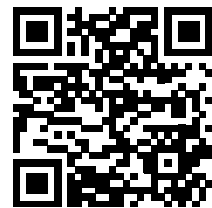


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Religious Roots of Early Canada



In the early days of _____, settlers from various parts of Europe brought their religious beliefs with them. The first _____ were established as central places for community gatherings, reflecting the diverse faiths of the _____. Catholicism, introduced by French colonists, played a significant role in _____ and other parts of Eastern Canada. Meanwhile, English settlers predominantly brought _____ beliefs, shaping the religious landscape in what is now _____ and the Maritime provinces. Native Indigenous peoples had their spiritual _____, which were often misunderstood or disregarded by European settlers. The Hudson's Bay _____, a major fur trading entity, indirectly influenced the spread of Christianity through its widespread trading networks. _____ missionaries were among the first to arrive, aiming to convert Indigenous peoples to Christianity. The _____ of 1867 allowed for religious freedom, marking a significant step towards the Canada we know today. This _____ ensured that all citizens could practice their religion without persecution. Over time, _____ and other institutions began to reflect the country's religious diversity. Religious _____ often played key roles in community development, advocating for values such as justice and _____. Despite the diverse religious beliefs, early Canadian society was shaped by a shared sense of community and _____.

- constitution
- Protestant
- Canada
- Ontario
- settlers
- equality
- schools
- churches
- leaders
- practices
- faith
- Jesuit
- document
- Company
- Quebec