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Elizabeth MacInnis
Project Coordinator
Connecting Literacy and Community
June 2002

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Answer Keys

- Unit 1
- Unit 2
- Unit 3
- Unit 4
- Unit 5
- Unit 6
- Unit 7
- Unit 8
- Unit 9
The Strait of Canso is a waterway between two land masses. It is between the mainland of Nova Scotia and the island of Cape Breton. The Strait of Canso was formed in the ice age. The heavy ice caused many changes. The land sank. Lakes were formed. The ocean flooded through.
Understanding the Story:

Circle true or false for each sentence.

1. The Strait of Canso is in Nova Scotia.
   True or False

2. Cape Breton is an island.
   True or False

3. The lakes flooded the land.
   True or False

Alphabetical Order:

Put these words in alphabetical order. The first two are done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>through</th>
<th>island</th>
<th>Canso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>masses</td>
<td>Strait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Canso
2. island
3. ______________
4. ______________
5. ______________
6. ______________
Unit 1 Lesson 1  Early History

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning. The first one is done for you.

1. masses __ lumps, pieces, or large amounts together

2. _________ a narrow body of water

3. _________ a piece of land surrounded by water

4. _________ from end to end

5. _________ the name of a place

6. _________ a large body of water

To Know More:

1. Can you find out what type of vessel is in the picture?

2. Pretend you are a passenger on this vessel. Write a paragraph about your journey through the Strait of Canso.

A picture of the Straits of Canso before there was a Canso Causeway. All the fill which went into the building of the Causeway was blasted from the mountain (Cape Porcupine) in the background.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>h</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>l</th>
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<td>a</td>
<td>d</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Strait</th>
<th>Canso</th>
<th>mainland</th>
<th>formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
<td>masses</td>
<td>lakes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Word Search

Find the hidden words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strait</th>
<th>Canso</th>
<th>mainland</th>
<th>formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
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<td>lakes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Strait of Canso was once called the "Gut of Canso". The Strait of Canso is twenty-two (22) kilometers long. It is about one (1) kilometer wide. It flows past Guysborough and Antigonish Counties on the mainland side and Richmond and Inverness Counties on the Cape Breton side.

The Strait of Canso is very deep. It is thirty-seven (37) meters deep. It forms a low valley with steep sides.
Understanding the Story:

Circle true or false for each sentence.

1. The Strait of Canso is not very deep.
   True or False

2. The Strait of Canso is about one kilometer long.
   True or False

3. Inverness County is on the Cape Breton side of the Strait of Canso.
   True or False

Alphabetical Order:

Put these words in alphabetical order. The first two are done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>twenty-two</th>
<th>meter</th>
<th>valley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>thirty-seven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. kilometer
2. meter
3. __________________
4. __________________
5. __________________
6. __________________
Unit 1 Lesson 2

Early History

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning. The first one is done for you.

1. One _______________ a single thing or person
2. _______________ 22
3. _______________ low land between hills or mountains
4. _______________ the main unit of length in the metric system
5. _______________ 37
6. _______________ 1000 meters

Metric System

**Base Units:**
- meter - for measuring length
- litre - for measuring capacity
- gram - for measuring weight

Prefixes used in the Metric System:

- Kilo means 1,000
- Deca means 10
- Centi means hundredth
- Hecto means 100
- Deci means tenth
- Milli means thousandth

Example:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters  
1 decimeter = 1/10 of a meter

To Know More:

1. Why do you think the Strait of Canso was called the "Gut of Canso"?

2. Can you think of a reason why there would be so many ships anchored in the Strait?
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

one  kilometer  thirty-seven  island  Strait
twenty-two  meter  ocean  through  valley

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WS#: Unit 1-2A
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

- one
- kilometer
- thirty-seven
- island
- Strait
- twenty-two
- meter
- ocean
- valley
- through

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WS#: Unit 1-2A Answers
Vocabulary Challenge

Unscramble the words.
1. nytetisherv ______________
4. neo ____________________

2. ertem _________________
5. ttwywoetn _______________

3. orletemki _______________
Vocabulary Challenge

Unscramble the words.

1. nytetisherv _thirty seven___
2. ertem __meter___________
3. orlemki __kilometer _____
4. neo ___one________________
5. twywoetn __twenty-two_____
Port Hawkesbury is in the south of Inverness County. It is on the eastern side of the Strait of Canso. It was once called Ship Harbour. It was changed to Port Hawkesbury in 1860. There was another Ship Harbour on the mainland of Nova Scotia. It was confusing.

The first settlers in Port Hawkesbury were from Scotland. People from France and Ireland were next. Later came a band of United Empire Loyalists with a few English settlers after that.

The early settlers were squatters. They built huts along the shore. The whole area was a dense forest with no roads. They brought a three months' supply of food and other necessities. Their first job was to clear the land for the first potato crop. The next year the settlers grew wheat. These early settlers also fished. In 1824, shipbuilding was started in Port Hawkesbury by William Philpott.
Understanding the story:

Circle the correct answer for each sentence.

1. Port Hawkesbury is on the southern side of the Strait of Canso.
   True or False

2. The first settlers in Port Hawkesbury were from Scotland.
   True or False

3. Their first job was to clear the land in order to grow wheat.
   True or False

Alphabetical Order:

Put these words in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dense</th>
<th>settlers</th>
<th>necessities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>squatters</td>
<td>harbour</td>
<td>conflicting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strait</td>
<td>kilometer</td>
<td>thirty-seven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. _____________________  6. _____________________
2. _____________________  7. _____________________
3. _____________________  8. _____________________
4. _____________________  9. _____________________
5. _____________________ 10. _____________________
Unit 1 Lesson 3  Early History

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ____________________
   to get mixed up
2. ____________________
   things that we cannot do without
3. ____________________
   people who settle in a new place
4. ____________________
   a place of shelter for ships
5. ____________________
   people who settle on land without permission
6. ____________________
   thick; closely-packed

Capitalization:

Here are some rules for using capital letters.

• Put a capital letter for the first word of a sentence.
  Example: The harbour is deep.

• Use a capital letter for the days of the week, months of the year, and holidays.
  Example: Monday, January, Canada Day

• Use a capital letter for the names of a specific person, place, or thing.
  Example: John, Port Hastings, Port Hawkesbury Literacy Council

• Capitalize the pronoun I.
  Example: I think I can do the job.

• Capitalize the main words in titles.
  Example: books and magazines - Reader's Digest plays, poems, songs, and stories - O Canada
Unit 1 Lesson 3  Early History

Capitalization:

Rewrite the following sentences. Put capital letters where they belong.

1. The town of Port Hawkesbury was once called Ship Harbour.

2. Monday will be the Victoria Day holiday.

3. John and Mary are reading stories from the East Coast Reader.

4. Bob and I will buy tickets if I can get to the lotto booth.

5. John Bourinot used to run the Canadian Tire Store in Port Hastings.

To Know More:

1. Why do you think Port Hawkesbury was first called Ship Harbour?

2. Imagine that you are one of the early Scottish settlers. Write a letter to your friends back home in Scotland. Tell what life is like in the new land.
Vocabulary Challenge

Complete the activity.
ACROSS
1.  37
5.  a narrow body of water
6.  a place of shelter for ships
11.  things we can not do without
14.  people who settle in a new place
16.  a large body of water
17.  22
19.  the name "_____Causeway"
20.  a single thing or person

DOWN
2.  an account of what has happened in the past
3.  people who settle on land without permission
4.  large amounts or pieces together
7.  low land between hills and mountains
8.  getting mixed up
9.  1000 meters
10.  the main unit of length in the metric system
12.  a piece of land surrounded by water
15.  thick or closely packed
18.  from end to end

1. confusing
2. necessities
3. kilometer
4. twenty-two
5. squatters
6. thirty-seven
11. settlers
16. through
12. history
13. ocean
14. island
15. heavy
17. strait
18. masses
19. Canso
20. valley
Vocabulary Challenge

Complete the activity.

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In 1789, the town plot of Hawkesbury was surveyed. On this map the newly surveyed area is called "Town of Hawkesbury". Some people say the town was named in honour of Admiral Edward Hawke. It is more likely called after Charles Jenkinson, Baron Hawkesbury. He was the first Earl of Liverpool and he held a number of public offices. He was President of the Committee for Trade and Plantations. Baron Hawkesbury was a powerful man. Early settlers may have hoped to win his favour by naming the town after him.

By the early 1800's, a small settlement had arisen in the Ship Harbour area. The 1811 census listed only two occupations, coopers and farmers. By 1818 the census listed merchants, carpenters, fishermen, and seamen. Two of the families named in this census appear throughout Port Hawkesbury's history. Nicholas Paint was the first of a family famous for its merchants and mayors. Thomas Embree was the first of a family famous for its shipbuilders.

As early as 1833, Ship Harbour was the site of a Strait of Canso Ferry Service. In 1859 a post office was established there. In 1826 it was felt a school district should be established in the area. By 1847 there were sixty-eight children attending school in Ship Harbour.
Understanding the Story:

Circle the letter beside the correct answer.

1. When was the town plot of Hawkesbury surveyed?
   a. 1811
   b. 1833
   c. 1789

2. Who was the "Town of Hawkesbury" named after?
   a. Nicholas Paint
   b. Admiral Edward Hawke
   c. Charles Jenkinson, Baron Hawkesbury

3. Thomas Embree was
   a. a man who worked as a cooper.
   b. the first of a family famous for its merchants and mayors
   c. the first of a family famous for its shipbuilders.
Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. __________ one who makes barrels
2. __________ a person's business or work
3. __________ made a map or a plan
4. __________ an official counting of the population
5. __________ a person who buys and sells for profit
6. __________ settled firmly; set up

Compound Words:

Compound words are words that are made when two or more words are put together to form a new word.

Example:

\[\text{to + day}\rightarrow \text{today}\]
\[\text{hair + brush}\rightarrow \text{hairbrush}\]
\[\text{to + get + her}\rightarrow \text{together}\]

The compound word may have a very different meaning from the two root words.

\[\text{foot + ball}\rightarrow \text{football}\]
Unit 1 Lesson 4

Early History

Compound Words:

Match each word on the left to a word on the right to form a new compound word. Write the new word in the blank. Liver men

Liver men
ship pool
fisher builders
sea out
through men

To Know More:

1. What kinds of ships did the Embree family build? What other families were involved in shipbuilding in the area?

2. Imagine you are one of the children attending school in Port Hawkesbury in 1847. Write a paragraph telling about a day at school.
Name: 

Date: 

Class: CLI Adult Learning

**Word Search**

Find the hidden words.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

surveyed  merchant  settlers  town

census  established  confusing  strait

cooper  harbour  squatters  port

occupation  dense 
The earliest settlers had to work very hard to survive. People spent the winters tending livestock. They prepared timber for export. They trapped animals. In the spring, the settlers collected oil from fish to export to England. Gypsum from the Strait of Canso area was sent to the southern United States.

During this time, there were people from Guernsey interested in the fisheries. Guernsey was one of the British Channel Islands off the coast of France. Nicholas Paint was a native of Guernsey. He planned to be a merchant. He asked for land and the adjacent water lots in Ship Harbour for Thoume, Moullin and Company Fisheries. They erected both fishing and shipbuilding establishments.

In the early 1800's, Thomas Embree Jr. arrived from Chester, Nova Scotia. The census lists him as a shoemaker. He established a tannery on Embree's Island. His brothers, Samuel, Adolphus and Charles, followed him to this area.

Thomas had a boat building shop on Embree's Island. He built the brig Rewano, a 121-ton vessel, for Nicholas Paint. Samuel was also involved in this business. He built the brig Sam Slick.

These early boat building and fishing establishments attracted more workers and businesses to the area. In 1834, Peter Paint Sr. opened his Port Hawkesbury business, Peter Paint and Sons. They were general merchants. They also served as ship chandlers.
Unit 2  Economics in the Early Years
Lesson 1

Understanding the story:

Circle the letter beside the correct answer.

1. In the spring, the settlers
   a. tended livestock
   b. trapped animals
   c. collected oil from fish

2. There were people interested in the fisheries here who came from
   a. Chester
   b. United States
   c. Guernsey

3. Whose company operated as ship chandlers?
   a. Nicholas Paint
   b. Thomas Embree Jr.
   c. Peter Paint Sr

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ______________ to send goods abroad
2. ______________ a dealer in groceries and supplies
3. ______________ wood used in building
4. ______________ next to: near by
5. ______________ a place where animal hides are made into leather
6. ______________ a square-rigged ship with two masts
Plurals

- When a word stands for more than one of something, it is called a plural word. Most words become plural by adding **s**. Examples: cat → cats  dog → dogs

- For words that end in **ch**, **sh**, **x**, **z**, or **ss**, you add **es**. Examples: class → classes  box → boxes  push → pushes

- With words that end in **y** and have a consonant in front of the **y**, you change the **y** to **i** and add **es**. Examples: lady → ladies  city → cities

- If the **y** has a vowel in front of it, you Just add **s**. Examples: boy → boys  key → keys

- For words that end in **f** or **fe**, you change the **f** to **v** and add **es**. Examples: wife → wives  knife → knives

- There are exceptions to these rules. Examples: man → men  mouse → mice

Plurals

Make the following words plural by adding the proper ending:

1. settler _____________ 9. tannery _____________
2. winter _____________ 10. valley _____________
3. animal _____________ 11. brig _____________
4. fishery _____________ 12. mass _____________
5. business _____________ 13. supply _____________
6. shoe _____________ 14. man _____________
7. census _____________ 15. family _____________
8. life _____________ 16. ferry _____________

To Know More:

1. Research other families who built ships in Port Hawkesbury.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

adjacent  export  harbour  island
timber  brig  strait  valley
tannery  chandler

© WorksheetFactory.com  WS#: Unit 2-1
Answer Key

Date:

Class: CLI Adult Learning

**Word Search**

Find the hidden words.

```
            t h a n n e r y r i t i v
            l b r i g g s i s b
            s t r a i t q m l p
            t v a l l e y b a z
            q a a d j a c e n t
            z h a r b o u r d m
            d a x c e x p o r t
            c h a n d l e r v n
```

adjacent  export  harbour  island
          timber  brig    strait  island
          tannery  chandler valley

© WorksheetFactory.com  WS#: Unit 2-1 Answers
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

adjacent  chandler  merchant  confusing
export    surveyed    established  squatters
timber    census      harbour   =strait
tannery   cooper      dense       meter
brig

© WorksheetFactory.com  WS#: Unit 2-1B
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

adjacent  chandler  merchant  confusing
export  surveyed  established  squatters
timber  census  harbour  strait
tannery  cooper  dense  settlers
brig  occupation  settlers  meter

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The population of the Ship Harbour area continued to grow as jobs were created. It was difficult to deal with government offices which were located in Sydney, so local courts were established. This created more government jobs to add to those of customs collectors, justices of the peace, and land surveyors.

One well-known citizen who held a variety of government positions was Peter John Brouard. He was a native of Guernsey. He was a shipbuilder by trade. He built the **General Brock** and he built the **James**, which was owned by him and Thoume, Moulin and Co. A beautiful painting of the **James** was done in recent years, by a well-known local marine artist, J. Franklin Wright.

Active shipbuilding continued until about 1840. It then suffered a decline, as did the fisheries. The province of Nova Scotia was close to a financial crisis. The town, however, was well enough established to survive these setbacks. People could still live off the land at this time. Shipbuilding did continue but on a smaller scale. For example, the Embree shipyard continued to build schooners.

A new trade agreement was established with the United States between 1854 and 1866. The town continued to grow and was faced with more requests for new town lots. The area of town that had been the commons was now developed for sale.
The trade agreement was cancelled in 1866. It was followed by Canadian Confederation in 1867. Cape Bretoners were not sure if this was a good thing. Shipbuilding continued to decline as wooden ships were replaced with steel. Local shipbuilders were not prepared for this change.

After 1880, a younger Embree brother started H. W. Embree and Sons. They built small fishing boats and later built pleasure yachts. A map of this time shows this business on the waterfront between Pitt and Embree Streets. It was next to Peter Paint and Sons.

By this time, Port Hawkesbury was well-known as a seafaring port. The waterfront was bustling with activity. There were many privately owned wharves to serve the many commercial operations.
Understand the Story:

Number the following events in the order in which they happened:

____ A trade agreement was established with the United States.
____ There were many privately owned wharves to serve businesses.
____ The Confederation of Canada was formed in 1867.
____ Local courts were established.
____ Shipbuilding suffered a decline, as did the fisheries.
____ The **James** was built by Peter John Brouard.
____ H. W. Embree and Sons built fishing boats and pleasure yachts.
____ A beautiful painting of the **James** was done by local artist, J. Franklin Wright.

Vocabulary:

Using the nine vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to its meaning.

1. ___________________ hurrying; being busy
2. ___________________ dealing with trade and commerce
3. ___________________ total number of people living in one place
4. ___________________ a group of provinces joined together for a special purpose
5. ___________________ two-masted sailing ships
6. ___________________ body of people chosen to rule a country
7. ___________________ something that gives happiness
8. ___________________ a sailing boat built for racing or cruising
9. ___________________ concerned with money matters
Syllables:

A syllable is a whole word or part of a word that has one vowel sound.

Examples:
grow $\rightarrow$ /grow/ (one sound)
growing $\rightarrow$ /grow/ing (two sounds)

- Words with vowels that each have their own sound are broken into syllables between those vowels.
  Examples:
cruel $\rightarrow$ cru / el
dual $\rightarrow$ du / al

- Words with double consonants are broken into syllables between the double consonants.
  Examples:
settel $\rightarrow$ set / tler
squatter $\rightarrow$ squat / ter

- Words that have prefixes or suffixes are broken into syllables between the prefix or suffix and the root word.
  Examples:
government $\rightarrow$ govern / ment
  (The whole word would be divided $\rightarrow$ gov / ern / ment)
masses $\rightarrow$ mass / es

Syllables:

Break the following words into syllables: (The first one is done for you.)

1. island is / land
2. Canso
3. harbour
Unit 2  Lesson 2
Economics in the Early Years

Syllables:

4. confusing

5. census

6. export

7. financial

8. commercial

9. dealer

10. sailing

To Know More:

1. When did Frank Wright paint the picture of the James? What was the ship used for? Where did it sail?

2. Locate the island of Guernsey on a map or in an atlas.

3. Who were some of the owners of the privately-owned wharves in Port Hawkesbury? Are there any of these wharves left?
**Vocabulary Challenge**

Supply the missing letters. Rewrite the new word.

1. fi*an***l ______________
2. **ea*u*e ______________
3. y**h*s ________________
4. *ov*rme** _____________
5. *u**lin* _______________
6. **ho*ner* _______________
7. *o*u***ion _____________
8. com*****al _____________
9. *on**d*rat*o* ___________

| 1. population | 4. government | 7. financial |
| 2. schooners | 5. Confederation | 8. yachts |
| 3. commercial | 6. pleasure | 9. bustling |

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Supply the missing letters. Rewrite the new word.

1. fi*an***l financial
   
2. **ea*u*e pleasure
   
3. y**h*s yachts
   
4. *ov*rme** government
   
5. *u**lin* bustling
   
6. **ho*ner* schooners

7. *o*u***ion population

8. com****al commercial

9. *on**d*rat*o* Confederation

1. population
2. schooners
3. commercial
4. government
5. Confederation
6. pleasure
7. financial
8. yachts
9. bustling

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WS#: Unit 2-2 Answers
As the town prospered and grew, people were unhappy with how the area was being governed. All levels of politics — federal, provincial, and municipal — affected the everyday lives of the citizens of Port Hawkesbury. As governments changed, so did the people in government jobs.

In 1867, because of dissatisfaction with the municipal council at Port Hood, people tried to get a separate councillor for Port Hawkesbury which was considered to be a part of Port Hastings at this time. Alex MacIntosh was the chosen representative but no further progress was made.

By the fall of 1888, conditions were unbearable. The railway was being built from Point Tupper to Sydney. There were many new people coming into the community to live and work. A form of self-government was needed. Several public meetings and many discussions were held. A plebiscite was also held. The results were in favour of self-government. By 1889 the incorporation was complete. Port Hawkesbury was the only incorporated town in Inverness County.
Unit 3  Lesson 1  The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury

Understanding the Story:

Answer the following questions with facts from the story. Answer in sentences.

1. Why did people try to get a separate councillor for Port Hawkesbury’?
   People tried __________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

2. Who was the chosen representative for Port Hawkesbury?
   The chosen representative _______________________________
   ______________________________________________________

3. Why was self-government needed for Port Hawkesbury?
   Self-government ______________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

4. When was Port Hawkesbury incorporated?
   Port Hawkesbury ______________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

What was special about Port Hawkesbury?

Port Hawkesbury was ________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
Vocabulary:

Using the eight vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to its meaning.

1. __________________  a vote of a whole community
2. __________________  improvement or development
3. __________________  belonging to a province
4. __________________  discontent; not satisfied
5. __________________  a person elected to act or speak for others
6. __________________  having to do with a city or town
7. __________________  to form into one legal body
8. __________________  having to do with a central government

Punctuation: We use periods and other punctuation marks in writing to make the meaning clear.

A **period** is used at the end of a sentence.
Example: The Town of Port Hawkesbury is incorporated.

A **period** is also used after abbreviations and initials.
Example: Mr. Macintosh was the representative.

A **question mark** is used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.
Example: Where is Port Hawkesbury?

An **exclamation point** is used to show emotion or strong feeling.
Example: Help!
Unit 3
Lesson 1
The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury

Punctuation:
Rewrite the following sentences and insert the proper punctuation.

1. What is a merchant

2. The Strait of Canso is 22 kilometers long

3. Port Hawkesbury is in Inverness Co

4. Stop The light is red

5. Mr and Mrs Brown are living in Port Hawkesbury

To Know More:

1. What do you think it was like to live in Port Hawkesbury before it was incorporated?

2. Who are the elected municipal representatives for Port Hawkesbury?

3. Find out what a federal system of government means in Canada?
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

federal  provincial  dissatisfaction  representative  citizens  governed  politics  chosen  prospered  town  council

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Word Search

Find the hidden words.

federal  provincial  dissatisfaction  citizens  prospered
progress  municipal  representative  governed  town
municipal  incorporated  plebiscite  politics  council

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As an incorporated town, Port Hawkesbury was governed by a mayor, clerk, and council. The first town election was held in February 1889. The mayor was elected by acclamation. His name was Peter Paint Jr. The six councillors were those with the most votes of the ten people nominated. The following people were nominated: W.H. Paint, Alex MacIntosh, E.C. Embree, John Lamey, William Duff, Dr. P.A. MacDonald, Alexander Bain, John MacIntyre, John Hennessy, and H.W. Embree. The first six names are those who served as councillors. G.O. Forsythe served as town clerk and solicitor for forty years.

At the time of incorporation, Port Hawkesbury had a population of 658. It had three hotels, the Scotia House, Acadia House, and the American Hotel. There was also a customs office, a post office, a telegraph office, and a variety of stores. One of the stores was Peter Paint and Sons. Here you could buy anything from a needle to an anchor. This store supplied the boats and trawlers which serviced the fish plants.

Some businesses carried on trades that no longer exist. There were livery stables and a blacksmith's forge. There was MacInnis Bros.
carriage manufacturing business, John Lamey's sail loft, Jim MacLean's cobbler shop, and Bessie Walker's millinery shop. The main industry, however, was shipbuilding. In fact, the Embree Shipyard was famous throughout the world.

The Intercolonial Railway from Point Tupper to Sydney began in 1890. The first passenger train from Point Tupper to Sydney began in 1891. The first train ferry, the tug S.S. Norwegian, began between Mulgrave and Point Tupper in 1890. There were also steam passenger ships from Port Hawkesbury to Mulgrave, Port Malcolm, and Havre Boucher. The first vehicle-carrying ferry was a small flat-bottomed scow towed by sailboat, owned and operated by Captain James Embree.
Unit 3 Lesson 2

The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury

Understanding the Story:

Number the paragraphs in the story. Find the paragraph that tells us the following information. Put the paragraph number in the blank.

1. _____ Port Hawkesbury had the first drugstore in Inverness County.
2. _____ The Intercolonial Railway ran from Point Tupper to Sydney.
3. _____ Port Hawkesbury had three hotels.
4. _____ The first mayor of Port Hawkesbury was Peter Paint Jr.
5. _____ Captain James Embree had the first vehicle-carrying ferry.
6. _____ The main industry in Port Hawkesbury was shipbuilding.
7. _____ The first town election was held in February 1889.

Vocabulary:

Using the ten vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to its meaning.

1. _______________ a group of people elected to make decisions
2. _______________ a shop where metal is heated and shaped
3. _______________ a person who keeps records in an office
4. _______________ the chief elected official of a town
5. _______________ a place where horses are fed and stabled for a fee
6. _______________ women's hats
7. _______________ to elect without a contest or opposition
8. _______________ a flat-bottomed boat.
9. _______________ medicine
10. _______________ offered a person for a position or election
Unit 3  The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury
Lesson 2

Alphabetical Order:

Put into alphabetical order the names from the story of the mayor, clerk, and councillors.

1. ____________  7. ____________
2. ____________  8. ____________
3. ____________  9. ____________
4. ____________ 10. ____________
5. ____________ 11. ____________
6. ____________ 12. ____________

Short and Long Vowels:

The letters of the alphabet are made up of vowels and consonants. The **vowels** are a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y.

- Vowels can have a long sound. Examples:\[
\text{I} \quad \text{may} \\
\text{he} \quad \text{mate} \\
\text{go} \\
\text{he} \quad \text{mate} \\
\text{go}
\]
- Vowels can have a short sound. Examples: \[
\text{it} \quad \text{map} \\
\text{bet} \quad \text{cup} \\
\text{got}
\]
- Sometimes an e at the end of a word is silent. It usually makes another vowel long. Examples: \[
\text{hat} \quad \text{hate} \\
\text{lit} \quad \text{lite} \\
\text{pop} \quad \text{pope} \\
\text{fuss} \quad \text{fuse}
\]
- Two vowels together make one sound. "When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking." Examples: \[
\text{bee} \quad \text{bean} \\
\text{boat} \quad \text{sail} \\
\text{mb}
\]
Unit 3
Lesson 2
The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury

Short and Long Vowels:

Choose the correct word to fill in each blank.

Example:  met  meat  John met Mary by the meat counter.

1. cut  cute  Her hair _____ looks ______.
2. hat  hate  I do not _____ the colour of his _____.
3. fuss  fuse  Do not make a ______. We blew a ______.
4. map  may  That _____ of Canada _____ not include Nunavut.
5. bet  beat  Peter _____ that he could _____ me in a race.

To Know More:

1. Draw a picture of the crest used by the Town of Port Hawkesbury.

2. Do a research project on one of the early town businesses. Find out where the business was located and what that location is used for today.
Vocabulary Challenge

Complete the activity.
ACROSS
4. a person who buys and sells for profit
11. to elect without a contest or Opposition
12. a flat-bottomed boat
14. offered a person for a position or election
16. a narrow body of water connecting two seas
18. the chief elected official of a town

DOWN
1. a person who keeps records in an office
2. the main unit of length in the metric system
3. a sailing boat built for racing or cruising
5. a group of people elected to make decisions
6. medicine
7. an account of what has happened in the past
8. women's hats
10. one who makes barrels
13. a place where horses are fed and stabled for a fee
15. to send goods abroad
17. a shop where metal is heated and shaped

| 1. millinery | 6. merchant | 11. history | 16. scow |
| 2. acclamation | 7. livery | 12. port | 17. yacht |
| 3. prescription | 8. harbour | 13. export | 18. yacht |
| 5. council | 10. mayor | 15. forge | 20. cooper |

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Vocabulary Challenge

Complete the activity.
Life in Port Hawkesbury at the time of incorporation was, in some ways, very different from life today. The only sidewalks were boardwalks made from wooden planks. The streets were covered with coal cinders from the CNR terminus in Point Tupper. (Coal was used to make steam for the steam engines.) When the tide went out, many residents of the town went to the head of the harbour and dug lobsters from the sand. (This would be the area near MacDonald Street today.) Lobsters were very plentiful then, but they were thought to be fit only for those who couldn’t afford anything else! In fact, they fed lobsters to the hens!

Along the waterfront, there were no less than nine wharves. These wharves were used for fishing and shipping. In the early 1890’s, as many as 100 to 125 vessels could be found in Port Hawkesbury Harbour. These were the finest of the American and Maritime fishing fleets. They were here because the harbour was thought to be safe. In the winter months, repairs were done to many foreign vessels. Supplies were purchased and crews were hired.

At this time in the town's history, there were no cars. Bicycles and horse-drawn buggies and wagons were plentiful. There were no
movies or television either. There was, however, lots of good healthy fun, usually with the whole family taking part.

In the summer there was baseball. Port Hawkesbury was famous for its ball teams. Of course, the harbour was always crowded with small pleasure boats. Most families owned a rowboat or a dory, and many owned sailboats. On sunny days, people rowed or sailed across to Cape Porcupine, or down past Mulgrave to Pirate Cove.

In the winter there was family coasting. Parents and children would pile on wooden sleds, called hitches. The coasting was popular from the tops of Pitt and MacSween streets – right down to the harbour! No one had to worry about traffic then. Backyard rinks would also be common, and the ice at the lower end of the harbour was used for both hockey and horse racing. Young and old would be involved in preparing the ice and would join in on the activities.

Visiting was another popular activity at this time. Everyone looked forward to the "Boston Boats" coming from the "Boston States". When the ships arrived, people went down to the docks to see the latest fashions worn by the passengers. People would also be meeting long-lost relatives who had gone away as teenagers to find work. There was plenty of work in the states for maids and carpenters' helpers, but it was always great to come home to Cape Breton.

Family ties were very strong and visiting was constant, especially among relatives. Children were taught the family relations and the meanings of the terms like "second cousin twice removed". Visiting meant entertainment for young and old. Card games were popular with all ages. Sometimes children got to turn the crank for homemade ice cream, or pull the strands for taffy. Children would also be asked to recite poems learned in school. Stories would be told by elderly family members or by those who had traveled to far-off places. There were singsongs, fiddling and step dancing. Anybody who could contribute to the entertainment was welcomed.

Life may have been different when Port Hawkesbury was incorporated as a town, if you compare it to today, but there was certainly fun for all.
Understanding the Story:

Fill in the blanks with information from the story.

1. The only sidewalks were __________________________
   ________________________________________________
2. Residents went to the head of the harbour and _________
   ________________________________________________
3. American and Maritime fishing vessels were here because
   __________________________________________________________________
4. Port Hawkesbury was famous ______________________
   __________________________________________________________________
5. The coasting was ________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
6. Everyone looked forward to ________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
7. Sometimes children ______________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
8. Life may have been different but _________________
   __________________________________________________________________
Vocabulary:

Using the twelve vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. _______________ a long flat piece of lumber
2. _______________ Canadian National Railway
3. _______________ the twists or pieces of a rope
4. _______________ amusement
5. _______________ ashes from burned up coal or wood
6. _______________ belonging to another country
7. _______________ a group of ships, aircraft or trucks
8. _______________ someone who works with wood
9. _______________ a sidewalk made of boards
10. _______________ a machine which produces power
11. _______________ wooden sleds
12. _______________ a station at the end of a railway

Consonants and Consonant Blends:

A consonant is any letter of the alphabet that is not a vowel. Two or more consonants can join together to make a new sound called a consonant blend.

Examples:  black, brown, chin, smell

There are other blends:

- sp -> spell
- pr -> pray
- ph -> phone
- fr -> free
- st -> strait
- cr -> crust
- cl -> clay
- dr -> drink
- fl -> flee
- pl -> play
- th -> think
- sl -> slap
Consonant Blends:

Make new words by changing the consonant or consonant blend at the beginning of each word.

Example:
\[ \text{mash} \rightarrow \text{splash} \rightarrow \text{brash} \rightarrow \text{clash} \rightarrow \text{crash} \rightarrow \text{flash} \rightarrow \text{smash} \]

1. mill _________________________________________
2. bee _________________________________________
3. ball _________________________________________
4. blank _________________________________________
5. down _________________________________________

Find ten words in the story that begin with a consonant blend.

1. _____________ 6. _____________
2. _____________ 7. _____________
3. _____________ 8. _____________
4. _____________ 9. _____________
5. _____________ 10. _____________

To Know More:

1. research the history of baseball in Port Hawkesbury.

2. Discover the meaning of "second cousin twice removed."

3. Check in your family history to see if any of your relatives went to the "Boston States" to find work. If so, did they ever return to Canada to work?
**Word Search**

Find the hidden words.

- terminus
- fleet
- hitches
- engine
- entertainment
- strands
- boardwalk
- cinders
- foreign
- plank
- carpenter
- mayor
- council
- federal
- provincial
- progress
- municipal
- clerk
- scow
- port

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WS#: Unit 3-3
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>terminus</th>
<th>strands</th>
<th>carpenter</th>
<th>progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>fleet</td>
<td>boardwalk</td>
<td>mayor</td>
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</tr>
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<td>hitches</td>
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<td>council</td>
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<td>engine</td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>federal</td>
<td>scow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entertainment</td>
<td>plank</td>
<td>provincial</td>
<td>port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the years before the town incorporation, travel was a difficult and dirty business. Visiting relatives and friends was possible by horse and buggy, or by stage coach for those who had no way of their own or were travelling long distances. But horses needed to stop for food and water and rest. Roads that were mud and ruts in the summer, were almost impassable at other times of the year. Gravel and snow plows were a luxury. In fact, travel outside of town from November until the middle of May was limited to emergencies only.

The arrival of the Intercolonial Railway in 1891 marked the beginning of a new era. This railway heralded year-round travel and the ability to transport goods. It linked Cape Breton to the mainland and ran from Point Tupper to Sydney. Next came the Inverness-Richmond Railway, which linked Point Tupper and Inverness for passenger and freight service. This train came to be known as the "Judique Flyer". Its main purpose was to carry coal from the Inverness Coal Mines to Port Hastings. Both of these rail lines became part of the federally owned Canadian National Railway (CNR).

A third railway line, the Cape Breton Railway extension, was incorporated in 1888. It planned to build a bridge across the Strait
Unit 4 Lesson 1  Industrial Development

of Canso and a rail track to Louisbourg. In reality, they opened a track between Point Tupper and St. Peters. In 1920 it was joined to the Intercolonial Railway and became a part of the CNR. By the mid-1950's, this line was closed to passengers.

Because Point Tupper was the site of the CNR terminus, it also had a passenger terminal, docks, roundhouse, freight shed, and coal chute. In addition to these facilities, there were small hotels, stores and restaurants. This caused a rivalry to develop among the communities of Point Tupper, Mulgrave, and Port Hawkesbury. However, many of the town residents were employed in Mulgrave and Point Tupper.

There were many problems in the early days of the railroad. Because there was no telegraph service for the train line, there was no way to communicate with the trains during heavy winter snowfalls. With no scow to carry train cars that first winter, train cars of freight had to be unloaded at Mulgrave and reloaded at Point Tupper. Liquor shipments always had a shortage that had to be reported.

For these reasons, improvements to the system were necessary. A flat-bottomed scow was added which could carry two freight cars. The scow was pushed across the Strait by a tug, the Goliath or the Mayflower. The scow was then enlarged to hold eight cars, four on each track.

The next improvement was the building of a larger and more powerful ship, the Mulgrave in 1893. It could carry an entire nine-passenger car train. It was followed, in 1901, by the Scotia which was capable of carrying ten passenger cars or eighteen freight cars at one time. The Scotia 2 replaced the first Scotia.

These ships had to be built to do rugged service, as ice and the strong tides could be hazardous. There were many occasions when the ferry would be driven off course by the current or stranded in the ice. In addition to these risks, was the fear felt by first time passengers when the ferries were loading. The rail cars would be loaded on one side before anything was loaded on the other. The ferry would tip to one side, causing passengers to feel like they were going to end up in the Strait!
Unit 4 Lesson 1  Industrial Development

Understanding the Story:

Draw a line from the first part of the sentence on the left to the correct ending on the right. Number the events in the order in which they happened.

1. A flat-bottomed scow was added as the "Judique Flyer".
2. The Scotia 2 were a luxury.
3. The train came to be known as was possible by horse and buggy.
4. These ships had to be built to do which could carry two freight cars.
5. Gravel and snow plows replaced the first Scotia.
6. Visiting relatives and friends rugged service.

Vocabulary:

Using the twelve vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. __________________________ a special time or event
2. __________________________ a period of time, dating from some particular point in history; an age
3. __________________________ goods carried by sea, air, road, or rail
4. __________________________ situations needing immediate action
5. __________________________ lengthening; an addition
6. __________________________ something enjoyed but not really necessary
7. __________________________ so that one can not go through or across
8. __________________________ between colonies
9. __________________________ a place where meals may be bought and eaten
10. __________________________ proclaimed or announced
11. ____________________ a circular building for storing or repairing locomotives. built about a turntable

12. ____________________ dangerous; risky

Punctuation:

We use commas and other punctuation marks in writing to make the meaning clear.

, A comma is a punctuation mark that is used to indicate a short pause.

- A comma is used in dates.
  Examples:
  June 3, 2002
  Today is Monday, June 3, 2002.

- A comma is used to separate words in a series.
  Examples:
  The school colours are green, yellow, and white.
  We packed a lunch, grabbed our coats, and went for a hike.

- A comma is used to show a pause before the main idea of a sentence.
  Examples:
  In fact, travel outside of town was limited.
  Because Point Tupper was the site of the terminus, it also had docks and a freight shed.

- A comma is used before and after a group of words that describe a noun.
  Examples:
  The train, the Judique Flyer, connected Point Tupper and Inverness.
  The wharf, which was used for unloading coal, was destroyed in the fire.

- A comma is used in addresses.
  Example:
  We live in Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Rewrite the following sentences. Insert commas where they belong.
Example:
Travel was possible by horse and buggy by stage coach by train and by ship.
Travel was possible by horse and buggy by stage coach, by train, and by ship.
Unit 4 Lesson 1    Industrial Development

Punctuation:

1. The trains carried coal wood and hay.

2. In 1891 the rail line the Intercolonial Railway was established.

3. The first time the passenger express was run from Sydney to Point Tupper was June 22 1891.

4. The steamship Eldon ran between Port Hawkesbury Port Hastings Mulgrave and Point Tupper.

5. Sometimes when the ice was really hazardous the ferry had to turn back.

6. As the traffic increased 24-hour ferry service was introduced.

7. In the beginning travel was very difficult.

8. The ferry the Scotia was built in Scotland.

9. H.L. Crittenden the second engineer of the Scotia 2 remembers the unbearable heat below deck in the summer.
Unit 4 Lesson 1   Industrial Development

Cloze Activity:  Plural Words

Fill in the blanks with plural words that complete the story.

In the years before the town incorporation, travel was a difficult and dirty business. Visiting ______ and ______ was possible by horse and buggy, or by stage coach for those who had no way of their own or were travelling long ______. But ______ needed to stop for food and water and rest. ______ that were mud and in the summer, were almost impassable at other ______ of the year. Gravel and snow ______ were a luxury. In fact, travel outside of town from November until the middle of May was limited to emergencies only.

To Know More:

1. Build a model of one of the ferries used in the Strait of Canso.

2. Imagine that you are on a CNR train travelling in Cape Breton in 1905. Describe your journey.
Vocabulary Challenge

This is a decoding activity. Each bottom letter stands for a real letter in the word. Use the code to find the words.

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

1. kevsievod ___________ 7. dgidsones ___________
2. whlhkievo ___________ 8. mvgvkr _____________
3. dkh _________________ 9. nsjdkaemesnhm _______
4. wdkhmidi ____________ 10. xkdnzwj ______________
5. eaahones ____________ 11. kdojvkhsj ____________
6. npbhoohymd __________ 12. dpdzsando ____________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Intercolonial</th>
<th>4. restaurant</th>
<th>7. extension</th>
<th>10. heralded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2. emergencies</td>
<td>5. impassable</td>
<td>8. hazardous</td>
<td>11. roundhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. freight</td>
<td>6. era</td>
<td>9. luxury</td>
<td>12. occasion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vocabulary Challenge

This is a decoding activity. Each bottom letter stands for a real letter in the word. Use the code to find the words.

1. kevsiwevod _roundhouse_    7. dgidsones _extension_

2. whlhkievo _hazardous_   8. mvgvkr _luxury________

3. dkh _era_____________  9. nsjdkaemesnhm _Intercolonial_

4. wdkhmid _heralded____  10. xkdnzwj _freight________

5. eaahones _occasion___  11. kdojhvkhsj _restaurant___

6. nbphoohymd _impassable_  12. dpkzdsando _emergencies

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The ferries were not the only vessels operating in the Strait of Canso at this time. On a typical day, there could be a hundred or more vessels in the harbour. There would be coal boats, rowboats, steamships, and cruise ships. Ships left from here carrying lumber and fish. They returned carrying molasses, sugar, and rum.

There were seven wharves in Port Hawkesbury to service these many vessels. The first wharf was at the bottom of Philpott Street. It was owned by Farquhar MacInnis, a very prominent businessman in town. His property had a large warehouse and a private railway siding for coal and hay deliveries.
The second wharf was owned by James Embree for his private ferry service. This wharf was located between Philpott and MacSween Streets. The Embree's ferried people, vehicles, and farm animals. This business was in operation for many years.

The third wharf was owned by the Plant Steamship Line. It was located at the bottom of MacSween Street. A large new wharf was built there in 1905. It had an office building with two waiting rooms and a ticket office, as well as a large warehouse. It was from this wharf that the Boston Boats operated between the 1890's and the 1920's. Today, the government wharf is located on this site.

The fourth wharf was the car ferry wharf. It was a little to the south of the Plant Line Wharf. It was built around 1921 and was in use until the Causeway opened in 1955. This property was bought by the Yacht Club in the 60's.
The fifth wharf belonged to H. W. Embree and Sons. They built boats of every kind but they were famous for their luxury yachts. Their first wharf was located between Embree and Pitt Streets. They built a larger wharf later on. It was located at the corner of Granville Street and the Sydney Road. It was quite an occasion when one of their yachts was launched.

The sixth wharf belonged to Peter Paint and Sons. It was located at the bottom of Pitt Street. It had a large storage shed, a sail loft, and a general store.

The seventh wharf belonged to the North Atlantic Fisheries. It started in 1912 and had a large wharf with several buildings. The landing shed extended out into the harbour so boats could tie up on either side.
Unit 4 Lesson 2   Industrial Development

Understanding the Story:

Answer the following questions with information from the story. Please answer in complete sentences.

1. How many wharves could be found in Port Hawkesbury in the early 1900's?

_________________________________________________________

2. Why were there so many wharves?

_________________________________________________________

3. Who owned the wharf that was on the site that is being used today?

_________________________________________________________

4. What happened at the waterfront that was a reason for celebration?

_________________________________________________________

5. What caused the car ferry wharf to no longer be needed?

_________________________________________________________

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ________________ a platform where ships are loaded or unloaded

2. ________________ occupation; work; trade

3. ________________ to set afloat; to set in motion

4. ________________ of industry and manufacture

5. ________________ famous; important

6. ________________ acts of carrying and handing over goods
Unit 4 Lesson 2  Industrial Development

Contractions:

When two words are shortened into one, the new word is called a contraction. An apostrophe (’ ) takes the place of the letters that are left out.

Examples:  I am —> I’m  it is —> it’s  we would —> we’d

To shorten the words:

- **is** is shortened to 's  
  Example:  
  she is —> she's

- **will** is shortened to 'll  
  Example:  
  they will —> they'll

- **would** is shortened to 'd  
  Example:  
  I would —> I'd

- **not** is shortened to n't  
  Example:  
  was not —> wasn't

- **have** is shortened to 've  
  Example:  
  we have —> we've

- **are** is shortened to 're  
  Example:  
  we are —> we're

Contractions:

Write the contractions for the following words.

1. did not ________  6. she would ________
2. they are ________  7. does not ________
3. they have ________  8. could not ________
4. we will ________  9. you are ________
5. he is ________  10. that is ________

To Know More:

1. Write a song about the seafaring days in the early 1900's.

2. Write a story about "A Day at the Port Hawkesbury Harbour" as if you were a resident of the town.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

prominent  business  delivery  riesp  zfhhee
mwr  rcpbtjtownaeoo
epvhnefhupsllqrqxfr
gqraoseksaallpbatr
gcerorctowiuocolee
ekjhlofcafnqkudni
luxury paucedresg
ctcaolydrsrhispdih
ioveselaiaapbstot
eprominentnon tarnj
svidevelopmenttnwyg
xrpxksrimpassablew
jaqunikahindustrial
vathazardousbwlrcw

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Word Search

Find the hidden words.

prominent  deliveries  restaurant  extension
business  freight  hazardous  town
wharf  luxury  heralded  harbour
industrial  era  impassable  vessel
launch  occasion  emergencies  development
There were three fish plants which operated in Port Hawkesbury in the early 1900's. The first was the North Atlantic Fisheries. It was established in 1912 by Arthur Boutilier of Halifax. The smoke house and wharf were located below where the Royal Bank is today. The ice house was on the site of the present train station. Unfortunately, this plant burned down a year later. This was a terrible blow to the employment opportunities in the town. The Town Council of the day offered special tax considerations to the company in order to have it rebuilt. The company accepted the offer and the plant was immediately rebuilt. Disaster struck again three years later when the company went bankrupt.

Fortunately, Walter F. Leonard, of Saint John, New Brunswick, was able to purchase the facilities from the bankruptcy sale. He renamed it "Leonard Brothers Ltd." and brought his two sons from New Brunswick to work in the plant. The plant operated until 1933. It employed about 300 people directly. Leonard Brothers' slogan, according to a 1925 ad in the Victoria-Inverness Bulletin, was "If it swims we buy and sell it."
The third fish plant was built in 1917. It was called the National Fish Company. It was located below the old Scotia Sun office. It was offered tax considerations similar to those offered to Leonard Brothers. The National Fish Company operated until 1942. Its parent company at the time was National Sea. National Sea decided to focus on its fish plants in Lunenburg and Yarmouth and closed the Port Hawkesbury plant. The era of the fish plants was over.
Unit 4 Lesson 3   Industrial Development

Understanding the Story:

Answer the following questions with information from the story. Please answer in complete sentences.

1. Who was the owner of the National Fisheries?

2. What did the town offer the North Atlantic Fisheries and why?

3. Why was the North Atlantic Fisheries company renamed?

4. How did the fish plants treat the fish?

5. When was the end of the era for the fish plants in Port Hawkesbury?

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ________________  chances or occasions to do something
2. ________________  a short, catchy phrase
3. ________________  being declared legally unable to pay your debts
4. ________________  money or other payments given
5. ________________  something such as a place, or equipment, that makes action possible
6. ________________  not luckily; not suitably
Unit 4 Lesson 3   Industrial Development

Prefixes:

A prefix is a syllable or another word placed at the beginning of a word to change its meaning. A prefix is added to a root word. (A root word is a smaller word that has something added to it to make it bigger.)

Examples:

- **un** —> not, the opposite of
- **re** —> once more, again, back
- **be** —> on, to, make
- **pre** —> before
- **ex** —> from, out, beyond
- **en** —> make, cause to be, in, on
- **dis** —> opposite of, reverse of, not
- **in/im** —> not, the opposite of, into, on, in
- **bi** —> two, twice, doubly, every two
- **trans** —> across, over, through

Prefixes:

Add the prefix to the root word and write the new word that has been created.

Example: **re** play  **replay**

1. be low   __________
2. pre sent  __________
3. un fortunate  __________
4. re built  __________
5. re name  __________
6. dis appear  __________
7. im possible  __________
8. trans port  __________
9. ex port  __________
10. bi monthly  __________
Unit 4 Lesson 3    Industrial Development

Write sentences with the new words you formed.

1. _____________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________
4. _____________________________________________
5. _____________________________________________
6. _____________________________________________
7. _____________________________________________
8. _____________________________________________
9. _____________________________________________
10. _____________________________________________

To Know More:

1. Research the methods for handling and/or preserving fish in the early 1900's.

2. Compare the demise of the fish plants in 1942 with the decline in the fishing industry today.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

prefer  unnecessary  before  disappoint  unfortunately
slogan  opportunities  bankruptcy  considerations  facilities
transport  discover  prepare  ensure  biannual
rebuilt  display  preplay  unemployed  unprepared

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Word Search

Find the hidden words.

prefer
unnecessary
before
disappoint
unfortunately
slogan
opportunities
bankruptcy
considerations
facilities
transport
rebuilt
discover
display
prepare
preplay
ensure
unemployed
biannual
unprepared

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The Port Hawkesbury Creamery was established in 1921. It was the largest of three creameries in operation in Cape Breton. The Port Hawkesbury Creamery was promoted by the local member of the legislature, John C. Bourinot, to benefit Cape Breton farmers. It was located at the bottom of MacSween Street at the site of the present Creamery building. This was a central site for shipping by rail or boat.

The original two storey building was destroyed by a fire in 1925. A second building was constructed and came into use in 1927.

The creamery served Inverness, Richmond, and Guysborough Counties. It sold milk, cream, and butter. In addition to shipping to surrounding areas, the creamery had a retail outlet for the local population. Farmers brought their milk and cream to the creamery to be processed. Records for 1923 show that 427 farmers were served and 112,798 pounds of butter were produced.

The Port Hawkesbury Creamery had several managers over its years of operation. The first was W.G. Whyte from the Department of Agriculture in Truro. Other managers under the Department of Agriculture were Edwin Blaikie, P.H.J. MacKinnon, and Baden P. Owen. In 1947 the Creamery was taken over by Gateway...
Cooperative Services. It was managed by several men, including D.J. MacIntyre, Ralph MacKichan, and C. MacLennan.

Most farmers from outlying areas shipped their five and eight gallon cans of milk and cream by rail. There were trains three times a day through Port Hawkesbury. The trains travelled to and from Inverness daily, and they travelled to and from St. Peters. Local farmers would bring their milk and cream in by truck.

Butter was used lavishly in those days. It was cheap and plentiful. It was made in 150 lb. blocks which were then made into 2 lb. blocks for sale. These blocks had to be stamped by hand with the emblem from the Creamery. Two local gentlemen, Greg Gillis and Ellis Langley, worked at the second creamery during the summer of 1939. They were paid $.36 an hour to scrub out old milk and cream cans, and to scour the tables with boiling water.

The Creamery operated until 1951. At this time it was more profitable to process milk in Antigonish. The rooms were used by several other small businesses until the Co-op Building Supplies company took over the whole building. They eventually demolished this building and built a new one further back on the lot. This building still stands today but it is owned by the town and managed by the Strait Area Waterfront Development Society. During the summer, weekly ceilidhs are held in the back area and the Isle Quilt Market is located in the front.
Understanding the Story:

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What was the name of the company that took over the whole Creamery building?

2. Why was the Creamery located where it was?

3. When did the Creamery stop running as a creamery?

4. Why was butter used lavishly in the days of the Creamery?

5. Who was John C. Bourinot and what did he do?
Vocabulary:

Using the twelve vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. __________ the abbreviation for pound
2. __________ bringing profit or gain; useful
3. __________ to sell to others; to sell in small quantities
4. __________ in the middle
5. __________ destroyed; pulled down
6. __________ a group of people having the duty and power to make laws for a province
7. __________ the place where a town or building is or has been
8. __________ an informal social gathering featuring traditional Scottish or Irish songs and dances
9. __________ treated or prepared by some special method
10. __________ generously or extravagantly
11. __________ a badge; a sign; a symbol
12. __________ a business owned jointly by a group of people and operated for their mutual benefit

Suffixes:

A suffix is a syllable placed at the end of a word to form another word with a different meaning or use. Be sure to follow the proper spelling rules. Examples:

- ery —> the place for ___ ing
- able/ ible —> that can be; able to be
- ly —> having the qualities of
- ness —> the quality, state, or condition of being
- tion —> the act or process of; the condition of being
- less —> without; not having; freedom from
- age —> the act of; collection of; condition of; cost of
- ish —> somewhat; resembling
- ment —> product of; result of an action
- est —> of the highest quality
Unit 5 Lesson 1  The Creamery

Suffixes:

Add the suffix to the word and write the new word in the blank.

Example:  profit   able    profitable

1. lavish ly          6. kind ness
2. fool ish          7. fast est
3. govern ment      8. use able
4. cream ery         9. develop ment
5. operate tion  10. coin age

Write sentences using the new words you have formed.

1. ........................................................................
2. ........................................................................
3. ........................................................................
4. ........................................................................
5. ........................................................................
6. ........................................................................
7. ........................................................................
8. ........................................................................
9. ........................................................................
10. ........................................................................

To Know More:

1. What would a summer student earn for a week's work in 1939 if the student worked a forty hour week?

2. Why do you think butter is not used as lavishly today?
Complete the activity.

1. ret ___________________  ■ shly
2. lavi ___________________  ■ tral
3. crea ___________________  ■ ished
4. legis ___________________  ■ te
5. emb ___________________  ■ lem
6. cen ___________________  ■ essed
7. profi ___________________  ■ rative
8. proc ___________________  ■ ail
9. coope ___________________  ■ lidh
10. demol ___________________  ■ mery
11. cei ___________________  ■ lature
12. si ___________________  ■ table

| 1. legislature | 4. emblem | 7. cooperative | 10. profitable |
| 2. retail | 5. central | 8. lavishly | 11. demolished |
| 3. processed | 6. site | 9. ceilidh | 12. creamery |
Vocabulary Challenge

Complete the activity.

1. legislature
2. retail
3. processed
4. emblem
5. central
6. site
7. cooperative
8. lavishly
9. ceilidh
10. profitable
11. demolished
12. creamery

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Port Hawkesbury's war experiences were similar to those of most Canadians. Young men volunteered for service without really knowing what war was about. Friends, families, and indeed whole communities, were left behind to cope with the effects of war on the home front.

Because of the town's location on the Strait of Canso, there were fears of German submarines going up the strait. Cape Breton would be crippled if the ferries or docks were destroyed. It would be cut off from the rest of Canada. Cape Breton coal and steel were important materials for the war effort. Cape Breton was also the connection for getting to Newfoundland. The allied effort would have been hampered had the train ferry or even the car ferry been sunk. Fortunately, this never happened. There were many stories though!

During World War 1 there were reported submarine sightings on a particular day. As a result, no one was allowed to board the ferries. Passengers who were stranded on the Port Hawkesbury side had to find lodging for the night. According to one of the travellers, the Farquhar House hotel was so crowded some of the people were forced to sleep on tables.

In 1942, there were corvettes at either end of the strait to guard it from submarines. Their sonar equipment couldn't tell the difference between a whale and a submarine. They put depth charges down to destroy whatever was showing up on the sonar. A couple of weeks later, a whale washed up on the shore in Creignish. It was full of holes!
Understanding the Story:

Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. Why was the Strait of Canso important to the war effort?

2. Why was the whale full of holes?

3. Why were passengers stranded on the Port Hawkesbury side of the strait?

4. Why do you think young men volunteered for service in the war?

Vocabulary:

Using the nine vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning

1. ___________ to handle successfully
2. ___________ a device using the reflection of underwater sound waves to detect submerged objects
3. ___________ things that happen to a person
4. ___________ left in a helpless position
5. ___________ united or combined for a special purpose
6. ___________ like or of the same sort
7. ___________ a small, fast warship used in antisubmarine work
8. ___________ a boat that can operate underwater
9. ___________ to hold back or hinder
Adding Endings:
Many words have endings, such as ed, er, ing, and est, added to the words to change the use of the words.

- To add an ending to many words, just add the ending.
  Examples:
  ed —> volunteered  ing —> volunteering

- To add an ending to words that end in a silent e, drop the e and add the ending.
  Examples:
  ed —> experience  experienced
  ing —> cope  coping

- To add an ending to words that end in a consonant and y, change the y to i before adding the ending.
  Examples:
  ed —> ally  allied
  est —> friendly  friendliest

- To add an ending to words that end in a vowel before the final consonant, double the consonant before adding the ending.
  Examples:
  ed —> ship  shipped
  ing —> ship  shipping

Adding Endings:

Add ed, er, est, or ing to the following words.
1. experience  6. make
2. ferry  7. crowd
3. show  8. slip
4. fear  9. try
5. get  10. trade

To Know More:

1. Visit a veteran and find out more about his or her wartime experiences.

2. Do research to find out how submarines can be detected accurately today.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

experiences
corvette
similar
submarine
allied
cope
hampered
sonar
stranded
central
demolished
emblem
lavishly
retail
site
processed
cooperative
profitable
legislature
ceilidh
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

experiences
corvette
cope
corner
similar
hampered
sonar
submarine
stranded
allied
central
emblem
profitable
legislature
processed
cooperative
lavishly
cooperatively
retail
site
ceilidh

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WS#: Unit 6-1 Answers
Port Hawkesbury lost thirteen of its residents in the Great War (World War I). To commemorate their service to their country, and to honour those who had served and returned, a war memorial was built on Granville Street in front of the former town hall. It was donated by Mr. And Mrs. Arthur J. Langley on April 17, 1931.

Unfortunately, the "war to end all wars" was not the last world conflict. The next time, even though the world knew the horrors of war, local young men were ready to take up the cause. Despite the town's small population, 1031 in the 1941 census, more than one hundred men and women volunteered for active service with Canada's forces in World War II. Six of these young men lost their lives in battle: William Embree, John A. Kennedy, Douglas MacDonald, Reverend N.R. MacSween, Albert Philpott, and Henry Reynolds.

On August 2, 1945, the Town Council decided that each town family who had lost a family member in the war was to be given a framed memorial card. It was also decided to establish an honour roll of all who served. At this time it was proposed that the town streets, which had been named in the 1860's for colours, such as Black, Brown, Violet, etc., be renamed in honour of those who had died.
Nothing was done on this proposal until 1955 when the local branch of the Canadian Legion requested immediate action on the resolution. All six men were honoured posthumously by having the streets renamed as follows:

- White Street was renamed Philpott Street after Albert Philpott
- Black Street was renamed MacSween Street after Rev. N. R. MacSween
- Brown Street was renamed Embree Street after William Embree
- Yellow Street was renamed Kennedy Street after John A. Kennedy
- Violet Street was renamed Reynolds Street after Henry Reynolds
- Pink Street was renamed MacDonald Street after Douglas MacDonald

Loss of life and injuries were not the only worries for town residents during the war. Blackouts were a regular occurrence. Many practices were held in order to have the residents prepared for air raid cautions. Rationing was also in effect for things like butter, sugar, tea, coffee, meat, and gasoline.
Understanding the Story:

Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. What is meant by the term "the Great War"?
   ________________________________________________________________

2. What was the honour roll?
   ________________________________________________________________

3. What items were in short supply during World War II?
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Why do you think young men were willing to sign up for service in WWII?
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Who donated the first war memorial in Port Hawkesbury?
   ________________________________________________________________

Vocabulary:

Using the six vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. __________________  understanding; information; learning

2. __________________  a decision; a purpose

3. __________________  a monument; something which reminds people of a person or an event

4. __________________  after death

5. __________________  sharing something out in fixed quantities

6. __________________  to preserve or honour the memory of
Homonyms/ Homophones/ Homographs:

Homonyms, or homophones, are words having the same pronunciation(s)ound) but different meanings. They sometimes have different spellings and origins. Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings and sometimes different pronunciations.

Examples: male mail read reed read red
so sew bat bat rose rose
sow sow

Homophones:

The words on the left are used in the story. Draw a line to match them with the correct homophone from the word& on the right.

1. to four
2. air meet
3. roll two
4. not knot
5. their err
6. which role
7. tea there
8. meat witch
9. for tee

Use the words in sentences which show the meaning.

To Know More:

1. Research the origin of the remaining town street names.
2. Trace the history of the town’s war memorial and its present location.
Vocabulary Challenge

Unscramble the Words.
1. noituloser ________ 4. lairomem ____________
2. gninoitar ____________ 5. egdelwonk ____________
3. ylsuomuhtsop ____________ 6. etaromemmoc ____________

1. commemorate 3. memorial 5. rationing
2. knowledge 4. resolution 6. posthumously
Vocabulary Challenge

Unscramble the Words.

1. noituloser _resolution____
2. gninoitar _rationing____
3. ylsuomuhtsop _posthumously
4. lairomem _memorial____
5. egdelwonk _knowledge__
6. etaromemmoc _commemorate

| 1. commemorate | 3. memorial | 5. rationing |
| 2. knowledge   | 4. resolution | 6. posthumously |
The ferry service linking the mainland of Nova Scotia to the island of Cape Breton experienced many difficulties. Besides the problems with the weather and ice conditions, there were problems with the volume of traffic needing the service. In 1920, 40,000 railway cars were ferried across the strait. During World War II, the traffic exceeded 120,000. From 1946 to 1950, the traffic averaged 113,000 for each year. This amount of traffic caused delays and backlogs on both sides of the strait.

During the war years, it also became apparent that a quick and reliable method of travel was needed to connect the coal and steel industries of Industrial Cape Breton to the mainland of Nova Scotia. The fear of submarine warfare in the strait was heightened by the sinking of ships on their way to Quebec and Newfoundland.

Premier Angus L. MacDonald was forced to lobby the federal government on behalf of the people of Cape Breton. He made several trips to Ottawa to plead for a fixed link. His cause was aided by Newfoundland joining to the rest of Canada after the war. The Canadian National Railway now had to link more than a half million people living in Newfoundland and Cape Breton to the rest of Canada.

On the other hand, the people living in the area, who were employed in transportation services and for the Canadian National Railway, were afraid their jobs would end with a fixed link. About 265 people in Port Hawkesbury alone would be affected by this decision. Then there were the people in Mulgrave and Point Tupper who would be just as affected.
The talk of an improved system for crossing the Strait of Canso went on for about fifty years. Would it be a tunnel, a bridge, or a causeway? Finally, in September 1952, construction of a causeway began. The Northern Construction Company was to build a mile-long, man-made rock-filled causeway. It was to link Aulds Cove and Balache Point with rock quarried at Cape Porcupine Mountain.

When construction began, the rocks were hauled by hundreds of giant 34-ton Euclid trucks each day. The loads were taken to the scales and then dumped over the edge of a growing causeway with the help of bulldozers. The work was done in three-eight hour shifts, seven days a week. In the end there were 10,092,069 tons of rock put on the floor bed of the Strait of Canso where the deepest point was more than 200 feet.

The construction of the causeway was regarded as one of the biggest engineering projects of its kind ever undertaken. It included a highway, a single track of railway, a swing bridge, and a canal lock 900 feet long, 80 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The official opening was held on August 13, 1955. One hundred pipers led the way across. The story is told that only ninety-nine actually played!
Unit 7 Lesson 1  The Causeway

Understanding the Story:

Number the paragraphs in the story. Find the paragraph that tells the following information and put the paragraph number in the blank.

1.  People employed with the ferries and CNR were afraid of losing their jobs if a fixed link was built.
2.  One of the reasons that a fixed link was needed was because of the volume of traffic trying to get across the strait.
3.  Newfoundland joined Canada after the end of World War II.
4.  It took about fifty years of discussions before the decision was made to build a causeway.
5.  The rocks were hauled by giant trucks and dumped over the edge of a growing causeway.
6.  During the war years, a quick and reliable means of travel was needed to connect Cape Breton to the mainland.
7.  The official opening was held on August 13, 1955
Vocabulary:

Using the eight vocabulary words from the story, write each word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. __________________ to make or become stronger, greater
2. __________________ to be greater than; to go beyond
3. __________________ an accumulation of something; a reserve supply
4. __________________ the amount of space occupied
5. __________________ easily seen or understood; plain, clear
6. __________________ obtained from a quarry; dug out by hard work
7. __________________ try to influence legislators
8. __________________ the application of science to such practical uses as the design and building of structures and machines

Synonyms:

A synonym is a word that has the same, or nearly the same meaning as another word.

Examples:
- hot —> warm, burning, glowing, fiery, blazing, flaming
- linking —> connecting, joining, attaching, binding, uniting

Synonyms are used to make writing more interesting. Instead of repeating the same word over and over again, you can use a synonym to add variety.

Example:
The little boy rode a little bike. He wore a little helmet and little gloves.
The little boy rode a small bike. He wore a tiny helmet and wee gloves.

A thesaurus will help you find synonyms for words. A thesaurus is like a dictionary that gives the synonyms and antonyms of words.
Unit 7 Lesson 1 The Causeway

Synonyms:

Underline the words in each line that are synonyms.

1. area volume amount perimeter length
2. problem answer puzzle difficulty condition
3. apparent unlikely real obvious clear
4. finish start open end terminate
5. rock dirt stone earth boulder

Write two synonyms for each of the following words.

1. connect ______________________________________
2. afraid _______________________________________ 
3. strong ________________________________________
4. trip _________________________________________ 
5. aided _________________________________________

To Know More:

1. Draw a diagram of the Strait of Canso with a bridge connecting the mainland to the island.

2. Why do you think a bridge was not chosen over a causeway?

3. Six weeks before the opening of the causeway, CNR employees received word that their employment would end on May 14, 1955. No other work with the railway was possible. Discuss the effect of this event on the community.
Complete the activity.
ACROSS
3. left in a helpless position
5. to preserve or honour the memory of
7. to make or become stronger
8. united or combined for a special purpose
10. a synonym for clear
12. things that happen to a person
15. a homophone for roll
18. the amount of space occupied
19. the science of designing and building structures and machines

DOWN
1. obtained from a quarry
2. like or of the same sort
4. reserve supplies
6. understanding; information
7. held back or hindered
9. sharing something out in fixed quantities
11. something decided on; a decision
13. to handle successfully
14. a homophone for straight
16. to go beyond
17. try to influence legislators

1. experiences  6. knowledge  11. quarried  16. allied
2. resolution    7. volume  12. stranded  17. exceed
3. engineering  8. lobby  13. strait  18. memorial
5. apparent  10. cope  15. similar  20. backlogs

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Although the coming of the causeway brought many job losses, there was a reason for optimism in regard to economic development. The strait area now had a safe, deep water, ice-free harbour - perhaps the finest on the east coast of North America.

Because town leaders recognized the need to replace the ferry and railway jobs which had been lost, the Four County Development Association was formed in 1953. This was an enthusiastic group of twenty-four men representing the counties of Antigonish, Guysborough, Richmond, and Inverness.

The group was headed by Mayor Leonard O'Neil of Mulgrave. They became the driving force behind the efforts to bring a pulp mill to the Strait of Canso and to promote the new harbour to other industries interested in the area.

In 1956 the province invited Stora Kopparberg of Falun, Sweden to begin investigating the feasibility of putting a pulp mill in Eastern Nova Scotia. When the Four County Development Association learned of this, they very quickly became involved. They provided most of the research material on the amount and availability of

Words to Know

optimism, enthusiastic, investigating, modern, feasibility, availability, deputy, pulp
wood and clean water needed to support a mill. They worked long and hard to convince the province and later Stora Kopparberg that the mill should come to the strait area. The newly developed ice-free, deep water port was an important attraction to the company and, in 1957, Nova Scotia Pulp became incorporated.

Construction of the pulp mill began in November, 1959. This was the first major industry to come to Nova Scotia in twenty-five years. Port Hawkesbury Deputy Mayor Harvey Malcolm is quoted as saying, "It means the end of hard times." In fact, before construction was finished in December of 1961, the town was bursting at the seams.
An article in the Cape Breton Post on Tuesday, September 19, 1961 says:

Construction of the mill saw the town unprepared to meet the demands placed on it. New homes, new streets, new schools, new stores and new services were required. Muddy streets were evident all over town, as shown in the top and bottom pictures.
Understanding the Story:
Circle true or false for each sentence.

1. Everyone was in favour of the causeway.
   True    False

2. The Four County Development Association represented the counties of Cape Breton.
   True    False

3. The province did not need to be convinced to bring the mill to the strait area.
   True    False

4. The pulp mill was the first major industry to come to Nova Scotia in twenty-eight years.
   True    False

5. The town was not prepared to meet the demands placed on it in the 1960's.
   True    False

Vocabulary:
Using the eight vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ____________  acting with eagerness or great interest
2. ____________  belonging to the present time
3. ____________  a person acting in place of another
4. ____________  a tendency to look on the bright side of things and make the best of any situation
5. ____________  examining or inquiring into
6. ____________  a soft, moist mixture of ground-up wood and other material from which paper is made
7. ____________  the state of being handy or ready to be used
8. ____________  the quality of being easily done or carried out
Antonyms:

An antonym is a word that means the opposite, or nearly opposite, of another word.

Examples:
- right is the opposite of wrong
- down is the opposite of up

Antonyms:

Write an antonym for each of the following words.

1. happy __________ 6. old __________
2. cold __________ 7. behind __________
3. tall __________ 8. clean __________
4. now __________ 9. first __________
5. finish __________ 10. top __________

Use each of the antonyms in a sentence.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

To Know More:

1. Make a list of the different names that the pulp mill has had since its construction.

2. What is the name of the pulp mill today?
**Word Search**

Find the hidden words.

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<td>heighten</td>
<td>causeway</td>
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Word Search

Find the hidden words.

optimism  deputy  exceed  engineering
feasibility  modern  quarried  development
enthusiastic  pulp  apparent  business
availability  volume  backlogs  construction
investigating  lobby  heighten  causeway

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In the 1960's and 1970's, the people of the Strait of Canso area, and particularly of the town of Port Hawkesbury, were in the middle of one of the fastest growing areas in Canada. The potential for industrial development of the Strait of Canso was just beginning to be opened up. The official opening of Nova Scotia Pulp Limited was January 2, 1962. At this time more than 400 people worked at the mill, as well as more than 800 who had full-time jobs in the harvesting and trucking of wood. In 1971, the newsprint mill was in operation along with the expanded pulp mill. The company name changed to Nova Scotia Forest Industries and the total employment of the two mills doubled.

In 1961, Best Wall Gypsum, a division of the American company Georgia-Pacific, built a shipping terminal at Point Tupper on the site of the former CNR ferry terminal. They shipped gypsum from their mine in River Denys to the United States, beginning in 1962. The company began mining in Sugar Camp in 1987.

The Strait of Canso was becoming known as perhaps North America’s best location on the Atlantic coast for handling the new super-tankers being built to carry crude oil. British American Oil Company acquired some 3200 acres of land in the Point Tupper area. The company had future plans to build a deep-water marine terminal and oil refinery at this location. The Canadian government
encouraged these plans and in April 1968 the company, taken over by Gulf Oil Corporation, announced the construction of a 60,000 barrel-per-day oil refinery. Petroleum storage at the refinery totalled 7.2 million barrels of crude oil and refined product when it was completed in 1971.

At the same time, the federal government agreed to construct a $17 million deep-water marine terminal at Point Tupper. The terminal was to be paid for by the company over a twenty-five year period. The terminal was capable of handling supertankers needing 100 feet of water for movement.

In 1968, Canadian General Electric and the government of Canada announced that a $75 million plant would be built at Point Tupper. This was possible because of the high deuterium content in the water near the Strait of Canso. The project was to produce heavy water for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) to use in Canadian nuclear power reactors and in the reactors that the Crown Corporation sold overseas.

At the same time as the heavy water plant construction, the Nova Scotia Power Commission announced plans for a $17 million thermal generating station for the industrial park in Point Tupper. The plant opened on September 26, 1969 with a capacity of 80.5 megawatts. An extension was announced in 1970. The plant now had a capacity for generating 230 megawatts. In 1987 the company completed converting the No. 2 generating unit to fire Cape Breton coal.

All of this activity in the industrial area of Point Tupper created many problems for the surrounding communities. Port Hawkesbury was unprepared to meet the sudden demands of a large construction labor force and the permanent population that followed.

"Land and housing prices rose quickly, accommodation became scarce and expensive, and municipal services proved inadequate. The sudden demand for water, sewer and school facilities strained the Town's financial resources, particularly since it received no share of taxation from the new industry." (Strait of Canso Regional Development Plan, Department of Municipal Affairs, December 1967.)

In 1969 it was predicted by government officials that within 10 years Port Hawkesbury would be a city of 30,000! There certainly
were many improvements made to life in Port Hawkesbury since the building of the causeway, but there have been many ups and downs as well. Over the last one-quarter century or so, industries and people have come and gone. It is ironic that the first of the major industries to come to the area is the one that is still here today.
Understanding the Story:

Show the order of these events in the story by writing the correct number in the blank.

1. ____ A thermal generating plant opened.
2. ____ Nova Scotia Pulp Limited opened.
3. ____ Gypsum was mined in Sugar Camp.
4. ____ The newsprint mill came into operation at Nova Scotia Forest Industries.
5. ____ Canadian General Electric announced a plant for Point Tupper.

Vocabulary:

Using the twelve vocabulary words from the story, write the correct word in the blank next to the meaning.

1. ___________ a mineral used for making plaster of Paris, chalk fertilizer, etc. (hydrated calcium sulphate)
2. ___________ in a natural or raw state; not processed
3. ___________ possible at some future time
4. ___________ of heat; operated or measured by heat
5. ___________ especially
6. ___________ done or said with authority
7. ___________ 100 years
8. ___________ obtained, got
9. ___________ expressing one thing and meaning the opposite; opposite of what would be expected
10. ___________ having to do with the nucleus/nuclei of atoms
11. ___________ a mineral oil that is processed to produce gasoline, fuel oils, kerosene, paraffin, etc.
12. ___________ heavy hydrogen
Rhyming Words:

Words and lines rhyme when they sound alike in the last part. **Long** and **song rhyme**.

Examples:
- Go to bed rhymes with sleepy head.
- Got rhymes with hot

Make as many words as you can (at least five) to rhyme with the words given. There are many correct answers.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>grow</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>oil</th>
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To Know More:

1. Find out the names of the companies now located in the Point Tupper industrial area.

2. What other businesses are still remaining after the surge of development in the 60's and 70's?
Vocabulary Challenge

Fill in the word shaped puzzle with the correct words from the story.

1. particulary  4. official  7. nuclear  10. crude
2. potential  5. acquired  8. ironic  11. century
3. thermal  6. gypsum  9. petroleum  12. deterium

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Vocabulary Challenge

Fill in the word shaped puzzle with the correct words from the story.

1. particulary
2. potential
3. thermal
4. ironic
5. acquired
6. gypsum
7. nuclear
8. thermal
9. petroleum
10. acquired
11. deuterium
12. particularly

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The first known newspaper in the area was the *News of the Week*. It was first published in Port Hastings by Peter Grant in 1873. It soon moved to Port Hawkesbury.

In 1879 a notice appeared in the August 21 edition of the *Eastern Chronicle* stating that the Cogswell Brothers were to publish a newspaper in Port Hawkesbury. It was called the *Eastern Beacon*. Its offices were to be in a north Granville Street building owned by Captain John Stapleton and Sons.

Newspapers of this time were much more colourful than those of today. Politics played a large part in their editorials. It was common for editors of rival newspapers with different political leanings to engage in journalistic mudslinging. An example of this can be found in an excerpt from the June 19, 1986 *Hawkesbury Bulletin*, published four days before an election:
Did you know?

Newspapers

Electors of Hawkesbury, you now have an opportunity to show the world whether you are men or miserable serfs. Dr. Cameron has always been your enemy, giving you nothing but the "prints of his boots in the mud". By again voting for him you show a very depraved taste - as low as the lowest animal-and surely you don't want to be classed as dogs satisfied to follow along with your nose in the footprints of a man who has always worked against you. Vote for McLennan, the Liberal candidate. By doing this you will show that you are men - not serfs - and five years hence the solid vote of this town will be respected by both political parties.

No one was safe from the editors of this era. Personal attacks against members of the community were also common. An article entitled "Shrewdness" from the Eastern Journal, January 14, 1893 had this to say:

*We know of a man in Hawkesbury who by his shrewdness in matrimony acquired considerable property which has given him a good life in the world and without which he would be a mere speck on the social scale.*

Who would want to be this man?

The publication of local newspapers was a sign of progress. Transportation was improving and communities were growing. News was no longer dependent on word of mouth!
In earlier years, Port Hawkesbury was called the "Gateway to Cape Breton". It was a convenient stop for people travelling to and from Cape Breton on the trains, ferries, and boats. Because of this there were always several hotels and eating establishments here.

The American House, owned by A.C. Chisholm, was located between Pitt and Embree Streets. The Scotia House, which was owned by Alexander Bain was also located there. The National Hotel was operated by the National Fish Company. It was used mostly by the seasonal employees of the company and was located on the opposite side of Granville Street. The Farquhar House was located on the north corner of Philpott and Granville Streets. It was destroyed by fire and the business moved to the opposite side of Philpott Street where it stands today.

The Hotel Lorraine was across the street on Granville Street. It was originally owned by Farquhar MacInnis and then by his niece and her husband, Janet and James Spray. This building still stands and is owned by their son, Jim. The Strait Tea Room was a lodge and restaurant owned by Christopher Chisholm. It was located on the corner of Pitt and Granville Streets and still stands today. It was once the home of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission store. It was also the home of Mr. John P. Davis, Sr. and family. The Black and White Inn, later known as Stornaway Place and the Granville Inn, was located on the water side of Granville Street. It stands today, between the Royal Bank parking lot and Cameron's MusicStop.
Unit 9 Lesson 2  Did You Know?

Hotels

It was originally owned by P.H.J. MacKinnon. Blair's Inn was on the corner of Granville and MacSween Streets. It was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Blair.

Of all these places for accommodation, the Farquhar House was probably the best known. It was bigger and grander than any others in the area. It catered to the travelling public for over a quarter of a century and enjoyed the patronage of tourists from all parts of North America as well as Europe. It had twenty-five rooms and was exceptionally well equipped. The idea that the best was none too good for the guests was carried out in every respect. For example, in its early days, commercial travellers had to travel by horse and buggy or double-seated wagons. They would have big trunks to hold their wares. The Farquhar House had a sample room where the travelling salesmen could open up their trunks of "samples" for display to the merchants.

The original Farquhar House burned down in 1943. The business then moved to the opposite corner of Philpott Street. Though it had other owners in its long business life (from the 1890's to the 1960's) it will always be remembered as being operated by Farquhar MacInnis and then by Mary MacMaster in 1916.

At the age of 78, Farquhar MacInnis opened the Hotel Lorraine (1934). It had 13 bedrooms, a large kitchen, and a dining room. The dining room was the largest in town and was able to accommodate 80 people. The kitchen and dining room were downstairs in the basement. There was a fireplace in the lobby and a large pot belly stove in the kitchen. In later years, Mr. and Mrs. Spray ran the hotel until they converted it to a corner store. The store closed in the early 1980's but the building remains as the residence of their son, Jim. Part of the building is rented out to tenants.
The Walker Financial Company was started by Gordon Walker, a member of the Walker sea-faring family of Walkerville, near Whiteside on the River Inhabitants Basin. Gordon considered a career as a sea captain but he showed an early aptitude for working with numbers. At nineteen, he began working at the Royal Bank in Mulgrave. By the age of twenty-five, he was the manager.

In 1917, Gordon suddenly decided to quit his good job as bank manager and set up his own bank. Of course his family was horrified, but when they realized that he knew what he was doing, and was determined to do it, they scraped together as much money as they could to get him started.

The Walker Financial Company operated from 1917 to 1961 in rented space at the Temperance Hall on Granville Street. The hours of operation for the bank were 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., but Gordon made frequent exceptions. He was a shrewd investor, and people throughout the area had great confidence in his financial judgement and his honesty. His customers were well rewarded. When other banks were paying one or two percent on savings, Gordon Walker paid four percent, a good interest rate even by today's standards. For many years the Walker Financial Company had an unusual claim to fame - it was the last privately owned bank in Canada.

In 1961 the Bank of Nova Scotia bought the Walker Financial Company's assets. The bank continued to operate in the Temperance Hall until it was moved to the newly built Causeway Shopping Center in 1963.
Another bank with a long history in Port Hawkesbury is the Royal Bank. It was opened first as the Merchants’ Bank of Halifax on May 18, 1881. Peter Paint assumed the position of agent/manager. The Merchants’ Bank changed its name to the Royal Bank of Canada in 1901. As early as 1905, a post card showed the Royal Bank in the same location as it has now. (This area was called Bain's Corner in the early days.)

Dictionary Use:

A dictionary is a book of words arranged alphabetically. with information about their meanings, forms, and, usually, pronunciation and history. At the top of each entry page in a dictionary are two words called guide words. These guide words give you clues about the words to be found on each page. The first guide word is the first word to be found on that dictionary page. The second guide word is the last word to be found on that dictionary page.

Use a dictionary to look up the words in the next lessons. Write the words in alphabetical order. Write the meaning beside each word.

1. editorials 8. serfs 15. patronage
2. excerpt 9. convenient 16. aptitude
3. journalistic 10. residence 17. horrified
4. rival 11. establishment 18. temperance
5. depraved 12. commercial 19. shrewd
6. mudslinging 13. wares 20. frequent
7. leanings 14. accommodate 21. exceptions

Use these words in sentences of your own.
Word Search

Find the hidden words.

editorials
excerpt
journalistic
rival
depraved
exceptions
strait
mudslinging
leanings
serfs
convenient
residence
history
municipal
commercial
wares
accommodates
patronage
trivia
aptitude
horrified
temperance
shrewd
frequent
bank

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Class: CLI Adult Learning

Word Search

Find the hidden words.

editorials  excerpt  journalistic  rival 
deprecated exceptions  strait 
mudslinging  leanings  establishment  aptitude 
serfs  convenient  wares  horrified 
residence  history  accommodates  temperance 
history  patronage  shrewd  frequent 
trivia  bank

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Here are some trivia questions about Port Hawkesbury and area. See if you can find the answers. Put the questions on cards or individual pieces of paper and make a game out of them or divide the questions up for use by groups.

Have fun answering!

1. On August 15 and 16 in 1939, residents of Port Hawkesbury celebrated the 50th anniversary of the town. How did they celebrate?
2. On June 14th, 1939, over a hundred school children of Port Hawkesbury made a trip to Pictou. Why?
3. Name an author born in Port Hawkesbury.
4. Christmas concerts were a regular part of life in Port Hawkesbury. Who put them on?
5. What is the name of Port Hawkesbury's Centennial song?
6. Who was Port Hawkesbury's Town Crier?
7. What was the signal for a blackout warning during World War II?
8. What was the first name given to Port Hawkesbury?
9. What was the curfew in Port Hawkesbury?
10. When was the Port Hawkesbury Volunteer Fire Department formed?
11. Port Hawkesbury had a boxing club. Who was it named after?
12. What was the date of Port Hawkesbury's incorporation?
13. Name a famous team or athlete from Port Hawkesbury.
14. What was the name of the first Port Hawkesbury theater?
15. What was the code name used for Port Hawkesbury during the rum-running era?
16. Who was Reeves Street named after?
17. Who used to march along Napean Street?
18. The Wellness Center on Granville Street was what building originally?
19. What is housed in the old fire department building?
20. Where was the first Royal Canadian Legion located?
21. What family was famous for its merchants and mayors?
22. Who owned the ice cream parlour on Granville Street?
23. Who owned the first wharf at the lower end of Philpott Street?
24. Who was Port Hawkesbury’s first mayor?
25. What was the largest shipping line that had regular stops in Port Hawkesbury?
26. What are "Crandall Road Chocolates"?
27. Where is the oldest graveyard in Port Hawkesbury?
28. Why were the street names changed?
29. Where is the "turn of the chapel"?
30. Where was Bain’s corner?
31. What was the name of the last privately owned bank in Canada?
32. Where is the "head of the harbour"?
33. Where was the first rink in Port Hawkesbury?
34. What was the route of the "Boston Boats" that called here in the 19th century?
35. Where was "Maggie Beckie Road"?
36. What home had power and running water first?
37. Who were some of the war brides who came to live in Port Hawkesbury?
38. Where did the original Bourinot, Baillieul, and Paint families come from?
39. Where was the first cenotaph located in Port Hawkesbury?
40. Who donated the first cenotaph in Port Hawkesbury?
41. Name the two churches that were located on MacSween Street.
42. Where was the first town hall located?
43. Where is the original customs building?
44. Where was the original site of the Masonic Hall?
45. The Tourist Bureau in Port Hastings was originally in Port Hawkesbury. Where was it located in Port Hawkesbury?
46. What is the oldest house in Port Hawkesbury?
47. Where was the first post office in Port Hawkesbury?
48. Where was the first water tower located in Port Hawkesbury?
49. Where was St. Therese school located?
50. What was the name of the first high school in Port Hawkesbury?
51. Where was the public school located?
52. What was the name of the first newspaper in Port Hawkesbury?
53. Who was the town's first mayor?
54. What is the mascot for the town's Centennial?
55. When was the first "Festival of the Strait" held?
56. In what year was the Causeway opened?
57. What was the S.S. Surf used for?
58. Who had the first private ferry service in Port Hawkesbury?
59. Name the local man who is regarded as Canada's foremost marine artist.
60. What was the creamery called after it ceased to operate as a creamery?
61. Describe Port Hawkesbury's emblem.
62. How many wharves did Port Hawkesbury have at one time?
63. Who was the first of a family famous for its ship builders?
64. Who served as Justice of the Peace, Inspector of Pickled Fish, Commissioner in the Town of Port Hawkesbury, and Customs and Navigation Laws Officer?
65. What was the earliest known church in Port Hawkesbury?
66. How did Port Hawkesbury get its name?
67. What wharf was located at the site of the current wharf?
68. Who was Port Hawkesbury's first pharmacist?
69. Who took over the North Atlantic Fisheries?
70. Who was Joe Kyte?
71. The present-day Wellness Center is located on Granville Street. What was the building used for originally?
72. Where was the original site for the Royal Bank?
73. Who is Ryan's Road named after?
74. Who was Captain John Dingle?
75. Where was the Public School located?
76. Who was the owner/photographer for Fad Foto?
77. Who founded the Port Hawkesbury Marine Railway Ltd.?
78. Who were the "hoboes" who travelled through Port Hawkesbury?
79. Who was Mary MacMaster?
80. What was "ice-cutting"?
81. Where was the Port Hawkesbury Bulletin printed?
82. The Strait Tea Room is used for what purposes today?
83. Who was Queen of the Festival of the Strait in the town's Centennial?
84. Who is the town's Centennial baby?
85. Name the first incorporated town in the County of Inverness.
86. Where was the Heather Theater located?
87. Where were Port Hawkesbury's first bowling alleys located?
88. When was SAERC built?
89. Who was Port Hawkesbury's first fire chief?
90. What drugstore moved from Granville Street to the Causeway Shopping Center?
91. Where was the telephone office first located?
92. Who was the last manager of the Hawkesbury Creamery?
93. The local water supply, in Port Hawkesbury's early years, was aided by what devices?
94. Who swam across the Strait in the 1930's?
95. What was the most popular sport during the winters of Port Hawkesbury's early years?
96. Who were the Chatauqua groups?
97. What caused excitement in the town on August 22, 1870?
98. What happened in Port Hawkesbury on the fall of 1929?
99. What happened in August 1955?
100. What was "Car 99"?
Answer Key

Unit 1  Early History

Lesson 1
Understanding the Story
1. True   2. True   3. False

Alphabetical Order

Vocabulary
1. masses   2. Strait   3. island   4. through   5. Canso   6. ocean

Lesson 2
Understanding the Story
1. False   2. False   3. True

Alphabetical Order
1. kilometer   2. meter   3. one   4. thirty-seven   5. twenty-two
   6. valley

Vocabulary
1. one   2. twenty-two   3. valley   4. meter   5. thirty-seven
   6. kilometer

Lesson 3
Understanding the Story
1. False   2. True   3. False

Alphabetical Order
1. confusing   2. dense   3. harbour   4. kilometer   5. necessities
   6. settlers   7. squatters   8. strait   9. thirty-seven   10. through

Vocabulary
1. confusing   2. necessities   3. settlers   4. harbour
   5. squatters   6. dense

Capitalization
1. The Town of Port Hawkesbury Ship Harbour
2. Monday Victoria Day
3. John Mary East Coast Reader
4. Bob I Lotto Booth
   John Bourinot Canadian Tire Store Port Hastings

Lesson 4
Understanding the Story
1. c   2. c   3. c
Vocabulary
1. cooper 2. occupation 3. surveyed 4. census 5. merchant
6. established

Compound Words
Liverpool, shipbuilders, fishermen, seamen, throughout

Unit 2  Economics in the Early Years

Lesson 1
Understanding the Story
1. c 2. a 3. c

Vocabulary
1. export 2. chandler 3. timber 4. adjacent 5. tannery
6. brig

Plurals
1. settlers 2. winters 3. animals 4. fisheries 5. businesses
6. shoes 7. censuses 8. lives 9. tanneries 10. valleys
16. ferries

Lesson 2
Understanding the Story
5, 8, 6, 1, 4, 2, 7, 3

Vocabulary
1. bustling 2. commercial 3. population 4. Confederation
5. schooners 6. government 7. pleasure 8. yachts 9. financial

Syllables
1. is/land 2. Can/so 3. har/bour 4. con/fus/ing 5. cen/sus
6. ex/port 7. fi/nan/cial 8. com/mer/cial 9. deal/er
10. salt/ing

Unit 3  The Incorporation of Port Hawkesbury

Lesson 1
Understanding the Story
Answers may vary as they are written in sentence form. The answers should include:

1. They were dissatisfied with the municipal council at Port Hood.
2. Alex MacIntosh was the chosen representative.
3. Many new people were coming into the community to live and work.
4. 1889
5. It was the only incorporated town in Inverness County.
Lesson 2
Understanding the Story
3, 5, 2, 1, 5, 4, 1

Vocabulary

Alphabetical Order

Short and Long Vowels
1. cut, cute 2. hate, hat 3. fuss, fuse 4. map, may 5. bet, beat

Lesson 3
Understanding the Story
1. boardwalks made from wooden planks
2. dug lobsters from the sand
3. the harbour was thought to be safe
4. for its ball teams
5. popular from the tops of Pitt and MacSween Streets - right down to the harbour!
6. the "Boston Boats" coming from the "Boston States".
7. got to turn the crank for homemade ice cream or pull the strands for taffy.
8. there was certainly fun for all.

Vocabulary
Consonant Blends
Answers will vary for the first five questions.

Story Words
1. from  2. planks  3. streets  4. steam  5. plentiful  6. fleets
7. pleasure  8. crowded  9. traffic  10. preparing  11. plenty

Unit 4  Industrial Development

**Lesson 1**
Understanding the Story
4,  5,  3,  6,  2,  1

Vocabulary
1. occasion  2. era  3. freight  4. emergencies  5. extension
6. luxury  7. impassable  8. Intercolonial  9. restaurant
10. heralded  11. roundhouse  12. hazardous

Punctuation
1. coal, wood  2. 1891(,) line, Railway  3. 22
4. steamship, Hawkesbury, Hastings, Mulgrave  5. hazardous,
6. increased  7. beginning,  8. ferry, Scotia,  9. Crittenden, 2,

Cloze Activity
relatives, friends, distances, horses, Roads, ruts, times, plows

**Lesson 2**
Understanding the Story
Answers may vary as they are written in sentence form. The answers should include:

1. seven  2. to service the many vehicles
3. Plant Steamship Line  4. the launching of new (luxury) yachts
5. the causeway opened

Vocabulary
1. wharf  2. business  3. launch  4. industrial  5. prominent
6. deliveries

Contractions
1. didn't  2. they're  3. they've  4. we'll  5. he's  6. she'd
7. doesn't  8. couldn't  9. you're  10. that's

**Lesson 3**
Understanding the Story
Answers should be complete sentences that contain the following information.

1. National Sea  2. special tax considerations in order to have it rebuilt  3. it was bought at a bankruptcy sale by Walter F. Leonard  4. smoked and frozen  5. 1942
Vocabulary
1. opportunities   2. slogan   3. bankruptcy   4. considerations
5. facilities   6. unfortunately

Prefixes
1. below   2. present   3. unfortunate   4. rebuilt   5. rename
6. disappear   7. impossible   8. transport   9. export
10. bimonthly
Answers will vary for the next section.

Unit 5   The Creamery

**Lesson 1**
Understanding the Story
Answers should be complete sentences that contain the following information.
1. Co-op Building Supplies
2. a central site for shipping by rail or boat
3. 1951
4. it was cheap and plentiful
5. local member of the legislature who promoted the Creamery

Vocabulary
1. lb   2. profitable   3. retail   4. central   5. demolished
6. legislature   7. site   8. ceilidh   9. processed   10. lavishly
11. emblem   12. cooperative

Suffixes
1. lavishly   2. foolish   3. government   4. creamery
5. operation   6. kindness   7. fastest   8. useable (usable)
9. development   10. coinage
Sentences will vary for the next section.

Unit 6   The War Years

**Lesson 1**
Understanding the Story
Answers may vary as they are written in sentence form. The answers should include:
1. Cape Breton coal and steel, connection to Newfoundland
2. hit by depth charges
3. submarine sightings/not allowed to board ferries
4. Examples: excitement, see the world, good paying job, etc.

Vocabulary
1. cope   2. sonar   3. experiences   4. stranded   5. allied
6. similar   7. corvette   8. submarine   9. hampered
Lesson 2
Understanding the Story
Answers may vary as they are written in sentence form. The answers should include:
1. World War I
2. names of all who served in the wars.
3. butter, sugar, tea, coffee, meat, gasoline.
4. Examples: fight for their country, fight for freedom, etc.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Langley

Vocabulary
1. Knowledge   2. resolution   3. memorial   4. posthumously
5. rationing   6. Commemorate

Homonyms/Homophones/Homographs
1. to, two   2. air, err   3. roll, role   4. not, knot   5. their, there
6. which, witch   7. tea, tee   8. meat, meet   9. for, four

Unit 7   The Causeway

Lesson 1
Understanding the Story
4, 1, 3, 5, 6, 2, 7

Vocabulary
1. heighten   2. exceed   3. backlogs   4. volume   5. apparent
6. quarried   7. lobby   8. engineering

Synonyms
1. volume, amount   2. problem, puzzle, difficulty
3. apparent, obvious, clear   4. finish, end, terminate
5. rock, stone, boulder

Answers may vary.
1. connect join unite combine link couple
2. afraid frightened scared fearful terrified alarmed
3. strong powerful mighty sturdy potent forceful
4. trip fall stumble journey voyage outing
5. added helped assisted supported relieved backed

Unit 8   Modern Industrial Development

Lesson 1
Understanding the Story

Vocabulary
1. enthusiastic   2. modern   3. deputy   4. optimism
5. investigating   6. pulp   7. availability   8. feasibility
Antonyms
Answers may vary
1. happy, sad  2. cold, hot  3. tall, short  4. now, later
5. finish, start  6. old, new  7. behind, ahead  8. clean, dirty
9. first, last  10. top, bottom

**Lesson 2**
Understanding the Story
3, 1, 5, 4, 2

Vocabulary
1. gypsum  2. crude  3. potential  4. thermal  5. particularly
6. official  7. century  8. acquired  9. ironic  10. nuclear
11. petroleum  12. deuterium

Rhyming Words
Answers may vary

**Unit 9   Did You Know?**

Dictionary Use
Sentences and definitions may vary.

Alphabetical Order
1. accommodate  8. exceptions  15. patronage
2. aptitude  9. excerpt  16. residence
3. commercial  10. frequent  17. rival
4. convenient  11. horrified  18. serfs
5. depraved  12. journalistic  19. shrewd
6. editorials  13. leanings  20. temperance
7. establishment  14. mudslinging  21. wares