



Memphis in May International Teachers' Conference

"Bringing International Culture to Every Classroom"

February 27, 2016



The Memphis in May International Education
Program is generously sponsored by





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February 27, 2016
Teaching and Learning Academy

TIME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	East Doors of Auditorium
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome and Introduction Memphis in May – Education and Education Overview Susan Elliott, Director of Programming, Memphis in May	Auditorium
9:10-9:50	Keynote Speaker- Judith Mann Costello	Auditorium
9:50 – 10:00	Transfer to Sessions	
10:00 – 10:40	Session One	Designated Rooms
10:40 – 10:50	Transfer to Sessions	
10:50 – 11:30	Session Two	Designated Rooms
11:30 – 11:40	Transfer to Sessions	
11:40 – 12:20	Session Three	Designated Rooms
12:20 – 12:30	Transfer to Sessions	
12:30 – 1:10	Session Four	Designated Rooms

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Keynote Speaker- Judith Mann Costello

February 27, 2016

Teaching the True North

Canada is the United States' closest neighbor, best friend, and strongest partner. This overview looks at ways to incorporate Canada into the curriculum at all grade levels.



Judith Mann Costello was the political advocacy and academic relations officer at the Canadian Consulate General in Atlanta, Georgia for 25 years.

During her time there, she created, nurtured and sustained a wide-ranging community of Canadians in some of the most highly regarded colleges and universities in the southeastern United States. She managed the academic relations program for Canadian Studies in the southeast, which promotes research, teaching, conferences and program activities in the social sciences and humanities disciplines at post-secondary institutions. She has been instrumental in the creation of Fulbright scholarships and individual fellowships for Canadian academics and writers in the region. Her objective is to contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of Canada, its relationship with the United States generally and the southeastern US specifically, and its role in international affairs.

She retired two years ago and lives in Atlanta.

Session Presenters

Nadia Alm- Nadia (Bianco) Alm was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada to Italian immigrants, who arrived in Halifax, Canada in 1950. Nadia grew up in the Toronto area, speaking Italian at home and learning French and English at school. She attended Wheaton College and majored in elementary education. Upon graduation, she married her high school sweetheart, Stephen Alm, and they settled in the Toronto area. In 1990, they moved to the Memphis area when her husband's family business opened a tow-truck manufacturing plant in Olive Branch, Mississippi. Nadia and her husband are members of Grace Evangelical Church in Germantown. They have two children: David, who is serving overseas in the Army Military Police, and Emily Knack, who works at Shoemaker Financial. Nadia has taught middle and high school French and now is in her tenth year teaching 4th grade at Evangelical Christian School in Germantown. She and her family became U.S. citizens in 2004.

Bill Crewe- Bill Crewe grew up in various parts of western Canada and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a degree in history. He spent 7 years in Quebec City teaching English as a second language and studying architecture at Laval University (in French). Bill arrived in Memphis on Christmas Eve 1994 and has not looked back. A dedicated mid-towner, Bill has grown to love and appreciate what makes the 901 area code special. He is currently a project manager for renovations at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center, a Grizzlies fan by experience, a Vancouver Canucks (hockey) fan by heritage and a New York Jets fan by marriage. He currently lives in Central Gardens with a New Yorker, 4 dogs and 4 cats.

Ryan Tempel- Born in Regina Saskatchewan and raised in Winnipeg Manitoba, Ryan came to the Mid-South in 1999 to play for the Memphis Riverkings. He returned to Canada in 2002 until returning in 2009 and work in the field of Developmental and Intellectual disabilities. He has two beautiful Children, Daughter Devan who is 12 Years Old and Son, Emery 8 Years old. Both his Children were born in Kenora, Ontario.

Shireen Brandt- Shireen Brandt currently serves Evangelical Christian School as an Instructional Facilitator, a post she has held for the past three years. While she now focuses on assisting faculty and staff in delivering the best product possible and ensuring the most effective use of technology, she previously taught Fifth Grade specializing in Science and Math. Prior to her current employment, Shireen served administratively in public education overseas. She also has experience in trauma counseling and emergency paramedic care. Her academic studies reflect these avenues, with graduate degrees in educational management and pediatric clinical psychology. Shireen loves photography, travel, reading and anything Irish.

Geoff Ward- Geoffrey Harris Ward is originally from Brampton, Ontario. He has been immersed in music, specifically church music, his whole life. Geoffrey has lived in the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec. Dr. Ward works at Saint John's Episcopal Church in Memphis, TN where he serves as the Organist and Choirmaster. He is the Artistic Director of the Memphis BoyChoir Inc., which is in its 28th season. This is the 10th year that he has lived in Memphis moving here from Lawrence, Kansas in 2006. "Interacting with the Memphis community through music and education has been a blessing for me and my family." Geoffrey is thrilled to be working with Memphis in May as we prepare to celebrate our great neighbor to the North!

Memphis in May would like to thank ALL of the presenters for sharing their time and knowledge of Canada.

**2016 MEMPHIS IN MAY INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
HONORING CANADA**

**MICROSOFT BEST CANADIAN CLASSROOM
COMPETITION**

Grades K – 12

Rules and Information

Memphis in May would like to recognize the outstanding teachers that utilize our programs to integrate our curriculum into their classroom activities. Without the support of our teachers, students wouldn't have the opportunity to study a different country every year. So, we want to honor you and thank you for supporting our programs. The more programs you integrate into your classroom the better chance you have at winning the grand prize of \$1000. This is our way of thanking you for supporting Memphis in May because we couldn't do it without your help!

Awards

Grand Prize Winner – \$1000 cash prize for his/her school.

Memphis in May will induct all entries as Official International Classrooms and provide a certificate to hang in your classroom.

Entry Deadline is 5:00pm on Friday, May 6, 2016

For more information, visit memphisinmay.org/education

ENTRY FORM

Name of Teacher: _____ Grade(s): _____

School: _____ School Phone #: _____

Address of School: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Teacher's Evening Phone #: _____ E-mail: _____

Please hand in entry forms to session leaders.



**The Memphis in May International Education
Program is generously sponsored by**



Want to turn what you've learned today into \$1,000 cash?

**Then you should enter the following
Memphis in May Competitions:**

Sedgwick International Teacher Competition

Whether you always celebrate the honored country with Memphis in May, or whether you are considering incorporating Memphis in May into your classroom for the first time, this competition is for you! Memphis in May will recognize the teachers with the most outstanding "global classrooms," teachers who utilize international programming to supplement their curriculum and introduce Canada to their students. The "International Teacher" Grand Prize Winner will receive \$1,000, and one Runner Up will receive \$500.

For complete details and to apply:

<http://www.memphisinmay.org/competitions>



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Bringing Canada to the Classrooms of Memphis in 2016

While each of Memphis in May's educational competitions are judged on differing criteria, every Memphis in May competition encourages a show of creativity and demonstrated knowledge of the honored country. Competitions are geared to specific age groups and grade levels, with involvement opportunities available for all grades. Competitions are open to all students attending public, private, or home school within Shelby County, Tennessee. Applications are made available on the Memphis in May website as well as via mass mailings to schools. Judging committees are comprised of local educators, writers, and artists who kindly volunteer their time to examine entries. Competition winners are awarded certificates and cash prizes at an awards ceremony in the spring.

PowerPoint Presentation Competition

6-12 Grade Students

Middle and High School Categories

Due to the interest expressed by middle school teachers and administrators, a 6-8 grade category has been added to the PowerPoint Competition! Allow your middle school students to learn about international culture and gain increasingly valuable computer program technology with this fun program.

The PowerPoint Presentation Competition promotes design creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about the honored country through overall presentation, graphic design, and written word. This competition is a wonderful tool to acquaint students with PowerPoint, an increasingly valuable program in the business world, all while exposing them to international culture. First, second, and third place winners will be chosen in two grade categories: 6-8 grade, and 9-12 grades.

The competition is open to students attending any public, private or home school within the Memphis metro area.

Creative Writing Competition

4-12 Grade Students

The Creative Writing Competition promotes literary creativity and allows students to incorporate what they have learned about the honored country through the written word. Creative Writing Competition entries can include any type of literary, fictional or non-fictional work, including but not limited to poems, essays, short stories, plays, narratives, scripts and biographies.

The competition is open to students in grades 4-12 attending any public, private, or home school within the Memphis metro area. First, second, and third place winners will be chosen in three grade categories: Upper Elementary, 4th & 5th grades; Junior, 6th- 8th grades; Senior, 9th - 12th grades.

Valero Children's Poster Competition

K-6 Grade Students

This competition promotes the creative artistry of students in grades K – 6. Patterned after Memphis in May's Fine Art Poster Program, the student's work must depict some aspect of the honored country through the medium of drawing and coloring. One student will become the Grand Prize winner, and his/her work will then be printed and sold by Memphis in May as the 2016 Valero Children's Poster. The Grand Prize winner will sign and number copies of the posters. Since there will be a limited number of signed and numbered prints, this lucky young artist's poster has the potential of becoming a unique collector's item. First, second, and third place winners will also be chosen in three grade categories:
K - 2nd grades; 3rd - 4th grades; and 5th - 6th grades.

For complete details and to apply:

<http://www.memphisinmay.org/competitions>

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Session:

Canadian Culture

Presentation and Activities created by:

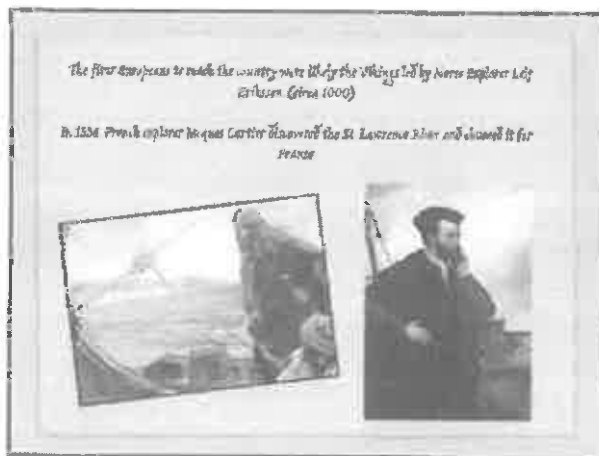
Nadia Alm





This presentation and all resources in this binder is available online at
Memphisinmay.org/educationresources









The French began to settle there in 1541 but an official settlement was not established until 1604, starting with Acadia (in Nova Scotia) and Quebec.

HUDSON'S BAY

The English gained control of the interior of Canada through the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company (named after English explorer Henry Hudson).

England gained control over Canada by the 1763 Treaty of Paris after they defeated France in the French-Indian Wars.

LAY OF THE LAND



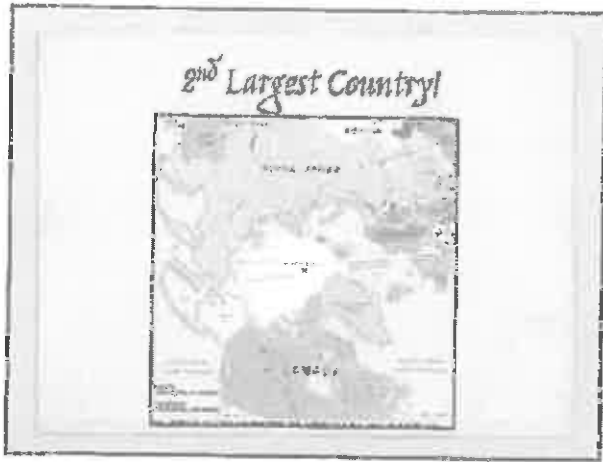

After gaining its independence from Britain in 1776, the United States invaded Canada (Britain) during the War of 1812. In retaliation for the American attack on the city of York (Toronto), Britain burned Washington D.C. in June 1812. Neither won the war or lost any land.

On July 1, 1982, with passage of the British North America Act, the Province of Canada was officially established as a fully sovereign country. In the British North America Act, the provinces of the new country of the Dominion of Canada agreed to the provisions of the British North America Act, and a new Canada was born. The province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec had joined the Canadian Confederation in 1867. The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, linking major cities across the vast territory of Canada in 1917.

Canadian Inventions

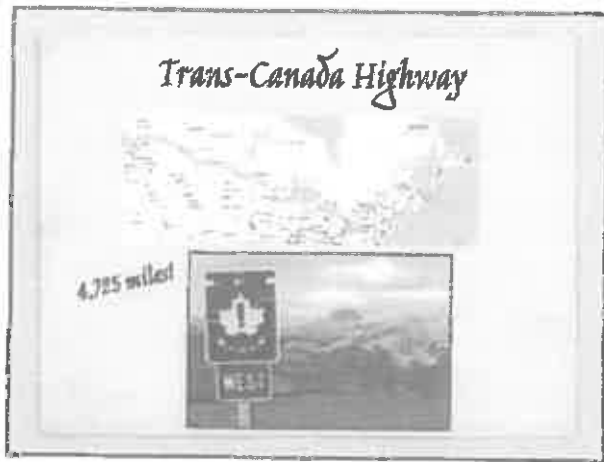
Band-Aids Marker Telephone Y-sign

Insulin Television Space Shuttle







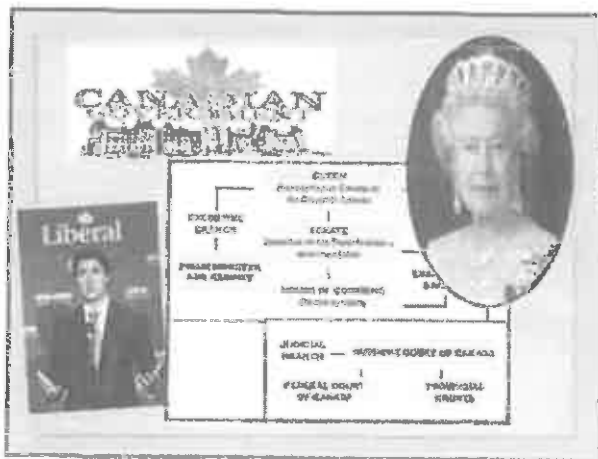




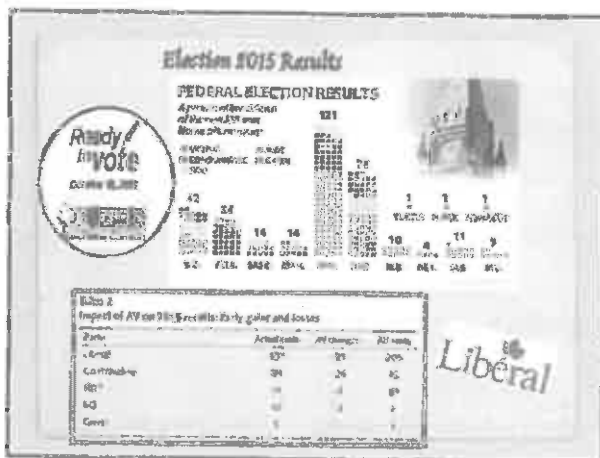














Scene from "Canadian Bacon"



Metric System

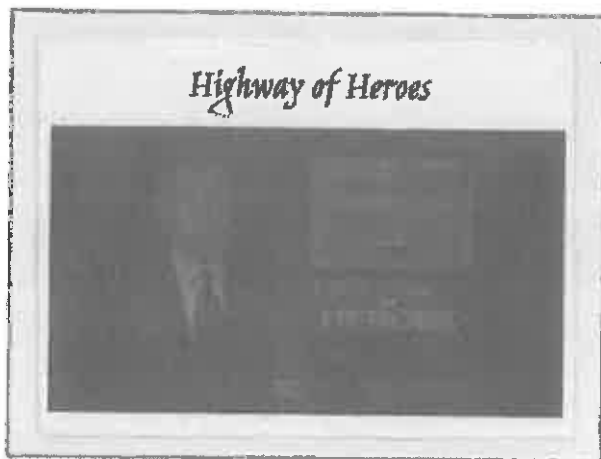


Canadian
Celebrities







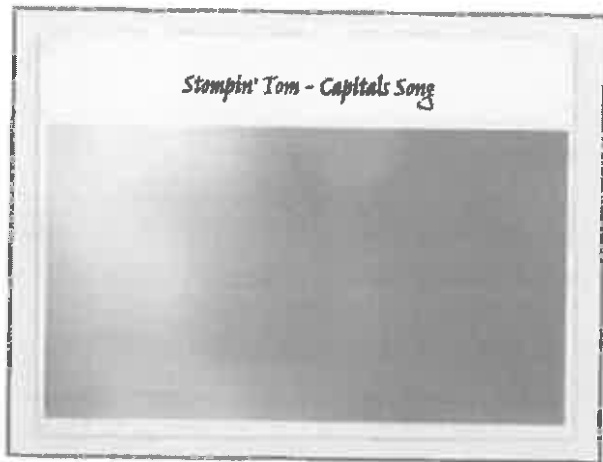


This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

1



1





My



Name: _____

CANADA: A BRIEF HISTORY



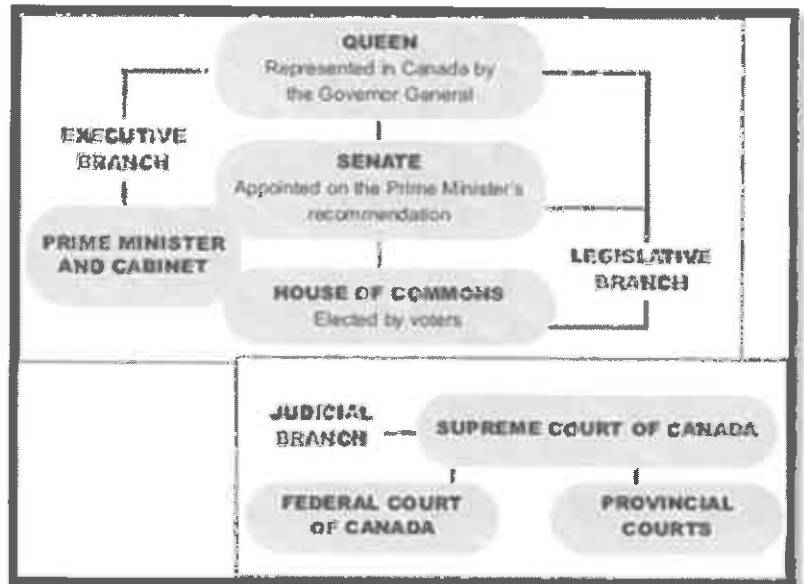
1. The first people to live in Canada were the Inuit (once known as Eskimos). Other Aboriginal natives (once misnamed “Indians”) are now called First Nations People.
2. The first Europeans to reach the country were likely the Vikings led by Norse Explorer Leif Eriksson, (circa 1000). In 1534, French explorer Jacques Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River and claimed it for France.
3. The French began to settle there in 1541, but an official settlement was not established until 1604, starting with Arcadia (in Nova Scotia) and Quebec.
4. In the 17th century, due to the high demand for beaver pelt in Europe, French traders proposed a trading company to reach the interior of the continent via Hudson Bay. The French were not interested, but the King of England, Charles II, was. On May 2, 1670, the Hudson Bay Company was chartered.
5. England gained control over Canada by the 1763 Treaty of Paris after they defeated France in the French and Indian wars. They allowed the French to keep their language and culture.
6. The United States invaded Canada during the war of 1812. In retaliation for the American attack on the city of York (Toronto), Britain burned Washington D.C. in June 1812. Neither country gained or lost any land.
7. July 1, 1867, Canada became a country called the “Dominion of Canada”, but the British parliament kept limited political control over Canada until the Constitution Act of 1982, which severed the final ties to the British parliament and gave Canada the right to amend its own constitution.

GENERAL FACTS & TRIVIA:



1. Canadian inventions include: ski-doo's, jet-skis, velcro, zippers, insulin, penicillin, the telephone, short wave radios, Robertson screws (square hole), the electric light bulb, the television, and the electron microscope!
2. Canada makes up 41 percent of North America. It is the world's second largest country by area (after Russia). The world's longest coastline is in Canada. The Trans-Canada Highway is the longest national highway in the world at 4,725 miles.
3. The population of Canada is 35.16 million, about 1/10th the population of the U.S. and just a little below the population of California. In spite of its small population, Canada plays a large role in the world's economy and is one of the largest trading partners of the United States. Canada's largest city, Toronto, has about five million people.
4. Nearly 90% of Canadians live within 99 miles of the U.S. border (because of harsh weather further north). The Canada-U.S. border is the world's longest shared border. It is also the world's longest unprotected border.
5. In May 1873, the Parliament of Canada established a central police force to implement law in Canada's newly acquired western territories. They were first called the North-West Mounted Police. In 1919 they merged with the police force of the Dominion of Canada and the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or RCMP.
6. Canada is heavily influenced by its conquerors, the French and the British. The federal government is one of the rare completely bilingual governments in the world. The majority of the French-speaking community lives in Quebec. About six million people speak French in Canada. The majority of the rest of Canada is English-speaking.
7. Canada has a \$1 coin called a "loonie" and a \$2 coin called the "toonie". Canadian money is colorful and often referred to by Americans as "Monopoly money!"
8. Symbols of Canada include: The Canadian moose, the beaver, the loon, the maple leaf, the loon, and the Great Stone Monument (Nunavet).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT



1. Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy and federation. Its Parliament has three branches of government: The Executive Branch (enforces the Law), the Legislative Branch (makes the Law), and the Judicial Branch (interprets the Law).
2. Canada is a Constitutional Monarchy, which means that the Monarch (King or Queen) serves as the Head of State, while the Prime Minister is Head of Government. Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, serves as a symbol of the nation's unity. She appoints a Governor General, who serves as her representative in Canada, on the advice of the prime minister of Canada, usually for a 5-year term.
3. Canada is divided into electoral districts. The candidate with the highest number of votes in each district wins a seat in the House of Commons and represents that electoral district as its Member of Parliament.
4. The prime minister is the leader of the political party with the most votes after a general election. The party with the second-largest number of elected representatives is usually the official Opposition. The Prime Minister and his cabinet remains in office as long as it retains majority support in the House of Commons on major issues. There are no term limits but elections must be called every five years (or sooner if there is a vote of non-confidence or the prime minister chooses).
5. The current prime minister of Canada is Justin Trudeau, leader of the Liberal Party, taking over from Stephen Harper, leader of the Conservative Party at the recent election October 19, 2015.

CANADIAN CULTURE:

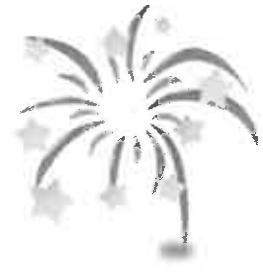
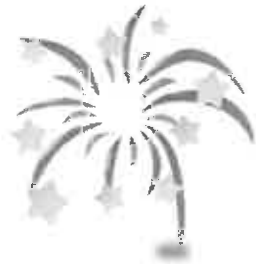
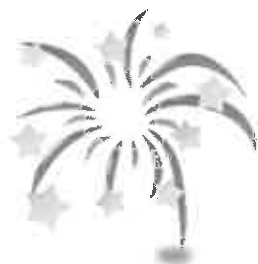


1. The Canadian 'accent' can be heard most easily in the following words: out, about, house, and others with 'ou'. Of course, the trademark 'eh' at the end of a statement is a dead giveaway. It is generally agreed that Canadians do it because they are polite.
2. Canada uses the metric system for most measurements. Temperature is in degrees Celsius (not Fahrenheit). The temperature does *not* drop fifty degrees when you cross the border from the United States! Other metric measurements are Centimeters, not inches; kilometers, not miles; meters, not yards, and grams, not pounds. However, most Canadians quote their height and weight in feet/inches and pounds. Industry, for the most part, still uses imperial units.
3. Unique Canadian Foods & Restaurants: Tim Hortons Donuts (a popular donut and coffee shop), Swiss Chalet restaurant (famous for its rotisserie chicken), Nanaimo bars, Poutine, All-Dressed & Ketchup chips, Smarties, Chocolate Bars (Crunchie, Caramilk, Aero, Mars, Crispy Crunch, Coffee Crisp, etc.). You can ask for vinegar for your French fries! Soda (Pop) is made with sugar (not corn syrup), which changes the taste significantly.
4. In Canada it can be extremely cold, which is why there are whole cities underneath the "real" cities. People who live in condos along the subway system are called "mole people" because they never have to go outside!
5. Leaving footwear inside the entrance when you enter someone's home is customary.
6. Canada is a very diverse and multicultural nation because of its large number of immigrants, welcoming of any religion and any nationality, making it a favorite place to migrate to by individuals from different countries all over the world. Immigrants arrive in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Greater Toronto Area is heralded as one of the most multicultural cities in the world.
7. Canadian celebrities include: Peter Jennings, Sandra Bullock, Michael J. Fox, John Candy, Ryan Gosling, Donald & Kiefer Sutherland, Jim Carrey, Pamela Anderson, Mike Myers, Ryan Reynolds, William Shatner, Keanu Reeves.

CANADIAN HOLIDAYS



1. The day after Christmas is called Boxing Day. It's named this because of the British tradition of giving gift boxes to people such as mail carriers, milkmen, etc. Now, it is the date for many huge annual sales.
2. Canada Day is on July 1st, the anniversary of the Confederation of Canada in 1867. The day is celebrated like July 4th in the U.S. with parties and fireworks. "Canada" means "village" or "settlement" in Iroquois.
3. The May Two-Four or Victoria Day is celebrated the Monday before Memorial Day in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.
4. November 11 is known as Remembrance Day. Canadians were important and valiant fighters in the two world wars and are honored and remembered this day. Canadians have a tradition of wearing poppies in November in honor of fallen veterans. There is one minute of silence in honor of fallen veterans at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.
5. Thanksgiving is celebrated on the second Monday of the month of October to reflect that Canada's harvest comes earlier than the American one. It's very similar to the American Thanksgiving, celebrated with a turkey dinner, but it's not as big a deal and there's no mention of Pilgrims.
6. Canadians don't celebrate these strictly U.S. holidays: Columbus Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, President's Day, or Memorial Day.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Map of Canada Project

A. Label the capital cities and provinces according to the numbers below and then lightly color each province the color indicated in brackets.

- 1) Whitehorse, Yukon (yellow)
- 2) Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (red)
- 3) Iqaluit, Nunavut (orange)
- 4) Victoria, British Columbia (orange)
- 5) Edmonton, Alberta (yellow)
- 6) Regina, Saskatchewan (purple)
- 7) Winnipeg, Manitoba (green)
- 8) Toronto, Ontario (red)
- 9) Quebec City, Quebec (orange)
- 10) Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (green)
- 11) Fredericton, New Brunswick (yellow)
- 12) Halifax, Nova Scotia (red)
- 13) St. John's Newfoundland and Labrador (purple)

Label the capital city of Canada (in Ontario) – OTTAWA

B. Label the United States (including Alaska) and color it grey.

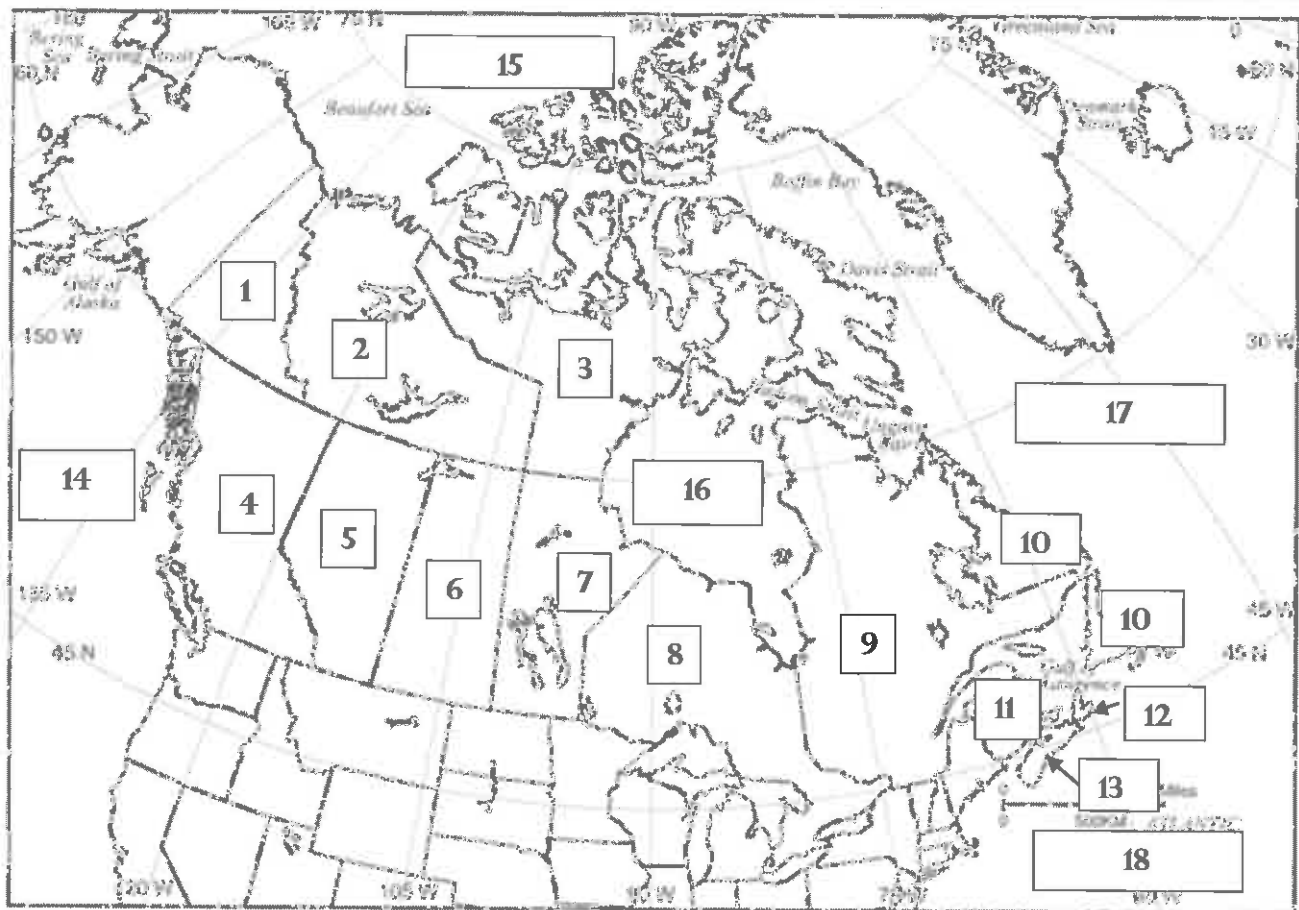
C. Label Greenland and Iceland and color it grey.

D. Label these bodies of water and lightly color them blue: Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Hudson Bay, Labrador Sea, and Atlantic Ocean.

Name: _____

Canadian Geography Quiz:

1. The capital of Canada is _____.
2. On the back of this page number and name the provinces, territories, and seas:



WORD BOX:

Ontario	Saskatchewan	New Brunswick	British Columbia
Quebec	Yukon	Prince Edward Island	Alberta
Nova Scotia	Manitoba	Nunavut	Hudson Bay
Atlantic Ocean	Labrador Sea	Arctic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
Northwest Territories		Labrador & Newfoundland	

Name: _____

“CANADIANISMS”

Can you speak Canadian?



Match the Canadian word/phrase below with the American word/phrase in the word box.

AROUND THE HOUSE:

Electricity/electric bill	Bath robe	A flat with no bedroom
Dish cloth	Garbage disposal in sink	Bathroom
Running shoes	Gutter	Couch/sofa
Bathroom off a bedroom	Small one-floor home	

1. Housecoat = _____
2. Runners = _____
3. Chesterfield = _____
4. Eavestrough = _____
5. Garburator = _____
6. Hydro = _____
7. Washroom = _____
8. Tea Towel = _____
9. Ensuite = _____
10. Bachelor Apartment = _____
11. Bungalow = _____



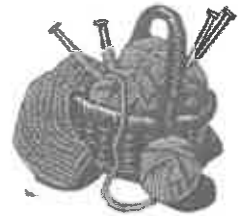
FOOD:



Popular three-layer dessert/square	French fries with gravy and cheese curds	Donut holes (from Tim Horton Donuts)
Pecan-pie-like tart	Napkin	Coke/soda
Cotton candy	Powdered sugar	Whole wheat bread
Non-dairy creamer	Whole/homogenized milk	Type of potato chip
Forks/knives/spoons	Candy like M & M's	Candy bar

1. Brown Bread = _____
2. Pop = _____
3. Serviette = _____
4. Cutlery = _____
5. Timbits = _____
6. Icing Sugar = _____
7. Smarties = _____
8. Nanaimo Bar = _____
9. Butter Tart = _____
10. Homo Milk = _____
11. Chocolate Bar = _____
12. Candy Floss = _____
13. Poutine = _____
14. Whitener = _____
15. All-Dressed = _____

MISCELLANEOUS:



Trip/vacation	Ice rink	U.S.A.
Zip code	Small biting bug	Snow mobile
Yarn	Goods & Services Tax	Write a test
Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman	"zee" (last letter of alphabet)	Colored pencils
Rubber band	\$1 coin	Knitted hat
\$2 coin	Sweat pants	Community college

1. Arena = _____
2. Wool = _____
3. GST = _____
4. "Zed" = _____
5. Postal Code = _____
6. The States = _____
7. No see-um = _____
8. Ski-doo = _____
9. Holiday = _____
10. Pencil Crayons = _____
11. Loonie = _____
12. Toonie = _____
13. Mountie = _____
14. College = _____
15. Take a test = _____
16. Toque = _____
17. Track pants = _____

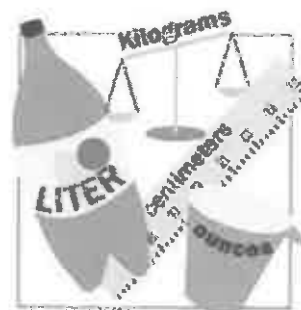
Other words in Canada are the same but have the British spelling: neighbour, flavour, labour, centre, cheque, theatre, colour, pyjamas, etc.

NAME: _____

GOING METRIC!

What do you think these U.S. measurements would be in Canada?

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. baloni = _____ grams (g)
a. 113 g b. 20 g c. 500 g
2. 120 lb. = _____ kilograms (kg)
a. 102 kg b. 249 kg c. 55 kg
3. 5' 6" = _____ metres (m)
a. 1.7 m b. .83 m c. 2.2 m
4. 40 m.p.h. = _____ kilometers per hour (kph)
a. 20 kph b. 65 kph c. 80 kph
5. 60 m.p.h. = _____ kph
a. 45 kph b. 80 kph c. 100 kph
6. 80 degrees Fahrenheit = _____ degrees Celsius (C)
a. 111 °C b. 65 °C c. 27 °C
7. 17 degrees Fahrenheit = _____ degrees C
a. 18 °C b. 8 °C c. -8 °C
8. 1 tbsp. oil = _____ milliliters (mL)
a. 15 mL b. 50 mL c. 100 mL
9. 1 cup water = _____ mL
a. 284 mL b. 442 mL c. 140 mL
10. 1 gallon milk = _____ liters (l)
a. 2.5 l b. 4.5 l c. 5 l



ANSWERS:

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY QUIZ:

The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

The provinces, territories, and seas pictured are:

1. Yukon
2. Northwest Territories
3. Nunavut
4. British Columbia
5. Alberta
6. Saskatchewan
7. Manitoba
8. Ontario
9. Quebec
10. Newfoundland & Labrador
11. New Brunswick
12. Prince Edward Island
13. Nova Scotia
14. Pacific Ocean
15. Arctic Ocean
16. Hudson Bay
17. Labrador Sea
18. Atlantic Ocean

CANADIANISMS;

AROUND THE HOUSE:

1. Bath robe
2. Running shoes
3. Couch/sofa
4. Gutter
5. Garbage disposal in sink
6. Electricity/electric bill
7. Bathroom
8. Dish cloth
9. Bathroom off a bedroom
10. A flat with no bedroom
11. Small one-floor home

FOOD:

1. Whole wheat bread
2. Coke/Soda
3. Napkin
4. Forks/knives/spoons
5. Donut holes
6. Powdered sugar
7. Candy like M & M's
8. Three-layer dessert/square
9. Pecan-pie-like tart
10. Whole/homogenized milk
11. Candy bar
12. Cotton Candy
13. French fries with gravy and cheese curds
14. Non-dairy creamer
15. Type of potato chip

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Ice rink
2. Yarn
3. Goods & Services Tax
4. "Zee" (last letter of the alphabet)
5. Zip Code
6. U.S.A.
7. Small biting bug
8. Snow mobile
9. Trip/vacation
10. Colored pencils
11. \$1 coin
12. \$2 coin
13. Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman
14. Community college
15. Write a test
16. Knitted hat
17. Sweat pants

GOING METRIC:

1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c; 6. c; 7. c; 8. a; 9. a; 10. b

Session:

History of Canada

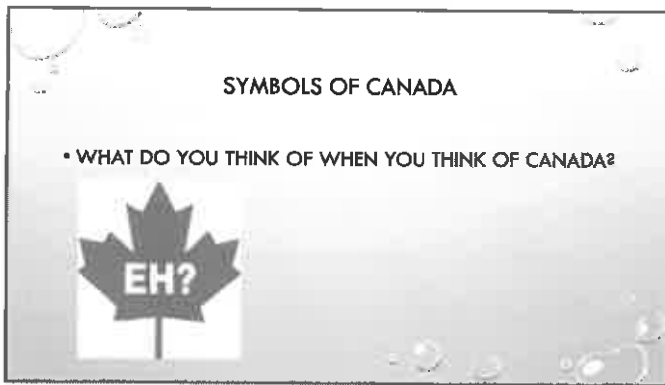
Presentation and Activities created by:

Bill Crewe



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HOCKEY



THE CANADA GOOSE



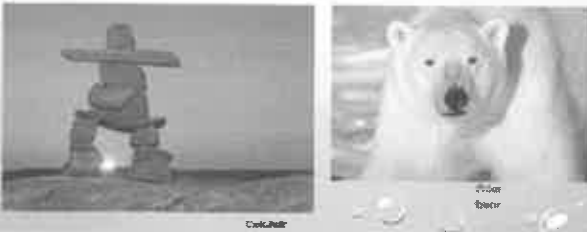
STRANGE HATS



THE "MOUNTIES"
(RCMP – GRC)



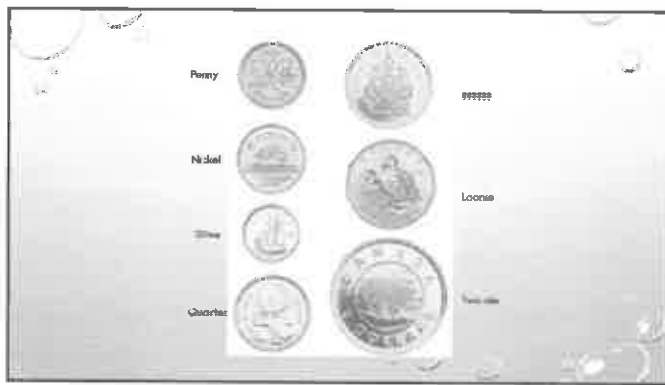
THE ARCTIC



SEXY WORLD LEADERS









THE BEAVER




THE EARLY DAYS

BEFORE THE EUROPEANS



Vikings:
1000





John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto)
1497th

- Claimed the land for England
- Reports on the huge quantities of cod (fish)

New France

Jacques Cartier
sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1534.

- Claimed the land for France
- French settlers named the area New France



New France got to be pretty big!



Legend:

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- 2014-2015
- 2015-2016

Les Filles du Roy (Daughters of the King)



- 1663-1673 about 800 women were recruited to emigrate to New France, with passage paid by Louis XIV as well as a trousseau and dowry.
- To solidify a largely male colony with the stabilizing influence of marriage and family.
- They were evaluated for physical fitness and "moral virtues."

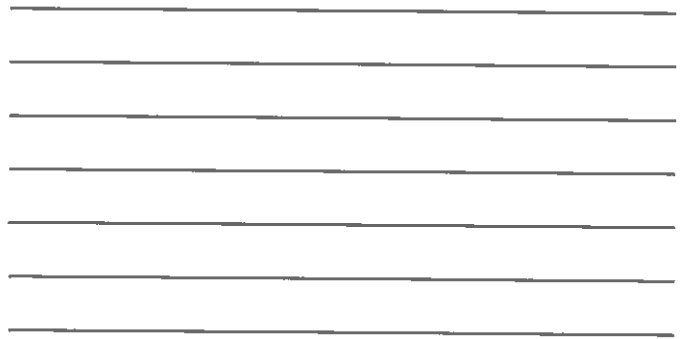
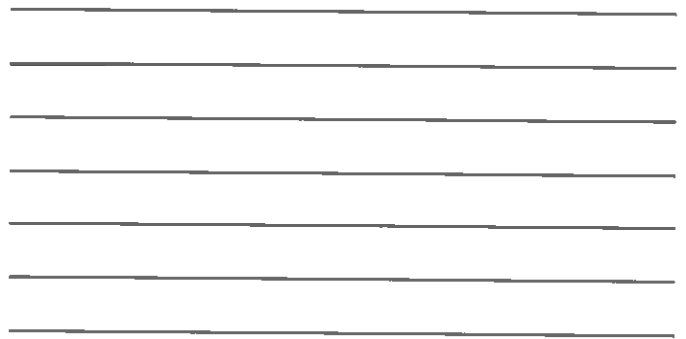
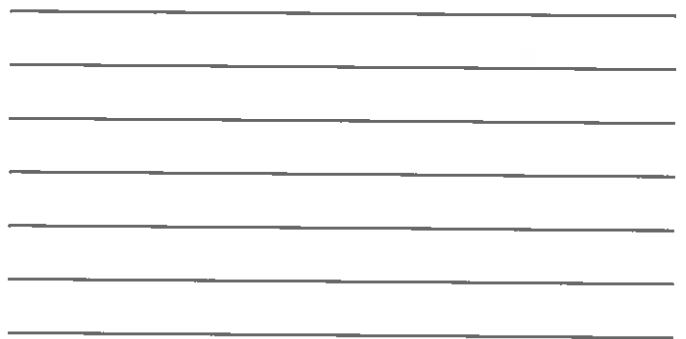
Samuel de Champlain



- Soldier/explorer
- Founder of Quebec City
- "On July 3rd, 1608* Champlain landed with his settlers and established a new settlement named Quebec City. They began work immediately and built several military buildings. During the first year, once the deep snows of Quebec had fallen, the dreaded disease of scurvy and measles also set in. 20 of the twenty-eight settlers who stayed for the winter died." *canadianhistory.com*


It's very cold and very snowy
in Quebec





The king of France granted large areas of land to French nobles who, in turn, rented small areas to tenants for a percentage of the food crop and the trapped fur. They followed the same feudal system as in France.

He - France began to have an agricultural identity, but the majority of the colony's profit came from trade with the natives. Mostly fur was made for



BEAVER PELTS



BEAVER FELT AND FASHION



To make felt, the underhairs were shaved from the beaver pelt and mixed with a vibrating hatter's bow. The matted fabric was pummeled and boiled repeatedly, resulting in a shrunken and thickened felt. Filled over a hat-form block, the felt was pressed and steamed into shape. The hat maker then finished the outside surface to a shine. Beaver hats were made in various styles as a matter of era and date: the Wellington (1820-40), the Fox is beau (1815), the D'Orray (1820), the Mague (1825) and the clerical (18th century). In addition, beaver hats were made in various styles as a matter of military status: the continental cocked hat (1776), Navy cocked hat (19th century), and the Army shako (1817).



COUREURS DES BOIS (RUNNERS OF THE WOODS)



- Independent businessmen
- Travelled to trade with native groups (European goods for fur)
- Interacted closely with indigenous people and learned their customs and methods, often intermarrying
- Did not trap the beaver themselves

RADISSON & GROSEILLIERS

(Radishes and Gooseberries)



MEDART CHOUART DES GROSEILLIERS

- 18 years older
- The organizer
- Lay assistant with the Jesuit fathers in their mission to the Huron
- Persuaded the Huron to bring more furs down the St. Lawrence river
- Returned to Quebec with a wealth of furs and stories of rich beaver preserves north of Lake Superior

PIERRE-ESPRIT RADISSON

- Abducted by Mohawks at 15 and taken to their village on Lake Champlain
- Adopted by a warrior with 19 white scalps to his credit — learned and adapted to the Mohawk life, even joining war parties
- Escaped during a hunting party with an Algonquin captive but was recaptured and brutally tortured, only to be rescued by his adoptive family
- Finally escaped to a Dutch fort on the Hudson river and made his way back to Trois-Rivières
- Joined his new brother-in-law (Groseilliers) on a fur trading expedition north of Lake Superior





During the trip, P & G heard from the Huron, Sioux, and Cree of the "Bay of the North" which provided direct sea access to the region

When they returned to New France with rich bales of fur, the governor's reaction was:

- He fined them for trading without a license
- He rejected their proposal of investigating a sea route to the area through Hudson Bay

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



"A skin for a skin"

With the French uninterested, Radisson and Grosvillier started a conversation with the English in New England and met Colonel George Carterwright who had connections and sent them to England to see the king.



Charles II

ENGLAND 1665

- Newly restored king, Charles II, following the civil war and Oliver Cromwell
- Subsanic plague has killed 1/6 of the population of London
- 1666 the great fire of London burns most of London
- These are the conditions under which Radisson and Groselliers meet the king and his cousin Prince Rupert

PRINCE RUPERT, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE AND DUKE OF BAVARIA



- Royalist cavalry commander in the English Civil War
- At war's end he took the remnants of the Royal Navy and harassed English shipping
- "An incongruous blend of Sir Galahad and Cyrano de Bergerac, Rupert provided the needed spark to bring the Company of Adventurers to life and keep it going during its first ten dozen years, sustaining the royal patronage and romantic impulse without which the tiny enterprise could have floundered."

-Peter C. Newman, Baynes of the Bay

The First Voyage

Earlier exploration of Hudson Bay

- June 3, 1648, 2 ships, the Eaglet (Radisson aboard) and the Nonsuch (Groselliers aboard)
- The Eaglet is almost swamped off Ireland and returns to port
- The Nonsuch enters Hudson Bay and establishes a camp on James Bay at the mouth of the Rupert River
- They settle up to wait for spring
- Drifts upriver faster to avoid scarcity (Groselliers)
- No fives were lost



Notice the title

The First Voyage

- In April, about 300 James Bay natives came to trade.
- Established a "League of Friendship" with the local chief.
- The land is formally purchased.
- British markets, weapons, beads and metal tools traded for valuable beaver pelts.



The first voyage of the ship to the Hudson Bay area.

The First Voyage

- The *Norwich* returns to England, the first ship that was not looking for a way around North America, but rather into it.
- Cargo sold for \$1370 on the London fur market (not a profitable trip).



LORDS AND PROPRIETORS

- May 2, 1670 King Charles signs a royal charter forming "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" — governor is Prince Rupert.
- Grants the entire drainage basin (all the land that drains into Hudson Bay) to the company as "free and absolute Lords and Proprietors".
- Also grants a monopoly on trade originating anywhere west of Hudson Bay.
- 1.5 million square miles.
- 40% of Canada and much of Minnesota and North Dakota.
- Purchased by the Canadian government in 1869.

RUPERT'S LAND





- Two ships sent in 1670 (with Radisson and Groseilliers) return in 1671 and sell the cargo for a profit of about 19,000 English pounds
- Company begins establishing forts and "factories" around the bay
- Radisson & Groseilliers become disenchanted with their level of influence and, in 1674, for four hundred Louis d'Or and restoration of their status, they return to the French side

LA COMPAGNIE DU NORD

- Established by Radisson & Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye (money man)
- Radisson & Groseilliers seek to establish a permanent presence in the bay with 2 ships and 17 men
- Despite being outmaneuvered and outgunned Radisson is able to disarm both a group of independent traders from Britain and then a group of HBC men, seizing their furs
- Radisson & Groseilliers return to Quebec in triumph



A TOO FAMILIAR STORY



- The officials of New France followed their usual pattern
- They confiscated their ships
 - Charged the standard 25% duty that was exacted on local fur catches
 - Growellers, now 55, returns to Trois-Rivières
 - Radisson plots revenge by turning to his old employer

THE SAD END FOR OUR HERO

- Radisson returns to the bay under HBC colors with the title 'Superintendent and Chief Director of Trade at Port Nelson'
- Takes 20,000 pelts from his nephew who was guarding the French fort
- Makes 3 more profitable trips to the bay
- Spends the rest of his life fighting with the HBC who cut his paymaster — led a long lawsuit against the company
- Ended up begging for a job as a warehouse keeper — he was turned down
- Pierre-Esprit Radisson died in 1710, aged 74
- His grave is unidentified



BATTLE IN THE BAY

- The French still see the HBC making about 20,000 pounds annually through the bay, diverting trade from Montreal
- Governor of New France sends a military mission overland to capture the HBC fort
- 70 Canadian irregulars, a few native guides and 30 French soldiers march 800 miles to attack the forts
- The beginning of a long series of battles, on land and sea
- Eventually, by 1697, the French control all the forts except Albany. Will do so for 17 years until the 7 Years War (French and Indian War)



NEW ERA



- After the Battle of Quebec, French government withdraws from New France (1763)
- HBC reclaims its furs
- 1768 the rules are relaxed allowing others to trade in the "North West" but not in Rupert's Land – part of effort to increase Montreal trade
- Traders from Montreal eventually group together to form the North West Company and become the main competition for HBC
- They expand westward, transporting all goods by canoe

THE VOYAGEURS

- While the North West Company owner and executives spoke English, the working people spoke French
- The men who manned the canoes are legendary in Canada, known as the voyageurs
- As opposed to the Coureurs des Bois, they work for the company and earn a salary
- Each spring it is a race to take trade goods from Montreal to fur-trading bases and push west through the waterways. In the fall it is a race back east with beaver pelts.



THE VOYAGEURS

- The day would start around 4:00 AM
- Paddle at 45 strokes per minute giving the canoe a speed of about 6 knots (7-7mph – a fast jog)
- Rest every hour – long enough to smoke a single pipe of tobacco
- Sang as they paddled
- Paddle until dark when the canoes were pulled ashore and repairs made by firelight
- Dinner was pemmican or dried peas and cornmeal mixed with water and some hard or soft starchy food



- Pemmican was dried and pounded buffalo meat mixed with fat and berries

THE VOYAGEURS

- Portages were the real torture test
- Each man was expected to carry 2-50lb packs
- bonuses were given to carry more and there are stories of voyageurs carrying up to 500 lbs – a common cause of death was hernias
- The effect was that they preferred to run the rapids whenever possible



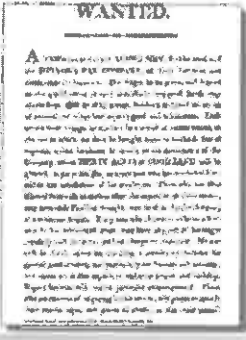
EXPANSION WEST



- Fierce competition followed with both companies establishing posts further and further afield
- Competition became practically warfare until finally the two companies were forced to merge in 1821
- Granted a monopoly over the fur trade west of upper Canada – controlled over 3 million square miles

EXPANSION WEST






THE MEN OF THE BAY

- Mostly recruited from Scotland and nearby islands, such as the Shetlands and Orkneys
- Boredom during the winters by the Bay led to real issues with alcohol, hence the note: "No one will be hired, unless he can bring a satisfactory character for general good conduct, and particularly for honesty and sobriety."
- 3 year contract
- Land grants possible since the company owned the land

COMPANY EXPLORERS

- Alexander MacKenzie reaches the Arctic Ocean (via the Mackenzie River) 1789 and reaches the Pacific 1793
- David Thompson (30 April 1770 – 10 February 1857) was a ... and ...
- Over his career he mapped over 3.9 million square kilometers of North America and for this has been described as the "greatest land geographer who ever lived." [Wikipedia]
- Simon Fraser explores and maps British Columbia and establishes the first settlement there - later signalled in establishing the border at the 49th Parallel (Treaty of 1818 and the Oregon Treaty 1846)



IMAGES OF THE FUR TRADE





THE POINTE BLANKET



- "Pointes" are the little black stripes
- One theory is that they represent the number of beaver pelts required in trade. Since the quality of the pelt would vary, this seems unlikely
- Best explanation is that it simply indicates the size of the blanket, without unfolding it



THE POINTE BLANKET AS FASHION



"THE BAY" MOVES INTO GENERAL RETAIL



By the mid 1800's the company was a general mercantile store, selling everything from furs to fine dress. Stores were established in all major cities

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

- July 1, 1867 The British North American Act creates The Dominion of Canada (joining Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)
- Population about 3.5 million
- 1/3 French with about 100,000 bilingual
- Montreal is the largest city at about 115,000
- Ottawa is established as the capital because it's on the border of Ontario and Quebec, and it's farther from the American border



The Canadian equivalent of "founding fathers" is "Fathers of Confederation"

CANADA GROWS

- Of note, The British North American Act, clause 146 makes provision for the admission of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories into Canada
- 1869 HBC signs a Deed of Surrender, agreeing to surrender Rupert's Land to the Crown
- HBC gets a cash settlement and keeps its 120 posts and land concessions
- The vast majority of the land mass of Canada is former HBC property



Canadian Flag

HBC's Bay Company Flag

THROUGH THE YEARS

- 1965 becomes "The Bay" to change its image
- 1970 for its 300th anniversary, the HBC moves its company headquarters from London to Winnipeg
- More than 80% of shareholders are still UK residents
- Acquires various retail competitors through the years
- 1981 HBC is the 10th largest Canadian corporation, employing 42,000 people with major interests in gas, oil and land development, the largest distributor of tobacco in Canada and still the world's largest fur trading company



THROUGH THE YEARS

- Between 1900 and 1914 more than 3 million immigrants settled in the prairies
- HBC rushes to expand stores in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria
- 1915-1919 HBC acts as overseas purchasing agent for the French government during WWI, shortening a merchant fleet of over 300 vessels to transport food, fuel, lumber and munitions
- HBC gets involved with fish packing in Newfoundland and service of 8 gas exploration



DEPARTMENT STORE

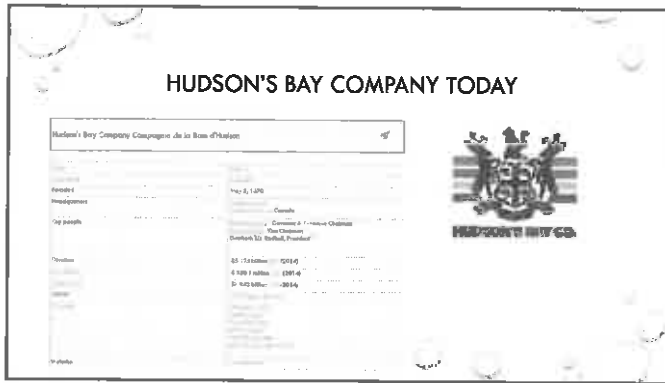
In 1987, the HBC sells its Northern stores, wholesale operations, fur auction house, and petroleum operation thus becoming a mundane department store



SOME NOTES AND STATISTICS

- The span of its trading posts once reached from the Arctic Ocean to Hawaii and as far south as San Francisco
- At its peak, it controlled nearly three million square miles, a twelfth of the earth's land surface, ten times the size of the Holy Roman Empire
- Was the largest landowner in the world
- The oldest continuous commercial enterprise still in existence (1670-145 years)
- Printed its own money
- Ran its own law courts
- When the archives of the company were evaluated for insurance purposes, the 6500 linear feet of journals, ship's logs, revenue books, ledgers and journals weighed 68 tons

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TODAY



SOURCES

- Peter C. Newman – *Empire of the Bay, An Illustrated History of the Hudson's Bay Company* 1989
- Peter C. Newman – *Company of Adventurers*: 1985
- CanadaHistory.com
- *Just for fun*



How to Create a Fur Trading Post Game

Depending on how creative you want to be, you can create tokens to represent the items, or just do it on a piece of paper.

Each student gets a given number of beaver pelts to trade. Pick a number. The higher the number the longer the game will take. They are to trade the pelts for European goods at the Hudson Bay Company trading post. Encourage the student to think about what would be the most useful or even fun. Remember that beads and trinkets were a major trade item. The natives liked to add some “bling” to their outfits.

Some things to remember about the way they lived:

- It's cold out there – blankets were popular because they were easier to sew than furs
- Hunting and fishing are very important to survival and trapping and skinning animals is the means to more goods
- Iron cooking equipment is a big advantage to food preparation
- You only get one visit to the store per year. You trap all winter and trade in the spring
- You must trade all your pelts – there is no use in saving them
- You can later trade goods with other trappers, so you might want more than 1 of an item.

Here are some typical trade goods and suggested values:

- Musket and ammunition – 6 pelts
- Extra ammunition – 1 pelt
- HBC blanket – 4 pelts
- Trade knife – 2 pelts
- Axe head – 2 pelts
- Powder horn (for carrying gunpowder and keeping it dry) – 2 pelts
- Package of thimbles – 1 pelt
- Package of steel sewing needles – 1 pelt
- Package of steel fish hooks – 1 pelt

- Fire strikers (flint and steel to make sparks for lighting fires – no matches yet) – 2 pelts
- Iron kettles – 2 pelts
- Steel awl (for making holes in furs to stretch them on frames to dry) – 1 pelt
- Package of glass beads – 1 pelt
- Package of small bells – 1 pelt
- Tobacco – 1 pelt

When they have finished making their selections, I would suggest dividing them into small groups to compare and defend their selections and perhaps even trade between them.

You could finish by doing a poll of how many people selected what items.

Hopefully this will help the students to imagine life in the north and even to defend their choices. There is even some arithmetic for extra measure.

Session:

Music Across Canada

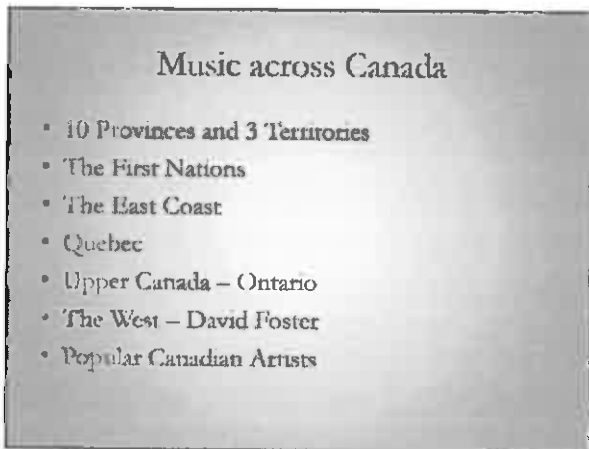
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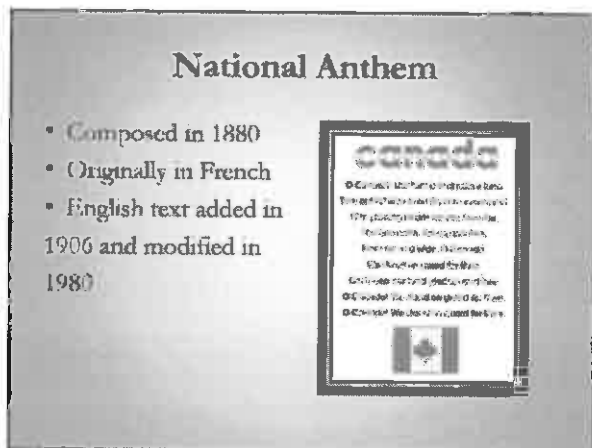
Geoff Ward



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Memphisinmay.org/educationresources







The First Nations

- This group is comprised of 634 bands or bands spread across Canada. Almost 50 percent of the First Nations are located in Ontario and British Columbia.
- Each of the groups have their own musical traditions although there are a number of similarities.
- Dance accompanied by percussion instruments is very common amongst the First Nations.

Listening Example

- Ceremonial Dance



The East Coast

- New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island & Newfoundland
- The music from this part of the country is heavily influenced by the immigrants from Scotland, Ireland and France.
- There is a lot of rhythmic dances accentuated by fiddle playing, guitars and percussion.

Listening Example: "Run Runaway" by Great Big Sea

- Highly energetic
- Multiple instruments being used together — highlights the Celtic and rock style of the band
- Instrumental sections as well as chorus sections where the audience is invited to sing a long

The Barra MacNeil's

- This Celtic band was formed in 1980 in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
- They are family members and have performed all over the world
- They perform a number of musical styles in the Celtic tradition

Listen to "The Island"

- This song is a ballad about Cape Breton Island



Quebec

- Quebec is truly a fusion of many styles of music including their own traditional Quebecoise songs.
- The Celtic influence is felt here as well as percussion drumming circles.
- There is a great love and history for classical music as well as jazz. Montreal hosts one of the largest jazz festivals in the world.

La bottine souriante

- This folk band has been performing for 40 years.
- Their style combines many of the elements listed above especially combining jazz to folk music.
- The group's name means "the smiling boot" referring to a worn out work boot.
- It is common for the group to integrate dance into their performances. (Warch and dance)

Ontario

- Stompin' Tom Connors
- He was a famous folk singer and composer writing more than 300 songs and selling over 4 million albums.
- Born in New Brunswick he settled in Ontario -- Timmons was where he got his break.
- His songs are truly part of the cultural landscape and his voice is distinct.

Songs by Stompin' Tom

- Bud the Spud
- The Hockey Song



The West

- Focus on David Foster
- Born in Victoria, BC – musician, producer, composer and arranger
- He has won 16 Grammy awards and has worked with everyone in the music business
- Produced and composed music for Whitney Houston, Madonna, Natalie Cole, Chicago and Barbra Streisand

Canadian Musicians

- Other prominent musicians from Canada: Leonard Cohen, Rita MacNeil, Gordon Lightfoot, Daniel Lanois, Anne Murray, Neil Young, Joni Mitchell, Bruce Cockburn, Justin Bieber, Bareknaked Ladies, K.D. Lang, Shania Twain, Drake & The Canadian Brass

ACTIVITY – “Donkey Riding”

- 1) Introduction performed by the Memphis BoyChoir & Memphis GirlChoir
- 2) Poetry & Geography
- 3) Let's create a “Memphis” verse
- 4) Body rhythms to accentuate the mood and style of the music

Memphis in May 2016
Teachers' Conference
Saturday February 27, 2016
ACTIVITY

Title: Donkey riding – Poetry and rhythm

Content Areas: English, Geography, History and Music

- 1) Introduce the arrangement of “Donkey riding” performed by the Memphis BoyChoir & Memphis GirlChoir as well as a version by “Great Big Sea”
- 2) Focus on the poetry – the rhymes and how they relate to the geography of Canada. For example there are different parts of the country referenced in the lyrics. (Quebec, Marimichi, New Brunswick, etc.)
- 3) Have the teacher’s (student’s) work in pairs and come up with a verse focusing on this part of the country. For example, using Memphis for a verse.
- 4) There are body rhythms that are performed in between the verses of the poem/song. We will learn the rhythms as a group and then perform them in between as indicated in the music.

Donkey Riding

Definition: This is a traditional work song or sea shanty originally sung in Canada. It also has roots in Scotland and the Northeastern United States. The donkey is a reference to the steam donkey or steam engine that was used to power the boats and ships at sea. One of the popular items to transport was lumber.

Poem:

1) Were you ever in Quebec, Stowing timber on the deck, Where there's a king with a golden crown, Riding on a donkey?

(Chorus:) *Hey! Ho! Away we go, Donkey riding, donkey riding, Hey! ho! away we go, Riding on a donkey.*

2) Were you ever off Cape Horn, Where it's always fine and warm, And seen the lion and the unicorn, Riding on a donkey? (Chorus)

3) Were you ever in Miramichi Where ye tie up to a tree, An' the misquitos do bite ye Ridin' on a donkey (Chorus)

4) Were you ever in Cardiff Bay, Where the folks all shout, "Hurray! Here comes John with his three months pay, Riding on a donkey?" (Chorus)

Verse 1 is a reference to Quebec and in particular the Saint Lawrence River. This opens out into the Atlantic Ocean.

Verse 2 is a reference to one of the shipping routes that extends to the southern tip of South America – Cape Horn. This was a common route for ships to travel. Delivering goods from one side of the country to the other.

Verse 3 is a reference to New Brunswick and specifically the Miramichi River, which is known for fishing, hunting and logging. (Pulp and paper mills)

Verse 4 refers to Cardiff Bay in Wales. This was a major port for trade and export. This was another place where the ships would sail to deliver and pick up goods and services.

Map of North America:



Rhythm Exercise: To be demonstrated and taught by rote. (Call and answer) This will be performed in between verses of the poem/song.

Session:

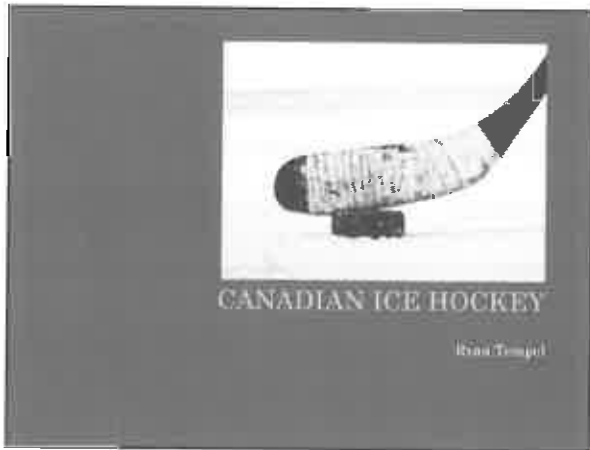
Canadian Ice Hockey

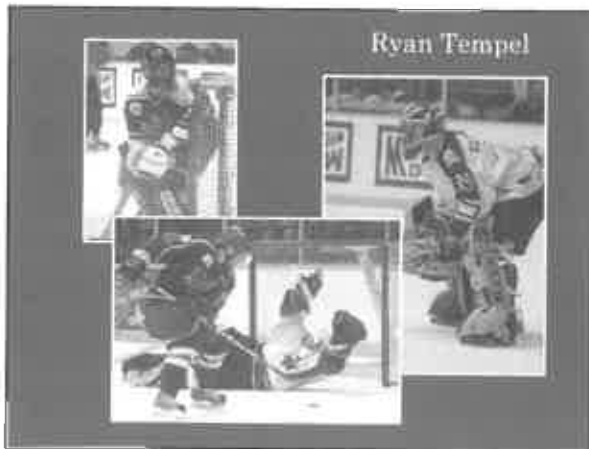
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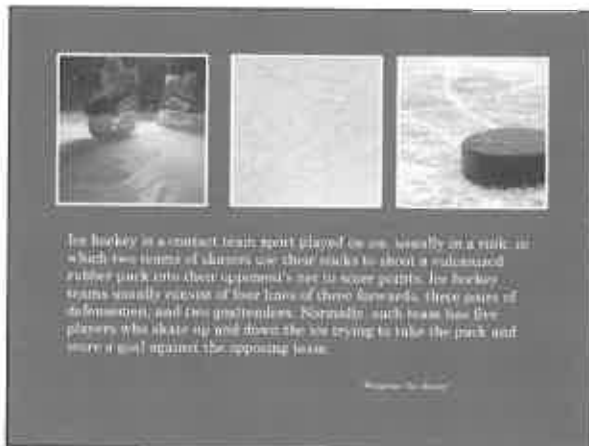
Ryan Tempel & Shireen Brandt



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Why is Ice Hockey so popular?


- Canadians are considered to have created modern Ice Hockey.
- Ice Hockey has relatively simple rules and can be played almost anywhere.
- Canadian children learn to skate almost simultaneously with walking.
- Rinks and ponds are readily available.
- Playing sports unites the community and weather.
- Games are broadcast every Saturday night and form a focus for social gatherings.

Hockey is most popular in areas of North America (especially Canada and United States) and northern and western Europe. In North America, the National Hockey League (NHL) is the highest level for men's hockey and the most popular. In Russia and much of Eastern Europe the Kontinental Hockey League (KHL) is the highest league. The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) governs international ice hockey in 54 nations.

The history of Ice Hockey




Simple stick and ball games played in the 18th and 19th century United Kingdom and elsewhere predate ice hockey. Informal winter games such as "shinny" and "ice polo" were played throughout North America. "Ice hockey" was developed in Canada, where the first indoor hockey game was played on March 3, 1873 in Montreal. Amateur ice hockey leagues began in the 1880s and professional ice hockey originated around 1900. The Stanley Cup was first awarded in 1893 to recognize the Canadian amateur champions and later, became the championship trophy of the NHL.



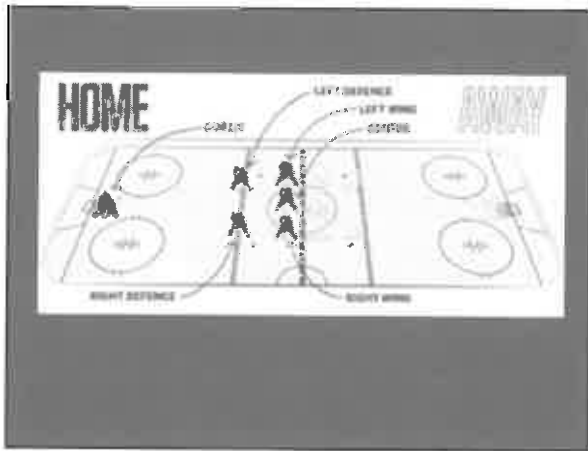
Earlier rinks were replaced by larger facilities as the sport became more popular. Most of the early indoor ice rinks have been demolished, or have succumbed to fire – given their typical wood construction.

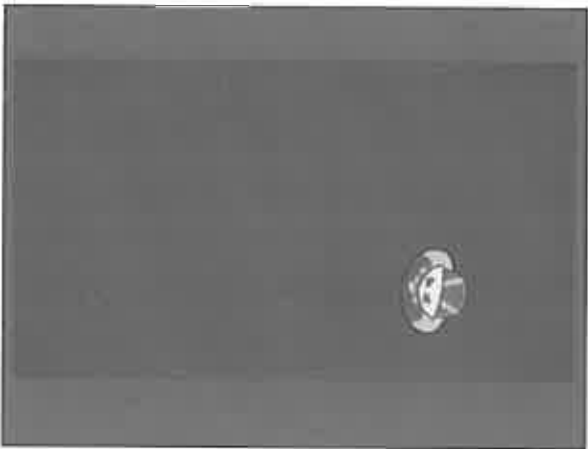
The Stadium School Rink in Windsor, Nova Scotia built in 1887 may be the oldest still in existence; however, it is no longer used for ice hockey. The Moosehead Pavilion built in 1898 in Ontario was used for ice hockey in 1904 and is the oldest existing facility that has hosted Stanley Cup games.

The oldest indoor ice hockey arena still in use today for ice hockey is Boston's Matthews Arena, which was built in 1910.



Ice hockey fundamentals









Stanley Cup

This annual trophy is awarded to the NHL playoff winner. Originally called the *Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup*, it was later renamed to Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor General of Canada. It was initially given to qualifying amateur clubs, but is now the highest accolade for professional teams.

The trophy is kept by the winners until a new champion is crowned and the names of the players, managers, staff are engraved on a new band, while the oldest band is removed and stored.

The Stanley Cup is not owned by the NHL, but used under agreement with its trustees.



Famous ice hockey athletes

Willie O'Ree

Born on October 15, 1935, this graduate of the New Brunswick Amateur Hockey Association was known for his speed and ability to check opponents. He began skating at the age of 3, and often skated his way to school. An accomplished athlete, he played baseball in the summer to keep his reflexes sharp. He made his NHL debut with the Boston Bruins in 1958 and was the first player of color in the league. This feat would only be repeated 25 years later.





Dominik Hašek

Born January 29, 1965 in Pardubice, Czechoslovakia. Hašek attended a try-out for five-year-olds wearing skate blades that screwed into the soles of his shoes and ended up recruited by the nine-year-old group in need of a goaltender. By 16, he was playing professionally for HC Pardubice in the Czechoslovak Extraliga. Hašek debuted in Chicago in 1990, marking his career with numerous awards and repeated retirements and returns. Hašek is one of the finest goaltenders in hockey.



Hayley Wickenheiser

This 5 time Olympic Gold medal winner was the first woman to play ice hockey full time. Born in 1978, she was appointed to the Canadian Women's National Team and has remained ever since. Always striving to push her boundaries, Wickenheiser became the first woman to score a goal in a men's professional league. This led her to play on men's professional teams in Europe through 2008. She is also an Olympian softball player and will study medicine upon retirement.





Jaromir Jagr

This 43 year old is the leading all time scorer among active players in the NHL. He was the youngest player signed at 18 years and is currently the oldest active player in the league. He was the first Czech player to be drafted without having to defect from behind the Iron Curtain.

Jagr is one of a few players whose teams have won the Stanley Cup, the World Championship and the Olympic Gold medal.



Wayne Gretzky

Born in 1971, "The Great One" is the NHL's leading scorer and widely considered to be the greatest ice hockey player ever to play on the rink. He was to accomplish he scored over 200 points per season, four times! So highly regarded, he was immediately inducted into the Ice Hockey Hall of Fame on his retirement and his jersey #99 was retired across the entire League - the only player awarded this honor. Gretzky believed in team play - as opposed to star-lined plays - and radically changed strategy in the NHL.



Gordie Howe

This 6ft. Hall of Famer played 22 seasons in the NHL and WHA, earning him the nickname "Mr. Hockey". Having set numerous records, Gordie briefly retired in 1971 - returning to the game to join his sons on the Houston Aeros. He later retired at the age of 52. Gordie is widely regarded as one of the greatest players for his physical abilities and his longevity. The "Gordie Howe Hat Trick" is goal, an assist and a fight in one game - however, something he infrequently achieved himself.



Angela Ruggiero

Born in 1980, Angela is an American Ice Hockey Olympian. Previously a member of the US Olympic Women's Ice Hockey team, she now serves on the International Olympic Committee. An author, reality-show contestant and Harvard graduate, she was inducted into the class of 2015 Hockey Hall of Fame. She has played more games for the USA than any other contestant, thus preparing for her season with NHL players.



Robby Orr

This Canadian hockey player revolutionized the defenseman position he held, holding numerous records for points and assists. He was one of the first players to have his contract negotiated by an agent, leading him to secure the highest contract as a rookie in the NHL. Retiring at 33, he became an agent for many teams before helping uncover corruption in the NHL pension plan. He is president of the Orr Hockey Group agency and represents more than 30 active NHL players.

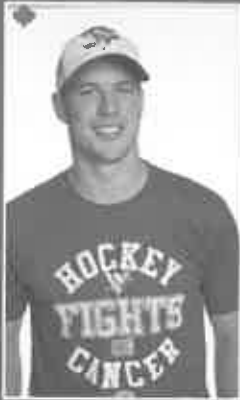


Mario Lemieux



Born in 1965, Lemieux is famous for his speed and incredible ability to successfully defeat (defeat) opponents. Four times he was voted by his peers as the most outstanding player. He is also the only person to have his name on the Stanley Cup as both a player and an owner. Health issues led to him miss many games, yet he retained his proficiency when entering the rink, even after two retirements. Many previously mentioned opponents believe his achievements would have been substantially greater, but for his health concerns and battles.

Sidney Crosby



A first draft rounder, Crosby is the captain of the Pittsburgh Penguins and nicknamed "The Next One". He started shooting pucks into a repurposed clothes dryer in the family basement and learned to skate at 5 years of age. He is the only teenager to have won a scoring title in any North American sports league.

Crosby routinely pulls high financial support for charities and like many peers, is actively involved in youth development projects.



Other renowned Canadian athletes

Steve Nash

The retired professional basketball MVP is a consultant for the Golden State Warriors and the general manager of the Canadian national team.



Donovan Bailey

Bailey emigrated to Canada at 13, playing basketball before excelling as 100m sprinter. In 1997 he beat Michael Johnson in a race billed to identify the "World Fastest Man".





Ferguson Jenkins

Jenkins is the only Canadian inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. He has the ninth-highest strikeout total in history. His ancestors were slaves who escaped to Canada via the Underground Railroad.




Andrew Wiggins

The second Canadian to be taken number one in the NBA draft, Wiggins earned Rookie of the Year in 2014-2015. His debut was against the Grizzlies in October, 2014, in the narrowly fought game.


Georges St. Pierre:


Considered to be the most accomplished MMA athlete, this semi-retired fighter is also a three-time Welterweight UFC champion.



Mike Weir:


Despite playing both hockey and golf, this PGA professional elected to focus on the latter when he realized his status would not help him in the rink. He won the masters in 2003.





Andre De Graesse

This reigning 100 and 200m Pan Am champion runs for USC. He also won Olympic bronze in the 100m and 4x100m relay in Beijing. He turned professional in December 2015.





Miko Richards







Math: Geometry in Ice Hockey

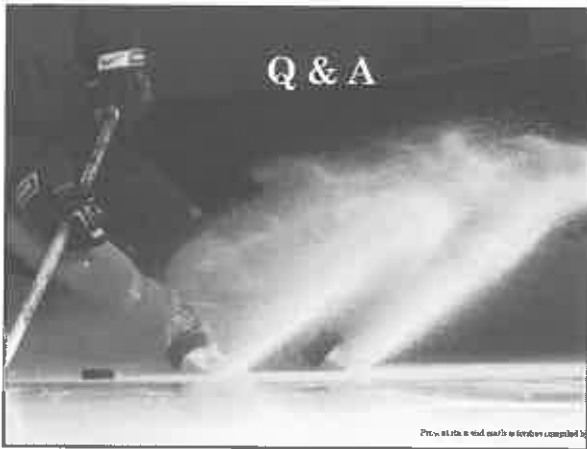
After students have a rudimentary understanding of ice hockey and angles, use the games layout above to discuss the following with students:

If the indicated player must pass the puck, which of the two teammates would have the best scoring potential? Why? Find and justify the possibilities using words such as "angle", "reach", "incidental".

Math: Geometry in Ice Hockey

After students have a rudimentary understanding of ice hockey and angles, use the games layout above to discuss the following with students:

If the indicated player must pass the puck, which of the two teammates would have the best scoring potential? Why? Find and justify the possibilities using words such as "angle", "reach", "incidental".



Iced Math

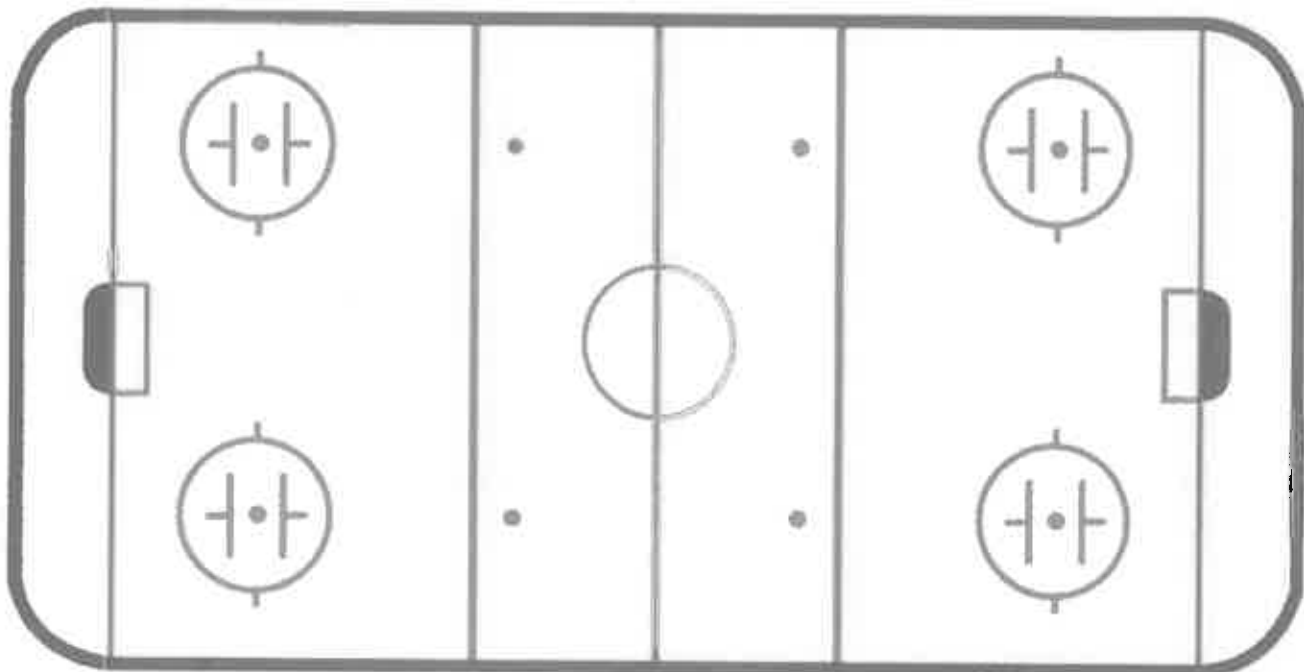
Name _____

Date _____

Remember:

- A right angle measures 90 degrees.
- A flat surface (e.g. side boards) measure 180 degrees.
- The "angle of incidence" (the angle at which the puck meets the boards) is the same as the "angle of reflection" (angle at which it leaves the boards).

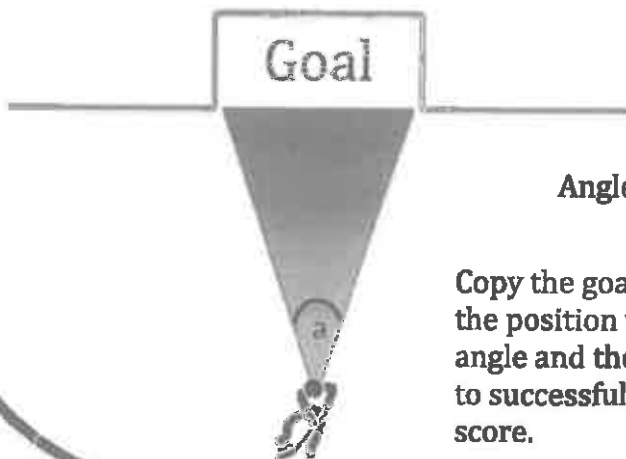
1. Identify and number the polygons found in the ice hockey rink below.



WWW.HOCKEYSHARE.COM

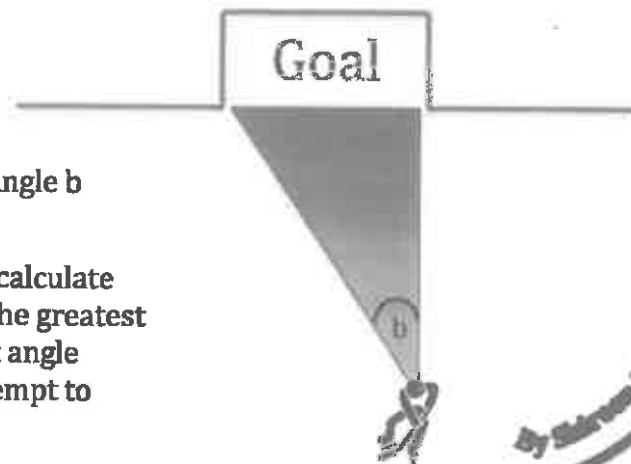
2. Scoring angles: depending on where a player shoots from, their angle to the net varies.

The "slot" is in front of the net and at the center of the ice – and is the position where their scoring angle is greatest. The further "outside" (closer to the rink boards), the smaller the angle becomes.



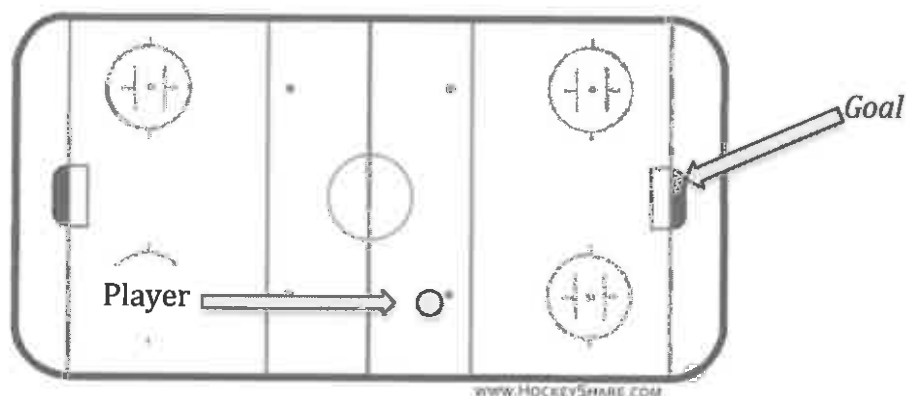
Angle a > Angle b

Copy the goal and calculate the position with the greatest angle and the least angle to successfully attempt to score.

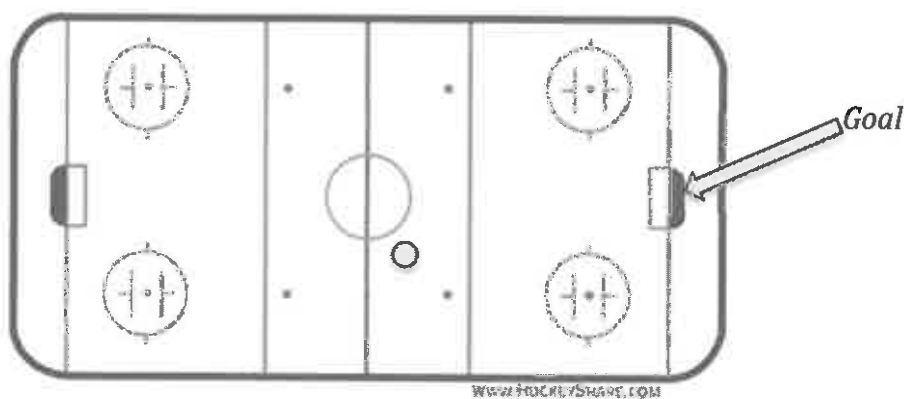


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3. Using a straight line-segment, show in the diagram below the best shot for the player to score in the goal.



4. Using the least number of ricochets (bounces off the rink boards), how would the player be able to score from the position marked below? (Use a ruler, protractor, set-square and colored pencils to draw the shots)



5. Assume the player below is permitted to attempt to score from the position marked below. The player wants to avoid the opposing players and score using the least number of paths and ricochets. (Use a ruler, protractor, set-square and colored pencils to draw the possible shots)

