**Chapter Two Study Guide**

**Questions to Answer**

1. Know the habitation, lifestyle, food information and important terms/people for each of the aboriginal groups. (pg 26-34)

2. Why did the Beothuk become extinct? (pg. 28)

3. How was the lifestyle of the Inuit affected by contact with the Moravians and other Europeans? (pg. 31-32)

4. Compare push and pull factors (pg. 35)

5. Name the countries from which most immigrants to NL/Lab came from? (pg. 36-37)

6. Be able to explain four reasons why people immigrated to NL/Labrador. (pg. 36-37)

7. Be able to name main communities each group settled in (pg.36-37)

**Social Studies Chapter 2: Study Guide Answer Key**

**Aboriginal Peoples**

**Question 1: a) Beothuk**

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| 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 * Shawnadithit – last known Beothuk . died in 1829. |

**b) Mi’kmaq**

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| 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 |

**c) Innu**

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| 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” |

**Inuit**

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| Habitation Information:   * Have lived in Labrador 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 |

Page References**: 31-32**

**Métis**

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| 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. |

2. Reason One: Starvation: They were forced off their land as the Europeans moved in and took their land. This forced them away from food resources, as a result they began to starve.

Reason Two: Disease: Many died because of exposure to “white man diseases” such as TB that they had no immunity to.

Reason Three: Conflict: They died when they fought with the Europeans. They often "stole" European goods which angered the whites. Beothuk did not have the firearms to fight back.

Reason Four: Compeition: They also fought with the Mikmaqs who had guns ( from trade with the Europeans) while the Beothuk only had bow and arrows. These two tribes didn't get along as they competed for land and resources.

3. Inuit lifestyle was greatly changed by contact with the Europeans . The Inuit 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.

4. Push factor: a factor that makes one want to leave an area. These include war, lack of natural resources, lack of employment opportunities etc. A pull factor makes one want to move into an area. Examples include safe communities, good educational opportunities, good employment opportunities etc.

5. England (Britain), France, Ireland and Scotland.

6. i) The English: The main reason why the English came to Newfoundland was for the **cod fishery**. People came to work as either fishermen, merchants or boat owners.

ii) The French: They came over for the **fishery**. They also started **farming** on the west coast of Newfoundland.

iii) The Irish: The Irish came here to escape **religious persecution and poverty**. They also came to work in the cod fishery, seal fishery and boat building.

iv) The Scottish: The Scottish came over to work as **merchants in the fish trade and the seal fishery**. They also came to work on the **railway**. They also farmed on the west coast.

7.

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| English | Irish | French | Scottish |
| Bonavista  St. Anthony  St. George’s Bay  Bay of Islands  Bonne Bay  Southern Labrador | St. John’s  Placentia Bay  Conception Bay  Tilting  Fogo Island | St. George’s Bay  Port au Port Peninsula  Codroy Valley | Labrador  Codroy Valley  St. George’sBay  Trinity Bay  Bonavista Bay |