

5



In the Prairies Gallery, take some time to explore the inside of the tipi. Have a seat on some bison fur around the fire. This tipi is a modern tipi which is covered with canvas. A traditional family-sized tipi can be created with 20 to 25 bison hides sewn together.

FUN FACT: *Bison are often referred to as the “traditional super centre” because they provide everything that you could ever need and want to live a good life!*

What part of the bison could we use to make these everyday objects?

- Clothes
- Flyswatter
- Spoon
- Water
- Bottle (or container)

Please visit the **Communal Bison Hunting on the Plains** exhibit and find the image from **Using the Bison** to see if you were correct.

6



In the Winnipeg Gallery, visit the interactive map and try to locate your school on the map! Change the timeline to see how your community has changed over the years.

If you are a school from outside of Winnipeg, check out the disaster category and discover how Winnipeg was affected by floods before and after the building of our floodways. On the timeline click on the **Present** and **1950**.



7

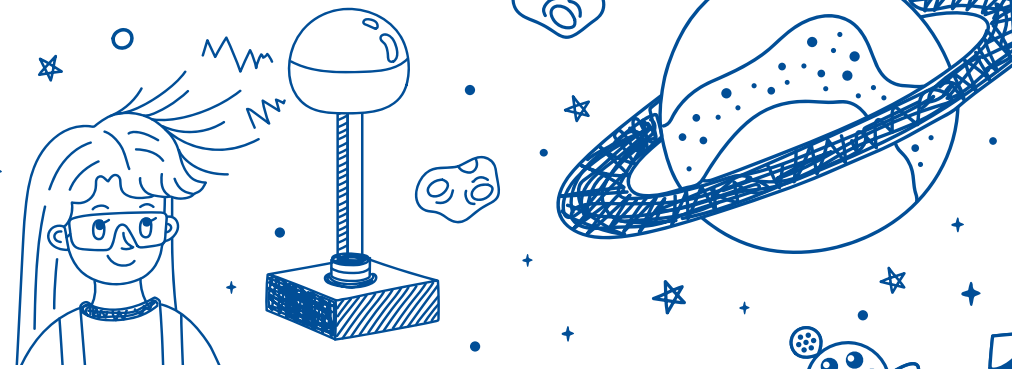


FUN FACT: *Winnipeg was Canada's 3rd largest city in the 1920s. It was a new modern age with new inventions like cars and radios.*

As you explore the Winnipeg 1920s cityscape think about the following:

- Which of the businesses or stores in this gallery could you still visit today in Winnipeg?
- What tools and technologies do we still use today?
- Is there anything from the 1920s that you wished we still had today?

m Manitoba
Museum



ULTIMATE FIELD TRIP



BUCKET LIST • 30-Minute Edition

No pencil required!

This trail is perfect for groups that have approximately 30 minutes to visit the Museum Galleries. This will take your group through the main floor of the Museum Galleries and offer your students a chance to pause and take in an experience in each of those galleries.

1



Time travel to 450 million years ago and see what life was like in Churchill, MB in the Ancient Seas exhibit! Find the fossils in this room. Fossils are evidence, like the remains or impressions of a plant or animal that lived long ago. This is how we know about life long ago!

FUN FACT: How are fossils formed? When a plant or animal dies, the soft fleshy parts of the animal will decompose but their bones will remain. They will be buried over time under the different layers of the Earth. Over time, the bones are turned into stone. This stone is called a fossil.



Have your students examine any fossil specimen underneath the animation and discuss the following questions as a group:

- Can you match the fossil to the creature found in the animated diorama?
- What do you think it is doing right now? Hunting, playing, exploring or something else?
- Does it remind you of an animal, plant or insect living today?

2



Long, cold winters make the Arctic a tough place to live, even for the polar bear, the top predator of the North. Find the polar bear hunting the ringed seal along the shores of the frozen Hudson Bay. Polar bears usually only eat the blubber from their prey. They will leave the meat behind for an animal who can be spotted in the background. **Can you find it?**

FUN FACT: You will also notice that this diorama is dark for a very long time. The Arctic experiences a phenomenon called the winter solstice. It's caused by the way the Earth moves around the Sun. The Arctic region is tilted away from the Sun in winter therefore they have very short days, meaning little to no sunlight during the day, like in this diorama.

3



FUN FACT: Boreal forests are full of life that's adapted to withstand frigid temperatures year-round! It is full of deciduous trees and conifers, like pine, spruce and birch trees. It is the largest terrestrial biome as the forest cover much of Canada, Northern Europe and Siberia.

Boreal Forests are home to a wide variety of wildlife. Wander past the waterfall tumbling down the rugged Canadian Shield cliffsides. **How many animals can you spot in this scene?** Some animals are well camouflaged, which means they are blending into their surroundings and hard to spot.

1-8 animals found = Binocular Vision
9-12 animals found = Eagle Eyes
12+ animals = I-Spy Master



PLEASE NOTE: Due to the popularity of the Nonsuch, boarding the ship may be difficult to accommodate during your 30-minute Museum Explore time and allow you to visit the remaining Museum Galleries. Museum staff and volunteers can assist you with approximate wait times. Boarding times are first come, first served.

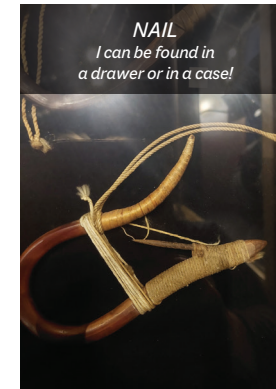
4



Find the capote, a long wrap-style wool coat with a hood. This **blanket coat** was fashioned from an HBC point blanket and was a staple clothing item for the Métis, Anishinaabe, French voyageurs, and traders, as well as many other groups throughout the Plains. **Find the HBC Point Blanket nearby.**

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?



Take the quick exit and head directly to Prairies.