

**72 Resolutions:** the formal ideas on which Confederation was based

## A

**Aboriginal people:** First Nations peoples, Inuit, and Métis peoples, as defined by Canada's constitution

**Acadian:** a Francophone citizen of Acadia

**Anglophone:** an English-speaking person

**archeologist:** a scientist who studies history and prehistory by digging up the places where peoples once lived and studying the objects found there

**artifacts:** items that were made or used by people

**assimilation:** the process of getting a population to take on the culture and ways of another population

**axis:** the imaginary line that goes through the North and South Poles on which the Earth spins each day

## B

**ban:** to stop an action

**barren:** an area where little or no vegetation grows

**barter:** a system of trade that does not use money

**bitumen:** thick, sticky tar that can be turned into oil

**block settlement:** a large block of land on which people could farm

**British Commonwealth:** a group of countries with British roots

**British subject:** a citizen of the British Commonwealth

**British:** the people of Britain, a country made up by England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

## C

**Canadien:** a descendant of the settlers of New France

**canal:** a waterway built to connect two bodies of water

**census:** the counting of the number of people who live in a community or country. It also involves gathering information about the population, such as their occupation and marital status

**Charter of Rights and Freedoms:** the document that outlines the rights and freedoms guaranteed to Canadians; a crucial part of the Constitution of 1982

**clear-cutting:** a logging method where all trees in a block of forest are cut down at once

**coalition:** a group of people who come together to work toward a common goal even though they may have different views

**coastal plains:** in the context of the Cordillera region, small plains that lie between the mountains and the ocean in the lower mainland of the region

**collective identity:** the identity that a group of people share; contributes to a sense of belonging

**collective right:** the right of a group of people

**colony:** a settlement created in an area but controlled by another country

**communal living:** working together as a community and sharing the wealth earned from the different businesses of the community, especially communities of groups based on religion, such as Hutterites and Doukhobors

**Confederation:** the joining of the colonies of Ontario, Québec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to form the country of Canada on July 1, 1867

**constitution:** a set of principles that lays out the rules for how a country will be governed

**coureurs des bois:** Francophone men who traded for furs with First Nations peoples; means "runners of the woods"

**crofter:** a British farmer who rented land; also called tenant farmer

**custom:** a fee paid to the government for imported goods

## D

**dam:** a structure that slows, directs, and stops the flow of water

**depression:** a time of low economic activity and high unemployment

**dikes:** low walls that stop water from coming onto the land

**discrimination:** unfair treatment of people because of their race, gender, or beliefs

**diverse:** different from one another

**dower:** the property to which a woman has legal right in case of divorce or her husband's death

**drought:** a long period with less rainfall than usual; when there is not enough rain to grow crops or meet people's needs

## E

**ecology:** the study of the relationship between plants and animals and their habitat

**economy:** the wealth and resources in an area such as a province or country

**eco-tourist:** a tourist who goes to places to see unique wildlife and to learn more about the environment

**Elder:** a person in an Aboriginal community who is respected for his or her great wisdom about their beliefs and culture

**emigrate:** to leave one's own country to live elsewhere

**equator:** the zero degree latitude line, written as 0°; an imaginary line that circles the middle of the Earth

**erosion:** the wearing away of the Earth's surface by water, wind, and glaciers

**escarpment:** a cliff or steep rise of rock that separates two areas of flat land

**expel:** force to leave

## F

**factory:** another name for a fur trading post

**federal government:** the level of government that deals with decisions and laws that affect the whole country

**filles du roi:** young girls brought over from France to New France to marry and start families; means "daughters of the king"

**First Nations people:** the first people of Canada and their descendants

**Francophone:** a person whose first language is French

**French:** the people of France

**French Canadian:** Francophone citizens of Canada

## G

**geographic region:** an area that has common features, including landforms, climate, and natural resources

**glacier:** a very slow-moving body of ice

**greenhouse:** a glass or plastic building that is kept warm year round for growing plants

**greenhouse gases:** gas pollutants that trap warm air close to the Earth, causing average temperatures to rise around the world

**gypsum:** a soft mineral used to make drywall and strengthen concrete

## H

**habitant:** a French farmer in New France

**habitation:** a place to live in; in the context of New France, it was the settlement built by Samuel de Champlain that became present-day Québec City

**harbours:** sheltered areas of deep water where ships can dock

**head tax:** a charge imposed by the Canadian government on each Chinese immigrant entering Canada after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway

**homestead:** the land on which people settled, farmed, and built their homes

**hydroelectricity:** electricity produced from flowing water

## I

**identity:** how people and communities see themselves; who you are

**immigrant:** a person who comes to live in a country from another country

**immigration:** the movement of people into a country from other countries

**import:** a good purchased from other countries

**independence:** the freedom to make one's own decisions

**Indian:** the name given by European explorers to the First Nations peoples of North America

**industrialization:** the shift from agriculture to urban industry, marked by increased use of machines and mass production of goods

**insulation:** materials that trap heat and keep out permafrost

**interpret:** to come to an understanding of something

**Inuit:** Aboriginal people in northern Canada, mostly living in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, northern Québec, and Labrador

**irrigation:** a system of pipes and ditches that brings water from wells, rivers, and lakes to farms for crops and animals

## L

**lake effect:** the influence of a large body of water on surrounding area temperatures

**land claim agreement:** an agreement that recognizes Aboriginal peoples' rights to the land and natural resources where they traditionally live

**landform:** the natural characteristic of a landscape, including mountains, hills, plains, and valleys

**latitude:** the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees north and south

**legislature:** the provincial level of government

**lichen:** a type of fungus that forms a branching growth on rocks, trees, and walls

**livestock:** farm animals

**lock:** a section of canals where ships can be raised and lowered

**longitude:** the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian, measured in degrees east and west

**lowland:** an area that is lower and flatter than the land around it

**Loyalists:** Americans who joined the British army during the American Revolution; means "the King's Friends"

## M

**made-beaver:** a beaver pelt that has been worn for one season; a top-quality beaver skin

**made-beaver token:** a token given to a trader in exchange for furs, which could then be used to buy goods at the trading post

**mass-produced goods:** goods manufactured in very large numbers

**Métis:** people of mixed First Nations and European ancestry

**metropolitan area:** an urban area with more than 100 000 people

**middens:** discarded shells

**migration:** the movement of populations

**mineral:** a natural substance, such as coal and copper, that is mined from the Earth because of its usefulness

**minority language education right:** the right of Francophone citizens outside Québec and Anglophone citizens in Québec to have their children educated in their own language

**moat:** a fort with high walls surrounded by a deep ditch, designed to protect an area from attacks

**moderate temperatures:** temperatures that are neither very hot nor very cold

**monopoly:** little or no competition in a particular market

**moraine:** a ridge of sand, dirt, and rocks carried and left behind by ancient glaciers

**muskeg:** marshy water mixed with partly dead vegetation

## N

**natural resource:** a material found in nature that is used by people to make life easier and more enjoyable

**negotiate:** to work out

## O

**officially bilingual:** having rights in law that establish equality between two languages

**oral tradition:** the passing of knowledge, history, and language from generation to generation by the spoken word

**outport:** a small fishing community along Newfoundland's coast

## P

**pacifist:** a person who does not believe in violence of any kind

**pemmican:** a type of food made from dried meat, fat, and berries

**permafrost:** permanently frozen soil

**perspective:** values and ideas shared by people with a common language, culture, and history

**petroglyph:** a rock carving created long ago

**plains:** flat stretches of land

**plateau:** a high, flat area that is surrounded by mountains or cliffs

**portage:** an area where it is necessary to carry boats from one waterway to another overland; to carry canoes and supplies overland

**potash:** a type of salt used in fertilizers, soaps, and detergents

**potlatch:** a ceremony held by First Nations peoples of the west coast of Canada to mark special events or to confirm and celebrate status

**precipitation:** moisture in the air, which can take the form of rain, fog, or snow

**primary source:** a written, a visual, or an audio account created by someone who lived at the time of an event

**Prime Meridian:** the zero degree line of longitude; an imaginary line running through Greenwich, England

**prospector:** a gold seeker

## Q

**quality of life:** all of the things that are important to a person to make his or her life good

**Québécois:** a Francophone of Québec origin; a resident of Québec

## R

**rangs:** strips of land rented out to farmers under the seigneurial system that backed away from the St. Lawrence River or bordered a common road

**ration:** a fixed allowance of something, such as food

**reforestation:** the process of replanting trees in logged areas

**relief camp:** a camp set up by the Canadian government during the Great Depression where single men lived and worked

**relief payment:** money given to families by the Canadian government to help them during the Depression

**reserve:** an area of land officially set aside by the Canadian government for First Nations peoples

## S

**satellite image:** a photograph taken by a satellite orbiting the Earth

**sea ice:** the ice covering the channels between Arctic islands

**sea level:** the level of the ocean

**seigneurial system:** the system of developing and dividing land in New France

**seigneuries:** lots of land given to a seigneur under the seigneurial system

**seigneurs:** landowners under the seigneurial system

**servants:** tradesmen, clerks, and labourers who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company during the fur trade

**suburb:** an area on the edge of the city where homes, malls, schools, and banks are built to create a community of their own

**symbol:** an object that is used to stand for or represent a place, idea, or event

## T

**tariff:** a tax imposed by the government on goods from other countries

**tenement building:** an apartment building located near factories with units or rooms that were rented out, usually to factory workers

**tide:** the rise and fall of the ocean's water on the shore

**trade jargon:** words used in trade that are understood by everyone

**treaty:** a formal agreement signed by the Canadian government and First Nations peoples

**tributaries:** rivers that run into larger rivers or lakes

**tundra:** the treeless, snow-covered southern part of the Arctic

## U

**United Nations:** an international organization of countries established in 1945 to promote international peace, security, and co-operation

**upland:** a mountain that is flat and high

**urbanization:** the movement of people from farms into cities, or urban centres

## V

**valley:** a low area surrounded by mountains or hills

**Victory Bond:** a certificate that people could cash in after World War II

**voyageur:** a New France fur trader who was given permission to trade

## W

**weir:** a method of trapping fish, using netting or wood to build an underwater maze

**wetland:** an area of wet, marshy land that helps filter pollution and stop erosion

*Some words in a language have variations in spelling and pronunciation, depending on the community. This list gives one possible spelling and pronunciation for each word. All stressed syllables are underlined.*

## A

**Algonquin:** al-gon-kin  
**Anishinabe:** a-nish-na-bay  
**Attawapiskat:** at-ta-wa-pis-kat

## B

**Béique:** bay-eek  
**Beothuk:** bay-o-thuck  
**Bourget:** boor-jay  
**Brûlé:** brew-lay

## C

**cabane à sucre:** kah-ban ah sewkr  
**Cap Tourmente:** kap toor-mont  
**censitaires:** son-see-tare  
**Champigny:** shan-pee-nyee  
**Cheveux relevés:** shuh-veu ruh-luh-vay  
**Coté:** koh-tay  
**coureurs des bois:** koo-rur de bwa

## D

**Dakelh:** ka-kelh  
**Dehcho:** deh-cho  
**Déljine:** deh-le-nay  
**Dene Sųtíné:** de-nay soong-lin-ay  
**Dené Tha':** de-nay thaa  
**dérangement:** day-ronj-mon  
**Desceliers:** day-suh-lyay  
**Dunne-za:** de-nay-za

## E

**eulachon:** yu-le-con

## F

**Fátàtqwa7:** shat-qwa  
**filles du roi:** fee dew rwa  
**fleur-de-lys:** fluhr-de-lee

## G

**Gérin-Lajoie:** jay-ran lah-jwa  
**Giguère:** jee-gare  
**Groseilliers:** groh-zay-yay  
**Gwich'in:** gwich-inn

## H

**habitants:** ab-ee-ton  
**Haida:** hi-dah  
**Haudenosaunee:** how-den-o-show-nee  
**hishuk ish tsawalk:** his-shuk ish tsa-wak

## I

**iglu:** ig-loo  
**Iglulik:** ig-loo-lik  
**Iglulingmiut:** ig-loo-ling-miut  
**Inuinnaqs:** ee-noo-ing-naks  
**Inuit:** ee-nu-eet  
**inuksuk:** ee-nook-shook  
**Inuvik:** ee-noo-vik  
**Iqaluit:** ee-ka-lu-eet  
**Iqaluktuuttiaq:** a-ka-luk-toot-chiak  
**Issapóómahksika:** iss-sah-poh-mahk-sik

## K

**Kapuskasing:** kap-u-ska-sing  
**Kesik:** giz-eek  
**Kichesipirini:** kich-eh-sip-py-ree-nee

**Kisikawawasan awasis:** kee-sik-awah-wah-sah uwah-sis

**Kitlinermiut:** killi-ner-miut  
**Koñwatsi'tsiaiéñni:** gon-wat-si-ja-yenni  
**Ktunaxa:** tun-ah-hah  
**Kusugak:** koo-soo-gak  
**Kuujuarapik:** koo-joo-ar-a-pik  
**Kwakwaka'wakw:** kwak-wak-ya-wak

## L

**la tire:** la teer  
**les mauvaises terres:** lay moh-vez tare  
**Lheidli:** slay-ed-lee