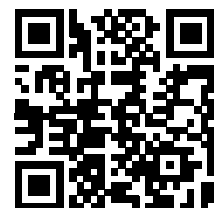


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## Early Canadian Linguistics



Canada's early history is a rich tapestry woven with the threads of numerous \_\_\_\_\_ . Indigenous peoples spoke a variety of \_\_\_\_\_ , each reflecting a unique culture and perspective on the land. With the arrival of European \_\_\_\_\_ , French and English began to seep into the linguistic landscape. The French \_\_\_\_\_ in particular established a strong presence in Quebec, leading to French becoming one of the two official \_\_\_\_\_ of Canada. English, however, spread widely as more settlers arrived, influenced by trade and governance. The Hudson's Bay \_\_\_\_\_ , a British enterprise, played a significant role in expanding English use through its fur trading \_\_\_\_\_ . Despite this, indigenous languages continued to flourish in many \_\_\_\_\_ , showcasing a resilience that speaks to their deep roots in Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ . Schools today often offer programs in French and English, reflecting the country's bilingual \_\_\_\_\_ . Efforts are also being made to preserve indigenous languages, recognizing their importance to Canada's cultural \_\_\_\_\_ . This linguistic diversity has shaped Canada into a nation known for its tolerance and \_\_\_\_\_ . The ongoing dialogue between these languages, from indigenous to French and English, creates a living mosaic of \_\_\_\_\_ that continues to evolve.

languages

communication

heritage

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networks

settlers

dialects

regions

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