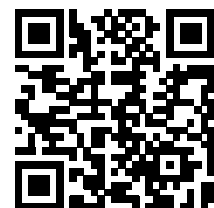


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Farming Roots in Canada



In the early days of _____, the Indigenous peoples were the first to cultivate the land. They grew crops like _____, beans, and squash, utilizing the fertile soil. When the _____ settlers arrived, they learned these farming techniques from the Indigenous _____. The settlers began to expand the agricultural practices by introducing new crops such as _____ and barley. The climate of Canada, though challenging, allowed for the cultivation of various _____ depending on the region. In the east, the soil and climate were conducive for growing vegetables and _____, while the prairies became known for their vast wheat fields.

Agriculture played a pivotal role in the _____ of early Canada, becoming the backbone of the growing country. The _____ were not only a source of food but also provided materials for clothing and housing. The introduction of the _____ greatly increased productivity, allowing farmers to cultivate larger areas of land. _____, including cows, chickens, and sheep, were raised not just for _____ but also for work and wool. The development of _____ in the 19th century opened new markets for Canadian agricultural products, boosting the economy and promoting growth.

This period saw the _____ of vast areas of Canada, with agriculture driving expansion and development. The hard work of early _____ laid the foundation for Canada's agricultural industry, which continues to be a crucial part of the country's _____ today.

corn economy European plow farmers food peoples crops wheat
Canada settlement fruits identity farms railroads Livestock