

Grade 8 Social Studies

Chapter 3 Vocab Sheet

Name and Homeroom: _____

Define the following terms from Chapter 3 by using the page numbers provided.

1. *Consumer economy* (p. 48)

It is the system used **today** where people pay money (credit card, debit, and cash) for the items they need to purchase. To help remember think Consumer = Cash.

2. *Subsistence economy* (p. 48)

It was a system where people were self-sufficient, and would make/grow/build most of what they needed to live. To help remember think Subsistence = Self.

3. *Inshore fishery* (p. 51)

It occurred near the shore where the men would make several trips each day in their dories out to the fishing grounds. To catch the fish the men used baited handlines.

4. *Labrador fishery* (p. 52)

It was a migratory fishery conducted every year by thousands of Newfoundlanders who left in a schooner during June to go fish the coast of Labrador, and come back home to the island in September. They would be considered non-residents of Labrador.

5. *Stationer* (p. 52)

The fishermen who were in this group of the Labrador fishery stayed on shore and dried their fish from one location. They only went as far as Cape Harrison.

6. *Floater* (p. 52)

The fishermen in this group of the Labrador fishery stayed on their boats (schooner) and travelled from one fishing ground along the coast to another. They would not stop to lay out the fish and dry it, so it was important to heavily salt the fish so as to preserve it. They went as far as Cape Chidley.

7. *Quintal* (p. 53)

A term used to refer to the weight of fish sold by the fisherman to the merchant. It equaled 51 Kilograms or 112 pounds.

8. *Bank fishery* (p. 54)

In this fishery schooners sailed out to the fishing banks (i.e. Grand Banks) with smaller boats "dories" and a crew of men. When they arrived a 2 man crew got in the dories and left the schooner to fish by handlines with bait. They would return to the schooner several times a day to get more bait and unload the catch.

9. *Truck system* (p. 56)

It is the method of trade between fisherman and merchants. It was a cashless system where no money was exchanged. The fisherman brought the season's catch to the merchant. The fisherman received credit for goods available from the merchant's (fishing gear, food, clothing) store.

10. *Culler* (p. 57)

A person who was appointed by the merchant to determine the grade of fish being sold by the fisherman. **Note:** there were 7 different grades. The higher the grade the higher the price.

11. *Seal fishery* (p. 58)

The commercial spring seal hunt that was one of Newfoundland and Labrador's most dangerous and demanding industries in the 19th century.

12. *Offshore hunt* (p. 58)

When men would go out in larger ships, sail far offshore and go onto the ice to hunt seals.

13. *Landsman hunt* (p. 52)

Occurred near the shore (like the inshore fishery) especially if the ice was packed in.

14. *The Front* (p. 58)

A type of offshore hunt that occurred off the northeast coasts of the island of Newfoundland and Labrador.

15. *The Gulf* (p. 52)

A type of offshore hunt that occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

16. *Handlines* (p.51)

Long weighted lines with hooks on the end baited with capelin, mackerel or squid that were used by the fisherman to catch cod.

17. *Fish Flakes* (p. 51)

A raised wooden platform use to finish curing the fish by allowing air to move around while drying the fish.

18. *Gaff* (p. 60)

A long iron tipped pole used to kill seals.

19. *Sculping* (p. 60)

In the seal fishery this was the practice of removing the pelt with a thick layer of white fat still attached.

20. *Skinner* (p. 60)

A person who removed the fat from the skin, they could do 450 seals in 10 hrs.