Chapter 5 study guide.

Why did people come out west?

What is fashion? How has it changed?

How did the early settlers travel?

What did early settlers and First Nations trade?

What were some of the challenges the settlers faced coming   
out west?

Who were some famous explorers?

What happened at trading posts?

Where were most forts located?

Who were the 2 rival companies?

What was the Fur trade?

What are the 2 lakes that were used by fur taders?

Who are the Metis? What contributions to the fur trade did they make?

What are some Metis inventions?

What is does the Metis symbol look like?

How did francophone communities grow?

Who are the Lamoureux's?

Who is Father Albert Lacombe? What are some of his contributions to Alberta?

Who is Robert Rundle? What are some of his contributions?

What are some of the differences between Catholic and Protestant missionaries?

How did Nuns contribute to Alberta?

What are First Nations perspective to the changes?

Vocabulary:

Roots – Are deep connections to a place where we belong.

Fur trade – European traders exchanged goods for furs.

Portage – Is a French word that means to carry. To portage is to carry a canoe over land.

Voyageurs – Travelled by canoe, working for the fur trading companies. Many of them were Canadiens from Quebec.

Canadiens – Were francophones who were born in Canada. Their first language was French.

British Isles – Include England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Francophone – Are people whose first and main language is French.

Fort – Is a building or set of buildings surrounded by a strong wall.

Metis – are people descended from British or Canadien traders and First Nations.

Pemmican – Was meat that had been dried and pounded. It was then mixed with hot buffalo grease and dried berries.

Missionary – is someone who travels to teach religion to a group of people.

Nun – is a member of a religious community.

Perspective – is the point of view of a group of people.