



CANADIAN
MUSEUM
OF HISTORY
-
MUSÉE
CANADIEN
DE L'HISTOIRE



TOURS OF WINTERS PAST

**Welcome to the
Museum! Let's get
you out of the cold
and into, well . . .
winter.**



This booklet will take you on a tour of winters past, with activities at each stop. Answers can be found at the bottom of each page.

Begin your trip by heading over to the Canadian History Hall, located on the Museum's 3rd floor. You'll know you've arrived when you see the giant map of Canada on the floor.

Congratulations on finding the Canadian History Hall! Head inside GALLERY 1, which explores Canada from earliest times to 1763. When you get there, look for this object. It should be on your left, shortly after the video featuring the Anishinaabe story of Creation.



CMH, 48414

Did you find the object? It's part of a woolly mammoth's jaw! About 12,500 years ago, the Clovis people – the earliest-known culture in North America – hunted mammoths in what is today the United States and southern Canada.

This part of the world looked very different back then, with towering glaciers to the north, and vast glacial meltwater lakes to the south.

Want to learn some mammoth jokes? Here goes:

Q. Where do mammoths pack their clothes?

A. In their trunks!

Q. What do mammoths wear in winter?

A. Their woollies!

Q. What do you call a female mammoth?

A. A Ma'ammoth



***Time to look for the next object. Can you find this carving?
Look for it in a blue display case beneath the aurora borealis.***

This is an effigy of a polar bear, made by a member of the Dorset people – a culture that appeared in the Arctic 2,500 years ago, then disappeared 700 years ago. Polar bear carvings were common amongst the Dorset. But why do some experts believe that was?

- A. The Dorset used them to acquire the hunting skills of a polar bear.
- B. The Dorset had a spiritual connection to polar bears.
- C. The Dorset followed a similar ice-edge way of life as polar bears.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D) All of the above!



Time for object number three: this one! You'll find it around the corner from Nuvumiutaq, the Arctic Bay kayaker – an Inuit man who lived 800 years ago. In collaboration with the Arctic Bay community, Nuvumiutaq's story is retold here.

This carving was discovered on Baffin Island. It was made by an Inuit person about 700 to 750 years ago. Did you notice the cross on its chest? It may be because the figure was a Norse person (Viking) – the Norse were Christians at the time.

The Inuit and the Norse knew winter well. Both used local technologies to survive the harsh weather. Of the objects below, can you identify which were (and still are) used by the Inuit, and which were used by the Norse?

	Inuit	Norse
Sealskin gloves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Igloos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nalbinding mittens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Horse snowshoes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Snow goggles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answers: Sealskin gloves (Inuit); Igloos (Inuit); Nalbinding mittens (Norse); Horse snowshoes (Norse); Snow goggles (Inuit)

Can you find this unusual object? It's located to your left, shortly after you exit a long, dark hallway.



This is a 300-year-old toaster. It may look odd, because they didn't have sliced bread at the time!

Just like today, the people of New France enjoyed a hearty meal in winter – settlers were fond of beef stew. But bread was their most common food. In fact, it's estimated that bread might have made up 60–85% of a person's total daily food intake. When you get home, try making this modern bread recipe with your parents:

Ingredients

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
bread flour
1 tsp yeast
1 tsp salt
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c warm water
(not hot)

Instructions

1. Mix flour, yeast and salt in a large bowl.
2. Slowly pour in the water, and gently stir.
3. Cover the bowl with plastic wrap, and let it rise in a warm place, away from drafts, for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
4. Line a baking sheet with parchment paper. Dust paper with flour, put the dough on it and shape it into an oblong shape. (Tip! Dust your hands with flour.)
5. Let rest for 1 hour, and preheat oven to 475° F.
6. Place in oven, let bake for 25 minutes, and *voila!*



Do you recognize what these are? You can find them near the ground, behind a large 3D family tree.

These snowshoes were made by a Cree person, and are a great example of an Indigenous technology adopted by European settlers. Can you find the differences between the two snowshoes on the next page?



Answers:

D-3995



Want to keep learning? Go to the entrance of GALLERY 2, which explores colonial Canada from 1763 to 1914. Along the way, can you figure out what this is, and what it has to do with winter? If you haven't figured it out before entering GALLERY 2, read the answer below.

In 1743, Hudson's Bay Company employee James Isham wrote, "three or four times a day we make iron shot hot in the fire, and hang [it] up at the windows of our apartments, yet [it] will not hinder a bottle of water freezing by the fire side."

Answer: This is a cannonball. So, what does it have to do with winter? Iron shot, such as cannonballs, were heated in fires and used like space heaters.



Welcome to **GALLERY 2!** Head inside and look for this coat. It's in a display case to the left of a large silhouette of Nicolas Vincent Tsawenhohi, who served as hereditary Grand Chief of the Huron-Wendat from 1811 to 1844.

Congratulations on finding the coat. A Huron-Wendat artisan from the village of Wendake made it for a prominent man in the early 1800s. It was meant for formal occasions during the fall and winter.

You may have noticed that the coat has both European and Huron-Wendat elements. Can you tell which is which? Study the coat in front of you, and put checkmarks where you think they go in the table below.

	European	Huron-Wendat
Painted designs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cut and style (frock coat)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Material (white buckskin)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answers: Painted designs (Huron-Wendat); Cut and style (European); Material (Huron-Wendat)

***Next up, another coat: this one!
Can you find it? Just turn the
corner and walk a few paces.
You'll find it on your right.***

This type of hooded coat is called a capot. During the 1700s and early 1800s, capots were made from wool blankets, and were extremely popular among French-Canadian fur traders who wore them to keep warm in winter. In time, capots gained wider popularity and were manufactured.

Does your coat keep you warm?
For a little fun, create a meme
by writing a caption beneath
the image on the next page.





For example: "Come to Canada they said. It's better they said."

**Your next stop is at this bucksaw.
You'll find it on your left in a section full of logs.**

During the first half of the 1800s, hundreds of thousands of immigrants settled in Upper Canada (present-day Ontario). Settlers often had to work year-round to make ends meet. During the fall and winter – when the cold, snow and ice made it easier to move trees – many men worked in the lumber industry.

Think you know lumberjacks?
Test yourself with the true-or-false trivia below.

True or False:

1. The most common tree harvested in Upper Canada during the 1800s was the palm tree. T/F
2. The average lumberjack burned about 7,000 calories per day (that's the same amount of calories in about five and a half roast chickens). T/F
3. Many lumber camps had very strict rules – often, no alcohol was allowed. When spring came and the season was over, lumberjacks earned a reputation for rowdy behaviour as they left their camps to visit local towns and villages. T/F



Answers: 1) False (it was the white pine); 2) True; 3) True

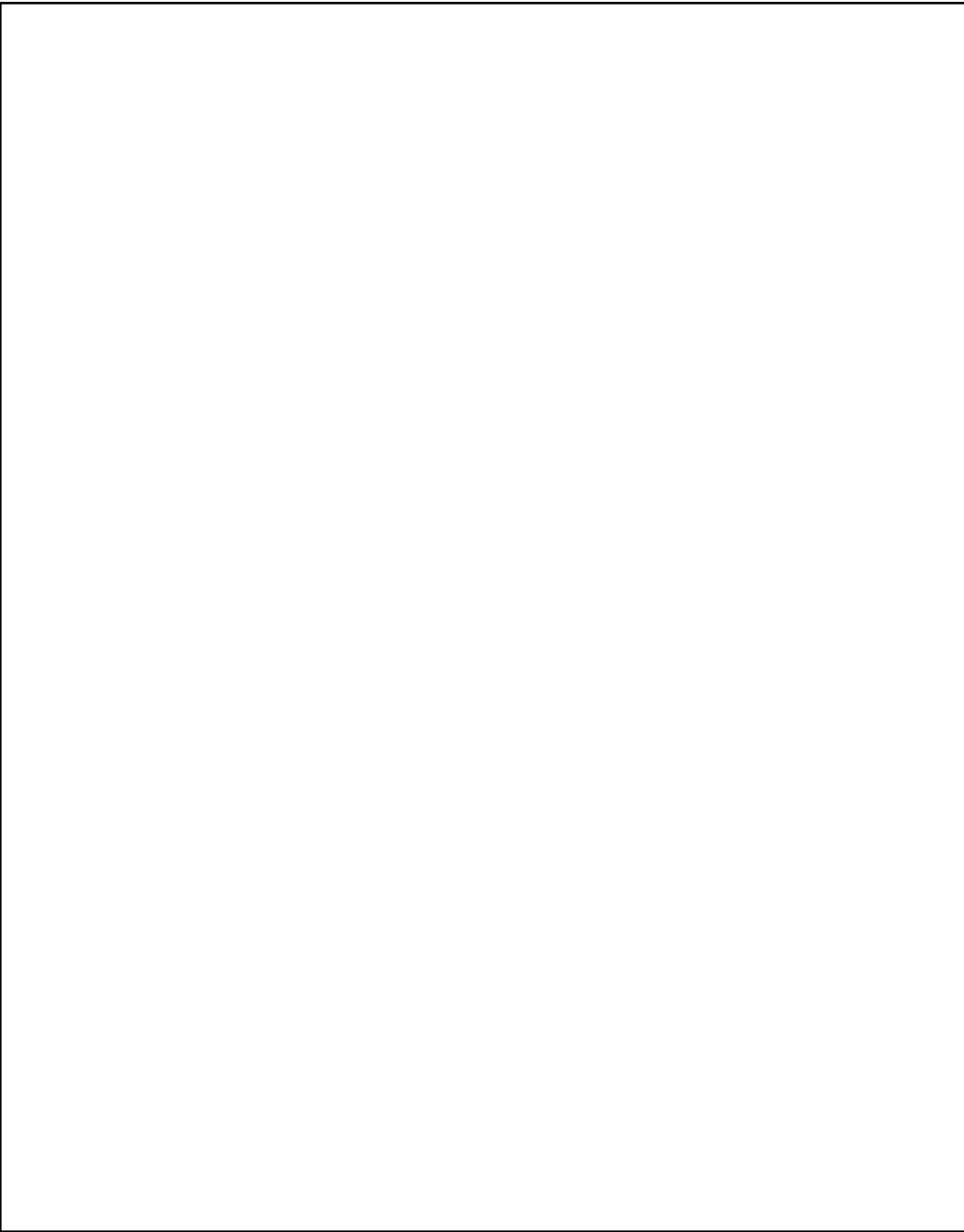


Dashing through the snow, in a one-horse open sleigh . . . you know the rest. Now find this sleigh – you can't miss it!

Did you know that the easiest time of year to travel in the Province of Canada (present-day Quebec and Ontario) was winter? During warmer periods, and especially in spring, roads were very muddy. Back then, York (present-day Toronto) had the nickname “muddy York”!

The cabriolet sleigh you see here is a good example of the technology people used to make those long journeys. Manufacturers in different Canadian cities often competed to produce the fastest, safest or most beautiful sleighs.

Try designing one yourself in the space on the next page. Will you aim for speed, safety or beauty?



It's a bit of a walk, but can you find a sash like this one in front of a large canoe?

This kind of sash is called a *ceinture fléchée*. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, they were worn by French-Canadian fur traders called voyageurs. In time, sustained interactions between voyageurs (as well as other European fur traders) and Indigenous peoples resulted in the emergence of the Métis Nation – a new and distinctive Indigenous society with its own culture and language, Michif.

Today, sashes like this one have become an important expression of Métis identity. During the fur trade, they could be worn around a coat in winter to keep the cold out. They could also provide back support and be used as bandanas, harnesses and towropes.

Learn more about the Métis by heading around the corner and into the alcove on your left. While you're there, can you find the object that this pattern belongs to?



92-22



Answer: Mittens,
Canadian Museum of History
1969-041-024.



**Only two more objects to go!
Can you spot this coat?
It's opposite St. Onuphrius
Church, and towards the back.**



This coat was made in Ukraine, and worn by Mrs. Senko, a Ukrainian woman who settled in Shandro, Alberta in the early 1900s. At the time, immigrants from all over Europe – as well as China – came to Canada seeking work and new opportunities. In addition to facing social barriers such as discrimination, immigrants settling in the Prairies had to build themselves new homes, sow and harvest crops, and set fences for livestock . . . all before their first winter!

Today, immigrants come to Canada from all over the world. Using the list below, can you identify the number of people from each country that immigrated to Canada in 2019?

Draw a line from the country to the correct rounded number.

China	13,000
India	28,000
Nigeria	11,000
Philippines	86,000
United States	30,000

Answers: 1) India: 86,000; 2) China: 30,000; 3) Philippines: 28,000; 4) Nigeria: 13,000; 5) United States: 11,000



***Thanks for joining us today! As you exit the gallery, another mystery object awaits. Can you identify what is in this box?
Hint: It is common dessert eaten around Christmastime.***

Thanks for joining us. We hope you had fun!

Answer: This is a piece of fruitcake to mark the first anniversary of Eaton's Moncton mail order in 1921. From 1884 to 1976, Canadians ordered everything from coats to couches through the Eaton's catalogue.
In 1897, Eaton's even introduced a Christmas catalogue that grew to be more than 200 pages long by the 1950s. As you exit the gallery, see if you can spot a display on Eaton's to learn more (it should be on your left).



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