**Student Package – Chapter 4: Competition for Trade**

Ethnocentric first contact economy cause effect merchants voyageurs pemmican

portage stockade

NAME:

DATE:

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

Vikings were the first Europeans to visit North America in the year . The next Europeans to arrive did so 500 years later. These first contacts took place with people who lived on or near the coast (Mi’kmaq, Haudneosaunee, Montagnais). Both First Nations peoples and Europeans were surprised to meet people so different from themselves.

We all find it hard to understand people who are different from us. We are used to our own way of doing things. Sometimes we think our way is the best way. This was probably how the Europeans and First Nations peoples felt when they first met. This is called being . Each thought that their own ethnic group was superior. After contact, both groups began a long process of learning to understand one another.

Define ethnocentric below:

Why did First Nations peoples and Europeans need to learn to get along?

**Cause and Effect:**

The North American fur trade brought many peoples together. Some peoples worked together and other’s competed.

A **CAUSE** is something that

An **EFFECT** is the result of

* and are sometimes called .

**CAUSE + EFFECT = HISTORICAL CHANGE**

What words help us identify cause and effects when we are reading? List 3 examples below: (pg. 76)



Read through the Skill Check: Analyze Causes and Effects (pg. 76) and do the “Try It!” question.

Cause

Event

Effect

Effect

Cause

Initially, the fur trade was a partnership between European traders and First Nations hunters and trappers. As in all partnerships, each had something the other wanted.

The First Nations peoples valued the metal goods that came from Europe. These include , knives, , copper wire, and guns. These good were stronger and lasted longer than the tools and utensils they made for themselves out of stone or wood. The First Nations also traded for other goods such as blankets, and thread.

What did the First Nations people have the Europeans wanted?

Why were the furs so valuable in Europe? What did they use them for?

In the time of the fur trade, Europeans used metal coins for money but they also traded goods. This was called .

Define barter below:

Was the barter system new? Who used it before the Europeans arrived?

**Fashion, Money and Power: The Factors of the Fur Trade**

* Critical Challenge Day! Use this page to write down anything important from the information provided!

Three Key Players:

Three major players took part in the fur trade, fill in the organizer below (pg. 79)

Three Key Players

Europeans could not have been involved in the fur trade without a great deal of help. As you have seen in earlier chapters, Europeans did not know how to cope with the North American . The First Nations helped them by:

* Showing them how to find food
* Teaching them how to make to cure diseases such as .
* Providing advice on how to dress for the cold weather
* Providing in the form of canoes
* Sharing their knowledge of the region
* Translating trade deals with various groups
* Helping them negotiate
* Providing a to cook food, sew moccasins, prepare , snare animals, lace , etc.

What is Pemmican?

Fill in the chart below using pg. 80 about First Nations Women who worked in the fur trade (point form is acceptable):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Preparing Furs |  |
| Working in the Forts |  |
| Working “on the road” |  |
| Sharing Language and geography skills |  |

The French Fur Trade

The coureurs de bois spend their wages in shops. The shop owners used their profits to buy food from the farmers. The farmers use that money to buy services from the cooper (barrel maker) or other businesses. And so the trading, buying and selling spread from one person or business to the next. In the early days of New France, the fur trade was the foundation of the .

Fill in the chart below using your textbook pg. 81-82.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jean-Baptiste Colbert |  |
| Jean Talon |  |
| Governor Frontenac |  |

The English were allies with whom?

The French were allies with whom?

What First Nations banded together to fight the Haudenosaunee?



After six decades (which is years), the First Nations and New France were ready to discuss peace. In the summer of 1701, 1300 delegates from 40 First Nations communities arrived in Montreal. They came in hundreds of canoes from Acadia in the east, the Great Lakes region in the west, James Bay in the north, and all points between.

* Canada: A People’s History 🡪 Video (make your own notes below)

At the end of the peace talks, the French, their First Nations allies and the Haudenosaunee signed a treaty.

What were the provisions of this treaty? List them below:



How did the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701 affect economic development? Provide your answer below:

How did transportation affect the fur trade for the English? For the French?

English:

French:

Think it Through Q#2:

Think about the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701. What CAUSED this event to happen? What were its EFFECTS on various groups? Create a cause and effect chart to demonstrate your knowledge.

The English Fur Trade

Unlike the French, the English were not interested in creating a colony in what is now Canada. In 1670, the English king granted a charter (monopoly) for control of the fur trade to the privately owned . (Owned by who? And ). It had one goal: to make . This affected the relationship between the English fur traders and the First Nations trappers.

The English built their forts along the icy shores of Hudson Bay. There were some advantages to this location. What were they? List below:



Isabel Gunn: Biography

* Journal Entry Project (handouts)

Case Study: Life at a Hudson’s Bay Company Trading Post

* Read through. Activity to follow.

Converging in the West

The competition between the English and the French fur trade abruptly in 1760 when New France came under British control. (Look forward to Chapter 5!) Some of the French traders settled and married First Nations women. These couples had children that were a new group of people – The Métis.

Within a few years, fur traders from Montreal were returning to the woods. These new traders blended the English and French ways of doing things. The traders were Scottish or English business people, mainly from Montreal. Many married Francophone women.

In 1779, a group of new traders from Montreal formed the North West Company (NWC) and were known as the Nor’Westers, they extended the fur trade father than it had been in the days of New France. Now the goal of the company was to make money rather than to build a colony.

What are the most important points about the Nor’Westers (pg. 88) List them below:



Fig. 4.12: Answer this questions below

Where was the first fort built in Alberta?

Who was the explorer that decided to build it?

What was Fort Chipewyan called?

From Fort Chipewyan, the Nor’Westers carried the fur trade westward up the Peace and Mackenzie rivers, building trading posts as they went. Not to be outdone, the HBC did the same. Each company wanted to be closer to the trappers. They both offered higher prices for furs.

What was the downside of this rivalry? (Hint: pg. 91)

Think it through Q#1:

The First Nations and Europeans got to know each other. They found things to copy from each other’s culture. They borrowed ideas and technologies. The identities of Canada’s peoples have evolved over time, as we have adapted to one another’s ways of doing things.

As the European companies made a lot of money from the fur trade and the European governments claimed First Nations territories for their own. In contrast, the First Nations peoples suffered greatly over time because of this contact with Europeans.

What were the NEGATIVE impacts of contact between cultures in North America? Fill in the organizer below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Shifting Ways of Life | Working for the fur trade:  Following the fur:  Depending on European goods  Hunting the Buffalo  Loss of Language |
| The Invisible Enemy |  |

Case Study: Fort Whoop-Up and the Whiskey Trade

* Read this selection and answer the RESPOND question.

Creating a New Culture

One very positive result of contact between First Nations peoples and Europeans was that creation of new culture: the Métis.

Define Métis below:

Think it Through Q#3. Answer below:

Exit questions: Know these before we move on!

1. How did the various peoples in North America both work together in the fur trade and compete to control?
2. What does it mean to be ethnocentric?
3. Provide an example of a “cause-and-effect” chart
4. Describe the barter system of trade.
5. What fashion trend fuelled the fur trade?
6. Who were the three key players in the fur trade?
7. What roles did First Nations Women hold during the fur trade?
8. How did the French fur trade differ from the English fur trade?
9. What happened at the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701?
10. How did the Great Peace of Montreal affect economic development of the fur trade?
11. Who was Isabel Gun?
12. Describe life at a HBC trading post
13. Who were the Nor’Westers?
14. How did voyageurs keep time as they were canoeing?
15. What was the first fort in the west? Who founded it?
16. What was the impact of the fur trade on First Nations’ societies, economies and sense of identity?
17. Describe Fort Whoop-Up and the Whiskey Trade.
18. Who are the Métis?