

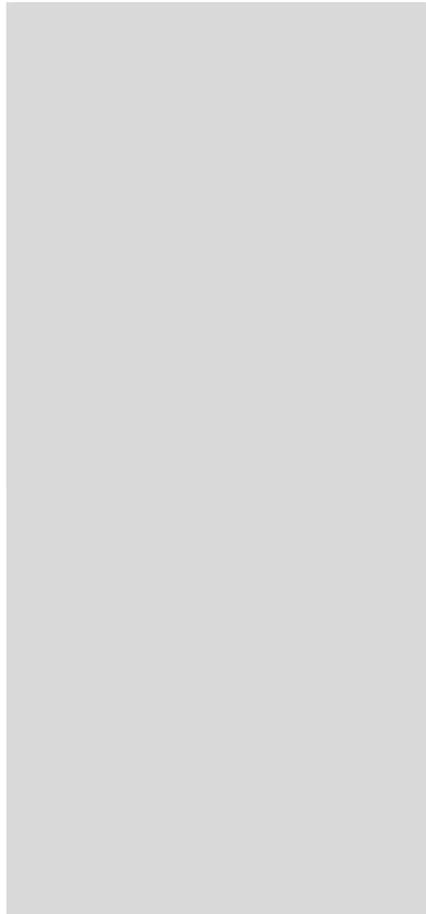
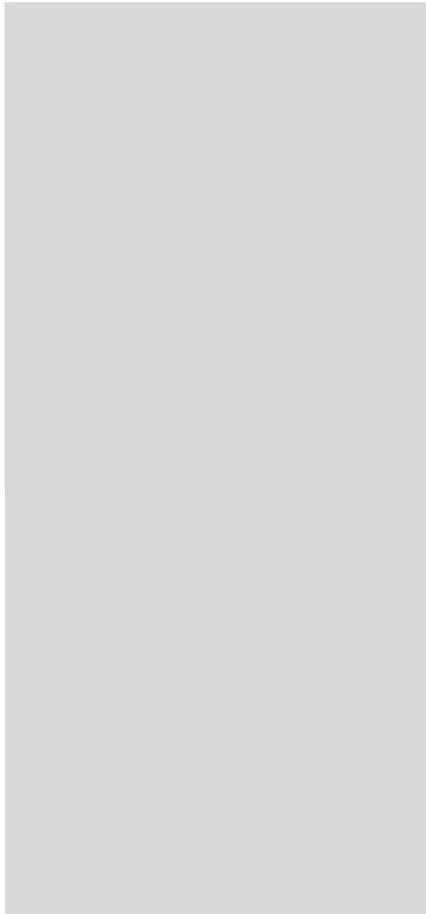
## Economics / Wabanaki Economic Systems

**2007 MLR Standard & Indicator:** C. Economics, C1 Economic Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns and C2 Individual, Cultural, International, and Global Connections in Economics

**LD 291 Concentrated Area of Study:** Maine Native American Economic Systems

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Broad Understanding</b>	<b>Guiding Questions</b>	<b>Notes &amp; Relevant Information</b>
Economic Systems	To function efficiently, societies develop economic systems that are complex, integrated and sophisticated.	What did the Wabanaki economic system look like prior to contact?	Wabanaki economy was oriented toward subsistence (land- and water-based), redistribution, and the building of diplomatic alliances and trade networks. Goods were traded among the Wabanaki and between indigenous groups. For example, there existed an exchange of crops such as tobacco and corn (more southerly tribes) for stone and minerals for tool-making.

Economic Systems (*Continued*)



How was the pre-contact Wabanaki trade system different from European systems? How was it the same?

Pre-contact Wabanaki systems were different from European systems in that they were not market-based, surplus-generating, profit-oriented or status-giving. Wabanaki economic systems integrated people and communities and utilized resources in sustainable ways.

Pre-contact Wabanaki systems were the same as European systems in that they were based on divisions of labor, had formulated methods of exchanging commodities and used trade to establish alliances.