Competition in North America
By the mid-1600s, France and England were competing for the fur trade in Acadia and other places in North America. English merchants from Hudson’s Bay Company set up fur-trading posts along rivers throughout Rupert’s Land. Traders and explorers from Hudson’s Bay Company reached deep into North America. Among them was Samuel Hearne, the first European to reach the Arctic Ocean by land. Matonabbee, a Chipewyan leader, guided Hearne.

French and English Conflicts
In 1713, France and Britain signed a treaty that gave Acadia to Britain. Nevertheless, the two countries went to war in the mid-1700s. The British fought against the French and their Native American allies in North America for seven years. The British forced thousands of Acadians to leave Acadia. Only about half survived deportation. Some escaped to Louisiana. In 1759, the French surrendered, and in 1763 they signed a treaty that gave most of eastern North America to Britain.

Interpreting Maps
Which Hudson’s Bay Company camp is farthest north?
Draw a circle around the answer.

Before You Read
Find and underline a form of each vocabulary word.
ally noun, a person or group that joins with another to work towards a goal
deportation noun, a forced removal from a country or region
surrender verb, to give up

After You Read
What did Hudson’s Bay Company merchants and traders do?
Circle the sentences that tell the answer.

Why did the Acadians leave Acadia?
Highlight the sentence that gives the answer.

SKILL Reading Maps
Which Hudson’s Bay Company camp is farthest north?
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