

### Chapter 1 - Meet Three of Canada's First Nations

First Nations societies had roots in this land long before anyone else. Who are these peoples? What do they have in common? How are they different?

Three First Nations people are highlighted in this chapter:

- The Haudenosaunee
- The Mi'kmaq
- The Anishinabe

They were all located in the East. We study these groups first because they were the first to have contact with the first Europeans.

What is unique about each of these groups of First Nations people?

How is each of these societies structured (government, decision making, roles of the members of this society, values/important ideas about living)?

What economic structures did these societies have?

Would you be able to fill up a chart such as the one below with information about these groups?

	Haudenosaunee	The Mi'kmaq	The Anishinabe
Unique elements			
Government/decisions			
roles of the people			
important values			
technologies			
economics			
geography			

### Vocabulary:

(\* means that you must know this concept)

What do the names of each of the above cultural groups mean?

Saqamaw

Council of Elders

Grand Council

Seasonal movement

Mishomis

Dodem

Ogimouh

Consensus \*

Midewin Society

Wampum Belt

Clan Mothers

Hoyaneh

Peacemaker and Great Law of Peace

alliance \*

pow-wow

Would you be able to explain the symbolism of the great white pine and all its parts?

Try to answer all the “respond” sections in your chapter

## Chapter 2 - European Explorers

Why did Europeans explore North America?

What relationships developed between European explorers and the First Nations they encountered?

**Be able to explain the following:**

In general, why do people explore new lands?

What were Europeans seeking in their explorations? Why?

Perspectives on exploration: explorers or invaders?

Contacts between native and European people: Positives? Negatives? Examples?

Imperialism

What impacts did European imperialism have on First Nations people?

What role did First Nations people play in the European exploration of North America?

Jacques Cartier

Samuel de Champlain

Why is the history of European exploration important today?

Martin Frobisher, Henry Hudson, La Salle, La Vérendrye, Matonabee and Samuel

Hearne, Alexander Mackenzie

Try to answer all the “respond” sections in your chapter

### Chapter 3 - Early European Colonies

Why did Europeans migrate to North America and what sort of societies did they establish?

France established the first permanent European settlements in what later became Canada.

New France lies at the foundation of our country.

Can you answer the “big” questions of this chapter?

What purpose did the colonies serve? (What were they good for?)

What was similar? What was different? About British and French colonies in North America?

Colonization. What impacts did it have on First Nations people?

Can you describe the colony of New France? (The habitants, the seigneurs, etc.)

Can you locate on a map the territories that were New France, Rupert's Land, The 13

Colonies and which countries had claimed these territories?

**Vocabulary:**

coexistence

habitant

mercantilism

seigneur

immunity

seigneurie

epidemics  
governor  
intendant  
bishop  
dowry

paysan  
corvée  
coureur de bois  
voyageur

Try to answer all the “respond” sections in your chapter

### Chapter 4 - The Fur Trade

The fur trade swept up First Nations and Europeans in a new economy.  
What roles, relationships and movement of peoples emerged from this economy?

**Can you answer the “big” questions of this chapter?**

How did economic competition shape the fur trade?

What roles did the French, the British, the First Nations, the Métis play in the fur trade?

What impacts did the fur trade have on the different people?

Did the fur trade influence the migration of people?

**Vocabulary:**

Competition

Middleman

Métis

Francophone

Canadien

The Hudson's Bay Company

The North West Company

Fort or factory?

Try to answer all the “respond” sections in your chapter