

Unit 1

Early Canada

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 4: Competition for Trade Notes

Chapter 4, Lesson 1: The Foundation of an Economy - Key

Complete the following questions.

How did the various peoples in North America both work together in the fur trade and compete to control it?

Different cultures: During the first contact between various Aboriginal groups and the Europeans, both were surprised to meet others who were different from themselves.

(Page 74) Sometimes we find it difficult to understand people who are different from us. This is called being **ethnocentric**. Define this term.

Ethnocentric is a viewpoint that judges other cultures according to personal values and standards; believing one's own ethnic group is superior.

Aboriginal groups and Europeans learned to get along because they both wanted something from each other, so they formed partnerships.

(Page 77) Aboriginals (First Nations) valued the **metal goods** that came from Europe because **they were stronger and lasted longer**.

The Europeans wanted **furs** because they could use them for **trims on coats and jackets and for the making of hats**.

The Barter System

Barter is **the exchange of goods**. The fur trade was a partnership in the sense that **European traders** and **First Nations** trappers engaged in it together.

Three Key Players (page 79)

1. The First Nations hunted and trapped animals .
2. The merchants purchased trading goods in Europe and shipped them to Canada.
3. The coureurs de bois were French traders who traded furs with the First Nations.

First Nations Women (page 80)

Although they did not hunt for furs, they had a different, important role in their communities. Four ways they contributed were the following:

1. preparing furs
2. working in the forts
3. working "on the road"
4. sharing language and geography skills

Chapter 4, Lesson 2: The French Fur Trade and the English Fur Trade - Key

Complete the following questions.

The French Fur Trade

In the early days of New France, the fur trade was the foundation of the economy.

The Appointed Officials (pages 81 and 82)

Jean-Baptiste Colbert was in charge of planning. He wanted the colony to be part of the mercantile system. He did not allow trading posts in the interior of North America because he believed it would lead to conflict with the First Nations.

Jean Talon was in charge of the economy. He used money to attract more colonists.

Governor Frontenac became governor in 1672. Many of the Wendat who brought furs from First Nations to Montreal were killed. He sent coureurs de bois into the interior to expand the trading posts.

Great Peace of Montreal (pages 82 and 83)

In 1701, the French, their First Nation allies, and the Haudenosaunee signed a treaty that resulted in First Nations no longer fighting each other or the French.

The coureurs de bois could travel in peace. The French expanded further north and west for more beaver.

The traders needed transportation to succeed. Traders relied on boats to transport their goods.

(page 85) The French made good use of the First Nation's knowledge of transportation routes.

The English Fur Trade (page 86)

In 1670, the English King granted a charter for control of the fur trade to the Hudson's Bay Company.

It had one goal: to make money.

The English built their fort along the shores of the Hudson Bay for three reasons:

1. **To be close to the abundant fur supply.**

2. **Many rivers flowed into the Hudson Bay.**

3. **Large supply ships could deliver supplies to the English forts.**

Chapter 4, Lesson 3: Converging in the West - Key

Complete the following questions.

The Nor'Westers (pages 88 and 89)

The Nor'Westers were a group of traders from Montreal who blended the English and French ways of doing things. They extended the fur trade. The goal of the company was to make money rather than to build a colony.

The voyageurs were men who paddled canoes and hauled supplies across the portages. Most were Canadiens - Francophone citizens of North America. Others were Metis. The Metis were the children of European fathers and First Nations mothers.

Because of the voyageurs, French was the language of the Western fur trade.

The Nor'Westers built trading posts on the Athabasca River, which was replaced by Fort Chipewyan, which was the first fur trading post in what is now Alberta. They supplied furs to the fort and it became a major trading centre.

More trading posts were built to be closer to the trappers. The Rocky Mountains created a barrier for explorers to find a way through the mountains.

(page 92) An explorer named Alexander Mackenzie wanted to solve the riddle.

His expeditions became the first group of Europeans to cross the continent by land from east to west.

The Effect of Contact

Because of the fur trade, the First Nations and Europeans got to know each other and admire things in each other's culture.

(page 94) Some negative effects occurred upon the way of life of First Nations. The fur trade affected their sense of identity in five ways:

1. **Working for the fur trade.**

2. **Following the fur.**

3. **Depending on European goods.**

4. **Hunting the buffalo.**

5. **Loss of language.**

The greatest disaster to result from the fur trade was disease.

(page 96) A very positive result of contact between First Nations peoples and Europeans was the creation of a new culture: the Métis. They are people of dual heritage. The first Métis were the children of First Nations women and European fur traders.



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