Lesson Plan

Title: Fur Trade Timeline

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Magazine Issue: This lesson is inspired by the article "Fur Trade Times" in the How

Furs Built Canada issue of Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids.

Grade Level: 3/4, 5/6, 7/8

Themes:

Exploration & Geography

French Canada

Economics & Trade

• Settlement & Immigration

Subject Area: Social Studies/Mathematics (sequencing)

Lesson Overview (Summary):

Using the information from the article "Fur Trade Times," students will create a timeline for Canada's fur trade. This will be accomplished by playing a class game of "I Have... Who Has?"

Time Required: 50 minute period

Historical Thinking Concept(s):

- Establish historical significance
- Identify continuity and change
- Analyze cause and consequence

Learning Outcomes:

Social Studies:

- Correlate the impact of the land on the lifestyles and settlement patterns of the people;
- Identify the European influence on pre-confederation Canadian society.

Student will:

 Create a time line of the fur trade using cards that have dates and then the teacher can lead a discussion about how the events on the timeline fits with the world's history.





The Lesson Activity:

Activating: How will students be prepared for learning?

The teacher will hand out the "I have ... Who has?" cards face down on students' desks. Then the teacher will draw a timeline on the whiteboard and label the timeline. The teacher will put the first date of the game at the beginning of the timeline.

Acquiring: What strategies facilitate learning for groups and individuals?

The teacher will invite the students to turn over their cards and to read each card one at a time. After a card is read, the students will place the card under the timeline on the board.

Applying: How will students demonstrate their understanding?

The teacher will lead a class discussion and, as a class, the students will identify the six dates they believe are most important. The teacher will move those dates to the top of the timeline and circle them with a coloured whiteboard marker. Students will make their own timeline using the six key information cards.

Materials/Resources:

- Copies of the "Fur Trade Times" article in the How Furs Built Canada issue of Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids.
- 28 "I Have ... Who Has?" cards
- Whiteboard markers
- Sticky-tack
- Blackline master for students personal timeline

Assessment:

Teacher can collect evidence of student learning through the class conversation and checking the completion of the student's personal timeline (product).

Extension Activity:

Invite students to make a board game highlighting the key dates they recorded on their personal timelines. They might use a template such as the one found <u>here</u>.

Students could play with other students from different classrooms.





Fur Trade Times Timeline

| Name: | | |
|---------|---|--|
| Date: _ | | |
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| Date | Information |
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I have ...

1653

1660

The first voyageurs paddle west from Montreal.

Radisson and Des Groseillers return from Lake Superior with 100 canoes full of furs.

... Who has 1660?

... Who has 1666?

I have ...

I have ...

1666

1668

British investors, including Prince Rupert, pay for Radisson and Des Graseilliers to explore a fur-trader route through Hudson Bay to avoid paying the French Taxes.

The investors pay for Zachariah Gillam to sail the 15-metre Nonsuch through a northern route from Gravesend, England, into James Bay to Trade fur.

... Who has 1668?

... Who has 1669?





I have ...

1669

Gillam returned to England after spending the winter at the mouth of the Rupert River and they brought £1,300 in furs.

1670

The "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" (the Hudson's Bay Company) forms.

... Who has 1670?

... Who has 1673?

I have ...

I have ...

1673

HBC begin to build forts along Hudson Bay and James Bay.

1682

A group of Montreal Merchants forms the Compagnie du Nord to compete with HBC.

... Who has 1682?

... Who has 1684?





I have ...

1684

1713

HBC completes building forts along Hudson Bay and James Bay.

War between England and France ends; as part of the peace treaty, the French return several HBC forts to English control.

... Who has 1718?

... Who has 1715?

I have ...

I have ...

1715

1768

Rats and insects destroy the furs stored in Montreal warehouses. More furs are needed, fast.

HBC sees huge losses as Montrealers push west to get to the First Nations before they trade with HBC.

... Who has 1768?

... Who has 1774?





I have ...

1774

Samuel Hearne builds Cumberland House, the first HBC trade post inland, rather than on the coast. 1778

Captain James Cooke stops off the B.C. coast to trade for sea-otter fur with Indigenous peoples.

... Who has 1778?

... Who has 1779?

I have ...

I have ...

1779

English, Scottish and French-Canadian businessmen in Montreal form the North West Company to compete with HBC.

1780

An English company makes the first Hudson's Bay Company point blanket, with black stitched lines or points.

... Who has 1780?

... Who has 1788?





I have ...

1788

NWC builds Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca in what is now northeastern Alberta. 1789

Alexander Mackenzie makes it to the Arctic for the NWC.

... Who has 1778?

... Who has 1793?

I have ...

I have ...

1793

The Nor'Westers control more than three-quarters of fur sales: Mackenzie reaches the Pacific Ocean by land.

1798

HBC introduces it legendary creamy white blankets with green, red, yellow and blue stripes.

... Who has 1798?

... Who has 1804?





I have ...

1804

NWC builds Fort William on northwestern Lake Superior to replace its fort at Grand Portage now in American territory. 1816

A battle between the two fur trading companies happens at Seven Oaks.

... Who has 1816?

... Who has 1821?

I have ...

I have ...

1821

The North West Company and the Hudson Bay Company combine.

1825

HBC sets up its first post on the west coast, Fort Vancouver, in what is now Washington State.

... Who has 1825?

... Who has 1831?





I have ...

1820

1831

The fur trade is about 250 years old and furs are harder to find. Silk hats become popular in Europe and HBC profits decrease.

HBC establishes Lower Fort Garry, just north of Winnipeg.

... Who has 1831?

... Who has 1867?

I have ...

I have ...

1867

1870

Canada becomes a country.

Rupert's Land becomes a part of Canada when the HBC signs the Deed of Surrender. Settlers start to flow west in even-greater numbers, setting up farms, businesses and towns.

... Who has 1870?



