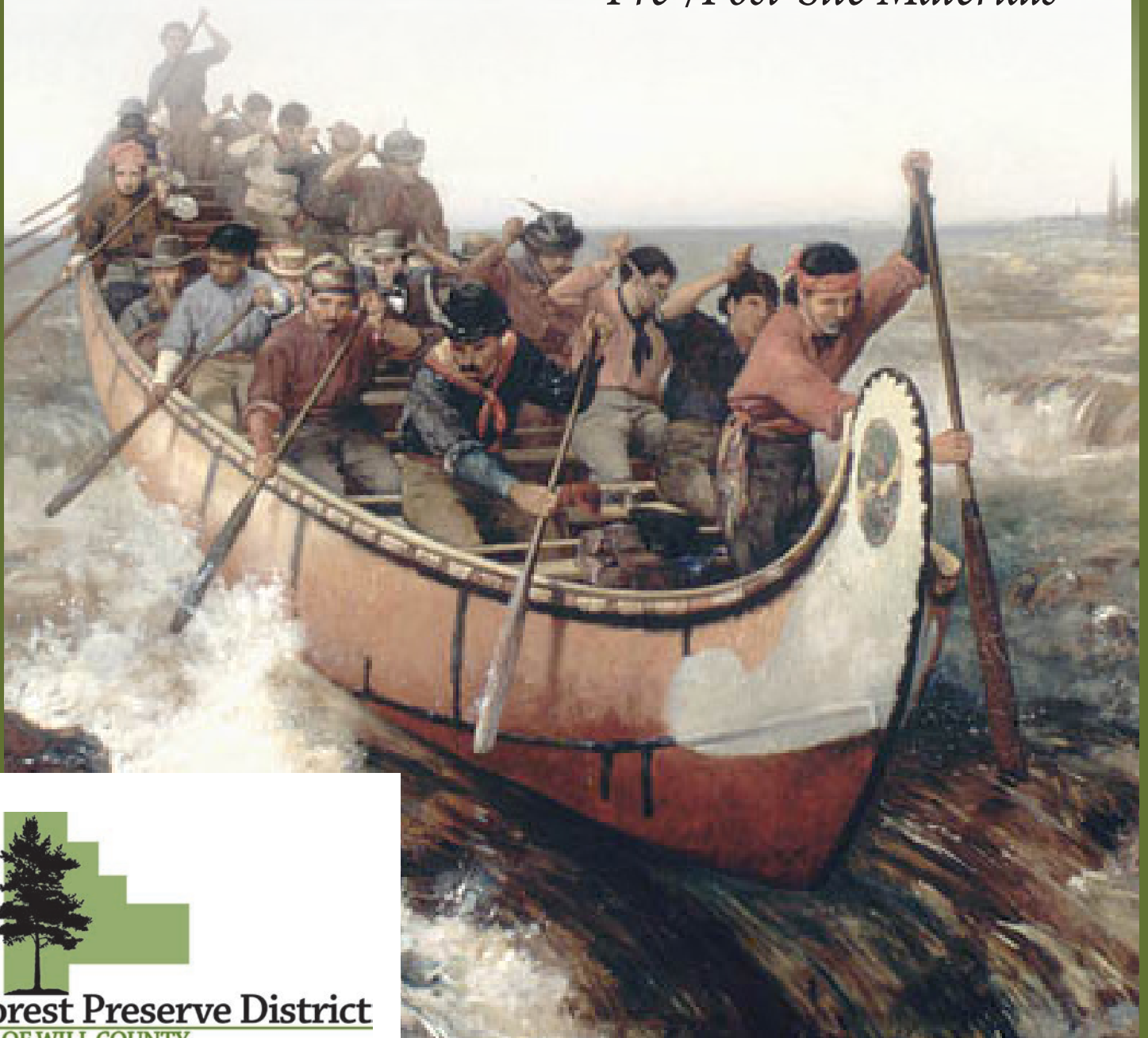


When Two Worlds Meet

Pre-/Post-Site Materials



Forest Preserve District
OF WILL COUNTY

Bringing People and Nature Together

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Correlated State Standards

Identified ELA, Math and Science Standards are detailed below specific to this education program.

Source: Forest Preserve District of Will County, the Council of Chief State School Officers (Common Core), and the National Research Council (Next Generation Science Standards)

ELA Standards		
Subject Codes	Grade 3	Grade 4
Language (L)	L.3.3, L.3.6	L.4.3, L.4.6
Writing (W)	W.3.2, W.3.7	W.4.2, W.4.7
Reading for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RH)	RH.3.4	RH.4.4
Speaking and Listening (SL)	SL.3.1, SL.3.3	SL.4.1, SL.4.3

NGSS Standards		
Disciplinary Idea	Grade 3	Grade 4
Engineering, Technology, and Applications to Science	ETS 1-2	ETS 1-2



References

Glossary of Terms

Barter/Trade/Exchange – A form of material exchange where two or more items are exchanged without the use of money.

Bottleneck Gourd – One of the three sisters (corn, beans and squash) which was grown by Woodland people. The gourds were dried and used as water bottles, cut in half to make bowls, or used as rattles (musical instruments).

Brain-tanning – The use of an animal's brain (usually deer) matter for curing and softening the hide for use as clothing. The brain would be boiled in water until the oils rose to the surface, at which point they would be collected and rubbed into the skin.

Buckskin – Deer or bison skin which has been scraped, dried and treated with oils of the animal's brain in order to soften it for clothing. After working the oil into the skin, which could take hours, the skin would then be tied to a rack and dried over a very low fire, with no flame and mostly smoke. After drying, the skin turns a nice tan color and can be used for clothing. One deer or bison skin may only clothe one or two people, depending on the size of the animal and/or person.

Canoe – A light narrow boat with pointed ends, usually propelled by paddling.

Castor – The French word for beaver.

Cloth – Manufactured in Europe or New France, cloth was available in various patterns and colors. Cloth began to replace the buckskin for clothing and was one of the most desired trade items.

Copper Pot – Forged in Europe or New France by blacksmiths, this was a desired trade item and took the place of the older Native tools. Metal could also be cut and made into jewelry, sharp arrowheads or knives.

Deer Hooves – Removed from the animal, hooves were saved and used for decoration, as beads or sewn onto clothing.



Fire Bow and Drill – Used together to make fire, the bow is made from a 30" limber stick and the drill from a piece of soft wood about the size of your thumb and 6-8" long. A piece of sinew (tough, fibrous tendon of a deer or buffalo) is tied to the length of the bow. The fireboard must also be softwood, and can be the same material as the drill. While the size of the fireboard is variable, it must be larger than the drill. The bearing block is a piece of hardwood, or a semi-soft rock with a 1/2-3/4" hole drilled into it. Obtain smoke and fire by inserting the drill into the bow and spinning the drill between the bearing block and fireboard, while applying pressure.

Flint and Steel – A piece of forged steel that was used to strike against a piece of flint to create a spark for making fire. The spark must catch on a piece of burnt or charred cloth and, once ignited, is placed into a "bird's nest," or shredded and dried plant material or twine in order to start the fire. This revolutionized fire-making and eventually replaced the fire bow and drill.

Flint Knife – Made from flint stone (knapped), this knife was extremely sharp and was used for cutting meat, shaping tools, etc. The knife handle was carved out of deer antler.

Glass Beads – Manufactured in Europe, beads were available in many colors and sizes. They were sought after because their colors reminded Native people of colors they saw in nature. Beads began to replace porcupine quill work.

Gourd – Any of various hard-rinded inedible fruits of plants of two genera (*Lagenaria* and *Cucurbita*) often used as ornaments or for vessels and utensils.

Glossary of Terms (Continued)

Makuk – Made of birch bark, makuks could be used as a container to hold food or other items. They were also used to collect maple sap in the late winter and early spring. Food was gathered in summer and fall and then stored in makuks in underground pits, with spaces between the makuks filled with grasses and then covered with more bark and earth. Makuks were also used for gathering and often had loops attached so women could hang them from their sashes while they worked. They were made by heating sheets of birch-bark over steaming water to make it pliable. Seams were sewn with black spruce or basswood fibers. Seams could be caulked with pitch (a sticky binding material) made from black spruce resin, thus making them capable of holding maple sap or water. Willow or ash splints were lashed to its edges to support very large containers.

Mangeur du Lard (pork eater) – A summer-only voyageur, a rookie to the fur trade. The title of Mangeur du Lard refers to the prepared rations of pork fat/grease mixed with corn meal they typically carried with them.

Metal Axe – Manufactured by Europeans, metal was sharper than stone and lasted longer. Native people still had to make handles, usually from wood.

Metal Cup – Manufactured in Europe or New France by blacksmiths, the metal cup was a desired trade good that began to replace gourds and makuks, and wooden or clay bowls.

Metal Knife – Manufactured by Europeans, metal knives lasted longer than a flint knives, and retained their sharpness.

Métis – A person of mixed blood, especially the offspring of an American Indian and a person of European ancestry.

New France – The northeastern part of modern Canada. The capitol is Quebec.

Piece (pe-ays) – A trade bundle/pack weighing approximately 80-90 pounds.

Pipe (peep) – A device used to smoke tobacco. This term also described a rest period during the traders' journey.

Porcupine Quills – Plucked quills from porcupines were flattened and colored with natural dyes to embroider and decorate clothing, birch bark and various tools.



Rawhide – Deer or bison skin which has been scraped of fur and dried, but not tanned. It was used to make paraflache (pouches), cord for tools, and drums. This is the deer's skin before it has been brain-tanned.

Rendezvous – An annual event in mid-summer at forts/posts where wintering traders came to exchange their furs for goods and supplies. This was usually followed by a celebration.

Sinew – The dried tendon of the deer or buffalo that is made into a very strong cord. This can be used for sewing clothing and making shelter or tools.

Stone Ax (made of basalt) – Stone was worked with another stone and formed into the shape of an ax head, sharp on one side and rounded on the other, for use as a hammer. It was then tied onto a long, hard stick that served as a handle. The axes were used to chop wood for fires, tools and shelter.

Tanned Deer Skin – The deer skin was prepared by the women by scraping the hide, then soaking the skin in a solution of deer's brain and water, and finally drying it over smoky coals. Tanned skins could be used for clothing, moccasins, shelter and warmth, or cut into cordage.

Voyageur – A traveler, but in the fur trade era it meant the paddlers of the canoe and the laborers for the trip.

Recommended Readings & Websites

Bailey, Katherine. "Radisson & des Groseilliers: Fur Traders of the North." New York: Crabtree Publishing Company. 2006.

Demers, Barbara. "Willa's New World." Regina SK Canada: Coteau Books. 1999.

Durbin, William. "The Broken Blade." New York: Random House. 1998.

Ernst, Kathleen. "Trouble at Fort LaPointe." Wisconsin: American Girl Publishing. 1999.

Gibson, Karen Bush. "The Potawatomi." Minnesota: Bridgestone Books: Native Series. 2002.

Graubart, Norman D. "Beavers in American History." New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., Powerkids Press: How Animals Shaped History Series. 2014.

Wargin, Kathy-Jo. "The Voyageur's Paddle." Michigan: Sleeping Bear Press. 2007.

Hudson's Bay Company. Canot du Maître – Canoe of the North. This interactive poster allows you to click on items to learn more about what voyageurs packed with them on their journey.

<https://bit.ly/1Qi1mSg>

Woodland Indian Educational Programs: Media Learning. This link includes a series of videos include sugar mapleing and building a wigwam.

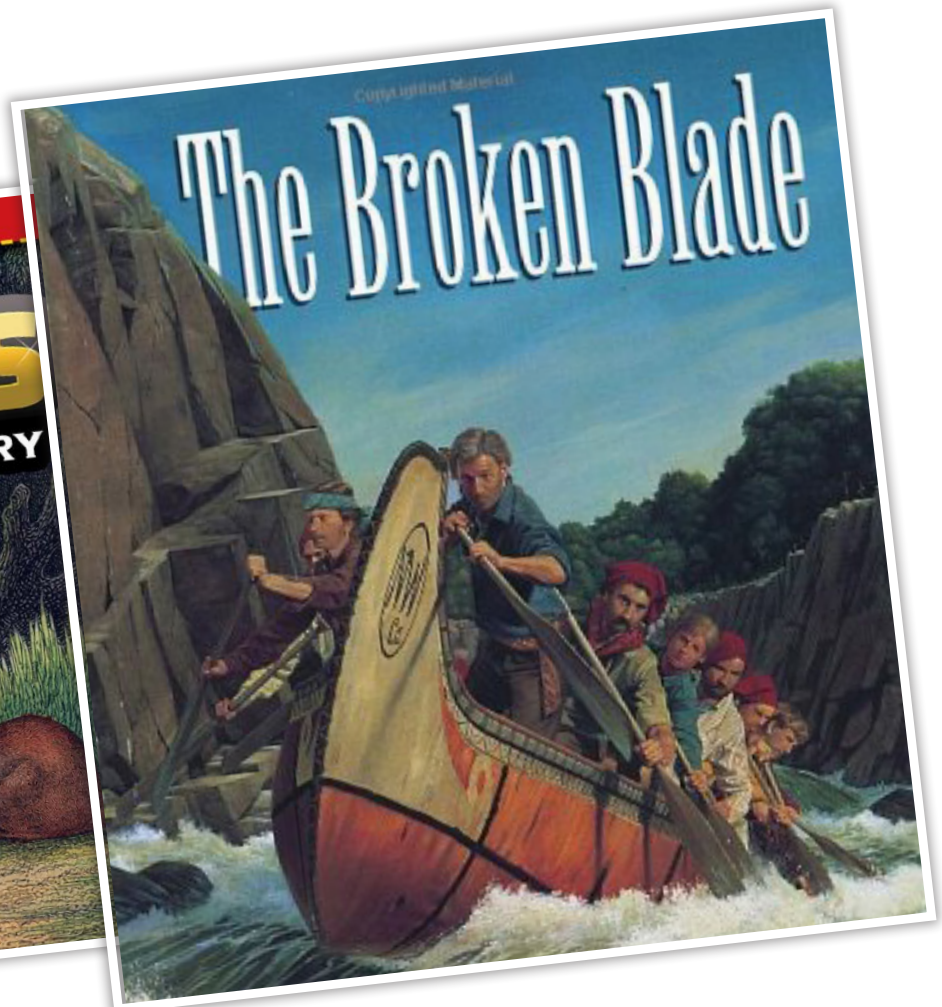
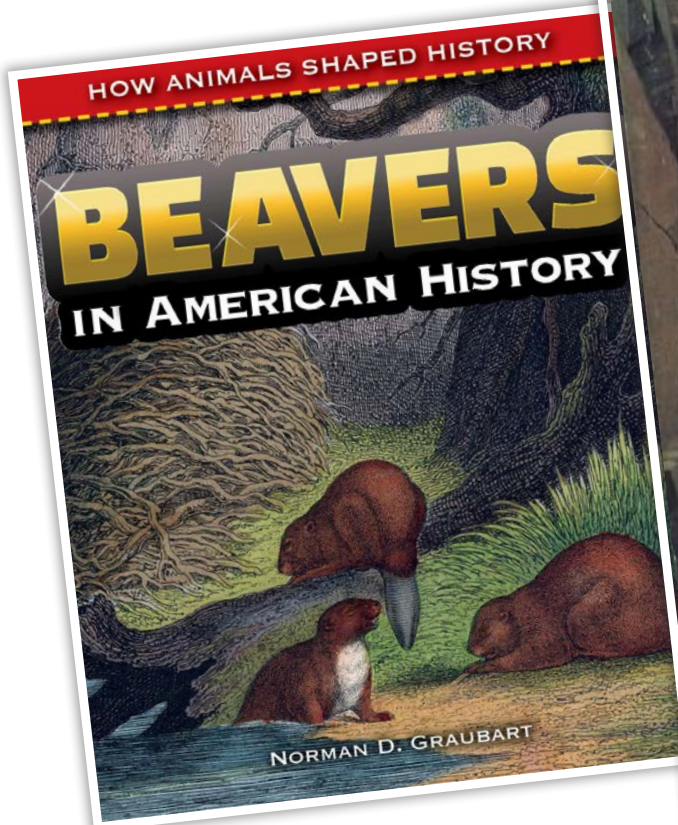
<https://bit.ly/2pww2HG>

Living History School. Hudson's Bay Company Trade Goods. Video including a discussion of the various items traded by Hudson's Bay Company including knives, axes and beads. These items were used to barter for furs from the native peoples.

<https://bit.ly/2GfcoJN>

Living History School. Primitive Bone Tools from Deer Bones. Video examining and explaining how to recycle the bones and antlers of deer.

<https://bit.ly/2FYhMlg>

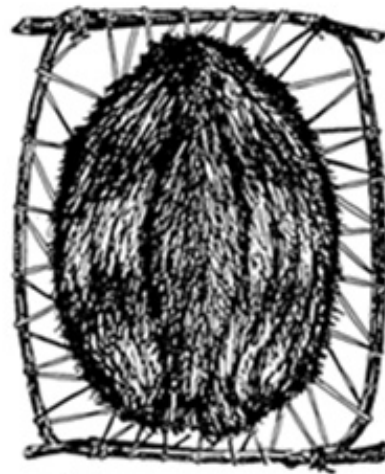


French and Potawatomi Trade Goods

KETTLES



Probably the maker's mark



Beaver
2 feet, 9 inches
by 2 feet, 4 inches

THE FURS

Pine marten
2 feet, 8 inches

Otter
3 feet, 6 inches

Fisher
4 feet, 2 inches

Timber wolf
6 feet, 6 inches

KNIVES



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

AXES AND TOMAHAWKS



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



"A Toast to the Fur Trade" by Robert C. Wheeler

Activities

Fur Trader Game

Divide the class into two groups:

- Aboriginal People and Traders

Materials:

Trading good tokens representing various trade items:

- Beaver Pelts
- Cooking Pots
- Wool Blankets
- Metal Cups
- Knives

Include a trading good name and value on each token:

- 1 Knife = 1 Beaver Pelt
- 1 Metal Cup = 2 Beaver Pelts
- 1 Cooking Pot = 3 Beaver Pelts
- 1 Wool Blanket = 4 Beaver Pelts

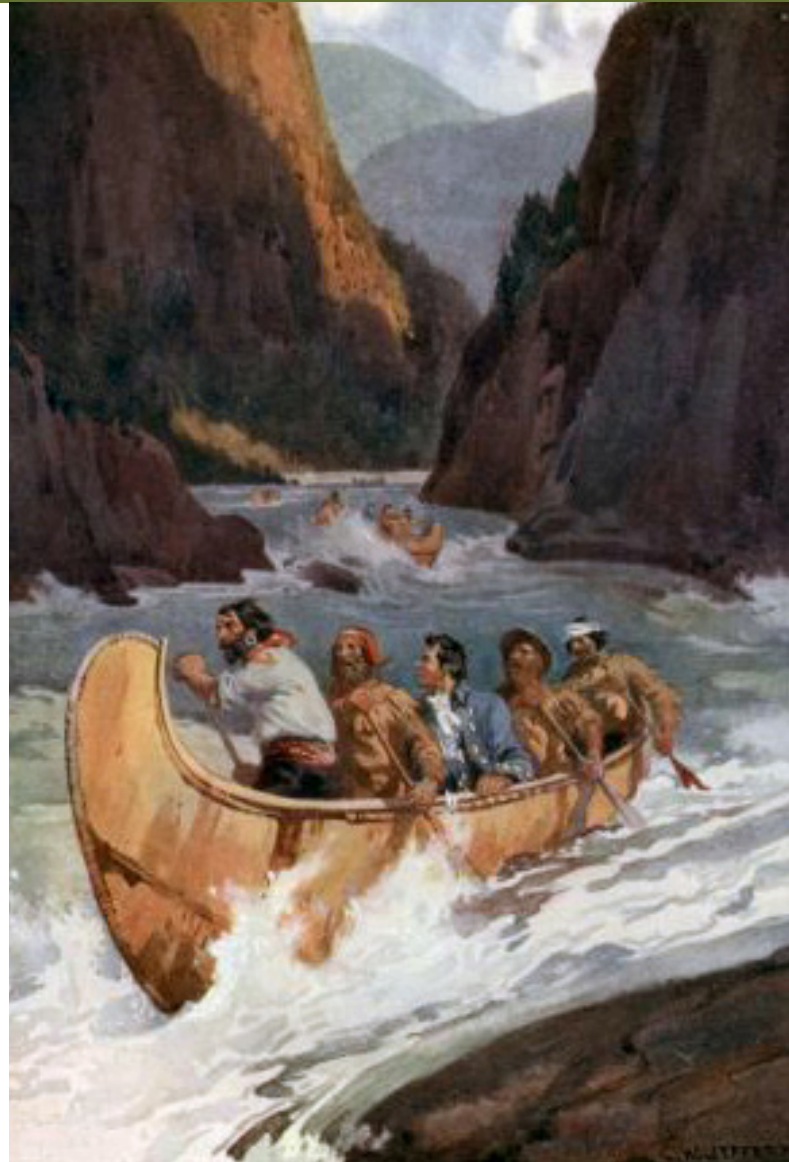
Divide tokens among the Aboriginal people and the Traders

- Each Aboriginal has 20 beaver pelts
- Each Trader has trade goods worth 20 pelts.
Example values to start:
 - o 1 knife, 3 wool blankets, 1 cooking pot,
2 metal cups = 20 beaver pelts

Have the Traders figure out the combination of trade goods that they would like to have for trading. Blank tokens are provided so that other trade goods may be added as needed.

Strategy

Have Aboriginal People and Traders trade their goods with each other. Have the Aboriginals figure out what some of the different combinations of goods are that an Aboriginal



person can get. Everyone must trade everything they have until there are no more possible deals. Caution students to make sure they make accurate deals and get full value for their trades.

Play the game several times and vary the game each time so that sometimes there are more Traders than Aboriginal people and other times more Aboriginal people than Traders.

Discussion

Have the students describe any problems that occur. Have them compare what happens when there are more Aboriginal people who want to trade and what happens when there are more Traders.

Trade Goods Tokens

Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Wool Blanket	Cooking Pot	Knife	Metal Cup
Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt
Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt
Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt	Beaver Pelt



Fur Trade Job Match

Draw a line from the fur trade job to the correct “job description.”

Job in the Company	Job Description
Tradesman	I am responsible for everything that goes on in this fort.
Translator	I build fine barrels and furniture from the trees around the fort.
Officer (Governor)	I set broken bones and sew up the cuts that the men get from their work or fighting during the long winters here in the fort.
Voyageur	I work like a dog from sunrise to sunset in this frozen shack of a fort. I wish I'd gone to school and learned to write.
Officer (Surgeon)	I paddle the canoe better than anyone who has ever lived. I help steer the canoe in rapids and watch for rocks. I have eyes like an eagle. I lost my pipe on the last portage!
Laborer	I speak Chipewyan and Cree, as well as French and English. I help to negotiate with the people for their furs



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Search up, down, forward, backward and diagonally to find the hidden Potawatomi words.

Memegwe (Butterfly)

Gigabe (Boy)

Gigyago (Girl)

Nene (Man)

Kwe (Women)

Sengo (Squirrel)

Jiman (Canoe)

Shishi be (Duck)

Gigo (Fish)

Moe we (Wolf)

Wabozo (Rabbit)

Mko (Bear)

Amo (Bee)

Shagak (Skunk)

Seksi (Deer)

M	O	E	W	E	A	O	T	G	H
I	E	O	B	S	E	K	S	I	W
P	A	M	O	T	B	M	Z	N	K
J	O	K	E	U	Y	S	W	T	J
G	K	A	Y	G	I	G	A	B	E
K	W	G	S	R	W	T	Y	U	J
W	T	E	M	W	K	E	N	E	N
E	S	H	A	D	B	Z	M	A	N
N	O	S	H	I	S	H	I	B	E
P	Y	Z	H	S	E	A	N	K	W
M	O	M	O	G	A	Y	G	I	G
A	D	O	G	B	A	L	L	O	I
H	P	K	N	S	A	W	O	Y	G
M	I	K	E	U	Q	W	K	S	O
K	R	I	S	T	J	I	M	A	N



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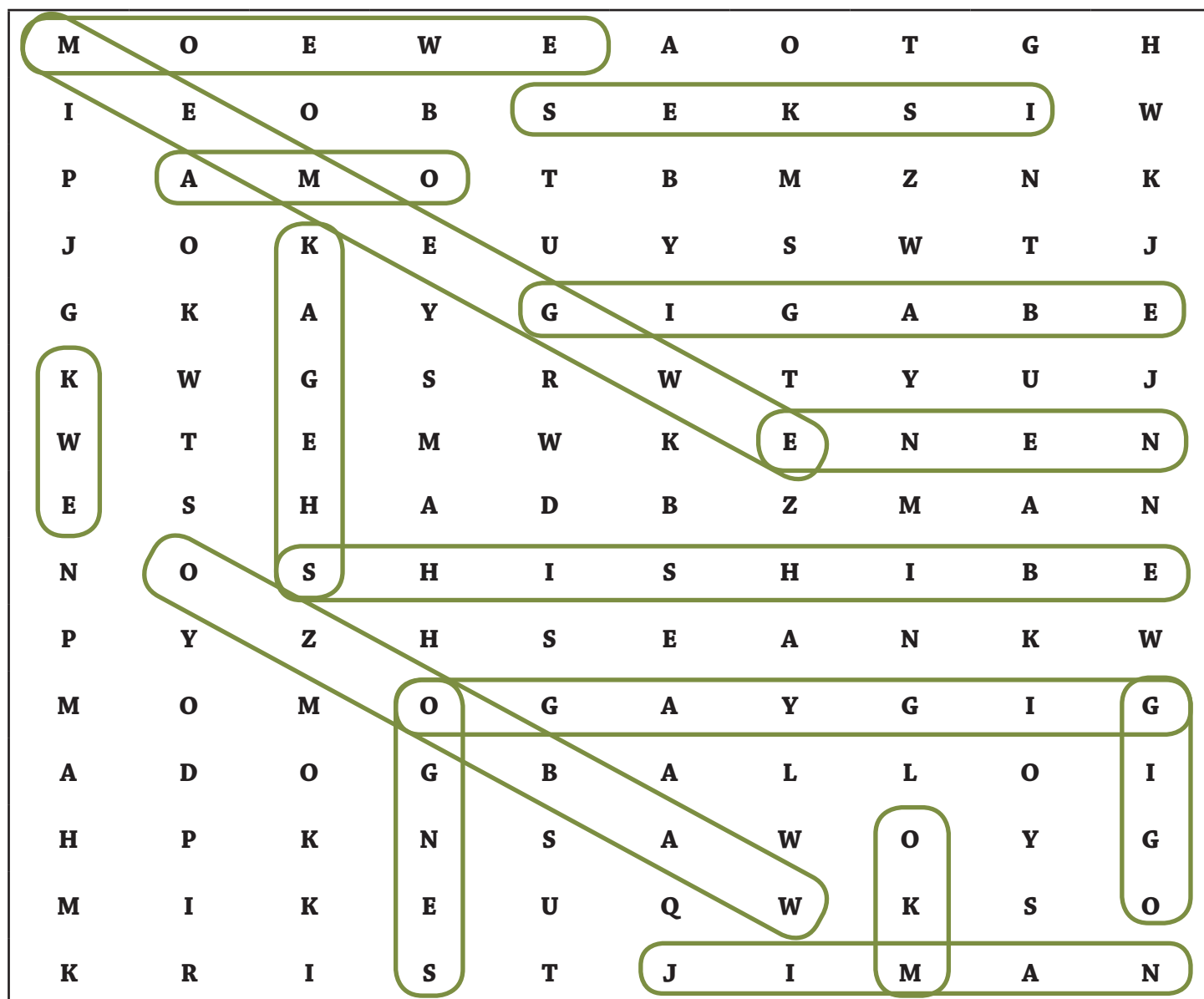
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Identify the following places on this historical map:

- New France (Canada)
- Lake Michigan
- Des Plaines River
- Montreal



Map of western New France, including the Illinois Country, by Vincenzo Coronelli, 1688.



Forest Preserve District

OF WILL COUNTY

Bringing People and Nature Together

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