

Unit 2: CHAPTER 2:

OUTCOME 1: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of the Aboriginal peoples who lived in NL in the 19th century:

- 1.1 Define the terms Innu, Inuit, Labrador Métis, Mi'kmaq
- 1.2 Identify the areas settled by the Aboriginal groups
- 1.3 Discover reasons for the extinction of the Beothuk
- 1.4 Compare the life style of aboriginal peoples

OUTCOME 2: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of the groups who came to settle in NL in the 19th century:

- 2.1 Define the terms push factor and pull factor.
- 2.2 Define the term migratory fishery.
- 2.3 Identify the areas of origin of groups who chose to settle in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- 2.4 Examine conditions in areas of origin that acted as push factors for each group.
- 2.5 Summarize the conditions in areas of destination that acted as pull factors for each group.

- 2.6 Develop generalizations about patterns of settlement established by the newcomers.
- 2.7 Evaluate how natural environment was a factor in this settlement pattern.
- 2.8 Examine how international relations affected settlement patterns and economic growth (e.g. French Shore).
- 2.9 Analyze how people of a particular ethnic group tended to settle in particular areas.
- 2.10 Define the term "internal migration".
- 2.11 Describe how the predominately coastal settlement pattern began to change during the late 19th century.

People of the 19th Century (1800's)

• ABORIGINALS:

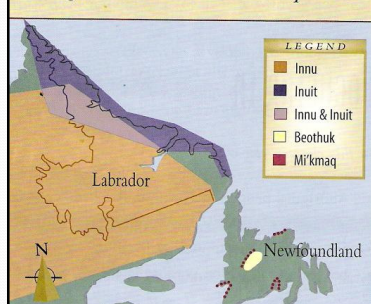
Newfoundland: Beothuk, Mi'kmaq,
Labrador: Innu, Inuit, Metis

• EUROPEANS IMMIGRANTS:

English, Irish, French, Scottish

ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT

Aboriginal Settlement in the early 1800s



INNU

Interior of Labrador

INUIT

Coastal Labrador

BEOTHUK

Central Newfoundland

MI'KMAQ

Coastal Newfoundland

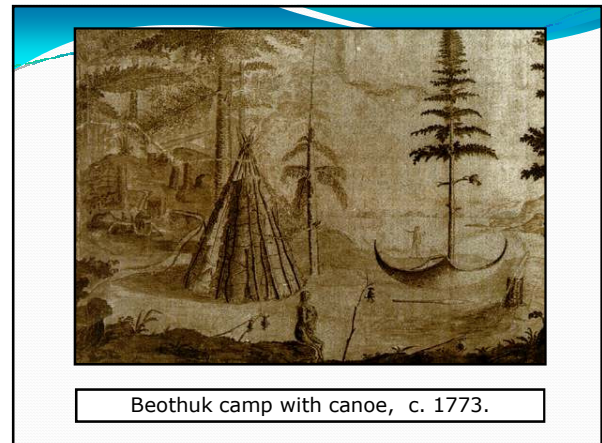
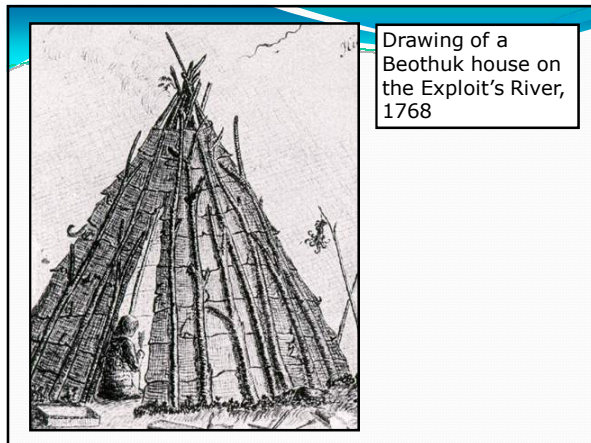
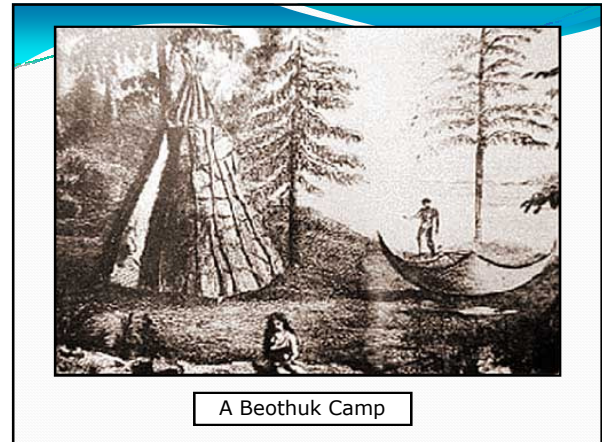
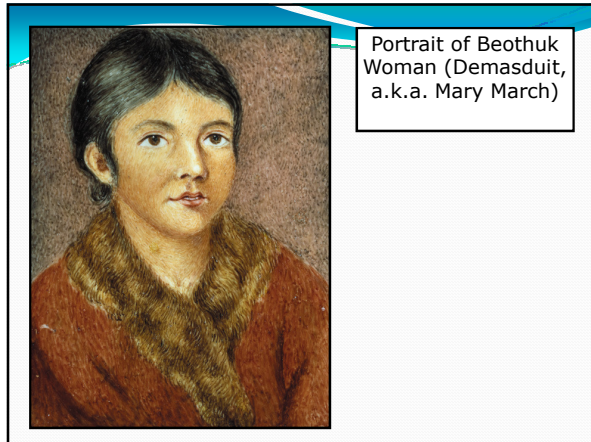
METIS

Labrador: South Coast

The Beothuk:



- Inhabited Newfoundland for centuries
- Lived and traveled in bands of 30-55
- Lived off resources of land and sea
- Summer – camped along coastline, used canoes
- Winter – moved inland
- Beothuk artifacts found on Avalon Peninsula, Bonavista Peninsula, St. George's Bay, Central Newfoundland
- Summer mamateek (birch bark rather than animal skin)
- Winter mamateek (insulated with moss)
- Used red ochre to paint bodies and possessions
- Historians still studying possible causes of extinction (1820s)
- 1829 - Shanawdithit, last known Beothuk, died of tuberculosis in St. John's



Why Did the Beothuk Become Extinct?

Read Secondary Source, page 28

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Why Did the Beothuk Become Extinct?

1. **SMALL POPULATION:** There were only 500-1000 Beothuk to start with, making them especially vulnerable.
2. **STARVATION:** White settlers built communities along the coast, forcing Beothuk inland where there were fewer resources. This led to starvation.
3. **DISEASE:** Diseases like tuberculosis brought by white settlers.
4. **CONFLICT:** Many white settlers were afraid of the Beothuk and were angry when the Beothuk stole from them. This fear and anger led to killing. There was also conflict and killing between the Beothuk and Mi'kmaq – fighting over territory and resources.

The Mi'kmaq:



- Came to Newfoundland before 1800
- Seasonal lifestyle of fishing, hunting and gathering
- Lived on:
 - West Coast (Codroy Valley, St. George's Bay, Bonne Bay)
 - South Coast (Burgeo, **Conne River**)
 - Central (Badger, Glenwood)
 - Northeast Coast (Gander Bay)
 - East Coast (Clode Sound)
- Considerable social and commercial contact with European settlers (fur trade, guiding)
- Converted to Roman Catholicism and adopted some European ways of life

Mi'kmaq Chief
Rubin Lewis
and Family,
early 1900s



Mi'kmaq Women, St. George's Bay (1859)



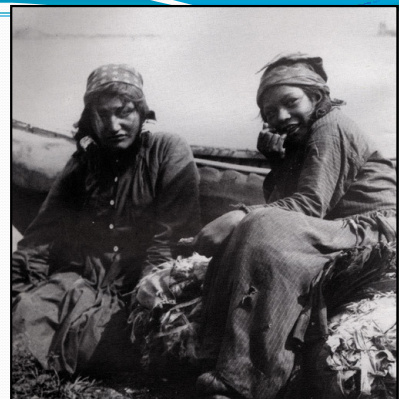
A deserted Mi'kmaq wigwam, Humber River,
western coast of Newfoundland, c. 1890.

The Innu:

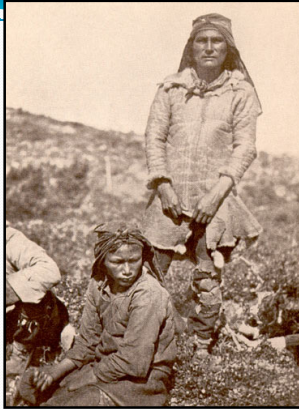


- Lived in parts of Quebec and Labrador
- About 1000 in early 1800s
- Innu communities in Labrador: Natuashish and Sheshatshiu
- Two Branches, based upon dialect:
 - Northern (Naskapi)
 - Southern (Montagnais)
- Migratory lifestyle
- Depended greatly on caribou for food and clothing
- When caribou were plentiful, little need for European goods
- Started trapping animals to trade the pelts
- Too much trapping and trading caused caribou herds to decline and this caused starvation

Innu Girls in
front of a
canoe, early
1900s



An Innu hunter from northern Labrador wearing a caribou-skin coat, c. 1910.



Innu traders gathered outside the Hudson's Bay Company post in Davis Inlet, Labrador, 1903.



Innu hunters



A small Innu shaputuan in northern Labrador

The Inuit:



- Lived in Labrador for hundreds of years
- Inuktitut – Inuit culture and language
- Fished Arctic Char and hunted caribou, whales, seals, walrus and seabirds for food and other materials
- Traveled by dogsled and canoe
- Contact with Europeans in the early 1800s influenced some customs and aspects of life
- Much interaction with mission stations established by the Moravian Church
- Over-harvesting of whales by US and Europeans made the Inuit more dependent on seals, cod, and European goods
- Contact also brought diseases like influenza and measles. With a lack of resistance, many Inuit died



Inuit Family in the living room of their northern Labrador home (1867)



Inuit in front of their skin tent (tupiq), Okak, Labrador, 1896



Inuit boys standing on the backs of dead whales.



Inuit summer tents on beach, c. 1902



Inuit Man



Inuit Women



Two Inuit Men



European influences on the Inuit

The Labrador Metis:



- Labrador people of mixed Aboriginal European ancestry
- English, Scottish, French Canadian and Norwegian men married Inuit (sometimes Innu) wives
- Way of life based on both Aboriginal and European practices.
- Lived farther south than the Inuit



Labrador Metis Family, late 1800s



We are bred of Labrador; born of our Inuit grandmothers and our European grandfathers. Our modern sense of identity as Inuit-Metis can not lessen our deep longing for the soul of our grandmothers' songs or the beat of our uncles' drums.

Review Questions

1. Why do you think the Beothuk people became extinct while other aboriginal peoples in this province and elsewhere in Canada survived? Use evidence from the secondary source on page 28 of your text.
2. Create a chart like the one below and use your text or other sources to complete it. Use point form.

	Mi'kmaq	Innu	Inuit	Metis
Where They Lived				
Food				
Clothing				
Customs, Religion, Other				

Lifestyles of Aboriginal Peoples

	Mi'kmaq	Innu	Inuit	Metis
Where They Lived				
Food				
Clothing				
Customs, Religion, Other				

Lifestyles of Aboriginal Peoples

	Mi'kmaq	Innu	Inuit	Metis
Where They Lived	-Coastal Newfoundland	- Interior of Labrador (Migratory)	Coastal Labrador	Coast of Southern Labrador
Food	-Fishing, Hunting and Gathering - Fur-trading - Working as guides	-Hunted animals, mainly caribou. -Also beaver, bear, porcupine, hare, fish	- Hunted and fished for food (Arctic char, caribou, whale, seal, walrus, seabirds)	
Clothing		- Caribou skin	- Used animals for clothing and everyday materials	
Customs, Religion, Other	- Converted to Roman Catholicism - Adopted some European ways of life - Seasonal lifestyle	- Little need for European goods at first, but... - Too much trapping for furs led to depletion of food	-Close contact with Europeans -New Diseases killed many - Traveled by dog team, kayak, canoe	- Mix between European mean and Inuit women - Practiced both European and Aboriginal customs

IMMIGRANTS



Newfoundland in Relation to Europe

• **EMIGRATE:** To **move out of** one country to settle in another

• **IMMIGRANT:** A person who **moves into** another country for the purpose of settling

• English, Irish, French and Scottish have been coming to NL to fish since the 1500's

• By the 19th century, NL population = 20 000 (mostly on Avalon Peninsula)

• The colony's main urban centre was St. John's (pop. 3000)

• **PUSH FACTORS:** A reason that causes a person to leave an area. eg. Unemployment

• **PULL FACTORS:** A reason that causes a person to come into an area to live. eg. Availability of jobs

The English:



- 1497 – John Cabot
- 1500's – **Migratory Fishery:** Europeans sailed to NL to fish (spring), and then returned to Europe (fall).
- 1800's – increase in permanent settlement:
 - to maintain fishing premises
 - to avoid ocean travel (weather, Napoleonic war)
- 1830 – over 200 settlements
- **PULL FACTOR:** Immigrants came to seek employment in the fishery (cod, seal, herring, lobster, salmon)

The French:



- 1662- 1st French settlement (Plaisance – **Placentia**)
- 1820-60 – French **Acadians** from Cape Breton, NS
- 1815 – The French own **St. Pierre and Miquelon** and **The French Shore**
- Involved in farming and fishing
- Settled: (1) The Codroy Valley (2) St. George's Bay (Port au Port Peninsula)



The Irish:



- Took part in migratory fishery
- 1800's – **PUSH FACTORS:** (1) Rapid Population Growth (2) Crop Failures (3) Poverty (4) Religious Discrimination
- 1840's – Irish famine (the potato famine)
- **PULL FACTORS:** (1) 1812-15: high price for salt fish (2) growing seal fishery (3) boatbuilding
- By 1800, half of St. John's and most of the Southern Shore was Irish

The Scottish:



- Number of Scottish settlers small
- 1840-60: Most Scots came from Cape Breton, NS
- 1794-1835: Scottish merchants formed 37 companies (fish, sealing)
- Many Scots came to work on the railway (Contractor Robert Reid was Scottish)
- Farming on the West Coast (Codroy Valley)
- Working for HBC (Labrador)

MAP SKILLS ACTIVITY:

See Page 39 and the sheets provided.



Other Immigrants:

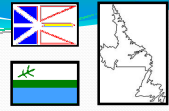


- Lebanese – to escape religious turmoil
- Jewish – from Eastern European countries
- Chinese – slow growth due to \$300 tax and a ban on Chinese women

Sing Lee Laundry (Newfoundland's first Chinese Laundry) on New Gower Street, St. John's, 1895)



Newfoundlanders & Labradorians:



- By 1860, 90% of NL population was born here. By 1911, 99%
- **NATURAL INCREASE:** Population increase as a result of:
 - (1) more births than deaths, and
 - (2) more immigration than emigration
- As population grew, Aborigines were increasingly excluded
- After 1830's there was little immigration but a lot of **INTERNAL MIGRATION:** The movement of people from place to place within a country.
- Many people moved from the Avalon Peninsula to the northeast coast (Bonavista Bay, Notre Dame Bay) to fish

- Communities on the west coast grew, mainly because of herring, lobster, and sawmills
- Many CB'ers moved to the south coast of Labrador for the large quantities of cod and salmon ("down the Labrador")
- Innu and Inuit trapping families spread throughout Central Labrador, nearer to the trading posts
- 1897 – Trans-Island Railway completed
- 1900's saw much land-based resource development:
 - Central Newfoundland – newsprint in Grand Falls
 - Copper Mines – Tilt Cove, Betts Cove, Little Bay, ...
 - Sawmills – Terra Nova, Glenwood, Benton, ...
 - Railway Towns – Whitbourne, Bishop's Falls, Port aux Basques, Clarenville, ...