

Name: _____ Date: _____

Please read the following passage from *Voices of Alberta* (pgs. 124 ~ 125) and answer the questions.

What Drew People to Alberta?

Grande Prairie, Lac La Biche, Morinville, Lacombe – These are all communities in Alberta today. Can you see what they have in common? If you said their names are all French, you're right! Alberta has many **Francophone** communities. There are also communities with **British** names like **Lloydminster, Dunvegan, and Strathmore**. These communities show Alberta's British roots. In the 1700s people from eastern Canada and Europe were coming to Canada looking for furs from animals like mink, marten and muskrat. Most of all they wanted thick soft fur of the beaver. They would meet First Nations people who knew where to find and trap these animals. In exchange for the furs, they offered First Nations people, trade goods such as kettles, cloth, metal tools, and weapons. This exchange became known as the **fur trade** and is an important part of Alberta's history.

Word Bank:	
Francophone:	People whose first and main language is French. People from France or from Quebec in Eastern Canada.
British:	People who come from the British Isles (particularly Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England).
fur trade:	The exchange of goods for fur between European traders and First Nations people, lasting from about the 1750s until the 1830s.

1. According to the reading, how do some communities in Alberta show their roots?

2. Why did Europeans and eastern Canadians come in the 1700s?

3. What did First Nations people get in exchange for furs?
