

LIVING HISTORY SCAVENGER HUNT

GRADE 3-5 INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS

PLEASE READ – IMPORTANT INFORMATION

We have the following suggestions to help make your day at Heritage Park an enjoyable learning experience.

- ☞ Please ensure that all adult supervisors receive their scavenger hunt questions and answer key. They cannot be provided at the Park.
- ☞ There are three versions of the hunt provided. Each version has a different set of questions and starts at a different section of the Park. **If you have a large group, we suggest that you use all three of the hunts.** Dividing the groups prevents too many students arriving at the same place at the same time. There can also be many schools at Heritage Park doing the same scavenger hunts.
- ☞ Since each hunt has different questions and sites to visit, groups can share and discuss what they learned on their hunt back at school.
- ☞ Completing the scavenger hunt is secondary to exploring the Park and learning about early life in Western Canada. The focus should not be to just get the answers and run to the next site. Students are welcome and encouraged to explore each area completely before moving on. The hunt is just a sampling of each area so there is much more to explore.
- ☞ **All the answers can be found on the interpretive signs beside the site and/or in the answer key provided. Park interpreters are there to assist but not to give the answers.** Nor should the answer be given to them by the adult volunteer until the students have attempted to do so first.
- ☞ Keep in mind time needed for lunch and for free time you wish to include in your day. If you want all your students to come together for lunch, pick a central area to meet.
- ☞ Each hunt takes approximately 3 hours to complete. The Park is large and it takes time to walk through the hunt. If this is too long, an alternative may be to shorten the hunt by having groups answer only one question per site. Adjust the hunt according to your needs. **Consider how much time you have and what you wish to accomplish before your visit. Communicate this to all adult volunteers.** This will result in a more enjoyable and productive day.
- ☞ A Park map can be found on our website <http://www.heritagepark.ca/plan-your-visit.html> or picked up at the Park entrance. A map will be necessary to completing the Scavenger Hunt in an efficient and timely manner.

We hope you enjoy the Park and learning about the exciting and interesting history of Western Canada!



LIVING HISTORY

SCAVENGER HUNT #1

GRADE 3-5 ANSWER KEY

IMPORTANT: Most of the answers can be found on the interpretive signs outside of the sites and all of the answers are contained in this Answer Key. Park interpreters are there to assist but not to give the answers. For the best experience, the students should find the answers themselves. Pace yourself and enjoy the day!

Follow COVID-19 protocols and social distance. Some sites may have more visitors.
Please wait to get closer or ask the questions from a short distance away. Follow directional signage when it is in place.

STOP 1 – PROSPECT RIDGE

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

One-way traffic must be followed at Prospect Ridge. Look for directional signs.

Coal Mine Office – Map #44

- ▶ Coal was the primary fuel used on the Canadian prairies. Dozens of mines supplied the need for this resource. Name three areas in Alberta known for their coal mines. Have you visited any of these areas? ***The three main areas for coal mining in Alberta were the Drumheller Valley, Crowsnest Pass, and Canmore.***
- ▶ Coal mining claimed the lives of many miners as it was dangerous work. Where did Canada's worst mining disaster occur? ***The worst disaster was at the Hillcrest Mine in the Crowsnest Pass on June 19, 1914.***

Waterwheel – Map #45

- ▶ What purpose did the waterwheel serve? ***The waterwheel was a source of power. The water from nearby creeks was harnessed to power a variety of tools such as saws for cutting lumber, crushing gold ore, and raising up buckets of ore from the mine.***
- ▶ Which miners used the waterwheel? ***Waterwheels were used by gold and coal miners in Canada. An imported technology, the waterwheels were used in copper and tin mining in Britain.***

STOP 2 – THE VILLAGE

1910 PRAIRIES RAILWAY VILLAGE

Canmore Opera House – Map #41

- ▶ Theatre was very important as a source of entertainment. Why do you think it was important? Remember what life was like 100 years ago! ***Answers will vary. Performances given in the Canmore Opera House were an important source of entertainment because there were no T.V.'s, computers, iPads, cell phones etc. at that time. Amateur musicals, plays, children's concerts, evening socials, professional actors, singers and vaudevillians (a type of entertainment featuring specialty acts of comedy, song and dance) were some of the entertainment seen at the Opera House.***
- ▶ Where was this building originally located? ***It was located in Canmore, Alberta.***
- ▶ What is unique about its construction? ***It is made of log construction and was known as the only log opera house in the world.***

Graveyard – Located beside St. Martin's Church, Map #38

- ▶ The graveyard holds the headstones of several mounted police officers that lost their lives in the service of their country. Where did these plain wooden markers originate? ***The Mounted Police markers are from a graveyard in Fort MacLeod where the first N.W.M.P. post in Alberta was established.***
- ▶ There is one large gravestone that holds the name of an important figure in western Canadian history. What is the name on this gravestone? ***Sam Livingston – Sam Livingston died in 1897. As one of Calgary's earliest settlers, he was a legend during his own lifetime and is regarded as one of Calgary's most remarkable pioneers.***

Barons Snooker Parlour – Map #31

- ▶ Who frequented the snooker parlour? **Men only – it was considered inappropriate for women to enter the snooker parlour.**
- ▶ Which business was often run from inside the snooker parlour? **The barber often set up shop inside of snooker parlours and pool halls.**

Flett's Blacksmith Shop – Map #28

- ▶ Can you name three objects that the blacksmiths might have made? **Blacksmiths were able to make or repair farm machinery parts like ploughshares, harrow teeth, and wagon parts. They could make nails and small household implements as well. They also sharpened axes and binder knives (binders are machines that cut the grain). They are most known for making horseshoes.**
- ▶ What piece of equipment did the blacksmith need to heat the iron used to make items? **This piece of equipment is called a forge.**
- ▶ How much did it cost to buy four horseshoes in 1911? **In 1911 four horseshoes sold for fifty cents.**

Cochrane Firehall – Located behind the Weedon School washrooms and across the road from Burn's Barn, Map #56

- ▶ Why were early settlers worried about fires? **Most buildings were made of wood and built close together. The use of wood/coal burning stoves and fireplaces, and coal-oil lamps made the risk of fire very high.**
- ▶ What animal was used to pull the firewagons? **Horses were essential members of the fire department allowing the firefighters to get to fires quickly.**

STOP 3 – THE RANCH

1910 PRAIRIE MIXED FARM

- ▶ All children on the farm did chores. Which animals do you think a child your age would have looked after? What would you have to do? **Answers will vary here. Have the students look around and think about what animals they may have looked after and what those chores may have been. For instance, very young children fed the chickens and collected the eggs. Older children would have cleaned the hen house. Young boys would have fed the horses and young girls may have milked the cows. The oldest boys would have sheared sheep, etc.**
- ▶ Look at the grain field that is located in front of, and to the west of, the Ranch House (refer to the field beside Back Lane on your map). How many acres is this field? **This field is one acre in size. The average homestead was a quarter section which is 160 acres. Imagine clearing all that land for cultivation!**
- ▶ Ewan MacKay originally owned the Burnside Ranch House. What breed of horse did he raise? **Ewan MacKay and his son raised purebred Clydesdale horses. A breed that comes from Scotland like the MacKays.**

STOP 4 – THE SETTLEMENT

1860s FIRST NATIONS ENCAMPMENT AND FUR TRADING FORT & 1880s PRE-RAILWAY SETTLEMENT

Hudson's Bay Company Fur Fort – Map #64

- ▶ Which company—that is still in business today—established trading forts throughout Canada? Look at the sign over the front gate of the fort for a clue. **The Hudson's Bay Company has been in business since 1670. It is now commonly referred to as The Bay.**
- ▶ What was the standard of trade used at the fort? **The standard of trade was the "made beaver." Made beaver were prepared beaver skins that were stretched on a frame.**
- ▶ Who came to exchange furs for a variety of manufactured goods? **The First Nations people came to the forts to trade.**

Bachelor's Tent Cabin – Located between Gleichen School House, Map #67 and Berry Creek N.W.M.P. Post, Map #68

- ▶ Who lived in this type of accommodation? **As the name suggests, these tent cabins mainly housed bachelors with limited resources. They were usually carpenters by trade.**
- ▶ How much did it cost to purchase a tent cabin? **It cost \$5.00.**
- ▶ What was the advantage of owning this cabin? **These tent cabins could be easily taken down and moved on a horse drawn wagon to the next town. This allowed the owner to move to other towns to find work without losing his \$5.00 investment.**

Laggan Station – Map #60

- ▶ The Laggan train station came from a small town that has since changed its name. You may have gone there to ski. What is Laggan called now? **Laggan is now called Lake Louise.**
- ▶ The Rocky Mountains were a challenging and expensive area to build the railway. To offset the cost, the Canadian Pacific Railway decided to entice what group of people to the mountains? **Tourists were enticed in the 1890's just as they are today.**

HUNT AND SPEAK GAME

LIVINGSTON TRAIL

To occupy the students on the walk along Livingston Trail to the Park exit, we have provided a Hunt and Speak game to play. A combination of eye spy and problem solving, the game will bring the long walk to life.

- ▶ Which group of people used to pack their belongings and travel great distances across the prairies following the bison? ***First Nations travelled a circuit each year following the migrating buffalo herds. How many tipis are in their encampment?***
- ▶ Look at the road you are walking on. It is similar to roads that settlers would have travelled except they would not have had gravel. What challenges do you think using such roads would have posed for the settlers? ***The dirt roads became quagmires when there was lots of rain. Ruts were created by the wagons and made the roads bumpy and hard to navigate. This often-caused wagon wheels to break. It was not a comfortable way to travel!***
- ▶ How many horses can you see? ***Number will vary.***
- ▶ How many windmills can you see? ***There are three. Two are used to pump water: one is at the Ranch and one is at the Colony house, Map #59. The third is the blue and white windmill on the hill by Prospect Ridge, Map #42. This mill was used to grind grain.***
- ▶ What Engine number is on the train that is running today? ***2024 or 2023.***
- ▶ One of the horse pasture fences has been constructed in a zig zag pattern. Known as a zig zag fence, it has also been named after a reptile. What reptile is it? ***This is also called a snake fence.***
- ▶ You will walk by a railway box car painted brown and white beside the road. What was it used to transport? ***Box cars were used to transport livestock like cows, horses, and pigs.***
- ▶ The train engine needs to fill up with sand and water. Can you spot the two towers that contain the sand and water? ***The towers are easy to spot. They are painted brown and stand next to the railway tracks close to the Carriage House.***
- ▶ Why do you think the trains need water? ***They are steam engines that require water which is heated to create steam. The steam pressure powers the trains pistons.***
- ▶ Why do you think trains need sand? Consider how train wheels are constructed – are they smooth or do they have treads? ***Train wheels have hard smooth surfaces which do not grip the tracks. Sand on the track creates friction which helps them to go up hill. The engineer can control when and where the sand is used.***
- ▶ Find the rooster weather vane. ***It is on top of the Carriage House.***
- ▶ What birds can you spot? ***Heritage Park is home to many birds. Some of the more common birds you may spot are ravens, crows, magpies, sparrows and barn swallows. Keep an eye out for the raptors like eagles and hawks.***
- ▶ This animal lives in the Park all year round—and changes colour with the seasons. Do you know which animal that is? Can you see any? ***The jack rabbit.***
- ▶ Settlers did a lot of walking—just like you are doing now. What other modes of transportation did they use? ***Horses, mules, donkeys and oxen to pull wagons and/or ride; trains: and ships, boats and ferries.***
- ▶ How many train stations can you see? ***There are three train stations in the Park. Depending where you are, you can see one or more of the stations—Laggan, Midnapore and Sheppard Stations.***

As you travel through the Park today, list all the different types of transportation you see or use.

You may see several different types of transportation as you travel through the Park today. Steam train, paddle wheeler, horse drawn vehicles, antique trucks, steam tractor.