

Manitoba: Past and Present

hands-on **social studies**

Grade 4

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Winnipeg • Manitoba • Canada

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Introduction to *Hands-On Social Studies*

Program Introduction

The *Hands-On Social Studies* program focuses on developing students' knowledge, skills, and attitudes through active inquiry, problem solving, and decision making. Throughout all activities, students are encouraged to explore, investigate, and ask questions in order to heighten their own curiosity about and understanding of the world around them.

What Is Social Studies?

Social studies is an interdisciplinary study that draws from such traditional disciplines as history, geography, political studies, and economics. It involves the examination of communities, both locally and globally. In essence, social studies helps students learn about the world around them.

Social studies also involves the development of concepts as well as skills of inquiry and communication. Students apply these skills to develop an understanding of their world and to enable them to make decisions and solve problems in everyday life.

Topics of Study in the *Hands-On Social Studies* Program

The *Hands-On Social Studies* program has been designed with units and topics of study common to those taught in early years classrooms. The clusters and outcomes of the *Western/Northern Canadian Protocol's Common Curriculum Framework (2002)* have been considered in the establishment of units. In

addition, several current provincial Social Studies curriculum documents have been consulted in the program's development. Efforts have been made to ensure that students are exposed to core concepts, skills, values, and attitudes of an exemplary social studies program. The units, or grade level topics of study, are as follows:

Grade One

1. I Belong in My World
2. My Community
3. Connecting With Others: Citizenship

Grade Two

1. Our Local Community
2. Communities in Canada
3. The Canadian Community

Grade Three

1. Connecting With Canadians
2. Exploring My World
3. Communities of the World
4. Exploring an Ancient Community

Grade Four

1. Geography of Canada
2. Living in Canada
3. Life in Canada's North

Note: A separate module focuses on

- History of Manitoba
 - Living in Manitoba
-

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Manitoba's Natural Resources

Background Information for Teachers

Agriculture is an important part of the economy of Manitoba, with wheat being the most important crop. Barley, canola, and oats are other crops. Livestock, such as cattle and hogs, are also part of the agriculture industry in Manitoba. Fishing is an industry in some parts of the province, such as the Interlake region.

Forestry provides lumber for wood products and the pulp and paper industries. Trees are often clear-cut, but replanting is done to renew this resource.

Mining is very important to the economy of the northern part of the province. Copper, nickel, zinc, and some gold are mined in Manitoba. Important mineral deposits in Manitoba are located in the Canadian Shield region.

Oil is extracted from 1267 producing oil wells in Manitoba. They are located in 13 designated oil fields and 158 oil pools in southwest Manitoba.

Hydroelectric power is produced at 14 power stations located on rivers in northern Manitoba. Electricity is produced for Manitoba, other provinces, and for parts of the United States.

Note: This lesson will focus partly on Canada's Land Regions, as introduced in the Grade 4 unit, Geography of Canada. You may wish to review this topic with your students prior to, or as part of, this lesson.

Materials

- chart paper
- markers
- samples of raw materials and products of Manitoba's natural resources, such as wheat, bread, flaxseed, canola oil, wood, wood products, paper, copper, zinc, nickel, and gold products and/or raw mineral samples

- map titled, "Canada's Land Regions" (included. Make an overhead copy of this map) (A.5.1)
- overhead projector
- non-permanent overhead pens
- information sheet titled, "Natural Resources in Manitoba" (included. Make a copy for each student) (A.5.2)
- wall map of Manitoba
- overhead copy of activity sheet titled, "Manitoba's Land Regions" (included. Make an overhead copy) (A.5.3)

Activity: Part One

Record the heading "Natural Resources" on a sheet of chart paper. Ask:

- What is a natural resource?

Have students share their ideas, then explain that natural resources include the natural wealth of a country such as land, mineral deposits, water, and forests. Record this definition on the chart paper. Ask:

- What are some examples of natural resources?

Record students' ideas on the chart paper. Display a variety of samples of raw materials, and products produced from raw materials. As a class, discuss the samples. Ask:

- Which of these samples are in their natural form?
- Which have been produced from raw materials?
- What other products are made from wheat? Canola? Flaxseed? Wood? Minerals?

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Explain to the class that you are going to demonstrate other examples of Manitoba's natural resources. Turn the classroom lights on and off. Ask:

- Which natural resource do lights require?

Discuss hydroelectric power as an example of a natural resource. Have students suggest ways that we use electricity in everyday life.

Now locate one of the heat registers in the classroom, and pretend to warm your hands by it. Ask:

- How is heat produced in our homes and other buildings?

Explain that oil, natural gas, and hydroelectric power are all used to produce heat. These are other examples of how natural resources are used.

Display the overhead map titled, "Canada's Land Regions" (A.5.1). Explain that, as a class, they will find out more about Manitoba's natural resources by reviewing the geographical regions found in the province.

Review the map, focusing students' attention on the seven geographical regions. Ask:

- How are the regions different from one another?
- What natural resources would you find in each region?
- Which regions are found in Manitoba? (Canadian Shield, Interior Plains, and a small section of Hudson Bay Lowlands)
- Which natural resources might you find in these regions?

Using a non-permanent overhead pen, trace the borders of Manitoba on the overhead map. Hand out the student information sheet titled, "Natural Resources in Manitoba" (A.5.2), and read it together. Discuss the types of natural resources that are found in Manitoba. As each natural resource is identified and discussed, add it to the list on the chart paper.

Display the wall map of Manitoba. Focus students' attention on the locations of major cities in the province. Ask:

- What do you notice about the locations of the cities? (Most cities are in the prairie region. Two are in the Canadian Shield region.)

Explain that the natural resources in a region can play an important role in the development of communities and cities.

On the map, locate the city of Thompson. Explain to students that this city did not exist until 1956. In the 1950s geologists discovered that there were rich nickel deposits in the region. This discovery prompted mining companies to set up facilities and employ workers. However, before workers could come to work in the mine and live in the area, food was needed and shelter, and other amenities needed to be built. The town was made accessible by rail and roads, and people moved to the area. The town was named after one of the men who worked for the original mining company in Thompson. Ask:

- What are some of the things that would have been needed for people to live and work in Thompson?
- If the mineworkers had families, what services would they need in the community?

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Record students' suggestions on chart paper. Explain that all the necessary services were established in Thompson, and it is now a city with many restaurants, schools, houses, malls, churches, and so on.

Provide students with a copy of Activity Sheet A (A.5.3), and display the overhead copy. Focus the students' attention on the legend. Have the students select three coloured pencils to represent the three land regions in Manitoba and complete the legend by colouring in the squares. Each region should then be shaded in on the map to coincide with the legend.

Have the students complete Activity Sheet B (A.5.4) by listing the natural resources found in each land region and describing the uses of these natural resources.

Activity Sheet A

Directions to students:

Complete the legend on the map, and then colour the map to show the land regions found in Manitoba (A.5.3).

Activity Sheet B

Directions to students:

List the natural resources found in each land region, as well as the uses of these resources (A.5.4).

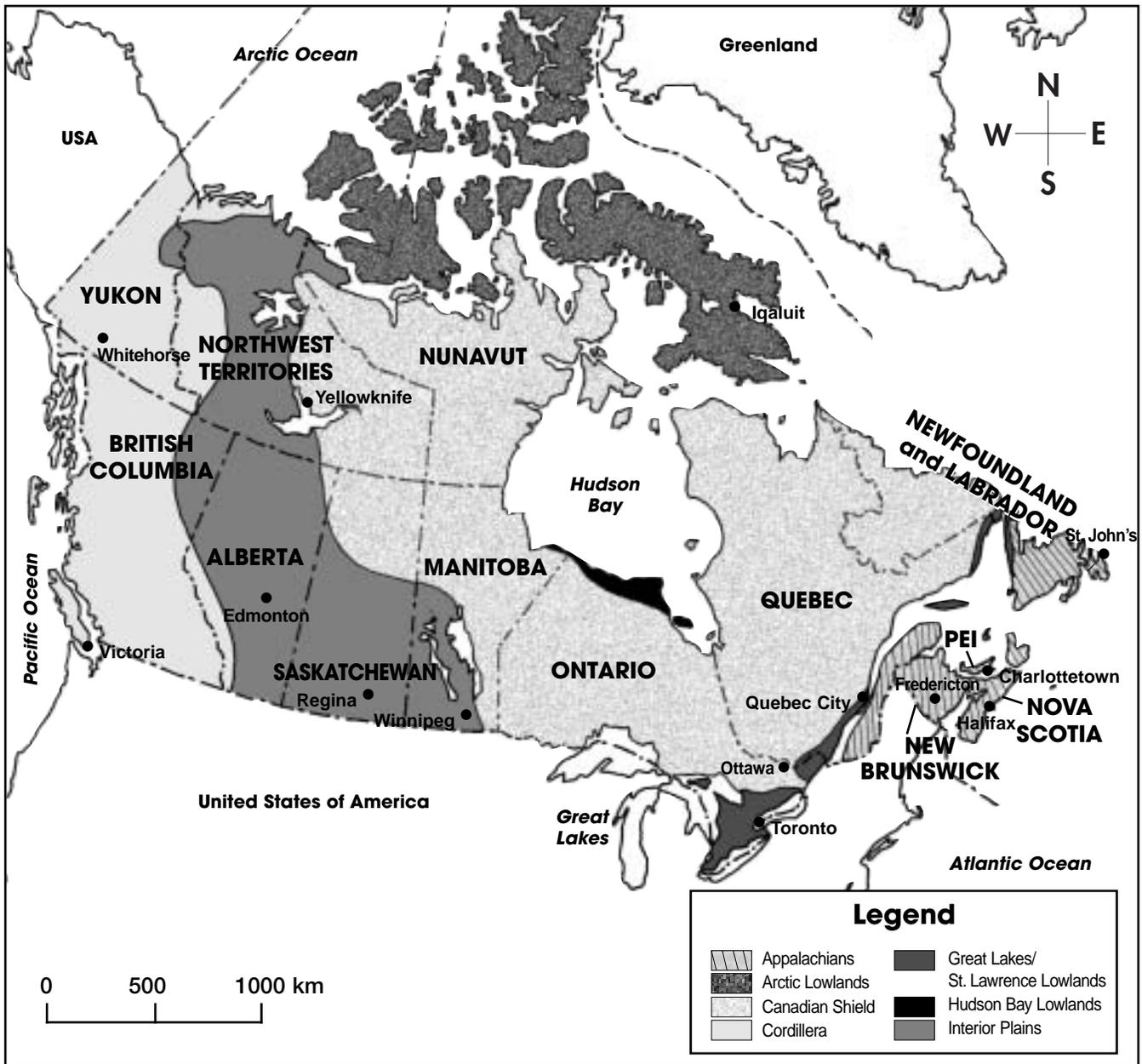
Extension

Research Manitoba's rocks and minerals. Information about nickel ore and the process of refining minerals can be obtained from the following web sites:

<www.incoltd.com/products/everyday.asp>

<www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/scho-ecol/toc_e.htm>

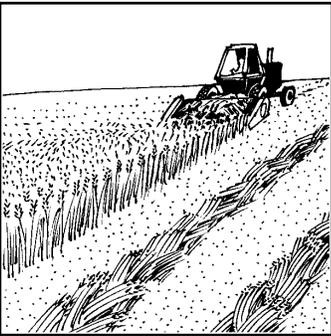
Canada's Land Regions



Natural Resources in Manitoba

Manitoba has three main geographical, or land regions. The two largest land regions in Manitoba are the Canadian Shield, and the Interior Plains. There is also a small section of Hudson Bay Lowlands, situated around Churchill. Most of Manitoba's natural resources are found in the Canadian Shield and Interior Plains regions.

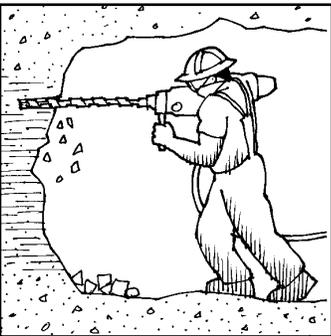
Wheat and Other Farm Products



The Interior Plains region of Manitoba is made up of prairie grasslands, where crops grow. Wheat is the main crop in Manitoba, but other grain crops such as barley, oats, and rye also grow well. Oilseeds, such as flax and canola are also important crops in Manitoba. Grain and oilseed crops are *exported*, which means they are shipped out of the province, to other parts of the world.

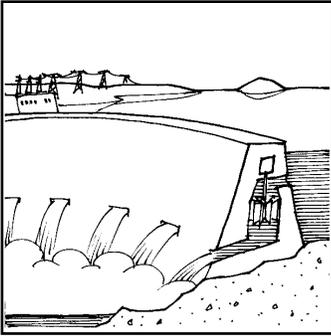
Livestock (e.g., hogs and beef cattle) are raised in Manitoba and exported. Specialty crops include wild rice, buckwheat, and canary seed. Fruits and vegetables such as strawberries, raspberries, apples, potatoes, and corn are also grown in Manitoba. These are mainly sold in Manitoba and are not usually exported.

Minerals



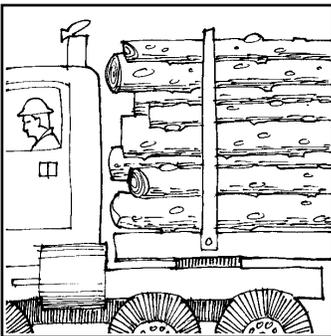
The Canadian Shield was once a mountain range that eventually eroded by glacier movement. The landscape in the Canadian Shield is rocky, and is covered with a thin layer of soil. Most of the important minerals mined in Canada are found in the Canadian Shield region. In Manitoba, nickel, copper, zinc, and gold are all mined. These minerals are used to make many products and are exported to other parts of the world.

Hydroelectricity



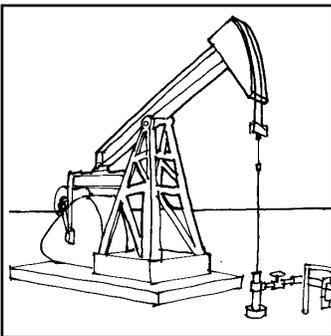
There are power plants on the fast flowing rivers found in the Canadian Shield region of Manitoba. Electricity produced at these plants is sold to other provinces and some American states.

Forest Products



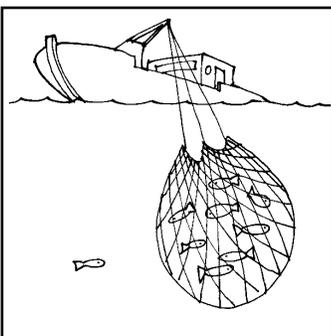
There are forests in the northern half of the province, specifically in the Interior Plains and Canadian Shield regions. Lumber and paper products are produced from these forests. Some forest products are exported.

Oil



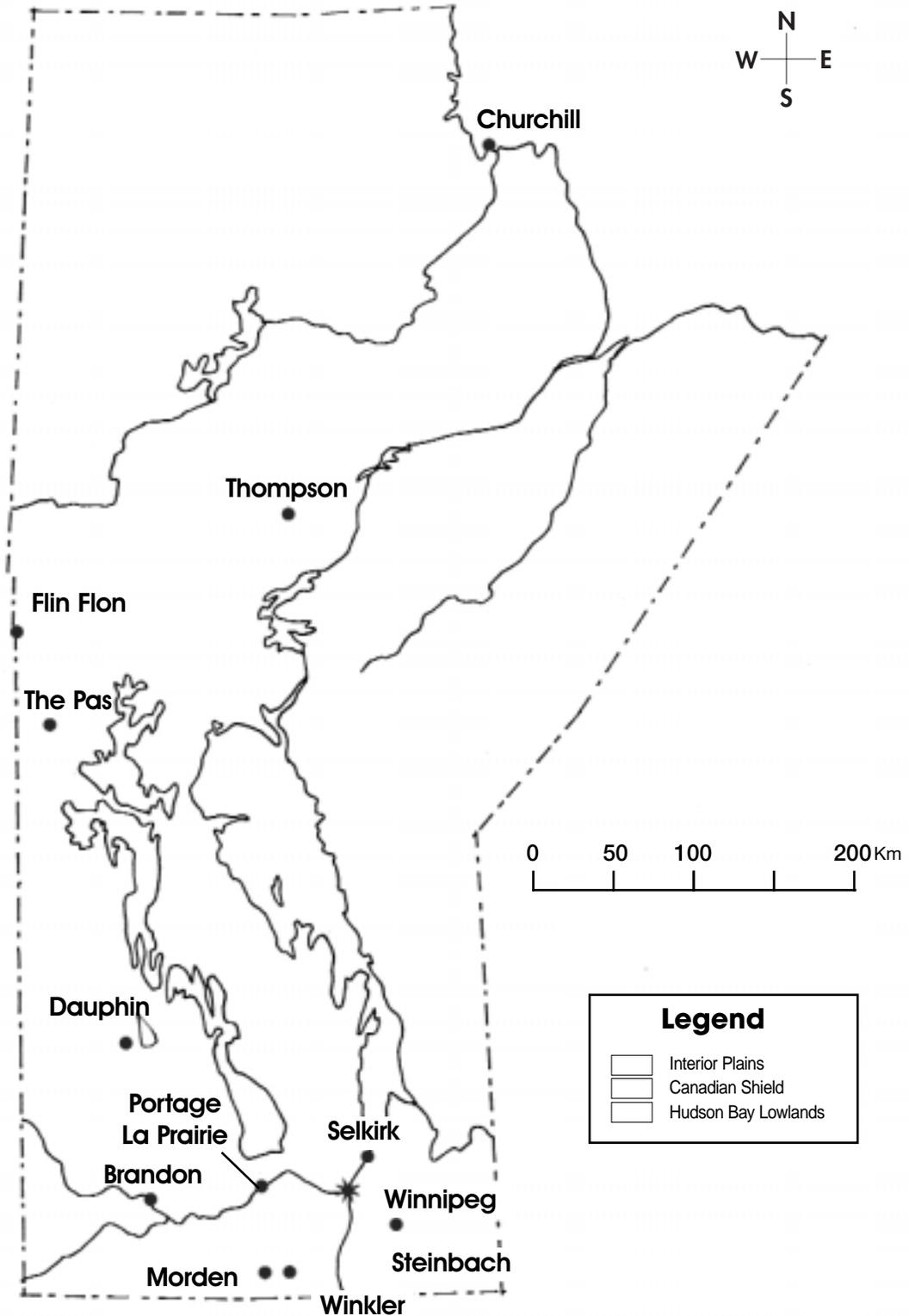
Manitoba has oil wells, which are located in the southwest corner of the province, in the Interior Plains region. Oil is produced in Manitoba, but not in great quantities.

Fishing



Lakes in the Canadian Shield and the Interior Plains regions have a wide variety of fish. Pickerel and goldeye are two popular fish varieties found in the lakes in Manitoba. These fish are considered delicacies. The fishing industry provides jobs and food for many people.

Manitoba's Land Regions



Date: _____

Name: _____

Manitoba's Natural Resources

Natural Resources in the Interior Plains Region of Manitoba	Uses for Natural Resources

Natural Resources in the Canadian Shield Region of Manitoba	Uses for Natural Resources