

- Who were the Coureurs des Bois
- What was the Coureurs des bois' role in the development of New France?
- What were the daily responsibilities of the Coureurs des bois in New France?
- What did it take to "complete this" topic (alliances, survival, construction, etc)

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/coureurs-de-bois>

<https://www.tfcg.ca/wood-runner-old-occupation>

<https://cdnhistorybits.wordpress.com/2016/07/12/voyageurs-and-coureur-des-bois/>

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- the Coureurs des bois were unlicensed fur traders
- the Coureurs des bois were considered outlaws because they didn't have the license to do fur trade
- the Coureurs des bois established trade with different indigenous groups
- Dégrossir and Radisson (famous Coureurs des bois) gave the British a big advantage with fur trade
- they also played a role in the exploration of this new land

<https://www.tfcg.ca/wood-runner-old-occupation>

- they would trade indigenous people European items in exchange for furs
- they traded broadcloth, linen and wool blankets, ammunition, metal goods (knives, hatchets, kettles), firearms, liquor, gunpowder and clothing
- because of their profession, they had a high mortality rate
- their trips would last months with them travelling very far west
- their trips were sometimes funded by merchants, but if they could not pay off that debt the government would sometimes hire them for military

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- they were around in the 1660s to the 1715s
- they became illegal in 1681
- coureurs de bois dressed in buckskin coats, leggings, and a raccoon fur hat
- they would keep all the profit they made from trade unless they had to pay off debt to merchants
- one reason that the coureurs de bois were illegal was because the government didn't want people leaving the settlement

Why did first peoples trade with newcomers

- obsidian is volcanic glass used by first peoples for tools
- obsidian found far from where they were produced due to trade

- from the Canadian Shield first peoples
 - furs, native copper, reed mats, dried berries, moose antlers, red slate, moose skins, antlers, fish, furs
- from the Agricultural South
 - tobacco, chert, fishnets, corn, gourds, raccoon/squirrel skin, wampum
- other
 - bison skin, catlinite, wampum
- the trade started good between Europeans and first peoples
- Europeans that married into aboriginal groups were more successful with trade
- most European traders found that gift giving helped with their trade
- Hudson's bay and North West company were top European fur traders