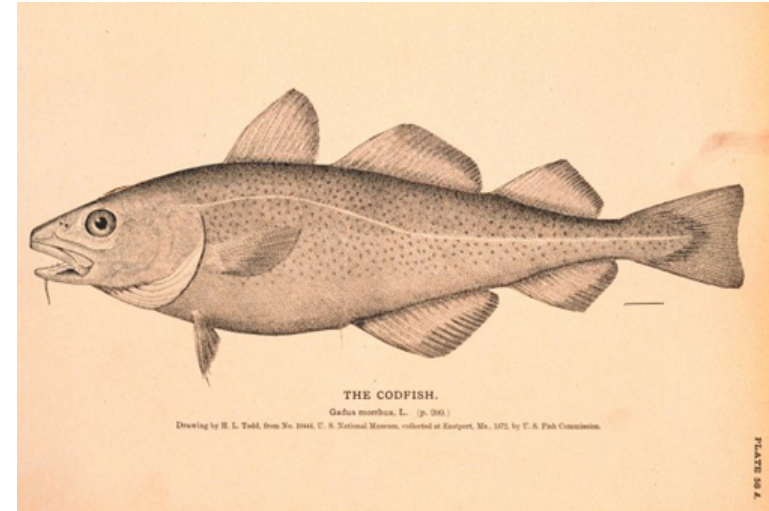


5 Phases of Fur Trade

Phase 1

Early Fur Trade 1500-1603

- **Cod fishing began the early fur trade**
- **First Nations people began to trade with the Europeans who came for fish**



Phase 1

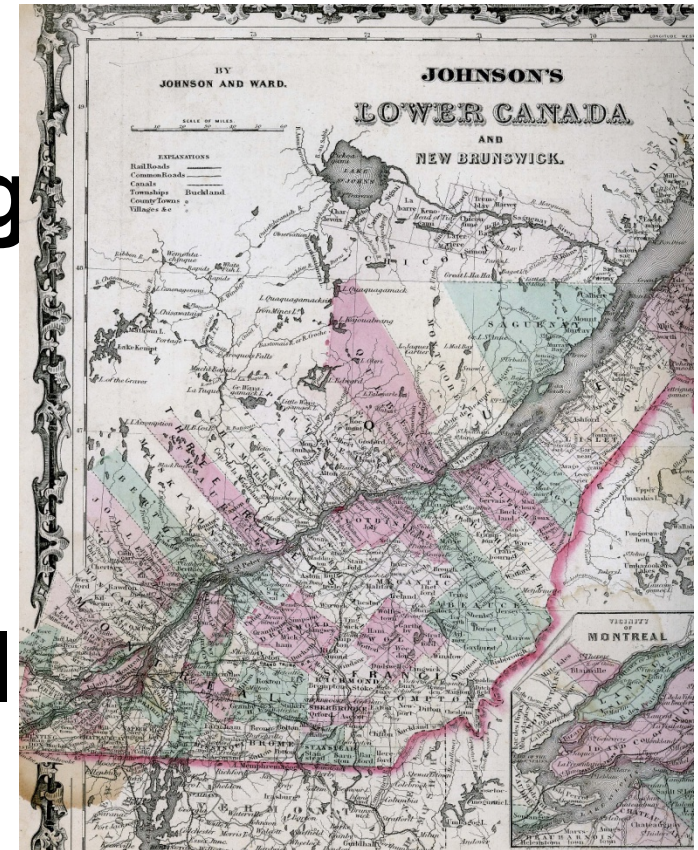
Early Fur Trade 1500-1603

- **British set up stations on land to dry the fish**
- **French came to land to refill their water supply**
- **Early fur trade benefited both Europeans & First nations people**

Phase 2

Expansion Inland 1603-1670

- France dominated North America during this phase
- New France was permanently settled at this time
- Fur trade was central to the economy in New France



Phase 2

Expansion Inland 1603-1670

- **Quebec & Montreal were critical for the fur trading network that ran along the St. Lawrence river**
- **Quebec City was where importing & exporting to France occurred**

Phase 2

Expansion Inland 1603-1670

- **French, Ouendat (pronounced *Wendat* & formerly known as the *Huron*), Mi' kmaq, Innu & Kichesiprini were all partners in the fur trade**

French-Haudenosaunee War

- **Haudenosaunee were supported by the Dutch & British in hopes of overthrowing the French**

French-Haudenosaunee War

- Haudenosaunee beat the Ouendat in 1649. The Fur Trade lost its “middleman” with the defeat of the Ouendat.
- Haudenosaunee had to seek a truce with the French & Anishinabe in 1701 (“Great Peace”)

Catholic Missionaries Establish Missions

Jesuits tried to convert First Nations (especially Mi' kmaq, Ouendat, Kichesprini, Innu, and Anishinabe) to Christianity



Catholic Missionaries Establish Missions

- **Most First Nations were not interested in Christianity but converted to help trade alliances**

Courier de Bois: “Runner of the Woods”

- Loss of the Ouendat left opportunities for these men.
- Their activities were viewed as illegal by the government of New France.



Glenbow Archives NA-1406-55

COURRIER DU BOIS.

Phase 2: Environmental Issues

- **Intense hunting & trapping began to reduce the population of game, especially beavers**
- **As food & game became scarce, people moved West**

Phase 3

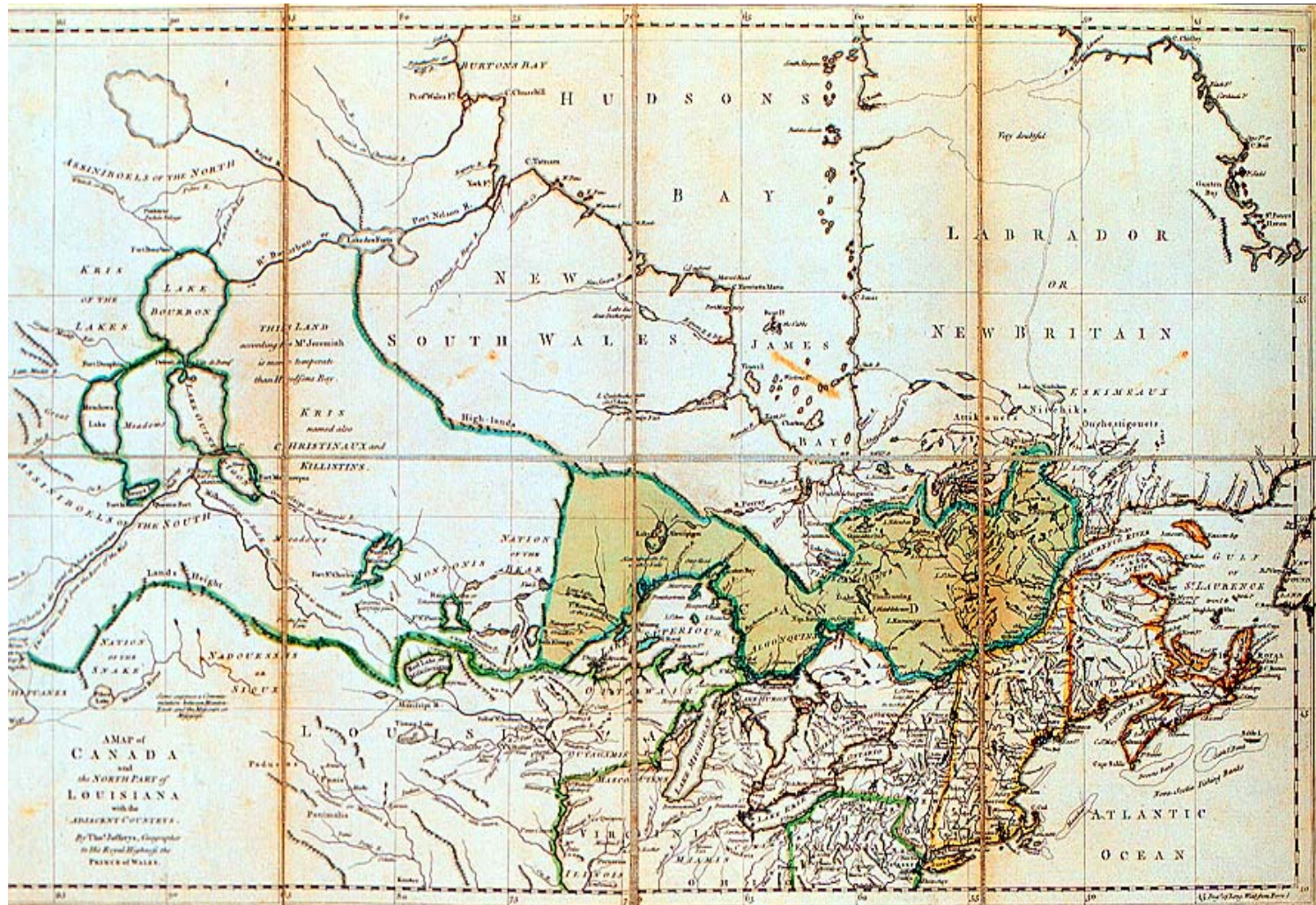
Rival Networks 1670-1760

- Britain established the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1670
- HBC competed directly with France
- Britain offered a group of merchants a monopoly in the area known as Rupert's Land
- Cree & Nakota worked for both the British & the French
- Anishinabe & Courier de Bois worked solely for the French

Hudson's Bay Company Territory



Canada 1760



Voyageurs

- After the Haudenosaunee defeated the Ouendat, New France needed a way to keep trade going.
- New France established a trading fort in the great Lakes.
- Hired men travelled by canoe along settlements on the St. Lawrence River
- These men were known as Voyageurs



Métis

- Métis (French & Scottish Métis) have their origins in this phase of the fur trade
- Scottish were brought over by the British because the terrain was similar to that of Scotland



Phase 4

Drive West 1760-1821

- Northwest Company took over the French trade network
- It was British owned but had French & Métis working for them
- New France became a British Colony 1763
- French just focused on fur trade
- British focused on farming & the land
- Eventually farming pushed the fur traders off the land

Canada 1821



Northwest Company

- Formed when independent merchants united to compete against HBC in 1779



Pemmican Trade Developed

- As fur trade moved West trade routes became longer
- Voyageurs needed food
- Cree, Nakota, & Blackfoot provided food for them



Territorial Expansions Occurred

- **People moved west with the fur trade**
- **Métis at Red River (Manitoba) became crucial to business & the territory**
- **Métis developed a distinct culture at Red River**
- **Métis worked as interpreters, guides, traders, provisioners & carters**

Phase 5

Monopoly in the West 1821-1870

- **Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) & Northwest Company merged (NWC).**
- **Competition between HBC & NWC led to shootings, fights, & hostage takings.**
- **1821: Britain ended the conflict by merging the two companies.**
- **HBC began to lose their monopoly, as independent Métis traders won a court case that allowed them to supply pemmican & furs to the Americans.**

Phase 5

Monopoly in the West 1821-1870

- Britain worried that they would lose Rupert's Land.
- Trade declined in the West.
- Fur trade began to lose its importance.
- Buffalo began to disappear.
- Beaver became scarce and there was less of a demand for furs in Europe.
- 1869: Rupert's land was sold to Canada.

Canada 1849



The Province of Canada is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1840). The international boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is described by the Oregon Treaty (1846). The northern portion of the Oregon Territory is called New Caledonia, a name used by Simon Fraser in 1806. The Hudson's Bay Co. is granted Vancouver's Island to develop a colony (1849).

How the Fur Trade Influenced the Migration of People

- Champlain established Quebec because of the fur trade possibilities in Acadia.
- Quebec Montreal & Trois Rivieres became the main settlements in New France.
- Métis became important professionally & geographically.

How the Fur Trade Influenced the Migration of People

- Cree & Anishabe expanded West with the fur trade. These tribes were now all over North America.
- Cree continued to move west due to failing food sources.
- Fur trade brought: French to Manitoba, British to set up forts in Alberta.
- Missionaries followed fur traders & founded schools & churches.