

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

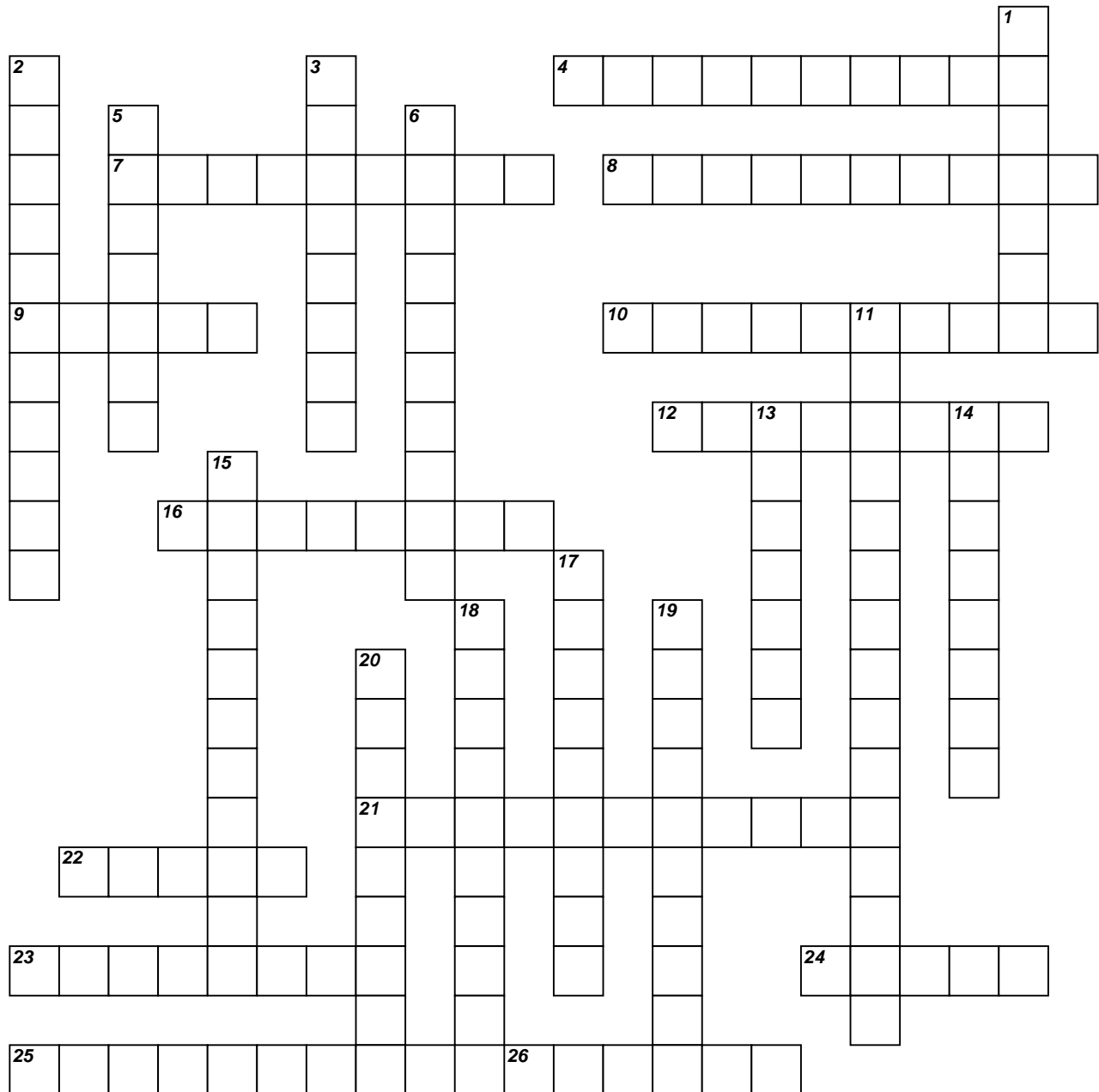
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This Day in Canadian History
September 05



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ACROSS

- 4 (2 words) Laboratories in this Ontario community experimented with controlled atomic reactions.
- 7 (2 words) The federal government authorized the flying of this flag on all federal government buildings.
- 8 (2 words) Jacques Cartier was the first European known to circumnavigate this gulf.

This Day in Canadian History

September 05

- 9 The Department of National Defence recommended Canada _____.
- 10 War between Russia and Japan ended when they signed this treaty.
- 12 Acadians from Grand Pré were to be _____ from Nova Scotia.
- 16 This Aboriginal group negotiated a peace treaty with the French.
- 21 Representatives from Britain's American colonies protested what they called the _____ Acts.
- 22 Saskatchewan farmers formed a co-operative to manage the sale of their _____.
- 23 This Russian cipher clerk gave the RCMP information about Soviet spying in Canada.
- 24 He described a possible constitutional structure for a united British North America at the Charlottetown Conference.
- 25 This church was established in Canada.
- 26 This priest was the first Christian missionary in BC's lower mainland.

DOWN

- 1 North America's first international match in this sport was won by a Canadian team.
- 2 (2 words) PM Diefenbaker introduced an act to recognize these.
- 3 Champlain may have explored the Maine coast as far as this river in 1604.
- 5 Norman Robertson was appointed Canada's High Commissioner to this country.
- 6 This Sorel grain merchant was placed in command of the Canadians who volunteered to help the Americans.
- 11 (2 words) The Sieur de Poutrincourt and Champlain explored the coast of North America as far south as _____.
- 13 He was made an under-secretary in Canada's Ministry of External Affairs.
- 14 Louis St. Laurent became the Minister for these affairs.
- 15 A meeting in Port Hope, Ontario began a process that would see Conservative Party and this party merge.
- 17 A party of 13 was sent by the first Lord Baltimore to construct a settlement at _____ on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.
- 18 (2 words) The Franklin expedition spent the winter on the shores of this lake.
- 19 (2 words) The victor of a sea battle between a single French ship and three British ships near Fort York on Hudson Bay.
- 20 American General Schuyler promised French Canadians this freedom if they supported his invasion of Quebec.

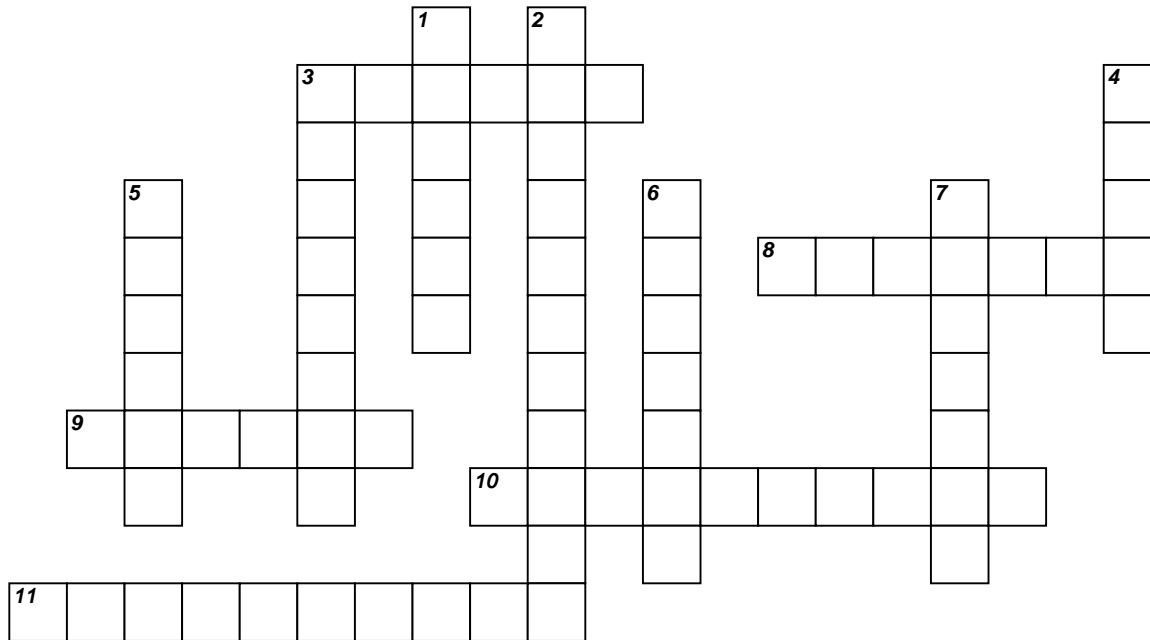
This Day in Canadian History

September 05th

- 1534 Jacques Cartier arrived back in St. Malo, France after his first voyage to North America. His trip included the first recorded circuit of the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a European.
- 1604 Samuel de Champlain was sent exploring to the south of the settlement on Île Ste. Croix. It is thought that he reached the area near the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine.
- 1606 The Sieur de Poutrincourt accompanied by Samuel Champlain left the settlement at Port Royal to explore to the south. The expedition got as far as the area now known as Martha's Vineyard before turning back. They would get back to Port Royal on Nov 14th.
- 1621 Sent by George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, Edward Wynne and 12 men arrived at the site of Ferryland, 50 miles south of St. John's on the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland. Once there, they started construction of a farming and fishing settlement. By 1625 there would be 100 settlers in the community.
- 1684 The French and the Iroquois negotiated a peace treaty. The Iroquois agreed to not fight with the Miami. The Illinois were not protected by this peace treaty.
- 1697 D'Iberville encountered three English warships (the 56 gun Hampshire, the 36 gun Dering and the 32 gun Hudson's Bay) near Fort York. D'Iberville and the 44 gun Pélican attacked the English ships in an attempt to prevent reinforcements from reaching the English at Fort York. He managed to sink the Hampshire and capture the Hudson's Bay which soon sank. The Pélican was unable to pursue the Dering as it fled because the Hampshire's guns had caused so much damage that it too was sinking.
- 1755 Acting on orders from Governor Lawrence, Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow called all Acadian men and boys to a meeting at a church in Grand Pré. When they refused to sign an unconditional oath of allegiance, he informed them that all their property was to be confiscated immediately and they were to be deported from the colony.
- 1774 The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. It was a protest against what the colonies called the Intolerable Acts.
- 1775 American General Schuyler and his army occupied Île aux Noix. Schuyler called for support from French Canadians promising religious freedom and to protect their possessions. Many offered their services to the American army. James Livingston, a Sorel grain merchant and a relative of General Robert Montgomery, was given command of these volunteers. Many other Canadians provided provisions and transportation for the American army. However, they would not accept Continental paper money of dubious value for their services. They insisted on hard currency (e.g. coins), perhaps because of their bad experiences with paper money during the French era.
- 1825 Franklin and Edward Kendall reached Fort Franklin on Great Bear Lake after their trip to the mouth of the Mackenzie. 51 people would spend the winter at this outpost.
- 1841 Father Modeste Demers became the first Christian missionary in BC's lower mainland when he visited Fort Langley on the Fraser River.
- 1844 A Canadian team won North America's first international cricket match against a team from the US.

- 1845 The courts of Red River hung a Saulteaux from the walls of Fort Garry. He had been found guilty of killing a Sioux and a fellow Saulteaux.
- 1864 George Brown described a potential constitutional structure for a united British North America to delegates at the Charlottetown Conference.
- 1883 Four protestant sects merged to become Canada's Methodist Church.
- 1905 Russia and Japan signed the Treaty of Portsmouth as a result of mediation efforts by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. Russia ceded the southern half of Sakhalin Island to Japan. Additionally, Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria and recognize it as part of the Japanese sphere of influence.
- 1906 Saskatchewan farmers formed the Grain Growers' Company. The co-operative company would manage the sale of its members' grain.
- 1936 Canada's Department of National Defence recommended a five year rearmament plan for Canada valued at \$260,000,000. The government of PM King would only approve \$130,000,000 when it finally made its funding decision.
- 1942 A number of Conservatives met at Port Hope, Ontario to discuss the party's future policies. These would include a liberalized labour code, a plan to provide low-cost housing and an extensive program of social security. This meeting was a step toward the Conservative Party evolving into the Progressive Conservative Party.
- 1945 The first controlled atomic reaction outside of the US took place in an experimental atomic reactor at the Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario.
- 1945 A federal Order-in-Council authorized the flying of the Red Ensign on all buildings of the federal government in and outside of Canada.
- 1945 Russian cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko defected from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa with files that gave the RCMP information about Soviet spying in Canada. 37 Soviet agents would be charged with spying.
- 1946 Lester B. Pearson became an under-secretary in Canada's Ministry of External Affairs.
- 1946 Louis St. Laurent became the Minister for External Affairs.
- 1946 Norman Robertson was appointed Canada's High Commissioner in London.
- 1958 PM Diefenbaker introduced the Act for the Recognition of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

This Day in Canadian History
September 11



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ACROSS

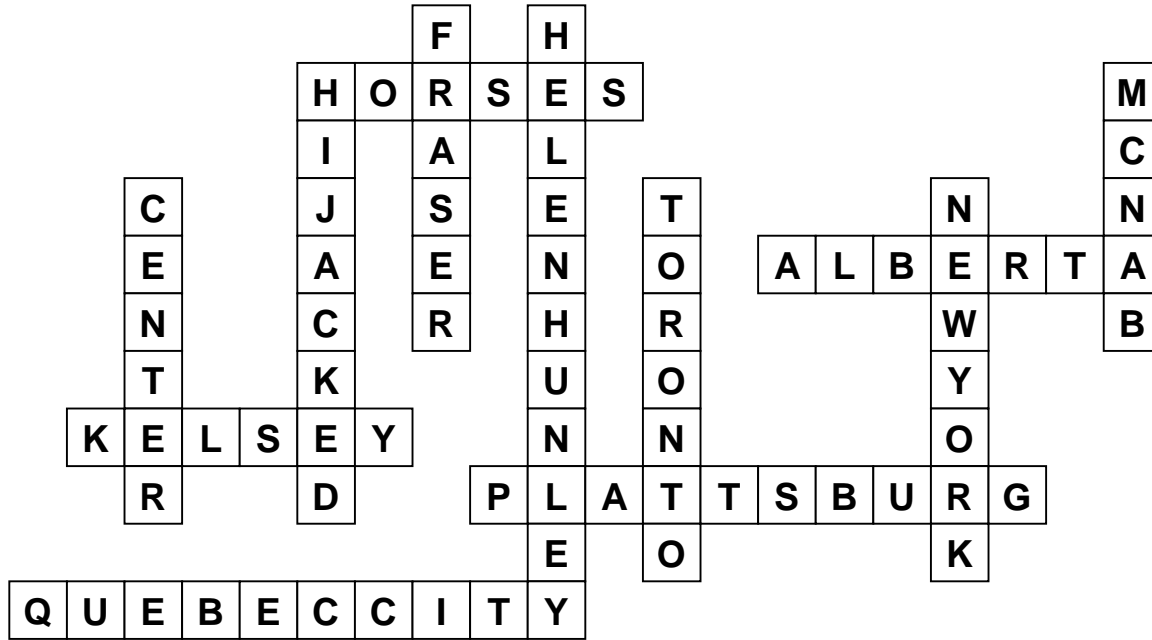
- 3 They powered Toronto's first street railway.
- 8 Henday became the first European to reach this modern day Canadian province.
- 9 He would serve as the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts until 1718.
- 10 The British fleet on Lake Champlain was destroyed in this battle.
- 11 (2 words) The site of a meeting attended by PM King, President Roosevelt and PM Churchill.

DOWN

- 1 One group of Overlanders descended this river in rafts and a dugout canoe.
- 2 (2 words) She was the first woman to serve as Solicitor General in Alberta.
- 3 This happened to an airliner flying from Moncton, New Brunswick to Toronto.
- 4 This politician and Augustin Morin formed a Conservative-Liberal government for Canada.
- 5 This span of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec City collapsed.
- 6 Canada's first track and field meet was held in this community.
- 7 (2 words) 24 Canadians died when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in this city.

This Day in Canadian History
September 11

Solution:

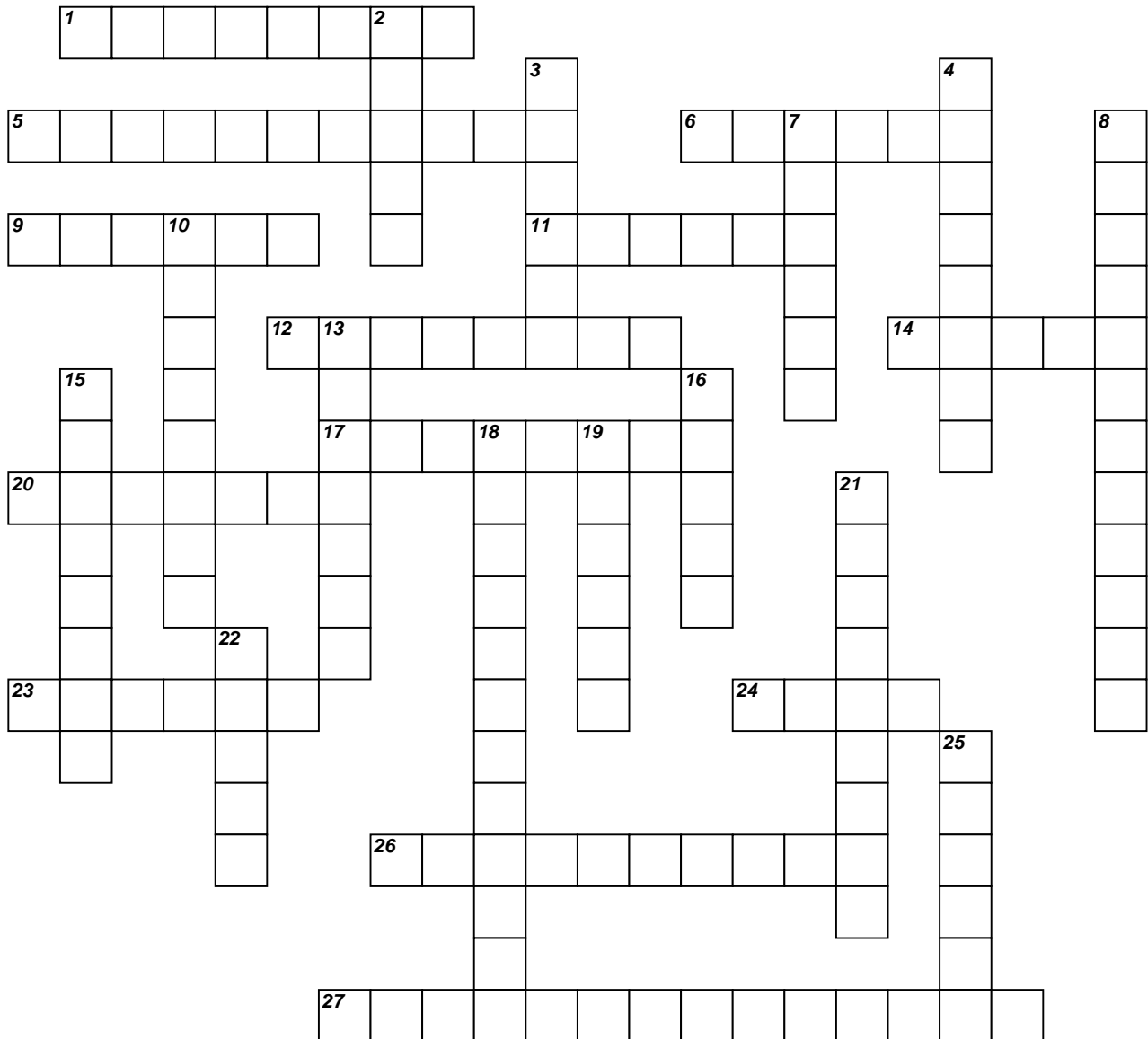


This Day in Canadian History

September 11th

- 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.

This Day in Canadian History *September 17*



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ACROSS

- 1 Aboriginal raiders destroyed all English settlements along this river.
- 5 (2 words) She was the first senator of Chinese descent.
- 6 The RCMP began training these recruits.
- 9 Canadians learned that this country had helped Germany invade Poland.
- 11 François de Lévis planned to _____ the British at Quebec before the city had to surrender.
- 12 The Parry expedition spent a winter on this island at a cove Parry called Winter Harbour.
- 14 A 31 day long _____ at Gustafsen Lake ended with 14 arrests.
- 17 Phillippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil was sworn in as New France's _____.
- 20 Residents of the NWT elected representatives to its _____ for the first time.

This Day in Canadian History
September 17

- 23 He led an unsuccessful English attack on the French settlement at Placentia in Newfoundland.
- 24 The Inuit captives brought to England by Frobisher's second expedition all suffered this fate within a month of reaching England.
- 26 The Grand Trunk Railway opened its rail line between _____ and Montreal.
- 27 (2 words) He was given command of the NWMP's Fort Pitt.

DOWN

- 2 PM Chrétien appointed a Senator from Alberta instead of waiting for the province to _____ two "senators-in-waiting".
- 3 This new governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts ignored Charles Bayly's advise to ration food - and his men starved.
- 4 (2 words) A 70 year old man from Mississauga, Ontario became the first Canadian to die from this virus.
- 7 Canada's Supreme Court ruled that these people were entitled fish without restrictions.
- 8 This party won 142 seats in Canada's general election.
- 10 Cartier set out up the St. Lawrence River in search of this kingdom.
- 13 Governor James Murray introduced this kind of legal system in Quebec.
- 15 These people were traveling westward to attack the Illinois.
- 16 The 3500 man British force besieging Fort Erie suffered 609 casualties when this US general counterattacked.
- 18 (2 words) 59 of these arrived in Victoria in search of a better life.
- 19 118 people died when this ship burned at its pier in Toronto.
- 21 Jean Baptiste de Ramezay, commandant of Quebec City, agreed to do this.
- 22 Canada sold two more of these nuclear reactors to South Korea.
- 25 Louis Riel tried to persuade the Métis to support this group's invasion of Manitoba.

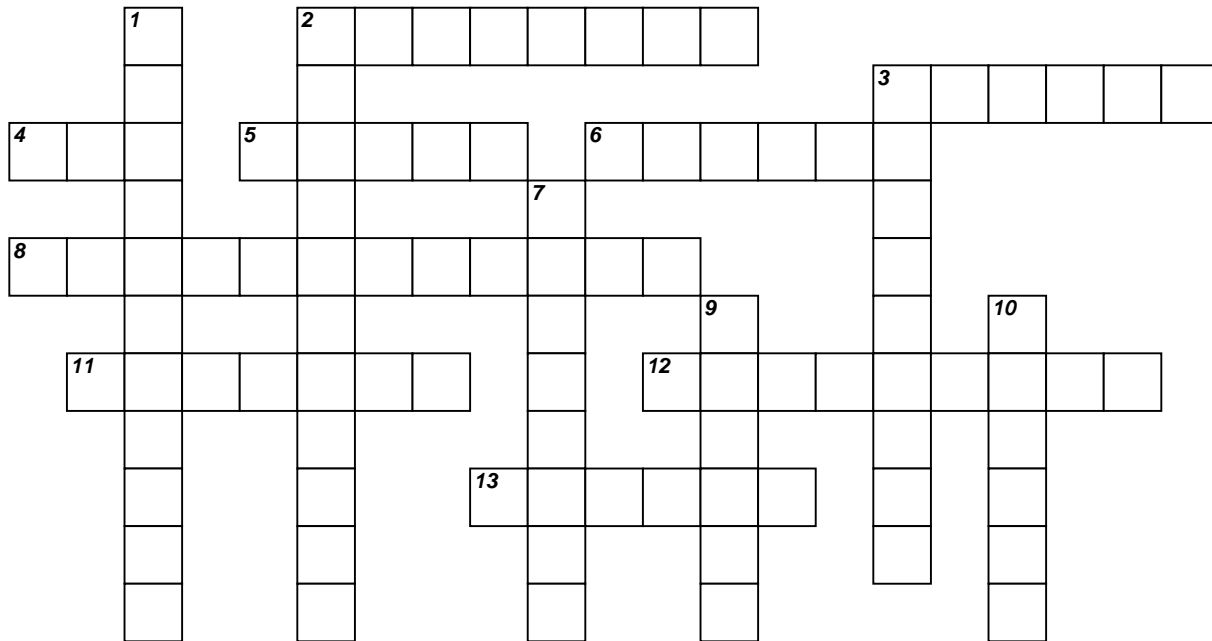
This Day in Canadian History

September 17th

- 1541 Jacques Cartier set out up the St. Lawrence River to find the Kingdom of Saguenay. He would portage around the La Chine rapids and eventually return unsuccessful. When Cartier got back to Cap Rouge he found that the Iroquois were increasingly suspicious about what had happened to Donnacona and relations with the French were deteriorating. In the winter to follow 35 colonists would be killed by the Iroquois.
- 1577 Martin Frobisher's second expedition reached England. Assay reports would state that the black rock ore they carried back was even richer than the samples collected in the previous year. The Inuit captives the expedition brought back would all die within a month.
- 1674 Two supply ships reached the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in James Bay carrying William Lydall as Governor Bayly's replacement. Bayly, unable to return to England this late in the season, took command of the post at Moose River for the winter. Lydall ignored Bayly's advise to ration food and the men at Fort Charles suffered. Because Bayly rationed food, the men at the Moose River post survived the winter in better shape. Lydall returned to England the next year and Bayly stayed on as Governor for several more years.
- 1680 After a one day visit at Sault Ste. Marie, La Salle left for Michilimackinac where hoped to learn the whereabouts of Henri Tonty who was still with the Illinois whom the Iroquois were moving to attack. All he would learn was that his ship Griffon had sunk on Lake Michigan.
- 1692 Five English ships commanded by Thomas Gillam appeared before de Brouillan's fort at Placentia. De Brouillan only had 50 men but he obtained the help of 120 crewmen from French fishing boats in the area. After meeting with Gillam, the two sides started to bombard each other. Gillam's ships fired 2,000 shots without doing much harm. The French, who were short of powder and cannon-balls, could fire only 300 from their hilltop fort, but managed to seriously damage Gillam's flagship. At this point the English weighed anchor and withdrew.
- 1705 Phillippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil was officially sworn in as Governor of New France.
- 1722 An expedition of over 400 Abanaki, Huron and other Aboriginal people destroyed all the English settlements on the Kennebec River in Maine. They also raided as far south as the Connecticut valley.
- 1759 Vaudreuil and François de Lévis met at Montréal. Lévis took command and set about reorganizing French forces, planning reinforcements for Quebec before it had to surrender and preparing to launch an attack on the British at Quebec.
- 1759 Jean Baptiste de Ramezay, commandant of Quebec City, sent Major Armand de Joannes to discuss terms of surrender with the British. These terms were agreed to at 11:00 pm.
- 1764 Governor James Murray introduced the English legal system in Quebec.
- 1814 US General Jacob Brown and 3000 men attacked the 3500 British soldiers besieging them at Fort Erie. The attack was carried out in a rainstorm and caused 609 casualties in the 3500 man British force. Additionally, the Americans destroyed three British siege guns and much of their ammunition. The Americans lost 511 men before they retreated back into their defences at Fort Erie.

- 1819 Parry's expedition reached 112°51'W where its westward movement was stopped by pack ice. Parry retreated to a small cove on Melville Island which he called Winter Harbour. The expedition spent a healthy and relatively comfortable winter locked in the ice at this cove.
- 1855 The Grand Trunk Railway opened its line between Montreal and Brockville.
- 1862 59 unmarried women arrived in Victoria on Vancouver Island aboard the steamship Tynemouth. Their passage from England had been sponsored by the Columbia Emigration Society which hoped to offer the women a better life and to have them bring English culture to the colony.
- 1870 Louis Riel met secretly with Métis in St. Norbert, Man. He tried to persuade them to support a Fenian invasion of Manitoba.
- 1878 John A. Macdonald and the Conservatives won 142 seats in a general election. Mackenzie's Liberals won only 64 seats. Macdonald himself was defeated in his riding of Kingston. He would be subsequently elected in the Manitoba riding of Marquette and the BC riding of Victoria. He would take the Victoria seat.
- 1883 Despite having been consistently evaluated as lazy, alcoholic, and unfit to be an officer in the NWMP and having managed single-handedly to permanently sour relations between the Blackfoot and NWMP, Inspector Francis Dickens was given command of Fort Pitt in what is now Saskatchewan.
- 1939 Canadians learned that Russia had supported Germany in its invasion of Poland.
- 1949 Lester Pearson represented Canada at the first NATO meeting in Washington, DC.
- 1949 The Great Lakes passenger vessel Nordic burned at its pier in Toronto. 118 people died in the blaze.
- 1951 The first election for representatives to the NWT council was held. In future the council would include a mix of elected and appointed members.
- 1974 The RCMP began training its first female recruits.
- 1992 Canada sold a 3rd and 4th CANDU nuclear reactor to South Korea for \$1,000,000,000.
- 1995 Fourteen aboriginal and four non-native people were arrested by the RCMP at Gustafsen Lake following a 31 day long siege. The RCMP had deployed 400 officers, 5 helicopters, 2 surveillance aircraft and 9 armoured personnel carriers. Observers estimated that police had fired over 77,000 rounds of ammunition during the siege. One woman had been wounded and a dog killed.
- 1998 PM Chrétien appointed four new senators. One was Vivienne Poy, the first senator of Chinese descent.
- 1998 One of PM Chrétien's four appointees to the Senate was former Progressive Conservative MP Doug Roche from Edmonton. Many Albertans were upset by this appointment as Alberta was planning to elect two "senators-in-waiting" in the province's municipal elections in October.
- 1999 Canada's Supreme Court ruled that Donald Marshall Junior, a Mi'kmaq who had been charged with catching eels out of season near Antigonish, Nova Scotia, was entitled fish without restrictions according to a 1760 treaty between the Mi'kmaq and England.
- 2002 A 70 year old man from Mississauga, Ontario became the first Canadian to die from the West Nile Virus. The virus mainly infects birds but can infect humans, horses, cats, bats, chipmunks, skunks, squirrels, and domestic rabbits. Infected mosquitoes spread the virus from host to host. The virus had spread through Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and as far west as Manitoba and Saskatchewan by the end of 2002.

This Day in Canadian History
September 18



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ACROSS

- 2 He began his duties as Governor General.
- 3 This British general accepted de Ramezay's surrender of Quebec.
- 4 This was no longer rationed in Canada.
- 5 Japan used a bridge explosion as an excuse to attack this country.
- 6 The leader of the 100 Canadien volunteers who defended Fort Saint John on the Richelieu River.
- 8 This political party won Canada's first general election.
- 11 The leader of the 500 British soldiers who defended Fort Saint John on the Richelieu River.
- 12 (2 words) He recruited volunteers to fight for the British in South Africa.
- 13 (2 words) He was one of 15 people arrested for blocking a logging road that led to an old-growth forest.

DOWN

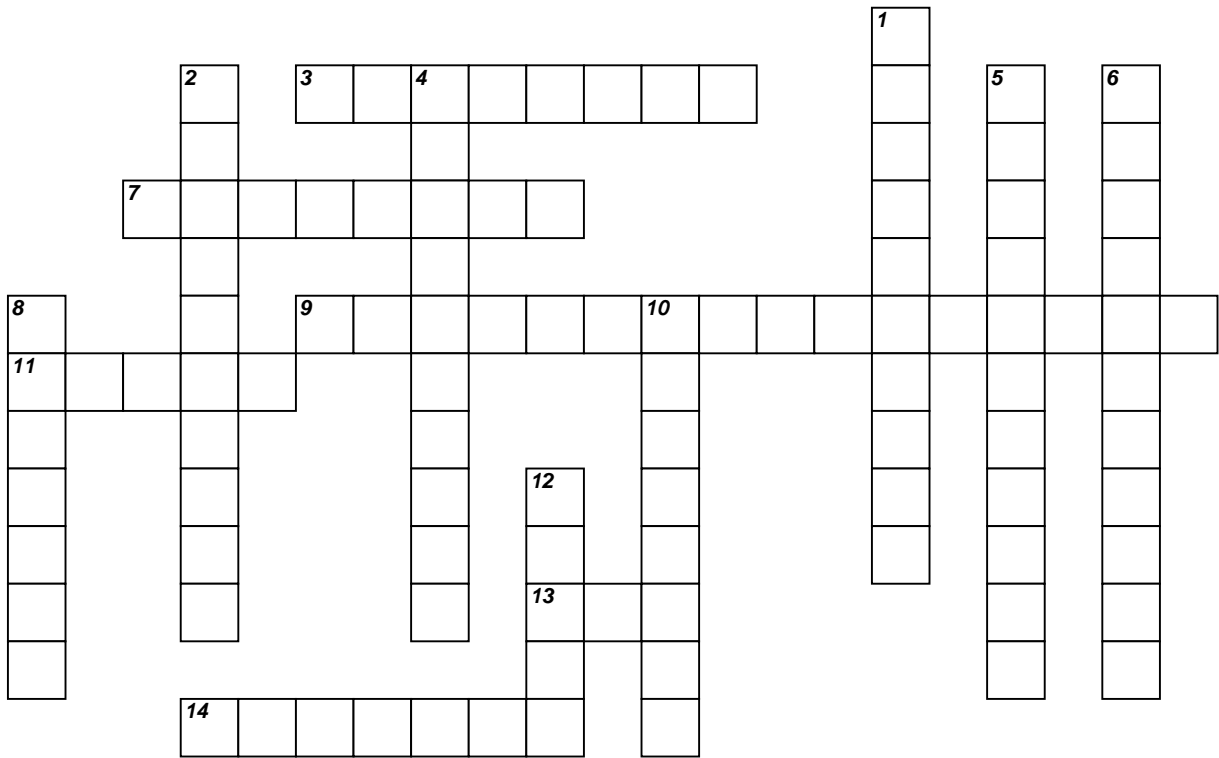
- 1 (2 words) He led the New Brunswick Liberal Party to a majority victory in the province's general election.
- 2 General Proctor abandoned Detroit and retreated to _____ on the Niagara Peninsula.
- 3 The Marco Polo took 76 days to sail from Liverpool, England to this Australian port.
- 7 This US President signed the Fugitive Slave Bill.
- 9 This was the only sanctuary for runaway slaves after the Fugitive Slave Bill became law in the US.
- 10 This affair started when PM King advised Britain that Canada would no longer be automatically drawn into Britain's wars.

This Day in Canadian History

September 18th

- 1759 The city of Quebec formally surrendered to British General James Murray.
- 1775 General Montgomery initiated what turned out to be a 45 day long siege of Fort Saint John on the Richelieu River. This fort was defended by 500 British regulars commanded by Major Charles Preston. They were supported by 100 Canadian volunteers led by François Marie Picoté de Belestre.
- 1813 American forces led by General William Henry Harrison forced General Proctor to abandon Detroit and retreat to Amherstburg and Sandwich (now Windsor) on the Niagara Peninsula in Upper Canada. Tecumseh was opposed to this withdrawal and wanted Proctor and the British to fight.
- 1841 Canada's Governor General gave assent to a bill that established and funded non-denominational schools. Those in Canada West received annual grants of \$80,000 and those in Canada East received \$120,000.
- 1850 US President Millard Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill. According to this law a runaway slave could be returned to his master from anywhere in the US. This made Canada the runaway slave's only sanctuary.
- 1852 The Marco Polo reached Melbourne, Australia 76 days after it left Liverpool, England. Other ships took at least 100 days for the same trip!
- 1867 John A. MacDonal and his Conservative Party won 101 seats in Canada's first federal election. The Liberals led by Edward Blake won 80. Of the 19 seats in Nova Scotia, 18 were won by candidates opposed to Confederation.
- 1893 John Gordon, the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived in Canada to begin his duties as Governor General.
- 1899 Col. Sam Hughes placed ads in several Canadian newspapers seeking volunteers to fight in the 2nd Boer War in South Africa. He would receive 1200 applications.
- 1922 PM King advised Britain that Parliament must be consulted before the Canadian government would consider sending troops to assist Britain in its dispute with Turkey. King was effectively telling Britain that Canada would not be automatically drawn into Britain's wars. This gave rise to the Chanak Affair in Canadian politics.
- 1931 Japanese officers secretly set off an explosion on a bridge on the Japanese owned South Manchuria Railway near Mukden (today's Shenyang in northeast China). They used the explosion as an excuse to attack nearby Chinese troops and take over the Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning.
- 1944 The rationing of coffee and tea ended in Canada!
- 1989 Ontario NDP leader Bob Rae and 15 other protesters were arrested for blocking a logging road leading to an old-growth forest near Temagami, Ontario.
- 2006 The New Brunswick Liberal party led by Shawn Graham won 29 of the province's 55 seats in a provincial election. Former premier Bernard Lord and the Conservative Party won 26 seats. Both parties received 47% of the popular vote.

This Day in Canadian History
September 20



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ACROSS

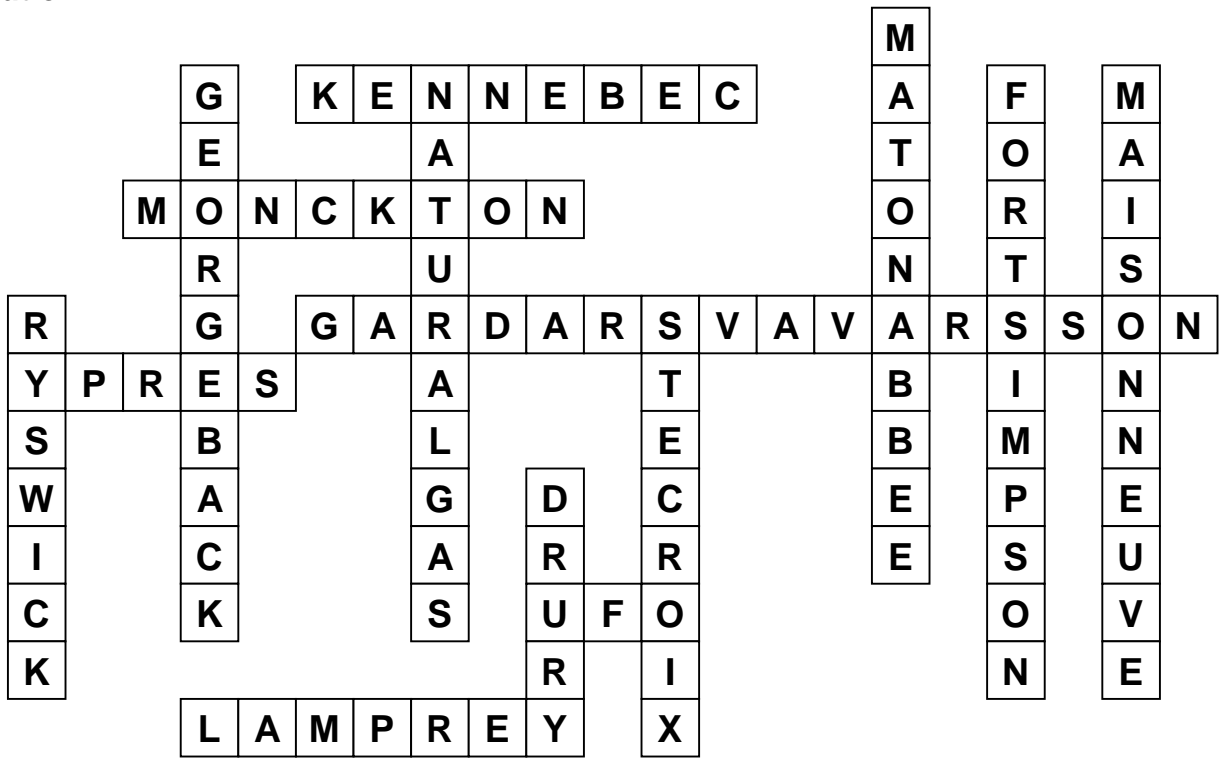
- 3 Benedict Arnold launched his invasion of Quebec via this river.
- 7 This British Colonel burned crops and houses of Acadians for 100 km up the St. John River.
- 9 (2 words) The first Viking to spend a winter on Iceland.
- 11 British troops began their first assaults on German positions in this World War I battle.
- 13 (3 words) This party won the most seats in Ontario's provincial election.
- 14 Jens Munk and two sailors managed to return to Norway in this ship.

DOWN

- 1 This Chipewyan chief rescued Samuel Hearne.
- 2 (2 words) His expedition became trapped in the ice north of Southampton Island.
- 4 (2 words) Canada raised the cost of this export to the US.
- 5 (2 words) Pope John Paul II arrived in this NWT community.
- 6 He arrived in New France to serve as the governor of Montreal.
- 8 This treaty returned all lands captured in King William's War to their original owners.
- 10 81 crew members from this RCN destroyer were rescued by HMS Itchen.
- 12 He replaced William Hearst as the premier of Ontario.

This Day in Canadian History
September 20

Solution:



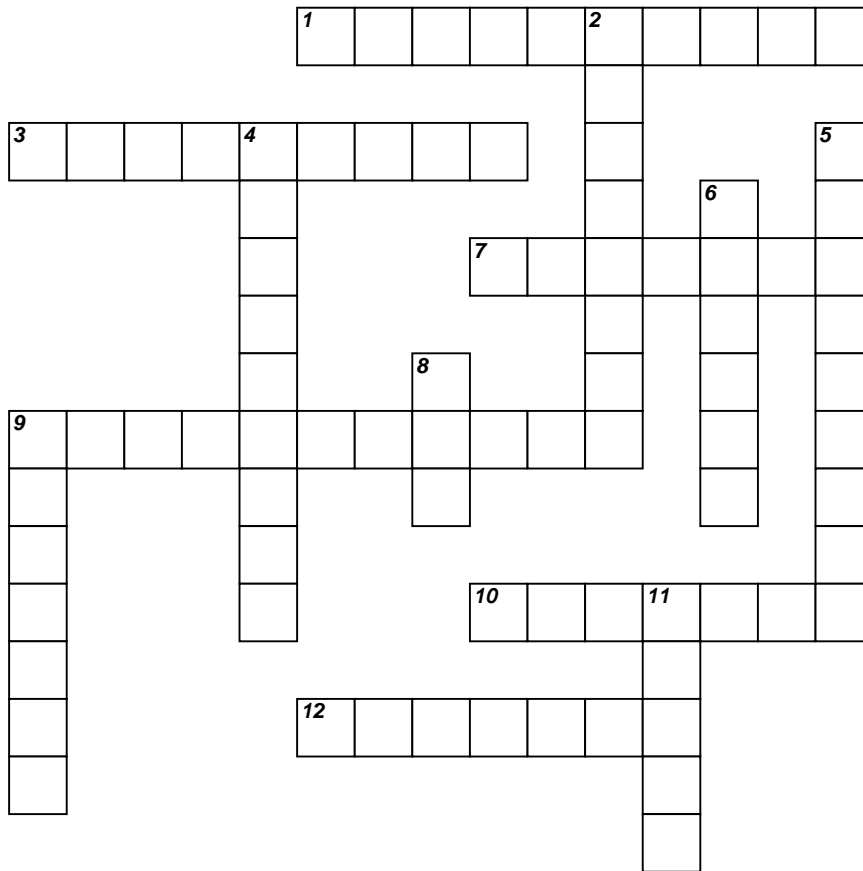
This Day in Canadian History

September 20th

- 860 Gardar Svavarsson, a Swedish Viking whose ship was pushed northward by a storm, reached the eastern coast of Iceland. He is said to have circumnavigated the island and built himself a house and stayed for the winter at Skjálfandi. He left after the one winter.
- 1620 Jens Munk and his two surviving companions reached Aldon, Norway after a two month voyage in the Lamprey. It had taken them a month to cross through the heavy ice of Hudson Bay from the mouth of the Churchill River. On hearing of Munk's return, King Christian IV immediately ordered him to return to Hudson Bay and to continue the search for the Northwest Passage. However, the reports of his terrible first voyage discouraged sailors from volunteering, and the voyage was cancelled.
- 1641 Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve arrived in Quebec to take up his role as the new governor of Montreal. It was too late in the year to continue past Quebec to Montreal Island and start construction of the settlement. The European population resident in New France was estimated at 310.
- 1697 The war between England and France was ended by the Treaty of Ryswick. It reversed all the conquests made by both sides during King William's War. Newfoundland became English, Hudson Bay reverted to the English and Acadia stayed French.
- 1758 Colonel Robert Monckton landed with 2300 men near the site of modern day St. John, New Brunswick. His orders were to destroy crops, cattle and houses for 100 km up the St. John River and to force any Acadians he encountered to leave for Quebec.
- 1770 Samuel Hearne had been abandoned by his Aboriginal guides. He was freezing to death when he was found by the Chipewyan chief Matonabee.
- 1775 Benedict Arnold launched his invasion of Quebec. He and his 1100 men sailed up the Kennebec River for Fort Western (now Augusta in Maine). At Fort Western, local residents constructed 200 small boats to transport the army further up the river. Some of Arnold's officers thought they were little more than rafts.
- 1836 George Back and the Terror became trapped in the ice north of Southampton Island. Over the next 10 months the ship and crew would endure temperatures of -33°F and severe damage from drifting pack ice.
- 1917 The Military Voters' Bill was passed by Parliament.
- 1917 British attacks on German positions around Ypres began with the Battle of the Menin Road Bridge. Over the next 14 days it was followed by the Battle of Polygon Wood (Sep 26th) and the Battle of Broodseinde (Oct 04th). Successes in each of these engagements gave the British possession of the ridge east of Ypres.
- 1919 The United Farmers of Ontario won the most seats (44 of 111) in Ontario's provincial election defeating William Hearst's Conservative government. The UFO then asked the group's co-founder, Ernest Drury, to become their leader. He would form a coalition government with labour and independent members of the legislature.
- 1943 The RCN destroyer St. Croix was torpedoed and sunk in the mid-Atlantic. 81 crew members were rescued by HMS Itchen.

- 1974 Canada's National Energy Board increased the cost of natural gas exported to the US from 61¢ to \$1.00 per 1000 cubic feet.
- 1987 Pope John Paul II arrived in Fort Simpson, NWT to conduct a mass for the Dene people.

This Day in Canadian History
September 26



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ACROSS

- 1 Settlers from this German province arrived in Halifax.
- 3 Air Canada reduced its capacity by 20% because of these attacks.
- 7 BC Premier Pattullo advised PM King not to call up these Canadians.
- 9 10 Chiefs from this tribe agreed to sell 34,400 hectares of their people's land.
- 10 The federal government made \$4,000,000,000 available to increase the number of _____ spaces.
- 12 This Quebec premier died of a heart attack.

DOWN

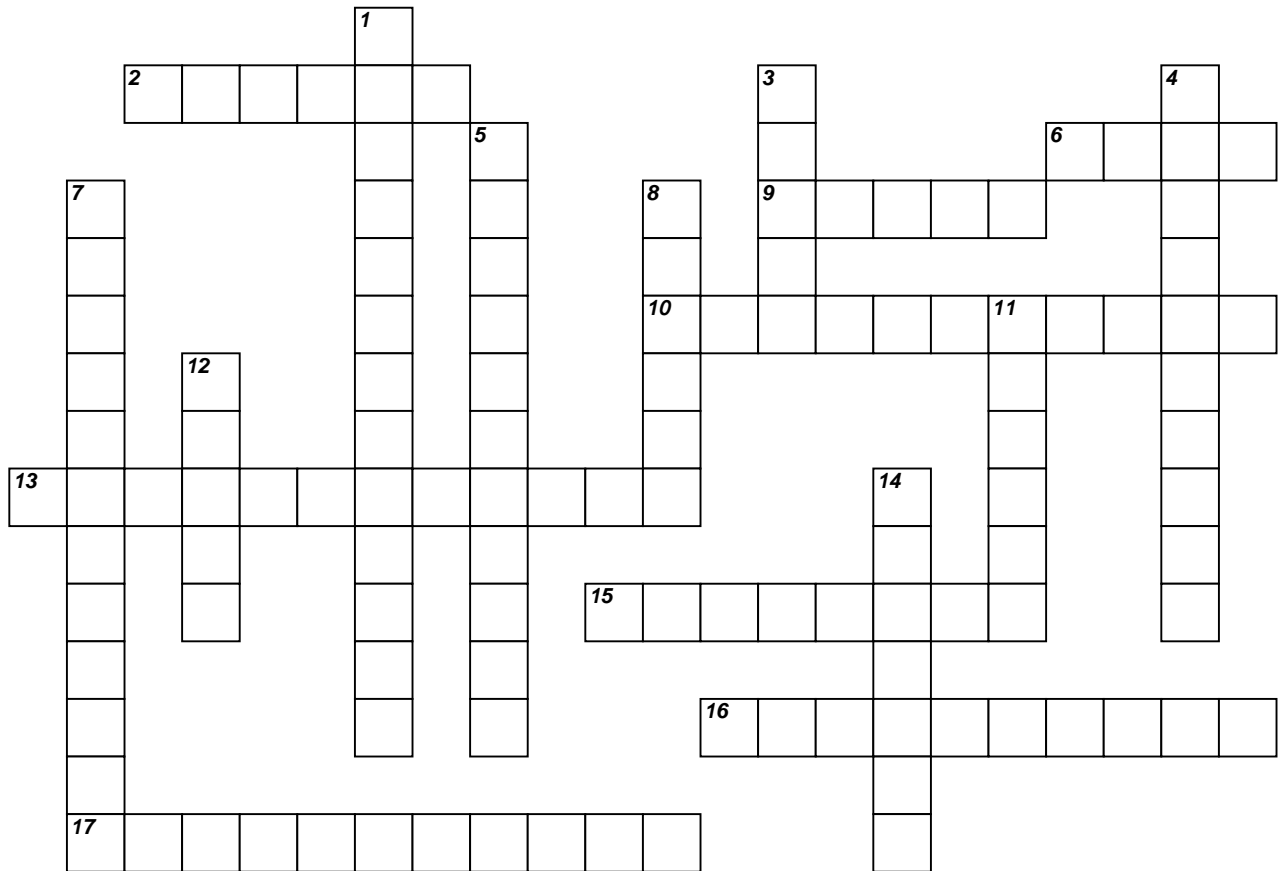
- 2 The name of an influential Nootka chief.
- 4 (2 words) It lasted 78 days.
- 5 (2 words) PM Mulroney asked the US to discuss this topic.
- 6 He was the first labour MP in Quebec.
- 8 What Louis La Fontaine practiced after he retired from politics.
- 9 He resigned as leader of the Conservative Party.
- 11 The first of this type of nuclear reactor began generating electricity in Ontario.

This Day in Canadian History

September 26th

- 1751 1000 settlers from Wurtemberg, Germany arrived in Halifax.
- 1788 Two American ship captains, John Kendrick commanding the Columbia Rediviva and Robert Gray aboard the Lady Washington, arrived at Nootka Sound where they decided to spend the winter. Kendrick tried to establish good trading relations with Chief Maquinna.
- 1806 10 Mississauga chiefs agreed to sell 34,400 hectares of land in Upper Canada's Peel and Halton Counties for £1000. Each chief received a payment of 5 shillings for agreeing to the sale.
- 1851 Louis La Fontaine decided to retire from politics. He returned to the practice of law in Montreal.
- 1888 Alphonse Lépine was elected to Parliament. A printer and member of the Knights of Labour, he was the first labour MP in Quebec.
- 1926 Arthur Meighen resigned as leader of the Conservative Party.
- 1940 BC Premier Thomas Pattullo advised PM King not to call up Japanese or Chinese Canadians.
- 1968 A 220 megawatt CANDU nuclear reactor began producing electricity at Douglas Point in Ontario. It was the first reactor of this type to go into operation in Canada.
- 1968 Quebec Premier Daniel Johnson died of a heart attack. He would be replaced by Jean Jacques Bertrand as leader of the Union Nationale and premier.
- 1985 PM Mulroney requested that the US enter into discussions to establish free trade with Canada.
- 1988 The federal government made \$4,000,000,000 available over the next 7 years to increase the number of day care spaces from 250,000 to 400,000.
- 1990 The last Mohawk protestors at Oka dismantled their guns and threw the pieces into a septic tank, burned tobacco in a ceremony and then walked away. The Oka Crisis had lasted 78 days.
- 2001 Air Canada laid off 5,000 employees, took 84 aircraft out of service and reduced its capacity by 20%. It blamed the September 11th terrorist attacks in the US for the reduced demand for its services.

This Day in Canadian History
September 27



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ACROSS

- 2 370 people died when this passenger ship collided with a French steamer off Cape Race.
- 6 The name given to Germany, Italy and Japan in WWII.
- 9 PM Mulroney appointed this number of Progressive Conservative Senators.
- 10 Their speeds limits were 16 kph in the city and 22 in the country.
- 13 (2 words) Soldiers with these vehicles were sent into Stratford, Ontario keep the peace during a strike.
- 15 This Saskatchewan committee endorsed the idea of a comprehensive prepaid medical plan.
- 16 (2 words) George spent the winter on this lake.
- 17 (2 words) It opened in the city of Vancouver.

DOWN

- 1 (2 words) She was sworn in as Canada's 28th Governor General.
- 3 Private trading of this product was suspended.
- 4 Canadian forces began 4 days of fighting that would see them break through this German line.

This Day in Canadian History
September 27

- 5** (2 words) He helped Louis Riel draft a petition to the federal government.
- 7** These CPR employees went on strike for higher pay and shorter hours.
- 8** General Henry Proctor retreated up this valley after he abandoned Sandwich.
- 11** The name Lt. Colonel John By gave to his Ottawa River headquarters.
- 12** He took command of British forces in Upper Canada.
- 14** One of the causes of the deaths of more than 2400 of the Duc d'Anville's men.

This Day in Canadian History

September 27th

- 1746 Duc d'Anville, the commander of the French naval expedition sent to attack the English in America, died. More than 2400 of his expedition's men would also die of disease and food shortages in a few weeks.
- 1806 Isaac Brock took command of all British forces in Upper Canada.
- 1813 General Henry Proctor retreated from Amherstburg and Sandwich (Windsor). Any supplies his forces could not transport were destroyed. He moved his army up the Thames valley which forced the American forces following him to extend their lines of communication. This also kept his own forces away from the US naval vessels on Lake Erie.
- 1826 Lt. Colonel John By arrived at the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers to begin preparations for constructing the Rideau Canal. He named his headquarters Bytown.
- 1827 After spending the winter at Fort Franklin on Great Bear Lake, John Franklin arrived back in England.
- 1834 George Back returned to Fort Reliance on Great Slave Lake. He would spend the winter there and leave for England on March 21, 1835.
- 1854 The passenger ship Arctic traveling from Liverpool to New York collided with the French steamer Vesta off Cape Race. The Arctic sank within 2 hours and 370 people died.
- 1884 Louis Riel representing English and French Métis and William Jackson representing the Settlers Union drafted a petition to the federal government. It demanded responsible government, the right for individuals to own land, abolition of the protective tariff, local control of natural resources, a railway to the Hudson Bay, for Saskatchewan to become a province, and a bill of rights.
- 1888 Stanley Park was opened in the city of Vancouver. It boasted 11.6 km of waterfront walkways.
- 1896 CPR telegraphers went on strike for higher pay and shorter hours.
- 1903 Speed limits for motor vehicles were set in the new Canadian Motor Vehicles Act. Automobiles could travel a speeds of 16 kph in the city and 22 in the country.
- 1918 Canadian forces began 4 days of fighting at Canal du Nord that saw them break through the last section of Germany's Hindenburg Line.
- 1933 Soldiers and armoured vehicles were sent into Stratford, Ontario to deal with potential violence during a strike by meat packers and furniture makers.
- 1940 German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop announced that Germany, Italy and Japan had formed an alliance known as the Triple Axis.
- 1943 The Canadian government suspended private wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in an effort to control prices and speculation.
- 1961 An interim report about medicare in Saskatchewan was released. The Thompson Committee endorsed the idea of a comprehensive prepaid medical plan administered by a public commission that was responsible to the government.

- 1990 PM Mulroney invoked an never before used clause in Canada's Constitution to appoint 8 Progressive Conservative Senators in an effort to break Liberal control of the Senate. Mulroney needed the PC Senators to help pass the GST Bill so it could go into effect on January 1st.
- 2005 Michaëlle Jean was sworn in as Canada's 28th Governor General. She was born in Port au Prince, Haiti in 1957. She and her family left Haiti in 1968 and sought refuge in Canada. She has worked as a journalist for the CBC and Radio Canada.