

Part B.

~~Question B~~ Question B

This essay will compare and contrast Iroquoian means of subsistence with those of the Canadiens.

The essay will argue that while some of the subsistence strategies were similar, ~~they~~ Iroquoians and Canadiens had different subsistence strategies.

To begin, the Iroquoians and Canadiens had some similarities in their subsistence strategies. For instance, the Iroquoians, pre-European contact, were starting to implement more complex ^{and European like} agricultural systems. There ^{only if not the best way to put it} was ^{a unique} a move from hunting and gathering to a more ^{Form of} agricultural centralized location to farm crops such as corn, beans, and squash. The ~~Europeans~~ ^{Canadiens} can be compared to this because ^{in a centralized location} they also used a form of agriculture² to meet their subsistence needs. Peasant farmers in Southern Quebec would be given land to grow crops such as wheat and herd cattle along with a few sheep and pigs.

While the Iroquoians and Canadiens shared a similar idea of agriculture there are a few differences.

^{good} First, the Canadiens of Southern Quebec used a form of the seigneurial system to divide the land they used for their subsistence. The seigneurial system would allow one man, the lord, to give farmers a strip of land to farm on. These strips of land would start at the St. Lawrence Riverside and then go up. ~~The Canadiens~~ The Canadiens adopted this idea from their homeland in France. This way of farming differs from the Iroquoians because the idea of property and dividing up the land into chunks is key. The Iroquoians did not seem to have the idea of chunking the land ^{I love this} in their farming technique.

^{good} Next, the crops grown on the land were different. The Canadiens grew many European crops such as

wheat, peas, oats, and barley. As well, the Canadians herded cattle which was a new concept to much of North America. The Iroquoians grew "the three sisters" which were corn, beans, and squash. These crops came up from Mexico not Europe.

Finally, ~~it~~ it is clear that different crops were grown which now reveals that the Canadians and Iroquoians survived on different diets. The Canadians would have eaten the crops they grew and the cattle for meat. This is a very simple diet that does not include much else. They seem to be very reliant on their one subsistence strategy of agriculture. On the other hand, the Iroquoians ate corn, beans, and squash, but also ~~took~~^{took} part in hunting and gathering. They made use of their local knowledge to pick

berries, nuts, and other plants and hunted animals. This allowed for a more broad diet.

As well, while the Iroquoians placed their crops in a mainly centralized location, they still hunted away from their land to meet their subsistence needs.

All in all, the Iroquoians and Canadiens shared a similar idea of agriculture as a subsistence strategy. However, there are some key differences. The Canadiens chunk up the land through the Seigniorial system, have a less broad diet, and farm different crops in contrast to the Iroquoians.

Excellent - good information
of a clearly discussed &
correct set of distinctions

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