskatchewan's Lt. Governor to form a new government.
- 49 The center of this city was destroyed by fire.
- 50 French Admiral D'Anville's fleet gathered at this bay.
- 51 Alexander Mackenzie knew he had reached the northern ocean because he witnessed this.
- 54 The federal and provincial governments failed to reach agreement on Constitutional _____.
- 56 (2 words) She was the first woman to serve as Solicitor General in Alberta.
- 57 Canada declared war on this country.
- 58 Italian troops invaded this British held land.
- 59 Henry Jackson was _____ in his trial for treason.
- 60 This Colonel led a several companies of light infantry up the cliffs of Wolfe's Cove.
- 61 Henry Hudson sailed up the river named after him as far as the site of _____, New York.

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (C)

DOWN

- 1 Britain requested Canadian troops to support her in a dispute with this country.
- 2 This river was the site of a Nova Scotia gold discovery.
- 3 The Trades and Labour _____ of Canada was formed.
- 4 (2 words) This Cree chief refused to sign Treaty No. 6.
- 5 He was the new HBCo Governor for Red River.
- 6 (3 words) An entire British squadron of ships was captured at this site on Lake Erie.
- 8 Guillaume de Caën was given control of trade in New France on condition that he bring six of these to New France each year.
- 9 La Vérendrye's Fort Maurepas was located on this river.
- 10 It killed 45 people in Quebec City.
- 11 Henday became the first European to reach this modern day Canadian province.
- 12 One of the Aboriginal groups that promised allegiance to the British.
- 15 BC loaned this province \$100,000,000.
- 16 (3 words) This icebreaker helped the oil tanker Manhattan reach Sachs Harbour, NWT.
- 18 This province reported that it had spent \$545 million on fighting fires - with more to come.
- 19 He was the first Ukrainian to be elected as a Member of Parliament.
- 21 (2 words) A professional exterminator declared Alberta free of these animals.
- 22 This happened to an airliner flying from Moncton, New Brunswick to Toronto.
- 23 The leader of this Canadian party telegraphed PM King stating that his party supported Poland.
- 25 Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville arrived in Placentia with three frigates to throw the English off this island.
- 27 (3 words) The first of these were held in more than 800 Canadian communities.
- 29 He was elected leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party.
- 30 (2 words) 24 Canadians died when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in this city.
- 34 Daniel Dulhut tried to strengthen the bonds between the Sioux, Assiniboine, Saulteaux and Cree in Minnesota by means of these relationships.
- 35 A CPR owned company offering this type of service began commercial operations.
- 38 Alexander Graham Bell and Casey Baldwin set a world speed record with this type of boat.
- 40 She was the first person to swim across Lake Ontario.
- 41 This Canadian warship was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic.
- 42 Louis Riel stepped aside so this Conservative could be elected in the Manitoba riding of Provencher.
- 43 One of the Aboriginal peoples that signed Treaty No. 4 in Fort Qu'Appelle.
- 48 The survivors of La Salle's last exploration kept La Salle's death _____ when they finally reached Fort Saint Louis on the Illinois River..
- 52 One group of Overlanders descended this river in rafts and a dugout canoe.
- 53 The number of times James Wolfe was wounded in the fighting on the Plains of Abraham.
- 55 This country purchased the paddlewheeler Royal William and turned it into a warship.

A Week in Canadian History

September 09 - September 15 (C)

Solution:

1 T R E A T M E N T 2 T 3 C O U N C I L 4 B 5 S
U O 6 P I E
R M A N N I N G 8 F 9 R 10 L U G M
K 11 A 12 M G G 13 G A S P E B A Y T B P
E L A I R M D N 14 M I N E R A L
Y B L 15 Q U E B E C C I T Y D N A E
E I U R S L S B R 16 J
R S E S 17 K I N G W I L L I A M O
T E B E I Y H
18 B A I E D E S P U A N T S 19 L D N
C T C 20 U P P E R C A 21 A D A M
22 H 23 C C O N T R A C T
24 W R A N G L E I O H C E N T E R W A C
E J M K O E W C
28 C R O W S N E 29 S T A M O N R A Y N D P
F T C U V E R Y R O N A
32 C R O W N 33 A S H K E N A Z I C W Y R A L
U N E I C Y F A
34 M 35 T F D S H 36 T O R O N T O L
37 V A U D R E U I L T H 38 R E B I C K R O
R L L E Y 39 R E B I C K R O
R A E L Y E U C T C
I N G D 44 I N D I A L 45 L A N C A S T E R
A D R R 46 F L A G S R A E
G 47 A N D E R S O N T W E
E P F S 48 S 49 H A L I F A X
S 50 C H E B U C T O 51 T I D E 52 F E
53 T I C 54 R E F O R M S
56 H E L E N H U N L E Y R A P
R E S 57 G E R M A N Y
58 E G Y P T 59 A C Q U I T T E D I
60 H O W E R 61 A L B A N Y