

Social Studies 7
Chapter 4 “Phases of the Fur Trade
Review Assignment

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Total:** /

TRUE/FALSE

1. True False Economic competition did not shape the fur trade.
2. True False Neither Europeans nor First Nations benefited from their early interactions and trade but as the fur trade developed, it became more beneficial to First Nations.
3. True False The Ouendat were allies of the French.
4. True False Middlemen were used in the expansion of the fur trade into the territory west of New France.
5. True False The Northwest Company had a monopoly in the fur trade because they owned most of the fur trading land.
6. True False The French trading strategy was to develop direct contact and partnerships with First Nations peoples.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Independent traders in the fur trade were also called _____.
a. factors c. voyageurs
b. coureurs de bois d. companions
2. Stations used by the British to dry their fish were called
a. pemmican c. coureurs de bois
b. flakes d. ogimauh
3. In economic competition, “winning” means
a. getting furs first c. control of ports
b. control of wealth d. having allies
4. For the First Nation peoples, trading meant
a. peace c. friendships
b. new tools d. all of the above
5. During the 1600s the French were allies with the
a. Haudenosaunee c. Cree
b. Mi’kmaq d. Ouendat
6. Many First Nations peoples
a. accepted Christian teachings easily
b. followed either Christian or traditional beliefs, but not both
c. converted to Christianity for military and trade alliances
d. became missionaries themselves

7. One of the following is **not** a reason for the expansion into the west.
 - a. The lack of pelt supplies in the east
 - b. The unrest between First Nations and the middlemen
 - c. The Treaty of Paris
 - d. Britain's hunger for land
8. Métis women were perceived as

a. trading and business partners	c. skilled interpreters
b. companions	d. all of the above
9. In the 1800s, the Cree moved westward because
 - a. they wanted to join the Blackfoot Confederacy
 - b. the Métis pushed them out
 - c. buffalo were disappearing in the east
 - d. they didn't like trading with the British
10. Which of the following statements is **true** about the fur trade?
 - a. The French wanted harmony and peace.
 - b. First Nations peoples wanted goods and peace.
 - c. The French wanted the land.
 - d. All First Nations peoples wanted to be left alone.

COMPLETION

1. The main push factor for expanding west and the migration of many people westward was the _____.
2. The _____ River was a seaway for developing the fur trade.
3. _____ competition helped develop the fur trade.
4. The early fur trade led to _____ inland toward the _____.
5. As the fur trade developed, it became _____ beneficial to First Nations peoples.
6. _____ and _____ were the two main French fur trading and shipping centres during the 1600s.
7. The Ouendat were known as _____ between the French and First Nations such as the Anishinabe, in the fur trade.
8. Most First Nations peoples had _____ interest in becoming full-fledged Christians and so followed a _____ of Christian and _____ practices.
9. The two main fur trading companies were the _____ and the _____.
10. After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain took over the _____, but also wanted _____ so it could have _____.
11. After years of competition and fighting, in 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company _____ and were called the _____.

12. The Hudson's Bay Company, which was controlled by Britain, sold _____ to Canada because it was worried about the _____ gaining control of this region.
13. _____ are people of mixed cultural background such as French and First Nations or Scottish and First Nations.
14. The Métis people settled in an area called _____.
15. After the fur trade declined in the 1800s, trading forts became _____, _____, and _____.
16. The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West company could not have developed their economy without the help of the _____.
17. A staple provided by First Nations to the Europeans was known as _____.
18. A leader of the Anishinabe society is called _____.
19. Having control of all resources in an area is best defined as _____.

WORD BANK

All words will be used, some words will be used more than once.

Rupert's land	economic	Hudson's Bay Company	fur trade
Americans	merged	farm products	traditional
Red River	Métis	Missionary stations	Québec
land	blend	Northwest Company	middlemen
Montréal	less	expansion	abandoned sites
little	west	permanent settlements	St. Lawrence
pemmican	ogimauh	monopoly	

SHORT ANSWER

Answer each of the following short answer questions using a complete sentence.

1. When did First Nations peoples' first contact with Europeans occur? (1 point)

2. What was the role of missionaries and missions? (1 point)

3. Why was the location of Québec as a trading centre beneficial for the French? (1 point)

4. What was the best reason for Britain selling Rupert's Land to Canada? (1 point)

5. The voyageurs had to portage often. What does this mean they had to do? (1 point)

WRITTEN RESOPNSE

1. List and briefly explain *5 long term* impacts and *2 short term impacts* of the fur trade as it expanded into western Canada. (10 points). Your answer should include correct spelling, sentence structure and grammar.
