

Medical Technologies (Pages 90-91)

1) What were Aboriginal medicines used for? How many are still used today?

They were used to heal both body and mind and over 500 drugs ~~are~~ today originated in Aboriginal Societies.

2) What illness plagued Jacques Cartier and what caused it? How was it cured?

Jacques Cartier had scurvy and was cured by a drink made of cedar bark and needles cause it was rich in Vitamin C

3) James Lind read Jacques Cartier's journal, how did he apply the Wendat's way of curing scurvy? What did further research lead to?

he applied the Aboriginal cure for scurvy using lime juice, which provided the required vitamin C.

It also led to a greater understanding of the importance of good nutrition for maintaining health.

4) How did medicinal plants used by the Aboriginal people impact health in the western world?

Peruvian bark, which produced quinine, was used to develop chloroquine, which was the first to cure malaria.

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Plants were used to produce such medicines as ipecac, which cured dysentery, and curare, which was actually a poison that, in small doses, was an effective muscle relaxant.

Aboriginal people used willow and poplar bark to relieve general aches and pains, including headaches

Farming Technologies (Pages 87-90)

1) Compare Aboriginal and European perspectives towards land stewardship (responsibility to quality and abundance of land, air, water and biodiversity).

Aboriginal Perspective	European Perspective
Aboriginal's perspectives were ecological sustainability and biodiversity.	European perspectives were individualistic practice that aimed to control nature through monoculture

2) Who were the first farmers? What kind of land did they live on and what 3 main crops did they grow? What were these crops also known as?

The first farmers were The Haudenosaunee (who were called "Iroquois" by the Europeans). The land they lived on Great Lakes St. Lawrence. 3 main crops were corn, Squash, and beans. They were also known as "Three Sister"

3) What did having an abundance of food mean for the population?

An abundance of food meant for the population was that the population to increase, resulting in one of the highest population on the continent.

4) How did women contribute to agriculture?

Women contributed to agriculture by tending and vesting the crops. In their role as the principal caretakers of crops, women had an elevated status within Haudenosaunee communities.

5) What kinds of things did they gather? What were they used for?

They gathered fruits, nuts, berries, roots, leafy vegetables, herbs, wild rice, and tree sap. Fruits were eaten fresh, nut were eaten as food or crushed for oil, and sap from maple trees were boiled into syrup and sugar.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of plant, animal and micro-organic species found in a habitat.

**Monoculture:** In agriculture, the use of land for the production of a single product.

Trade Economies (Pages 91-92)

1) What motivated people to trade? What were the benefits of sharing gifts?

Motivation for trade was the need for goods found in other regions; it was also based, however, on establishing and maintaining friendly relations with neighboring peoples. The exchange of gifts cemented alliances, and acts of generosity toward others brought prestige to the givers.

2) What does archeological evidence suggest about trade in North America? What were some of the artifacts they found in the St. Lawrence Lowlands and where did they original from?

Archaeological evidence suggests that, by the time Europeans arrived in North America, goods were being traded among First Nations over long distances via well-established trading networks. Artifacts uncovered in the St. Lawrence Lowlands for example include projectile points made from materials found in Labrador, tools made from copper found north of Lake Superior, and lunch shells originating from the Gulf of Mexico.

3) What was a highly prized trade item?

Among trade items, the mineral obsidian was probably the most highly prized because of its role in the creation of stone tools such as weapons and cutting blades.

4) What is a Wampum and what is its significance? What was it used for?

Aboriginal peoples exchanged shell beads known as wampum. Wampum was threaded on a string or woven into belts; the patterns symbolized events or alliances and were used to mark special occasions. In the fur trade, wampum became an important trading product.

Transportation Technologies (Pages 92-92)

1) What is the significance of the canoe?

The canoe was a craft for travelling in the North American wilderness. The canoe made transportation ideal and simple, along with transportation of people and goods.

2) How do the people on the Plains travel? Why do they travel?

They traveled on sled in winter the sled was pulled by dogs. They also used snowshoes made by wood on sinew. They made skates made by buffalo bones to travel over ice. They used a device called travois to transport children and belongings. They lived a hunting way of life, so they traveled with the migrations of buffalo.

3) What is a travois?

A travois is a vehicle developed by First Nations peoples of the plains to transport children and goods.

4) How did the people on the Plains hunt buffalo? Any disadvantages?

They created buffalo pounds, and buffalo jumps - sheep diets which were driven. These methods enabled them to kill in large numbers, however the meat spoiled quickly.

5) How did horses impact life of the Plains?

Horses improved transportation, pulled larger travois, and hunting b/c they can ride alongside the buffalo.

6) What did the Northern travellers depend on in order to travel?

They depended on the seasonal migration patterns, following the animals. They also depended on kayaks to travel.

7) What food resources did the hunt in the <sup>summer</sup> and winter?

In the summer they fished and hunted sea mammals, beluga whales, walrus, seals and polar bears. In the winter hunted caribou.

8) What kind of travel techniques did they use?

In the summer, they stayed on the coast. If they needed to travel, they would use kayaks made of caribou/seal skin and wood/bone structures. In the winter, they hunted caribou. They used sleds pulled by dogs and they also used snowshoes made of caribou/moose/deer hide and ash wood.

World View and Economic Structures (Page 94)

1) What do oral histories reveal about Aboriginal people?

The oral histories of Aboriginal peoples reveal a world view, or spiritual philosophy, that reflects a close relationship between their economies and the natural world.

2) What is sustainable development? How is it implemented?

They only use from the environment what they need to survive.

Wealth and Social Standing (Page 95)

3) How was wealth measured?

Wealth was measured by non-material values such as spiritual powers and good relationships.

4) What determined social standing?

The aboriginals world view also encompassed their attitude toward property and wealth and its relationship to social standing.

5) What is Potlatch and what is its significance?

It is a celebratory feast in which host family shared its wealth with others members of the community.

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