

Chapter 9, Part 1.

1. The fur trade was _____ to the history of Canada. European _____ used furs to make _____ hats. Almost everywhere, _____ met fur traders before they met other Europeans. It was a case of _____ dependency. The traders bought furs, while the Native peoples could exchange them for _____.
2. Europeans could take advantage of _____ which had been established for years by various Aboriginal nations. This sometimes led to _____ over territory such as the wars between the _____ and the _____.
3. From the beginning, companies like the _____ and _____ always tried to establish a monopoly. After the fall of New France, the fur trade was taken over by the _____ and _____ entrepreneurs who eventually formed the _____ company in 1783. There was a fierce rivalry between the _____ and _____ which often helped the Natives.
4. The history of western Canada is like a part of a _____ of the large fur trading companies. They were not _____, since they did not want to settle the land. They were _____ since they only wanted to exploit and profit from the land.

Part 2.

5. French “Coureurs de bois”, Pierre Radisson and Medart de Groseilliers visited _____ for the purpose of establishing fur trade based upon _____ with the English. The government of New France had refused to consider this venture. King _____ and his cousin _____ agreed to the project and _____ the territory as _____.
6. The new company was headed by _____ and was given the rights to all the lands drained by all the rivers flowing into _____. This company became the _____. Its posts were called _____ because the head trader was called a _____. They were located at the _____ of rivers along the shores of Hudson and James Bay.
7. The posts relied upon _____, _____, and _____ to bring furs to the posts using the interior waterways. The trade was generally fair since if the price was _____, the Native traders only brought _____ furs to the post.
8. Native traders brought furs to the post in the _____, when ships from England would arrive with _____. The furs were loaded and then sent to London. The _____ of the HBC were all _____ business men. They gave the Factors control and authority to make decisions although the _____ was set in London. The Beaver pelt was so valuable that it actually became _____ and Beaver Tokens spent like cash!
9. Large HBC factories and forts were staffed by the _____, or Factor, and clerks who worked the store. There were repair people and servants, carpenters, smiths, and boat builders. Fur trading posts were like _____ and _____ of their day. People could buy or trade and get almost all of their personal supplies. Although, life was

boring!

10. Briefly describe the climate of the Hudson Bay?
11. The exception to the dull routine was when the _____ and _____ arrived in the early summer. Ceremonies were common at the trading sessions. The _____ and traditions of the aboriginal peoples had to be respected before any relationship took place. One of these was the smoking of _____. Read about these on page 263.
12. Discussion then took place and the Native trading captain was given a uniform of _____. The Factor also wore an elaborate costume and gifts of _____ and _____ were given to the Native peoples. They then paraded back to an encampment and began to celebrate before the real trading took place the next day.

Part 3.

13. The _____ was the heir to the old fur-trading companies of New France. It was made up of a partnership of _____ and _____ capitalists who moved to _____ after the fall of New France in _____. They were aggressive and moved quickly to take over _____ that had been established.
14. The “Montrealers” used the French employees and existing _____ and later, in _____, a number of smaller companies merged to form the _____. Their trading methods were _____ from the Hudson’s Bay Company. Unlike the HBC who waited for Native traders to bring furs to their posts, the NWC built many posts in the interior of the _____ and _____ dealing directly with different _____.
15. The NWC even tried to intercept the _____ on their way to HBC posts! As a result, the HBC had to build _____ posts too. The first was at _____ in 1774. The _____ between the two fur-trading companies was _____.
16. The entire distance between _____ and the _____ could be travelled by water. The usual pattern was to split the _____ into two _____. The first stage, _____ from Montreal travelled up the Ottawa rive making it along the northern part of _____, along the shore of _____ to Grand Portage.
17. Grand Portage was later renamed _____ was a major post and the first stage of the journey. Here, the trade goods were loaded into _____ which then travelled via the _____ and the _____ system and on to _____ and the _____ rivers. These voyageurs were almost always _____.
18. These men were famous for their _____, taking brief breaks called _____ and singing songs. Frequently, there were _____ and the men carried the canoes and goods _____.

27. Another famous explorer was _____ who was a wintering employee of the NWC. Who was stationed at _____ on Lake Athabasca. His superior, Peter Pond, believed that a major river flowed from Lake Athabasca to the _____ and in 1789 he ordered MacKenzie to find this route. After much hardship, he never found the passage.
28. In 1792, MacKenzie planned another expedition depending on his _____ rather than other advise. He followed the _____ to the _____ and then up to the _____. The expedition arrived at the _____ which MacKenzie mistakenly assumed to be the _____ which they knew flowed into the Pacific. Diverted by impassable _____, they headed west to Black Water river system and to _____. It was already a busy port for Europeans.
29. MacKenzie was the first European expedition to cross the land mass of Canada in _____. Another NWC partner continued MacKenzie's exploration by the name of _____. Between 1805 and 1808 he set up posts in central _____ at _____, _____, _____, and _____ and called the area _____.
30. As with MacKenzie, he thought that the Fraser river was the Columbia and was disappointed to find out that the new route was not what he hoped for. Also, he was _____ welcomed there! The _____ river was never the transportation solution to the HBC, although a man by the name of _____ who is now regarded as one of the best _____ in history came close to claiming the route.
31. Who was David Thompson? Briefly describe his contribution to Canadian exploration:
32. As the interior of the northern continent was being explored, Europeans were mapping and exploring the _____ of North America. They found that coastal peoples were not prepared to surrender any rights. They were large _____, _____, well organized societies. The most famous leader from the area of Nootka Sound was _____.
33. European _____ were careful not to offend him or his people. Briefly describe the capture of John Jewitt and John Thompson by the Nootka.

34. The Spanish were eager to explore the west coast of North America, especially when they heard that the Russians were sending ships too. The first expedition was led by _____, but he was not able to do a good job _____ because his ship was too big to come ashore. Another Spaniard called _____ claimed to have found a waterway to the coast of North America. Perez reached the _____ islands and traded with the _____ peoples.
35. Peter, the _____ of Russia had ambitions to make Russia a world power. In 1725 he sent _____ Danish explorer _____ to find land east of Siberia. He explored the North Pacific and the _____. Soon Russian, English, and American fur traders were busy slaughtering _____ off the Alaska coastline.
36. The famous English navigator _____ wrote books about his adventures and used sauerkraut and other sources of _____ to save his crew from scurvy. Cook was a remarkable navigator and his small ship managed to _____ the globe.
37. Cook's second expedition found _____. On his third expedition he proved that the _____ did not exist. He even visited the _____ and traded!
38. One of Cook's officers called _____ was sent to strengthen Britain's claim to the Pacific coast in spite of the Spanish.
39. Vancouver arrived off _____ in 1792 and discovered two Spanish ships there already. They agreed to work together and _____ the channels and inlets of the _____. After negotiations, Spain gave up its claim to the coast of Northern California. Vancouver died of exhaustion at the age of _____.

Part 5.

40. Women played a vital role in the fur trade. It was the custom for traders to take _____ as wives. These Native or _____ women had family and connections to the Native trading partners. They also provided their husbands with knowledge about _____ and acted as interpreters. They actually ensured the _____ of European traders.
41. What work and activities did the wives of fur-traders do on a daily basis?
42. Few explorers ventured out without the help and _____ of the Native women. In addition to all these duties, they acted as _____ and often revealed the Native plans. These women worked every bit as hard as the men did, they probably kept the Men alive under the circumstances, but they were _____ even mentioned in the history journals!

43. Who was “Thanadelthur” and why was she so special?

Part 6.

44. There were fortunes to be made in the fur trading business in Europe. It is no wonder that the _____ and _____ were such rivals from 1763 to _____. Each side tried to trick and cheat the other out of the valuable furs. Ambushes and fighting was all too common.
45. The founding of the _____ by Lord _____ almost started a fur-trade war. Lord Selkirk, who was actually called _____, the Earl of Selkirk, acquired a huge tract of land on the Red River. He called the land in the area of Winnipeg the _____. He intended to settle displaced _____ to new homes in Canada.
46. The settlers were not well prepared, and if not for the help of the _____ and the _____, the colonists would have not survived the first two years. Selkirk’s scheme interfered with the _____ and disrupted the important _____ of the Metis. Their arrival threatened the whole way of life for the fur-traders. What happened next was a mistake!
47. The governor of the Selkirk settlement issued the _____ in 1814. It banned the _____ of pemmican from the Red River, food which was depended upon by the NWC. They believed the HBC planned the colony and the _____ war broke out.
48. The NWC then offered free transport to the _____ to new and _____ land in Upper Canada and two thirds of the settlers accepted. The conflict exploded at _____ when the governor and 21 HBC employees were killed in a fight with the Metis and NWC.
49. Selkirk, armed with _____ then captured the NWC headquarters at _____ on Lake Superior. The Nor’westers then sued Selkirk for a lot of money. He died shortly after.
50. The British government suggested that the two companies _____ in 1821, they were broke and the new HBC hired back many old NWC employees. The HBC’s first decision was to stop using the _____ from Lake Superior to Montreal and ship all fur via Hudson’s Bay.
51. The new governor of Rupert’s Land was called _____. He was a capable man, but was given the powers of a _____. He fired, _____ employees with out hesitation, and was called the _____.
52. Simpson governed for _____ years and travelled his territory with great ceremony and much pomp! However, he promoted _____ and his efforts brought back dwindling wild stocks of _____ animals.

