

Exploring Our Homeland

Social Studies

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Labrador White Bear
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Introduction to Social Studies Workbook

Newfoundland and Labrador has spectacular scenery, fresh air and crystal clear water, so rich in wildlife, history, and adventure.

It could be summer or winter, on land or on sea, our province offers you unique opportunities to pursue your interests, and test your skills. No where else in the world will you find such a rich combination of natural beauty, wilderness and cultural traditions.

All of this and more, you will learn as you go through the pages of this workbook. When you complete this workbook we hope you will have a better understanding of our history and our cultural aspects of life in Newfoundland and Labrador.

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Chapter 1

Canada

Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world in size next to Russia. The population is small in comparison to its size. Most of the people live within 200 miles of the southern border because of the harsh climate, rugged forest, and frozen tundra of northern Canada. Canada is an exciting land, rich in scenic beauty and natural resources, which the people have skilfully developed to make their country one of the most prosperous in the world.

Queen Elizabeth II, of Great Britain, reigns as queen of Canada, but Canada is an independent, self governing nation. It is also a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Canada has a federal system of government made up of 10 provinces and 3 territories. The National capital is Ottawa, Ontario. Canada has two official languages; English and French.

Canada's largest province in land mass is Quebec. The largest province in population and industrial wealth is Ontario.

Canada designed and adopted a new flag in 1964. It is a red maple leaf, Canada's national emblem on a white and red background.

The Trans-Canada Highway, the longest in the world, extends 4,860 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia and passes through the major cities of southern Canada.

1. Answer the following questions
 - a. Which province is the largest in land mass? _____
 - b. In which province is the national capital located? _____
 - c. Why do most Canadians live within 200 miles of the southern border?

 - d. Find the word "tundra" in your dictionary and give its definition.

 - e. What is Canada's national emblem? _____
 - f. How many provinces are there in Canada? _____
 - g. Describe what Canada's flag looks like. _____

"Courage does not always roar. Sometimes, it is the quiet voice at the end of the day saying, "I will try again tomorrow. "

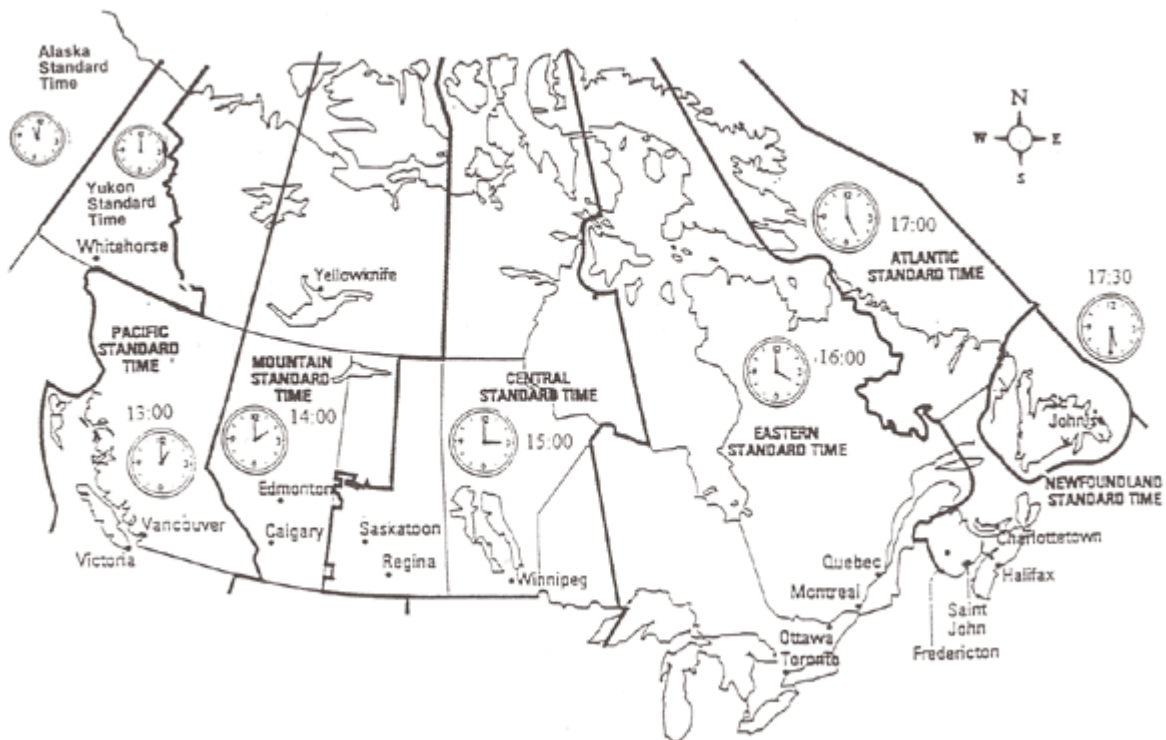
Canada's Time Zones

The world is divided into time zones. The international time zone system was first established by Sir Sansford Flemming. The time zone system is based on the earth's rotation from west to east every 24 hours. The earth passes through 360 degrees of longitude. Each 15 degrees represents 1 hour on the clock. So the earth is divided into 24 time zones. As you move west you move into time zones that are 1 hour earlier. As you move east you move into time zones that are 1 hour later.

Canada has a total of eight different time zones. They include the Alaska Standard Time, Yukon Standard Time, Pacific Standard Time, Mountain Standard Time, Central Standard Time, Eastern Standard Time, Atlantic Standard Time and Newfoundland Standard Time. There is a time difference of four and a half hours in the time zones from Eastern Canada to Western Canada.

Newfoundland is the only province in North America that has a half-hour time zone difference, which is the Newfoundland Standard Time. Newfoundland shares this time zone with part of Labrador; from Black Tickle to the Labrador Straits. Labrador communities north of Black Tickle are served by the Atlantic Standard Time

Canada's Time Zones



Use the **Time Zone Map** to answer the following questions.

1. When a student in Toronto finishes the school day at 3:00 pm, what time is it in
 - a. Montreal, Quebec? _____
 - b. St. John's, Newfoundland? _____
 - c. Goose Bay, Labrador? _____

2. (a) A student is travelling from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, British Columbia. His flight departs at 12:00 noon and takes six hours. What time will it be in Vancouver when he arrive there? _____

(b) One hour after arriving the student calls home to Halifax to say that he has arrived safely. What time is it in Halifax?

3. If it is 7:30 pm in St. John's, Newfoundland, what time is it in Winnipeg, Manitoba? _____

4. The Toronto Maple Leafs will be hosting the Montreal Canadians for their first hockey game of the season. The game will begin 7:00 pm Eastern Standard Time. What time will it begin in Labrador? _____

5. In which time zone do you live? _____

The Canadian Provinces and Capital Cities



• Capital Cities

Use the map of **Canada's Provinces and Capitals** to answer the following questions.

1. List the provinces in order from East to West.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) _____ | b) _____ |
| c) _____ | d) _____ |
| e) _____ | f) _____ |
| g) _____ | h) _____ |
| i) _____ | j) _____ |

2. List the capital cities of the following provinces:

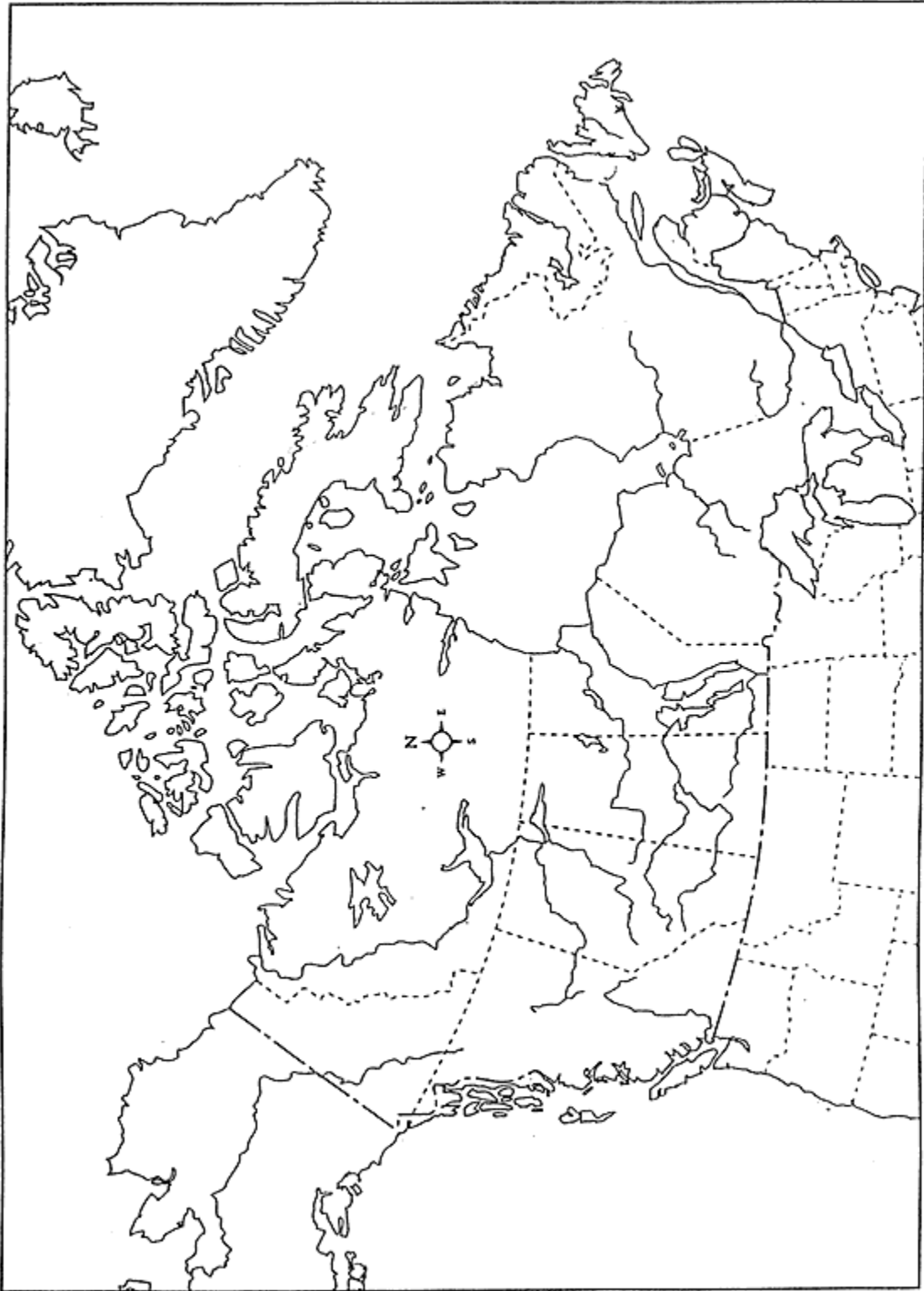
- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| a) Alberta | _____ |
| b) New Brunswick | _____ |
| c) Saskatchewan | _____ |
| d) Newfoundland | _____ |

3. List the 10 provinces in alphabetical order.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

"Small opportunities are often the beginning of great achievements."

Map of Canada



Use the blank map of **Canada** to answer the following questions.

1. Fill in the 10 provinces where they belong on the map.
2. Which province is furthest east? _____
3. Which province is farthest west? _____
4. Ottawa is Canada's national capital. Label Ottawa on the map.
5. On the map, label where two of your family members or friends live. You may refer to an atlas or a map if you wish.
6. Label where you live on the map.

"If anyone advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and tries to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with great success".

Chapter 2

Newfoundland & Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador

In 1497, an explorer John Cabot discovered a new land which he named "**Newe Founde Launde**". Cabot claimed this new land for England. Many people believe that Cabot landed on the island of Newfoundland.

The land to the north was originally called "**Terra del Lavradors**" by Portuguese explorers and fishermen. It later became known as Labrador.

The Province of Newfoundland includes the island of Newfoundland as well as Labrador on the mainland. It is made up of two separate and important regions, our government calls itself the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Many people also use that term as the name for our province. St John's, being the largest urban centre and chief port in the province, is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In summer, both Newfoundland and Labrador switch to daylight savings time. Labrador is divided into two time zones. There is a difference of ½ hour in southern Labrador and northern Labrador. Communities in southern Labrador are in the Newfoundland time zone and communities north of Black Tickle are in the Atlantic time zone. Newfoundland and Labrador is a part of the Atlantic Provinces along with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Most of the coastal areas of the Province are deeply indented with long, narrow inlets called fjords. '**Fjords**' or 'fiords' is a Norwegian term for a long, narrow inlet of the sea formed by flooding of a glaciated valley.

1. Answer the following questions

- a. What is a fjord?

- b. What was Newfoundland and Labrador once called?

- c. What is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador?

- d. What explorer discovered Newfoundland and in what year?

2. Fill in the blanks

- a. The Province is made up of _____ separate regions, Newfoundland and _____
- b. The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador is a part of the Atlantic Provinces along with New Brunswick, _____ and _____

Climate

When we describe what it is like outside on a given day, we are talking about the **weather**. When we describe the weather conditions of a specific place over a period of time, we are talking about **climate**. The weather **forecast** tells us what the weather might be like on a given day or the next few days.

Temperature is affected by **elevation**, that is the height of a place above sea level. A town built on a high mountain would tend to be much colder than if it were built at the base of the mountain. The highest elevation in this province is Mount Caubvic, at 1,738 m, in the Torngat Mountains of Northern Labrador.

Winter in Labrador is very cold. Temperatures fall to an extreme of -20 to -40C especially in January and February months. Blizzards often rage for several days. For approximately 5 months of the year the ground is snow-covered and the coastal waters remain frozen. For its latitude, Labrador has one of the most severe climates in the world.

Newfoundland temperatures are a little warmer than Labrador temperatures, but they still has moderate to heavy snowfalls, and several months with snow covered areas.

1. Define the following words:

- a. Weather

- b. Climate

c. Elevation

d. Forecast

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

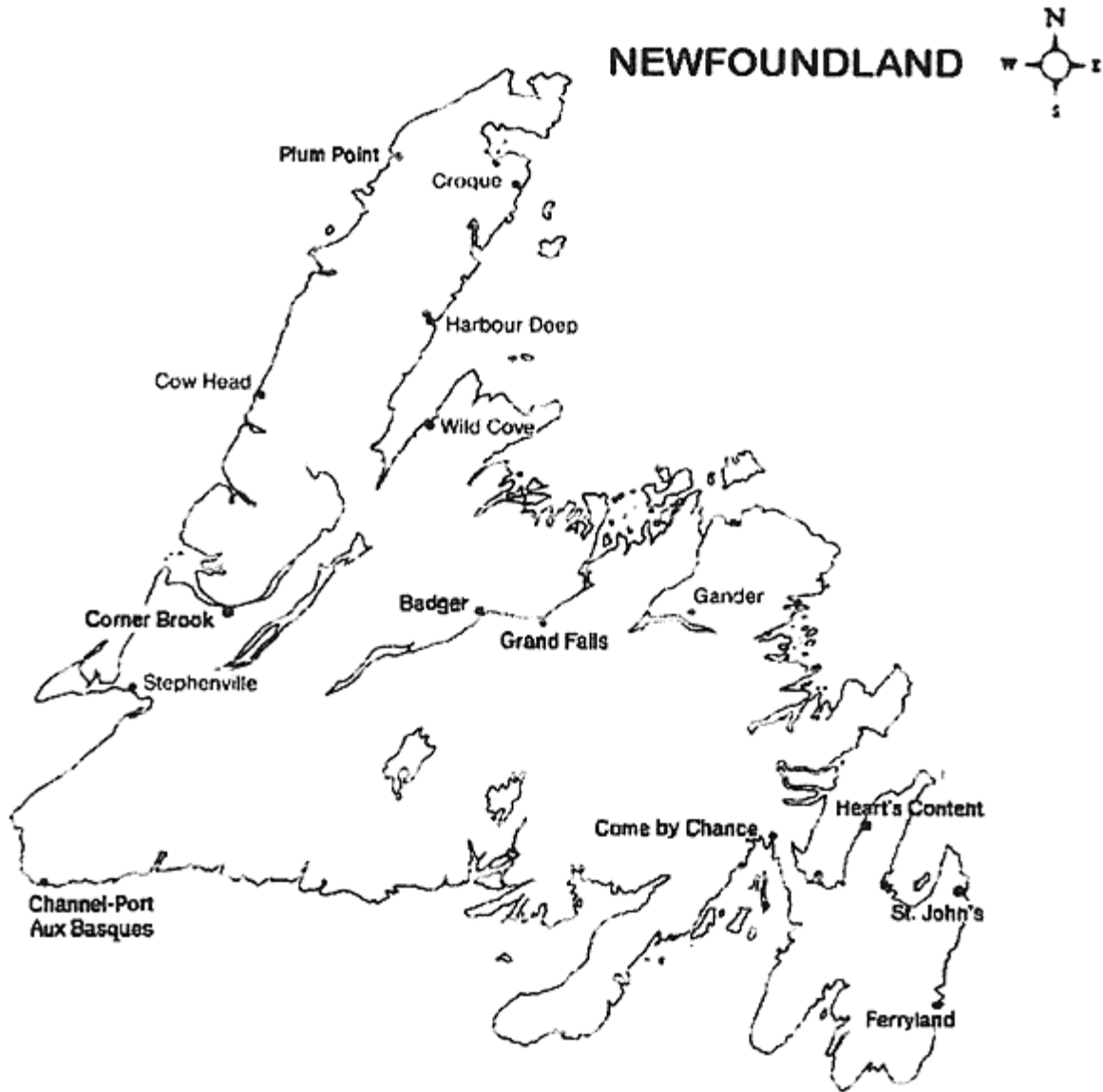
(Answers to all **Trivia Questions** are on at the end of this book, check to see how many you get right)

1. What is 'newfie steak'?

2. What is a lop?

3. What is a red sky at morning?

4. What is a red sky at night?



Newfoundland

The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador entered confederation March 31, 1949, being the tenth Canadian province. Newfoundland's forest land, covers about 55 percent of the total area, as well as the Labrador also has a vast amount of forest areas. The balsam fir and black spruce trees make up the majority of the forest, therefore the black spruce has been chosen as the provincial tree of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The forest provides a home for the beaver, fox, lynx, otter, and rabbit, as well as black bear, caribou, and moose. The rivers in the province have an exceptional amount of trout and salmon. The forest and rivers are sometimes used as an escape from the busy life styles and enjoy the scenery and natural resource of fishing.

The **Atlantic Puffin** is the provincial bird for the province. Approximately 95% of all North America's puffins breed in colonies on the Newfoundland and Labrador coast. The people in this province have a strong marine heritage, so it is appropriate to have a marine bird for our symbol.

1. Answer the following Questions

a. What do you think is meant by the phrase "rivers has an exceptional amount of trout and salmon"?

b. What year did Newfoundland and Labrador enter confederation? _____

Newfoundland's Four Regions

The island of Newfoundland is divided into four regions, Avalon, Eastern, Central and Western. The majority of the towns are connected by road to the Trans Canada Highway. Modern paved highways makes it possible to travel even to the most remote areas, such as L'Anse aux Meadows, where the Vikings first settled in North America. Each of the regions in Newfoundland has its own distinct charm and attractions.

Even though Newfoundland is on an island, many of the towns have convenient air flights and ferry services available, but there are still some towns which are isolated, and not accessible by road.

Nearly all of Newfoundland's people today are born in the province, with many of their ancestors tracing back to Britain, Ireland and England.

Newfoundland's economy depends largely on its resources, such as fishing, logging, and mining. In 1992, there were 26,000 licenced fishermen and about 7,700 plant workers in Newfoundland. The fishing catch included cod, flounder, sole, herring, redfish, salmon, capelin, crab and shrimp.

1. Answer the Following Questions

a. List the four regions in Newfoundland.

b. What do you think is meant by the statement "a town not accessible by road?"

c. What is a remote area?

d. What species of fish were caught in Newfoundland in 1992?

e. What does Newfoundland's economy largely depend on? Explain.

f. If you live in Newfoundland or have ever been in Newfoundland, describe in a paragraph what you think of Newfoundland.

Avalon

In this region of the Province you will find the Capital City of St. John's. The Avalon region is the most populated part of the province, with nearly half the population living in a small area that would be an island if it were not for the little strip of land that holds it to the rest of Newfoundland.

St. John's is a fast growing modern city on the brink of becoming one of the most prosperous cities in Canada.

Every community, in every bay along this shore contains a piece of the past or some historic site that is unique to any other place in North America. Quidi Vidi Lake in St. John's is where the annual Regatta takes place. It is the oldest continuing sport event in North America, dating back to at least 1828.



Down the southern shore and around Cape Race, the cliffs rise to spectacular heights and farther inland the caribou herds roam the barren lands. In Placentia Bay and St. Mary's Bay, huge whales swim near the shore, so close that you can see them from the land. You can also view the vast colonies of birds nestled in the cliffs and rocks offshore.

1. Fill in the Blanks
 - a. _____ is the most populated part of the province.
 - b. The Province's capital city is _____
 - c. The oldest continuing sport event takes place at _____
 - d. At _____ and _____ you can view huge whales and vast _____ of birds nestled in the cliffs and rocks.

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

5. Young salmon are known as

6. What percentage of Newfoundlanders voted to join Canada?

7. What is the name of Newfoundland's Provincial Flower?

8. Name the cool waters that flow over the Grand Banks.

Eastern Newfoundland

Eastern Newfoundland includes the Historic Burin and Bonavista Peninsulas. This region begins at Glovertown and proceeds east to Fairhaven, Trinity Bay. It has several small communities that was established during the expansion of the British migratory fishery in the 16th century.

The Cape Bonavista lighthouse began its operation in 1843. This Provincial Historic Site is now restored, as it was in the 1870's.

In this region you will find the fishing settlement of Bonavista which is known as "**A goodly sight**". It is believed to be the place where John Cabot landed in 1497.



Terra Nova National Park, is the busiest park in the Province, it is used by half a million visitors every year. With 153 square miles of natural beauty, this park offers guided hikes, playgrounds, cooking shelters, beaches, sites for camps, cabins, trailers and boating areas.

1. Fill in the Blanks

a. Eastern Newfoundland begins at _____ and proceeds east to

b. _____ is believed to be the place where John Cabot landed in

c. Bonavista is known as _____

d. Cape Bonavista lighthouse began its operation in _____

e. The busiest park in the province is _____

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

9. What is a growler?

10. How many days did the Matthew sail during the month of May 1497 before discovering Newfoundland?

11. What is Bonavista known as?

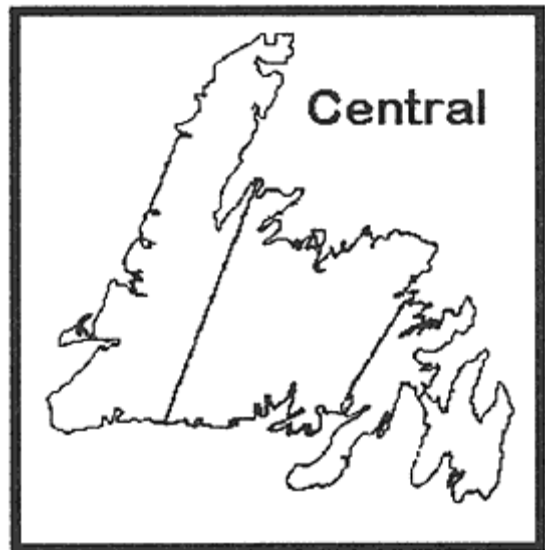
Central Newfoundland

This region is known for the many trees, nearly a thousand square kilometers of spruce, birch and pine. It's the source of livelihood for many people today in this region. Grand Falls and Comer Brook's pulp and paper mills has been supplied with wood from this region since the beginning of the 20th century.

Before the Europeans, these forests were the home to Newfoundland's aboriginal people, the Beothuks, once known as the Original Red Indians of North America.

Gander was once known as the "Crossroads of the World" for this was the place of the International Airport. The airport and air force base became the center for commercial and military air traffic in the 1930's.

East of Gander is Gambo, the home of J.R. Smallwood, Premier of the province for over two decades. Joey or Smallwood, as he was known, led Newfoundland and Labrador into confederation with Canada in 1949.



1. Answer the following Questions.

a. Newfoundland's aboriginal people are the _____

b. Why was Gander once called the Crossroads of the World?

c. Who was J.R. Smallwood?

d. Look on the map of Newfoundland and list some of the towns in this region.

Western Newfoundland

The Western region of Newfoundland includes the Northern Peninsula and extends into the southwest corner of the Island portion of the Province. The landscape is a stretch of seacoast, forest and mountains.

In this section of the Province, there are many interesting places, some of which are Gros Morne National Park and a National Historic site at Port au Choix. In this region you will also find L'Anse aux Meadows Historic Site where the Vikings settled many years ago, and the Grenfell House in St. Anthony where you can learn of the inspiring story of Sir Wilfred Grenfell and view the historic site of his mission.



Marble Mountain, Comer Brook is the place to be in winter if you enjoy skiing. On the Port au Port Peninsula, you will learn of "The French Shore" culture and traditions.

1. Answer the following question.
 - a. What area of the Province does Western Newfoundland include?

Labrador

Labrador is the largest region in the Province. It is nearly three times as large as the island of Newfoundland. It has 294,330 square kilometers of natural beauty and rugged landscapes. Much of Labrador is a plateau of lakes, bogs, rocky hills, rivers and treeless areas called barrens.

Along the coast of Labrador are small bays and inlets reaching into the Labrador Straits, while the north coast are swept with the great northern fiords. Labrador has an enormous amount of spruce forest. While many of our Canadian Provinces has been cut down, filled in or paved over, most of Labrador's landscapes remains rugged and natural.

The Northern Lights are viewed in Labrador, a spectacular sight to see on a cool clear night. The viewing opportunity averages 243 nights per year. Labrador is one of the high incident viewing areas in North America. They say that Northern Lights come real close to you if you whistle at them. You may want to try it sometime when you see the Northern Lights.

The climate of Labrador varies from the tundra climate in northern Labrador where summers are too short and cool for full tree growth, and there's always a chance of frost throughout the summer. The interior and coastal Labrador has long and very cold winters which can be excruciating, yet adventurous due to its weather activities. Heavy snowfall and temperatures below -15 C, short, cool summers, which may have warm winds blow from the southwest over the land, but cold periods when winds blow onto the land from the ocean.

1. Fill in the blanks.

a. Labrador is nearly _____ times as large as the island of Newfoundland.

b. On average the Northern Lights can be seen in Labrador _____ nights per year.

c. _____ is the largest region in the Province.

d. Labrador has _____ kilometers of landscape.

e. Much of Labrador is a plateau of lakes, _____
_____ and treeless areas called barrens.

f. Did you ever witness the Northern Lights? If yes, describe what happened.

g. Have you been outside when the weather has been colder than -15, if so describe what it was like.

LABRADOR



Refer to the map of **Labrador** to answer the following questions.

1. What is the most northerly point in Labrador? _____
2. Name the community that is farthest west? _____
3. In what portion of Labrador would you find Happy Valley, Goose Bay?

4. Unscramble the names of places in Labrador.

ltoisevlp

grhctirtaw

lctoahrtweont

kimkovak

patncsa dslnia

afruote

bsauhw

dre yba

irapwne

peac hdeicyl

ralborda yict

ogedl yba

"Only those who aim for excellence achieve it".

Labrador's Five Regions

Labrador is divided into five regions each with its own district and unique attractions. Labrador West, North Coast, Central Labrador, South Coast and the Labrador Straits.

Many of the smaller communities in Labrador are isolated because the only means of transportation in summer is by boat or by airplane, and in winter snowmobiles or airplane. The air service depends on the weather conditions. During a period of bad weather, residents from small communities on the coast are unable to fly in. This is due to the small airplanes that travel the coast and to the small airstrips.

The only two regions that are connected by road are Labrador West and Central Labrador. The beginning of the Trans Labrador Highway on the South Coast is in progress. There are three phases to this project and the Provincial Government expects the completion date to be 2002 - 2003. This will connect many of the communities on the Labrador South Coast.

1. Answer the following Questions

- a. What year does Government officials expect as the completion date for the Trans Labrador Highway?

- b. What are the five regions in Labrador?

- c. If you live in Labrador, describe how do you feel about living there or if you live outside Labrador, describe how you feel about living there.

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

12. What World War I battle took the most NF lives?

13. Cod fish grow faster in warm or cold water?

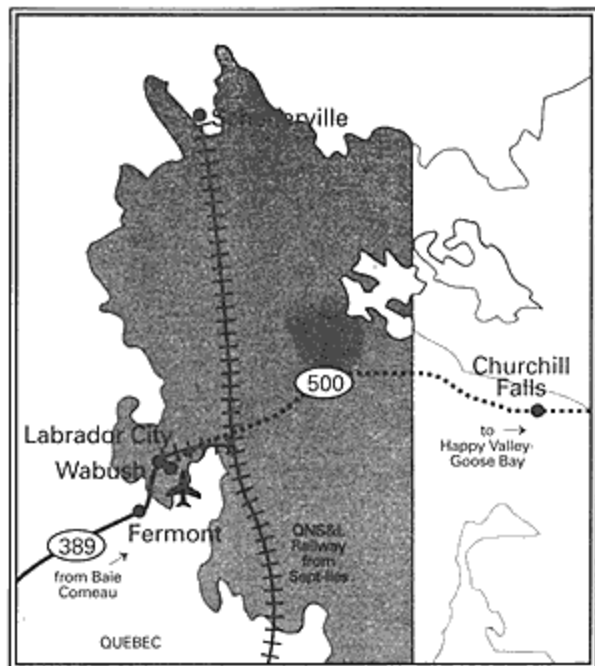
14. What is a spantickle?

Labrador West

Labrador City and Wabush are situated in the Labrador West region, only six kilometers apart. These towns are surrounded by beautiful lakes, hills and mountains. This region is widely known for its iron ore mines. Although the ore was discovered in the 1890's it took more than 60 years to overcome the transportation problems in this area.

Today iron ore is being transported by the "Quebec north Shore and Labrador Railway" to Western Labrador and Sept Iles, Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. By railway, this is a one day journey.

Among the early participants in the mine development, were people that were interested in skiing. Through their energy and dedication, Labrador West has developed world class ski facilities. With the exceptional long and dependable snow conditions, this area is excellent for a winter skiing holiday.



1. Fill in the Blanks

- a. Iron ore is transported by the _____ and _____ to Western Labrador and Sept Iles, Quebec.

- b. Early participants in the mining development were interested in skiing. Through their dedication they developed _____ for the area of Western Labrador.
- c. _____ and _____ are both communities of Western Labrador.
- d. Labrador West is known for its _____

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

15. How long did Tom Rideout serve as premier of Newfoundland?

16. What is the most easterly point of Newfoundland?

17. What are Toutons?

18. What was the name of Newfoundland's famous train?

North Coast

The north coast stretches for 920 kilometers. It is here that the forest gives way to the **taiga**; meaning any of the coniferous evergreen forests in the sub-arctic lands and the **tundra**; meaning a vast, treeless plain of arctic regions.

It has a colder coastal climate and less fog than the southern region. The north communities includes: Nain, Davis Inlet, Hopedale, Postville, Makkovik and Rigolet. Out of the six communities, five are Inuit/Settler with one Innu community which is Davis Inlet.

The rugged Torngat Mountains which rise to about 1,620 meters is only one of the many



beautiful landscapes you will find in the area. The residents depend on seasonal fishing, hunting and trapping for their livelihood, with Arctic char and dried fish as a common meal in the north.

In the coastal communities of the north coast you will find well stocked shops that offer a wide selection of Inuit soapstone carvings, skin slippers, mittens and a variety of handmade treasures. They also host winter activities, such as carnivals, dog sled competitions and snowmobile racing.

1. Answer the following questions

a. What does 'handmade treasures' mean?

b. What do people in northern Labrador depend on for their livelihood?

c. List the communities of the North Coast.

d. What does the word taiga mean?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

19. What is the largest animal found in Newfoundland?

20. What is 'roe'?

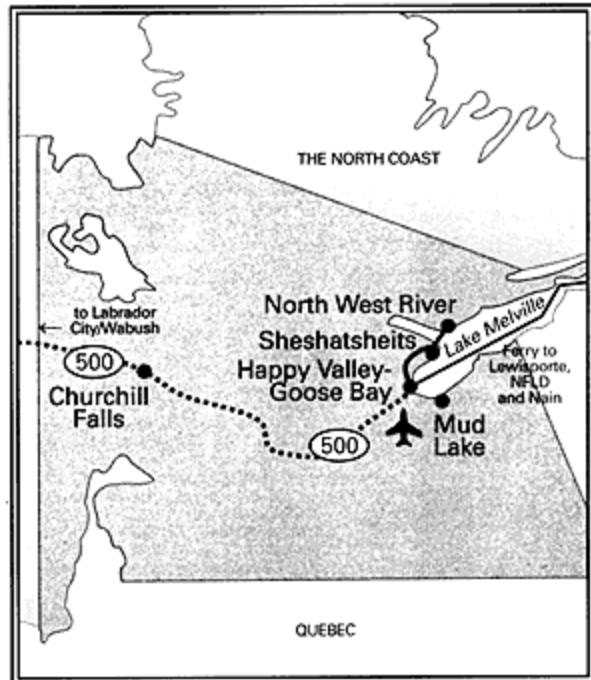
Central Labrador

Churchill Falls, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Mud Lake, Sheshatsheits and North West River are among the communities in Central Labrador.

In 1941, the military established an air base in Goose Bay, during World War II. This base is now a Canadian Forces Base. As the air base grew, people from all over the world settled in Goose Bay to work.

The scenic, white capped Mealy Mountains are located at the southern edge of Lake Melville, these mountains rise in height to 450 meters. This is a popular area for snowmobile rides.

Goose Bay is also known as the gathering place for **The Labrador Winter Games** held every 3 years. This event brings together athletes from all across Labrador to compete in our traditional games (i.e. Labrador biathlon, Northern Games, etc) as well as other winter sports.



North West River has an interpretation centre which portrays Labrador culture, history, and lifestyle through artifacts, pictures, and displays.

1. Fill in the Blanks

a. Sheshatsheits, North West River, _____, _____ and Happy Valley-Goose Bay are all communities of Central Labrador.

b. Goose Bay is known as the gathering place for _____

c. The military established an _____ in Goose Bay, during World War II.

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

21. What is the beginning words of Ode to Newfoundland?

22. What is a 'graplin'?

23. What is 'Cow Belly'?

24. What percentage of Newfoundland is covered by water?

South Coast

The towns in this region are Paradise River, Cartwright, Black Tickle, Norman Bay, Charlottetown, Pinsent's Arm, William's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, Mary's Harbour and Lodge Bay.

Situated approximately 14 kilometers south of Mary's Harbour, is Battle Harbour, one of the oldest settlements on the Labrador coast. It was once known as the Capital of Labrador.

The first hospital in Labrador was built in Battle Harbour, by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. The original buildings of this small fishing community are now restored as a historical site.

The south coast of Labrador is known for its recreation events such as Mary's Harbour hosting its annual summer **Crab Festival** and Port Hope Simpson's annual winter **Snowblast**. These activities take place, bringing together groups of local people to



celebrate our culture and traditions.

The only transportation for this area is airplane, boat in summer and in winter, many people in this area of Labrador travel to surrounding towns by snowmobile.

1. Answer the following questions

a. What town was once considered the Capital of Labrador?

b. What recreational event does Mary's Harbour annual?

c. What do people in these communities do for ways of transportation?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

25. What do Newfoundlanders call sparks from a chimney?

26. What is a stage?

27. When did Churchill Falls begin hydro development?

28. In what town was the 1st Labrador Winter Games held?

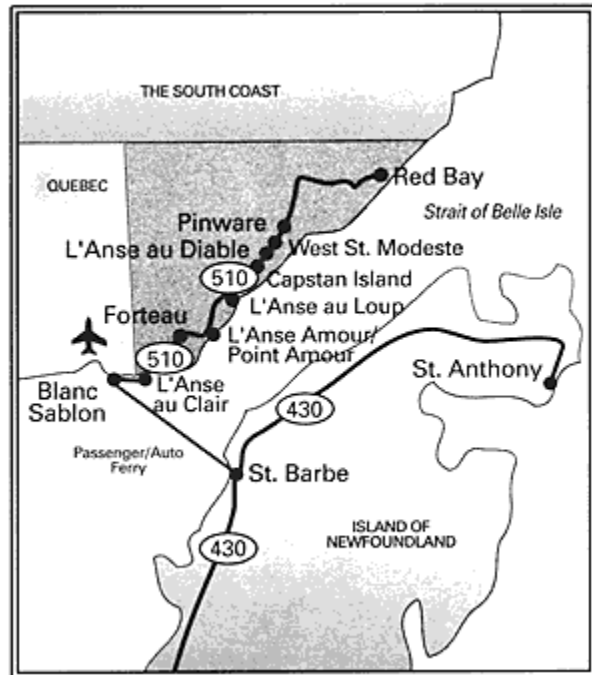
Labrador Straits

The Labrador Straits is a combination of eight communities which include Red Bay, Pinware, West St. Modeste, Capstan Island, L'Anse au Loup, L'Anse-Amour, Forteau, and L'Anse au Clair. This area of Labrador communities is connected by road, making it easily accessible to each other.

The inland of this plateau has lots of lakes, rivers and marsh lands which is especially known for its **bakeapple** (cloudberry) picking. Each Summer the Forteau Lions Club host a 4 day annual event, the **Bakeapple Festival**.

L'Anse Amour in the Labrador Straits has witnessed many dramatic shipwreck disasters and heroic rescues. It is also the home to the Point Amour Lighthouse which is the tallest in Atlantic Canada.

Looking across the Strait of Belle Isle on a clear day you can see the island of Newfoundland. At night, you can see the twinkling lights of communities scattered on the Northern Peninsula, the closest land across the straits being approximately 16 kilometers away.



1. Answer the following Questions

a. List some of the things that the Labrador Straits are known for.

b. List the eight towns in the Labrador Straits.

c. Where is the tallest lighthouse in Atlantic Canada?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

29. What vitamin is found in cod liver oil?

30. What fish has both eyes on the right side of its body?

31. What is tack?

32. What is the loose fiber that fills the seams or cracks in boats?

Chapter 3
Government

What is Government?

A **government** is made up of a body of persons who exercise authoritative direction or control over moral conduct and performs functions as a political unit or organization.

Our government system today is made up of three levels of government, they are **municipal, provincial** and **federal**.

A **municipal government** is the governing body of a town referred to as the town council. The council is made up of seven community elected representatives; a mayor and six councillors with a town clerk hired as staff. The **mayor** is head of a city or town. The town council provide various services to their community such as water and sewer, garbage collection, street lights, etc. For those services they collect poll tax, property tax and water and sewer tax from the community people. The town council also lobbies to higher levels of government for funding to provide various services for the town. Such services include water and sewer, economic development, etc. Town councils has many governing powers within the town, they include land distribution, permits, town roads and maintenance. Town councils are also responsible to the Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs and is governed by the laws in the Municipalities Act.

A **provincial government** is the government that deals with issues concerning one specific province. Such issues may include education, health care, etc. This government is operated or run by a **Premier** who is chief of the province. Each province has it's own Premier. Each province is divided into districts. Each district has its own representative or **MHA**. They are the Members in the House of Assembly in St. John's, Nfld. who presents the concerns of the people of their electoral districts to the Premier.

The **federal government** is run by the **Prime Minister** and several **MP's** or **Members of Parliament** of whom each have their own office in the House of Parliament in Ottawa. The House of Parliament is also known as the House of Commons. The **Prime Minister** is the elected official head of all government cabinets and the **MP's** are the elected representatives who represent the different districts within the provinces of our country. An example of a federal responsibility would be the services provided by Canada Post.

Each level of government must restrict its laws to the areas of authority given to them by the Constitution. For example, it would not be lawful for a province to pass a new criminal law or set its grounds for divorce, as these laws are federal matters. Likewise the federal government could not pass a law stating that all children up to age 18 must attend school, because education is an area of provincial authority.

1. Answer the following questions.

a. What is a government?

b. What are the three levels of government?

c. What is a municipal government?

d. What is a provincial government?

e. What is a federal government?

f. What is a Prime Minister?

g. What does MP stand for?

2. Fill in the blanks with the current information regarding the Federal and Provincial Government Structure.

a. Where is the House of Commons located? _____

b. Who is the Prime Minister of Canada? _____

c. What political party does the Prime Minister represent? Liberal, Progressive Conservative, or New Democratic Party? _____

d. Who is the Labrador Member of Parliament (MP)? _____

- e. What political party does the MP represent? Liberal, Progressive Conservative or the New Democratic Party? _____
- f. Where is the House of Assembly located? _____
- g. Who is the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador? _____
- h. What political party does he represent? Liberal, Progressive Conservative, or the New Democratic Party? _____
- i. Who is the Member in the House of Assembly (MHA) for the district of Cartwright - L'anse au Clair? _____

***"We are what we think. All that we are arises with our thoughts.
Speak or act with a pure mind and happiness will follow.
The wind cannot overturn a mountain, like temptation cannot touch those who
are awake, strong and humble.
Fill yourself with desire.
See the false as false, and the truth as true.
Look into your heart, and follow your nature.
Know these truths and you will find peace. "***

Newfoundland and Labrador's Economic Zones

Newfoundland and Labrador is divided into 18 economic zones. The Labrador section of the Province is divided into five zones and the Newfoundland section is divided into thirteen zones.

The zonal maps on the following page shows each zone within our Province. Each zone has their own Regional Economic Development Boards, which are the leading organizations for community economic development in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Each zone has its own strategic plan with boards made up of elected individuals within each zone representing a specific groups of people. (i.e. if a person is elected on the board to represent businesses, this person is a representative for all businesses in the zone)

1. Answer the following Questions
 - a. Look at the zonal map on the following page and find which zone you live in.

- b. How many zones are there in the province?

Newfoundland & Labrador Economic Zones



Chapter 4

Symbols That Unite us as a Province

Labrador Flag



The Labrador flag represents our unique identity and the common heritage of the people of Labrador.

The colors of the flag was selected for the following reasons; the top white bar represents the snow, the centre green bar represents the bountiful land, and the bottom blue bar represents the waters of our rivers, lakes and oceans.

The symbolic spruce twig was chosen because the spruce tree is the one thing that is common to all geographic areas of Labrador. It has provided shelter, transport, fuel and in an indirect way, our food and clothing (since the spruce forest is an environment for wildlife which gave us meat for our tables and skins for our clothing and trade). It was from the spruce that we got our planks and timber for our boats, komatiks and houses.

The three branches of the spruce tree represent the three races: the Innu, the Inuit and the Settlers. The twig growing from one stalk represents the common origin of people regardless of race.

1. Answer the Following Questions

a. Why was the spruce twig on the Labrador flag chosen?

b. What do the colors of the flag represent - white, green and blue?

c. What does the spruce tree provide to people in Labrador?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

33. Woody Point is in which bay?

34. What oil rig sank off NF in 1982 claiming 84 lives?

35. What lake hosts the St. John's Regatta?

Newfoundland Flag



The Newfoundland flag was designed by a NF artist, Christopher Pratt. It has many symbols. The colors on the flag symbolizes: White - for the snow and ice, blue - for the sea, red - for human effort and gold - for confidence.

Each section of the flag is a symbol. The blue section on the flag symbolizes our ties with Great Britain. The larger red and gold stands for our future. The triangles remind us of the mainland and island parts of our province. A golden arrow points to a bright future.

1. State and Answer the following Questions
 - a. What NFLD artist designed the Newfoundland Flag?

- b. What does each color on the flag represent?

Blue -

Red -

Gold -

White -

c. What do the golden arrow stand for?

d. What do the triangles represent?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

36. Where are the remains of the first Viking settlement?

37. What do Newfoundlanders call black unsweetened tea?

38. What year did Memorial University open? _____

The Coat of Arms



The Coat of Arms is an official badge or crest which originated during the crusades to help identify knights in battle. The knights displayed badges on their shields and on their coats of armour. The coat of arms is made up of symbols of our province.

At the top of the crest stands an elk, which reminds us of the caribou living in our province. In the center of the coat of arms is a silver cross, lions and unicorns. These are symbols of Great Britain and which remind us of ties we have with that country.

The Coat of Arms was held by native people who first lived here. On the crest is a motto, the motto is on a scroll below the shield. It is taken from a verse from the Gospel of St. Matthew: *QUAERITE PRIMUM REGNUM DEI*, which means, "Seek Ye First The Kingdom of God."

1. Answer the following Questions

a. What is the Coat of Arms?

b. The Coat of Arms is made up of symbols - explain what the elk symbolizes.

c. On the crest is a motto, what is written on the motto and what does it mean?

TRIVIA QUESTIONS

39. Name Newfoundland's largest National Park?

40. What year was the first radio station established in Newfoundland?

41. What town is the main supplier of hydro electric power for Newfoundland?

42. Where is the 'Mary March Museum' located?

43. What year was Newfoundland's first election?

Expression through Songs

In our province many people sing as a way of expressing how they feel about their culture. There are three songs which symbolizes our belonging to a certain group. These songs are called our **anthems**: the "Ode to Labrador," the "Ode to Newfoundland" and "O Canada" our national anthem.

Ode to Newfoundland

When sun-rays crown thy pine-clad hills
And Summer spreads her hand
When silvern voices tune thy rills
We love thee, smiling land,
We love thee, we love thee
We love thee, smiling land.

When spreads thy cloak of shimm'ring white
At Winters stern command
Tho' shortened day and starlit night,
We love thee, frozen land,
We love thee, We love thee
We love thee, frozen land

When blinding storm gusts fret thy shore
And wild waves lash thy strand
Tho' spindrift swirl and tempest roar
We love thee, windswept land,
We love thee, we love thee
We love thee, windswept land.

As loved our fathers so we love
Where once they stood we stand
Their prayers we raise to heav'n above
God guard thee Newfoundland
God guard thee: God guard thee,
God guard thee, Newfoundland.

Ode to Labrador

Dear land of mountains, woods and snow,
Labrador our Labrador.
God's noble gift to us below,
Labrador our Labrador.
Thy proud resources waiting still,
Their splendid task will soon fulfil,
Obedient to the Maker's will,
Labrador our Labrador.

Thy stately forests soon shall ring,
Labrador our Labrador.
Responsive to the woodmans ring,
Labrador our Labrador
And Mighty floods that long remained
Their raging fury unrestrained
Shall serve the purpose God ordained,
Labrador our Labrador

We love to climb thy mountains steep,
Labrador our Labrador.
And paddle on thy waters deep,
Labrador our Labrador.
Our snowshoes scar the trackless plains,
We seek no city, streets or lanes
We are thy sons while life remains,
Labrador our Labrador.

O Canada

O Canada
Our home and native land!
True patriots love
in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts
we see thee rise,
The True North
strong and free!
From far and wide,
O Canada
We stand on guard
for thee.

God keep our land
glorious and free!
O Canada,
we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada,
we stand on guard for thee.

Choose one of the three songs and
express your feelings, by adding another
verse to the song.

Do some research and find all you can on
the National Anthem "O Canada".

Choose one of the three
songs and write a few sentences about
how you
feel about it.

Chapter 5

Aboriginal Groups in Labrador

Inuit

Inuit means "The People". Evidence in remote northern regions of Labrador suggest that various groups of Inuits have lived in Labrador for thousands of year They did not settle in one place, they moved to wherever the fishing and hunting were good.

The Inuit began settling in permanent communities built by Moravian Missionaries, a group that came to Labrador from Germany in the 1700's. These missionaries came to teach their religion to the people along the coast.

Today most of Labrador's Inuit population still live in North Coast communities. The traditional hunting, fishing and trapping is still an important part of their lifestyle. The language the Inuit people speak is Inuktitut and is still commonly spoken by the elders.

1. Write a sentence using the following words

a. Permanent

b. Missionaries

Innu

There are two groups of Innu, the Montagnais and the Naskapi. The Naskapi had been in Northern Labrador for hundreds of years before Europeans came to the area. The Montagnais came to Labrador about 500 years ago.

Today there are still two groups of Innu in Labrador, the Montagnais which live around the Lake Melville area, mostly in the community of Sheshatshit, the Naskapi live in the community of Davis Inlet.

The Innu traditionally spent their summers fishing on the Labrador Coast and when the Fall season arrived, they would move further inland for the winter months to hunt caribou which roam Labrador in herds.

Most of the Innu in Labrador lives in Davis Inlet and Sheshatsheits and prefer to be known as the Innu of Labrador, and still many continue to follow the traditional lifestyle of hunting and trapping.

1. Find the meaning of the following words in a dictionary

a. Prefer

b. Further

Metis

With nearly 6000 members, the Labrador Metis Nation is the largest aboriginal group in Labrador. They primarily descend of Inuit women and British men, although they also consist of Innu, Micmac and Cree blood.

Labrador is the homeland of the Metis, both spiritually and culturally, as well as physically. Members of the Labrador Metis Nation live in small coastal communities on the coast and in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area.

The Labrador Metis heritage is built on a unique mix of Aboriginal and European traditions. Their ancestors have always trapped, fished and hunted. It is the foremost wish and goal of the Labrador Metis Nation that their children will learn the culture and traditions of their forefathers.

1. Match a word in the story for each meaning

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Few of its kind | goal |
| (b) The end of where you put effort | wish |
| (c) To desire for | members |
| (d) A part of a group | coast |
| (e) The land near a shore | unique |

Chapter 6

Cheques and Postal Money Orders

Writing Cheques

When writing a cheque, the amount of money has to be written twice. In the box to the right, it is written in numbers. On the line underneath it is written in words. The cents amount is written in numbers over 100, because there is 100 cents in each dollar.

_____	Cheque No. _____
_____	Date _____

PAY TO _____	
THE ORDER OF _____	\$ <input type="text"/>
_____	/100
	DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 h:	

The different parts of a cheque include:

- The **Name and Address** of the person owning the bank account is found in the top left corner. This is who the cheque is from.
- The **Cheque Number** is found in the top right corner
- The **Date** is the date on which the cheque is written
- **Pay To The Order of** is the person/business to whom you are paying money.
- **What the Money is Paying for** is to be written on the blank line in the bottom left corner. (This section is not always necessary).
- The **Signature** of the person paying the money is to be written on the blank line in the bottom right corner.

Use these cheques as practice cheques.

_____	Cheque No. _____
_____	Date _____

PAY TO _____	
THE ORDER OF _____	
_____	\$ <input type="text"/>
_____	/100
	DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 l:	

_____	Cheque No. _____
_____	Date _____

PAY TO _____	
THE ORDER OF _____	
_____	\$ <input type="text"/>
_____	/100
	DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 l:	

1. Write the following information on the cheque below.
 - a. Name and address:
Mr. Bob Hammor, Box 768, Old Man's Cove, Labrador HP9 7M5.
 - b. Date: November 6, 1987
 - c. Cheque Number 693
 - d. Pay the Cheque to Big Value Shop.
 - e. This cheque is for \$97.00 dollars, write this amount of money using numbers and words.
 - f. This cheque is signed by Bob Hammor.

	Cheque No. _____
	Date _____
PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____	
	\$
	/100 DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 I:	

2. Write the amount of money on the cheque using numbers and words.

\$123.45

	Cheque No. _____
	Date _____
PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____	
	\$
	/100 DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 I:	

3. Write the amount of money on the cheque using numbers and words.

Eighty-four dollars and sixty three cents

_____	Cheque No. _____
_____	Date _____

PAY TO _____	
THE ORDER OF _____	\$ <input type="text"/>
_____	/100
	DOLLARS
FOR _____	PER _____
ABE : 5321 ■ 567 l:	

Postal Money Orders

A **postal money order** is an order for money that is issued at a post office for the purpose of paying bills by mail.

Pay to refers to the person or business which you are paying or to whom the money order is being sent to.

Sender refers to the person or business's name and address who is paying the bill or sending the money order.

Account number is where you put your account number that you have with the particular business whom you are paying. Sometimes this is not necessary, it depends whether or not you have an account with the business to whom you are paying.

Currency is the difference in money from one country to another.

Note:

The day, month, year and amount of money is printed on the money order at the time it is issued at the post office.

1. Fill in the Money Order.

Postal Money Order		Mandat-poste		CANADA POST / POSTES CANADA			
Check instructions on reverse before cashing.		Lisez les instructions au verso avant d'encaisser.					
Pay to / Payez à							
7557946506		11 04 00		126.06			
Serial no. N° d'ordre	Day Jour	Month Mois	Year Année	Office no. N° du bureau	Fee Code de droit	Currency Monnaie	Amount Montant
Sender / Envoyeur		Name / Nom		Account no. N° du compte			
		Address / Adresse		Postal code / Code postal			
⑈ 7557946506 ⑈		⑈ 8 28 1 1 2 7 ⑈					

- John Doe who lives at 131 Delta Street, Black Bear Bay, Labrador, owes Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro \$125.06 for his November month's electricity bill. He is going to the local post office to purchase a money order to pay this bill.
- Write the money order to, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro. You can also write in his account number 560-58-57623.
- Write John Doe's name and address as sender.

2. Fill in the Money Order

Postal Money Order		Mandat-poste		CANADA POSTES POST CANADA			
Check instructions on reverse before cashing.		Lisez les instructions au verso avant d'encaisser.					
Pay to Payez à							
7557946506		11 04 00		90.82			
Serial no. N° d'ordre	Day Jour	Month Mois	Year Année	Office no. N° du bureau	Fee Code de droit	Currency Monnaie	Amount Montant
Sender Envoyeur		Name Nom		Account no N° du compte			
		Address Adresse		Postal code Code postal			
⑈7557946506⑈		⑈812811127⑈					

- You owe Michelle Peterson for a new jacket that you recently received from her in the mail. You now have to pay her for the jacket, and you have to purchase a money order at the local post office.
- You are paying this money to Michelle Peterson, write Michelle Peterson's name in the correct place on the money order.
- Write your name and address as the sender.

Chapter 7

Community Profiles

Battle Harbour, Labrador

Located at the tip of the southeast coast of Labrador, near Mary's Harbour is one of the oldest settlements on the Labrador coast, presently restored to its splendor of the 1800's. Battle Harbour was once known as the commercial capital of Labrador. The salt fish premises at Battle Harbour were established by John Slade & Company of Poole, England between 1750 and 1775. It became a major center for cod, seal and salmon fishery. This led to the formation of a permanent community.

Lying just north of the French shore, Battle Harbour served as the gateway for Newfoundlanders seeking to fish in the rich resource waters off the Labrador Coast. The community was affected by a severe fire in 1930 which destroyed the hospital and several other buildings. As a year round community, Battle Harbour, like so many other Newfoundland and Labrador outports resettled. The majority of residents moved to the nearby town, Mary's Harbour in the 1960's and 1970's.

Still a number of families return each year to their seasonal summer home. Again and again visitors that come to the area comment on the beauty and unique character of the community. If you were to visit Battle Harbour you would have to go by boat, which is 1/2 hour from Mary's Harbour.

1. Answer the following Questions

a. What was Battle Harbour once known as?

b. What do you think is meant by the statement "Battle Harbour residents had to resettle?"

c. Where did residents of Battle Harbour move to in the 1960's and 1970's?

2. Put the following sentences in order as they appear in the text.

- _____ As a year round community, Battle Harbour....
- _____ This led to the formation of a permanent community....
- _____ Located at the tip of the southeast coast....
- _____ It became a major center for cod, seal and salmon....
- _____ The community was affected by a severe fire in 1930....
- _____ Still a number of families return each year....
- _____ Battle Harbour was once known as the commercial....
- _____ The salt fish premises at Battle Harbour....

Flat Rock

Located 12 kilometers northwest of the City of St. John's, is the town of Flat Rock, Newfoundland, with a population of 1087. This town received its name because of the many flat rocks near the shore line. Flat Rock was settled in 1782 by Norwegian and Irish families. Most of the descendants and residents of Flat Rock are English, Irish and Norwegian.

Since the cod moratorium, fishing is limited but there are still a small number of fisher people in this town. This town has 25 km of road, and is also connected to the Trans Canada Highway, therefore many people travel to St. John's each day to work.

Some facilities in the town are; convenience stores, a beauty salon, a trucking business, a carpentry cabinet making business and an auto repair garage, as well as bed and breakfast accommodations. This town also has a museum, town hall and an outdoor recreation complex which includes a soccer and softball field and a tennis court. Flat Rock has an Ocean View Park with a picnic and playground area which oversees a splendid view of the ocean.

Each year the town has a social gathering referred to as a "Soiree" in late July or early August. This is a community event which provide two days of celebrations; music, dancing and games for children. It is part of an outdoor dance which takes place at the Ocean View Park one night during this event.

People in Flat Rock, like many Newfoundlanders and Labradorians made up songs about events that took place. They lived a simple life, but had their own ways of creating entertainment.

One of the Christmas traditions of Flat Rock was what they would call the "Christmas Fools". The men would cover themselves with garments made of flour sacks and cover them with necklaces, broaches and colored ribbon. They would go around the harbour borrowing all the necklaces they could find and sew them on their shirts. To top it off they wore big hats in shapes of boats with sails on them. This went on for twelve nights and a great time was had by all.

1. Answer the following Questions

a. Where is Flat Rock located?

b. How did Flat Rock get its name?

c. What is the population of Flat Rock?

SEARCH A WORD

P	E	W	S	T	N	A	D	N	E	S	E	D	R	T
D	O	H	S	I	L	G	N	E	S	E	S	R	T	Y
F	G	P	H	J	K	L	O	P	U	T	O	R	B	M
G	H	J	U	L	M	N	A	Z	X	C	I	V	U	N
F	D	S	A	L	R	N	Y	I	O	P	R	S	R	A
T	Q	W	E	R	A	T	U	H	J	K	E	Y	E	I
S	Z	X	C	E	V	T	B	M	O	U	G	K	S	G
E	E	R	C	T	Y	J	I	I	M	G	B	N	I	E
W	E	O	R	L	E	F	S	O	C	E	Y	H	B	W
H	A	S	R	G	V	I	K	P	N	J	I	S	E	R
T	P	U	E	H	E	G	F	D	A	E	R	T	U	O
R	U	P	C	T	N	M	I	R	I	S	H	M	I	N
O	D	E	C	E	T	W	I	O	D	M	A	B	A	S
N	X	P	O	D	S	O	M	H	Y	I	N	T	G	D
S	A	V	S	N	O	I	T	A	R	B	E	L	E	C

CELEBRATIONS

IRISH

OCEAN

DESCENDANTS

MUSEUM

POPULATION

ENGLISH

NORTHWEST

SOCCER

EVENTS

NORWEGIAN

SOIREE

Labrador White Bear Area

The Labrador White Bear area is situated on the southeastern coast of Labrador, approximately 200 miles south of Goose Bay and 110 miles north of St. Anthony. It has a population of 1100 people. It consists of five communities, from north to south are Norman Bay, Charlottetown, Pinsent's Arm, William's Harbour and Port Hope Simpson.

Since the beginning of the cod moratorium in July 1992, many fishermen in the Labrador White Bear area have retired. Some fishermen have become involved in other fisheries such as the crab, shrimp, scallop and whelk, while some are still looking for other options of employment.

For travel accommodations, Charlottetown, Port Hope Simpson and William's Harbour are provided a weekly flight service by Air Labrador year round. They carry passengers and freight to and from Goose Bay, St. Anthony and most coastal communities. There is also an airline charter service that operates out of the Labrador White Bear area. The residents of Pinsent's Arm and Norman Bay wanting to travel by air plane must go to Charlottetown, which is the nearest airport.

During spring, summer and fall the Coastal Labrador Marine Services carry passengers and freight in and out of the Labrador White Bear communities. Throughout the winter months of January to April many enjoy the pleasure of snowmobiling. Groomed trails connect all five communities and other surrounding communities during the winter.

Currently, construction is underway on the long awaited Trans Labrador Highway. This highway will connect the Labrador communities to more areas in the province. It will be an opportunity for more travel and even greater economic development.

Each town host annual sports days during the winter. The people of the town and surrounding communities come together to enjoy the fun of competition and excitement in various sporting events. Such events include dog team races, snowmobile races, target shooting, hockey, volleyball and a variety of kids games. At the end of the day awards and trophies are distributed among the winning athletes. The Money raised is used to further enhance recreation opportunities or non-profit organizations within the hosting community.

1. Fill in the Blanks

a. The Labrador White Bear area has a total population of _____

b. There are five communities in the Labrador White Bear Area, they are

_____, _____,

_____, _____,

and _____

c. The long awaited _____ is currently underway to connect the Labrador communities.

- d. The Coastal Labrador Marine Services carry _____ and freight to the coastal communities in spring and summer.
- e. Many residents in this area are in the fishing industry, the species of fish they catch are _____, _____, _____, and _____

2. Put these sentences in the order they are found in the text.

- _____ This highway will connect the Labrador communities....
- _____ During spring, summer and fall the Coastal Labrador Marine....
- _____ Each town hosts annual sports days during winter....
- _____ There is also an airline charter service that operates....
- _____ It consists of five communities, from north....
- _____ They carry passengers and freight....
- _____ Some fishermen have become involved in....

3. Find as many words as you can in the words "Trans Labrador Highway".

Norman Bay

Norman Bay is a fishing community that is settled year round. It lies approximately 30 km northeast of Charlottetown with a total population of 60. In 1992, Norman Bay was the last community in North America to receive hydroelectric power.

Norman Bay has a convenience store and a gas bar. For other services the town depend on Charlottetown for various services, such as the airstrip, Canada Post, clinic, and the local high school.

This small town is serviced by a Local Service District, since there is no incorporated town council.

The only way to travel to and from Norman Bay is by boat during the summer and snowmobile in winter. When Coastal Labrador Marine vessels bring passengers and freight, they anchor the marine vessel outside the town. Small boats then transport passengers and freight from the vessel to the town, because there is no docking facility within the town.

In March, 2000 Norman Bay witnessed the grand opening of a new elementary school. For the first time students were able to attend class in a school building that had electric heat, running hot and cold water and bathroom facilities. There are approximately 10 students at the school, and they have a staff of two teachers who teach grades kindergarten to grade nine. Beyond grade nine students have to leave home to continue schooling elsewhere.

1. Answer the following Questions

a. What did the town of Norman Bay witness in the year 2000?

b. Where is Norman Bay located?

c. What services are there in Norman Bay?

d. What services in Charlottetown do the town of Norman Bay depend on?

-
- e. Explain the routine that takes place, when Coastal Labrador Marine Services bring freight and passengers to Norman Bay.

Charlottetown

Charlottetown is located within St. Michael's Bay on the southeast coast of Labrador. It has a population of approximately 320. Charlottetown was founded in 1950 by Ben Powell and Clarence Perry. They began a logging operation that lasted until the late 1960's. Mr. Powell named Charlottetown after Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island as he hoped that this place would grow and prosper and one day be the capital of St. Michael's Bay.

After the logging operation discontinued and up until the recent cod moratorium the cod fishery was the mainstay of Charlottetown residents. Today, some fishermen are retired, some become involved in other fisheries such as the crab, shrimp and scallop, while some are still looking for other employment.

Charlottetown has a local clinic which includes a staff of one public health nurse, a full-time nurse and a part-time nurse. Doctors and dentist, as well as other specialists from the Grenfell Hospital in St. Anthony, visit the Charlottetown clinic every six weeks for general patient appointments. Emergencies are referred to the Grenfell Hospital in St. Anthony by air ambulance.

The day school system has changed from a one room school with a teacher for a period of three or four months at a time to a system that now has seven classrooms, a full-time staff of seven teachers and an enrolment of 72 students.

Within the town of Charlottetown there are a variety of businesses which include 4 general stores, a bombardier snowmobile shop, a furniture store, a building supply store, a pool hall, a take-out and for accommodations there is an eight room hotel with restaurant and an apartment building with four efficiency units. There is also a Learning Centre and a Family Resource Centre in the town as well as three churches; Pentecostal, Gospel Hall, and Anglican.

The town also has many dedicated volunteers who represent various organizations. They devote valuable time to developing their community in an educational economic and social

way. The various organizations/committees include the Charlottetown Town Council, the Labrador White Bear Development Association, the Charlottetown Regional Literacy Committee, the Canadian Rangers of Canada, a Fisherman's Committee, a Fire Brigade and a Recreation Committee.

1. Answer the following question.
 - a. List the various organizations that are within the community of Charlottetown.

2. Read the following sentences, rewrite them and correct the errors.

- a. The town of Charlottetown was named after Charlottetown, Newfoundland.

- b. Since the beginning of the cod moratorium in June 1993, all fishermen has retired.

- c. Emergencies are referred to Western Memorial Hospital in St. Anthony by air ambulance.

- d. Mr. Benson named Charlottetown after Charlottetown, New Brunswick

***"Without change there can be no breakthroughs.
Without breakthroughs there can be no future".***

Pinsent's Arm

Pinsent's Arm is a year round fishing community located on the south side of St. Michael's Bay, about 20 kilometres southeast of Charlottetown, Labrador. It has a population of 55 people.

Pinsent's Arm got its' name from Andrew Pinson, an early trader on the Labrador coast. It was settled as a year round community in the late 1950's. Until then, most of the residents fished at Square Islands, Triangle and other villages at the mouth of St. Michael's Bay. The community first appeared in the census in 1966 with a population of 11 people.

A school was built in Pinsent's Arm in 1976 and today it offers grades kindergarten to grade 10 and has an enrolment of 13 students. There are two full-time teachers to administer their educational needs. Pinsent's Arm has a church that is shared by both the United and Anglican parishes and a Community Hall that holds special events, meetings and various forms of entertainment. There is also a locally owned and operated convenience store that offers many supplies as well as gasoline and diesel.

The only way in and out of Pinsent's Arm is by boat or snowmobile depending on the season. Coastal Labrador Marine Services provides the service of bringing passengers and freight during summer months. Since there is no marine docking facility, freight and passengers being brought by large vessels has to be transported into town by smaller boats.

Pinsent's Arm depends on the community of Charlottetown for various services. Such services include the airstrip, Canada Post, clinic and the local high school for students to further their education in levels I, II and III. They also receive electricity from the generated diesel plant in Charlottetown.

Until the recent cod moratorium in 1992, the main source of income for the people of Pinsent's Arm was the cod fishery. Today it is the local fish plant owned by the Labrador Fisherman's Union Shrimp Company. Currently, they process whelk, scallop and sometimes collect crab.

1. Fill in the blanks.
 - a. Pinsent's Arm got its' name from _____.
 - b. _____ provides the service of carrying passengers and freight during summer months.
 - c. A _____ was built in Pinsent's Arm in 1976.
 - d. Until the late 1950's most residents fished at _____, Triangle, and other villages at the mouth of _____.
 - e. There is a _____ that holds special events, meetings, and various forms of entertainment.

2. Write a sentence using the following words.

a. Community: _____

b. Passengers: _____

c. Marine: _____

d. Snowmobile: _____

e. Airstrip: _____

3. True or False

a. At the school in Pinsent's Arm there are three full-time teachers. _____

b. In Pinsent's Arm there is a marine dock for the large boats to tie up to. _____

c. Today Pinsent's Arm is settled year round. _____

Williams Harbour

William's Harbour with a population of 60 people is situated on an island, approximately 30 km north of Port Hope Simpson, which takes about 1 hour in speed boat. The town has regular scheduled flights three times a week, travelling from Goose Bay to St. Anthony, this flight also carries the mail.

The town of William's Harbour has an elementary school with two teachers. When a student completes grade nine, they have to move to another town to continue their high school education. The local Vinland School has 8-10 students.

The small town has a post office, 2 convenience stores, a craft store and a church, St. Andrews Anglican Church. The Reverend who is stationed in Mary's Harbour travels to William's Harbour on a regular basis to have church.

In summer, the town is quite busy, many of the men are crab fishing, while there are a number of men fishing scallop and whelk. Fishermen in the town and from nearby fishing communities ship their catch in the fish plant in William's Harbour, it is iced in and then transferred by boat to a larger plant to be processed.

1. Answer the following Questions

- a. William's Harbour has a population of _____ people.
- b. The town has regular flights _____ days a week, travelling from Goose Bay to _____.

2. Put these sentences in the order they are found in the text.

- _____ Reverend who is stationed in Mary's Harbour travels....
- _____ Fishermen in the town and from nearby fishing communities....
- _____ The town of William's Harbour has an elementary school....
- _____ William's Harbour with a population of 60 people....
- _____ The local Vinland School has 8-10 students....
- _____ In summer, the town is quite busy, while many...
- _____ The small town has a post office, 2 convenience stores....

3. How big is the town you live in? In the space below compare your town to William's Harbour.

4. Have you ever visited William's Harbour? _____
Would you like to visit William's Harbour? Why or why not?

Port Hope Simpson

Port Hope Simpson is a community with a population of 600. Located in the Southeastern part of Labrador at approximately 26 miles up Alexis River, 180 air miles from Goose Bay. Port Hope Simpson was named after John Hope Simpson, a man who established a logging operation there in 1933.

Until the cod moratorium in 1992, the main source of employment was the fishery, whereby residents moved from the bay (port Hope Simpson) to small coastal communities of 8-10 families. There they fished from May to mid October, moving back to Port Hope Simpson for the winter months.

Since the cod fishery closed, many of the older fishermen retired and a few of the younger generation moved away for training in other fields. Others remained in the fishery, fishing species such as crab, scallop, whelk and shrimp.

Port Hope Simpson has a nursing station with three nurses. The only doctor they see in the town is a traveling doctor who visits approximately every six weeks. Otherwise if there is an emergency and a patient need to see a doctor or a specialist they have to travel to St. Anthony by airplane for an appointment.

During the summer months the Labrador Coastal Marine Services bring passengers, freight and supplies to the town. Presently, Port Hope Simpson is not connected to any other town, but the Trans Labrador Highway is under construction to connect many of the coastal communities.

The town has 6 general stores, a hardware store, 1 snowmobile shop, a craft store, 1 hotel with restaurant, 1 snack bar, 2 gas stations, 1 pulp wood operation, along with many sawmill businesses, the local D.C. Young School which has an enrollment of 119 students, an ABE Centre and a Learning Centre which operates the local public library. There are two churches in town, St. Andrews Anglican Church and Calvary Pentecostal Tabernacle.

For recreation, the town is very sports oriented. With hockey and basketball leagues, winter festivals, darts tournaments, skiing and snowmobiling the town attracts athletes from other towns, to compete in competitive sports activities.

Port Hope Simpson also has a tremendous amount of volunteers, which include volunteers for the Canadian Rangers of Canada.

1. Answer the following questions
 - a. Port Hope Simpson has a population of _____, and located _____ miles up _____
 - b. The _____ began in _____ and many people were unemployed because the cod fishery was the main source of employment.

c. List two education facilities in Port Hope Simpson.

d. The _____ is being constructed to connect the small towns on the south coast.

e. Two means of transportation used in Port Hope Simpson are:

1. _____

2. _____

f. What does a resident of Port Hope Simpson have to do if they get really sick and the traveling doctor wasn't there?

2. Research the Canadian Rangers of Canada. (Maybe you have them in your town)

SEARCH A WORD

Q	W	E	R	T	Y	F	S	R	E	T	R	A	H	C
U	F	I	S	H	E	R	M	E	N	R	V	X	F	N
I	O	Y	T	E	R	E	D	W	E	T	B	R	O	N
R	C	O	A	S	T	I	C	O	U	N	C	I	L	W
T	C	V	I	P	L	G	F	U	E	Y	T	G	H	O
W	E	R	O	K	F	H	S	L	P	A	J	Y	L	T
S	R	U	H	G	D	T	I	N	T	M	K	R	W	E
C	I	N	I	L	C	B	A	R	R	N	M	A	H	T
S	Y	T	R	E	O	Y	O	E	A	G	U	T	E	T
E	G	Q	W	M	B	P	M	R	V	W	U	N	L	O
R	O	R	W	G	S	G	N	D	E	S	J	E	K	L
T	T	O	H	N	S	P	B	C	L	D	M	M	I	R
D	N	M	A	E	T	G	O	D	K	G	L	E	K	A
S	E	R	G	E	S	C	A	L	L	O	P	L	B	H
O	T	R	E	G	I	O	N	A	L	N	B	E	L	C

CHARTER

CHARLOTTETOWN

CLINIC

COAST

COUNCIL

ELEMENTARY

DOGTEAM

FISHERMEN

FREIGHT

REGIONAL

SCALLOP

SNOWMOBILE

TRANSPORTATION

TRAVEL

WHELK

Mud Lake

Located in Central Labrador, approximately 10 kilometers southeast of Happy Valley-Goose Bay is the town of Mud Lake, previously known as "Muddy Lake". The town is situated near the mouth of the Churchill River on a channel that connects Mud Lake with the waters of Hamilton Inlet.

There are no roads in Mud Lake, only a foot path around the town. To get to Mud Lake you have to cross the lake either by boat or snowmobile. For a few days each year the town of Mud Lake is totally isolated because they have to wait for the lake to freeze in the Fall and come Spring wait for the lake to thaw. The isolation of the town and the modern services in Happy Valley - Goose Bay led many to relocate in the 1960's.

Mud Lake has a population of 78 people. The town has no convenience stores, restaurants or hospital. Residents in this town go to Happy Valley to pick up groceries, go the hospital, etc. There is a School with two teachers in Mud Lake which children can attend until grade 9 and then move to Goose Bay to complete grade 12.

The community hall is a place where they have sports events, play darts, wedding receptions and school concerts. Every June the town has the "Mud Lake Fair" where they have canoe racing, games and sporting events. Residents in this town enjoy the quiet town life and live there because its where they want to live.

1. Answer the following Questions

a. What led many to relocate in the 1960's?

b. What was Mud Lake previously known as?

c. Where is Mud Lake situated?

d. Would you like to visit or live in Mud Lake, give reasons why or why not?

Chapter 8

Historic Sites

Home of the Vikings

Located at L'Anse aux Meadows on the Northern Peninsula is the earliest known location of European visitors, known as the Vikings. Ten centuries ago, they ventured ashore after what seemed to be an impossible journey in a constructed open vessel. The Summer of 2000 marks the 1000th anniversary of Leif Ericson's attempt to make a home at L'Anse aux Meadows. Through his efforts he fashioned eight **sod buildings** of earth and grass.



Today, three models of the buildings stand at the site in L'Anse aux Meadows, the first cultural discovery to be recognized as a **UNESCO** World Heritage Site. When you see L'Anse aux Meadows, you see a rugged and unique place which remains intact. You can examine the Viking's way of life first hand, which comes alive in the reproduction that is found in the sod buildings by means of efforts that was started a thousand years ago.

1. Find the meaning of each word in a dictionary and write a sentence for each word.

Effort - _____

Fashioned - _____

2. Make a list of words with prefixes and suffixes. (an example is done for you)

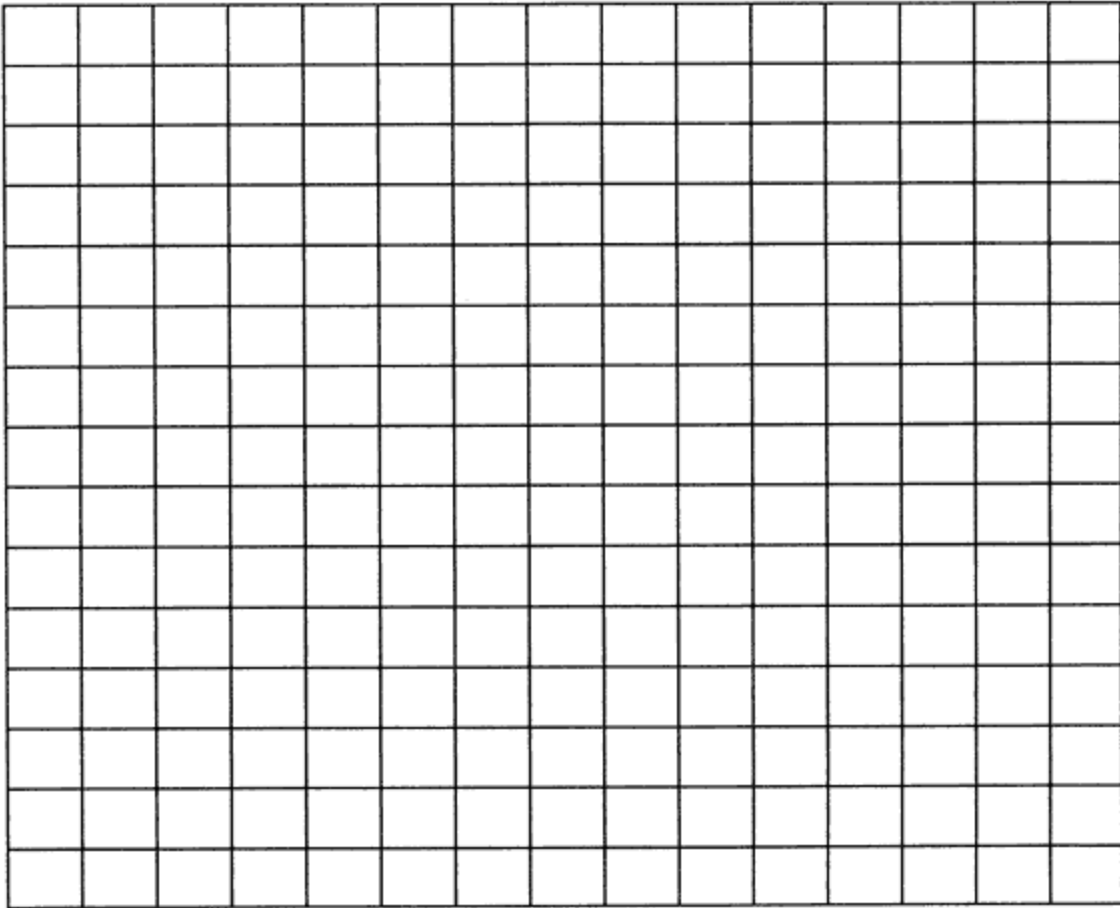
Prefixes

in + tact and you have intact

Suffixes

build + ing and you have building

Make your own **SEARCH A WORD** from the words listed in the text.



Hawke Harbour-Whaling Site

Located on the south side of Hawke Island on the Labrador coast, Hawke Harbour provides shelter and a good anchorage. A population of approximately fifty people lived there until the late 1950's.

Although it was a fishing community during the summer months, the major activity at Hawke Harbour was whaling. The Ryan Brothers established a whaling factory there in the early years of the Nineteenth Century when there was a demand for whale products in Europe. The factory was operated by various owners including the Newfoundland Whaling Company, the Polar Whaling Company and the Hawke Harbour Whaling Company. At one time they were able to employ 500 people; 350 on land and 150 in killer boats. They captured and processed ten to fifteen whales a day. They processed blue, sperm, finback and humpback whales and exported the oil, fertilizer and bone.

When harvesting whales, it is necessary to use every precaution and make sure to steer clear of the mammal if they seem to be wanting to do damage. Those whales are known to damage the whaling ships and even overturn them.

The factory operated until 1959, when it was destroyed by fire. All that remains today is the rusty ruins of the factory and the decayed hulks of the killer boats. Hawke Harbour is still a summer fishing station for some people of the communities of Norman Bay and Charlottetown.

1. Write a sentence for the following words.

a. Population _____

b. Established _____

c. Factory _____

d. Captured _____

2. True or False

a. The whaling factory employed 550 people at one time. _____

b. Hawke Harbour is located on the south side of Hawke Island. _____

- c. Even though Hawke Harbour was known for whaling, fishing was the major activity. _____
- d. The factory operated until 1959, when it was destroyed by fire. _____

Historic Site at Battle Harbour

The Battle Harbour Historic Trust is a registered charity founded in 1990. In 1991, the restoration of Battle Harbour began. Close to twenty historic structures, a series of walkways, wharves and a part of the fish flake are now restored. One of the buildings restored is the St. James Anglican Church which was built in 1852 and restored in 1999. It is the oldest surviving Anglican church in Labrador.

The population increased rapidly in the 1830's, when Newfoundland schooners adopted Battle Harbour as their chief port of call and recognized it as the capital of Labrador. By the late 19th century, Battle Harbour had a permanent population of over 300 people. In the summer thousands of people, in hundreds of schooners, were passing through the area fishing for cod.

Sir Dr. Wilfred Grenfell arrived in Battle Harbour in 1892 and in 1893 established the first hospital. The Battle Harbour hospital was Newfoundland's first hospital outside St. John's. Built on the turn of the century, the doctor's cottage was distinct in Labrador for its unique architectural style which is now reinstated.

Some of the buildings are restored and are now in operation, for example the Staff House is now operating as the Battle Harbour Inn, and the Bunkhouse, Smith House and Grenfell Cottage are available as visitor accommodations. In the Fall of 1997, Battle Harbour was designated as Canada's newest National Historic Site.

1. Fill in the Blanks

- a. In the Fall of 1997, Battle Harbour was designated as Canada's newest _____.
- b. _____ has the oldest surviving Anglican church in Labrador, it is _____ Anglican church.
- c. In the late 19th Century, thousands of schooners passed through Battle Harbour in search of _____.

2. Answer the following Questions

- a. What does the Staff House operate as now, since it has been restored?

b. What do you think is meant by the word bunkhouse? Describe.

c. List some of the buildings now restored at Battle Harbour.

SEARCH A WORD

C	E	R	T	Y	U	R	E	T	C	A	R	A	H	C
A	O	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	P	O	I	U	Y
N	M	M	K	J	D	S	T	R	O	P	T	U	O	T
B	L	K	M	H	G	E	F	D	S	A	Q	W	E	R
V	Z	R	S	E	A	R	S	Y	E	U	Q	I	N	U
D	G	O	E	O	R	P	T	T	X	I	R	T	K	I
E	F	D	W	L	U	C	R	N	R	P	E	R	O	U
L	D	N	Q	D	Y	O	I	B	Z	O	W	G	P	D
T	S	E	P	E	T	I	Y	A	X	K	Y	F	T	E
T	A	L	O	S	Y	U	P	V	L	U	G	E	H	R
E	R	P	I	T	R	Y	M	C	U	Y	B	D	D	O
S	G	S	U	A	Y	D	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	T
E	T	A	D	E	H	L	O	C	A	T	E	D	O	S
R	E	O	S	T	F	S	G	G	H	J	K	L	P	E
B	U	P	T	S	A	E	H	T	U	O	S	M	L	R

BEAUTY

CHARACTER

COMMERCIAL

DESTROYED

LOCATED

OLDEST

OUTPORT

RESETTLED

RESTORED

SOUTHEAST

SPLENDOR

UNIQUE

Glossary

Atlantic Puffin - *Newfoundland and Labrador's Provincial bird.*

Bakeapple - *a berry that grows in Newfoundland and Labrador which is also known as the cloudberry.*

Bakeapple Festival - *an annual activity hosted by the Forteau, Labrador Lions Club.*

Crab Festival - *an annual activity which takes place in Mary's Harbour, Labrador during the crab season.*

Fjords/Fiords - *Norwegian term for a long narrow inlet of the sea formed by flooding of a glaciated valley.*

Newe Founde Launde - *once known as Newfoundland*

Snowblast - *an annual activity which takes place at Port Hope Simpson during winter.*

Sod Building - *a building made of earthen grass.*

Terra del Lavradors - *once known as Labrador*

TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. Bologna
2. Wave
3. Sailor's Warning
4. Sailor's Delight
5. Salmon Peel
6. 52%
7. Pitcher Plant
8. Labrador Current
9. Ice berg
10. 54 days
11. A Goodly Sight
12. Beaumont Hamel
13. Warm
14. A Small Fish
15. 44 days
16. Cape Spear
17. Fried Bread Dough
18. The Newfie Bullet
19. Moose
20. Fish eggs
21. When sunrays crown...
22. Anchor
23. Bog land
24. 25%
25. Flankers
26. A place for preserving fish
27. 1966
28. Goose Bay
29. A
30. Halibut
31. Hard Bread
32. Oakum
33. Bonne Bay
34. The Ocean Ranger
35. Quidi Vidi Lake
36. L'Anse aux Meadows
37. Switchell
38. 1925
39. Terra Nova National Park
40. 1906
41. Bay D'Eepoir
42. Grand Falls
43. 1832