

# **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

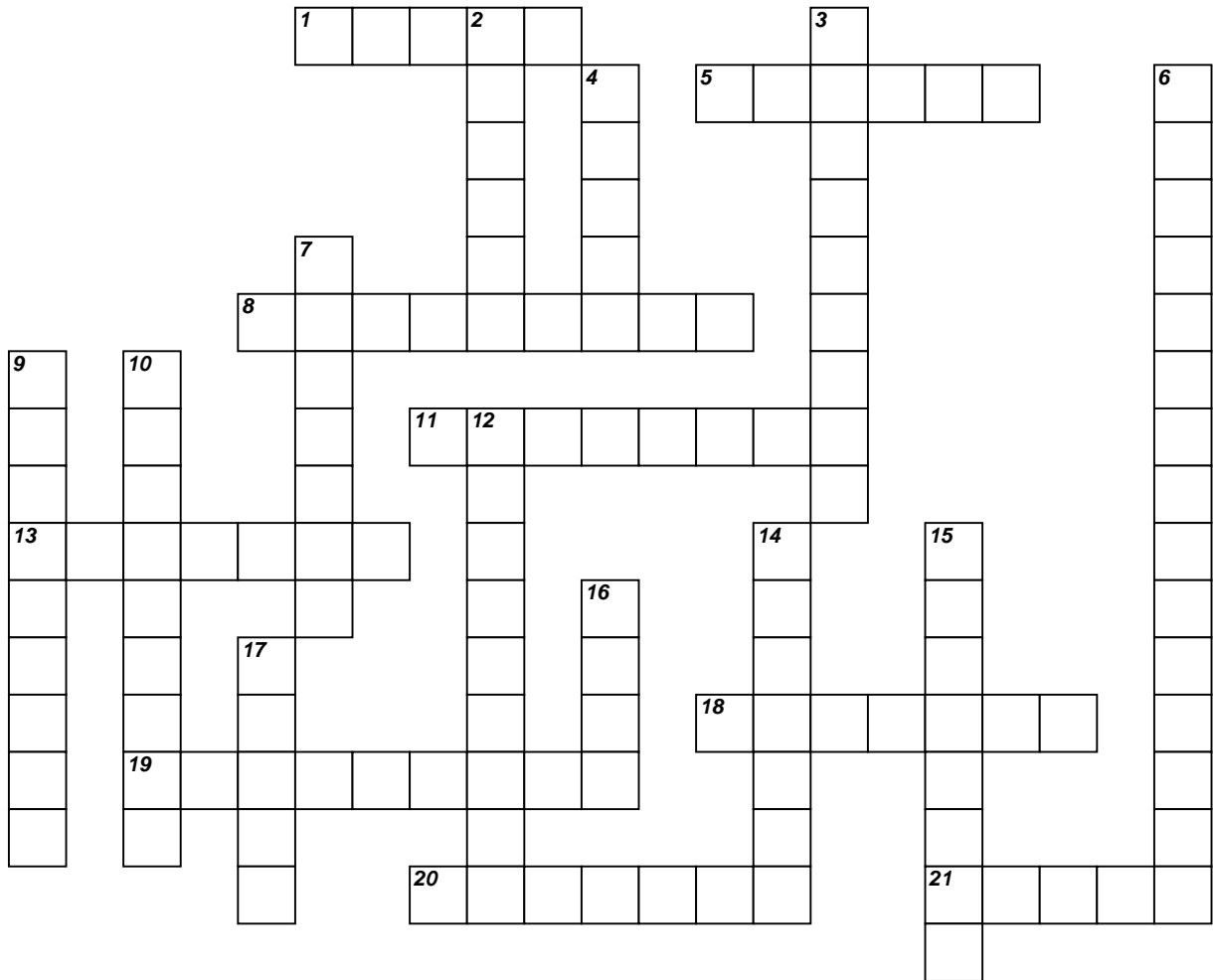
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*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 03**



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**ACROSS**

- 1 This French general left fort Sainte Anne to attack the Mohawk.
- 5 The largest military force to cross the Atlantic up until 1914 sailed from this port.
- 8 (2 words) These fishers cut the buoys of lobster traps set by native people in New Brunswick's Miramachi Bay.
- 11 These negotiators reached agreement on the terms of a free trade pact with Canada.
- 13 (2 words) La Vérendrye built this fort on the site of modern day Portage la Prairie.
- 18 This activity was banned on the streets of Quebec.
- 19 This Canadian product was no longer subject to a US tariff.
- 20 A type of loan used by the federal government to pay for World War I.
- 21 Two Canadian soldiers were killed in Afghanistan while driving in this type of vehicle.

**DOWN**

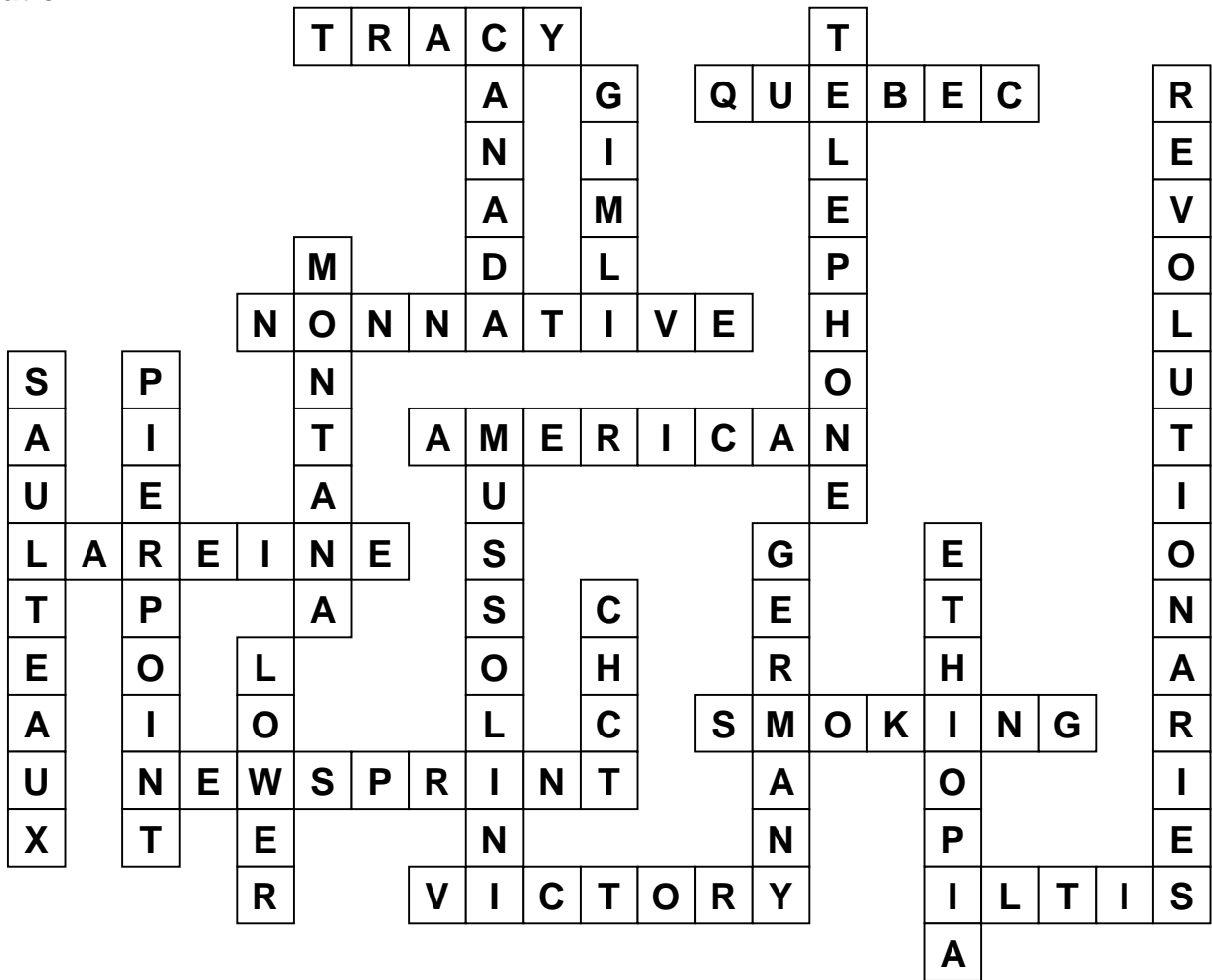
- 2 Japan stopped its citizens from emigrating to this country.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
***October 03***

- 3** This service to Britain went into operation.
- 4** Icelandic settlers founded this town near Lake Winnipeg.
- 6** What Saskatchewan Premier Anderson called striking coal miners.
- 7** Blackfoot chief Crowfoot led his people into \_\_\_\_\_ in search of food.
- 9** One of the Aboriginal peoples who signed Treaty No. 3.
- 10** This veteran of Butler's Rangers offered to raise a militia unit of blacks in Upper Canada.
- 12** He was the dictator of Italy.
- 14** The two parts of this country became one.
- 15** This country was invaded by Italy.
- 16** This Calgary TV station started broadcasting.
- 17** This Canadian colony's Legislature refused to approve funds to operate the colony's government.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
*October 03*

Solution:



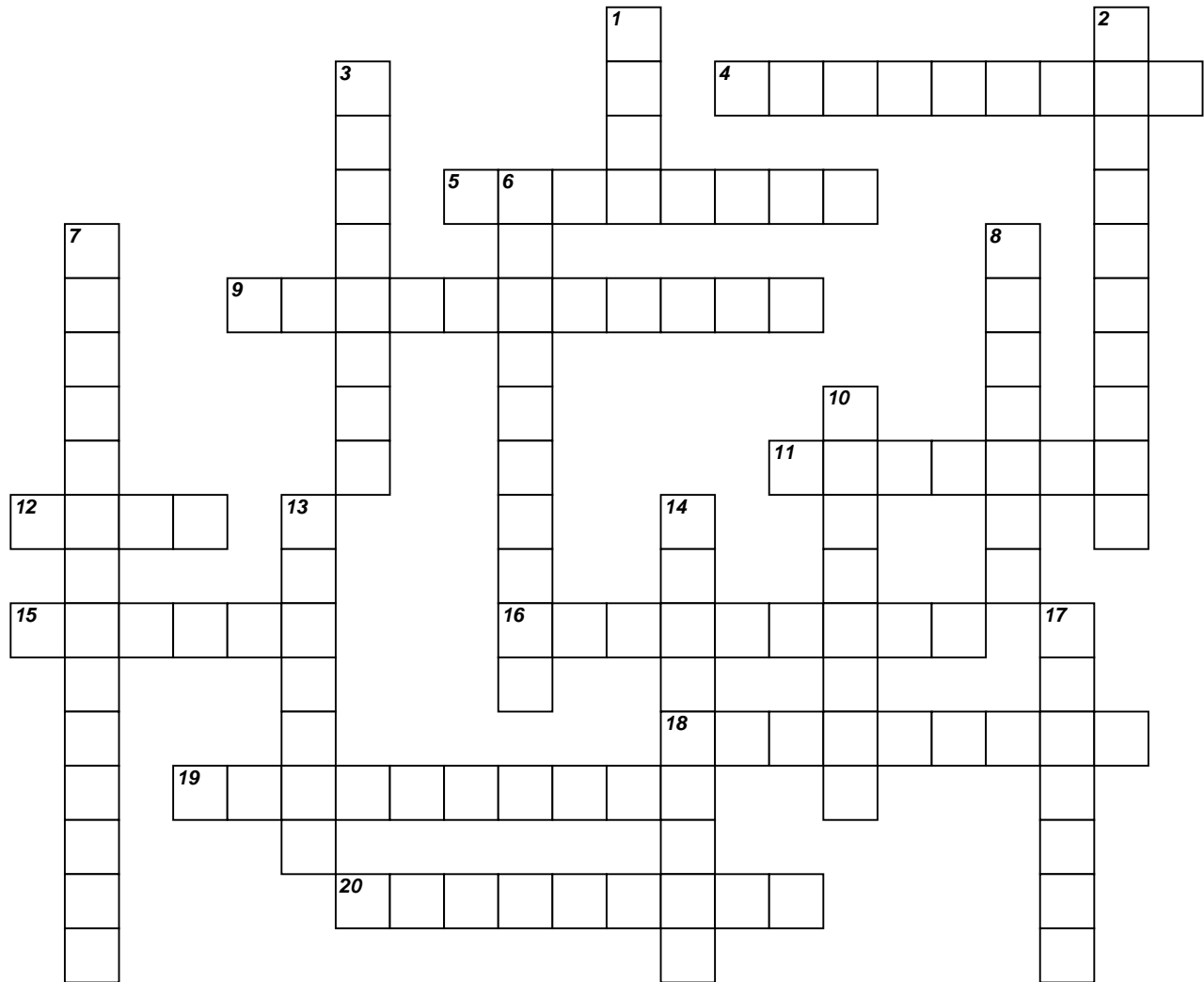
# This Day in Canadian History

## October 03<sup>rd</sup>

- 1666 Tracy's expedition against the Mohawk departed Fort Sainte Anne on Lake Champlain in 300 boats.
- 1676 Anti-smoking legislation was enacted by the Government of New France. Citizens of Quebec were forbidden to carry tobacco or to smoke on the streets of the colony!
- 1738 La Vérendrye reached the site of modern day Portage la Prairie. He built Fort La Reine here because it was on the route traveled by the Assiniboine on their way to the English at Hudson Bay.
- 1812 Richard Pierpoint, a former slave and a veteran of Butler's Rangers offered to raise a militia unit of blacks in Upper Canada. This offer was turned down by the government. However, a white officer named Robert Runchey was authorized to do the same thing. 68 year old Pierpoint enlisted for service in Runchey's Coloured or Black Corps which numbered 30 men and fought at Queenston Heights, Fort George, Stoney Creek and, possibly, Lundy's Lane.
- 1836 Lower Canada's Legislature refused to approve funds to operate the colony's government.
- 1873 Icelandic settlers founded the town of Gimli near Lake Winnipeg. Gimli means "paradise" in Icelandic.
- 1873 The Ojibwa and Saulteaux signed Treaty No. 3. They gave up 142,540 square kilometres in Ontario and Manitoba. Each family received a reserve of 259 hectares and \$12. They would also receive an annual payment of \$5. Additionally, chiefs received \$25 per year and a new suit every third year. They retained hunting and fishing rights and were given an annual payment for ammunition.
- 1879 Blackfoot chief Crowfoot led his band of starving people away from their reserve on the Oldman River into Montana in search of food. They would return in July 1881.
- 1901 Japan banned emigration to Canada at the request of the Canadian government.
- 1913 The US eliminated its tariff on Canadian newsprint.
- 1914 The First Canadian Contingent sailed from Quebec for England. It included 33,000 men, 7000 horses, and 144 cannons. The force filled 32 ships and was escorted by 10 British warships - which made it the largest military force to cross the Atlantic to this date.
- 1919 The federal government issued its third Victory Loan to pay for the First World War. This one was valued at \$300,000,000.
- 1927 Telephone service between Canada and Britain went into service.
- 1931 Saskatchewan Premier Anderson made a speech to Canadian Legion members in Bienfait, Saskatchewan in the midst of a coal miners strike. He called on the veterans to protect their community from revolutionaries (e.g. the striking miners).
- 1935 Italian dictator Benito Mussolini used a December 1934 border incident between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland as an excuse to invade Ethiopia.
- 1954 Calgary's CHCT-TV went on the air. Many Calgarians witnessed their first television broadcast on demonstration televisions for sale in appliance stores.

- 1987 Canadian and American negotiators reached agreement on the terms of a free trade pact between the two countries.
- 1990 The former German Democratic Republic (often called East Germany) became part of the Federal Republic of Germany (often called West Germany).
- 1999 Non-native fishers protested the right of Mi'kmaq people to fish without restrictions by cutting the buoys of lobster traps set by native people in New Brunswick's Miramichi Bay.
- 2003 Two Canadian soldiers were killed in Kabul, Afghanistan when their Iltis utility vehicle was blown up by a land mine.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 09**



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**ACROSS**

- 4 (2 words) He arrived in Quebec to serve as New France's Intendant.
- 5 John West opened a log cabin day-school in this Red River community.
- 9 (2 words) The first party of Lord Selkirk's Red River settlers spent their first winter at this HBCo post.
- 11 (2 words) He arrived in Quebec to replace Frontenac as governor of New France.
- 12 Canada's Supreme Court ruled that these patients were entitled to interpreters during medical treatments.
- 15 The British government criticized how Lord Durham handled these.
- 16 One of two British ships captured on Lake Erie with cargos of furs worth more than US\$200,000.
- 18 He commanded the UN forces in Korea.
- 19 (2 words) He guided NWMP Col. James MacLeod to Fort Whoop-up in southern Alberta.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
***October 09***

**20** (2 words) One of these opened in Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

**DOWN**

- 1** Martin Frobisher returned from his search for a Northwest Passage with black rocks that an assayer said contained large quantities of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2** (2 words) William Jackson swam through the heavy seas to rescue 27 people from this ship when it ran aground in a storm near the Spotted Islands in Labrador.
- 3** Eleanor Roosevelt participated in the opening ceremonies of this university.
- 6** (2 words) He was the commander of Upper Canada's military forces.
- 7** (2 words) A Court of Appeal ruled that she was entitled to Indian status.
- 8** Canadian forces captured this French town.
- 10** This returning rebel received a hero's welcome when he arrived in Montreal.
- 13** The German Army made use of this type of gas in the Third Battle of Ypres.
- 14** The first railway locomotive in western Canada reached Winnipeg aboard one of these.
- 17** Pierre d'Iberville collected 450 canoe loads of furs at this fur trading fort.



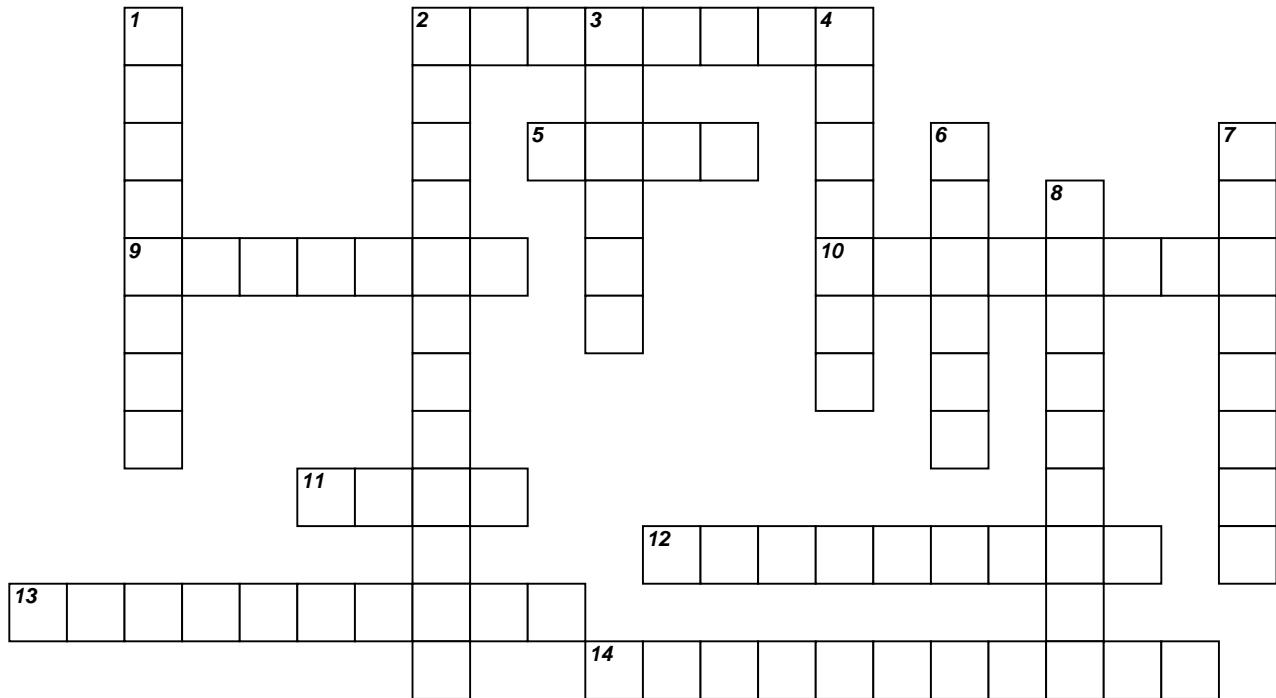
# This Day in Canadian History

October 09<sup>th</sup>

- 1576 After claiming the region for England and kidnapping an Inuit lured aboard his ship to trade (as proof that they had been in region), Frobisher and his 13 surviving crewmen began the difficult task of sailing their undermanned ship back to England. They carried with them some curious heavy black rocks that they had picked up on their journey. On arrival in England the assayer who examined these rocks announced that they contained large quantities of gold.
- 1682 Joseph Antoine Le Febvre de La Barre arrived in New France. He replaced Louis Frontenac as Governor and would serve in that post until July 31, 1686.
- 1682 Jacques De Meulles arrived in New France. He replaced Jacques Duchesneau as Intendant and would serve in that post until July 31, 1686.
- 1695 D'Iberville arrived in La Rochelle, France with the 450 canoe loads of furs he had collected at Fort Bourbon in 1694-1695. Gabriel Testard de La Forest had been left in the charge of Fort Bourbon and its 70 men.
- 1811 Major General Isaac Brock became the administrator and Commander of Upper Canada's military forces. Upper Canada only had 1200 regular soldiers and fewer than 5000 of its 11,000 militia members could be considered loyal to Britain.
- 1811 The first group of Lord Selkirk's Red River settlers arrived at York Factory on Hudson Bay. Because it was so late in the season, they spent the winter there.
- 1812 Lieutenant Jesse Elliott led a party of 100 raiders that captured the British ships Detroit and Caledonia on Lake Erie. The ships were carrying furs worth more than US\$200,000.
- 1820 A month after he arrived at Red River, John West began a day-school in a log cabin at Kildonan (Winnipeg). West hoped to use the school as a means of converting Aboriginal children to Christianity. However, residents of Red River soon began sending their children to the school and its focus changed to satisfying the needs of that community. The school's curriculum stressed both "civilization" and Christianity. This was practical instruction teaching domestic skills to girls and agricultural skills to boys.
- 1838 Lord Durham resigned as Governor General of British North America because of the British government's criticism of his handling of captured rebels. He would return to England to prepare his report.
- 1845 Joseph Papineau arrived in Montreal ending his exile from Canada. He received a hero's welcome.
- 1867 Captain William Jackman and his ship were sheltering from severe gales near the Spotted Islands, Labrador when he saw the fishing schooner Sea Clipper run aground on a reef. Jackman swam through the heavy seas to and from the vessel 27 times to carry 27 people to safety.
- 1874 NWMP Col. James MacLeod and his Métis guide Jerry Potts arrived at Fort Whoop-up in southern Alberta. They found it empty except for a caretaker.
- 1877 The first railway locomotive in western Canada reached Winnipeg aboard the Red River steamship Selkirk. Named the Countess of Dufferin, the second-hand locomotive cost \$5600. It would be used to construct the Pembina railway line between Pembina and Winnipeg.
- 1909 The paper mill opened in Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

- 1917 British forces continued the Third Battle of Ypres with attacks on German positions in the Battle of Poelcappelle. This was followed by the First Battle of Passchendaele (Oct 12th). Little progress was made in these efforts as German troops no longer required on the Eastern Front arrived to defend the ridge. Additionally, the German Army made use of mustard gas which caused severe chemical burns for its victims.
- 1918 Canadian forces captured Cambrai in France.
- 1950 US General Douglas MacArthur ordered UN troops to attack northward across the 38th parallel into North Korea.
- 1961 Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland was opened in a ceremony featuring Eleanor Roosevelt, the widow of former US President Roosevelt.
- 1971 A Court of Appeal ruled that according to the Bill of Rights a Native woman could not lose her Indian status when she married a non-native - and that Jeanette Corbiere-Lavell was entitled to Indian status. This ruling would be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.
- 1997 Canada's Supreme Court ruled that deaf patients were entitled to sign-language interpreters during medical treatments.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 12**



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**ACROSS**

- 2 Canada and the US implemented an agreement on how to regulate Canadian exports of this type of lumber to the US.
- 5 A shortage of this in the British garrison at Quebec contributed to more than 2000 of its men becoming ill during the winter.
- 9 R. B. Bennett's platform for the Conservative Party included transferring control of these resources to the western provinces.
- 10 A gale in this region sank 89 ships.
- 11 A shortage of this in the British garrison at Quebec contributed to more than 2000 of its men becoming ill during the winter.
- 12 The federal government agreed to pay for damages caused in a race riot in this city.
- 13 (2 words) Lester Pearson was awarded this prize.
- 14 (2 words) The Caribbean island Christopher Columbus believed was part of India.

**DOWN**

- 1 Robert Borden formed the \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- 2 This university opened its first building.
- 3 They were used to guard against FLQ attacks in Ottawa.
- 4 He built the British fleet that destroyed many of the American ships on Lake Champlain.
- 6 Frontenac arrived too late in the year to attack this New York town.
- 7 This British general's force was surrounded at Sarasota by American troops.
- 8 He was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

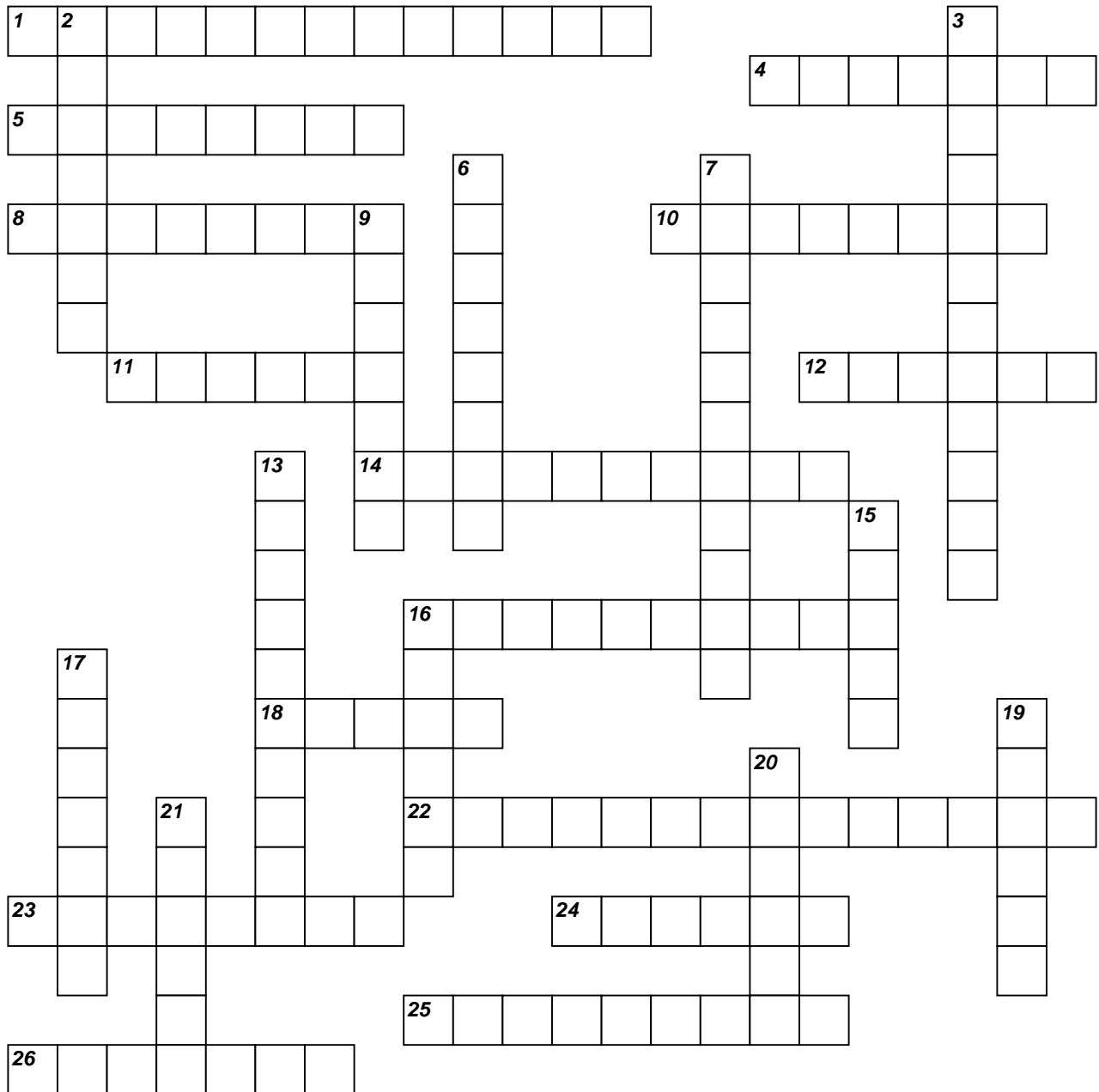


# **This Day in Canadian History**

## **October 12<sup>th</sup>**

- 1492 Columbus sighted what is now believed to be the Caribbean island of San Salvador. He thought he had reached India.
- 1689 Frontenac arrived at Quebec. It was too late in the season to launch an overland attack on Albany and New York. Frontenac would serve as governor until November 1698.
- 1711 Thomas Caulfield was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. He would serve in this role until March 1717. He saw the Acadians as an essential part of the now English colony.
- 1759 James Murray was appointed governor of Quebec. He was supported by a British garrison of 6000 men. However 2000 of them became ill during the winter because the British lacked fuel and provisions.
- 1776 A British fleet commanded by Guy Carleton fought an American fleet commanded by General Arnold in the Battle of Valcour Island on Lake Champlain. The British fleet which had been constructed by Captain Charles Douglas destroyed many of Arnold's. Arnold ordered the surviving American ships burned to avoid capture.
- 1777 Burgoyne's force of 1500 men was surrounded by troops led by General Horatio Gates at Saratoga.
- 1885 Labrador was hit by a gale that lasted three days. It caused 89 ships to sink.
- 1907 The federal government agreed to pay for damages caused by the recent race riots in Vancouver, BC.
- 1912 The University of Saskatchewan opened its first building.
- 1917 Robert Borden formed the Unionist government. It consisted of those Conservatives and Liberals who supported conscription. The Unionist goals were to fight the war, restructure the transcontinental railways and eliminate political patronage.
- 1927 R.B. Bennett's platform for the Conservative Party included: imposition of preferential tariffs; exclusion of Asian immigrants; transfer of natural resources to the western provinces; federal responsibility for old age pensions; retention of the CNR as a publicly owned company.
- 1957 Lester Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions toward ending the Suez Crisis.
- 1970 The federal government moved troops from Camp Petawawa, Ontario into Ottawa to guard against FLQ attacks on government buildings and officials as well as members of the diplomatic community.
- 2006 The Canada-US softwood lumber deal came into effect after years of disagreements between the two countries. The 7 year agreement replaced US duties on Canadian softwood with a sliding export tax administered by Canada.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 15**



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**ACROSS**

- 1 (2 words) A Quebec Liberal Party convention endorsed this for Quebec.
- 4 The BC government and this First Nation signed an agreement which gave the band a licence to harvest timber south of Prince Rupert.
- 5 One of these was completed between Edmonton and Vancouver.
- 8 The Comte de Soissons gave Samuel Champlain the powers of a \_\_\_\_\_ in Quebec.
- 10 (2 words) He was appointed the HBCo's chaplain for Rupert's Land.

## *This Day in Canadian History*

### *October 15*

- 11 French Canadian settlers in what is now Morinville, Alberta established one of these.
- 12 A Manitoba court declared that Louis Riel was an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 St. Francis Xavier Academy moved to this Nova Scotia community.
- 16 What the Mohawk faced after Tracy's army burned their crops and villages.
- 18 This hurricane caused extensive flooding in southern Ontario.
- 22 (2 words) The name given Port Royal by its English conquerors.
- 23 American forces planned a two-pronged attack to capture this city.
- 24 New France Governor Callières ordered French fur traders to do this to the prices of their goods to keep Aboriginal people from trading with the English.
- 25 (2 words) He formed the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- 26 A federal \_\_\_\_\_ program for illegal immigrants expired.

#### **DOWN**

- 2 It became illegal to sell alcohol in these establishments in Upper Canada.
- 3 (2 words) She was the first alderwoman in Canada.
- 6 The First Canadian Contingent arrived at this English port.
- 7 A Quebec Liberal Party convention rejected this objective for Quebec.
- 9 Samuel Tilley demanded one of these to connect the Maritimes with Canada.
- 13 (2 words) He was the speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature.
- 15 Canada agreed to buy 128 of these from West Germany.
- 16 The NWMP heated Fort MacLeod with coal from this man's mine.
- 17 (2 words) Soldiers from of this regiment arrived in Montreal to back up civilian authorities.
- 19 Pierre Radisson quit the Hudson's Bay Company and returned to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 20 He was given command of the Queen's Rangers.
- 21 Energy companies and organizations representing these people agreed to construct a 1,300 km pipeline in the Mackenzie River Valley.



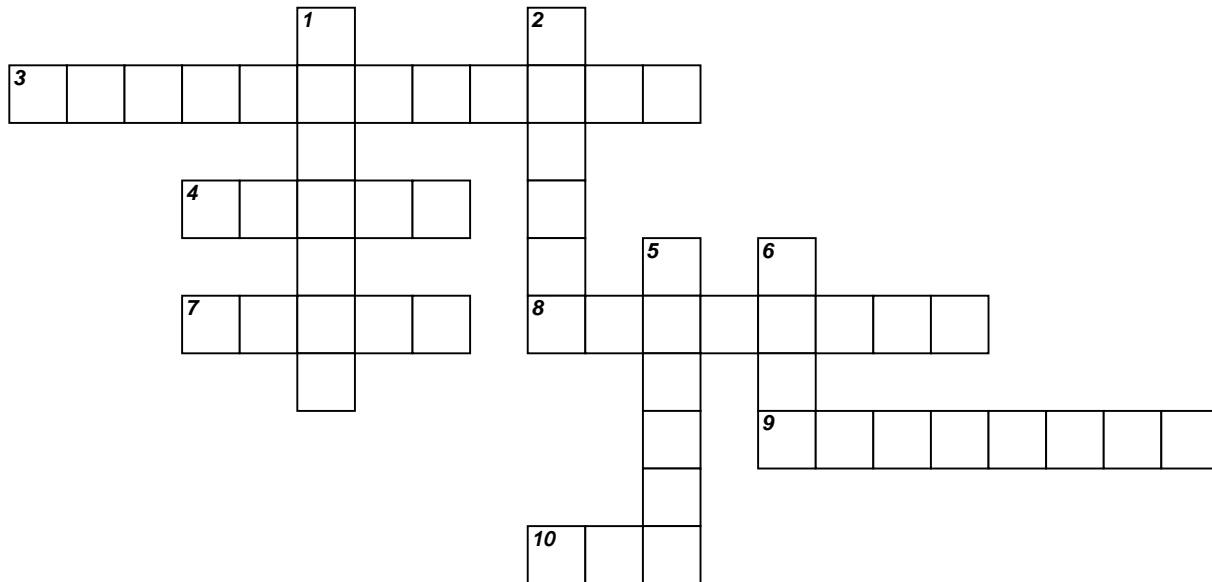
# This Day in Canadian History

## October 15<sup>th</sup>

- 1612 Champlain was appointed “lieutenant” by Comte de Soissons, nephew of Louis XIII, and instructed to continue his work in Quebec. This appointment gave Champlain the powers of a governor and control over Quebec.
- 1666 Tracy's expedition came upon four Mohawk villages which had been hurriedly abandoned. The French burned the villages and all the crops and provisions they found. This destruction of their food supply would lead to mass starvation for the Mohawk in the coldest winter in 30 years that followed.
- 1674 Pierre-Esprit Radisson who had left the Hudson's Bay Company and returned to France, enlisted in the service of King Louis XIV of France as an explorer and fur trader.
- 1700 New France Governor Callières ordered French fur traders to sell their goods to France's Aboriginal allies at reduced prices. He hoped this would keep them from dealing with the English at Albany, New York.
- 1710 Governor Subercase and his soldiers were allowed to leave Port Royal and return to France. The English renamed the town Annapolis Royal. Acadians who wished to stay in the area had to swear allegiance to Queen Anne.
- 1777 John Graves Simcoe was given command of the Queen's Rangers with the rank of major. Simcoe brought the Rangers up to strength by recruiting loyalist refugees and American deserters. The unit was organized into companies of 30 men. One company consisted of hussars, another consisted of grenadiers, and the others were light infantry. The Queen's Rangers served continuously as reconnaissance and outpost troops throughout the American Revolution. The Ranger's training paid little attention to formal drill and focused instead on physical fitness, rapid movement, bayonet fighting, and disciplined behaviour in the field. Simcoe was captured in an ambush in 1779 and spent six months as a prisoner.
- 1792 Upper Canada's legislature made it illegal to sell alcohol in prisons.
- 1813 American forces planned a two-pronged attack in an attempt to capture Montreal. Major General Wade Hampton was to advance along the Chateauguay River from the south. Major General James Wilkinson and Commodore Isaac Chauncey were to move down the St. Lawrence from Sacket's Harbor, New York.
- 1819 John West was appointed as HBCo chaplain in Rupert's Land. Benjamin Harrison, a HBCo director and a founding member of the Church Missionary Society, was probably responsible for this appointment.
- 1840 Joseph Howe became a member of Nova Scotia's Executive Council. He also served as the speaker of the Legislature.
- 1845 The leper hospital on Sheldrake Island in NB burned.
- 1855 St. Francis Xavier Academy moved to Antigonish, Nova Scotia and its new building.
- 1864 Samuel Tilley of New Brunswick demanded that the Intercolonial Railway connecting the Maritimes and Canada be built as one of the conditions for New Brunswick endorsing the union of the British North American colonies.

- 1872 The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was formed by Hugh Allen who became its president. Some of the companies directors also represented the Inter Oceanic Railway.
- 1874 Louis Riel was declared an outlaw by a court in Manitoba.
- 1874 Nicholas Sheran opened the first commercial coal mine in the Lethbridge region. He supplied coal to the NWMP during their first winter in Fort MacLeod.
- 1891 French Canadian settlers established a chapel in what is now Morinville, Alberta. Led by Father Jean Baptiste Morin, they had recently settled in the area 30 km north of Edmonton.
- 1914 The First Canadian Contingent arrived in Plymouth, England from Quebec with 33,000 men for service in the War.
- 1936 Mary Sullivan became the first alderwoman in Canada when she was sworn in as a member of the Halifax City Council.
- 1953 The Trans-Mountain Oil Pipeline between Edmonton, Alberta and Vancouver, BC was completed.
- 1954 Hurricane Hazel hit Toronto with winds of 124 kph. The storm dropped 10.1 cm of rain in a 12 hour period causing extensive flooding. When the storm had passed 83 people were dead and damage exceeded \$25,000,000.
- 1967 A Quebec Liberal Party convention endorsed the idea of special status for Quebec rejecting René Lévesque's Option Quebec and sovereignty. Lévesque would soon leave the party and form the pro-separatist Mouvement Souveraineté Association (MSA).
- 1970 Soldiers from the 22nd Regiment (Van Doos) arrived in Montreal to back up civilian authorities dealing with a pro-FLQ rally by 3000 students and union members. More troops would follow.
- 1973 A federal amnesty program for illegal immigrants expired. 50,000 had applied for landed immigrant status in Canada under the program since it was launched in June.
- 1976 Canada agreed to buy 128 Leopard C1 tanks made in West Germany for \$184,000,000.
- 2001 The Mackenzie Valley Aboriginal Pipeline Corporation and a number of energy companies signed an agreement to construct a 1,300 km pipeline to transport natural gas from the Beaufort Sea to southern markets via the Mackenzie River Valley. The Mackenzie Valley Aboriginal Pipeline Corporation would be given a 1/3rd share in the pipeline which was to start construction in 2006.
- 2003 The BC government and the Gitga'at First Nation signed an agreement which gave the band a licence to harvest up to 290,000 cubic meters of timber south of Prince Rupert. They were also given \$1,570,000.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 17**



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**ACROSS**

- 3 (2 words) He led the NDP to a majority victory in BC's provincial election.
- 4 This cruiser was the Canada's first warship.
- 7 Forces led by this American general captured British General John Burgoyne in a battle at Sarasota.
- 8 This Aboriginal people transferred 600,000 hectares of land to Upper Canada.
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ Purchase was a huge tract of land between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers.
- 10 The number of days it took for the first trans-Canada airplane flight to be completed.

**DOWN**

- 1 His body was found in the trunk of a car at St. Hubert Airport.
- 2 The 10th General Meeting of the Methodist Church called for cooperative and \_\_\_\_\_ ownership.
- 5 He was the leader of the official opposition after BC's 1991 general election.
- 6 (4 words) This group cut back production of oil following the Arab defeat by Israel in the Six Day War.

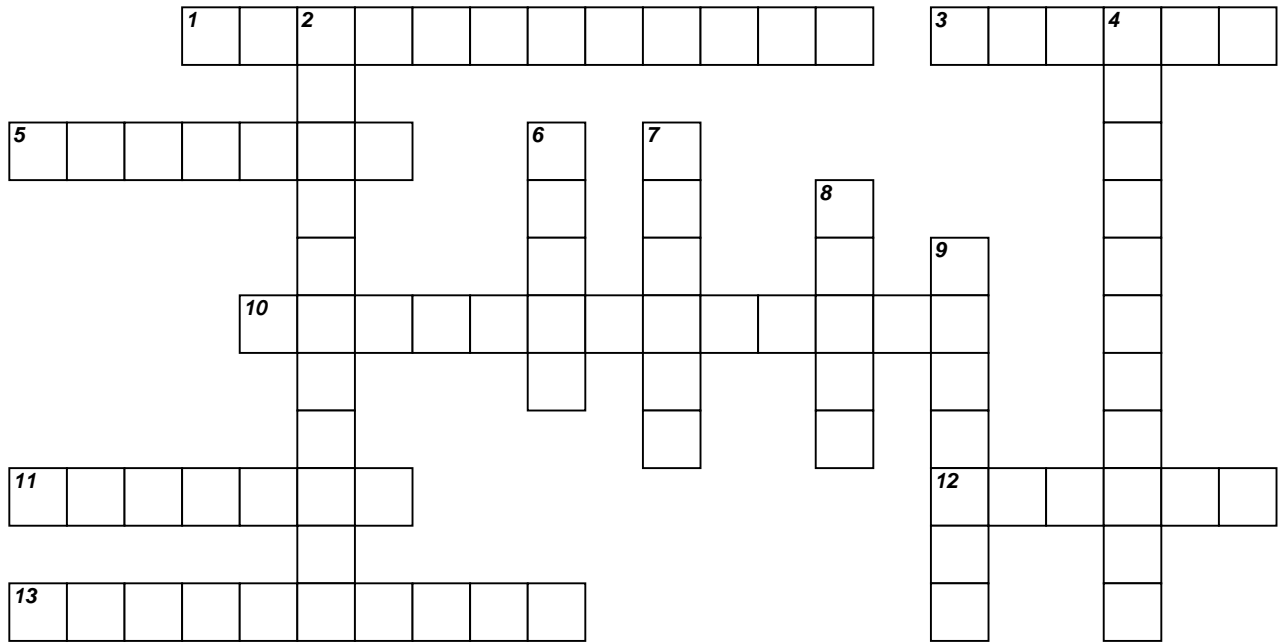


# This Day in Canadian History

October 17<sup>th</sup>

- 1777 General Horatio Gates attacked Burgoyne one last time at Saratoga. Burgoyne's 1500 soldiers suffered 600 casualties in the battle. Gates' Americans only had 150. Burgoyne surrendered after Benedict Arnold captured one of the British strong points. Eventually, Burgoyne and his men were transported to Boston as prisoners and were sent back to England in 1778.
- 1783 The British made the "Crawford Purchase". They bought a huge tract of land between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers from the Mississauga. The land would be used to settle Loyalist refugees.
- 1818 600,000 hectares of land in Dufferin, Grey and Simcoe Counties was transferred to Upper Canada by the Chippewa. They received an annual payment of £1200.
- 1910 The cruiser Niobe arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The former Royal Navy ship was the Canadian Naval Service's first.
- 1918 The 10th General Meeting of the Methodist Church ended. Delegates passed resolutions calling for the reconstruction of Canadian society with economy based on cooperation and public ownership.
- 1920 The first trans-Canada airplane flight was completed when a plane landed in Vancouver, BC 10 days after it left Halifax. Flying time for the 5,488 km journey was 49 hours and 7 minutes.
- 1970 The body of Quebec Minister of Labour Pierre Laporte was found in the trunk of a car at St. Hubert Airport. He had been strangled.
- 1973 The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cut back on the production of oil following the Arab defeat by Israel in the Six Day War. This would cause the cost of oil to treble over the next year creating both unemployment and inflation in countries such as Canada.
- 1991 Mike Harcourt led the NDP to a majority victory (51 seats) defeating the Social Credit government of Rita Johnson (7 seats) in BC's provincial election. Gordon Wilson and the Liberal Party became the official opposition with 17 seats.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 24**



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**ACROSS**

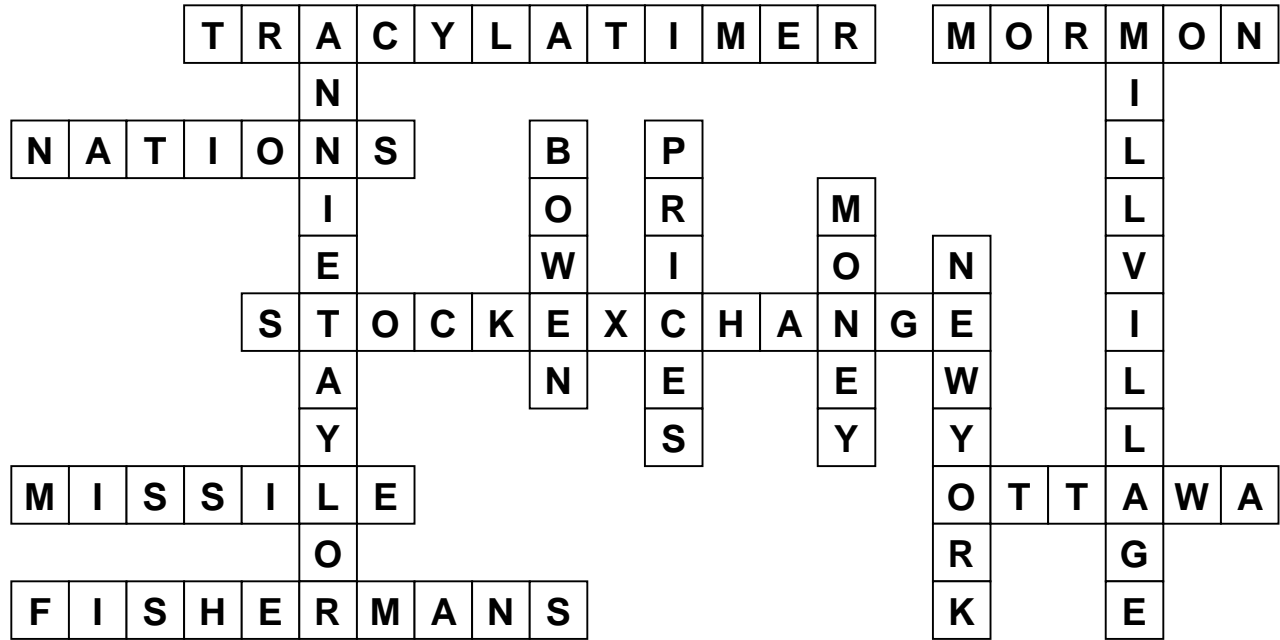
- 1 (2 words) He father killed her to spare her the effects of her severe form of cerebral palsy.
- 3 Members of this faith selected land near modern day Cardston, Alberta.
- 5 The League of \_\_\_\_\_ instructed Japan to withdraw its troops from China.
- 10 (2 words) One of these was established in Toronto.
- 11 Canadian military forces increased their degree of readiness because of the Cuban \_\_\_\_\_ Crisis.
- 12 It became the official capital of the Province of Canada.
- 13 The Bluenose won this international trophy.

**DOWN**

- 2 (2 words) She was the first woman to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.
- 4 (2 words) Canada's first earth station for communications via satellite opened at this Nova Scotia community.
- 6 He conducted the first church services held in Dawson City in the Yukon.
- 7 BC's NDP government froze these for 68 days.
- 8 Potential immigrants willing to invest \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada were given preference.
- 9 (2 words) This stock market collapsed.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 24**

Solution:

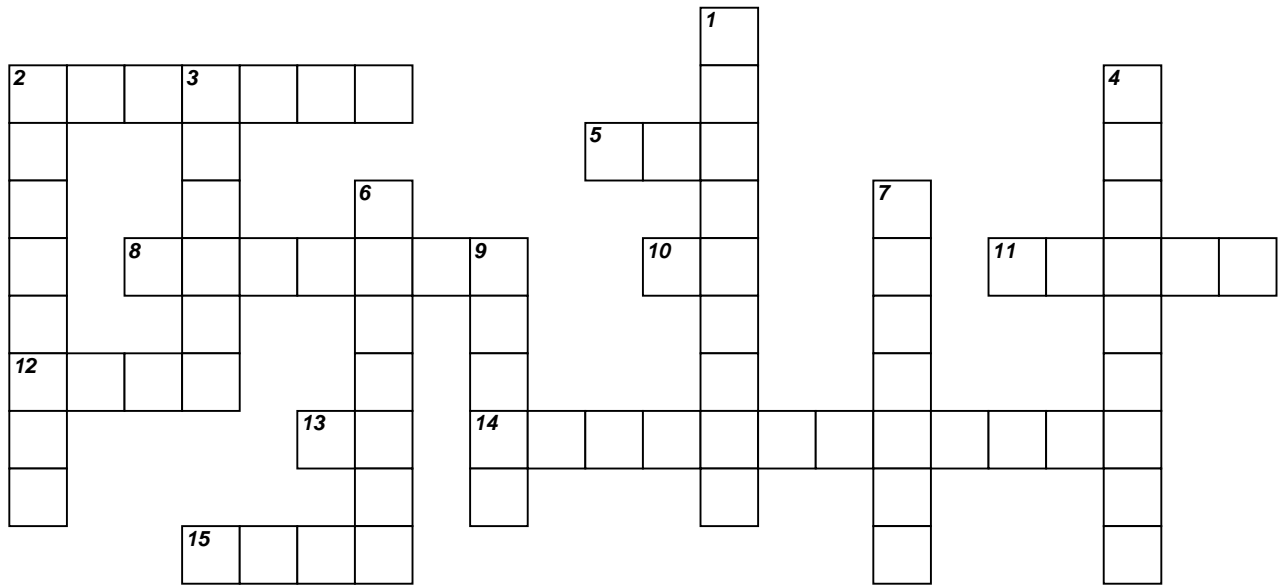


# This Day in Canadian History

## October 24<sup>th</sup>

- 1852 12 Torontonians established the Toronto Stock Exchange. A seat on the exchange cost \$500.
- 1859 Ottawa officially became the capital of the Province of Canada.
- 1886 Charles Card selected land near modern day Cardston, Alberta as the site of a future Mormon settlement.
- 1897 The first church services were held in Dawson City in the Yukon. The service was conducted by R.J. Bowen.
- 1901 63 year old Michigan school teacher Annie Taylor became the first woman to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.
- 1921 The Bluenose won the International Fisherman's Trophy in a race with the Elsie from Gloucester, Massachusetts.
- 1929 The New York Stock Market collapsed. The day became known as "Black Thursday".
- 1931 The League of Nations passed a resolution ordering Japan to withdraw troops from the Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning by November 16. Japan ignored the League's demand.
- 1962 PM Diefenbaker gave approval for Canadian military forces to move to a greater degree of readiness as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- 1966 Canada's first earth station for communications via satellite opened at Mill Village, Nova Scotia.
- 1975 BC's NDP government froze the price of hundreds of essential services and basic commodities for 68 days.
- 1977 The Canadian dollar fell to less than US90¢ for the first time since 1939 when it hit US88.88¢.
- 1983 Canada changed its immigration policies to give precedence to those willing to invest money or open businesses in Canada.
- 1993 12 year old Tracy Latimer died of carbon monoxide poisoning at the hand of her father Robert. Robert killed his daughter to spare her the effects of her severe form of cerebral palsy which subjected her to constant unendurable pain.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
**October 29**



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**ACROSS**

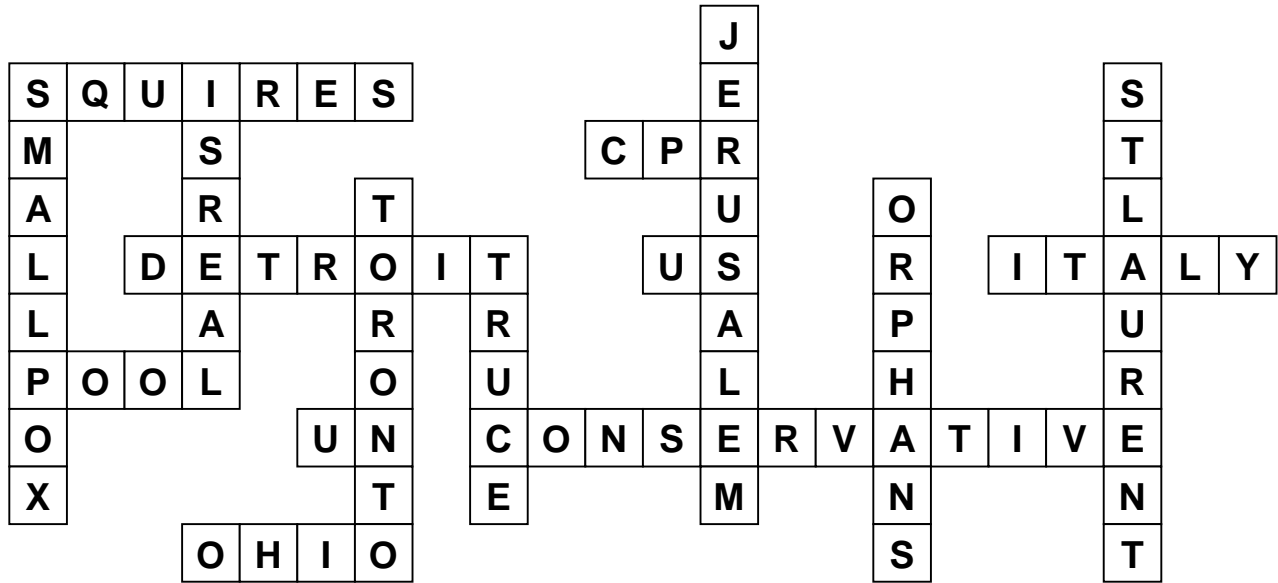
- 2 He led Newfoundland's Liberal Party to victory in the dominion's general election.
- 5 (3 words) VIA Rail took over this railway's passenger train services.
- 8 This French fort surrendered to Major Robert Rogers.
- 10 (2 words) Canada received permission to construct a hydro-electricity project on a part of the St. Lawrence River that it shared with this country.
- 11 PM King supported League of Nations sanctions against this country.
- 12 The Alberta Wheat \_\_\_\_\_ was formed by Alberta farmers to regulate the marketing of their grain.
- 13 (2 words) Louis St. Laurent supported this organization creating an international peace force.
- 14 Mackenzie King and the Liberal Party formed a minority government after the 15th general election even though this party won more seats.
- 15 Jacques Legardeur took command of Fort de la Rivière au Bœuf and continued constructing French forts in this region after Paul Marin de La Malgue died.

**DOWN**

- 1 PM Clark cancelled his government's plan to move Canada's embassy in Israel to this city.
- 2 This disease killed thousands of Aboriginal people on the prairies.
- 3 It joined France and Britain in attacking Egypt.
- 4 (2 words) This new destroyer escort was commissioned by the RCN.
- 6 Prices fell on this stock market.
- 7 68 of these left Liverpool, England for Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.
- 9 The Mohawk and the French and their allies agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_ which allowed the French fur trade to improve.

*This Day in Canadian History*  
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Solution:



# This Day in Canadian History

October 29<sup>th</sup>

- 1645 New France shipped 9000 kg of furs in five ships to France. The fur trade has revived with the establishment of a truce between the Mohawk and the French. There were now 600 residents and 200 indentured servants living in New France.
- 1753 Like many of his men, Paul Marin de La Malgue died of overwork and poor food at de la Rivière au Bœuf (modern day Waterford, Pennsylvania). Jacques Legardeur de Saint Pierre took command of Fort de la Rivière au Bœuf and continued La Malgue's work constructing French forts in Ohio.
- 1760 The French garrison at Detroit surrendered to Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers.
- 1869 68 orphaned young girls left Liverpool, England aboard the Hibernia for Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Once in Ontario they would be placed in "suitable" homes or given jobs on farms or in factories.
- 1869 Thousands of Aboriginal peoples on the prairies died during a smallpox epidemic.
- 1923 The Alberta Wheat Pool opened its offices in Calgary. The Pool was formed by Alberta farmers to regulate the marketing of their grain. By year's end all three prairie provinces had similar wheat pools to take the place of the Canadian Wheat Board which the federal government had closed in 1920.
- 1925 Conservatives led by Arthur Meighen won 115 seats in the 15th general election, 15 more than Mackenzie King's Liberals. The Progressives, now led by Robert Forke, supported the Liberals and King formed a minority government.
- 1928 Richard Squires became his dominion's Prime Minister after the Liberal Party won the Newfoundland's general election.
- 1929 850,000 shares were sold on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Markets amidst falling prices. Canada's economy collapsed beginning 10 years of economic hardship for Canadians.
- 1935 PM King strongly endorsed the League of Nation's sanctions against Italy.
- 1946 Louis St. Laurent supported the creation of an international peace force in a speech before the UN General Assembly.
- 1952 An International Joint Commission granted Canada permission to construct a hydro-electricity project in international rapids on the St. Lawrence River.
- 1955 The destroyer escort St. Laurent was commissioned by the RCN. It was the first of 14 new ships for the navy.
- 1956 Israel, France and Britain attacked Egypt in retaliation for Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal.
- 1978 VIA Rail took over the CPR's passenger train services as well as its passenger cars and locomotives.
- 1979 PM Clark cancelled his government's plans to move Canada's embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. The Palestinian Liberal Organization had called the decision an act of aggression. Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern oil producers had threatened to boycott Canadian companies; and the Arab Monetary Fund announced it would no longer make deposits in Canadian banks.