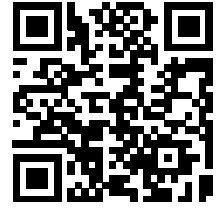


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# The Role of Indigenous Peoples in Early Canada



In the vast lands of \_\_\_\_\_, long before the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous Peoples thrived with diverse cultures and languages. They formed \_\_\_\_\_ to trade goods like furs, tools, and knowledge, shaping the economic \_\_\_\_\_ of the region. Indigenous Peoples had a profound connection with the \_\_\_\_\_, practicing sustainable hunting and farming, ensuring environmental balance. They navigated the \_\_\_\_\_ and forests, creating extensive trade networks across territories. The introduction of European goods through \_\_\_\_\_ significantly changed Indigenous ways of life, introducing new tools and challenges. Indigenous Peoples played a crucial role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Canada, serving as guides and interpreters for European explorers. They were pivotal in the \_\_\_\_\_, an industry that shaped the economy and territorial claims in North \_\_\_\_\_. Through treaties and agreements, Indigenous leaders sought to protect their \_\_\_\_\_ and way of life, engaging in complex negotiations with colonial powers. The impact of European \_\_\_\_\_, however, devastated Indigenous populations, altering community \_\_\_\_\_ and dynamics. Indigenous knowledge and practices, particularly in \_\_\_\_\_ and survival, were invaluable to early settlers facing Canada's harsh climates. Despite facing numerous \_\_\_\_\_, Indigenous Peoples have contributed significantly to Canada's cultural \_\_\_\_\_, including languages, art, and traditions. Their resilience and resistance against colonial \_\_\_\_\_ highlight their enduring spirit and importance in Canadian history.

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