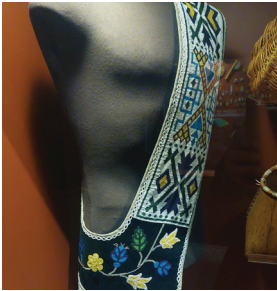


8



### Culture and Heritage

Find five different Indigenous nations of Manitoba in the New Beginnings exhibit and find examples of quillwork, beadwork, weaving, and embroidery. First Nations, Inuit, and Metis believe traditional art and crafts signify the strength of their cultural identity and history.

**Look at all four cases as well as in the drawer and select one flower. Describe its shape. What material was used to create the flower? Why do you think the artist chose to create this flower on this item?**

9



When Dee Bary painted this mural, Rhythmic Movement in the Grasslands, she wanted to remind us that all life is interconnected. Follow the lines in the mural. **What forms are connected to one another in the painting? How does this painting make you feel? Why? Do you like this painting? Why or why not?**



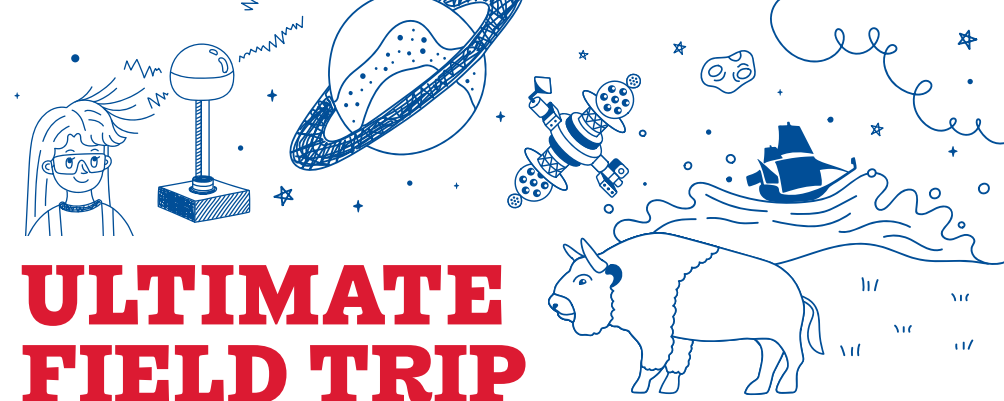
10



Art can be used as a decorative detail or feature to help draw our attention to it or to make something more beautiful. **The Winnipeg 1920s gallery is full of these hidden pieces of art. Can you find them?**



**m** Manitoba  
Museum



# ULTIMATE FIELD TRIP

## ART EXPLORER TRAIL (Kindergarten to Grade 4)

What makes something art? Do you imagine a picture on the wall of a museum, or maybe something created with skill and imagination? This explorer trail will guide you through the Museum Galleries and allow you to admire some artwork along the way.

**THIS TRAIL DOES NOT REQUIRE A PENCIL!**

1



### Welcome to the Bison Hunt!

A diorama is created by artists. Dioramas help us tell the story about a specific moment in time! Dioramas have three important parts:

- A painted background, which is usually on a curved wall to give us a 3D effect.
- The foreground, which mimics the ground, plants and rocks of the scenery.
- A taxidermy specimen which is the star of the diorama, in this case the Bison!

Take a moment to see what else you can discover at this stop. Look at the painted background! Besides the plants and rocks, can you find any other interested finds on the ground.

**If you were taking part in the Bison hunt, what would you be doing? Would you be hunting? Would you be a Bison running scared? Strike a pose in front of the diorama! READY... SET... ACTION!**

2

## Animation is an art form!



Animation brings still images to life by showing a series of frames in quick succession. This cleverly makes characters look like they're moving and interacting with each other. Compare this animated diorama to the original Ordovician diorama from 1973.

**Which do you prefer? Why?**



Animated Scene from the Ancient Sea exhibit



Diorama - Ordovician Sea Bottom

3



Inukshuit are among the oldest, most sacred and important objects placed by humans upon the barren Arctic landscape. **What material is this inukshuk made with? What does it look like?**

An inukshuk is a man-made, human-like structure constructed to assist in hunting, share a message, sign or signal, or to function as a marker.

4

## Self Expression



Fashion is far more than just the clothes we wear—it's a powerful tool for self-expression, an art form, and a means of communication. The designs on the front panel of this Amauti was created by Heeootooroot and tell her personal story. For example, the white and blue bands along the hood represents caribou footprints and may mean that she has a connection to this animal. **What do you think the hourglass shapes represent? What do you think the pink and yellow oval represent? What do you think the bumps represent?**

Take a closer look at the Amauti! Amautiit are a special Inuit technology created for survival in the harsh Arctic environment. They were worn traditionally by women to carry their children for their first two to three years of life. Notice the bump on the back of the Amauti! Parents continue to wear similar parkas today.



5



## Made with Love!



It would have taken much skill and effort to create this tikanaagan! Many Indigenous mothers wrapped their babies in moss bags like this one to keep them safe and warm when travelling. A moss bag attached to a cushioned wooden cradleboard could be carried safely on the back, propped up against a tree, or secured to a sled for long journeys. Moss bags show the love of Indigenous families for their children. Mothers decorated them with lace and beadwork. Fathers carved and painted the cradleboards. **Have you ever worked hard on something for someone you loved? How did you feel when you gave it to them?**

6

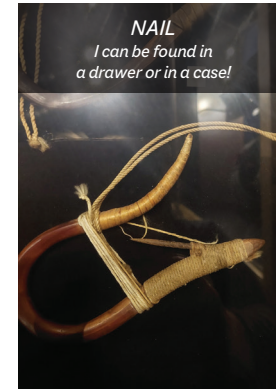
## Recycling and Reusing Materials



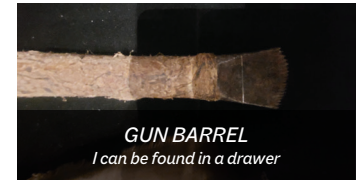
For thousands of years, Indigenous peoples have honoured the land by re-purposing and re-using materials, ensuring nothing goes to waste and sustaining their communities through careful stewardship. **Can you find the following items and discuss how it is a great way to re-use or re-purpose the material and why?**



TIN TINKLERS  
from a tin tea box



NAIL  
I can be found in  
a drawer or in a case!



GUN BARREL  
I can be found in a drawer



WALRUS TUSK

7

## Inspired by Nature!



**Have you ever collected materials from an outdoor exploration and created an art project? Have you tried to draw a leaf and tried to match its bright fall colour with your crayons?** Natural landscapes can inspire us! Look at the two exhibit cases to the right of the Carberry Sandhills and find nature sketches from the Criddle family and Ernest Thompson Seton. Their artwork helped us learn about the plants and animals found in Manitoba over 100 years ago.

