

Stewardship

Change and Challenges

The _____ lived in small family communities. Their land had many _____.

They hunted and fished across the eastern Great Lakes region. During the warmer months, Algonquians gathered wild plants. They planted small gardens.

European Traders arrived in Canada in the _____. Their arrival preceded the coming of many more Europeans. In the early _____, the French set up a colony by the St. Lawrence River. The Algonquians shared their knowledge of the land with the _____. They traded _____ pelts. In exchange they received goods such as _____, _____, and, later, _____. In time, the fur trade grew. Soon animals, such as beavers, became scarce because of _____. This led to wars, sometimes called the _____, between _____ communities as they fought for control over land where beavers still lived.

In _____, the Canadian government passed the _____. Under the Act, First Nations did not have the same rights as other Canadians. The Act and historic treaties stripped First Nations' control of their _____. Indigenous children were _____ from their homes. Generations of people grew up never knowing their _____, _____, or _____.

As more Europeans came, they made treaties to gain _____ from Indigenous Peoples. The treaties pushed First Nations into smaller areas. In _____, the Cree and Ojibwe wanted to protect their land, which was being drained of its resources by trappers. They approached the government to make a _____. The government did not let them negotiate treaty terms. The Nations signed _____, or the _____, and the government measured out 2.6 square kilometers of land per family of five. This land was called a _____. Many First Nations now prefer the term First Nation community and no longer use reserve. Reserves _____ their ways of life and economies. They were _____ to hold enough resources to support a Nation.

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The **Algonquians** lived in small family communities. Their land had many **natural resources**. They hunted and fished across the eastern Great Lakes region. During the warmer months, Algonquians gathered wild plants. They planted small gardens.

European Traders arrived in Canada in the **1500s**. Their arrival preceded the coming of many more Europeans. In the early **1600s**, the French set up a colony by the St. Lawrence River. The Algonquians shared their knowledge of the land with the **French**. They traded **beaver** pelts. In exchange they received goods such as **clothing, iron tools**, and, later, **guns**. In time, the fur trade grew. Soon animals, such as beavers, became scarce because of **over-trapping**. This led to wars, sometimes called the **Beaver Wars**, between **Indigenous** communities as they fought for control over land where beavers still lived.

In **1876**, the Canadian government passed the **Indian Act**. Under the Act, First Nations did not have the same rights as other Canadians. The Act and historic treaties stripped First Nations' control of their **resources**. Indigenous children were **taken away** from their homes. Generations of people grew up never knowing their **families, land, or cultures**.

As more Europeans came, they made treaties to gain **farmland** from Indigenous Peoples. The treaties pushed First Nations into smaller areas. In **1929**, the Cree and Ojibwe wanted to protect their land, which was being drained of its resources by trappers. They approached the government to make a **treaty**. The government did not let them negotiate treaty terms. The Nations signed **Treaty 9**, or the **James Bay Treaty**, and the government measured out 2.6 square kilometers of land per family of five. This land was called a **reserve**. Many First Nations now prefer the term First Nation community and no longer use reserve. Reserves **disrupted** their ways of life and economies. They were **too small** to hold enough resources to support a Nation.