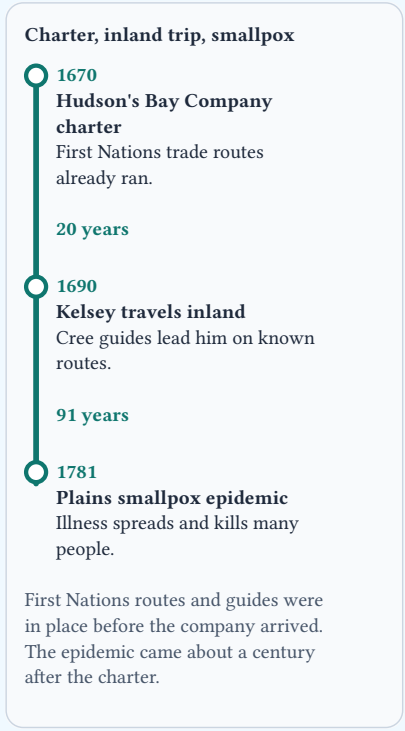
Social Studies 10-1

## Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

# Contact and responsibility

# Charters and the fur trade

- In 1670 the English Crown chartered the Hudson’s Bay Company to trade furs in the watershed of Hudson Bay.
- Cree and Assiniboine traders already carried furs, pemmican, and news along plains and woodland routes.
- Epidemics, including smallpox, killed large numbers of Indigenous people in the centuries after contact.



## Consequences and responsibility

- Indigenous nations governed land, traded, and kept histories long before European ships arrived.
- Contact brought metal goods and alliances, and it also brought epidemics and pressure on land.
- A student shows responsibility by citing a nation’s own public history before speaking about that nation.

# Key terms

### historical globalization

Historical globalization is the long linking of distant societies through trade, empire, migration, and technology before the digital economy.

### imperialism

Imperialism is a policy in which one state takes control of another people's land, labour, or government.

### global consciousness

Global consciousness is the habit of noticing how people live, using evidence, and remembering that those people are the ones living the condition.

### social responsibility

Social responsibility is a duty a person accepts toward others, paired with an action that person can actually carry out.

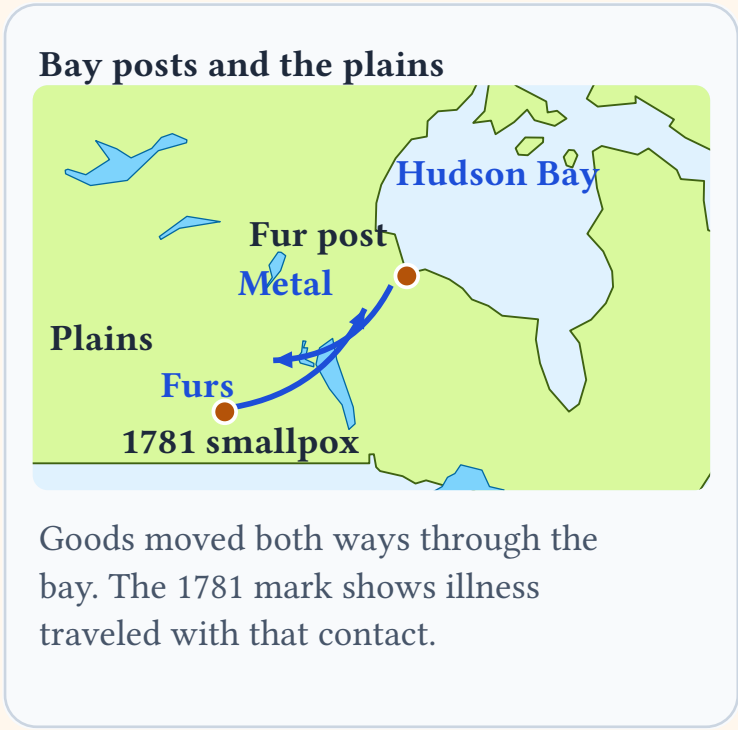
# Past consequences and present duties

- Then: metal tools, cloth, and guns entered Indigenous economies, and furs entered European markets.
- Then and later: disease reduced populations while competition for land and alliances grew.
- Now: a student names who still lives with that history and cites that community's public account.



# Three records of one trade

- Cree and Assiniboine traders: routes, pemmican, and furs are the evidence, and the stake is livelihood and alliance.
- Hudson’s Bay Company: the 1670 charter and the account books are the evidence, and the stake is profit for a distant company.
- Epidemic memory: oral accounts and burial places are the evidence, and the stake is the families who were lost.




Goods moved both ways through the bay. The 1781 mark shows illness traveled with that contact.

## Past and present

- Historical consequence: epidemics during the fur-trade centuries reduced Indigenous populations.
- Contemporary consequence: nations still rebuild population, language, and jurisdiction after those losses and later policies.
- Student duty: cite a nation's own public timeline before summarizing that nation's history.

## Smallpox on the Pacific coast

- In 1862 smallpox spread along the Pacific coast as people moved for gold and trade.
- Haida, Tsimshian, and other nations lost huge parts of their populations.
- A student action is to use a nation’s own memorial page when describing that year.

## Review

- A new post opens where a nation already trades food and hides.
- A later epidemic hits the same nation.
- The answer needs a past consequence, a present consequence, and a student duty.

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