1. Date(s) and location(s) of the group's first contact(s) with Europeans

-Spanish explorer Juan Jose Perez Hernandez first encountered the Nuu-chah-nulth in 1774 while going to Nootka Sound.

2. Description of initial interactions.

-The initial interaction with the Nuu-chah-nulth was with Juan José Peréz Hernandez in 1774 while navigating the Nookta sound his group traded with the tribe offering them Californian abalone shells. The Spanish did not stay for long and di not claim the area

3. What was different after contact with Europeans?

-A new disease was introduced to the Nuu-chah-nulth tribe malaria and smallpox

4. What stayed the same after contact with Europeans?

-After first contact with the Europeans their culture stayed the same as well as their language and a traditional practices like fishing.

5. What were the **most important** continuities and changes over time? Explain.

- Their most important continuities were the their culture and biggest change was their population being reduced by 90%. The most important changes were They were put on small parts of land called reserves and put into residential schools.

6. What were the immediate consequences of contact?

-First contact came with immediate consequence the Europeans brought disease like malaria and smallpox with them that reduced them to a slim population

7. What form did contact take? Bear in mind that contact might be physical (a meeting) or not (for example, some groups experienced the arrival of Europeans through trade, or disease).

-The first form of contact was trades and then later turned into a spread of disease of malaria and smallpox

8. How did the relationship between the Indigenous group and Europeans evolve over time?

The tribe's relationship with the Europeans started by trading with José Peréz, in 1789 they had the Nookta sound controversy a dispute between the British and the Spanish for control of the first nations territory this ended when the tribes were forced on to reserves and eventually into residential schools.