

Chapter 7, Part 1.

1. Read the *Window on the Past* found on pages 182 to 184 of your textbook.
2. Anthropology is the study of _____ and the _____ of human beings. Using the reverse side of your worksheets, study the terms and concepts presented in the introduction to Anthropology starting on page 186. Some of these terms may be on the unit tests.
3. The Arctic Region includes _____, most of _____, and _____. The _____ are one Native group who live in the Arctic and are considered to be the _____ living in Canada.
4. Traditionally the Inuit lived along the _____ and on the edge of _____. The Inuit solved the problem of shelter in _____ ways. In winter they built _____ made of snow and warmed by _____ and _____ lamps.
5. They also stayed warm by the clothing made of _____ which traps air and warmth forming an _____ barrier. Describe the typical Inuit winter clothing:

6. Inuit who lived inland hunted _____ and _____. The coastal groups hunted _____, _____, _____, and _____. They had few plant foods to use because plants are _____. Seal _____ provided the Inuit with _____ and _____. Animal fat is also a _____.
7. _____ have a moss wick and provide both _____ and _____. Drinking water was collected from _____ and melted over the _____.
8. Arctic winters are _____ and little _____ is possible. Frozen meat was kept outside the _____ until needed. In the spring, the hunters would hunt _____.
9. What do the following terms mean? Migration, Inukshuk, and Sinew.

10. Inuit society was organized into groups of people who _____, and on

_____ between groups who had different goods to offer. Some newly wed Inuit couple lived in what is called a _____ bond. They lived with the _____ family and the children would receive _____ from the husband's _____. The Inuit families formed a _____ in the local community and believed in the _____ of the universe. Illness or misfortune was a signal that they _____.

Part 2.

11. The _____ and _____ lived in the fertile country of the _____. The Iroquois built large towns guarded by _____ of logs surrounded by fields of _____, _____, _____, and _____. These towns were made up of _____. Each extended family lived in one, which was divided into compartments or _____. The town was run by a _____ of family _____.
12. Name the 5 Iroquois nations? What was the Confederacy? Read about the legend on page 194.
13. Iroquoian societies were both _____ and _____. Women owned the _____ in which the crops were grown, and were _____ for their growth. When a couple married they lived with the _____. Each extended family or _____ had two leaders. The _____ was in charge of daily business, while the _____ was in charge of conflicts with other groups. Both _____ were chosen by the women _____ of the clan. They could remove the chief if he was a _____.
14. Various towns cooperated in an area and would hold _____ to discuss business. Representatives from each town would make decisions _____.
15. The discovery of agriculture by the Iroquois led to a rapid _____ in the size of the _____ and the number of _____. Before, the hearths were quite small and shared by _____. Later, the villages grew into towns of more than _____ people surrounded by large fields. _____ was the staple crop, along with _____ which was a valuable trade item for _____ goods from the Huron Nation.

Part 3.

16. The Plains peoples lived in the _____ and their culture depended on the _____. In the 19th century, there was an estimated _____ Bison or Buffalo roaming about.
17. Bison provided _____, _____, and _____ for personal items. It took about _____ people to efficiently operate a Bison drive. These groups made up the society. Hides were tanned and used for _____ and robes. Clothing like _____, _____, _____, and _____ were made from deer skins.
18. Winter robes and cloaks used hides with the fur facing _____. Horns were made into _____ and _____. Their guts were used to make _____ and _____.
19. Buffalo herds numbered in the tens thousands and were often herded using narrow _____ to contain the animals in a _____. Here the hunters would either kill them using _____ and arrows, or the Plains people would run the animals off cliffs or _____.
20. Buffalo pounds and jumps like _____ seem to have been used for _____.

21. The _____ was the biggest religious festival of the Plains peoples. It really had _____ to do with the sun! It was called the _____ by the Plains Cree. It was held in the _____ before the Bison hunt and sometimes sponsored by a woman _____ by the clan. Usually after prayers had been answered after a _____.
22. While the sponsor _____ a ceremonial lodge was built from a specially chosen _____ tree. The centre pole was then _____ with _____ and _____. When the lodge was finished, the dances began.
23. Dancers were people who had made _____ and often they danced for _____ without rest. They did not eat or drink anything until the dance was over, often they _____ their chests with _____ made of _____. They attached these to the centre pole and leant back until the skewers ripped out leaving _____ of honour for the warriors.

Part 4.

24. Some archaeologists believe that the peoples of the Plateau came from other regions of _____ and the _____ in about _____. Peoples of the northern BC forest moved _____ and those who live on the dry, southern edge of the plateau moved to the _____ probably to seek a better climate in which to live. They had _____ canoes and well made winter _____.
25. The Plateau had _____ and a _____ climate. Native peoples built _____ dug into the soft soil near a _____ supply. Strong _____ were placed over the pit and covered with _____ and _____ or _____.
26. The centre or peak of the roof had a _____ for the purpose of _____ and for _____. The hole could also be closed in case of _____. Raised _____ around the outside wall were used for _____. Pit houses were reused for several winters, but in the summer the people lived in _____.
27. Plateau peoples, such as the _____ relied heavily on _____ as part of their diet. Each fall they would collect and _____ the fish. Plant and _____ were another part of the diet. These were often dried into _____ and eaten in the winter. _____ roots including _____, _____, _____ were collected in late summer, roasted and eaten over winter.
28. _____ for deer was also very important. Long fences were made to corral the deer into _____ or _____ where they were killed. Deer _____ was used to make all sorts of clothing, as well as _____. This foot ware indicated a certain _____ among the Interior Salish people. Ordinary people had to wear _____ on their feet.
29. The interior Salish _____ extensively with the Coastal Salish. Mostly _____ and _____ were traded. The _____ were closer in culture to the Plains people.

Part 5.

30. The peoples of the Northwest Coast were part of a culture that spread from _____ to _____ and evolved by approximately _____. These peoples were deeply concerned with the idea of inherited _____ and _____. The villages had _____ and _____ who controlled the valuable resources.

31. Wealth depended upon how well a noble managed _____ such as _____, _____, _____ and stands of _____. Clans consisted of people who shared _____ and _____ from a common ancestor. The clan not only held a territory, but also possessed _____, _____, and _____.
32. Common people lacked any _____ or _____. They provided the clan with _____. Slaves were also taken from other nations and often sold or given away at _____. Sometimes they were _____ just to show off!
33. The Coast Salish were _____ in their social organization and _____ was not common. There were no real Chiefs among the Coast Salish, power was held by the _____ of the extended family who lived in winter _____.
34. Some of the most distinctive Canadian art comes from this region. _____ have been carved from the trunks of _____ and used to tell the story of the _____ and _____ of the individual clan. These origins were often represented by a _____ or _____.
35. _____ were another feature of the Northwest Coast aboriginal life since they reminded people of the importance of each clan and _____ their legends. Dancers wore elaborate _____ and _____.
36. _____ was used to construct house and canoes. These houses were usually _____ and the supporting poles were carved with _____ to their clan.
37. Northwest canoes were made from _____ cedar _____ and were _____. They were designed for hunting journeys of _____ to kill _____. They often were over _____ metres long and carried over _____ people.
38. _____ and _____ were very important to the Northwest Coast aboriginal peoples and the _____ was an outward sign of a _____ status. These occurred when ever a major even happened like: _____. Often the Chiefs would give away _____ of their personal possessions, or even _____ property to impress their guests. The ceremony also helped _____ their wealth and property. Rivalry _____ helped a poor noble to regain their wealth.
39. Northwest Coast people are unusual in that their society was _____ but did not develop _____. This was mostly due to the _____ that they lived in since _____ was easily available.
40. However, it was necessary to travel in order to collect their food seasonally, this was called a _____ resulting in small, mobile _____ to live in. An example of this was in the _____ of British Columbia in which the population was estimated to be over _____.
41. What do the following terms mean? Midden and Bilateral Kinship.

42. Describe the seasonal activities followed by many aboriginal peoples in British Columbia:

43. Using the information that you have studied so far, draw and clearly label the different aboriginal peoples found in North America. Specifically refer to figures 7-10, 7-16, 7-21, 7-23 and finally use 7-2 as a summary to make sure you do not miss any First Nations people.

