socials 9 Native Peoples of Canada Name: Minji, Camilla

Complete the following Chart using **point form notes** with the information found in *Crossroads 9* pages 185-209.

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|  | **Inuit of the Arctic** | **Iroquois of the Eastern Woodlands** | **Peoples of the Plains** | **Peoples of the Plateau** | **Peoples of the Northwest Coast** |
| **Food** | * Ate fish, walrus, whales * Seals-The seal was an especially important animal because the seal blubber provided both energy and protein. * Ate land mammals | * They collected food nuts, berries, and edible plants. * Men were away during the winters, hunting and trapping. * Fish, waterfowl, deer and other wood animals were hunted and eaten. | * Buffalo was the main source of food. * Buffalo meat was dried or cooked and made into soups and Pemmican. * Women collected berries that were eaten dried and fresh. * Deer, moose, elk, wolves, coyotes, lynx, rabbits, gophers, and prairie chickens were hunted for food. * Bannock was a bread cooked over the fire. | * People relied heavily on salmon as a dietary staple. * They also ate plants- berries, wild onion, wild lily bulbs, balsam root * They hunted deers the most | * The people of the Northwest Coast were hunter-gatherers, so they relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering edible plants as their main sources of food. |
| **Clothing** | * Clothing of the Inuit people was mostly made out of animal skins and furs. * Caribou skin was the most common choice for clothing, because it provided good insulation and was relatively light. * Usually the Inuit wore clothing with two layers of caribou skin: an inner layer with the fur facing the skin, and an inner layer with the fur facing out. | * Clothing was made from fur and hides, along with cornhusks and plant and tree fiber. * Porcupine quills and moose-hair were used for decoration. | * Clothing articles were sometimes inspired by dream and visions. * Men wore shirts, breechcloths and full-length leggings. * Belts, headgear and necklaces added flair. | * The most common animal hides used for clothing were muskrat, beaver, and deerskin. * Capes were usually made out of animal skin or animal fur. They were designed to protect against the elements. | * Throughout the region women wore skirts or gowns of buckskin, soft leather, or woven wool or plant firs. |
| **Shelter** | * Iglus-In the winter, they used snow as a building material to construct domed snow houses. * In summer, they lived in tents. | * Wigwam- They were made by bending young trees to form the round shape of the house. * Longhouses -The longhouses were long rectangular houses. | * Tipi- built from many layers of buffalo skin and long wooden poles * Can be built fast and can be easily taken down if needed | * Pit houses-that is partly dug into the ground, and covered by a roof. It was an ideal structure for the climate (cold winters and dry climate) * In summer they lived in a tipi | * They lived in longhouses or 'Big houses' constructed out of cedar planks. * Each longhouse was 50-150 feet long and 20-60 feet wide, and housed several families. |
| **Transportation** | * In winter, the Inuit travelled by sleds pulled by teams of dogs, In summer, people walked. The kayak was used strictly for hunting. The larger umiak was used for transporting groups of people. | * Snowshoes worn during winter allowed clan members to walk swiftly across the snow without sinking. * These snow shoes made it easy to walk on top of snow that could be two or three feet deep. | * Originally, the Plains people traveled everywhere on foot. * During the winter, snowshoes made walking on deep snow easier. * Travois were placed on dogs and used for transportation. | * Canoes- The Plateau people had access to many natural waterways. To take advantage of all the rivers and lakes in the area, the people built canoes for traveling. * Also used horses, dogs, and snowshoes | * The canoes of the Northwest Coast people were carved out of large cedar trees. Cedar trees in British Columbia could get up to 80 feet tall, with very few branches. This made the trees ideal for cutting and carving a large canoe. |
| **Social Organization** | * Small families * Inuit society was organized according to groups of people who hunted together, and on trading partnerships between groups who had different goods to offer (sea oil, walrus hide, caribou hide | * Women stayed near the house to look after the children. Women prepared the animal skins and made all the clothing. They would also take down, carry and set up the family’s wigwam. | * Within each nomadic group, there would be a band chief who was supported if the band could catch enough game for food, and were protected from enemies. | * Within each community, sharing of food, and other resources was expected. * Plateau society was relatively democratic, with all the men in a village getting a say in all major decisions. However, Chiefs were given more power when it came to making decisions that would affect the village | * The Northwest Coast people never developed a democracy. Instead, their society was ruled by wealth. The wealthiest clan had the most power. * Chiefs were responsible for distributing wealth amongst the people. Those who had a higher social status received more, all the way down to the lowest ranked individual. |
| **Contact with Other Groups** | * Whalers(Scotland and New England) traded trinkets, tools and some food supplies with Inuit in exchange for guidance to the most promising whaling areas and help with butchering the mammals | * The Iroquois traded excess corn and tobacco with the tribes to the north and the wampum tribes to the east * They brought up a war against the neighboring Algonquian peoples and won. | * Many Cree women had married French or English fur traders and their descendants became a new group the Métis * On the prairies the plains Cree clashed with other aboriginal groups such as the Dakota and Blackfoot | * They were divided into three main groups * Called: the athapascan, interior salish, and ktunaxa * These three groups could then be further divided into eight main plateau groups | * The groups of the Northwest Coast had been trading with each other for 10,000 years, long before the arrival of Europeans. * Eulachon oil was a major trade item for the Northwest Coast people. |