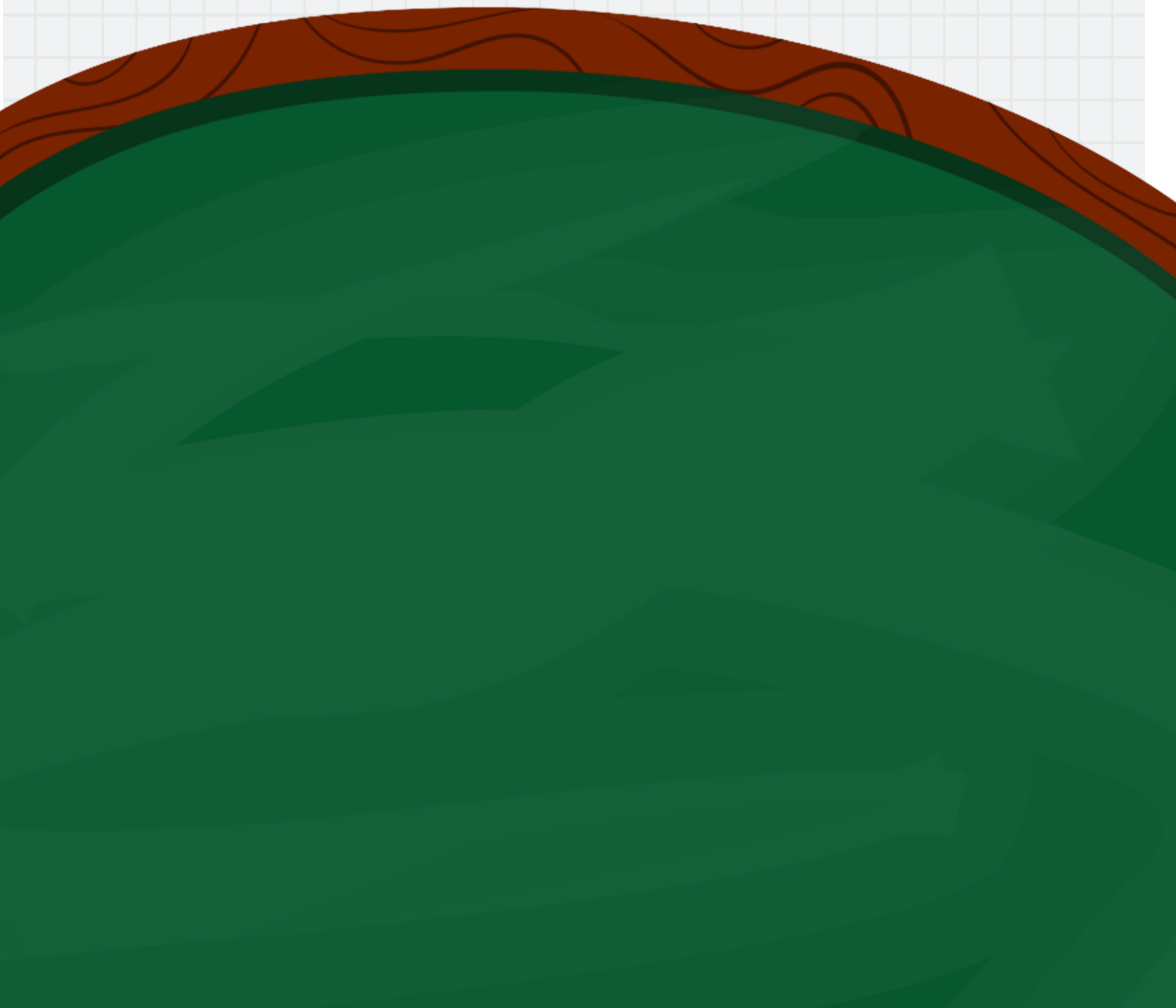




schoolio

GRADE 3 SOCIAL STUDIES





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Lesson 1 – First Nations Communities 1

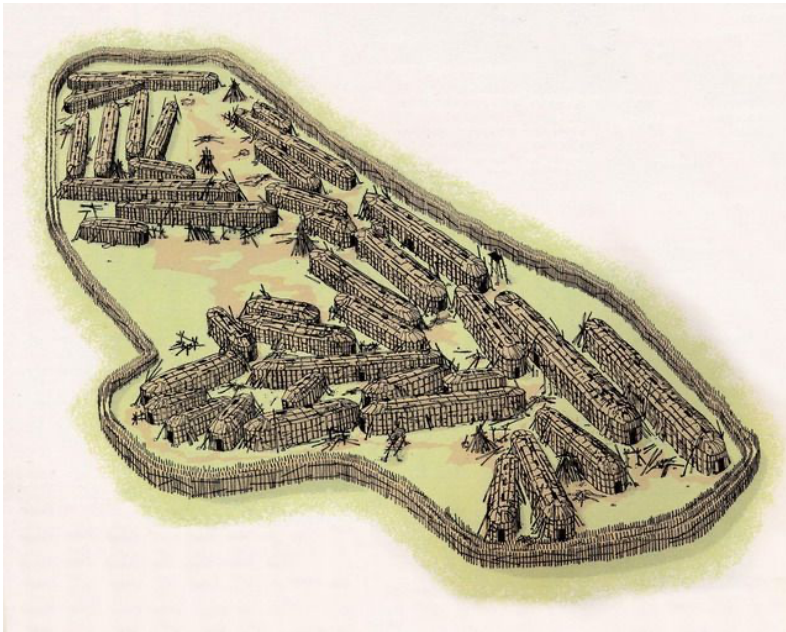
Discussion:

- ✎ The Indigenous Peoples of Canada are First Nations, Inuit and Metis.
- ✎ These people lived on this land for thousands of years before the Europeans arrived.
- ✎ They had their own culture, language and lifestyle here in Canada long before any European settlers arrived.
- ✎ Every Indigenous group had different cultures and family system, but most focused on large family units that depended on one another to share food, work and knowledge.
- ✎ For the next few lessons, we are going to learn more about the life and culture of two First Nations peoples living in Canada when European settlers were arriving, the Huron-Wendat and the Anishnawbe.
- ✎ We will look at how they were similar, and how they were different.
- ✎ Location:
 - ✓ The Huron-Wendat people lived in southern Ontario near Lake Huron.
 - ✓ The Anishnawbe lived north of the Great Lakes, near the tip of Lake Superior.
 - ✓ Can you find them both on the map?



Living Arrangements and Housing:

- ✓ The Wendat lived together in large groups
- ✓ They lived in walled villages all year round
- ✓ They lived in longhouses. Many families would live together in one longhouse.
- ✓ Longhouses were made from wood and tree bark that would hold up to 60 people.
- ✓ They would stay in one spot for around 10-15 years. They cultivated the land to grow crops, and harvested firewood from the surrounding area.
- ✓ They lived in large villages that held up to 3500 people.



- ✓ Anishinaabe people lived in Wigwams, which are dome shaped homes made of birch bark.
- ✓ One family lived in a Wigwam.
- ✓ The Anishinaabe people moved each season to be close to the animals they hunted for food.
- ✓ They lived in small camps and didn't stay in one place permanently.

Spirituality:

- ✓ Both the Wendat and Anishinaabe spirituality revolved around nature and connection with the land.

 Clothing:

- ✓ Both the Wendat and Anishinaabe wore clothing made from tanned animal skins and furs from the animals they hunted.
- ✓ People would wear clothes made of deer and beaver skin, that were decorated with beading, porcupine quills and feathers.
- ✓ The shoes they wore were called moccasins.
- ✓ They would wear clothes made from moose, deer and bearskin.
- ✓ The Anishinaabe are well known for the intricate beadwork on their clothes and moccasins.



Activity:

Complete the chart on the Huron-Wendat and Anishinaabe for Housing, Clothing, and Spirituality.

Practice Work:

Complete Canadian Curriculum 3, pg. 234-235 (Communities between 1780 and 1850)

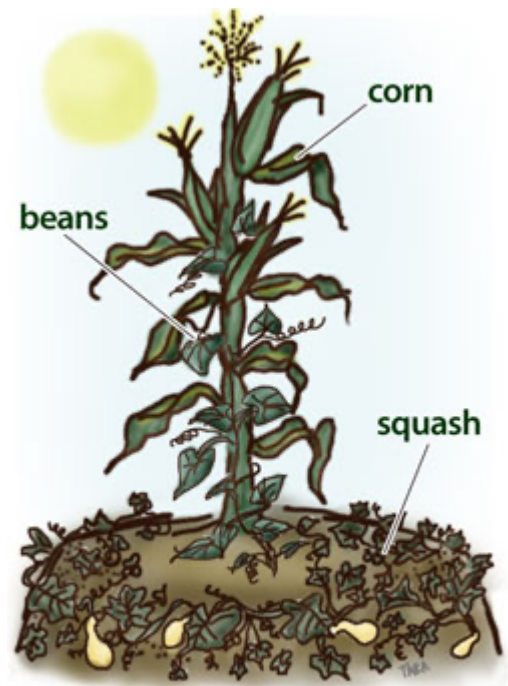
Lesson 2 – First Nations Communities 2

Discussion:

Food:

✓ Wendat:

- The Wendat's main source of food was from planting and cultivating the land
- Their main foods were corn, beans, and squash, which they called The Three Sisters, because they grew well together.
- They would plant all three in a mound together. This is called Companion Planting. The corn would grow up tall, giving the beans something to climb, the beans added nitrogen to the soil for the corn and squash, and the squash would grow around the bottom, shading out weeds and protecting them all from rabbits and other critters with their prickly vines. They all helped each other to grow.



✓ Anishinaabe

- The Anishinaabe's main source of food was from hunting and gathering.
- Their main foods were moose, deer, bear, fish, rabbits, wild rice, and wild berries.
- They also tapped trees for maple syrup

Roles:

- ✓ Roles were similar for First Nations peoples.
- Men were responsible for hunting and fishing, clearing land and cutting firewood, making canoes, equipment, and tools, as well as protecting the community.

- Women were responsible for tending crops, collecting food that could be gathered like berries and nuts, and cooking meals. They also made household items like clothes and shoes, mats and baskets, clay pots and bowls, and fishing nets. They were also the primary caretakers of the children.
- Children were expected to help with everyday chores, be respectful of their elders in the community, and learn from the adults. Boys would go hunting and fishing with their fathers and girls would help with sewing and cooking meals. Both boys and girls learned the skills they needed for survival from the adults in their community. In their spare time they would make dolls from cornhusks and play games. Storytelling, music and dance were important parts of growing up.

Media Recommendation:

Why the Corn Husk Doll Has No Face by The Oneida Nation of Wisconsin:
<https://slideplayer.com/slide/7359285/>

Activity:

Complete the chart on the Huron-Wendat and Anishinaabe for Food and Roles.

Practice Work:

Complete Canadian Curriculum 3, pg. 246-247 (The Original Inhabitants) and pg. 236-237 (Roles: Then and Now)

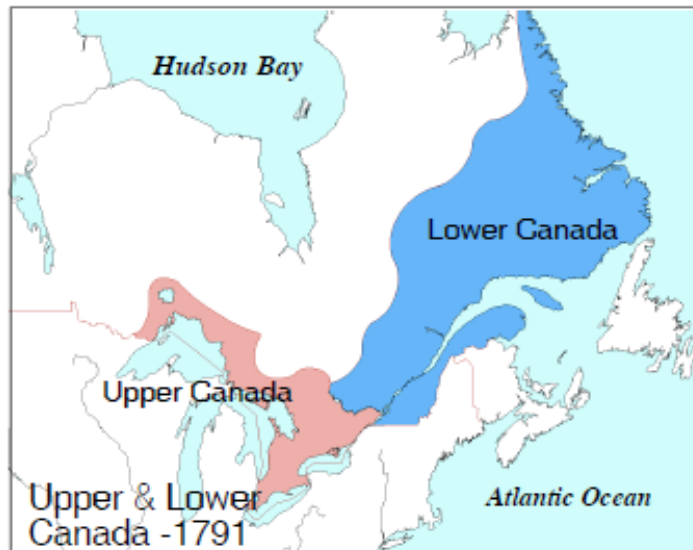
Cultural Comparison

	Huron-Wendat	Anishinaabe
Housing:		
Clothing:		
Spirituality:		
Food:		
Roles of Men:		
Roles of Women:		
Roles of Children:		

Lesson 3 – Early Settlers in Canada

Discussion:

- ✎ When European settlers came to Canada, they called the Ontario area Upper Canada and the Southern part of Quebec Lower Canada, these areas were divided by the Ottawa River.



- ✎ Early settlers travelled through the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes to settle in Upper and Lower Canada.

✎ Where did Settlers Come From?

- ✓ The first settlers from France arrived in parts of Quebec and the Eastern provinces in the 1600-1700s.
- ✓ Many English-speaking people from Great Britain settled in Canada too.
- ✓ Irish settlers were located in Newfoundland in the 1600s and 1700s. Some people ended up in Bytown, which would now be considered Ottawa.

- ✓ In the late 1700s, Mennonite settlers moved to Canada from Pennsylvania. They refused to use guns and fight in any war. Their population was expanding so the British colony allowed them to have enough space to build farms and communities.



- ✓ In the 1840s many Irish people came to Canada to escape a famine. Many found a home in places like Toronto and Kingston, Ontario
- ✓ The United Empire Loyalists were settlers in America, and about 50,000 people moved from America to Canada. There were so many of them coming to Nova Scotia, they had to create New Brunswick for more space
- ✓ Many Black Loyalists from America fought for Britain in the American Revolution because they were promised land and freedom. After the war, many of them settled in Nova Scotia and were faced with racism and violence from the white loyalists. They were not given the land they were promised and had to work for very low wages
- ✓ Many black slaves from the USA went to Canada to seek freedom, some arrived as Black Loyalists after fighting in the American Revolutionary War and some escaped through the underground railroad



What did Settlers Need?

- ✓ The first settlers decided to live close to lakes and rivers so it was accessible to get water to drink, cook and wash, and for crops and animals.
- ✓ Early settlers would often work together to get big jobs done like building houses, raising barns, and clearing fields, so it was a good idea to live in small groups.

- ✓ The first settlers were responsible for clearing the land to plant crops, so they would want to choose an area that was relatively flat for their crops, with fertile soil.
- ✓ They also had to build homes, so they'd need an area that had lots of trees to use for building homes and barns and using for firewood.



Media Recommendations:

Canada Crew: Early Settlers by TVOKids:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nlmN5j5un0g&list=PLpkTdnjRyWaI5rUcovdmPHrHMYGZRI03>

Practice Work:

Complete Canadian Curriculum 3, pg. 250-251.