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# Wildlife in Early Canada



In the vast and varied landscapes of early \_\_\_\_\_, wildlife played a pivotal role in shaping the lives of both Indigenous peoples and European settlers. The \_\_\_\_\_, for example, became an emblem of the Canadian fur trade, driving economic activity and European \_\_\_\_\_. Indigenous communities had long understood the value of animals, using the \_\_\_\_\_ for food, clothing, and tools. European settlers quickly learned to navigate the \_\_\_\_\_ and opportunities presented by Canada's wildlife. The \_\_\_\_\_ herds of the plains were crucial for the survival of many Indigenous \_\_\_\_\_, providing them with almost all their necessities. In contrast, the Europeans saw these \_\_\_\_\_ as resources to be exploited, leading to near extinction of the bison by the 19th century. The \_\_\_\_\_, often seen as a competitor and threat by settlers, was respected by \_\_\_\_\_ peoples for its hunting skills and spiritual significance. The \_\_\_\_\_, revered for its strength and vision, symbolized freedom and was often featured in Indigenous art and stories. The \_\_\_\_\_ runs in the rivers of British Columbia were, and still are, vital for both the \_\_\_\_\_ and the cultures of the Indigenous peoples living there. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ by Europeans transformed Indigenous ways of life, improving hunting and transportation. The \_\_\_\_\_, a symbol of the Arctic's untamed nature, played a less direct role in early Canadian history but remains a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ of Canada's wildlife heritage. The relationship between humans and animals in Canada is a \_\_\_\_\_ to the country's rich natural and cultural history, highlighting the need for \_\_\_\_\_ and respect for wildlife.

- moose
- polar bear
- bison
- horses
- eagle
- Indigenous
- testament
- challenges
- nations
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- Canada
- salmon
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