

Evaluation of knowledge (Chapter 1)**SECTION 1** /75**PART 1 The first occupants of the territory**

- 1** Complete the text about the migrations that led to the settlement of North America using the following terms.

/10

12 000 • Inuit • ice age • corridor • game
nomadic • Québec • Alaska • Beringia • coastal

About 32 000 years ago, the Earth was in an ice age that led to a drop in ocean levels: a land bridge was created between Asia and present-day Alaska. This land bridge is called Beringia. It is believed that nomadic hunters, in pursuit of game, crossed Beringia to reach the Americas. About 12 600 years ago or before, nomadic populations continued their movement southward using an ice-free corridor or through coastal migration. Ongoing melting of the glaciers uncovered territories that allowed the ancestors of First Nations people to move northward and reach present-day Québec, about 12 000 years ago. By the year 1000, the ancestors of the Inuit settled in present-day northern Québec.

- 2** Name the three language families of the Indigenous nations of eastern North America.

/3

• Algonquian • Iroquoian • Eskimo–Aleut

- 3** Explain the relationship between the way of life of the Algonquians who lived north of the Great Lakes, and their typical dwellings.

/5

The Algonquians who lived north of the Great Lakes were nomadic. They moved according to the seasons in search of food. The wigwam was well suited to their way of life. It could be taken down and put up quickly and easily. Moreover, the wooden poles used for its structure could easily be gathered around the camp, and its covering, made of birch bark, animal skin or reed mats, could easily be rolled up and transported.

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

4 Complete the table below, which presents the characteristics of the Indigenous peoples of eastern North America. /10

Characteristic	Inuit	Algonquians	Iroquoians
Environment	Harsh Arctic climate, permanently frozen ground, scarce vegetation	Vast territory with varied vegetation	Hot and humid
Way of life	Nomadic	Nomadic	Sedentary
Main means of subsistence	Hunting and fishing	Hunting	Agriculture
Dwelling	Igloo or tent	Wigwam	Longhouse
Mode of transportation	Sled, kayak or <i>umiak</i>	Canoe, snowshoes, toboggan	Canoe

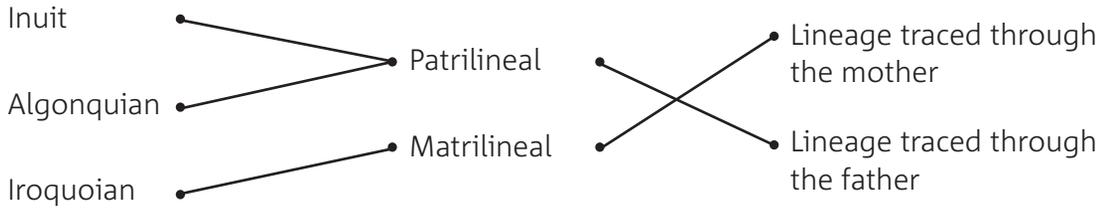
5 The Inuit, Algonquians and Iroquoians shared roles in the same way. For each role, indicate if it was the responsibility of the men or the women. /7

Role	Men	Women
a) Building dwellings	X	
b) Preparing meals		X
c) Hunting small game		X
d) Hunting large game	X	
e) Crafting tools and weapons	X	
f) Educating boys	X	
g) Educating young children and girls		X

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

PART 2 Social relationships among the Indigenous peoples around 1500

1 Match the following peoples with the corresponding social structure and each social structure with the correct definition. /5



2 Why did the Inuit form smaller groups in summer than in winter? /3

Smaller groups made it easier to hunt and fish. Families took advantage of the abundant resources in order to build up their provisions.

3 For each people, number the social groups from smallest to largest (1 being the smallest group). /10

Algonquians	
Social group	Number
The band	<u> 3 </u>
The nuclear family	<u> 1 </u>
The nation	<u> 4 </u>
The hunting group	<u> 2 </u>

Iroquoians	
Social group	Number
The clan	<u> 3 </u>
The nation	<u> 5 </u>
The extended family	<u> 2 </u>
The confederacy	<u> 6 </u>
The village	<u> 4 </u>
The nuclear family	<u> 1 </u>

4 Explain the relationship between the number of people in an Iroquoian village and their way of life. /5

The Iroquoians lived in a territory where the land was fertile and the climate suitable for farming. This was therefore their main means of subsistence. In order to practise farming, which required time, the Iroquoians had a sedentary way of life. Since they stayed in the same place for long periods, the population of the village could be larger.

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.)

Worksheet 1.16-EV

5 Indicate the usual decision-making method among the Inuit. /1

Among the Inuit, decisions were made collectively and were based on consensus.

6 Among First Nations, how were decisions about the nation made? /1

They were usually made in council.

7 Name two of the key qualities of a First Nations chief. /2

Two qualities among the following: courage, eloquence, generosity, bravery in battle and hunting skills

8 Among the following statements, check the one that corresponds to how First Nations chiefs governed. /1

A. They held all the power and imposed their decisions on the members of the community.

B. They tried to rally as many members of the community as possible in order to reach a consensus.

C. They consulted healers, young people and a few influential members of the community, then imposed a decision.

9 From a political standpoint, was the role of women more important among the Algonquians or the Iroquoians? Give one reason to explain your choice. /3

Women played a more important political role among the Iroquoians. In clans, influential female elders usually appointed civil chiefs and war chiefs. There was also a council of women that took part in decision making in the villages.

10 Among Indigenous peoples, what was the name of the tradition of recounting legends or stories that could explain the origins of the world or the relationships between humans and nature? /1

The oral tradition

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

11 Among the following roles, check the one that was not performed by elders. /1

- A. Advising the chiefs
- B. Transmitting the nation's values, beliefs and culture to young people
- C. Healing the sick
- D. Recounting legends and stories

12 Complete the text using the following terms. /7

material goods • exchange • wealth • generosity
resources • counter-gift • collective

For Indigenous peoples, territory was a collective good. They felt that it was their duty to share resources and make sure that everyone had everything they needed. The accumulation of wealth and material goods for personal purposes was not part of their culture.

Generosity was also a very important value. Gifts were offered on different occasions. Gift-giving was followed by a counter-gift, which encouraged the exchange and circulation of goods.



EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

SECTION 2 /50

PART 3 Economic activities and systems of alliances around 1500

1 Among the following definitions, check the one that corresponds to bartering. /1

- A.** Bartering involves providing a good or service in exchange for a sum of money.
- B.** Bartering involves making a good and choosing who to give it to.
- C.** Bartering involves providing a good in exchange for another.

2 What channels of communication did Indigenous peoples use in their trade networks? /2

Waterways and forest trails

3 What did these trade networks enable? /2

They enabled goods to be transported over very long distances.

4 Circle the correct answer. The purpose of trade among Indigenous peoples was to . . . /1

- A.** satisfy their needs.
- C.** make a profit.
- B.** acquire wealth.
- D.** demonstrate their hunting skills.

5 Complete the text using the following terms. /9

adopted • nations • First Nations • war • system of alliances
prisoners • political • rivalries • trading

Among First Nations, alliances between nations were important in order to create trading, political and military partnerships. When several allied nations agreed to coordinate their actions to defend their interests, this was called a system of alliances. When rivalries, which could not be resolved by diplomatic spokespersons, arose between two nations or two systems of alliances, war could erupt. During these wars, prisoners were sometimes taken captive. Some were adopted by a family to replace a deceased family member.

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

PART 4 Contacts between Indigenous peoples and Europeans in the 16th century

1 Name two objectives of the French expeditions to the Americas. /2
 Two objectives among the following: find a maritime route to Asia, create a colonial empire, find precious metals to increase their wealth and evangelize First Nations people

2 Indicate if the following statements are true or false. /10
 If you indicate that a statement is false, correct it.

Statement	True	False
a) Christopher Columbus was the first European to set foot in America.		X
b) France, England, Spain and Portugal took part in the great explorations in the Americas.	X	
c) Fur was the first resource exploited by the French in North America.		X
d) The Basques, Bretons and Normans fished on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in the early 16th century.	X	
e) Fishermen had only one technique for preserving their fish for the return voyage to Europe: drying it in the sun.		X
f) Fishermen bartered with the Indigenous peoples they met.	X	
g) Through barter, the Europeans obtained furs that they then sold in Europe.	X	

Corrections:

a) It was the Vikings.

c) Fish, particularly cod, and whales were the first resources exploited.

e) The “wet fishery” was also practised, which consisted of preserving cod in salt.

3 The arrival of the first Europeans in North America had consequences for Indigenous peoples. Name one. /1
 Various possible answers. Examples: The European goods they obtained made their daily lives easier. OR Their subsistence activities changed because they hunted more fur-bearing animals.

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE (cont.) **Worksheet 1.16-EV**

4 Complete the text using the following terms. /15

evangelize • 1541 • three • 1534 • resources • Hochelaga
 failure • Asia • settlement • Port-Royal • Stadacona
 precious metals • territory • Sieur de Roberval • scurvy

Jacques Cartier made three voyages to North America. His mission was to find resources and a route to Asia. During his first voyage, in 1534, he erected a cross in Gaspé to claim possession of the territory. He did not find any precious metals in the territory. A year later, while searching for a route to Asia, Cartier sailed all the way to Hochelaga. He wintered in Stadacona, where 25 of his crew members died, mainly of scurvy. For the third voyage, in 1541, the king assigned two new objectives: evangelize First Nations people and establish a settlement colony in the Vallée du Saint-Laurent. The king appointed Sieur de Roberval to be responsible for this first colonization attempt, which was a failure. At the end of the 16th century, France tried again to settle colonists in North America, on Sable Island, then Île Sainte-Croix and Port-Royal.

5 Why did France wait until the end of the 16th century before making another attempt to settle colonists in North America? /3

Cartier did not find any precious metals, the settlement attempt in Cap-Rouge was a failure due to the difficulties of wintering, and there were wars in France.

6 Why did the French establish trading posts? /3

Trading posts provided a specific location for trading with Indigenous peoples.
They also allowed goods and furs to be stored.

7 In 1603, the Innu, Algonquin and Maliseet concluded an alliance with the French. Name one advantage of this alliance for each group. /1

One answer among the two answers for each group

Innu, Algonquin and Maliseet	French
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensured a supply of European goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled settlement in the territory of the allied nations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offered a military partnership against enemy nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensured their fur supply