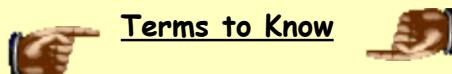


Chapter Two Economies in History

"When all the fish in the sea are gone and all the trees are cut down, only then will people realize that they can't eat money" - First Nations Elder

Preview

This chapter focuses on the history of the economy in Canada. Considering that Canada's first peoples were the Aboriginals, we will discover how money and trade was both important and devastating to these people. Also in the chapter you will be asked to examine the differences between needs and wants of the early settlers and the people living on the land.



1. **Pre industrial** : means a time before manufacturing began.
2. **Industrial** : means the time that factories were producing goods and products.
3. **Post industrial** : means a time since industry where improvements have made production easier.
4. **Natural resources** : are the things that are produced from the land and can be either renewed or non renewable.
5. **Aboriginal people**: refers to all people living in a land from earliest times. Each aboriginal person belongs to a specific group across Canada: The Inuit, The First Métis and the First Nations.

Topic Preview

- First Nations Needs and Wants: land and natural resources (pages 25-30)
- European Settlers also known as the "Newcomers." reasons for coming to North America. (Pages 31-35)
- The Europeans use of FISH, FUR and TIMBER
- The Impact of Contact (pages 36-38)
- Effect of the Fur Trade and settlement on the Aboriginal people
- Beothuk (First Nations People of Newfoundland) (page 39)

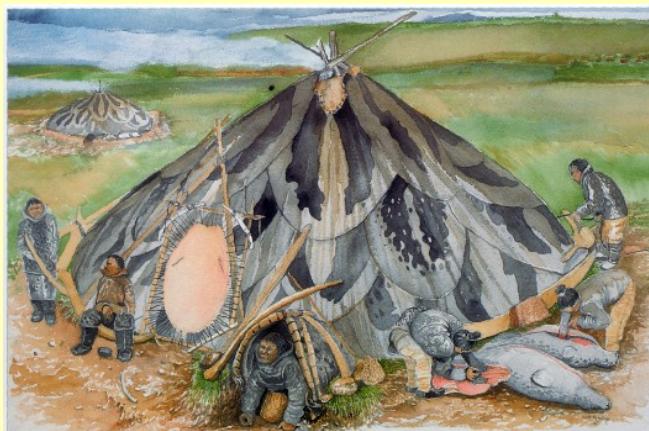
Review: What does Economy mean?



How do we.....

- ➡ Produce goods??
- ➡ Distribute goods/services??
- ➡ Consume goods

Imagine being a Dorset Paleo Eskimo living in Port Aux Choix 7500 years ago, how would you...



➡ produce goods??

➡ distribute goods??

➡ consume goods??



Needs Vs. Wants

What is the difference between a need and a want??

Answer:

Needs and wants can be put into four categories:



Social

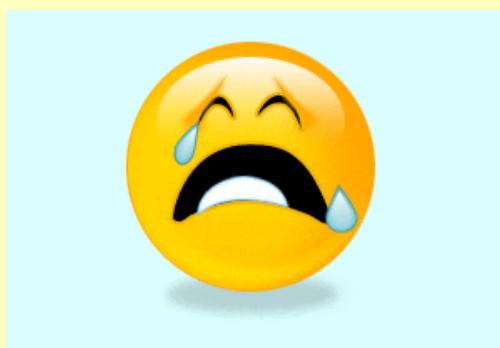
Physical



Safety

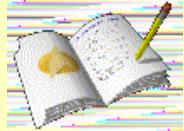


Emotional



A Comparison of Economies in History

| | Pre-Industrial | Industrial | Post-Industrial |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Needs and Wants | | -manufactured goods and natural resources such as minerals. | |
| Production | -family farms or hunting groups.- simple tools operated by human, wind, water, or animal power. | | -big and small companies-computers and the internet |
| Distribution | | -mostly buying and selling | |



Chapter Two: Vocab

Page 25

Aboriginal: living in a land from earliest times

Time immemorial: for as long as anyone can remember

Inuit: the First Peoples of the region north of the tree line and in parts of Labrador and Quebec. The Quebec Inuit and Labrador Inuit are two examples of Inuit.

First Nations: are the First Peoples of the rest of the land that is now Canada. Some groups in the Atlantic region are the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, and the Innu.

Métis: these are the children of First Nations/Inuit women and European men (usually traders). They have their own culture and traditions.

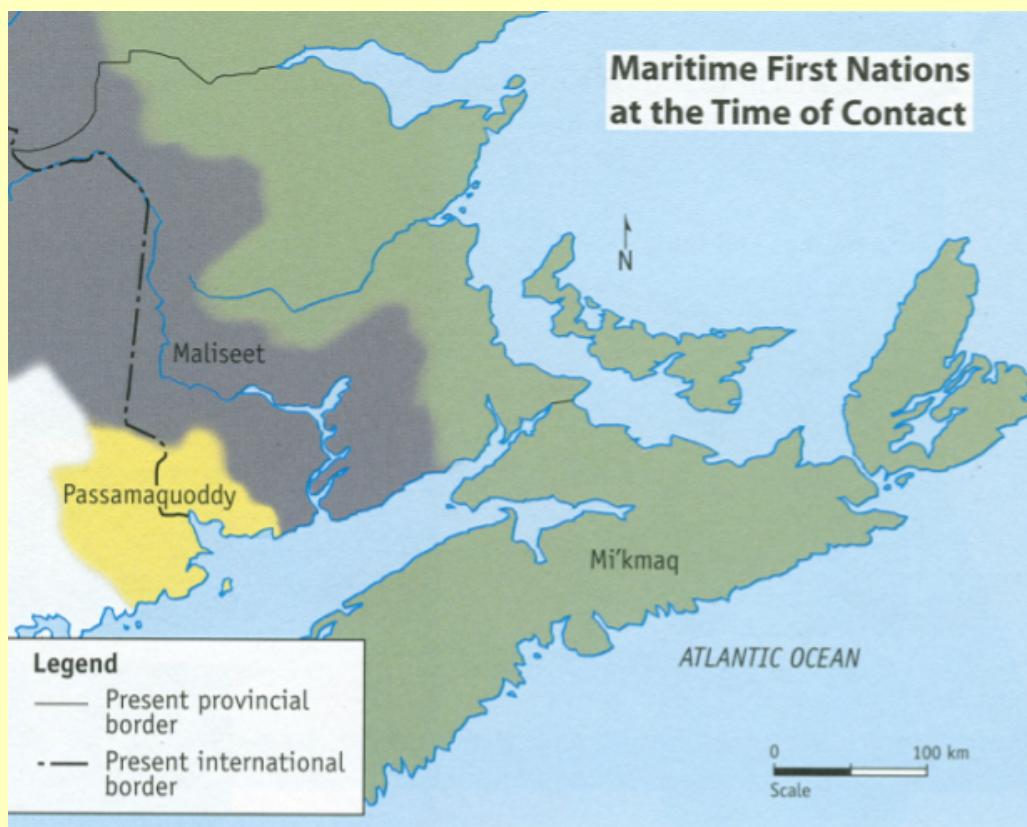
The First Nations

| Needs and wants | Production | Distribution |
|--|------------|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Nations Peoples and the Inuit depended on the land for their survival. -The economy of each Nation depended on the resources available in a region. Ex. The Baffin Island Inuit used snow, whale bones, antlers etc for houses as trees do not grow where they were. Ex. The Labrador Inuit could use wood as trees grow in Labrador. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -everyone shared in what was produced. -People helped one another in hard times. - Being able to hunt over large areas was very important. -In some regions, Nations would defend their lands from other nations. -In other regions, nations shared the forest, rivers, resources (ex. Maliseet and Mi'kmaq) - Some nations traded with one another. Innu and Algonquin page 30. |

The Newcomers

| Needs and wants | Production | Distribution |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Until the 1700s Europeans used basic tools to make things by hand.- Many tools were metal- Even with factories, many people made everyday objects by hand in homes with the help of animals.- Some goods were made by people who specialized in a product (cooper, baker, dressmaker, blacksmith)- People in the country made more of their own goods than city folk.- Ex. People in the country spun sheep's fleece into wool, men made their own barrels. | |

The Impact of Contact



Map showing the territories of the First Nations of the Maritimes

**Chapter 2 Worksheet
The Impact of Contact
Pages 36-38**

1. Contact is : the term historians use to refer to the time when Europeans first came to North America.

Early Contact in the Maritimes

2. Why did both the First Nations and the Newcomers want to meet one another when the European first arrived? (page 36)

The First Nations were curious about the Newcomers and willing to see what they were all about. The Newcomers did not know how to survive in this land that was foreign to them so they badly needed the help the First Nations offered.

Treaties

3. Define Treaty:(page 37)

A treaty is an agreement between two or more nations. A treaty may be made for any number of reasons such as to settle a war or agree on economic issues. A treaty sets out the nations rights and responsibilities and is meant to be honoured and respected.

4. Great Britain believed: that the treaties would help make sure that the First Nation sided with them in any conflict with France.

The First Nations believed: that making treaties with Great Britain would ensure peace and allow them to maintain their way of life for future generations.

5. What problems were already happening for the First Nations? (page 37)

In the areas that are now Maine and New England, the British settlers were taking over the First Nations communities.

6. Explain the Covenant Chain of Treaties. What is the other name for them? Are they still in effect? (page 37)

This was a series of treaties between Great Britain and the First Nations between 1717 and 1779 that were connected to one another. The main idea of the treaties was that the First Nations agreed to act peacefully towards the British and the British agreed to respect the right of the First Nations. They were also known as the Treaties of Peace and Friendship. They are still in effect today.

The Effects of the Fur Trade (page 37)

7. Before the fur trade, people spent parts of the year hunting animals such as caribou and moose and part of the year fishing along rivers and the coast.
8. With the fur trade, people began to spend more time hunting for fur-bearing animals such as fox and beaver.
9. Because they weren't spending as much time fishing and hunting for their own needs people had to use more European goods such as flour and cloth.
10. Why did the fur trade end up being a problem for the natives?(page 37)

The animals population in an area would become so low that people could not get enough fur to trade for the goods they needed. The traders moved further west where there were still fur-bearing animals. As a result First Nations were left with the serious problem of how to meet their basic needs.

The Effects of the European Settlement

11. In your own words, summarize how the First Nations were affected by Contact and why did it happen. (page 38)

First off the newcomers believed in private land ownership whereas the First Nations believed in sharing the land. The Newcomers cut down forests and fenced land for farming and ranching. So there was little land left for hunting. As well the Newcomers began taking over rivers, lakes and other waterfronts. This is not what the First Nations expected when they signed their treaties. This happened because the Europeans felt that they were better than the aborigines in many ways. Many felt that the First nations would die off, learn to become more like Europeans or just move someplace else.



The Beothuk

Read page 39 and fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or sentence.

- The Beothuk were the First Nations people of which province?

- The Beothuk's seasonal cycle consisted of :

1)(spring/ summer) _____

2)(fall/winter) _____

- The Beothuk travelled to areas where they could find the stone they needed to make tools and _____.

- The housing of the Beothuk was called a _____. It was covered in birch bark and insulated with moss in winter.

- The Europeans who came to Newfoundland came here for the _____.

- True or False. The early Europeans had the opportunity to trade with the Beothuk.

- Why? _____

- The Beothuk wanted European tools so they would visit _____ and pick up items such as _____ and _____.

- In the late 1700s, British settlement spread _____ along the Newfoundland coast and the _____ hunted on the south and west coasts.

- As a result the Beothuk lost much of their traditional _____.

- They had to stay _____ longer and they couldn't get to their food sources.

- They also had conflicts with fishers and _____ and many were _____.

- True or False. The Beothuk trusted the Europeans

- Many Beothuk died as well from _____ and disease.

- The last Beothuk was _____.

- She died in _____.

Let's Review.....

Edit ?

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| metal tools | handmade goods | 1500 AD |
| private land | wanted furs | make profit |
| Elders | natural re ... | shared land |
| jobs (ex. ... | Mukushan | hunting/ga ... |

Aborigines Newcomers

Reset