

Unit 1

Early Canada

Name: < >

Date: < >

Chapter 4: Competition for Trade Notes Activity

Chapter 4, Lesson 1: The Foundation of an Economy

Complete the following questions. Type your responses between the blue brackets provided.

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 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) Sometimes we find it difficult to understand people who are different from us. This is called being **ethnocentric**. Define this term.

< >

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

(Page 77 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) Aboriginals (First Nations) valued the < > that came from Europe because < >.

The Europeans wanted < > because they could use them for < >.

The Barter System

Barter is < >. The fur trade was a partnership in the sense that < > and < > trappers engaged in it together.

Three Key Players (page 79 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

1. The < > hunted and trapped < >.
2. The < > purchased < > in Europe and shipped them to Canada.
3. The < > were French traders who traded furs with the First Nations.

First Nations Women (page 80 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

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

1. < >
2. < >
3. < >
4. < >

Proceed to the next page.

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

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 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

Jean-Baptiste Colbert was in charge of < >. 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 < > with the < >.

Jean Talon was in charge of < >. He used money to attract more < >.

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

Great Peace of Montreal (pages 82 and 83 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

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 < > further north and west for more beaver.

The traders needed transportation to succeed. Traders relied on < > to transport their < >.

(page 85 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) The French made good use of the First Nation's knowledge of < > routes.

The English Fur Trade (page 86 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

In 1670, the English King granted a charter for control of the fur trade to the Hudson's Bay Company. It had one goal: < >.

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

1. < >
2. < >
3. < >

Chapter 4, Lesson 3: Converging in the West

The Nor'westers (pages 88 and 89 in *Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada*)

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 < > rather than to build a < >.

The voyageurs were men who paddled canoes and hauled supplies across the portages. Most were < > – Francophone citizens of North America. Others were Métis. The Métis were the children of < > fathers and < > mothers. Because of the voyageurs, < > was the language of the Western fur trade.

The Nor'Westers built trading posts on the < > 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 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) An explorer named < > 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 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) Some negative effects occurred upon the way of life of First Nations. The fur trade affected their sense of identity in five ways:

1. < >
2. < >
3. < >
4. < >
5. < >

The greatest disaster to result from the fur trade was < >.

(page 96 in **Voices and Visions: A Story of Canada**) 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 < >. The first Métis were the children of First Nations women and European fur traders.