


**NEW ROOTS FOR
ALBERTA**



**10, 15, OR 20
MINS OF SILENT
READING?**

QUESTIONS

- How did the land and natural resources of Alberta make people want to come here?
- Why did different groups of people come to Alberta?
- How did Alberta develop Francophone, Metis, and British roots?

VOCABULARY

Roots - *Deep connections to a place where we belong.*

Francophone – *people whose first and main language is French*

Metis – *people descended from British or Canadian (French) traders and First Nations*

British – *The people who come from the British Isles*



HOW DO PLACES GET THEIR NAMES?

- How do places get their names?
- What are some unusual town names?
- What is the origin of the name of the place where they live?
- Where have students been in Alberta?

PLACE NAMES OF ALBERTA ACTIVITY

Which cultural groups named places? Which groups seem to have named the most places? In this investigation, you will examine some town names and predict where their names came from.

In a group, examine the stack of Name Cards that your teacher will handout.

- Are there any hints about what cultural group may have named these different Alberta places?
- Discuss in your team and divide your Name Cards into whatever groups you think is most appropriate.
- Which cultural group has had the most influence in naming places in Alberta?

First Nations, Francophone, or British

PLACE NAMES OF ALBERTA ACTIVITY

- Listen as your teacher talks a bit about how to spot different languages in words you see. Feel free to take notes about some hints to remember.
- Now you will be given 5 to 10 more mins to reorganize the names based off of what the teacher said. **Be ready to share with the class why you changed some.**

PLACE NAMES OF ALBERTA ACTIVITY


- Come back as a class and discuss.

OPTIONAL EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- Create a postcard for one of the communities that describes its origin, how that culture is still shown today: St. Albert, Vegreville,

OUTCOMES COVERED

- 4.2.1.4: recognize the history of the French language and the vitality of Francophone communities as integral parts of Alberta's heritage
- 4.2.1.5: recognize British institutions and peoples as integral parts of Alberta's heritage
- 4.2.2.1: Which First Nations originally inhabited the different areas of the province?

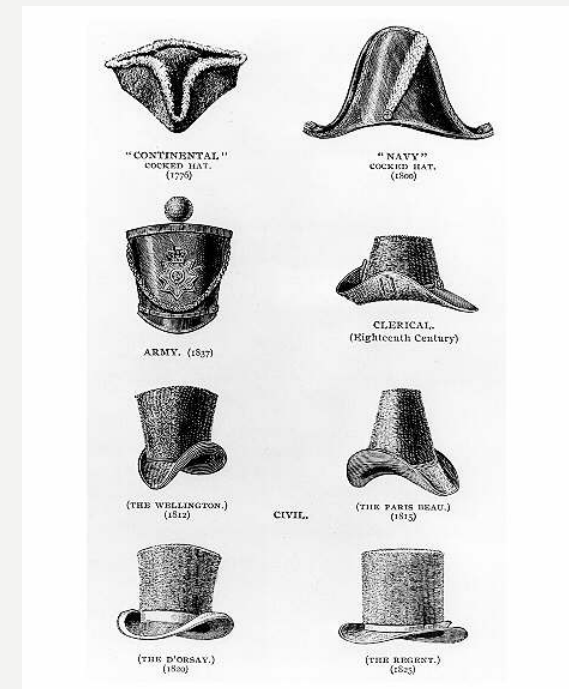


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TRADING

- First Nations had been trading with each other for a very long time already.
- People from Europe started coming during the middle of the 1700s to trade.
- They wanted Alberta's natural resources; especially fur.
 - Furs of mink, marten, muskrat, and ESPECIALLY beaver.

Fill in the first two boxes of your visual notes!



THE FUR TRADE

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGoVlgcT6tM>

THE FUR TRADE

- Started in Eastern Canada where people from Quebec, England, and Scotland would meet with First Nations people who knew where to find the animals and how to trap them.
- In exchange for fur, they gave the First Nations people materials and items such as kettles, cloth, metal tools, and weapons.
- The fur trade spread further into western Canada.
- 1750s to 1830s
- **Fill in one or two boxes of your visual notes!**



**WHY WAS IT IMPORTANT TO HAVE THE
FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES HELP THEM
HUNT BEAVERS?**

HOW DID FUR TRADERS TRAVEL?

How do you think they travelled?

- They travelled by river. Why?
- Rivers were the highways of the 1700s.
- To switch rivers, the traders would have to carry their canoes and supplies across land to the next river. This was called **portage** - which is a French word.
- Knowing this, why else would it have been important for traders to work with First Nations?
- **Fill in one or two boxes of your visual notes!**

THE 2 BIG FUR TRADE COMPANIES

- Once the fur trade reached Alberta it was controlled by two big companies:
 - The Hudson's Bay Company
 - The Northwest Company

Fill in one or two boxes of your visual notes!

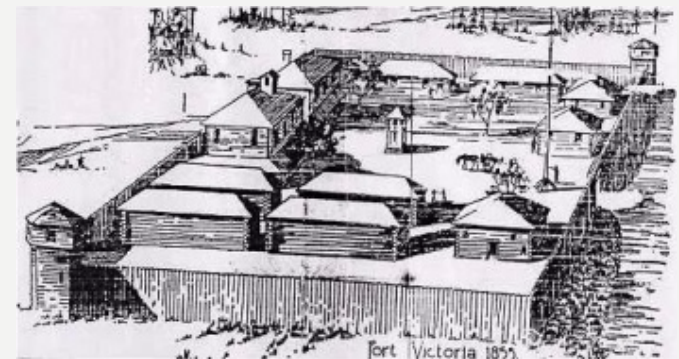


THE FUR TRADE

- Many people who worked for those companies were Francophones from eastern Canada or English speaking people from England, Scotland, or Ireland.
- With them they brought their culture and ways of thinking.
- What do you think this would do to Alberta?? The Albertan culture and way of life?
- **Fill in one or two boxes of your visual notes!**

TRADING POSTS

- Trading posts were areas where fur traders could go to give the company the furs they had caught in exchange for money or goods.
- The Northwest Company set up trading posts along rivers which made it easier for traders to get the furs to them.
- The Hudson's Bay Company saw this and copied them, also making trading posts along rivers.
- These trading posts were called a **fort**.
- **Fill in one or two boxes of your visual notes!**




TRADING POSTS

This is a map of the trading posts in Alberta.

Look at a map of Alberta today. How many of the trading post locations are communities today?

We will have a class discussion after!





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VOYAGEURS

People who worked for the. Fur trading companies and travelled by canoe.

- Many were **Canadiens** which were Francophones born in Canada.