

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, 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 style="text-align: center;">Used red ochre for their life-giving power</p>
<p>Food Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Fish ex. salmon❖ Seals❖ Caribou❖ 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❖ Demasduit - also known as Mary March

Question #1: Extinction of the Beothuk

Read page 28 and give four reasons why the Beothuk went extinct. Complete the question in the space provided:

Reason One

The Beothuk were forced to move off their land by the Europeans - lost their hunting and fishing grounds. The result was starvation.

Reason Two

The Beothuk were killed by white people because they wanted the hunting/fishing grounds, and because they were angry with the Beothuk who "stole" from them.

Reason Three

They were exposed to new diseases such as TB. They couldn't fight these diseases off.

Reason Four

Beothuk had bows & arrows, the white settlers had guns. As a result, the Beothuk could not defend themselves & slowly died off.

Mi'kmaq

Habitation Information:

- ❖ Codroy Valley (West Coast)
- ❖ Conne River (South River)
- ❖ Badger and Glenwood (Central)
- ❖ Gander (East)
- ❖ Lived 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
- ❖ Ktaqmuk: name for NL, means land across the water
- ❖ Miawpukek: Conne River First nations
- ❖ Sylvester Joe: Mi'kmaq guide

Innu

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)
- ❖ Sheshatshiu 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

Habitation Information:

- ❖ Have lived in Labrador for hundreds of years
- ❖ Very similar culture/language to Inuit in other parts of Canada

Clothing Information:

- ❖ Wore handmade 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

Important Terms/People:

- ❖ Umiak-larger boat
- ❖ Tupiq - summer skin tent
- ❖ Qamartalik - winter sod house
- ❖ Inuktitut- language of the Inuit

Labrador Métis

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

Important Terms/People:

- ❖ Kablungajuit- almost white man
- ❖ Metis - people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry-usually aboriginal women and European men.

Question #2: The Influence of the Europeans on the Inuit

How did the Inuit lifestyle change with the arrival of the Moravians and the other Europeans? Give three supports. Read pages 31 and 32.

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 led to the end of the whaling fishery for the Inuit, and created a greater reliance on sealing.
3. The cod fishery and fur trapping was a 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.