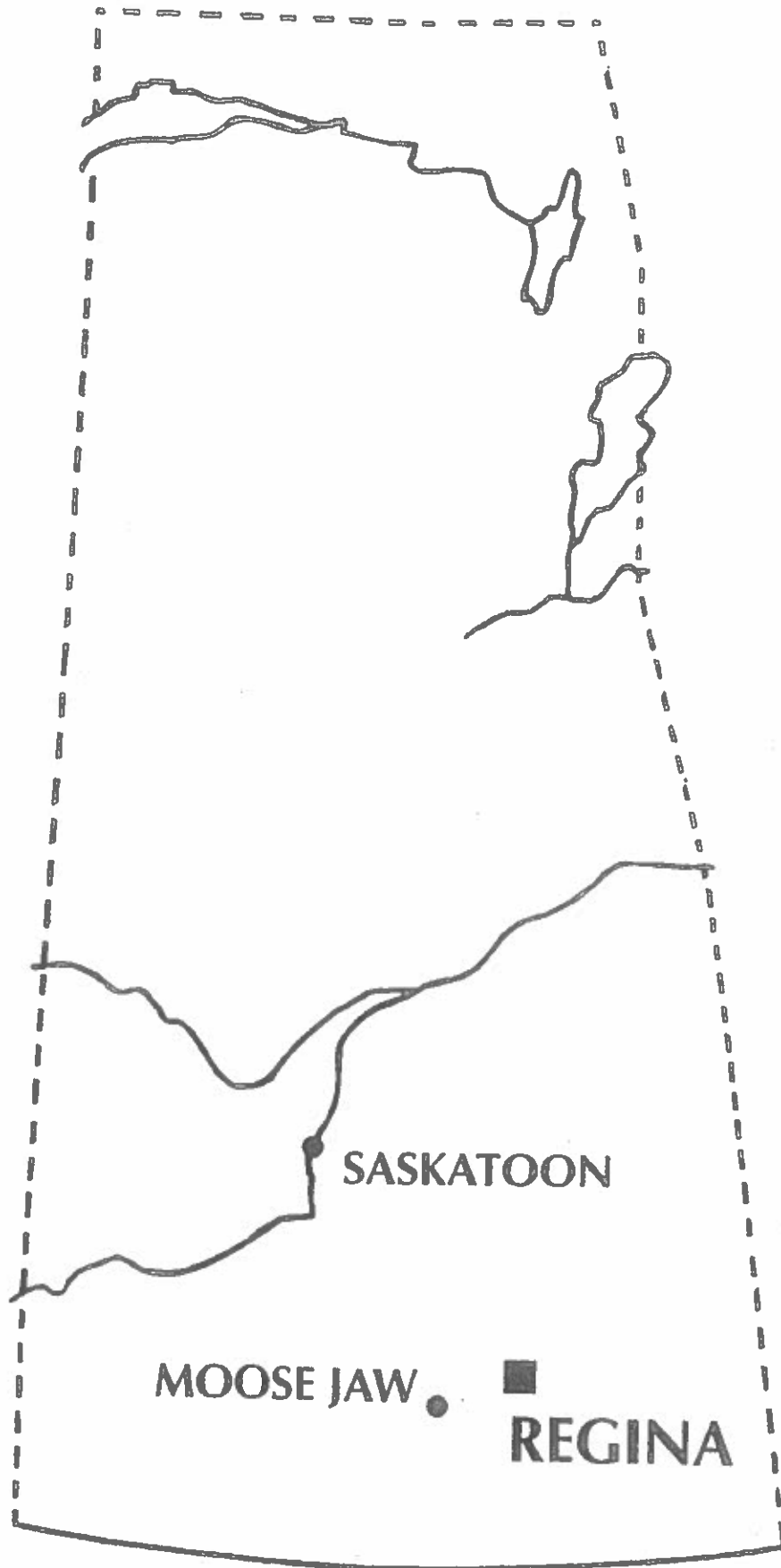
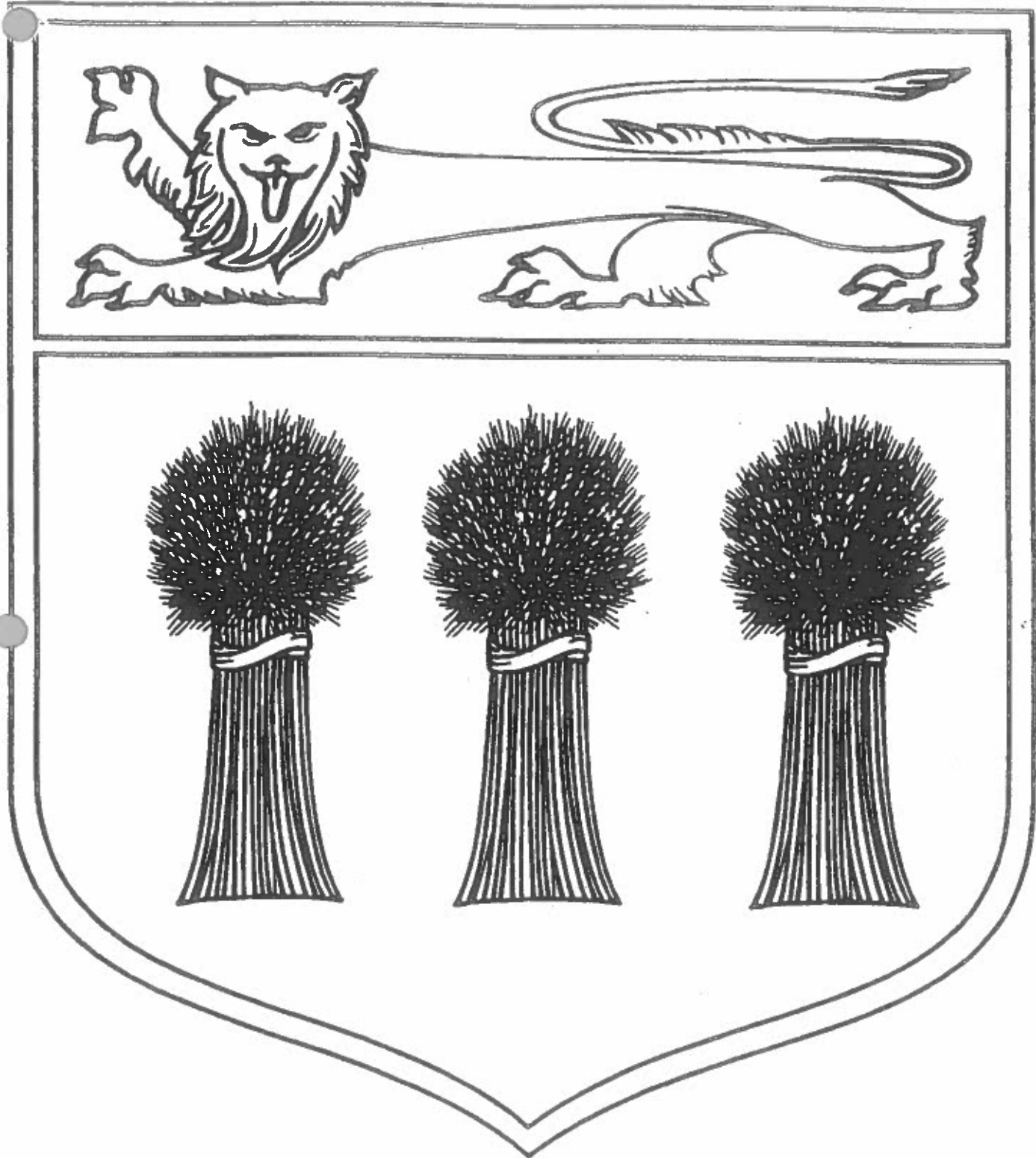


LET'S VISIT SASKATCHEWAN



Saskatchewan

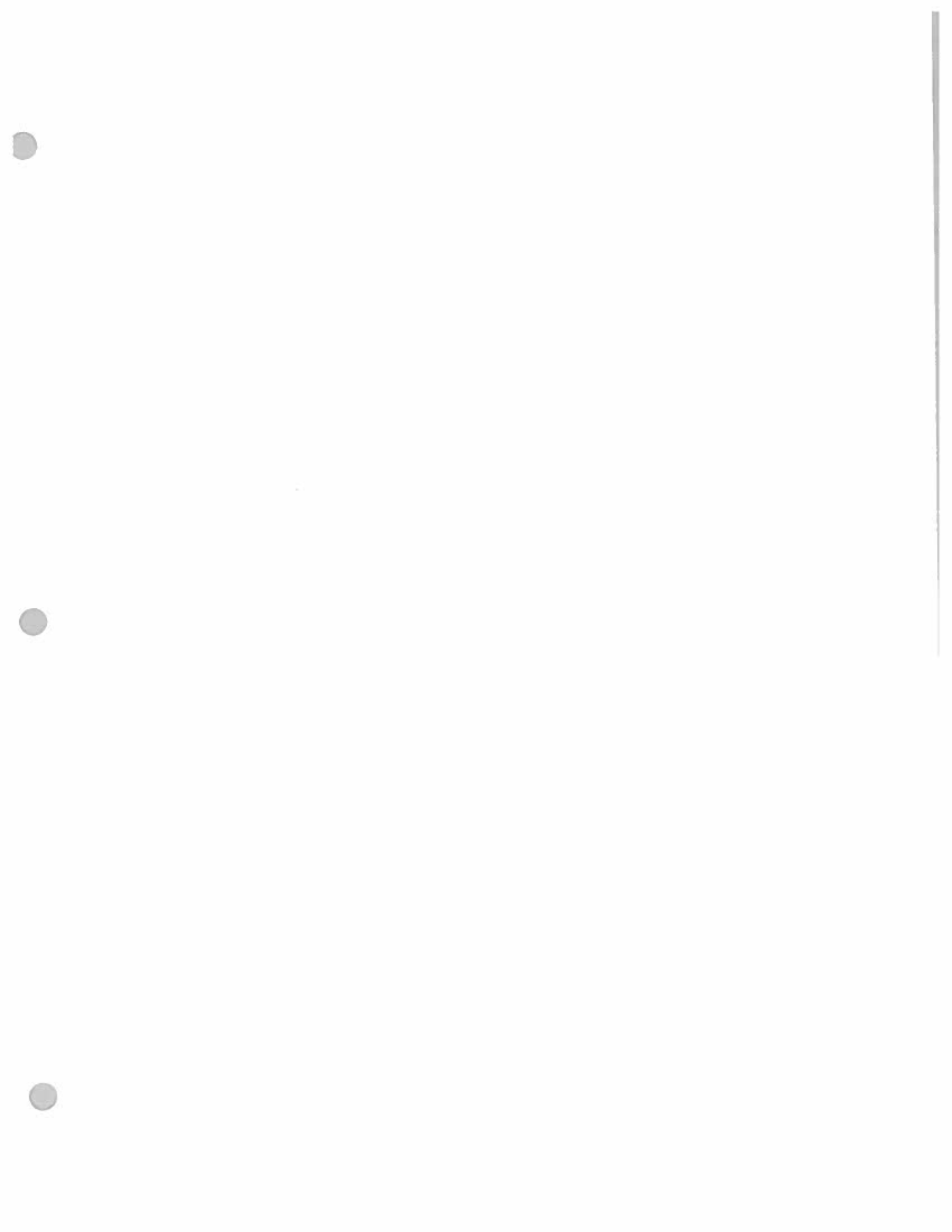




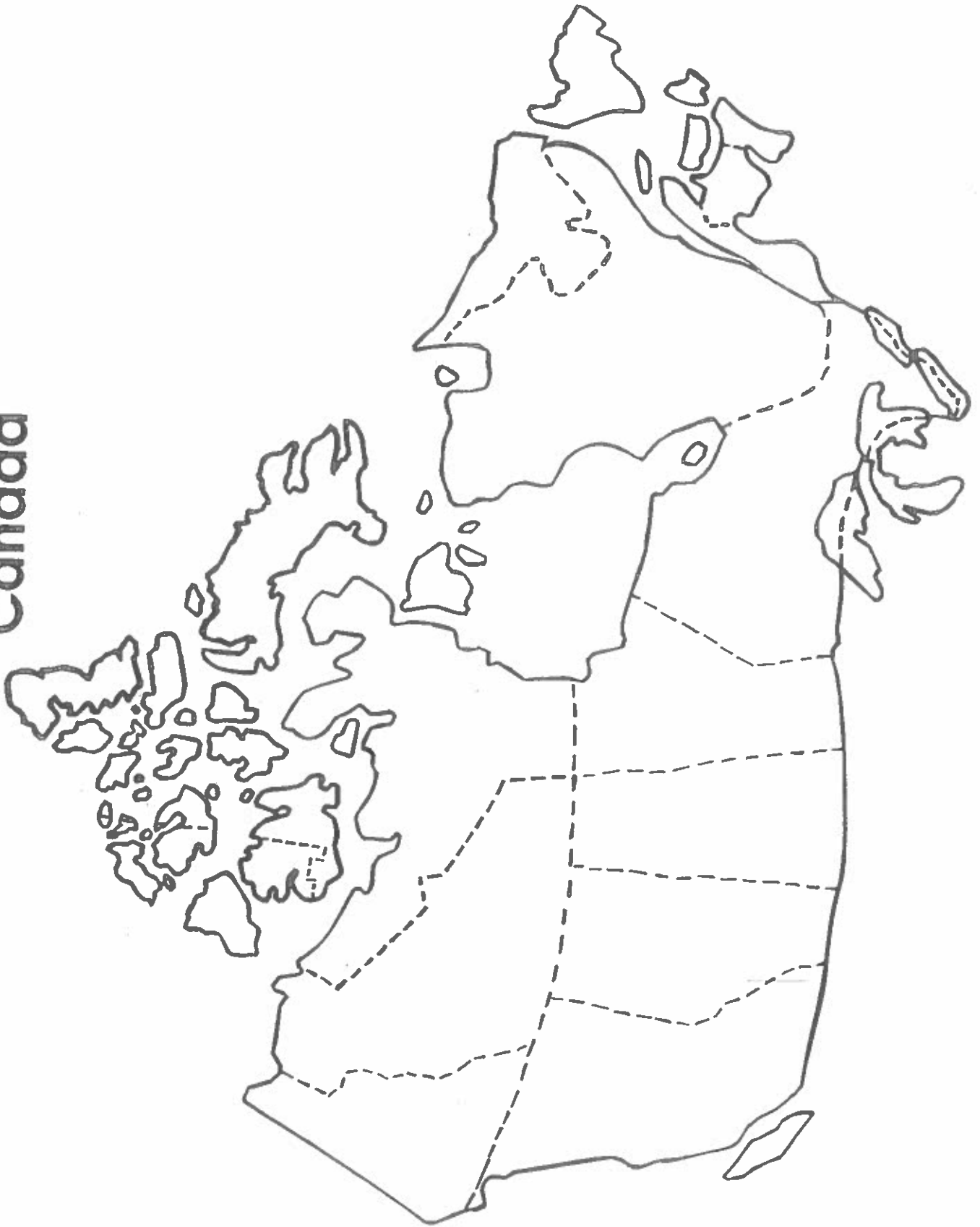
Saskatchewan's Provincial Crest



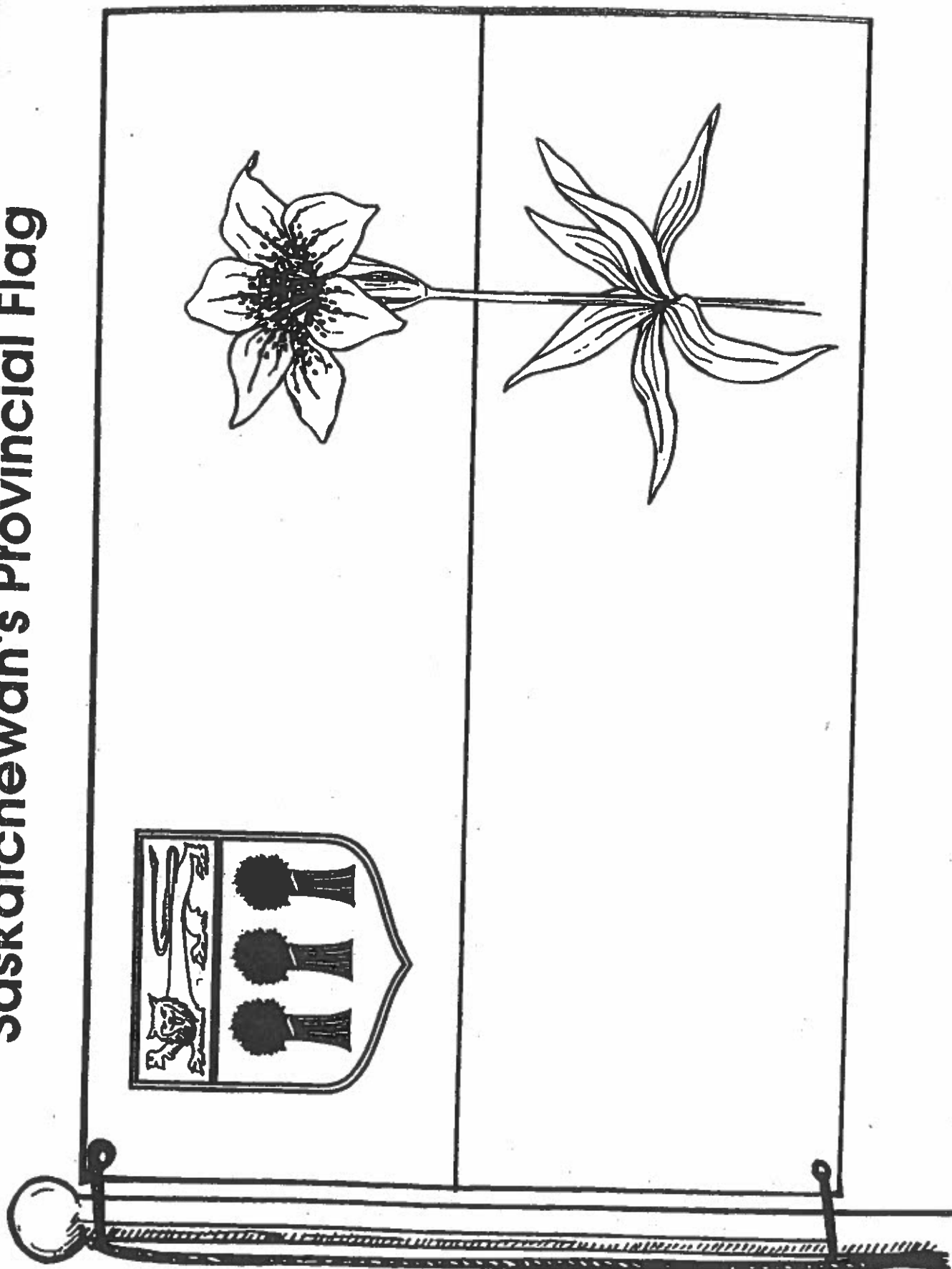
Saskatchewan's Provincial Coat of Arms

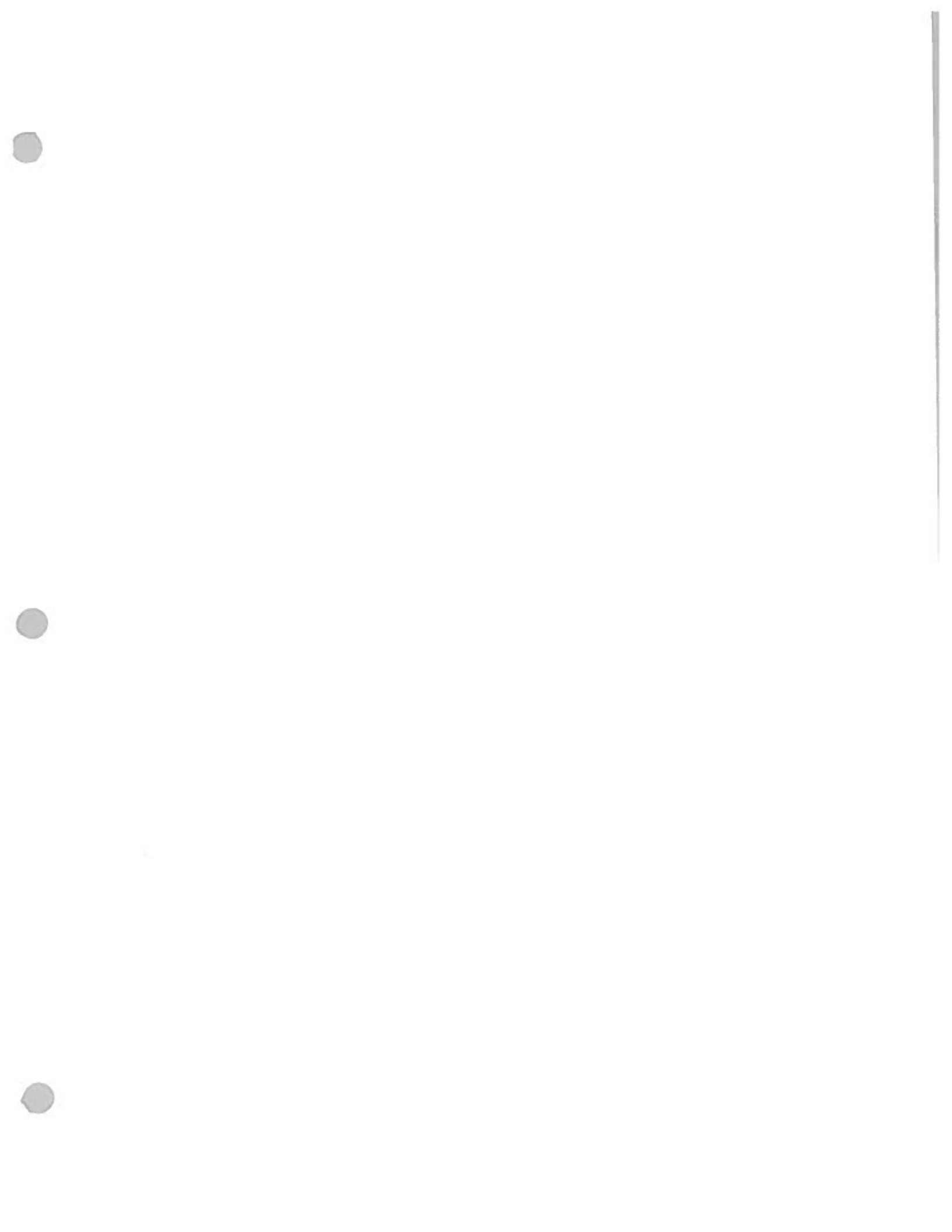


Canada



Saskatchewan's Provincial Flag

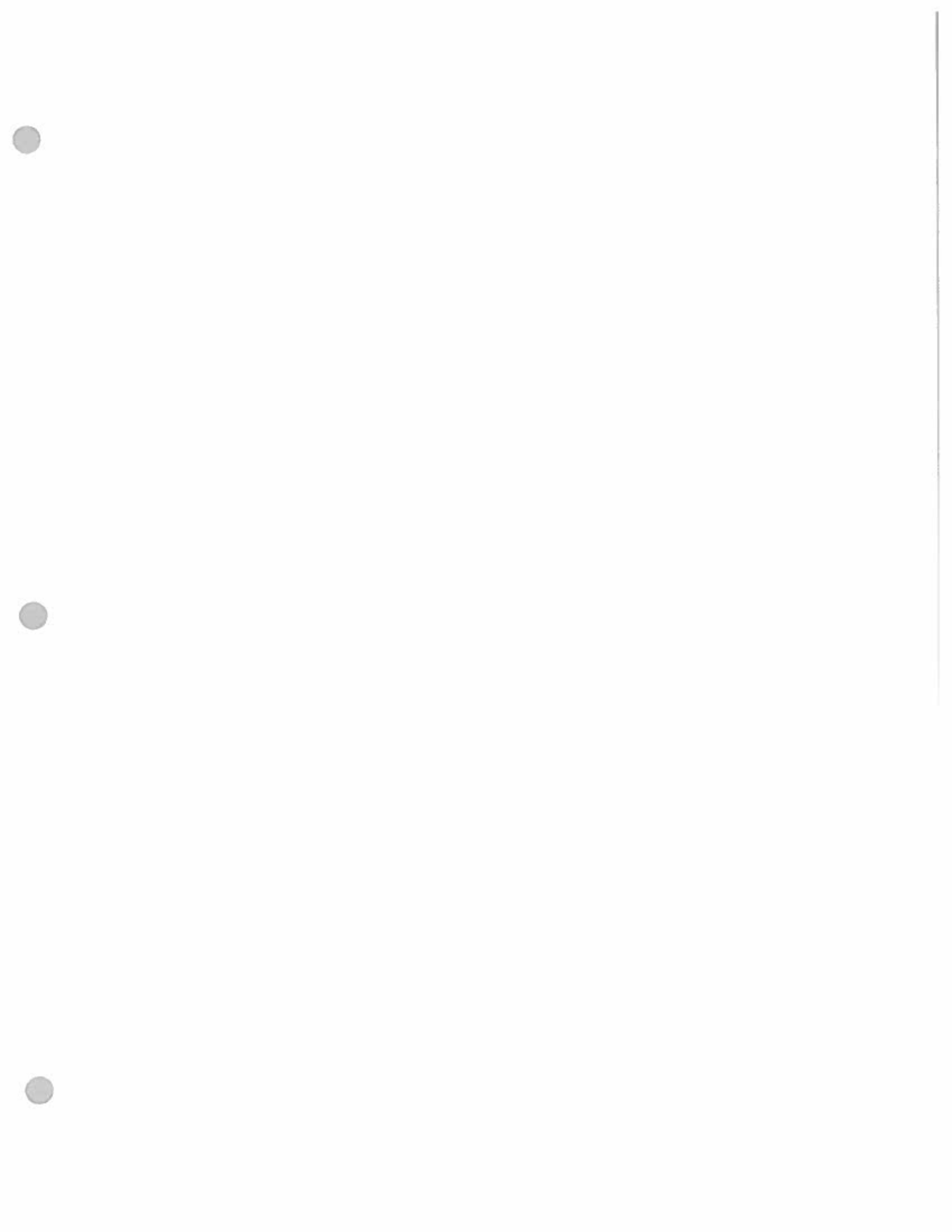


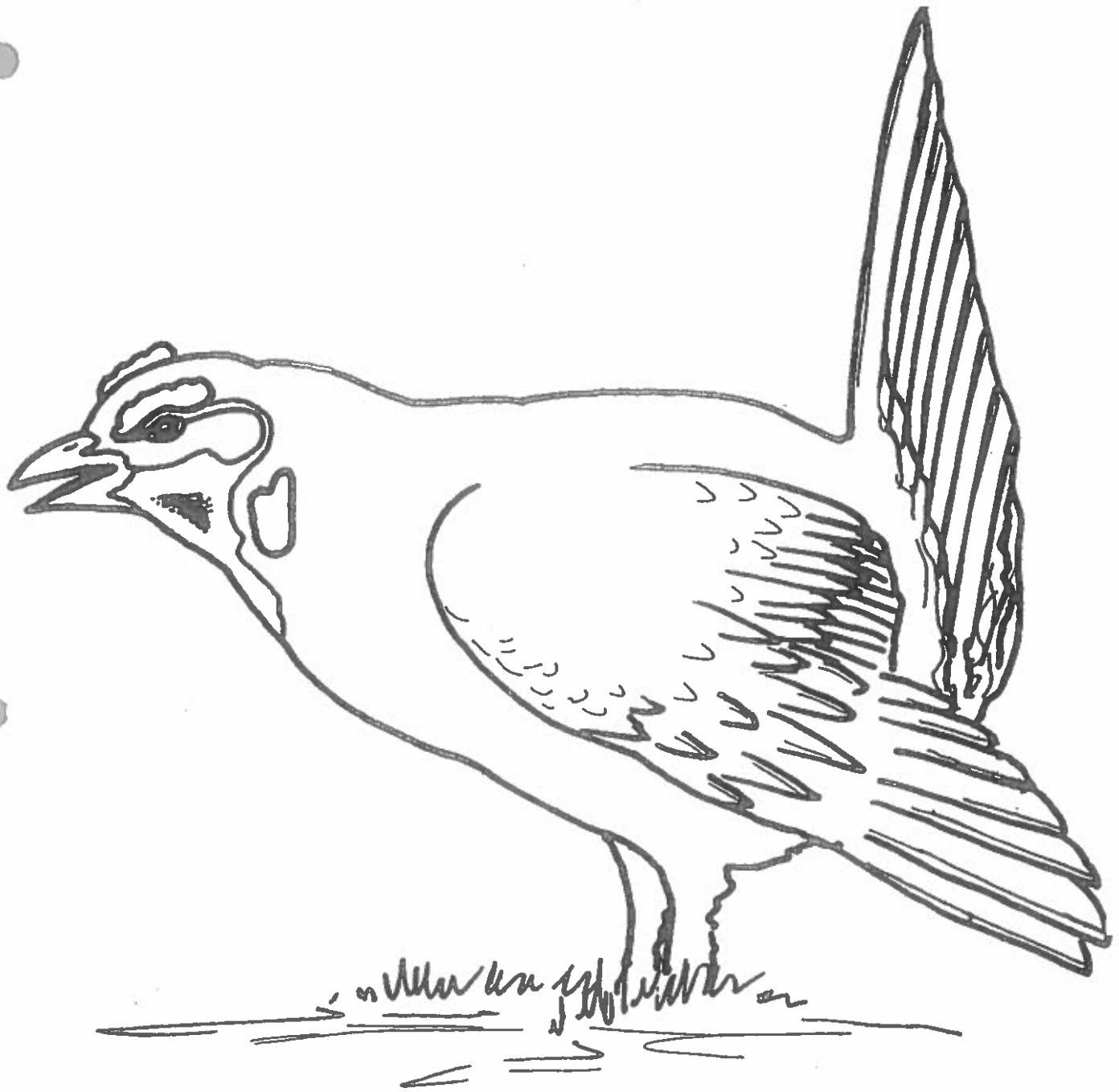




Saskatchewan's Provincial Flower

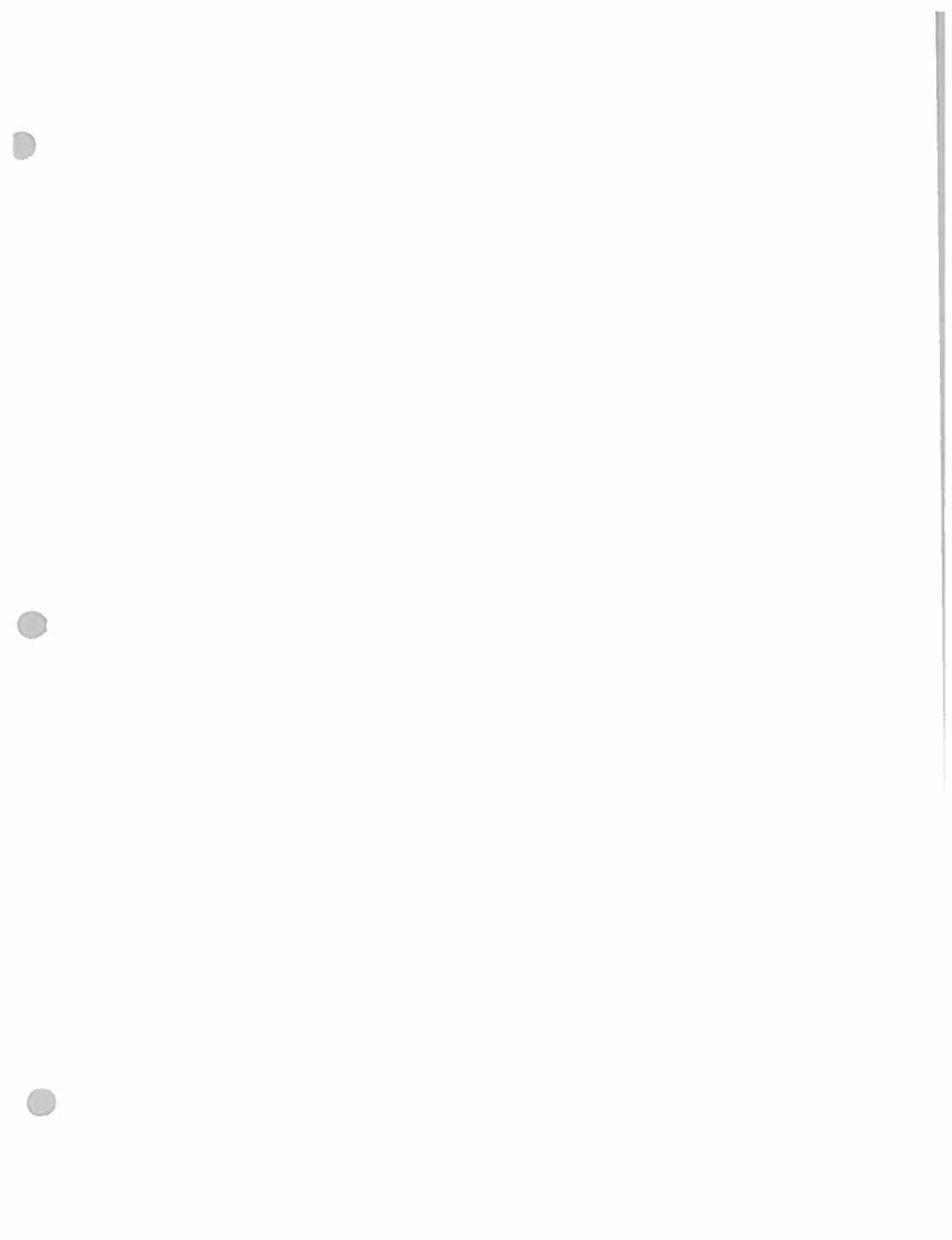
Western Prairie Lily





Saskatchewan's Provincial Bird

The Sharp-Tailed Prairie Grouse





Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

List of Vocabulary

Provincial Words

western red lily (prairie lily) (flower), Regina (capital city), sharp-tailed grouse (bird),
multis e gentibus vires - "from many peoples strength" (motto)

Famous Places

Big Muddy Valley, Batoche National Historical Site, Prince Albert National Park, Cypress Hills, Great Sand Hills, R.C.M.P. Museum, Wascana Center, Museum of Natural History, Wanuskewin Heritage Park, Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Diefenbaker Homestead, Canadian Air Force Base, Wood Mountain Historic Park, Sports Hall of Fame, Hudson's Bay Company Museum, Centennial Museum, Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park, Athabasca Sand Dunes, Manitou Beach Resort, Painted Murals (Moose Jaw) Big Valley Jambouree (Craven), Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area, Log Cabin of Archibald Belaney (Grey Owl)

Major Cities

Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Uranium City, Swift Current, Battleford, Estevan, Prince Albert

Bodies of Water

Lake Athabasca, Wollaston Lake, Lake Wathaman, Churchill River, Saskatchewan River, North Saskatchewan River, South Saskatchewan River, Qu'Appelle River, Lake Diefenbaker, Frenchmen River

Famous People

Poundmaker (Cree chief), W.O. Mitchell (author), Gordie Howe (hockey player), Buffy Sainte-Marie (native singer), Neil Chotem (pianist), Sinclair Ross (novelist), Allen Sapp (artist), Rudy Wiebe (author), Big Bear (Cree chief), Ethel Catherwood (Olympic gold-medallist), Lorna Crozier (poet), John G. Diefenbaker (prime minister), Gabriel Dumont (political and military leader), Sylvia Fedoruk (nuclear physicist), Colin James (musician - blues singer-guitarist), Henry Kelsey (fur trader), Eli Mandel (poet), Reuben Mayes (football player), Joni Mitchell (singer/ songwriter), Louis Riel (Metis leader)

Animals

elk, moose, caribou, beavers, mink, otters, bears

Types of Industry

agriculture, minerals, petroleum, potash, uranium, oil, gas



Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

Teacher Information

Saskatchewan

General

Saskatchewan joined confederation on September 1, 1905. Its capital is Regina, although Saskatoon is the province's largest city. The provincial flower is the Western Red Lily, also known as the Prairie Lily. The provincial bird is the sharp-tailed grouse. The population of Saskatchewan is 994 900 (1991); the area is 651 900 square kilometres, which is 6.6% of Canada.

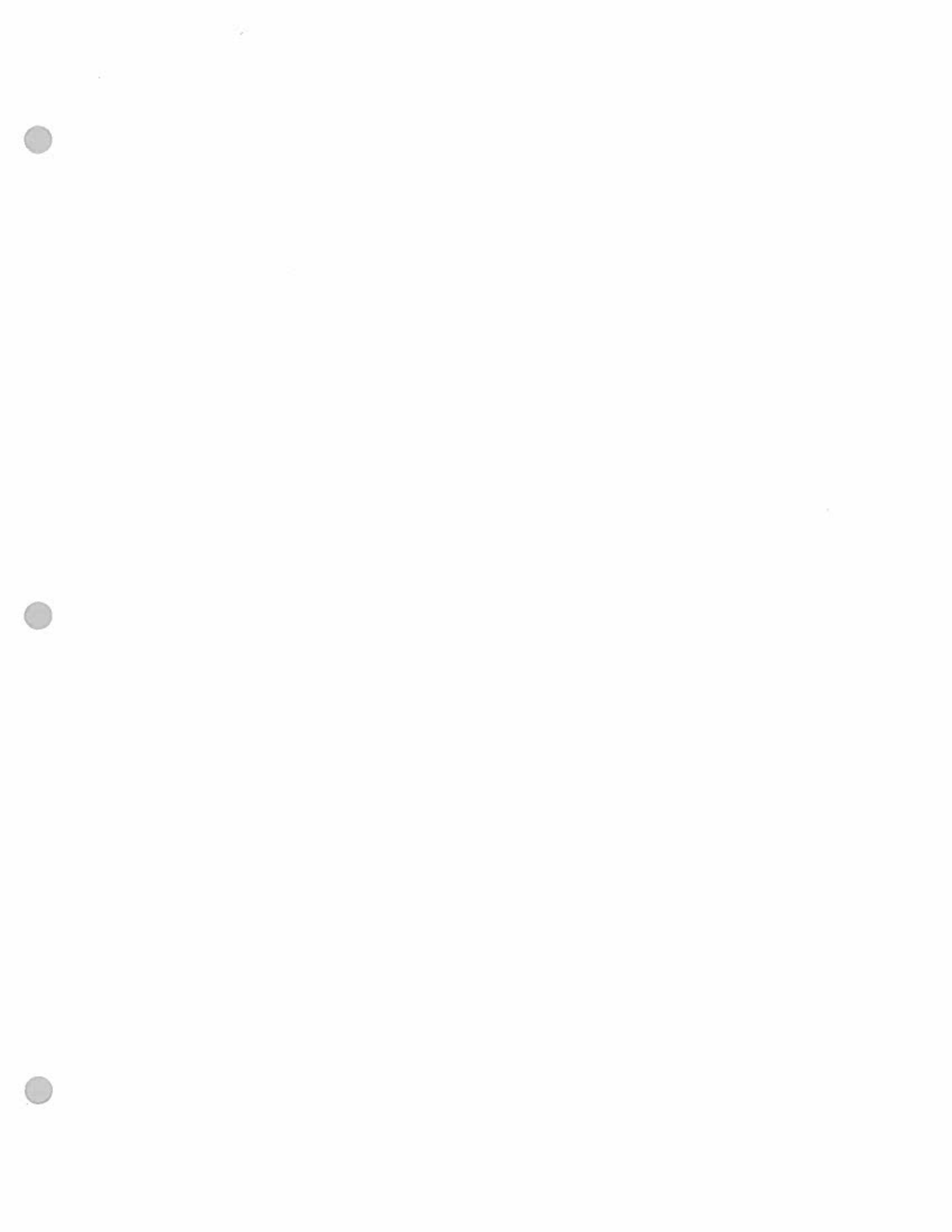
Location

Saskatchewan is in the middle of Canada's three prairie provinces. Alberta and Manitoba are on either side. The North West Territories and the United States (Montana and North Dakota) are to the north and south of the province.

Geography

Saskatchewan is Canada's only province that has no natural boundaries (such as rivers or sea coastlines). The terrain of this rectangular province can be divided into three parts. The northern most part of Saskatchewan has forests and lakes that can be found across most of the Canadian Shield. Central Saskatchewan is known as the **grain belt**. The fertile land of the prairies is excellent for wheat fields. This is also the area where major oil fields were discovered in the 1950's. In the south there are many hills and valleys. As well, there is a patch of dunes called the **Great Sand Hills** and a stark stretch of dusty land with no vegetation at all, called **Big Muddy Badlands**.







Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

History

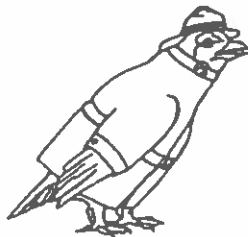
In the 17th century, this area was inhabited by five groups of natives - Chipewyan, Cree, Blackfoot, Assiniboine and Gros Venre. Henry Kelsey was the first white man to visit Saskatchewan. He introduced fur trading to the natives of the area. After that, French settlers came. Permanent white settlers didn't arrive until 1774. Most of the new arrivals were British or French people from Ontario and Quebec. There was increased tension between the natives and the white settlers as more land was taken from the natives. As the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Saskatchewan (in 1883), more settlers arrived. There were battles in which many people, on both sides, lost lives. The metis soon realized that they were outnumbered as the settlers began to arrive in steady streams. Wheat production was the main livelihood of many Saskatchewanians.

Industry

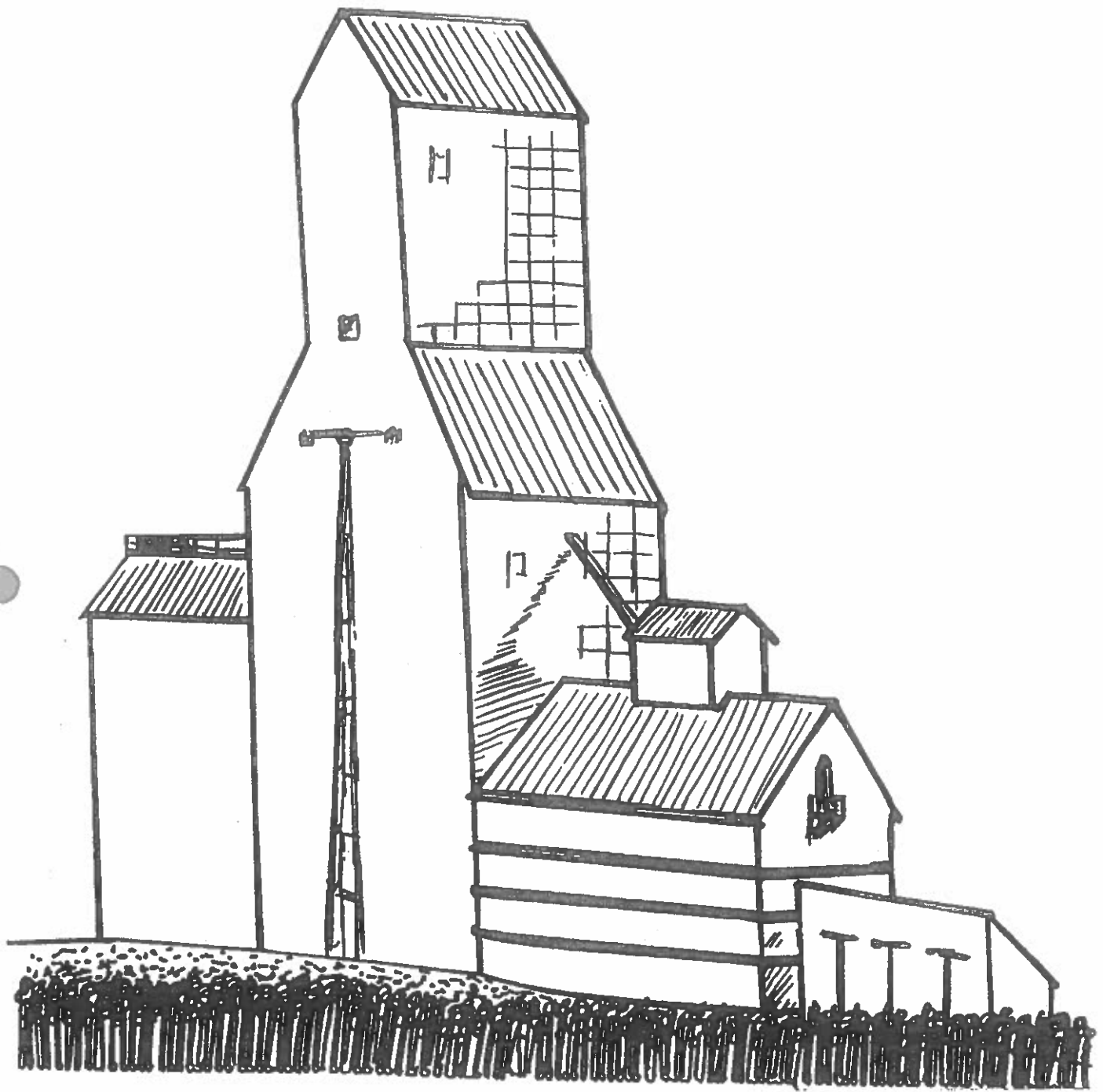
Agriculture was once the main industry of Saskatchewan. It is still one of the largest wheat producers in the world. Cattle ranching is another important industry in Saskatchewan. Uranium and potash are two of many important valuable resources; others are petroleum, coal and natural gas. Trapping and forestry are two other industries of some importance in Saskatchewan.

People

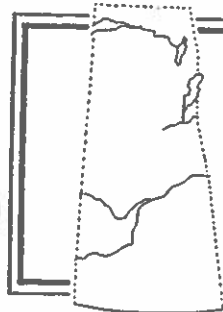
Saskatchewan is the only province where people of British and French origin are outnumbered by those of other ethnic backgrounds. The ethnic mosaic of Saskatchewan, in descending order of the population is: Great Britains, Germans and Austrians, Ukrainians, Scandinavians, French and Natives. Almost half of Saskatchewanians live in rural settings (although this number is decreasing every year). Saskatchewan is one of Canada's most rural provinces.





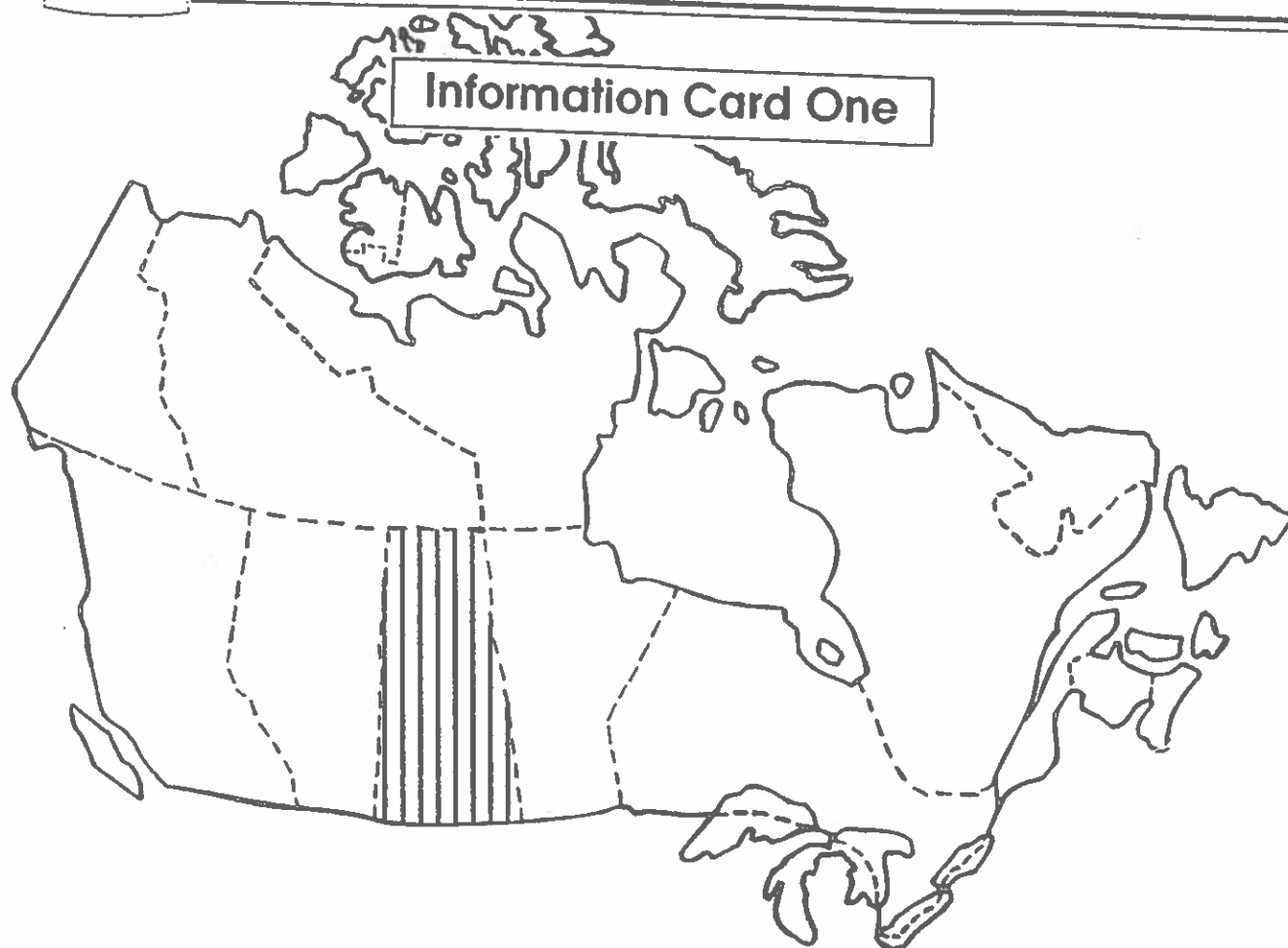


Prairie Grain Elevators



Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

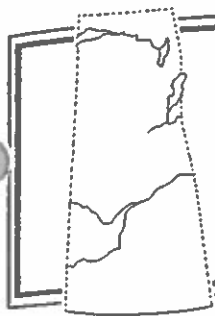
Information Card One



Saskatchewan

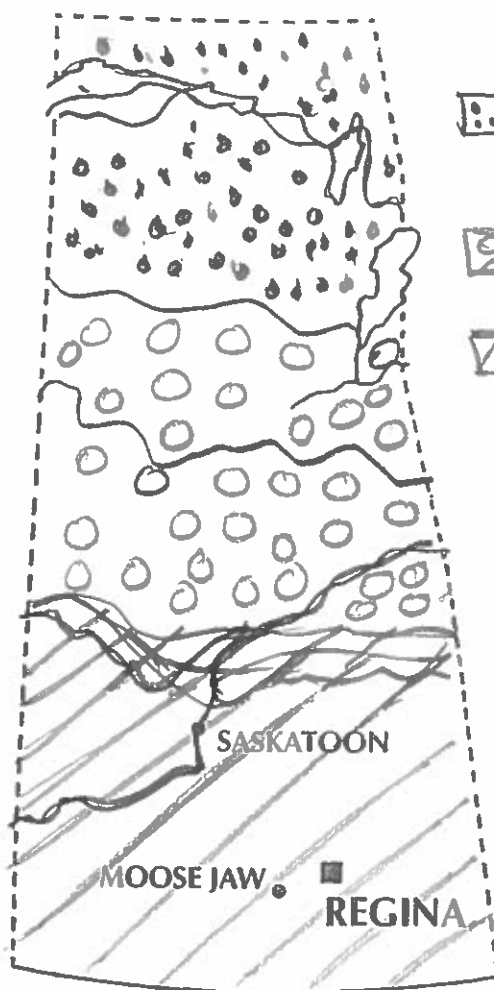
Saskatchewan became a Canadian **province** on September 1, 1905. The **capital** city of Saskatchewan is **Regina**, although **Saskatoon** is the province's largest city. The provincial **flower** is the **western red lily**. There are about 994 900 people living there.

Saskatchewan is in the **middle** of Canada's three **prairie** provinces. The other two prairie provinces, **Alberta** and **Manitoba**, lie on either side of Saskatchewan. To its north is the **North West Territories**. The **United States** are below this province.



Let's Visit SASKATCHEWAN


Information Card Two



Legend

 Forests and
Lakes

 Grain Belt

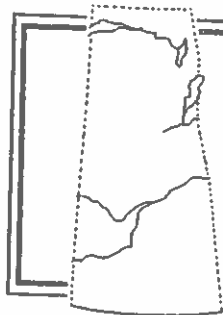
 Hills and
Valleys prairie
region.

The Land of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan is very similar to Alberta. The top part of this province has forests and lakes. The middle part is called the **grain belt** because of the wheat fields. This area is very flat. The south of Saskatchewan has many hills and valleys. As well, there is a patch of dunes called the **Great Sand Hills** and a bare patch of land with no vegetation at all, called **Big Muddy Badlands**.

August - Shark

1



Let's Visit SASKATCHEWAN

Information Card Three

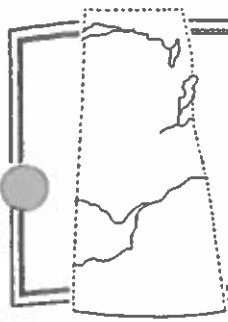


Saskatchewan's Industry

Agriculture is an important industry in Saskatchewan. It is one of the largest producers of wheat in the world. The soil is very **fertile** which makes it very good for growing. Besides wheat, many farms also have cattle, making **cattle ranching** another industry in Saskatchewan.

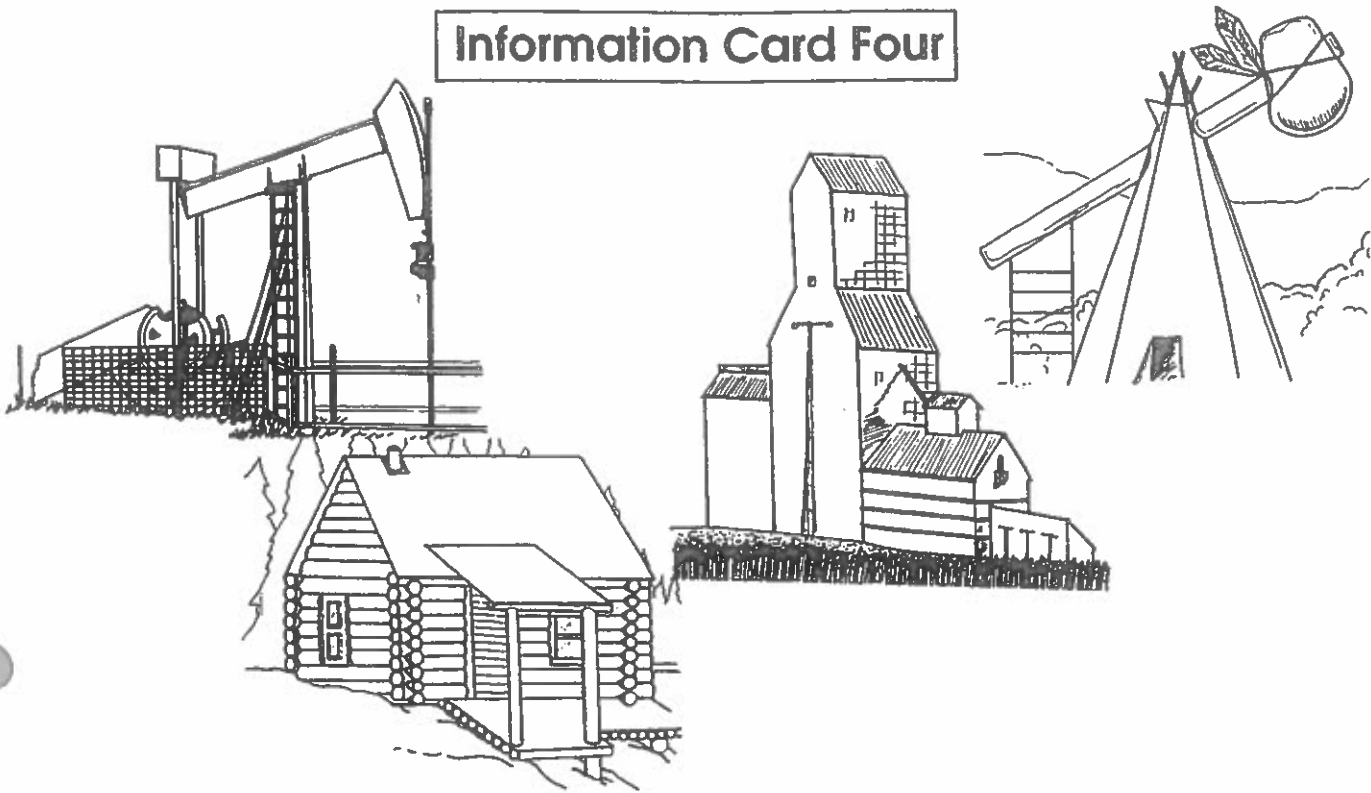
There are many natural resources in Saskatchewan, such as uranium, potash, petroleum, coal and natural gas. These minerals and metals are found beneath the soil of this province.

The large amount of forested areas, mostly in the north, have created two other industries: **trapping** and **forestry**.



Let's Visit SASKATCHEWAN

Information Card Four



Interesting Places in Saskatchewan

There are so many interesting places to go in Saskatchewan.

The **Big Muddy Badlands** is cowboy country. There are outlaw caves and **coulees** there.

The centre of the Metis settlement and the site of Louis Riel's last battle was **Batcoche**. The trenches and battle pits can still be seen.

There is a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum and a **Red Coat Trail** in **Regina**. The Red Coat Trail is the first path that the R.C.M.P. took.

There are many **farms** in Saskatchewan. Milk the cows, feed the chickens or bring in the hay!

Cypress Hills is a good place to hike and to see wildlife.

In **Moose Jaw** there are murals on many downtown walls. The murals show what life was like years ago.

Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

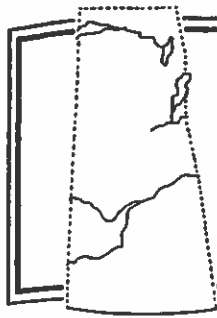
Information Card Five



Saskatchewan's Plants

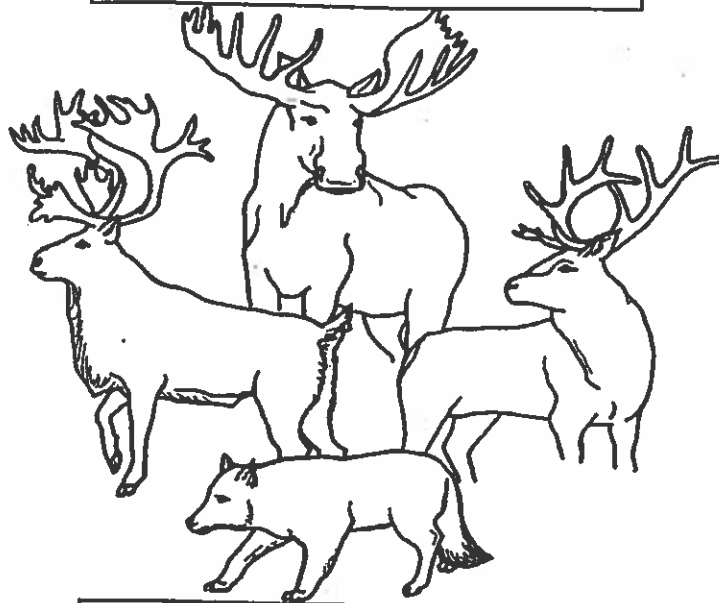
Saskatchewan has many forests filled with trees such as **birch**, **jackpine**, **poplar**, **spruce**, **balsam fir** and **larch**. In many wooded areas, shrubs such as **chokeberries**, **hazels** and **wild roses** grow. **Saskatoon berries** grow on bushes near the city of Saskatoon. Years ago the Native People loved to eat them. Today people enjoy eating them in pies.

The bright orange **Prairie Lily** as well as **cactuses**, **crocuses** and **violets** can be seen growing wild on the huge plains.



Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

Information Card Six



Saskatchewan's Animals

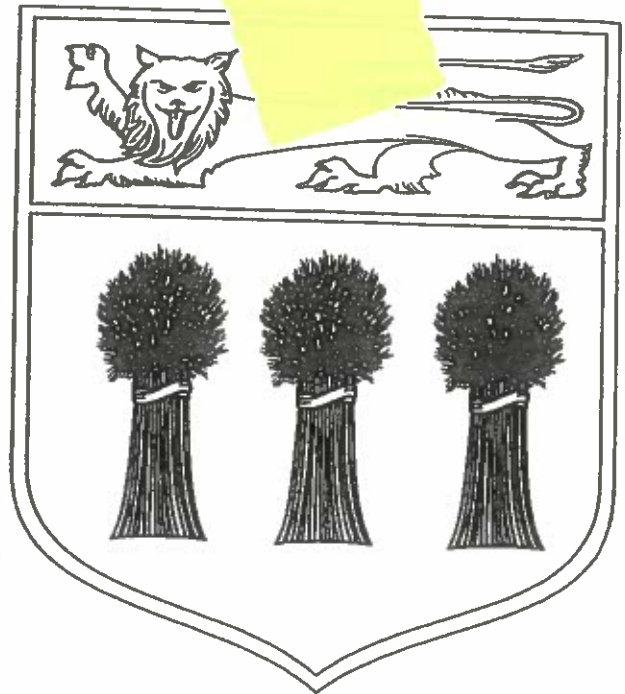
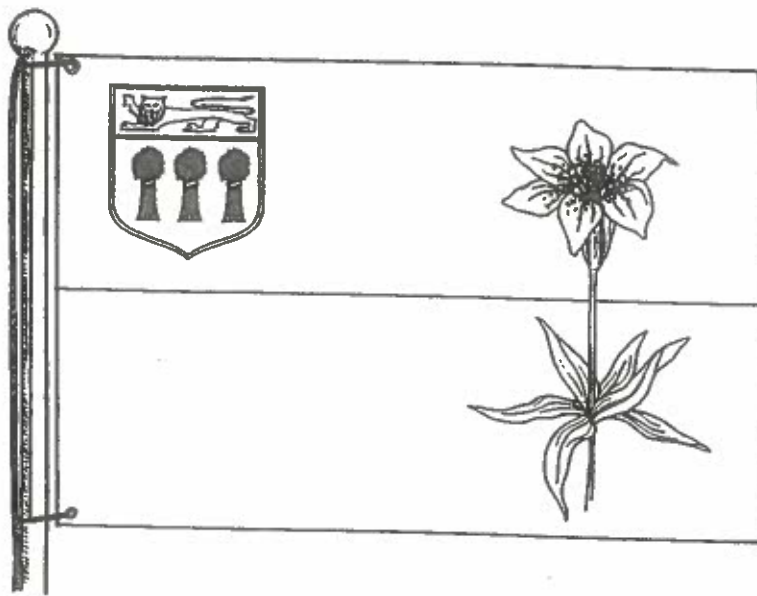
In northern Saskatchewan, **elk**, **moose** and **caribou** roam the many woodlands and forests. **Deer** and **rabbits** are seen throughout the province in many forested areas. Fur-bearing animals such as **bears**, **beavers**, **minks**, **otters** and **wolves** make their homes in the forests as well. On the southern plains **pronghorns** and **coyotes** wander about.

Many different kinds of game birds make their nests along the lakes. **Partridges**, **pheasants** and **ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse** live on the southern plains.

Pickeral, **pike**, **trout**, **tullibee** and **whitefish** are fished for in the many lakes and rivers.

Let's Visit SASKATCHEWAN

Information Card Seven



Saskatchewan's Flag and Coat of Arms

The **provincial flag** of Saskatchewan is made of two main colours. The green half stands for Saskatchewan's forests and the gold half stands for the province's wheat fields.

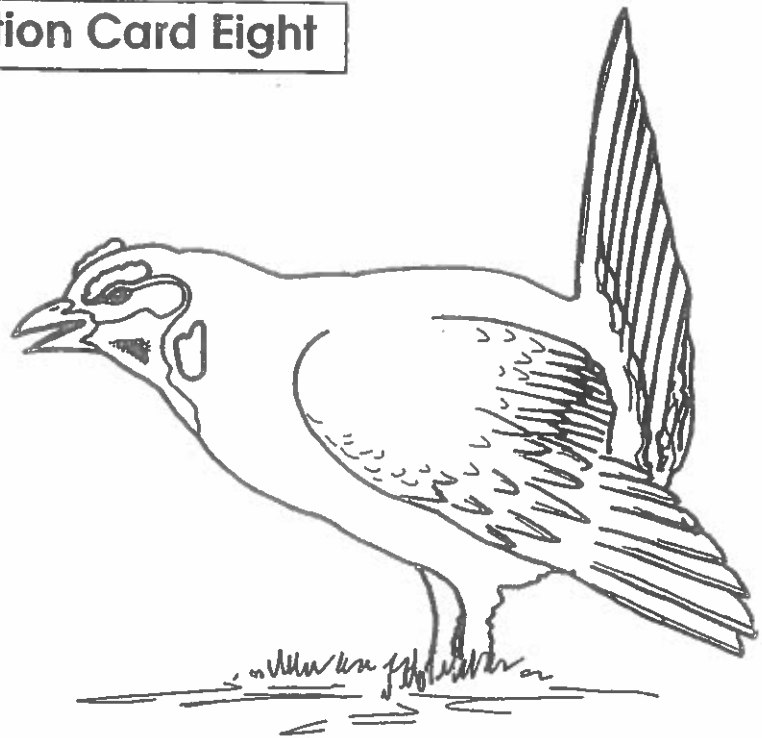
The **floral emblem**, the Prairie Lily and the **province's crest or shield** is also found on the flag. On the crest is a lion that stands for Britain and three sheaves of golden grain. The sheaves represent the fields of ripening grain seen in Saskatchewan.

The **provincial coat of arms** is made of the crest held by a deer and a lion. The animals are standing on a ribbon that bears the provincial motto.



Let's Visit SASKATCHEWAN

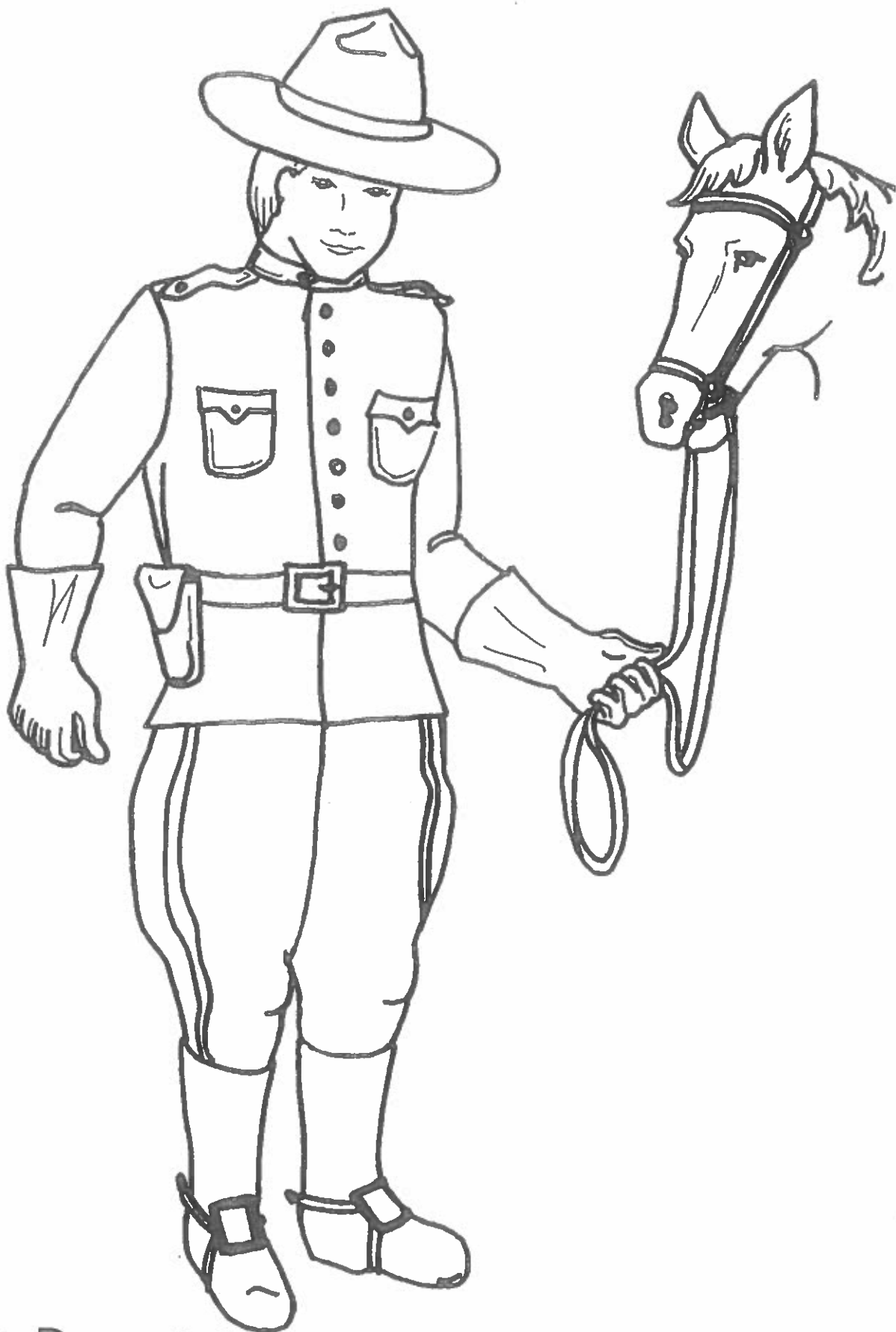
Information Card Eight



Saskatchewan's Symbols

The **Prairie Lily** is also called the Wood Lily and Wild Orange-Red Lily. This wild flower grows everywhere in Saskatchewan. It is seen growing on open plains and woodlands in early summer. The Prairie Lily is a bright orange-red with purple spots and grows to be 0.9 metres (3 feet) tall.

The **Prairie Sharp-Tailed Grouse** is Saskatchewan's provincial bird. It is a medium size bird with a short, pointed tail. The Grouse's underparts has v-shaped markings. The Grouse makes its home on the prairie grasslands. Sometimes it is miscalled "Prairie Chicken". During mating the male performs a dance by quickly stamping his feet, lowering his head, ruffling his feathers and making a booming sound.



● The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

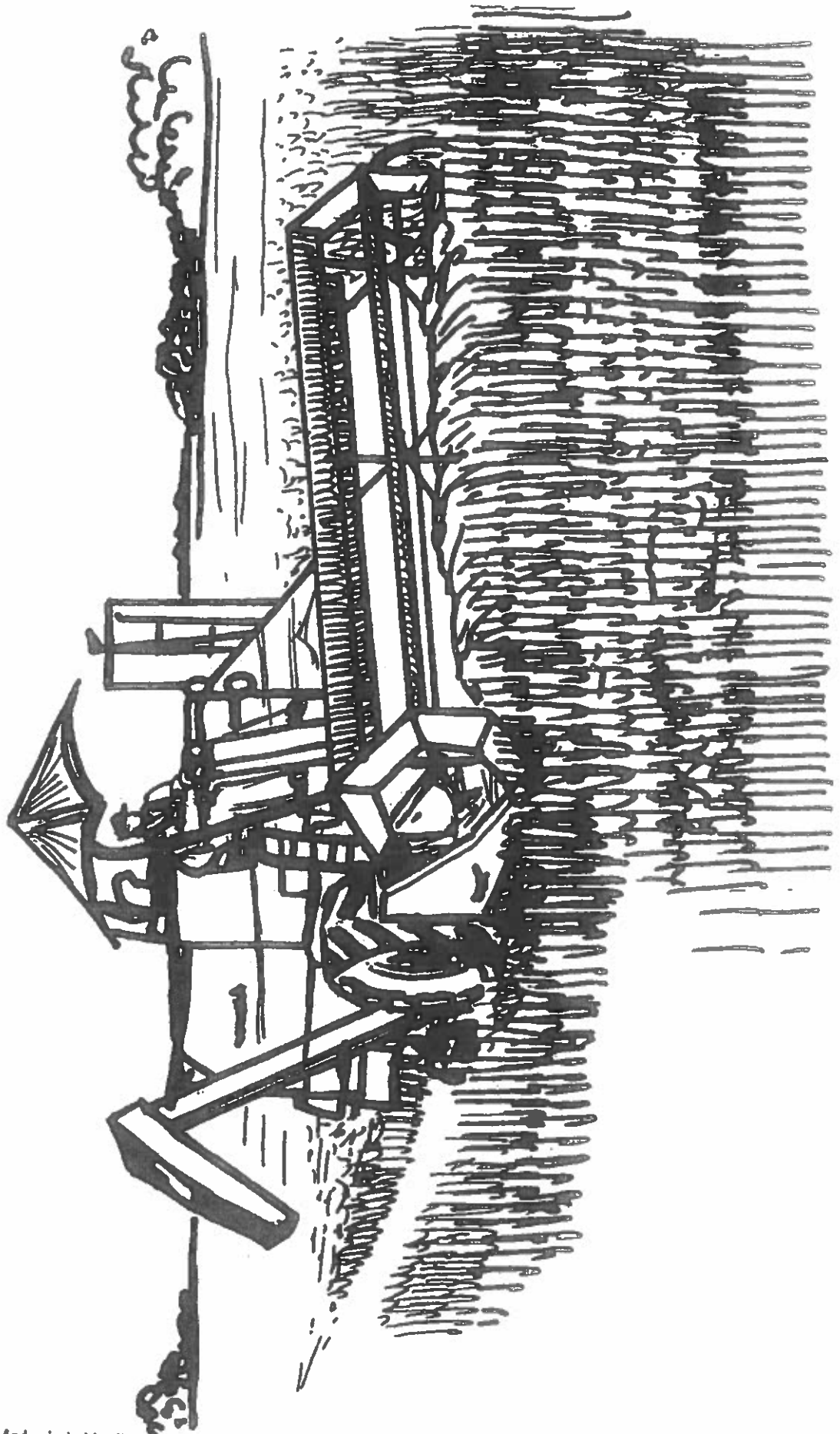
© 1996 S&S Learning Materials Limited

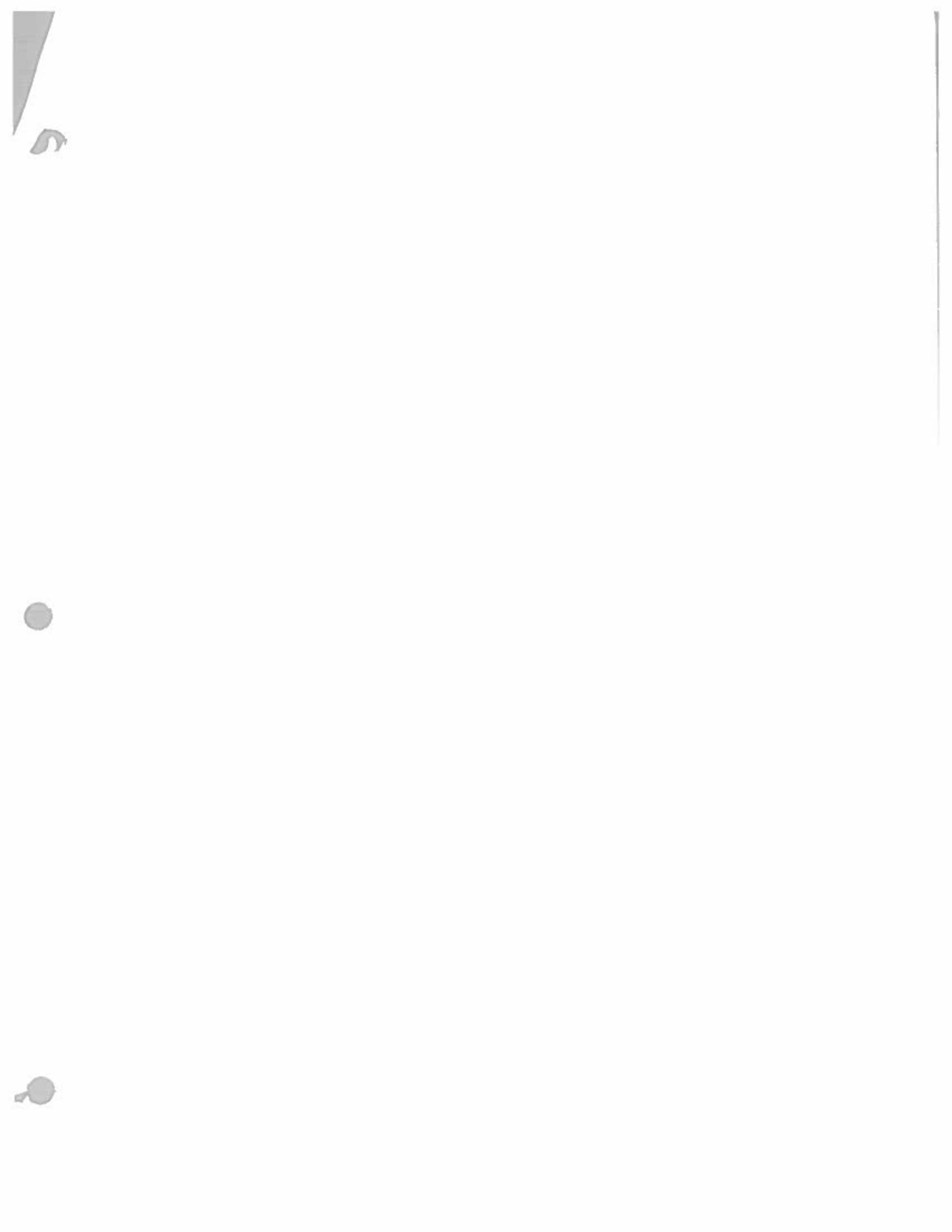
Printed in Canada



Black-tailed Prairie Dog

Wheat Farming







World's Largest Tomahawk



Ukrainian Dancers



Saskatchewan Identity Project

Each student will select one mini-project from each of the following areas: Creative Writing, Research, and Art. Students will present their project to the class.

Creative Writing Projects:

Choose one of the following:

1. Saskatchewan Poetry: an acrostic poem or a two word poem
2. Visiting Saskatchewan
3. A Book About Saskatchewan
4. Saskatchewan is Great Letter Writing
5. A Saskatchewan Legend

Research

Choose one of the following:

1. Saskatchewan's Interesting Places
2. Saskatchewan Animal
3. Saskatchewan Questions
4. Saskatchewan Tribes
5. Saskatchewan's Farms

Art

Choose one of the following:

1. Saskatchewan Poster
2. Saskatchewan Pictographs
3. A Saskatchewan Postcard
4. Saskatchewan's Colours
5. A Saskatchewan City

*Projects will be peer assessed

*Students will help determine the criteria in which assessment and evaluation will be based

Let's Visit Saskatchewan!



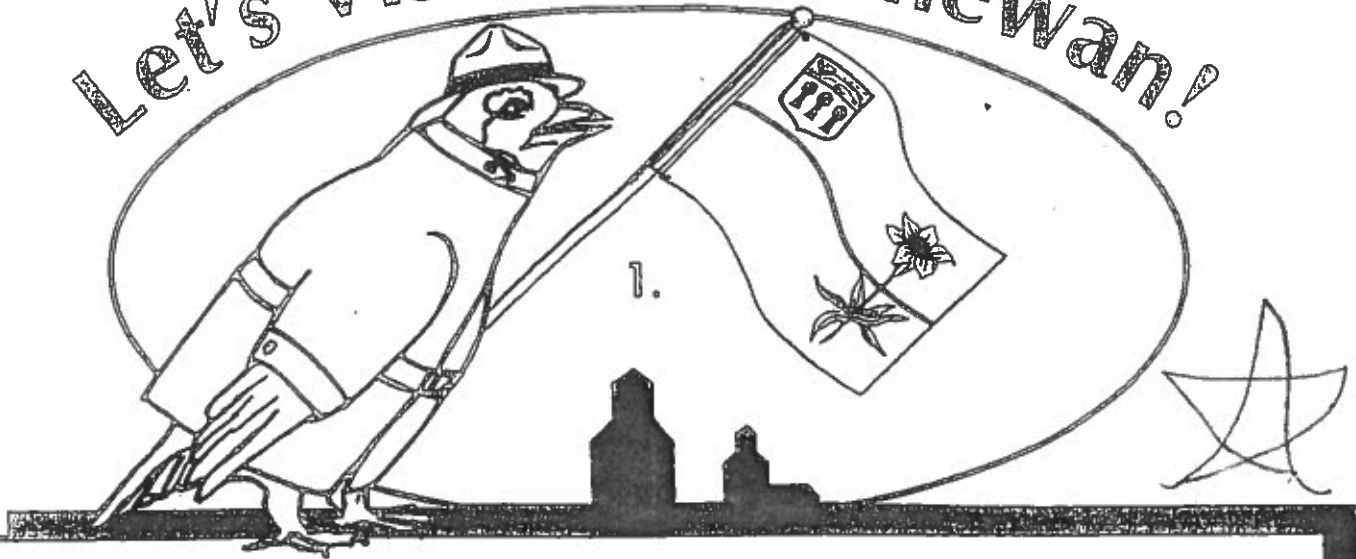
Prairie Grouse's Creative Writing

Creative Writing Projects:

Choose one of the following:

1. **Saskatchewan Poetry**
1 acrostic poem or a ten-lined two word poem
2. **Visiting Saskatchewan**
5 questions and answers as a visitor
3. **A Book About Saskatchewan**
Facts and illustrations
4. **Saskatchewan is Great**
Letter Writing
5. **A Saskatchewan Legend**
How a river or city got its name

Let's Visit Saskatchewan!



Prairie Grouse's Creative Writing

Saskatchewan Poetry

1. Write an acrostic poem using S-a-s-k-a-t-c-h-e-w-a-n
for example **S**oft summer breeze **A**....**S**... **OR**

Write a two word poem about Saskatchewan.

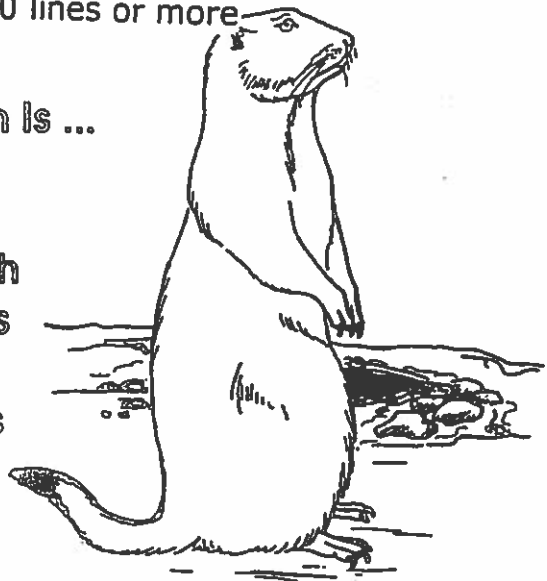
2. Two word poems have only two words in each line.

They can be as long as you want, 10 lines or more

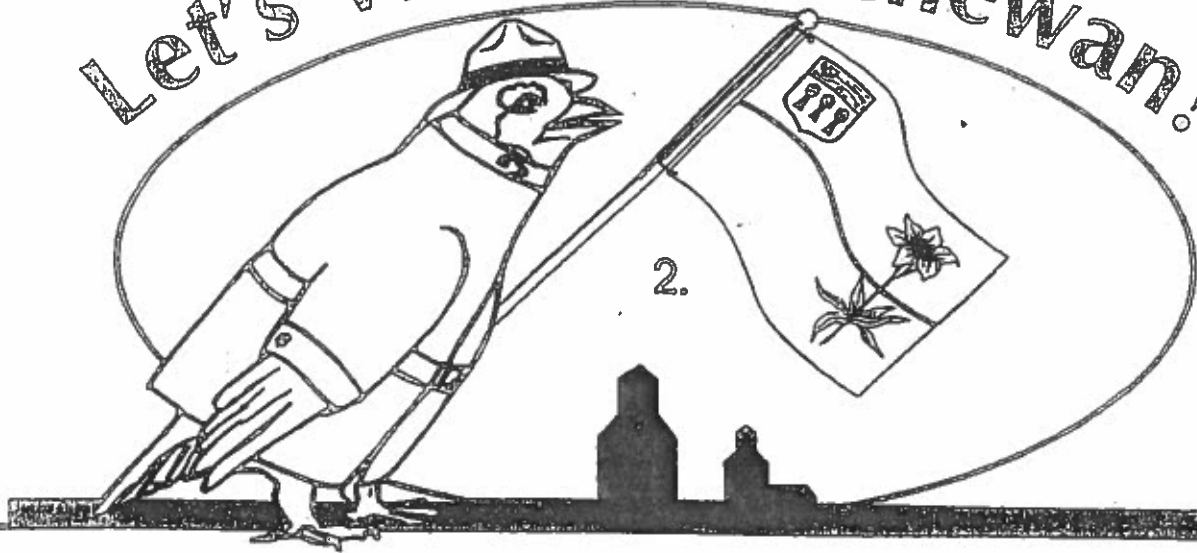
eg. Saskatchewan Is ...



Prairies flat
Mountains high
Cattle ranches
Wheat fields
Battle grounds



Let's Visit Saskatchewan!



Prairie Grouse's Creative Writing

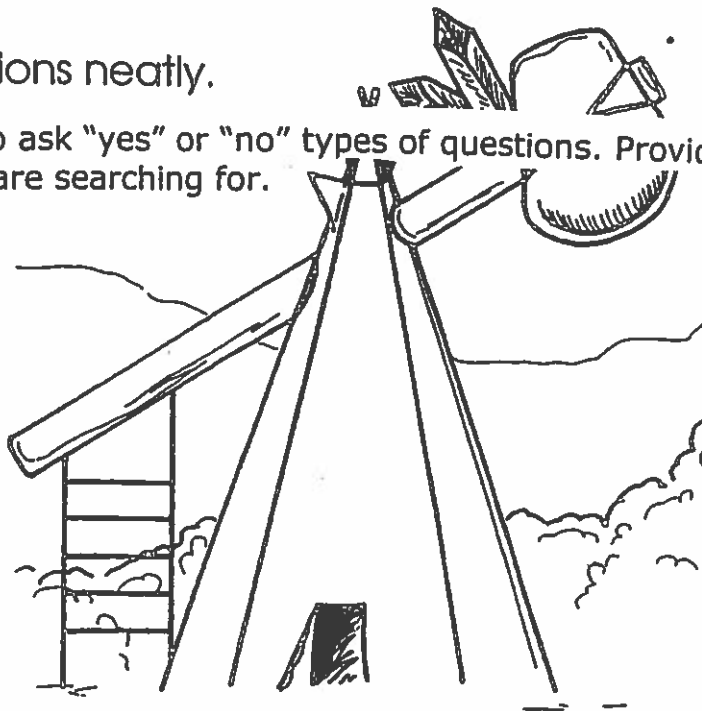
Visiting Saskatchewan

Pretend that you are visiting Saskatchewan.

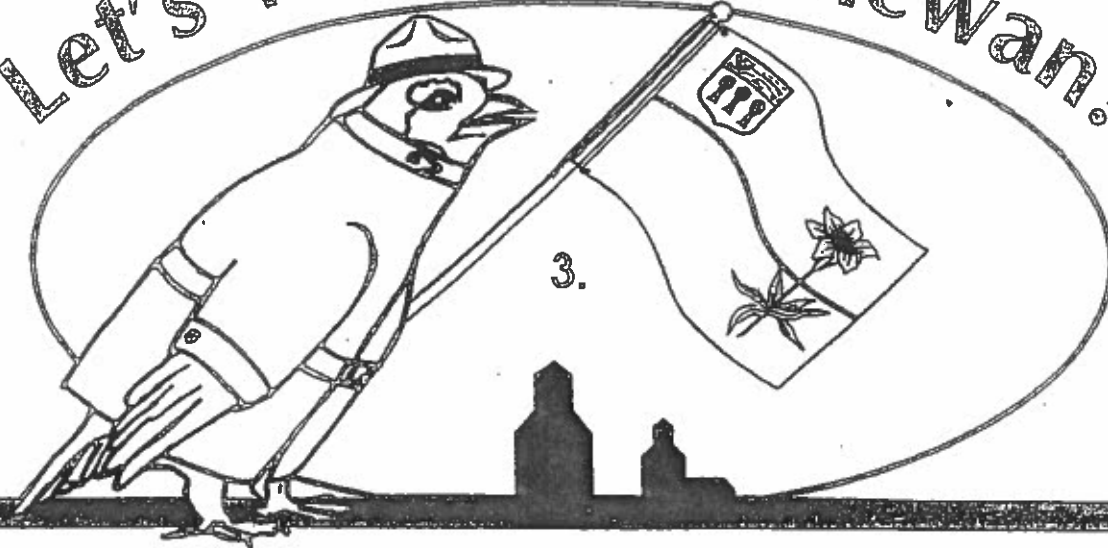
Think of Five questions that you would ask about this province.

Print the questions neatly.

Be sure not to ask "yes" or "no" types of questions. Provide the answers you are searching for.



Let's Visit Saskatchewan!



Prairie Grouse's Creative Writing

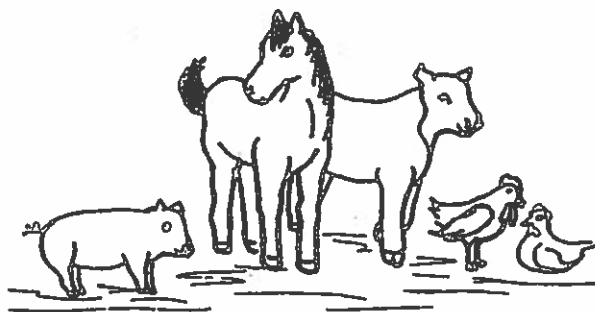
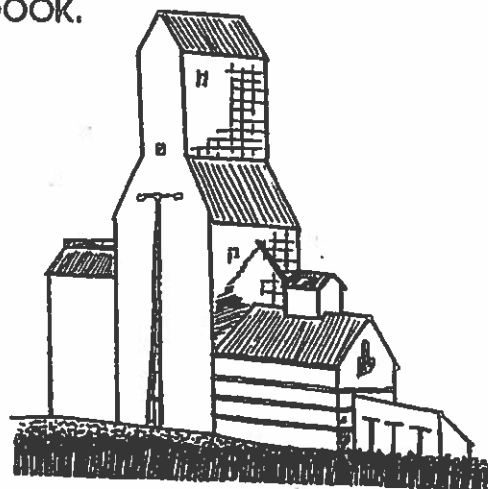
A Book About Saskatchewan

There are many books written about Saskatchewan.

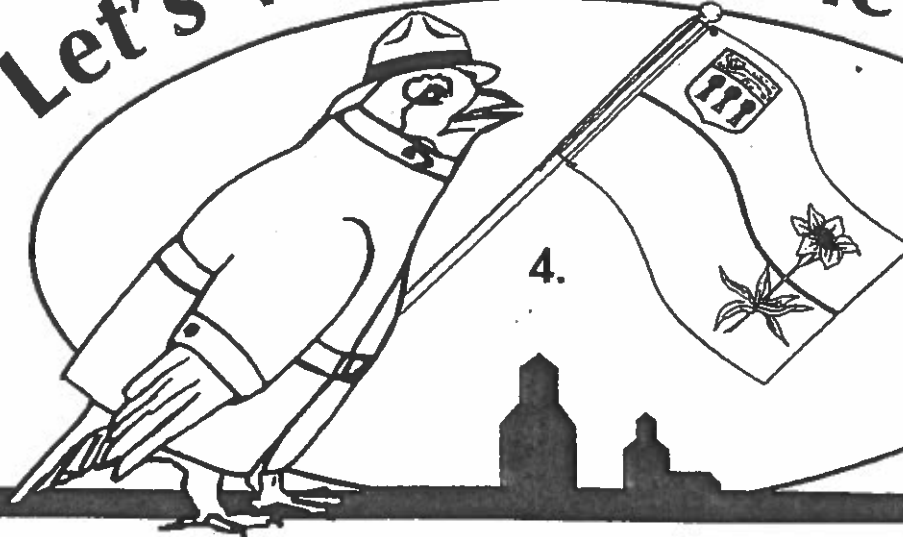
Think of the things that you have learned about this province.

Make a book about what you know.

Draw a picture and **write** a sentence on each page of your book.



Let's Visit Saskatchewan!

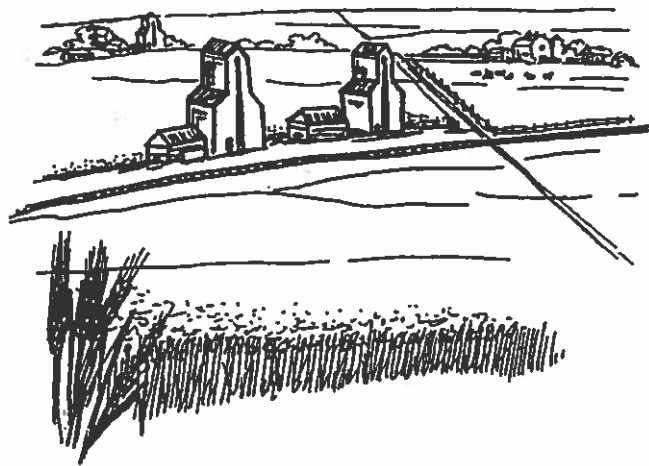


Prairie Grouse's Creative Writing

Saskatchewan Is Great !

Think about some good things about Saskatchewan.

Write a letter to a friend describing at least **five** things that you like about Saskatchewan.



Let's Visit Saskatchewan



Prairie Grouse's Creative Research

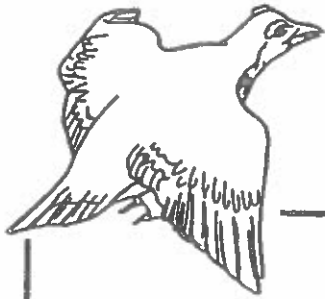
Choose one of the following:

Research

1. **Saskatchewan's Interesting Places**
5 Facts and illustration
2. **Saskatchewan Animal**
Worksheet/mini-report
3. **Saskatchewan Questions**
Paragraph Writing-tell a little about each of the 5 questions outlined
4. **Saskatchewan Tribes**
Find the aboriginal groups and tell 3 facts about one of them
5. **Saskatchewan's Farms**
Research and illustrate types of farms

Let's Visit Saskatchewan

1.



Prairie Grouse's Research

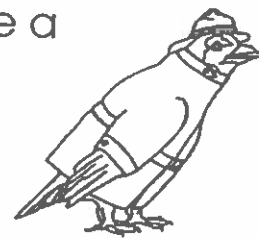
Saskatchewan's Interesting Places

There are many interesting places that can be found throughout Saskatchewan.

Choose **one** of the places listed below, or choose a place of your own.

Write **five** interesting facts about the place.

Draw a picture of the place or something that could be found in that place.



Moose Jaw
Regina
Batoche
Prince Albert National Park

Saskatoon
Big Muddy Badlands
Manitou Beach

Let's Visit Saskatchewan

2.



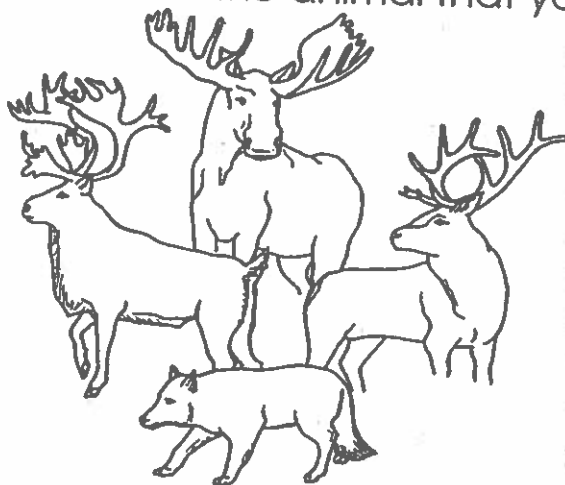
Prairie Grouse's Research

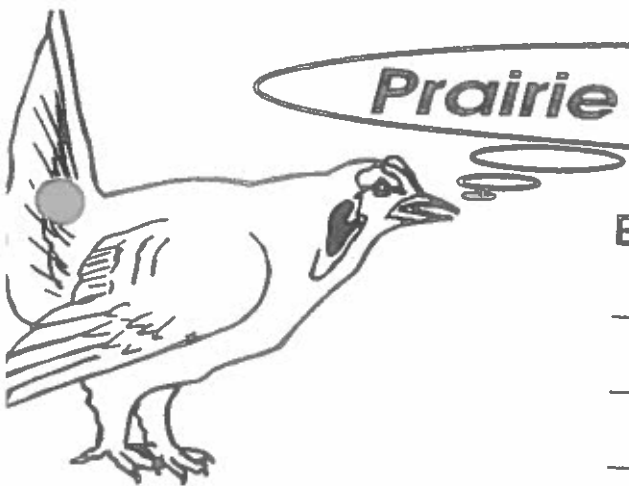
Saskatchewan Animal

There are many animals that can be found throughout Saskatchewan.

Choose **one** of the animals that lives in Saskatchewan.

Complete the work sheet on the animal that you choose.





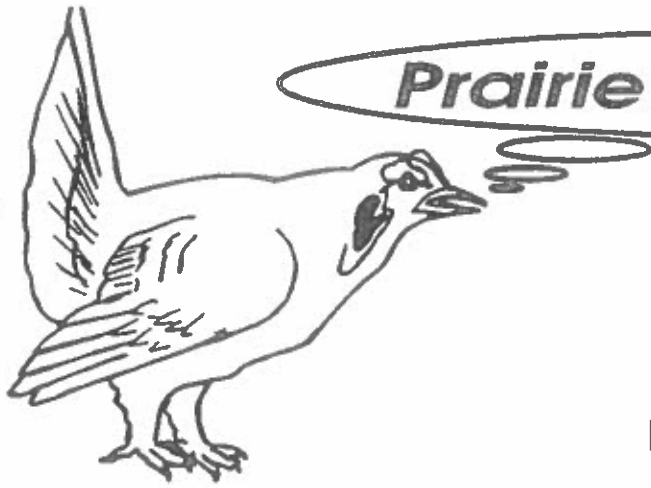
Prairie Grouse's Report

Enemies: (Who harms it?)

Habits: (What does it do? How does it act?)

Draw a picture of the animal that you found out about in the box below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a picture of an animal.



Prairie Grouse's Report

Prairie Grouse's Report

Saskatchewan Animal

Name: _____

Animal: _____

Appearance: (What does it look like?)

Home: (Where does it live?)

Food: (What does it eat?)

Let's Visit Saskatchewan

3.



Prairie Grouse's Research

Saskatchewan Questions

You have been learning about Saskatchewan.

Write a brief paragraph on each of the following questions.

1. What is the capital city of Saskatchewan?

Tell me 3 things about this city. _____

2. What is the largest city in Saskatchewan?

What is the current population? _____

3. Name a famous person from Saskatchewan. Why is this person famous?

4. What is the flower of Saskatchewan?

Why is this flower suitable to represent Saskatchewan? _____

5. Name an important industry of Saskatchewan.

Tell in a couple sentences about this industry. _____

Let's Visit Saskatchewan

4.



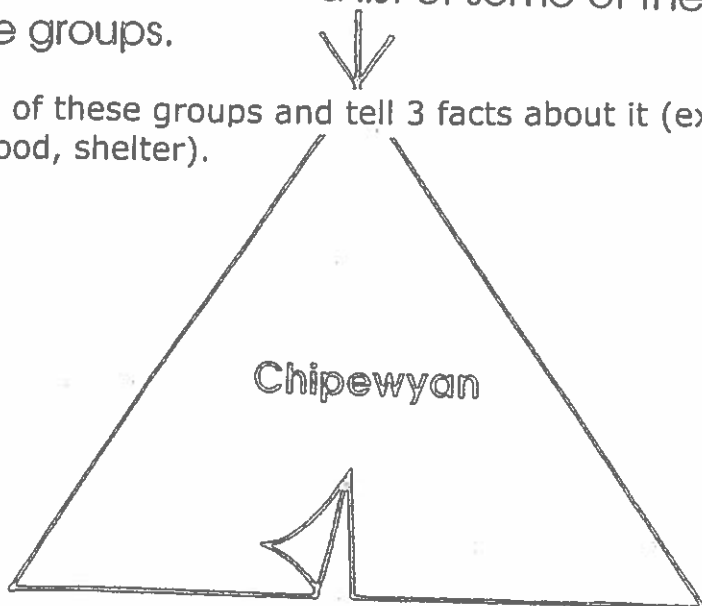
Prairie Grouse's Research

Saskatchewan Tribes

There were several different groups of Natives living in Saskatchewan when the first European settlers arrived.

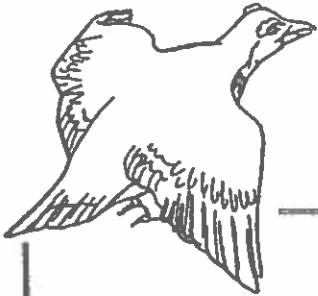
In the teepee below, make a list of some of the names of the Native groups.

Select one of these groups and tell 3 facts about it (example: clothing, food, shelter).



Let's Visit Saskatchewan

5.



Prairie Grouse's Research

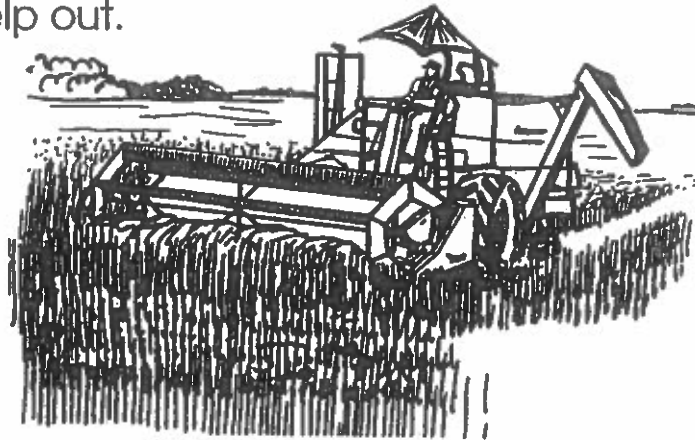
Saskatchewan's Farms

There are many farms in Saskatchewan.

These farms are busy places.

Research to find out what work is done on different farms.

Draw a picture of one kind of farm that shows what people might do to help out.



SASKATCHEWAN

PLACE NAMES

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?



BUFFALO NARROWS

The town is situated on the narrows between Churchill Lake and Little Peter Pond Lake (Little Buffalo Lake). The Indians used to drive the bison (buffalo) to the narrows and kill them. Numerous buffalo skulls, arrowheads and spearheads have been found in the area.

CARROT RIVER

When the first homesteaders arrived, they found wild carrots growing along the river.

LITTLE MANITOU LAKE (near Watrous)

The Plains Indians called it the "lake of good spirit" for they said that the water could cure people. Watrous became a resort with the Manitou Springs Mineral Spa (largest indoor mineral pool in Canada)



SASKATCHEWAN



The Growth of the Saskatchewan Economy

- 1774 to 1821 - fur trading - Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company competed for the fur trade
- 1882 - With the building of the railroad, homesteaders came and began farming. Small towns sprang up along the railroad tracks.
- 1880 to 1930 - growth of farming in Saskatchewan, mainly wheat.
- 1930s - The depression and drought of the 1930s slowed down the farming almost to a standstill.
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THE SASKATCHEWAN ECONOMY TODAY



AGRICULTURE - growing crops and raising animals

- Saskatchewan is known as "Canada's Breadbasket". About 45 percent of the total area of Saskatchewan is farmland.
- Most of the farmland is used for growing crops.
- Wheat is the most important field crop.
- Barley is also an important grain that is grown.

OLD WIVES LAKE

This lake got its name from a Cree legend. A hunting party feared an attack by Blackfoot warriors. The elderly Cree women offered to keep the fires burning at the camp (near the lake) and to beat the tom toms through the night, while the rest of their people escaped in the darkness. The next morning when the Blackfoot party attacked the camp, they found only the old women and killed them. It is said that on windy nights you can still hear the old women's cries. Old Wives Lake is located 30 km. southwest of Moose Jaw.

QU'APPELLE

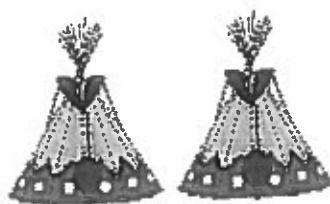
A Cree word *kab-tep-was* means "the river that calls." A legend tells of a Cree man who was paddling his canoe on the way to his wedding. He heard his name called out. It was the voice of his bride who was still many days travel away. He answered, "Who calls?" A spirit echoed, "Who calls?" He then hurried home only to find out that his bride had died. The last words she spoke were his name. The French settlers who came to Saskatchewan named the river Qu'Appelle, meaning "who calls?" There is also a town named after the river.

SASKATOON

The name comes from a red berry which grows in the area. The Cree called the berry "mis-sask-guah-too-min" (meaning wild berries) which sounded alot like "saskatoon" to the leader of a religious group that had settled on the banks of the river in 1882.

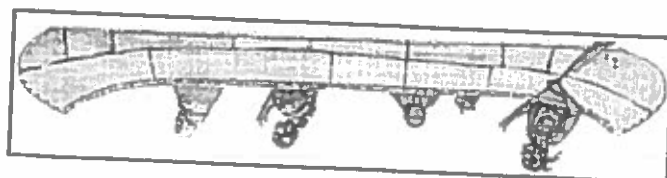
VALPARAISO

Originally the village was to be called Beaver Flats. Since the word Beaver was very popular at the time, the search for a unique name began. Valparaiso means "Paradise Valley" in Spanish, and was named after Valparaiso, Chile.



WANUSKEWIN

MOOSE JAW



How did the city get the name "Moose Jaw"? Here are a few stories about the origin of the name.

There is one legend that the Indian word *Moosoochapisikanissippi* means "the river shaped like the jaw of a moose". The name of the settlement may have come from the creek that flowed through the settlement.

Another legend says the name comes the Indian word "Moosoochapisikun" which means "the place where the white man mended the cart with the jawbone of the moose."

Another explanation is that the name came from the Cree word *moossegaw* which means "warm breezes". In the winter Moose Jaw is warmer than the surrounding communities.

MOZART

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was going through the farming community one of the local settlers suggested the name in honor of her favorite composer. Streets in the small town have also been named for composers.

NAICAM

the name of the town came from a combination of the names of two officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway. the names of Naismith and Camerson were combined to form "Nai-cam". Shortly after the arrival of the CPR in 1921, the settlement was incorporated as a village.



Wanuskewin is Cree for "seeking peace of mind". Wanuskewin Heritage Park is the site of a spiritual place which was visited by the Northern Plains Indians for over 6000 years. They came here to hunt, gather food, worship and celebrate. This National Historic site is located on the outskirts of Saskatoon.



WASCANA

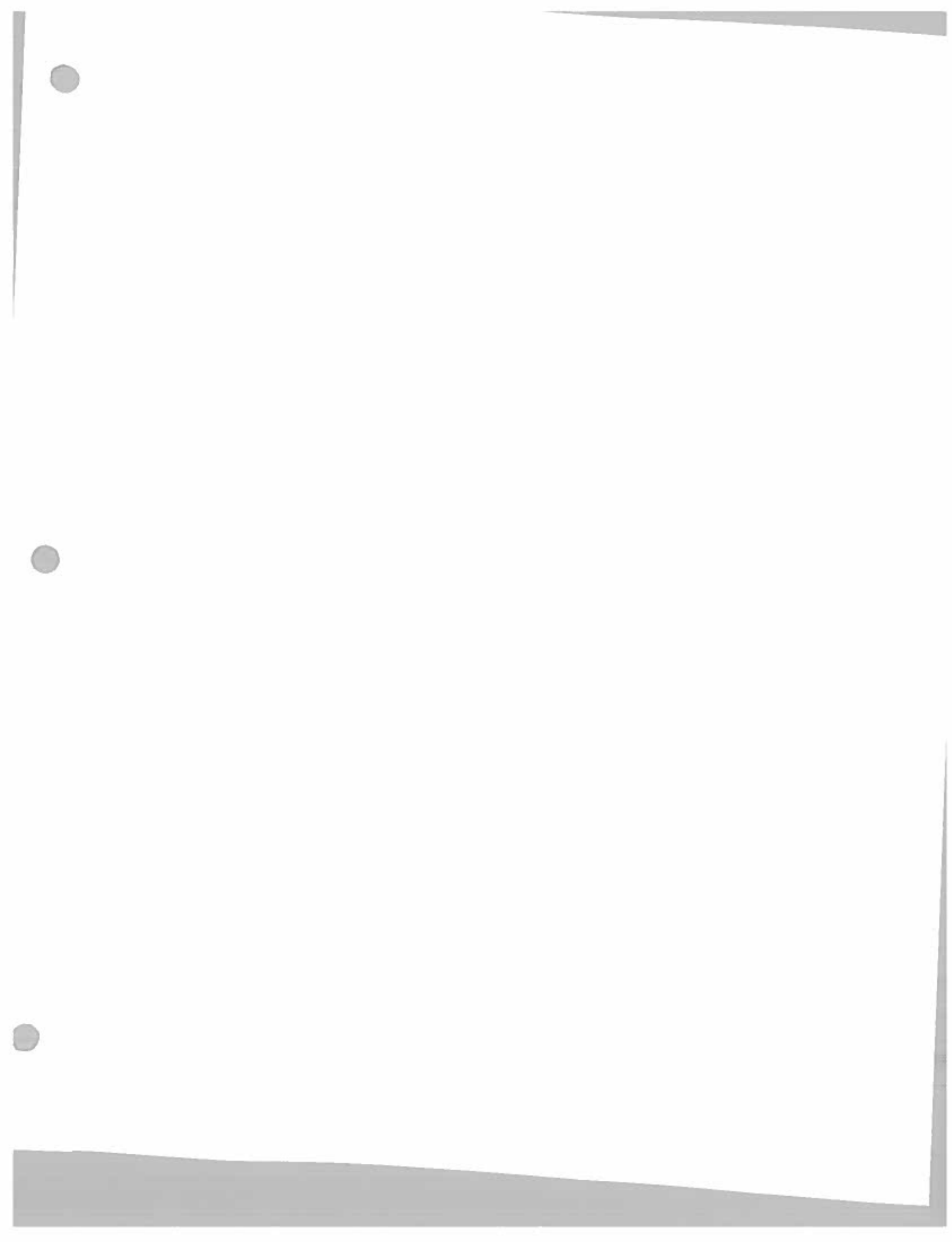
The Cree word "oskana" means "bones". It referred to the piles and piles of bones near a creek where the Cree killed bison. When settlers arrived in the 1880s they set up camp near the creek. The Cree word "oskana" became "wascana" and the creek was called Wascana Creek. More settlers arrived in the area when a railway station was built near the creek. When this "pile of bones" site was chosen as the new capital of the Northwest Territories it was named Regina.

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Scottish railroad workers gave the name "wee burn" to the site at the headlands of the Souris River.

MORE PLACE NAMES which came from Indian languages -

- Assiniboia (one who cooks with stones)
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- Sintaluta (end of the fox's tail)
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- Waskesiu (red deer)
- Wawota (plenty of snow)





SASKATCHEWAN



The Growth of the Saskatchewan Economy

- 1774 to 1821 - fur trading - Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company competed for the fur trade
- 1882 - With the building of the railroad, homesteaders came and began farming. Small towns sprang up along the railroad tracks.
- 1880 to 1930 - growth of farming in Saskatchewan , mainly wheat .
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SASKATCHEWAN

PLACE NAMES

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?



BUFFALO NARROWS

The town is situated on the narrows between Churchill Lake and Little Peter Pond Lake (Little Buffalo Lake). The Indians used to drive the bison (buffalo) to the narrows and kill them. Numerous buffalo skulls, arrowheads and spearheads have been found in the area.

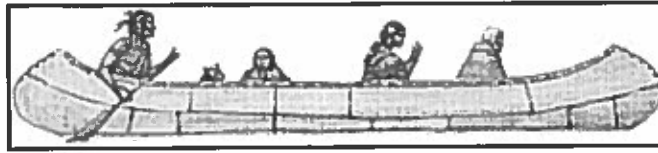
CARROT RIVER

When the first homesteaders arrived, they found wild carrots growing along the river.

LITTLE MANITOU LAKE (near Watrous)

The Plains Indians called it the "lake of good spirit" for they said that the water could cure people. Watrous became a resort with the Manitou Springs Mineral Spa (largest indoor mineral pool in Canada)





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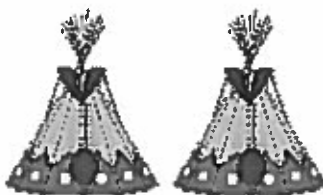
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