DIRECTIONS

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

• WORKSHEETS
  o Chapter 5 Vocab Intro Activity
  o Chapter 5 Comprehension Worksheet
  o Chapter 5 Comprehension Worksheet – Part 2

• NOTEBOOK ACTIVITIES
  o In-Class Notes
  o Free Writing
  o Video Notes

• TEXTBOOK
  o 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)
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—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. Soyer, 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

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**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?

- Food
- Labor
- Tools
- Information
- Guides
- Interpreters

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

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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. Sayes, for your sticky negotiation skills. What could you do to develop your human capital related to negotiating?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPRING</th>
<th>SUMMER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Indians collected the last furs of the season</td>
<td>1. Indians returned to summer camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Traders prepared for departure</td>
<td>2. Trade men returned to Grand Portage for the rendezvous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTUMN</th>
<th>WINTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Trade men traveled to their wintering posts</td>
<td>1. Indians collected and prepared furs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Indians traveled to their winter hunting grounds</td>
<td>2. Indians and traders exchanged goods and furs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1660, 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.