**Social Studies Chapter 2: Answer Key**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

Students will use their textbook to complete the following chart. Please write all of the necessary information and provide page references.

**Beothuk**

|  |
| --- |
| Habitation Information:* Bands of 30 -55 people
* Seasonal lifestyle: coastline in the summer and winter they moved inland
* Lived in mamateeks (winter and summer)
* Avalon Peninsula, Bonavista, St. George’s Bay, Red Indian Lake
 |
| Clothing Information:* Made their own clothing from animal skins
* No European clothing/blankets
* Used red ochre for their life-giving power
 |
| Food Information:* Fish ex. salmon
* Seals
* Various animals such as caribou and fur-bearing animals
* Berries
* Birds such as ducks
 |
| Lifestyle Information:* Migrated from season to season
* Stole tools/useful items from white men
* Very shy
 |
| Important Terms/People:* Mamateek –cone shaped tent covered with sheets of birch bark
 |

**1**

Page References**: pages 26-28**

**Social Studies Chapter 2**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

Students will use their textbook to complete the following chart. Please write all of the necessary information and provide page references.

**Mi’kmaq**

|  |
| --- |
| Habitation Information:* Codroy Valley,St. George’s Bay, Bonne Bay (West Coast)
* Burgeo and Conne River (South River)
* Badger and Glenwood (Central)
* Gander Bay and Clode Sound (East)
* Did live in traditional dwellings – cone shaped tent covered in skins or birch
 |
| Clothing Information:* Mix of European and aboriginal (picture page 29)
* Traded clothing
 |
| Food Information:* Fishing
* Hunting
* Gathering
* Caribou, moose, beaver, bear, herring, shellfish
 |
| Lifestyle Information:* Based on oral tradition
* Lived in NL before European settlers
* Fur traders with the Europeans
* Guides for Europeans
* Many converted to Roman Catholicism
 |
| Important Terms/People:* Lifestyle: way a person or group lives
* Ktaqmkuk: name for Nl, means land across the water
* Miawpukek: Conne River First nations
* Sylvester Joe: Mi’kmaq guide
 |

**2**

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**Social Studies Chapter 2**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

Students will use their textbook to complete the following chart. Please write all of the necessary information and provide page references.

**Innu**

|  |
| --- |
| Habitation Information:* Occupied parts of what are now Quebec and Labrador
* A migratory lifestyle
* Skin tents
 |
| Clothing Information:* Made their own clothing for centuries (animal skins)
* Traded later with Europeans and wore European clothing
 |
| Food Information:* Mushuau Branch: beaver, caribou,bear, porcupine and lakefish (stayed in one area)
* Sheshatiu Branch: primarily caribou (traveled large distances)
 |
| Lifestyle Information:* One branch traveled a lot in one area and the other branch traveled over long distances following caribou
* Migratory lifestyle
* Started hunting to get pelts for the fur trade in exchange for European goods. Couldn’t get enough food for to keep from starving which got worse when the caribou herds declined.
 |
| Important Terms/People:* Natuashish and Sheshatshiu – main Innu communities
* Nitassinan: name for Innu territory “our land”
 |

**3**

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**Social Studies Chapter 2**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

Students will use their textbook to complete the following chart. Please write all of the necessary information and provide page references.

**Inuit**

|  |
| --- |
| Habitation Information:* Have lived in Labrdor for hundreds of years
* Very similar culture/language to Inuit in other parts of Canada
 |
| Clothing Information:* Wore hand made clothing made of seal skin and caribou hides- insulated to deal with cold temperature
* Later incorporated European clothing in with their own
 |
| Food Information:* Artic char (fish)
* Caribou
* Seals
* Whale
* Seabirds
* Walrus
* Stored food in rock caches (winter/early spring)\*mound of rocks in which they would put food.
 |
| Lifestyle Information:* Traveled by dog team, kayak, umiak
* Skin tent in the summer/sod house (qamartalik) in winter
* Very family centered culture
* Pre-contact- nomadic
* Big changes with contact:

-diseases such as the Spanish flu/measles-no resistance-changed religion/converted to Christianity-moved next to mission stations in places such as Nain and Okak -celebrated Easter/Christmas etc. |
| Important Terms/People:* Umiak-larger boat
* Tupiq – summer skin tent
* Qamartalik – winter sod house
* Inuktitut- language of the Inuit
 |

**4**

Page References**: 31-32**

**Social Studies Chapter 2**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

Students will use their textbook to complete the following chart. Please write all of the necessary information and provide page references.

**Métis**

|  |
| --- |
| Habitation Information:* Lived farther south in Labrador than the Inuit
 |
| Clothing Information:* Mix of European and aboriginal but mainly European style
* May have some clothing of skins/fur
 |
| Food Information:* Hunted birds
* Seal
* Fur bearing animals such as fox,bear,lynx
* Caribou
* Salmon
* Cod
 |
| Lifestyle Information:* Mixed aboriginal/European heritage
* Worked as trappers/small traders
* Developed their own social customs
* Not as influenced by Moravians
* Seasonal pattern of social and economic activity based on aboriginal/European lifestyle
 |
| Important Terms/People:* Kablunangajuit- almost white man
* Metis – people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestory-usually aboriginal women and European men.
 |

**5**

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**How was the Inuit Lifestyle changed by contact with the Moravians?**

Answer:

Inuit lifestyle was greatly changed by contact with the Europeans They were no longer nomadic, meaning they didn't travel from place to place and preferred to stay next to the mission stations. They also celebrated Christian holidays like Christmas and Easter. They had to hunt more seals because American and European whalers came over also hunting whale and this lead to the end of this fishery due to low numbers. As well Inuit began to hunt for furs and fish cod in exchange for European goods such as guns and traps. They became less self sufficient. Finally the Inuit caught diseases, like the Spanish Flu, from the Europeans leading many to die as they didn't have resistance to the diseases.