

Indigenous History from Contact with the Europeans to Confederation

Relationships

- 3 stages of development of the relationship between Europeans and Canada's Indigenous people:
 - Trade
 - Religious
 - Government

Trade

- Originally mutually beneficial
- Economic Partnerships = Military Partnerships
- The story of the beaver – fur for fashion!
- The development of fur trading companies
 - Hudson Bay Company (HBC)
 - Northwest Company (NWC)

Hudson's Bay Company

- European interest in the fur trade; the demand for beaver pelts
- Roles of Radisson and des Groseilliers, 1668
- Creation of the HBC, 1670; Rupertsland
- Relations of HBC with First Nations; terms and operation of the fur trade; women in the fur trade
- Headquarters, workforce, trade route and transportation, notable employees, success

The Western Fur Trade

- Establishment of the Northwest Company and expansion of HBC trading posts into the interior; voyageurs and Métis Nation
- NWC: origins, headquarters, work force, trade route and transportation, notable employees, success

The Western Fur Trade cont.

- Early explores:
 - La Vérendrye
 - Pond
 - Mackenzie
 - Thompson
 - Fraser

The Western Fur Trade

- 1812 – First Scottish settlers arrive at Red River (Lord Selkirk Settlement)
- 1814 – Pemmican Proclamation (Miles Macdonell)
- 1816 – Incident at Seven Oaks
- 1821 – Amalgamation of HBC & NWC
- 1849 – Guillaume Sayer Trial:
 - Symbolic end of HBC Monopoly
 - End of HBC control in the Northwest

Religion

- Catholic Church
- Jesuit Priests (Black Robes)
- Conversion to Christianity
- Impact?

Government

- From Allies to Subordinates
- Gradual Civilization Act, 1857
 - Enfranchisement of First Nation males over the age of 21 "able to speak, read and write either English or the French language readily and well, and is sufficiently advanced in the elementary branches of education and is of good moral character and free from debt."