

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

Beothuk

<p>Habitation Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ 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
<p>Clothing Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Made their own clothing from animal skins❖ No European clothing/blankets <p>Used red ochre for their life-giving power</p>
<p>Food Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Fish ex. salmon❖ Seals❖ Various animals such as caribou and fur-bearing animals❖ Berries❖ Birds such as ducks
<p>Lifestyle Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Migrated from season to season❖ Stole tools/useful items from white men❖ Very shy
<p>Important Terms/People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Mamateek -cone shaped tent covered with sheets of birch bark❖ Shanawdithit - 1829

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 NI, means land across the water
- ❖ Miawpukek: Conne River First nations
- ❖ Sylvester Joe: Mi'kmaq guide

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"

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:

- ❖ Arctic 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

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 ancestry-usually aboriginal women and European men.

Grade 8 Socials
Immigration and the Europeans

Read pages 35 to 37 and answer the following questions

1. Define the following:

- i) **Immigrant:** a person who moves into another country for the purpose of settling.
- ii) **Emigrate:** when a person leaves (exits) a country to move into another.
- iii) **Push factors:** a reason(s) that causes a person to leave an area.
- iv) **Pull factors:** a reason(s) that causes a person to come into an area to live.

2. From what countries did most European immigrants come from?

- i) England
- ii) Ireland
- iii) France
- iv) Scotland

3. From the chart on page 36 and 37 explain why each of these groups came to Newfoundland:

- i) The English:
 - Fishery: worked as fisherman, boat owners
 - Employees of merchant firms
- ii) The French:
 - Farming and the fishery

iii) The Irish:

- escape poverty & religious discrimination
- fishery (price in the salt cod trade was very high)
- seal fishery
- boat building

iv) The Scottish:

- fish trade
- farming
- sealing industry
- railway** (Robert G. Reid)
- many were merchants who worked with the Hudson Bay Company in Labrador

4. Where were the major settlements for each group?

English	Irish	French	Scottish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bonavista to St. Anthony - St. George's Bay - Bay of Islands - Bonne Bay - Southern Labrador 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. John's - St. John's to Placentia (Southern Shore) - Conception Bay - Tilting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. George's Bay especially the Port au Port - Codroy Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labrador - Codroy Valley - St. George's Bay - St. John's - A few in the Conception, Trinity, and Bonavista Bays

Question: From the article by Ingeborg Marshall (page28), give five (5) reasons why the Beothuk became extinct.

1. They were exposed to new diseases such as TB. They couldn't fight these diseases off.
2. They were forced to move off their land by the Europeans - lost their hunting and fishing grounds. The result was starvation.
3. Killed by white people a) wanted their hunting/fishing grounds
b) were angry because the Beothuk "stole" from them
4. The Mi'kmaq and the Beothuk competed for the same hunting /fishing grounds
5. Beothuk had bows & arrows, the white settlers had guns. The Beothuk could not defend themselves & slowly died off.

How did the Inuit lifestyle change with the arrival of the Moravians?

1. Inuit had contact with the European settlers through the "Moravian Church Missionaries". Many Inuit people changed their life to be more like the missionaries. They were no longer traveling (nomadic life), they stayed close to the mission stations (Nain, Okak) and celebrated holidays like Christmas & Easter; many changed Religion by converting to Christianity.
2. Over fishing by American and European whalers caused a lower number of whales to be around and the Inuit had to begin to hunt seals more often.
3. The cod fishery and fur trapping were new commercial activity that came with the settlers. The Inuit began to participate, but the hunting required a need for European goods like, guns, traps & some clothing. These required the Inuit to move away from making all their own materials & using more of the European goods.
4. Contact with the settlers brought new diseases such as the Spanish Flu, measles & influenza; they had no resistance.