

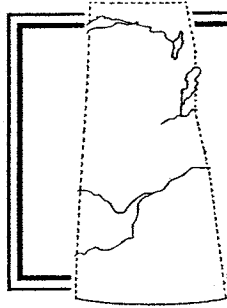


Let's Visit **SASKATCHEWAN**

Table of Contents

Objectives	2
List of Resources	2
Teacher Input Suggestions.....	3 - 6
List of Skills	7
List of Vocabulary	8
Teacher Information	9 - 10
Student Activity Tracking Sheet	11
Reading Information Cards	12 - 19
Reading Follow-Up Activities	20 - 27
Phonics Activity Cards.....	28 - 32
Word Study Activity Cards	33 - 37
Map Reading Cards.....	38 - 42
Creative Writing Activity Cards	43 - 47
Research Activity Cards.....	48 - 54
Art Activity Cards.....	55 - 59
Reproducible Student Booklet	60 - 65
Answer Keys	66 - 68
Reproducible Illustrations	69 - 82
Blank Activity Cards.....	83 - 90

© 1996 S & S Learning Materials Limited.
Permission is granted to the individual teacher who purchases one copy of "Let's Visit Saskatchewan!", to reproduce the activities for use in his/her classroom **only**. Reproduction of these materials for an entire school or for a school system, or for other colleagues or for commercial sale is **strictly prohibited**.



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

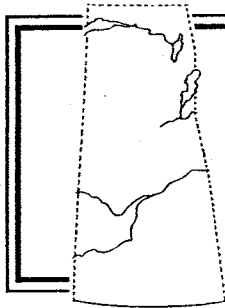
Poundmaker (Cree chief), W.O. Mitchell (author), Gordie Howe (hockey player), Buffy Sainte-Marie (native singer), Neil Chotem (pianist), Sinclair Ross (novelist), Allen Sapp (artist), Rudy Wiebe (author), Big Bear (Cree chief), Ethel Catherwood (Olympic gold-medallist), Lorna Crozier (poet), John G. 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

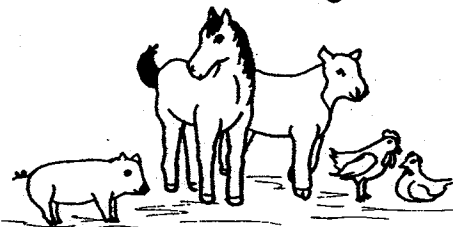
Saskatchewan joined confederation on September 1, 1905. Its capital is Regina, although Saskatoon is the province's largest city. The provincial flower is the Western Red Lily, also known as the Prairie Lily. The provincial bird is the sharp-tailed grouse. The population of Saskatchewan is 994 900 (1991);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

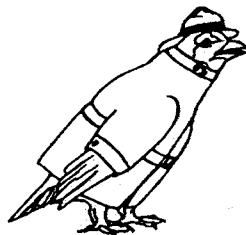
In the 17th century, this area was inhabited by five groups of natives - Chipewyan, Cree, Blackfoot, Assiniboine and Gros Venre. Henry Kelsey was the first white man to visit Saskatchewan. He introduced fur trading to the natives of the area. After that, French settlers came. Permanent white settlers 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 Saskatchewanans.

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 Saskatchewanans live in rural settings (although this number is decreasing every year). Saskatchewan is one of Canada's most rural provinces.





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.