**Newfoundland Studies 2205 – Notes – Chapter 2**

**Topic. 2.1**

**Beringia** - A Land bridge that connected Asia and North America to Siberia and Alaska during the last ice age. (It is not there today)

**Old World -** Lands known to Europeans before the “discovery” of the Americas. ( Europe, Africa, Asia. )

**New World** - Lands of the Western Hemisphere – North and South America – “discovered” by Europeans in the late 15th century and 16th century.

**Hunters-Gatherer’s** - Agricultural people who farmed and were more settled in an area.

**Agrarian People** - Nomadic people who subsist by hunting, fishing and foraging.

**Topic 2.2**

Archeologists say that the first human residents arrived in Newfoundland and Labrador at about **7000 BCE**.

What four groups were in “this place” starting in 7000 BC?

* Paleo-Americans
* Paleo-Eskimos
* Thule
* Norse

**Name an example of a pre-historic technology.**

* **Maritime Archaic Toggling Harpoon**
* Be able to draw it or explain it on a quiz.
* Harpoon - The shaft is attached to the harpoon with a line. When the harpoon entered the animal, it would separate and twist inside the animal making it hard for the animal to escape and ultimately survive.

Check notes that we completed in class.

Be able to name **the Advantages and Disadvantages of living in Newfoundland and Labrador during 100 B.C.**

**List the advantages and disadvantages of living Urban and Rural**

**Topic 2.3**

1. List **TWO** important points about each of the following groups, and write a brief statement on how each group was affected by “Contact”.
2. **Innu**

* Lived in tents and moved around a lot.
* Always claimed to have lived in North America.

1. **Inuit**

* They have summer and Winter camps.
* They are very resourceful people.
* They are descendants of the Thule.

1. **Beothuk**

* The aboriginal group of the island of Newfoundland – now extinct.
* They acquired a skill of refashioning objects into useful tools which would have considerably increased the efficiency of their hunting technology.

1. **Mi’kmaq**

* They were fur traders, troopers and guides.
* Helped in the construction of the Newfoundland railway.
* Been here since the 16th century.

**Pick 2 out of the 4 Groups and list 2 points about the 2 groups that you have selected For Test.**

**Topic 2.4**

**Traditional Economy** – People use resources in the same way as previous generations. (No new ideas – using the same ones over and over).

**Topic 2.5**

**Treaty of Utrecht:** A treaty signed in 1713 which recognized the English rule of Newfoundland. The French agreed to leave Placentia and moved to the new “French Treaty Shore” between Cape Bonavista and Pointe Riche.

**Bye-boat keepers:** Fishermen who owned small inshore fishing boats and transported them to Newfoundland and left them “by” in the Winter while travelling back and forth as passengers on fishing ships.

**Planters:** Individuals who chose to settle in Newfoundland – either permanently or for a number of years – instead of returning to England.

**List 3 Points about the following Fisheries**

**A. English Inshore Fishery**

* Ships were moored and then smaller boats were deployed.
* There were crews of 3 – 5 men with baited lines.
* Fish dried and used little salt in process.
* It lasted from June to August

**B. French Fishery**

* Lasted for most of the year
* Fished far offshore mostly. Seldom came ashore (storms)
* Caught fish by hand (using hooks and lines) from platforms on the sides of ships.
* Fish were preserved in lots of SALT.

**List four challenges of the economics of the early fishery.**

(These challenges were endured by the fish merchants who owned the ships and employed the fishermen). Pg. 140

* Unpredictable and not always profitable.
* Threat of pirates.
* Wars, disease, exchange rates, weather,
* Could be feast or famine.

**What steps did merchants take to reduce economic risks?**

* Strict supervision.
* Employ family members.
* Paying shares versus guaranteed wages.
* Resident outfitting (Beginning of our current history).

**How did the resident fishery operate?**

* Supplies were provided on “credit”.
* Accepted fish as payment.
* Merchants acquired fish without risk or expense.
* Not very good for the fishermen.

**Topic 2.6**

Sponsored Settlement: A colony established as a business venture by a group of shareholders – a charter colony.