

## Chapter 4- Competition For The Fur Trade

BIG IDEA- How did the various people in North America work together in the fur trade and compete to control it?





### 1. Vocabulary

1.Barter	The exchange of goods for other goods rather than money
2.Canadiens	A Francophone descendant of the settlers of New France
3.Cause	Is something that makes an event happen.
4.Economy	The way in which people meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter
5.Effect	The result of an event (of a cause)
6.Ethnocentrism	A viewpoint that judges other cultures according to personal values; believing one's own ethnic group is superior
7.First Contact	The first encounter between different groups of people with different cultures
8.Merchants	In the fur trade, the financiers and organizers
9.Metis	People of mixed First Nations and European ancestry
10.Nor'Westers	A North West Company employee
11.Pemmican	A mixture of dried, shredded buffalo meat, fat and berries
12.Perspective	The generally shared point of view of a group. It can reflect the outlook of people from that group.
13.Portage	Carrying boats or goods over land between waterways
14.Stockade	A wooden barrier of upright posts
15.Voyageurs	A Canadien or Metis employee of the North West Company who paddled back and forth from Montreal to the trading forts in the West

**BIG IDEAS:**

**DETAILS:**

<p>1.Cultures in Contact: When cultures came in contact for the first time, they learned about how different they were from each other.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<u>Vikings</u> were the first <u>Europeans</u> to land on North America.</li> <li>-First Nations and Europeans were surprised to see <u>differences</u> in each other's cultures.</li> </ul>
<p>2.Ethnocentrism: Thinking your culture is superior to other cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<u>Europeans</u> and <u>First Nations</u> may have both been ethnocentric.</li> <li>-They spent years trying to <u>understand each other</u></li> </ul>
<p>3.Partners in trade: At first, the fur trade was a partnership between European traders and First Nations trappers and hunters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-First Nations people valued <u>metal goods</u>.</li> <li>-Examples: <u>pots, knives, axes, copper wire, guns</u></li> <li>-They also traded for <u>blankets, cloth, thread</u>.</li> <li>-The Europeans wanted <u>furs</u>: fox, marten, lynx, muskrat, wolf and very much <u>beaver</u>.</li> </ul>
<p>4.The Barter System: Exchange of goods rather than money.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Europeans used <u>metal coins</u> but also traded items.</li> <li>-First Nations had always <u>bartered goods</u>.</li> </ul>
<p>5.Three Key Players: First Nations:</p>  <p>Merchants:</p>  <p>Coueurs de bois and voyageurs:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Men <u>hunted</u> and <u>trapped animals</u>.</li> <li>-Women <u>skinned</u> them and <u>prepared pelts</u>.</li> <li>- In spring, they traveled to <u>trading posts</u> and traded furs for goods.</li> <li>-Both French and English merchants <u>financed</u> and <u>organized</u> the trade.</li> <li>-They bought <u>goods in Europe</u>, shipped them to Canada. Then they shipped <u>furs back</u> to Europe.</li> <li>-Went out in <u>canoes</u> to trap furs, and brought furs back to trading forts. Voyageurs were the same as <u>coueurs de bois</u></li> </ul>

6. Relying on First Nations:



- First Nations helped the Europeans in the following ways.
- a) showing them how to find food
- b) teaching them about medicine to cure things like scurvy
- c) giving them advice about warm clothing
- d) providing canoes, snowshoes and toboggans for transportation
- e) sharing knowledge of the region
- f) translating trade deals
- g) providing a workforce to cook food sew moccasins, prepare pemmican, snare animals, lace snowshoes.

7. First Nations Women: Another Perspective

- Women's roles- prepared furs, worked in the forts, paddled the canoes, worked in the camps, shared language and geography skills

8. The Foundation of an Economy:

- all trading, buying and selling was based on the fur trade
- coureurs de bois spent their wages in shops- shop owners bought food from farmers, farmers used that money to buy from other businesses



9. The King and The Economy: The French King controlled the fur trade and used profits to benefit the colony




- Jean-Baptiste Colbert-Colonists would receive goods made in France. New France would send home fish, timber and furs.
- Jean Talon- Used gov't money to attract more colonists. Supported local industries and under his control, the number of French colonists doubled
- Governor Frontenac- When the First Nations could no longer bring furs to Montreal, he made a plan to send coureurs de bois into the interior

10. The Great Peace Of Montreal:

- 3 nations joined together to fight the Haudenosaunee
- after 60 years of fighting, First Nations and New France began to negotiate peace
- Signed a peace treaty and finally trappers and traders could travel safely

<p>11. Transportation: Crucial To Any Economy:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-water routes were <u>fast</u> and <u>convenient</u></li> <li>-France controlled trade along the <u>St. Lawrence River</u> and Great Lakes</li> <li>-English <u>fur trade to the south was blocked</u> by the Adirondack Mts.</li> </ul>
<p>12. The Canoe:</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<u>Birch bark canoes</u> were light, sturdy and perfect for travelling on lakes and rivers</li> <li>-part of the <u>Canadian</u> identity</li> </ul>
<p>13. Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendrye (1685-1749)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In 1715, La Verendrye took charge of French trading post near Lake Superior and claimed land for the French.</li> <li>-used <u>Saskatchewan River</u> as main route</li> <li>-started several <u>trading posts</u> in the West</li> </ul>
<p>14. Expanding Trade:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-French started looking for the <u>Great Western Sea</u> that lay beyond Lake Superior</li> </ul>
<p>15. Isabel Gunn (1781-1861)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-disguised herself as a <u>man</u> so she could work for the <u>HBC</u>.</li> <li>-worked at a post on the Hudson Bay, then returned to Scotland</li> </ul>
<p>16. English Fur Trade: Why Hudson Bay?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-English didn't really want a colony, rather just wanted to make <u>money</u> on the fur trade</li> <li>-Advantages- close to abundant <u>fur</u> supply</li> <li>-many <u>rivers</u> flow into the Hudson Bay- good <u>transportation</u></li> <li>-large ships could deliver <u>supplies</u> directly to English forts</li> <li>-HBC could get furs to England in <u>one</u> year, French took <u>two</u> years.</li> </ul>
<p>17. The Nor'Westers in Alberta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1779- a group of new traders formed the <u>North West Company</u> and extended the fur trade further west</li> </ul>
<p>18. Marie-Anne Gaboury (1780-1875)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-She was the <u>first non-aboriginal</u> woman to live in Western Canada</li> <li>-helped establish the <u>French</u> presence in Western Canada</li> </ul>

<p>19. Crossing the Rockies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rockies were a huge <u>barrier</u> that kept voyageurs from pushing Westward.</li> <li>-Alexander Mackenzie was a <u>Nor'Wester</u> who crossed the country from East to West completely</li> </ul>
<p>20. The Impact of Contact-</p> <p>Positive:</p> <p>Negative:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-copied some culture things</li> <li>-borrowed <u>technologies</u> from each other</li> <li>-<u>adapted</u> to one another's ways</li> <li>-European's took over Native's land</li> <li>-First Nations lost some of their <u>traditional</u> ways of life</li> <li>-ethnocentrism often lead to <u>misunderstandings</u></li> <li>-(First Nations ended up working for the fur trade),</li> <li>-<u>Buffalo</u> herds disappeared</li> <li>-lost their <u>language to the Europeans</u></li> <li>-<u>diseases killed many First Nations</u></li> </ul>
<p>21. Fort Whoop-Up and The Whiskey Trade:</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1860- <u>alcohol</u> was a common trading item</li> <li>-no <u>police force</u> in Canada so could use alcohol</li> <li>-1869- Healy and Hamilton built Fort Whoop-Up</li> <li>-whiskey made of many ingredients (lye, ginger, pure alcohol, painkillers, soap, etc)- many First Nations people became so <u>sick</u> they couldn't care for their families, or <u>died</u></li> </ul>
<p>22. Creating A New Culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a new culture was created called <u>Metis</u> when <u>Europeans</u> and <u>First Nations</u> inter-married.</li> </ul>