

Unit 2.2 Review

Identify:

Manuel Lisa was a Spanish American born in Cuba and he built the first fur post in present day Montana.

William Ashley was a fur trader and started a fur trapping expedition.

John Jacob Astor was a man who sailed from Germany to America wanting to sell instruments to Americans, but then he became a fur trapper.

Alexander Culbertson was a young man who came west to run Fort McKenzie, which was on Blackfoot land and Alexander became friends with the Blackfeet, and then married a Blackfoot woman.

Pierre-Jean de Smet was a black robe and was sent by the Catholics to the Salish, a Native American tribe.

Define:

Monopoly is exclusive control.

Rendezvous is a French word that means a meeting arranged in advance.

The word **Brucellosis** means an infectious animal disease.

Capitalism means an economic system in which privately owned businesses carry on trade for profit.

What is the post-and-brigade system? The post-and-brigade system is when fur companies would send teams of Native Americans and send them on long expeditions.

What role did the Métis play in the fur trade? The Métis helped deliver thousands of pounds of supplies per year to fur posts using Red River carts.

What is a free trapper? A free trapper was normally a young trapper that didn't want to be around society and wanted to trap the rivers and make a living in the mountains.

What role did women play in the fur trade? Women helped play a role in the fur trade by finding food, making winter footwear, preparing skins, teaching survival skills, and tanning hides.

Why did fur traders turn from beaver to bison? Fur traders turned from beaver to bison because they wiped out almost all of furbearer animals however, there was a lot of bison therefore they turned to shooting buffalo and selling their hides.

How did the fur trade spread smallpox? When the Europeans brought trade goods they also brought many diseases including smallpox which was a viral disease with fever and spots leaving scars also if you lived.

Why do you think Indians participated in the fur trade? How do you think the fur trade benefited the tribes? How do you think it harmed them? Do you think the benefits outweighed the harm?
The Native Americans participated in the fur trade because fur was clothes and blankets, which benefited them. The fur trade harmed the Native Americans by white people taking over their land. And I don't really think that the benefits outweighed the harm.

Unit 2.2 Review

Although most Plains Indian tribes played roles in the fur trade, the Métis were especially important. What factors explain their importance? Métis helped the fur trade by going out on expeditions for the fur companies.

Think about the kind of man who would want to be a free trapper. Describe his characteristics. A man that would want to be a free trapper would not be married owns a horse, a mule or two, musket, flintlock pistol, and some food supplies, along with ammo for his guns, and traps.

John Jacob Astor strongly influenced the history of this region, but there is no evidence that he ever traveled here. Do you think that matters? Would history be different if he had spent time here? History might me different if John Jacob Astor stayed near where I live and people would know more about how Montana was when he was alive.

Both smallpox and the destruction of the bison were devastating to Plains Indians. Which of these two tragedies do you think had the greater long-term effect? I think the smallpox had a greater-long term affect than the destruction of bison.

Why do you think the missionaries to Montana had limited success among Indians during the fur trade? What, if anything, do you think they could have done differently? The Black robes could have accepted the Native Americans beliefs and offered Christianity.

There is still controversy about the management of bison, particularly in the Yellowstone Park area. Investigate the issues and concerns today. There is a controversy about whether people move bison out of Yellowstone Park area or not.

Research modern trapping on the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Web site and the fur trapping organizations. Compare the trapping practices of today to the fur trade of the 1800s. In the 1800s people could trap for free and how however they wanted because there were a lot of furbear animals and now there isn't therefore there is a limit on how much people can trap know.

How, if at all, do you think the fur trade affected your area? Does any evidence of the fur trade remain? The fur trade brought people to Montana and there is evedince.