

## **The Impact of Contact (Maritime Region)**

**pages 36 - 39**

Read each statement. Neatly draw and color a picture to represent each statement. Make your pictures large - maybe five on the front and five on the back.

1. Contact means when Europeans first came to North America and met the First Nations (ex: Mi'kmaq).
2. The fur trade began because the newcomers were interested in getting furs, and First Nations peoples were interested in trade goods such as metal knives and pots.
3. A treaty is an agreement between two or more nations.
4. In the 1700s Great Britain and First Nations entered into a series of treaties - Treaties of Peace and Friendship.
5. The main idea of the treaties was that First Nations agreed to act peacefully toward the British, and the British agreed to respect the First Nations rights (land, government, hunting, fishing .....).
6. Before the fur trade, First Nations spent parts of the year hunting animals and parts of the year fishing along rivers and the coast. With the fur trade, First Nations spent a lot of time hunting for fur bearing animals to get trade goods.
7. When the animal numbers got low in an area, the European fur traders moved west.
8. First Nations people lost their food sources as Europeans cut down trees, fenced lands for farming and ranching, built roads and towns, and took over water areas.
9. The Europeans were not sharing the land.
10. Most European settlers believed that their economic, political, and cultural ideas were superior to First Nations ideas.

<p>1. Contact means when Europeans first came to North America and met the First Nations (ex: Mi'kmaq).</p>	<p>2. The fur trade began because the newcomers were interested in getting furs, and First Nations peoples were interested in trade goods such as metal knives and pots.</p>
<p>3. A treaty is an agreement between two or more nations.</p>	<p>4. In the 1700s Great Britain and First Nations entered into a series of treaties - Treaties of Peace and Friendship.</p>

<p>5. The main idea of the treaties was that First Nations agreed to act peacefully toward the British, and the British agreed to respect the First Nations rights (land, government, hunting, fishing .....).</p>	<p>6. Before the fur trade, First Nations spent parts of the year hunting animals and parts of the year fishing along rivers and the coast. With the fur trade, First Nations spent a lot of time hunting for fur bearing animals to get trade goods.</p>
<p>7. When the animal numbers got low in an area, the European fur traders moved west.</p>	<p>8. First Nations people lost their food sources as Europeans cut down trees, fenced lands for farming and ranching, built roads and towns, and took over water areas.</p>
<p>9. The Europeans were not sharing the land.</p>	<p>10. Most European settlers believed that their economic, political, and cultural ideas were superior to First Nations ideas.</p>

--	--

1. What does contact mean?
2. What was the beginning of the fur trade?
3. Use the maps on pages 36 and 124 to help complete the chart:

Provinces	First Nations (groups)
Nova Scotia	
New Brunswick	
Prince Edward Island	

4. What is a treaty?
5. What are the two names given to the treaties entered into by the Great Britain and First Nations?
6. What did each side (the First Nations and the British) agree to do?
7. What did the First Nations not agree to do?
8. Describe how hunting for furs changed how First Nations lived.
9. Why did European fur traders move west?
10. Europeans did not believe in sharing the land. Give examples of what the Europeans did that caused problems for the First Nations in hunting and fishing.
11. Describe how the Europeans thought about their ideas compared to the First Nations ideas.
12. Read about the Beothuk on page 39. In three or four sentences, describe how you think Shanawdithit may have felt at the end of her life.

What may she have been thinking about the impact that contact had on her and her people? Explain why you think she may have felt this way.