

6th Grade Social Studies


Minnesota History

Chapters 5 Assessment - **STUDY GUIDE**

Name _____

Overall Score _____

THE FUR TRADE



1. I can describe the importance of the fur trade and how it led to interactions between Native Americans and Europeans
2. I can describe why people settled in the Upper Mississippi River region in the early 1800's
3. I understand where the fur trade happened in Minnesota
4. I understand how a market based economy works and how the fur trade is an example of it

DIRECTIONS

USE ALL MATERIALS AT YOUR DISPOSAL FROM CHAPTER 5 TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TO PREPARE YOU FOR THE ASSESSMENT

- WORKSHEETS
 - Chapter 5 Vocab Intro Activity
 - Chapter 5 Comprehension Worksheet
 - Chapter 5 Comprehension Worksheet – Part 2
- NOTEBOOK ACTIVITIES
 - In-Class Notes
 - Free Writing
 - Video Notes
- TEXTBOOK
 - Chapter 5 (Pages 73 – 89)

1. The main method of transportation for furs was WATER (LAKES & RIVERS).

2. The Fur Trade centered around what physical geography feature that allowed the pelts to be transferred.

WATER (LAKES & RIVERS)

Major Fur Trading Posts in Minnesota, 1660–1855



3. If someone involved in the fur trade did not work to increase his or her **human capital**, what might happen as a result?

Human Capital and Profit

To succeed in the fur trade, the Dakota and the Ojibwe developed their human capital—their skills and abilities. One way they did this was to display values important to them, such as community and generosity.

These values influenced their interactions with European traders. The Europeans who traded with the Ojibwe and Dakota also developed their human capital, but their goal was different.

The clerks, traders, and voyageurs involved in the fur trade developed their human capital in order to help their company make a profit and to increase the wages they earned.

Traders might increase their human capital by learning to speak multiple languages so they could better communicate with their Dakota and Ojibwe trading partners. A voyageur might work to become strong and stay healthy

so he could transport more furs. Those who did not develop their human capital didn't have as much earning potential as those who did.

Imagine you are Seraphin Lamare, and you have just been criticized by your boss, Mr. Sayer, for your stinky negotiation skills. What could you do to develop your human capital related to negotiating?

4. True or False: American Indians traded with each other before Europeans arrived.

TRUE

Word Bank:

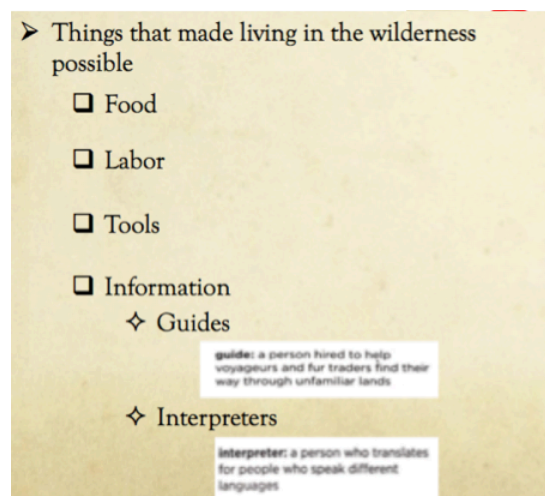
Pelt preparers	Guides
Hunters	Traders
Interpreters	Clerks
Suppliers	Voyageurs

5. VOYAGEURS were responsible for moving furs from interior posts to the bigger cities where they were sold.
6. Dakota and Ojibwe were sometimes hired as GUIDES to help Europeans find their way around.
7. The people who managed the day-to-day business at the trading fort and kept track of what went in and out were called CLERKS.
8. TRADERS were in charge of the trading posts, sometimes had more than one, and could pretty much always read and write.
9. SUPPLIERS were people who would sell things that were needed during the winter, such as food, clothing, and tools.
10. INTERPRETERS helped traders negotiate and communicate.
11. HUNTERS trapped and hunted animals to get their meat and furs.
12. Dakota and Ojibwe sometimes were PELT PREPARERS, who turned animal hides into pelts that could be traded.

13. How did each side (Native Americans & Europeans) benefit from the fur trade?

- NA
 - Got items / Goods to make life easier or gain an advantage on rivals
- Europeans
 - Made a huge profit\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

14. What roles did Native American serve the fur traders, besides that of hunter and trading partner?



15. What was the most valued/demanded pelt & why?

- BEAVER
 - Was a status symbol in Europe
 - Hats

16. What role did American Indian women play in the fur trade?

American Indian women were very important to the fur trade. In addition to cleaning the pelts, women were the ones who provided many of the resources that kept the trade going—things such as wild rice, maple sugar, and materials to make and repair canoes.

Some learned French and

English and served as interpreters, translating the conversations between Europeans and American Indians. They built an important link between communities by marrying traders. These marriages helped form family bonds that strengthened business ties. The children of these marriages came to play key roles in the fur trade.

17. How is the fur trade an example of a Market-Based Economy?

- Economic decisions are made based on the changes in prices that occur as buyers & sellers interact in the market place.

SELLERS = Fur Traders (Native Americans)

BUYERS = Europeans

18. What is Human Capital & how did it impact the fur trade?

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19. Write one sentence for each season, describing what happened as part of the fur trade for that season.

<p>➤ SPRING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indians collected the last furs of the season 2. Traders prepared for departure 		<p>➤ SUMMER</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indians returned to summer camp 2. Trade men returned to Grand Portage for the rendezvous 	
<p>➤ AUTUMN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade men traveled to their wintering posts 2. Indians traveled to their winter hunting grounds 		<p>➤ WINTER</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indians collected and prepared furs 2. Indians and traders exchanged goods and furs 	

20. What was a missionary, and what did they want to do, instead of trading furs?

European Explorers and Missionaries

Many—but not all—of the first Europeans to venture into a region now called Minnesota were fur traders. Some were explorers in search of fame and adventure. Others were missionaries who wanted native people to give up their religions in favor of

Christianity. Explorers Radisson (rah-dee-SOHN) and Groseilliers (groh-zeh-YAY) were among the first to arrive in the region. They probably ventured into the region during the 1650s.

In 1680, two Frenchmen and a Catholic priest from Belgium

named Louis Hennepin traveled up the Mississippi River into the lands of the Dakota. Hennepin later wrote a book about his adventures. His wildly exaggerated stories made him famous and sparked Europeans' curiosity about the Upper Mississippi River Valley.