** Chapter Seven Questions - Self Check**

Read[**Chapter Seven**](http://staff.gsacrd.ab.ca/~cmadill%40gsacrd.ab.ca/FOV2-00065971/FOV2-00065974/FOV2-00065975/FOV2-000659A2/Exploring%20Globalization%2C%20Chapter%207.pdf)pages **161-183,**and answer the following questions. When completed, check your answers against those provided within the 'self check' link, below.

**Part A:**
Provide 5 - 7 main points to summarize the most important concepts within each of the following ***Title Questions*** that are presented in Chapter Seven...
**Page 162 - How did historical globalization affect Canada?**

* Fur trade begins in Canada in the early 1600’s to supply the demand for felt.
* Early fur trade began the movement of settlers to Canada as well as the beginning of assimilation of the first nations who were flocking to trade pelts for metal goods.
* First Nations taught settlers how to deal with the long harsh winters by showing them how to avoid scurvy and hunt and travel.
* Social values clashed between the European and Aboriginal peoples.  First Nations were accustomed to oral treaties while the British preferred written documentation.  Because of this Aboriginals were often taken advantage of and unfair deals were made.
* European settlement saw to the destruction of some First Nations peoples.  For example the Beothuk, from Newfoundland, died out when Europeans took their summer fishing site.  When the Beothuk retaliated by stealing and braking their equipment.  The settlers then went out and hunted these people and drove them away from their fishing grounds.  This lead to starvation and the people died out.
* Europeans gained a foot hold by
	+ Having heavily protected, fortified villages
	+ Advanced weapons, muskets
	+ Territorial conflict between First Nations which Europeans exploited
	+ European disease weakened First Nations physically and socially

 **Page 170 - What are some legacies of historical globalization in Canada?**

1763 - Britain won the Seven Years War
British settlement is encouraged in areas such as the Red River Colony, in Manitoba. This lead to resistance from the Metis communities who were already established in the area.
Metis uprisings occurred from 1869-70 and 1885.

**Page 174 - How has historical globalization affected Indigenous peoples in Canada?**

* Displacement (forced movement of bands into other bands territory upsetting the balance of the land)
* European diseases (Aboriginals had no immunity and outbreaks of diseases such as smallpox often resulted in the death of thousands of First Nations people. )
* Assimilation (Many aboriginals were assimilated into a European way of life.  Residential schools were also created.)
* The Numbered Treaties
	+ Treaties were made that said First Nations surrendered their land in exchange for money however First Nations thought they were for sharing the land and living peacefully.
* Indian Act created that encouraged assimilation of the First Nations people.
	+ Banned some traditional practices
	+ Only those who moved off reserves could vote in Federal elections
	+ Defines who and who is not a status Indian and therefore who receives benefits.

 **Page 180 - How do some legacies of historical globalization continue to affect Canada?**

* Immigration
	+ Canadian immigration policies have shifted to be more accommodating to minority cultures such as those from Africa and Latin America rather than put preference on immigrants from Europe and the USA
* Multiculturalism
	+ This policy was adopted in Canada to help deal with the changing make-up of Canada.  It is both supported and opposed.
* Land Claims
	+ First Nations who never were part of treaties pressed the government for compensation including land and bands that had signed treaties pushed the government to make up for deals that were not honoured.
* The Quiet Revolution in Quebec
	+ A period of intense social, political, and economic change in Quebec.  During this period, which lasted from about 1960 to 1966, Quebecois began to assert their rights and affirm and promote their language and culture.

**Part B:**
Watch the following 5 minute video and copy the questions and your answers into the same document (as above) - [Aboriginal History: Did you know? Part 1](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMTwxxT3j2k)1. When did Aboriginals gain the right to vote in Canada? Why did it take so long for Aboriginals to gain the right to vote in Canada?

* 1960 (1968 in some provinces though) - but only if First Nations people surrendered their status rights.
1885 - Aboriginals won the right to vote, but due to public outcry, it was repealed.
* The Indian Act prohibited Status Indians from voting and so the right was only granted if an aboriginal gave up their title as a status Indian.  The Act was amended to allow Status Indians to remain as Status Indians and still have the right to vote.

2. What is the Indian Act and in what ways was it 'undemocratic'? In other words, identify the restrictions it placed upon Aboriginal people.

* The Indian Act is a policy that lays out rules/regulations for status Indians and what benefits that they receive.
* 1876 - Was written in English - yet First Nations people could not read English.
* It eliminates any distinctions between Aboriginal people and the dominant society.
* Was amended through time to place increased restrictions on Native people.
* For example, restrictions placed on the Aboriginals due to the Indian Act included:
	+ Aboriginals were prohibited from operating mechanized farming equipment
	+ Aboriginals were unable to kill cattle for food (Status Indians were starving)
	+ Aboriginals could not use metal supplies.
	+ Aboriginals could not sell or kill their cattle. If they did, they were executed.