Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Success Checker 1: The First Occupants

**1. What long-lived and respected person in aboriginal societies are sources of knowledge, community leaders, and carriers of culture for the next generations?**

a)Mothers

b) Coureur des bois

c) Warriors

d) Elders

**2. Describe the relationship many Native peoples have towards nature.**

 a) Aboriginals typically use the land sparingly, making sure resources are not depleted, using every bit of what they take, and sharing within their communities.

b) Aboriginals believe they too belong to the land and they are integrated with the environment

c) All answers are correct.

d) Aboriginals believe the hunt is part of a larger process, and that they are responsible for that process's continuation.

**3. Native tribes in North America all traded amongst themselves to some extent.  And as part of the way they traded respectfully, what specifically did Native people do?**

a) Sent letters ahead by horse to be polite

b) Attacked by surprise along rivers

c) Exchanged gifts as a respectful way to form agreements and loyalties

 d) Calculated how much was traded for furs by stacking them and measuring the pile's height.

**4. Many aboriginals had methods for communicating with spirits. What "cultural expression" did the iroquois do that indicate this?**

a) They formed alliances with the Hurons and Algonquians

b) They formed a confederation of states and met to discuss issues

c) They smoked or burned tobacco, which gave off smoke that floated upwards, sending signals to spirits

d) They methodically attacked other villages showing their strength

**5. What phrase best describes Native trade networks before European contact?**

a) Native's didn't really trade with other tribes, because they had all they needed close by.

b) Native trading took place mostly over land via horse cart and they used to trade primarily minerals like copper.

c) Native trade networks already existed throughout the continent. They used barter (trading) rather than money. Most transportation was done by water.

d) Native trade networks existed between Confederacies of Nations who all had their own money systems and tariffs.

**6. What sort of products did the Amerindians receive from the European fishers in exchange for furs?**

a) paper, pens and books

b) knives, pots, glass and porcelain beads

c) copper, obsidian glass and soapstone

d) ships, cannons and soldiers uniforms

**7. What role did the fishing economy play in the early European exploration and settlement of North America?**

a) The fish industry allowed Europeans to expand into Western Canada

b) The abundance of fish  brought Europeans to the shores of North America and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the early 16th century

c) The large stocks of fish allowed the settlement of regions like Saguenay to take place.

d) The fisherman helped to map out rivers and streams.

**8. How did the practice of farming by the Huron and other Iroquois speaking tribes affect their lifestyle and society?**

a) Farming was time consuming, which meant that they had no time for hunting or trading or even warfare.

b) Their societies were sedentary societies meaning they stayed in one place. As such they built established villages and communities.

c) Farming societies were patriarchal and patrilinear societies, meaning the power was held by the men (chiefs) and property passed from family to family via the men.

d) As farmers they lived in small tents and each family worked and lived separately, so they could be closer to their plot of land.

**9. How did contacts with European fishers and traders affect Amerindian society and territory?**

a) There was a quick circulation of European products through Amerindian trade networks.

b) Territory for hunting for furs became more valuable, leading to conflict amongst Amerindian tribes accessing it.

c) Local culture became threatened as Amerindians adopted Christian ways and beliefs or abused the cheap alcohol offered by Europeans in return for furs.

d) All answers are good.

**10. What is the most accepted theory of migration by the first occupants to North America?**

a) Across the Bering Strait.

b) Across the Atlantic Ocean.

c) Across the Pacific Ocean.

d) Across the Strait of Gibraltar.

**11. What was a demographic consequence of the arrival of Europeans for Aboriginal people?**

a) Disease caused a decrease in the population.

b) Intermarriage caused an increase in the population.

c) War between Europeans and Aboriginals caused a decrease in the population.

d) Aboriginals were assimilated.

**12. How did the Iroquois organize their territory?**

b) They lived in villages made of longhouses.

c) They lived in camps made of longhouses.

d) They lived in villages made of wigwams.

e) They lived in camps made of wigwams.