

# **This Day 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’ *This Day 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 separate fact sheet for use with each day’s crosswords. The fact sheets provide students with the body of information they need to complete a day’s crossword puzzle.
2. 365 puzzles in all!
3. Answer keys for each puzzle.
4. Sample record sheet.

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*).

Students will be able to complete a typical 15-20 word puzzle in 10 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 regular 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

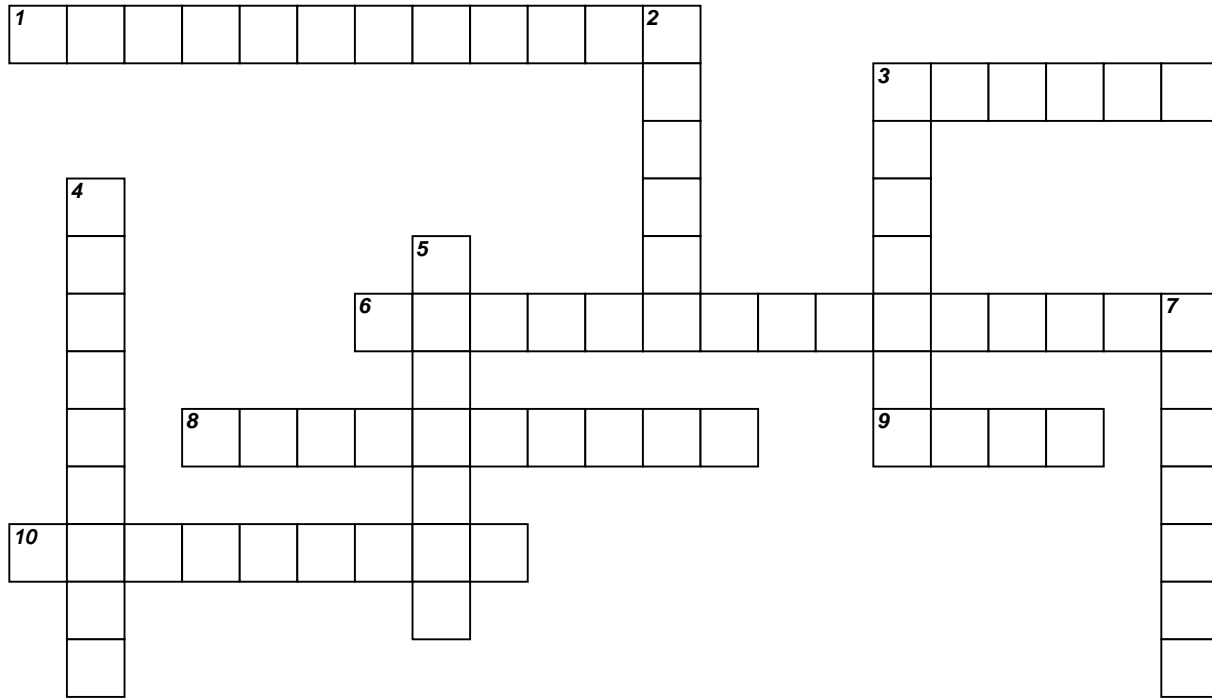
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*This Day in Canadian History*  
**August 27**



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**ACROSS**

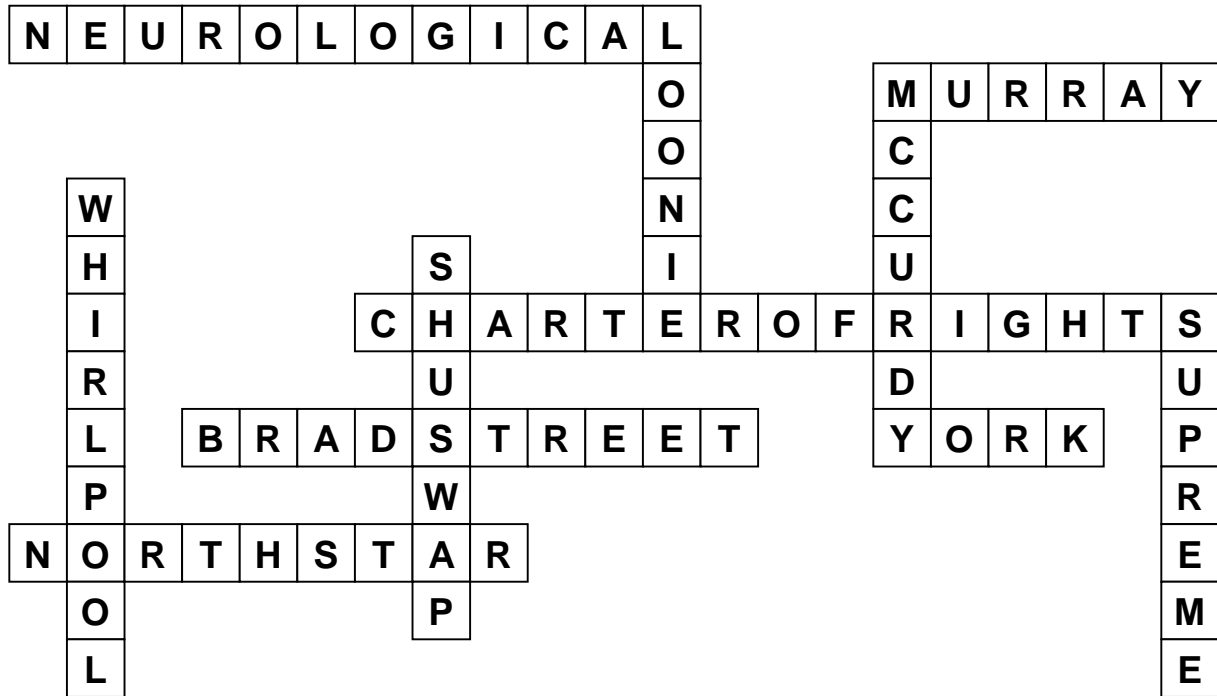
- 1 Wilder Penfield established this type of institute at McGill University.
- 3 This British general reached Montreal with 4000 soldiers.
- 6 (3 words) Ernst Zundel used this document to successfully appeal his conviction for knowingly spreading false information denying the Holocaust.
- 8 This officer conducted peace negotiations with Aboriginal people in the Detroit area.
- 9 Lt. Governor Simcoe chose the site of this town as Upper Canada's capital.
- 10 (2 words) One of the ships that transported Belcher's expedition back to England.

**DOWN**

- 2 It fell to US\$63.31.
- 3 The Canadian pilot who sent the first air-to-ground wireless message.
- 4 The Lower Arch Bridge over these rapids on the Niagara River was completed.
- 5 Members of this Aboriginal group got into a gunfight with RCMP officers at Gustafsen Lake in BC.
- 7 This court ruled that Jeanette Corbiere-Lavell had not been discriminated against when she lost her Indian status after she married a non-Indian.

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Solution:

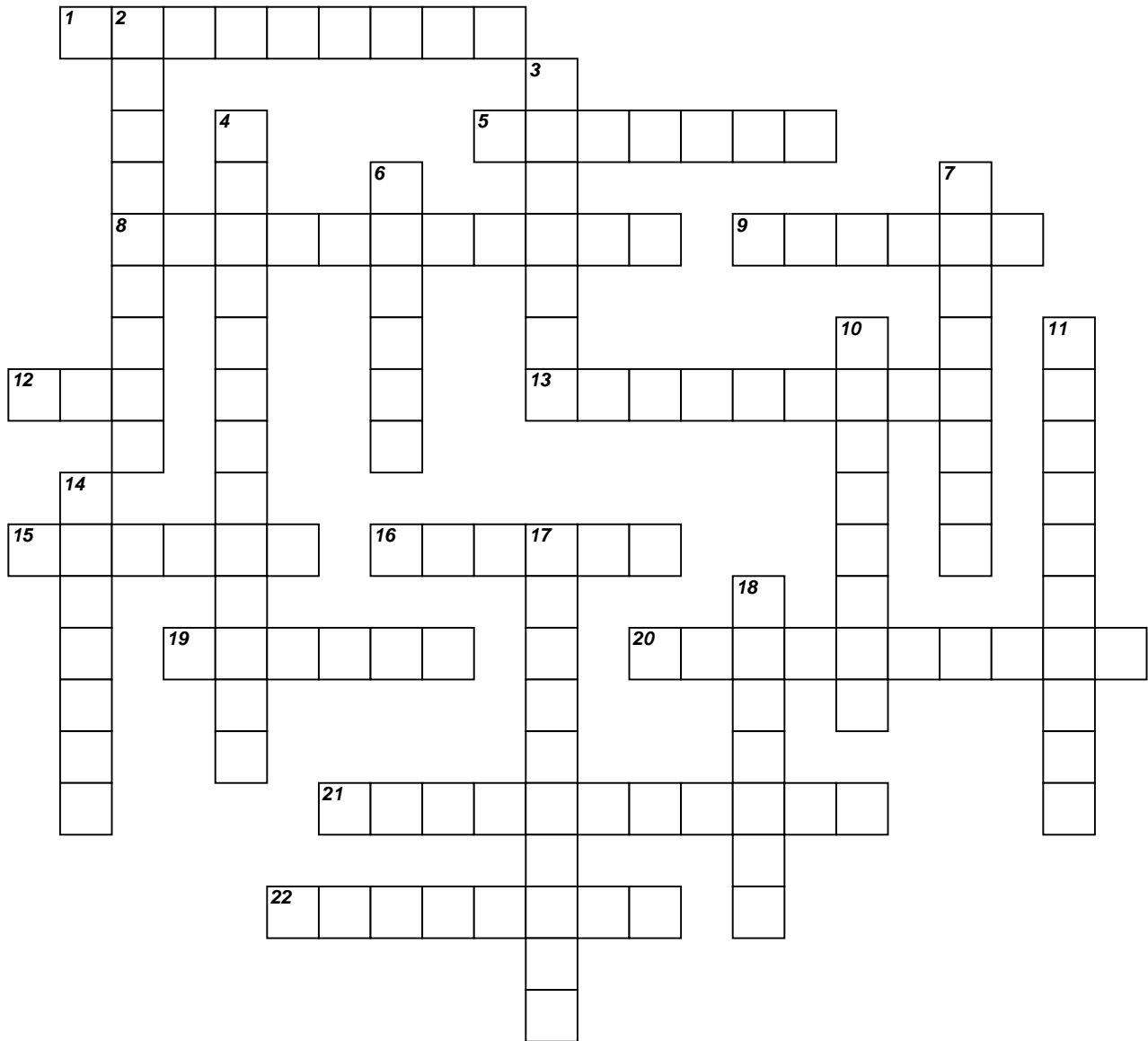


# **This Day in Canadian History**

**August 27<sup>th</sup>**

- 1760 General James Murray and 4000 British soldiers arrived at Montreal after an unopposed march from Quebec City.
- 1764 Bradstreet conducted additional peace negotiations with Aboriginal people in Detroit. He then moved to toward Sandusky on Lake Erie.
- 1793 Lt. Governor Simcoe identified the site of Upper Canada's permanent capital (modern day Toronto). It was named York a month later in honour of the Duke of York.
- 1854 Edward Belcher's expedition boarded the supply ships North Star, Phoenix and Talbot and returned to England.
- 1897 The Lower Arch Bridge over the Niagara River's Whirlpool Rapids was completed. The steel bridge was intended to carry railway traffic.
- 1910 John McCurdy sent the first air-to-ground wireless message on a flight over New York.
- 1934 The Montreal Neurological Institute was established at McGill University in Montreal by Wilder Penfield. Penfield would complete the first mapping of the human brain in his work at the institute.
- 1973 The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Jeanette Corbiere-Lavell had not been discriminated against as a women when she lost her Indian status when she married a non-Indian. She would take the matter to the UN Human Rights Committee in 1977.
- 1992 The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in favour of Ernst Zundel when he appealed his conviction for knowingly spreading false information denying the Holocaust. The Court threw out his conviction on the grounds the Charter of Rights guaranteed his freedom of expression.
- 1995 Members of the Shuswap Nation got into a gunfight with RCMP officers at Gustafsen Lake near Kamloops, BC. The Shuswap people had refused to leave the land which they claimed was sacred to their beliefs.
- 1998 The loonie fell from US66.17¢ to US63.31¢ despite the federal government purchasing \$500,000,000 of Canadian currency in an effort to prop up its value.

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**August 28**



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**ACROSS**

- 1 (2 words) He reached the Clearwater River after a 19 km portage.
- 5 (2 words) Louis La Fontaine called for responsible government in this newspaper.
- 8 (2 words) It is the oldest continuously occupied city in the US.
- 9 He led a fleet of 24 English ships in an unsuccessful attack on the French at Placentia Bay.
- 12 Governor John White was prevented from returning to the settlement at Roanoke Island with supplies by a \_\_\_\_\_ between Spain and England.
- 13 This council reimposed the ban on the sale of alcohol to Aboriginal peoples in New France.
- 15 The Governor-in-Chief of Canada died of this disease.
- 16 This disease affected John Ross' crew in their third winter in Canada's Arctic.

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- 19 These protesters and Canadian military forces started removing some of the barricades at the Kahnawake Reserve.
- 20 Annapolis Royal was attacked by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 21 (3 words) He was the leader of a French faction who wanted to take control of the French settlements on the St. Lawrence away from Samuel Champlain.
- 22 This British general captured Fort Île aux Noix.

**DOWN**

- 2 The federal government established Canada's most northerly outpost on this island.
- 3 Canada was given the right to impose its own \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 All 10 premiers and PM Mulroney agreed to hold a national referendum based on Constitutional amendments included in this accord.
- 6 George Vancouver established good relations with this Spanish commander at Nootka Sound.
- 7 This Spanish admiral founded the settlement of St. Augustine in Florida.
- 10 (2 words) Radisson and Groseilliers may have reached this area for the first time.
- 11 (2 words) Father Menard left New France to establish a mission at \_\_\_\_\_ on Lake Superior.
- 14 Gold was discovered in this region of BC.
- 17 Elisha Kane spent a winter in this harbour.
- 18 This frontiersman performed in Niagara Falls, Ontario.



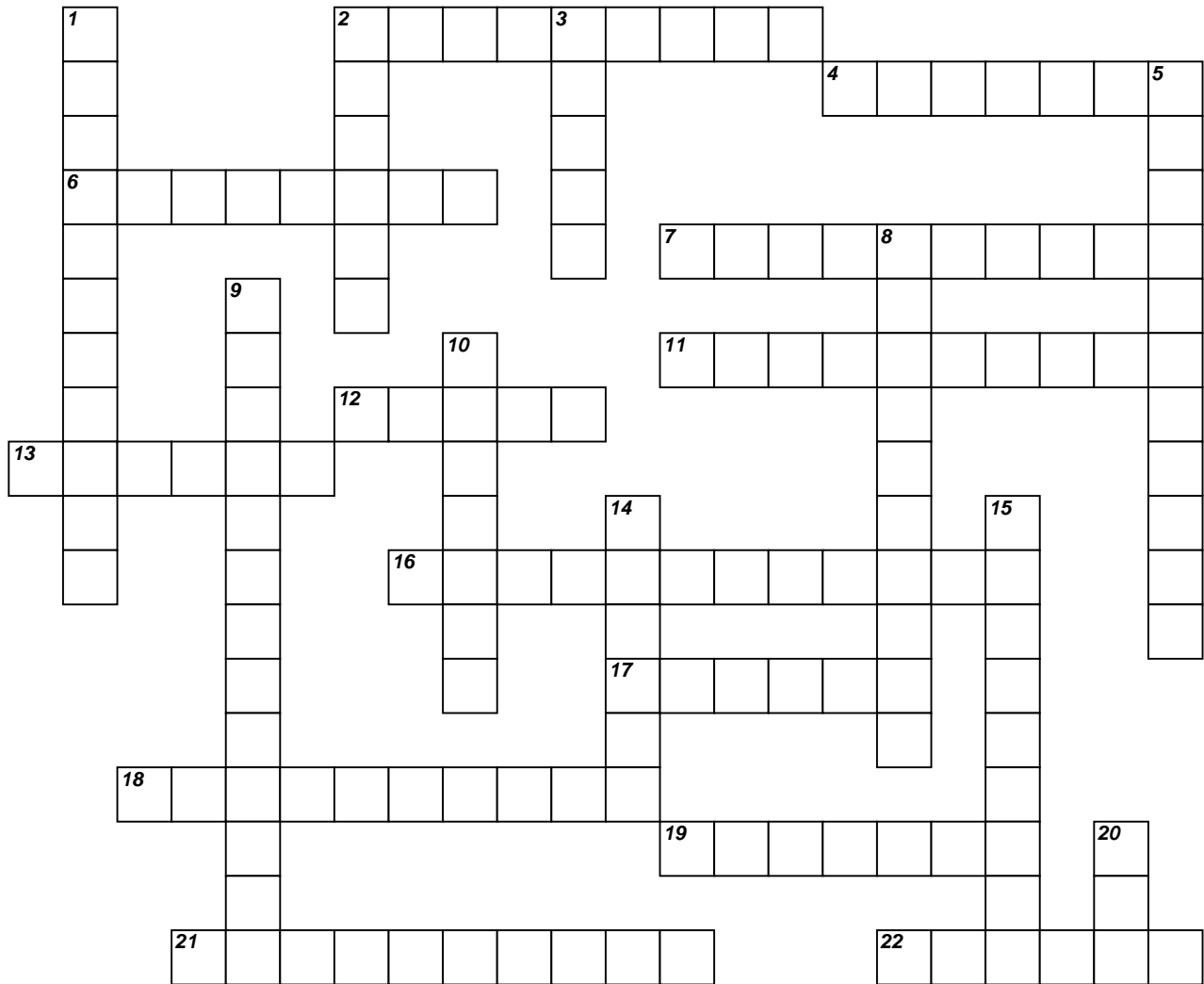
# This Day in Canadian History

## August 28<sup>th</sup>

- 1565 Spanish admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés founded San Agustín in Florida on the feast day of Augustine of Hippo. We know this settlement as modern day St. Augustine, Florida. It is the longest continuously occupied European settlement in the United States.
- 1587 John White left the settlement at Roanoke Island for England. He planned to return with supplies the next year but was prevented from doing so by the war between the English and the Spanish.
- 1618 Champlain was back in France. He was prevented from returning to Quebec until 1620 as a result of disputes over Quebec's future. Champlain wanted to maintain his control over the colony and its fur trade as well as continue exploring. His competitors in the fur trade wanted Gravel Du Pont put in charge of the colony, to discourage settlement, and to focus the colony's energy on the fur trade.
- 1660 Father René Menard left Trois-Rivières with 8 men to establish a mission at Ste. Theresa on Lake Superior.
- 1661 Radisson and Groseilliers left New France to explore the region north of Lake Superior. It is thought that they reached James Bay before returning.
- 1663 The new Conseil Souverain reimposed the ban on the sale of alcohol to Aboriginal people. Punishment would be heavy fines or banishment from the colony.
- 1693 An English fleet of 24 ships commanded by Sir Francis Wheler reached Placentia Bay. Governor Brouillan blocked off the entrance to his fort and had cannons placed atop a hill overlooking the Bay. The next day he opened fire on the fleet. When the English ships tried to force their way into the bay, a storm drove them between the cannons of the fort and a reef. Wheler decided to withdraw after his ships were bombarded for four hours.
- 1760 Brigadier General William Haviland and 3400 British soldiers captured Fort Île aux Noix on the Richelieu River after traveling up Lake Champlain from Crown Point.
- 1778 Peter Pond traversed the 19 km Methye Portage between Lac La Loche (in the Churchill River system) and the Clearwater River (a tributary of the Athabasca River). In doing so he reached the richest source of furs in North America. He was also the first European to see the Athabasca River when he reached it a few days later.
- 1781 Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia was attacked by American privateers.
- 1792 Vancouver reached Nootka Sound. He established good relations with Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, the Spanish commander at Nootka Sound. However, neither could agree on how to hand over land in the region as set out by their governments in the Nootka Convention. Both decided to refer the matter to their governments and wait for instructions.
- 1819 The Governor-in-Chief of Canada, the Duke of Richmond, died of rabies. He had been bitten by a fox two months earlier!
- 1831 Ice finally broke up and John Ross expedition was able to sail for England. After 10 miles the Victory ran aground at a site Ross called Victory Harbour. Once again the expedition was forced to spend the winter in the Gulf of Boothia. The crew was affected by scurvy during the winter that followed. One man died and John Ross himself showed serious symptoms - his many old war wounds were reopening and bleeding.

- 1840 Louis La Fontaine published a newspaper editorial in l'Aurore protesting the terms of the Union Act and calling for responsible government.
- 1846 Canada was given the right to impose tariffs and duties by the British Parliament.
- 1852 William Kennedy and the Prince Albert sailed from Beechey Island for Aberdeen in Scotland. The trip home would take 40 days. Even though Kennedy's search for Franklin was unsuccessful, he had contributed to the knowledge of the Canadian Arctic. Perhaps as important, he brought his crew home without losing a single man.
- 1853 Elisha Kane and the Advance were stopped by the ice at Rensselaer Harbour and started preparing for winter. Kane sent parties out with small boats and sledges to explore the region. They would get as far as 79°50'N.
- 1854 Nine crew members left the Advance against Elisha Kane's wishes and headed south in an attempt to reach Upernavik on foot. They would return to their ship in mid-December after nearly dying.
- 1872 Wild Bill Hickock performed in the Wild West Show at Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 1873 Henry Thibert and Angus McCulloch discovered gold in the Cassiar region of BC (near modern day Dease Lake). The resulting gold rush lasted five years.
- 1922 An federal government expedition established Canada's most northerly outpost. It was located on Ellesmere Island at 76°10'N.
- 1990 The Mohawk protesters and Canadian military forces joined together and started removing some of the barricades at the Kahnawake Reserve.
- 1992 All 10 premiers and PM Mulroney agreed to hold a national referendum on amendments to the Constitution. The amendments referred to as the Charlottetown Accord included: senate reform; to increase the House of Commons to 335 seats with Quebec holding 25% of them; recognition of Quebec as a distinct society; recognition of the right to self-government for Native Peoples; and, elimination of trade barriers between provinces.

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**August 29**



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**ACROSS**

- 2 Jean Baptiste Hertel de Rouville attacked this Massachusetts settlement with a party of French and Aborigines.
- 4 The name of the ship in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition that ran aground near Sable Island.
- 6 James Wolfe used three battalions of these soldiers to attack settlements on the lower Saint Lawrence.
- 7 (2 words) Mohawks ended their blockade of the Mercier Bridge and traffic started flowing between Montreal and this area.
- 11 (2 words) He was put in charge of the three HBCo trading posts captured by a French expedition led by Pierre de Troyes.
- 12 Foxe was one of the first explorers to conclude that there was no exit from Hudson Bay in this direction.

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- 13 HBCo governor James Knight spent a winter at this island with three ships and their crews.
- 16 (2 words) He was the first Canadian born person to be ordained as a Roman Catholic priest.
- 17 Luke Foxe explored along the eastern shore of \_\_\_\_\_ Island as far north as 66 degrees - something that no one else would do for another 110 years.
- 18 (2 words) A bridge across this river collapsed due to an engineering miscalculation.
- 19 Butler's Rangers were defeated in a battle at \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.
- 21 This Iroquois chief led an attack on the St. Gabriel farm outside of Montreal.
- 22 The trade good that Antoine Laumet de Lamothe Cadillac used to obtain many of the 176,000 pounds of furs he took to Montreal from Michilimackinac.

**DOWN**

- 1 (2 words) This country tested its first atomic bomb.
- 2 This doctor contributed to a pass and river being named Kicking Horse.
- 3 The Canadian Navy received permission to use this term in its name.
- 5 George Back located this river.
- 8 (2 words) The US raised duties on this type of Canadian wheat.
- 9 (2 words) This Canadian woman became the oldest living person in the world.
- 10 Captain Luke Foxe gave Thomas James several of these to help him get through a winter in Hudson Bay.
- 14 Henry Kelsey did not look for the Knight expedition when he visited this island in Hudson Bay.
- 15 The illness that prevented Governor La Barre's army from fighting the Iroquois at Famine Cove on Lake Ontario.
- 20 French forces raiding the English settlement of Bonavista in Newfoundland captured a ship carrying 140 tons of dried \_\_\_\_\_.



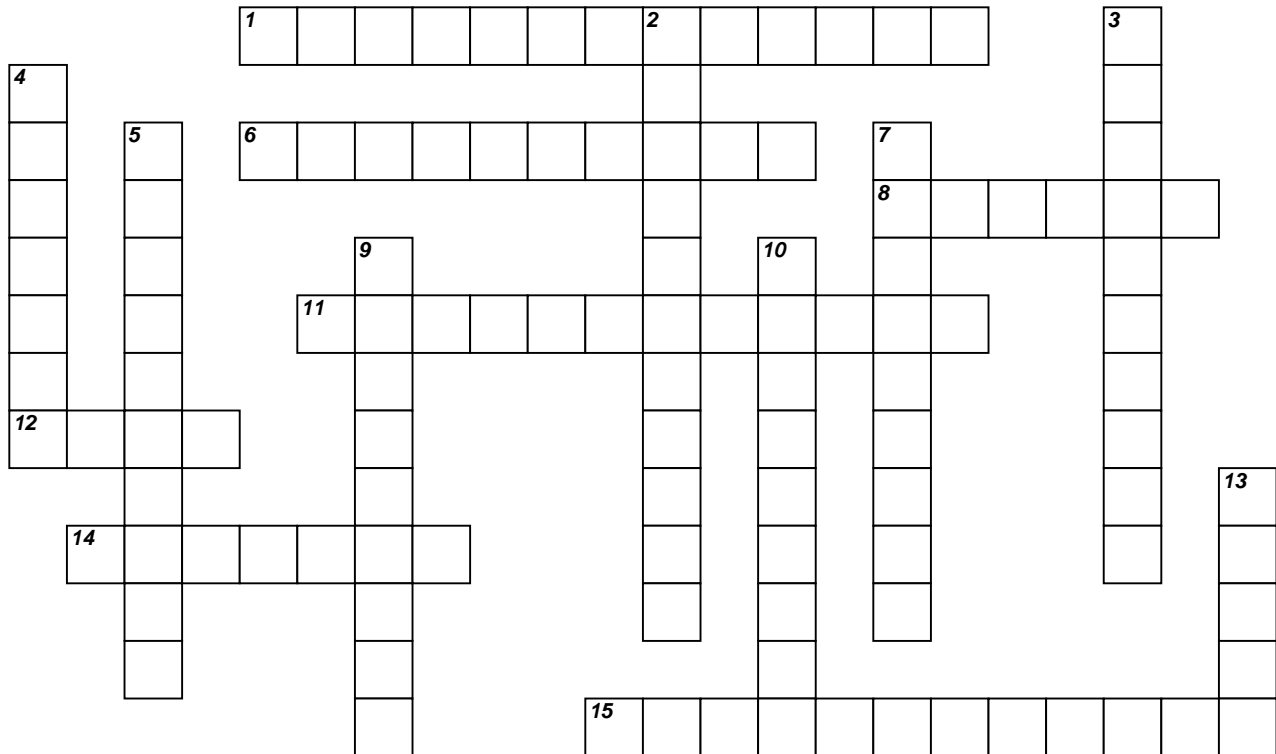
# This Day in Canadian History

## August 29<sup>th</sup>

- 1583 One of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ships, the *Delight*, ran aground possibly on a sand bar to the west of Sable Island. 15 of the crew were rescued.
- 1631 Luke Foxe encountered Thomas James while both were sailing southward in Hudson Bay. Even though they were rivals, they spent the next three days sailing together and exchanging information. Foxe gave James a supply of muskets and ammunition to help him with his plan to winter in the region. When the two ships parted company, Foxe continued to the south and soon realized he had reached an area Hudson had explored and concluded there was no southern exit to Hudson Bay. Finally, he sailed north of Southampton Island to explore the eastern shore of Baffin Island. He would reach as far north as 66°47'N - something that no one else would do until 1741. Faced with increasing ice and the appearance of scurvy in his crew, he headed back to England to report.
- 1661 The St. Gabriel farm outside of Montreal was attacked by 40 Iroquois led by Chief Orrayouati and 40 warriors. Father Jacques Le Maître and a settler were killed.
- 1665 Germain Morin was ordained as a Catholic priest. He was the first person born in Canada to become a priest.
- 1684 Governor La Barre's force of 1100 men met the Iroquois at Famine Cove on Lake Ontario. La Barre was unable to fight because many of his soldiers were ill with influenza.
- 1686 D'Iberville was left in charge of 40 men and the three Hudson's Bay Company posts the French had captured when de Troyes returned to New France.
- 1692 James Knight, the new HBCo governor arrived at York Factory with 4 ships and 213 men. One returned to England and three wintered at Old Factory Island (Gilpin Island) north of Eastmain River.
- 1697 When France ordered that the garrisons of New France's western posts be withdrawn, Antoine Laumet de Lamothe Cadillac left Michilimackinac and returned to Montreal with a flotilla of canoes laden with 176,000 pounds of beaver pelts. He had amassed these furs by selling lots of brandy to the Aborigines and by cheating the coureurs de bois. No one complained because they knew that Cadillac was protected by Frontenac.
- 1704 Jean Leger de La Grange attacked the English port of Bonavista in Newfoundland with two ships. His force of 150 men burned the settlement and two small English ships. They also captured the 250-ton *Pembroke Galley* and its cargo of 2,500 quintals (140 tons) of dried cod. Captain Michael Gill from New England and his 24 man crew fought La Grange's men for six hours helping the settlers drive off the attackers.
- 1708 A party of French and Aborigines led by Jean Baptiste Hertel de Rouville and Jean Baptiste de Saint Ours Deschailons attacked Haverhill, Massachusetts. 10 raiders and 15 residents were killed in the fighting.
- 1721 Some Inuit offered to trade items that belonged to James Knight's lost expedition to Henry Kelsey. Kelsey made no attempt to seek the lost party. Artifacts found later suggested that some of Knight's expedition may have still been alive.
- 1758 James Wolfe left Louisbourg with three battalions of infantry to destroy settlements on the lower Saint Lawrence.

- 1779 American forces defeated Butler's Rangers in a battle at Newtown (near modern day Elmira, New York). The victorious Americans then attacked and destroyed Iroquois villages in the Finger Lakes region.
- 1833 George Back's expedition located the Thlew-ee-choh River. He then returned to his expedition's wintering base at Fort Reliance on the eastern end of Great Slave Lake.
- 1858 Dr. James Hector, a member of the Palliser Expedition, was kicked in the chest by a pack horse he was attempting to pull out of a river in the Rocky Mountains. This led to the pass and river being named Kicking Horse.
- 1907 82 construction workers died when the southern section of the Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence collapsed due to an engineering miscalculation.
- 1911 King George V gave permission for the Canadian Naval Service to add the term "Royal" to its name. It became known as the Royal Canadian Navy or RCN.
- 1949 The Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb. It was a copy of the American Fat Man bomb which had been dropped on Nagasaki, Japan in WWII.
- 1990 Mohawks from the Kahnawake Reserve blockading the Mercier Bridge between Montreal and communities on the South Shore negotiated an end to their protest. The Mohawks at Oka lost their most powerful bargaining chip in their dispute because the Quebec government stopped negotiating once traffic was flowing between Montreal and the South Shore.
- 1997 Marie Louise Meilleur became the oldest living person in the world. The mother of 12 from Corbeil, Ontario turned 117. She would die on April 16, 1998.
- 2003 The US raised duties on Canadian durum and hard spring wheat to more than 13%.

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**August 30**



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**ACROSS**

- 1 (2 words) She was the first black women elected to a provincial legislature.
- 6 (2 words) Peter Lougheed and the Progressive Conservatives defeated the Social Credit government of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Rigaud de Vaudreuil burned more than 200 buildings on a raid along this Massachusetts river.
- 11 (2 words) He led the NDP to victory in BC's provincial election.
- 12 200 Native protestors demanded the James Bay hydro project be halted until they had settled their \_\_\_\_\_ claims.
- 14 David Thompson requested this tool from the HBCo when he completed his apprenticeship.
- 15 Rioting to protest this broke out in Montreal.

**DOWN**

- 2 (2 words) Lt. John Franklin arrived at this HBCo post.
- 3 The federal government appointed one of these to settle the railway strike.
- 4 The French priest was arrested by the English at Rupert River.
- 5 (4 words) He preceded David Barrett as premier of BC.
- 7 He received a contract to build a railway linking St. Boniface, Manitoba with the St. Paul

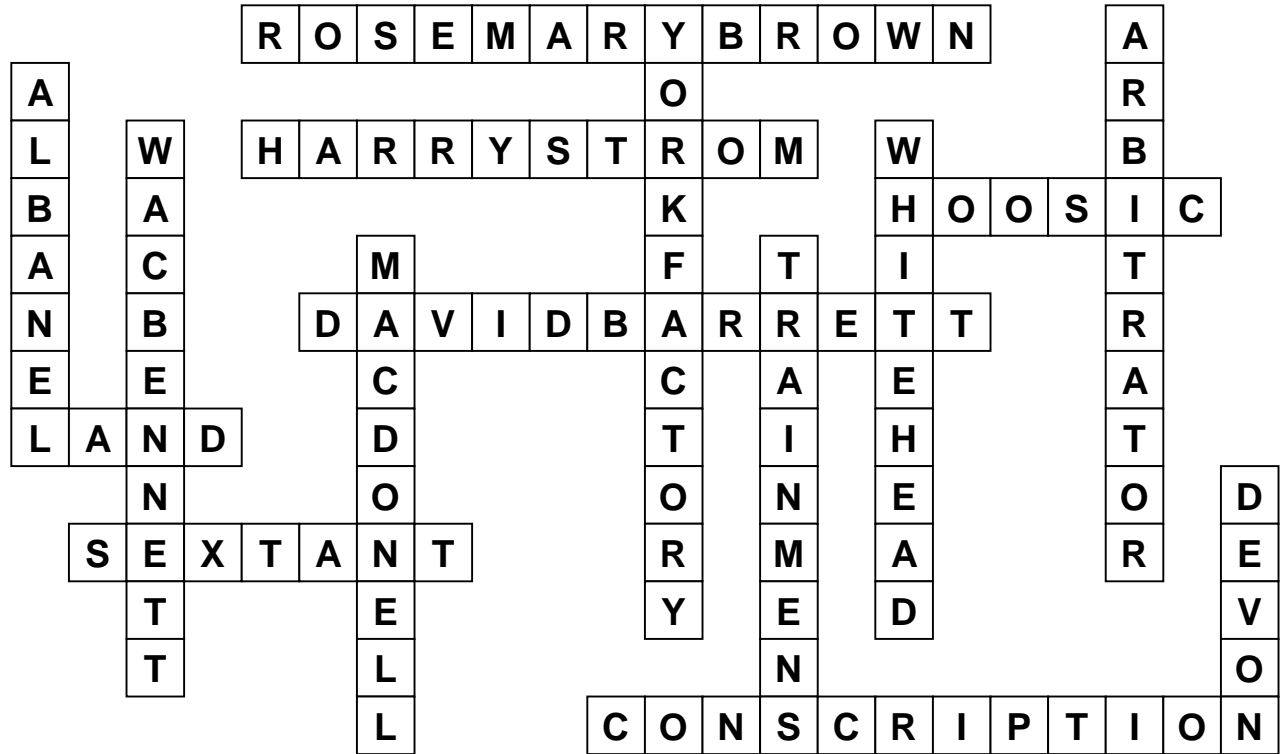
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and Pacific Railway at Emerson, Manitoba.

- 9** He was Lord Selkirk's representative at Red River and the HBCo's governor of Assiniboia.
- 10** The CPR recognized the \_\_\_\_\_ Brotherhood Union.
- 13** The Franklin expedition spent its first winter near this island.

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Solution:

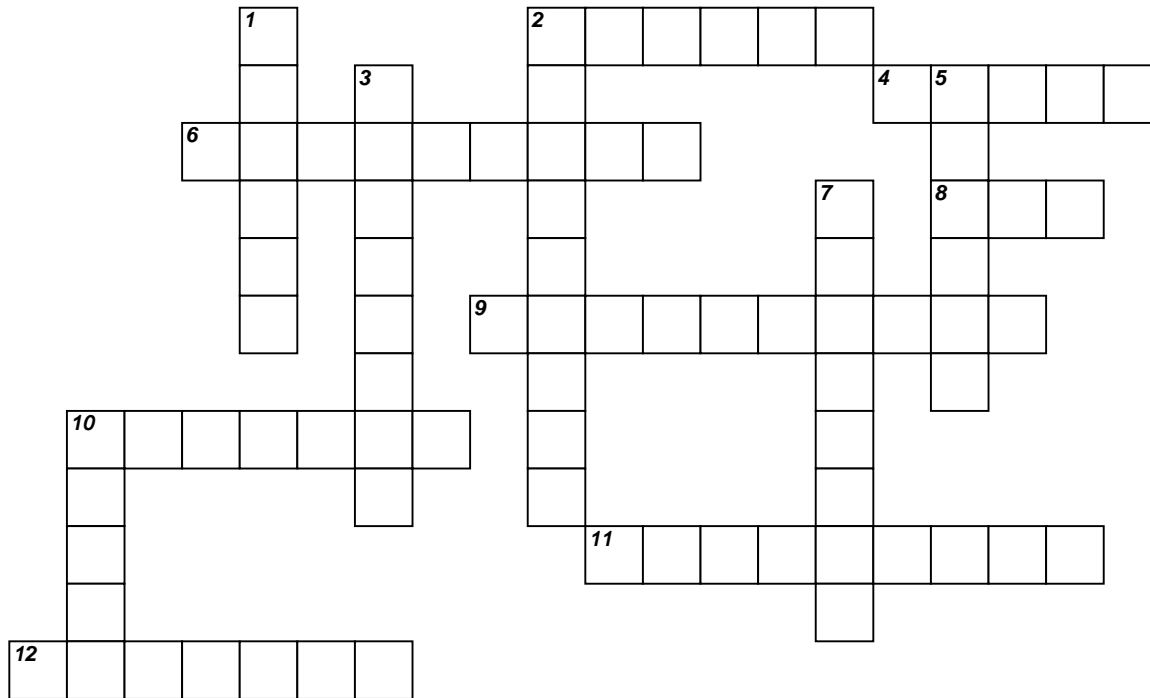


# This Day in Canadian History

## August 30<sup>th</sup>

- 1674 Father Albanel was arrested by the English when he arrived at Rupert River. He was sent to England where he was released.
- 1746 Rigaud de Vaudreuil arrived at the French Fort Saint-Frédéric (near Crown Point on Lake Champlain). Once there he traveled down the Kaskékoué (Hoosic) River to Fort Massachusetts (modern day Williamstown, Massachusetts) which he burned to the ground. He also destroyed 200 buildings along the Kaskékoué River as he returned to Fort Saint-Frédéric.
- 1790 Arriving at York Factory, David Thompson wrote the secretary of the HBCo in London and volunteered to conduct a survey of the Hudson Bay coast line. He also requested a sextant and nautical almanacs instead of the customary suit of clothes presented to an apprentice who completed his training.
- 1812 Miles Macdonell reached the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers with the first Selkirk settlers. Macdonell was Lord Selkirk's representative at Red River and the HBCo's governor of Assiniboia. Macdonell and the Selkirk settlers built Fort Douglas (on the site of Winnipeg) near the NWCo post of Fort Gibraltar.
- 1819 John Franklin's party reached York Factory on Hudson Bay aboard the HBCo ship Prince of Wales.
- 1845 The Franklin expedition spent its first winter at Beechey Island off Devon Island. Prior to freeze up the ships had circumnavigated Cornwallis Island (west of Devon Island).
- 1851 Vancouver Island's Legislative Council held its first session.
- 1873 The federal government gave Joseph Whitehead a contract to build the Pembina Branch connecting St. Boniface, Manitoba with the St. Paul and Pacific Railway at Emerson on the Minnesota-Manitoba border. It was needed to transport supplies to Manitoba for the eventual construction of the CPR.
- 1901 CPR workers returned to work after an 11 week strike. Their Trainmen's Brotherhood Union was recognized - but the CPR did not grant a raise.
- 1917 Anti-conscription riots broke out again in Montreal.
- 1950 The federal government ordered the 125,000 striking railway employees back to work. The legislation also appointed an arbitrator to deal with the issues in the dispute.
- 1971 Peter Lougheed and the Progressive Conservatives defeated the Social Credit government of Harry Strom in Alberta's provincial election. Lougheed was Alberta's first Conservative premier.
- 1972 David Barrett and the NDP defeated the Social Credit government of W.A.C. Bennett in BC's provincial election. The NDP won 38 seats; Social Credit 10; the Liberals led by David Anderson, 5; and the Progressive Conservatives 2.
- 1972 Rosemary Brown became the first black women elected to a provincial legislature in the 30th BC general election.
- 1973 200 Native people took over the offices to the Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa to protest the James Bay power project. They demanded the project be halted until they had settled their land claims in the region.

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**August 31**



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**ACROSS**

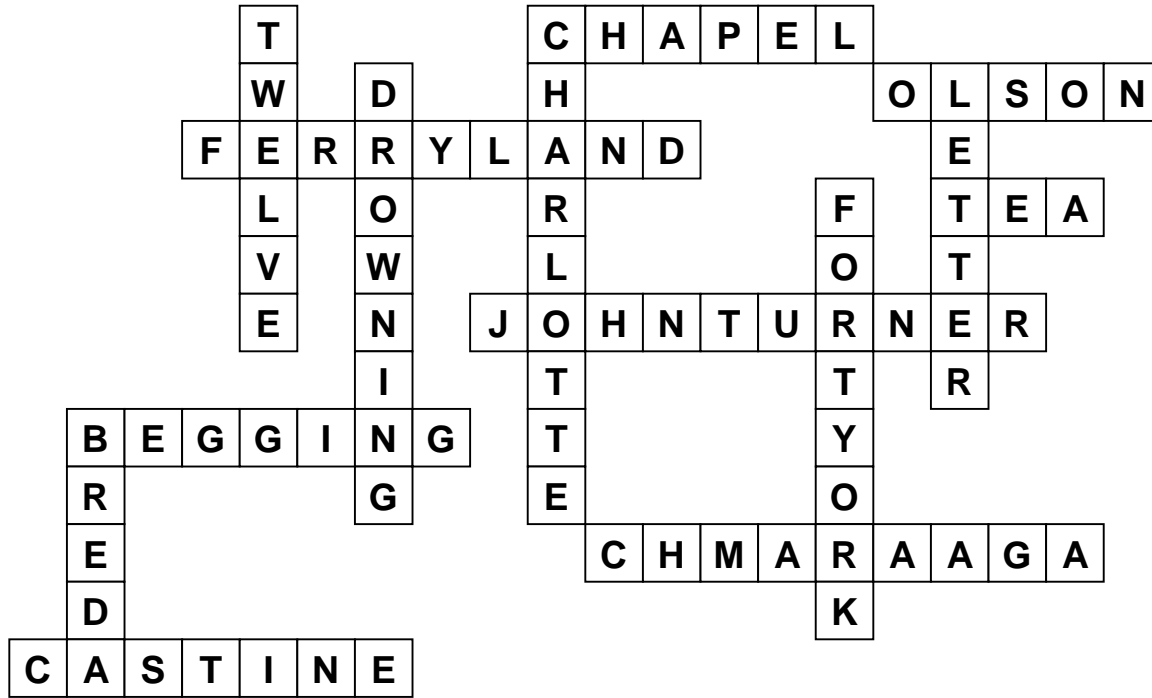
- 2 2000 Haligonians built this in one day.
- 4 He was charged with 9 counts of first degree murder.
- 6 An English vessel defeated seven French ships near this Newfoundland community.
- 8 Much of this substance consumed in Canada was smuggled in from the US.
- 9 (2 words) He led one of the federal parties that voted against the Free Trade Agreement.
- 10 The Sovereign Council ordered five women to leave Quebec because they were engaged in this activity.
- 11 The initials of Calgary's first newspaper.
- 12 Forces led by Nova Scotia Governor John Sherbrooke captured this town on the Penobscot River.

**DOWN**

- 1 The number of ships in Martin Frobisher's third expedition that returned to England with 1300 tons of ore.
- 2 This English Queen's name was given a strait on BC's coast.
- 3 Sir Humphrey Gilbert's fate as he returned to England after his second expedition to North America.
- 5 John Rut sent the first known \_\_\_\_\_ from North America to Europe.
- 7 (2 words) Captain William Allen led an English force that took this HBCo trading post back from the French.
- 10 This treaty ended a war between the French and English.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
*August 31*

Solution:



# This Day in Canadian History

August 31<sup>st</sup>

- 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.
- 1578 Martin Frobisher left Kodlunam Island in Frobisher Bay for England. The other 11 surviving ships of the third expedition would leave the next day with over 1300 tons of ore.
- 1583 The last two ships in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's second expedition, the Squirrel and the Golden Hind, left Cape Race for England. Gilbert and the Squirrel were lost on a dark and stormy night in the mid-Atlantic 10 days later on September 9th.
- 1667 The war between the French and her allies and the English and Dutch was ended with the signing of the Treaty of Breda. This treaty would see Acadia returned to the French three years later.
- 1674 Five women were found begging on the streets of Quebec. The Sovereign Council ordered them to leave town!
- 1694 Seven French ships were defeated by the English vessel the William and Mary near Ferryland in Newfoundland.
- 1696 Captain William Allen arrived at Fort Bourbon/York Factory with a force of five vessels and 400 men to take it back from the French. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville's brother, Joseph, arrived just two hours after Allen with a French resupply fleet. He quickly turned back to France and left Fort Bourbon to defend itself.
- 1786 James Strange named Queen Charlotte Strait for England's Queen.
- 1814 The British government instructed Nova Scotia Governor John Sherbrooke to secure a winter land route between the Canadas and Nova Scotia. He attacked and captured the town of Castine on the Penobscot River. Over the next month he would take over the region between the Penobscot and the St Croix rivers.
- 1825 The first tea imported directly from the East Indies arrived in Montreal. Previously, much of the tea consumed in Canada had been smuggled in from the US.
- 1843 The Our Lady of Sorrow Chapel was constructed in Halifax. It was built in one day by 2000 people!
- 1883 The Calgary Herald Mining and Ranch Advocate and General Advertiser published its first issue. It was printed in a wooden floored tent on the first press to reach Calgary by train.
- 1981 Clifford Olson was charged with 9 counts of first degree murder. He would eventually be convicted of murdering 11 young people in BC's lower mainland.
- 1988 The Free Trade Agreement was passed in Parliament by a vote of 177 to 64 despite opposition by John Turner and the Liberal Party and Ed Broadbent and the NDP.