

Grade Four Online Learning Activities

Strand A. Heritage and Identity: Early Societies to 1500 CE

Introduction:

Newmarket is located on the Holland River East Branch. This was a route known to the Indigenous population for a millennia to access Lake Ontario from the North. Rivers and Lakes were used for transportation.

Prior to European settlement, the river was known both as the River Escoyondy and Miciaguean. The original inhabitants had a strong presence in the area since the 12th Century. They were responsible for establishing the Rouge, Humber and Don Trails all of which served to connect Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via the Holland River and Lake Simcoe. These trails were of great significance to the later development and settlement of the area. ¹

Like many of the rivers which drain into the Lake Simcoe, the headwaters of the East Holland River originate in the Oak Ridges Moraine. The Oak Ridges Moraine is one of the major physiographic features in Southern Ontario that was formed during the Wisconsin era of glaciation. A moraine is a linear ridge of rock debris that was pushed in front of the glacier and then left behind when the glacier retreated. ²

The Oak Ridges Moraine was formed over 12,000 years ago by advancing and retreating glaciers, the Oak Ridges Moraine forms the watershed divide between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe, and is the headwaters to more than 30 rivers. Due to its location and formation, the aquifer located below the Moraine contributes to both local and regional ground water flows; making it an important asset for Ontarians. Beyond being both a natural and essential resource for ground water flows, the Moraine is also home to a variety of diverse vegetation and wildlife species. In fact, the Moraine is home to over 1-thousand plant species; 30 species of reptiles and amphibians; 51 mammal species; 73 fish species; and 74 species of butterflies—just to name a few! ³

Sources:

^{1,2} The East Holland River Management Plan

³ Highlighting Ontario's Natural Wonder: the Oak Ridges Moraine! - Greenbelt Foundation Dev Site v1

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Newmarket's Earliest Inhabitants (Southern Ontario) before the arrival of Europeans

Archaeology helps us to understand history through the study of the societies and peoples of the past by examining the remains of their buildings, tools, and other objects.

Date	Period	Description
8000 to 9500 B.C. Note: this time frame refers to years ago.	The Paleo Period Arrived shortly after the ice age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First People of Ontario • Big game hunters • Small nomadic groups Paleo Indians may have entered Newmarket on occasion. It is believed they hunted migratory caribou, black bear, rabbit and lemming. Fishing was probably also a source of food, the caribou would provide meat, hide for clothing bedding and shelter. Antlers, sinews, horns and bones were used to make arrowheads, tools and spearheads.
1000-8000 B.C.	The Archaic Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomadic hunters and gatherers • Small nomadic groups (20-50 people) • Mortuary rituals Summer months they hunted possibly for fish, ducks, geese and mammals. Gathered nuts, berries and edible roots. In the winter months they would trap fresh food and fur, possibly deer.
400-900 B.C. 400-900 A.D.	The Woodland Period Early and Middle Woodland Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of pottery and agriculture • Hunting and fishing • Cultivated plants such as squash/gourds for containers • More elaborate burials • Trade or exchange of exotic items (copper, silver and seashells) usually made to seal pacts of friendship, initiate contact or marriage.
900-1280 A.D.	The Woodland Period Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller villages • Transition to seasonal (winter) village life • Socio-political system • Corn agriculture • Move to spring fishing • Collecting nuts in the fall • Hunting (deer)

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1280-1400 A.D.	Woodland Period Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger village sites • Rapid population growth
1400-1650 A.D.	Late Woodland Period Late Iroquoian: Wendat (Huron) Neutral Petun St. Lawrence Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal differentiation and warfare • Hunting, especially deer • Larger villages, palisades • Longhouse dwellings divided into “apartments” for each family could hold up to 10 families.
Key Moments in Indigenous History		
c.1450	The Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Iroquois League) tried to provide a peaceful and equitable means to resolve disputes among member nations in the lower Great Lakes region.	
c.1492	Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas	
c.1493	The Doctrine of Discovery was decreed a year after Christopher Columbus’ first voyage to America. Made without consulting Indigenous populations nor with any recognition of their rights, it was the means by which Europeans claimed legal title to the “new world.”	
c.1497	John Cabot explored the northeastern Coast.	
c.1500	Est. Indigenous population in Canada was 200,000 to 500,000+ with 300 to 400 languages spoken. Trade between Indigenous peoples and Europeans began.	

Source: Ontario Archaeological Society - Summary of Ontario Archaeology

Source: Indigenous Peoples | The Canadian Encyclopedia

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The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Mulock Estate, 16780 Yonge Street, Town of Newmarket, R. M. York, Part 6, Registered Plan 65R-13937 (Part Lot 91, Con. 1 West, Geo. Twp. of King, York County) 2

Table 1: General cultural synthesis for south-central Ontario.

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT	
Paleo-Indian	Big game hunters; small nomadic groups			
<i>Early</i>	Fluted Point	9500–8500 B.C.	Distinctive lanceolate and fluted points	
<i>Late</i>	Hi-Lo	8500–8000 B.C.	Side-notched points	
Archaic	Nomadic hunters and gatherers. Territories exploited on yearly round.			
<i>Early</i>	Nettling Bifurcate Based	7800–6900 B.C. 6900–6000 B.C.	More varied toolkit.	
<i>Middle</i>	Stanly/Neville Otter Creek Brewerton	6000–5000 B.C. 5000–3000 B.C. 3000–2500 B.C.	Ground and polished stone tool industry; subsistence fishing.	
<i>Late</i>	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point	2500–1800 B.C. 1800–1500 B.C. 1500–800 B.C.	Bipolar lithic reduction as evidence of more extensive woodworking	
			Net fishing, nut harvesting, dog burials	
			Evidence of mortuary practices; bow and arrow technology.	
Woodland	Introduction of pottery and agriculture.			
<i>Early</i>	Meadowood	900–400 B.C.	Earliest pottery; pop-eyed birdstones	
<i>Middle</i>	Point Peninsula Princess Point	400 B.C. –500 A.D. 500–900 A.D.	Long-distance trade networks. Incipient horticulture.	
<i>Late</i>	Pickering/ Glen Meyer	900–1280 A.D.	Transition to village life and maize agriculture.	
<i>Early Iroquoian</i>			1280–1330 A.D. 1330–1400 A.D.	Large village sites. Rapid population growth.
<i>Middle Iroquoian</i>				1400–1650 A.D.
<i>Late Iroquoian</i>	Wendat (Huron) Neutral Petun St. Lawrence Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)			
Historic	European colonization			
<i>Early</i>	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations	1700–1875 A.D.	Fur trade; social displacement.	
<i>Late</i>	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, Six Nations Euro-Canadian	1790 A.D. –present	Consolidation of Indigenous people on reserves; continued presence throughout urban and rural areas European urban & rural settlement	

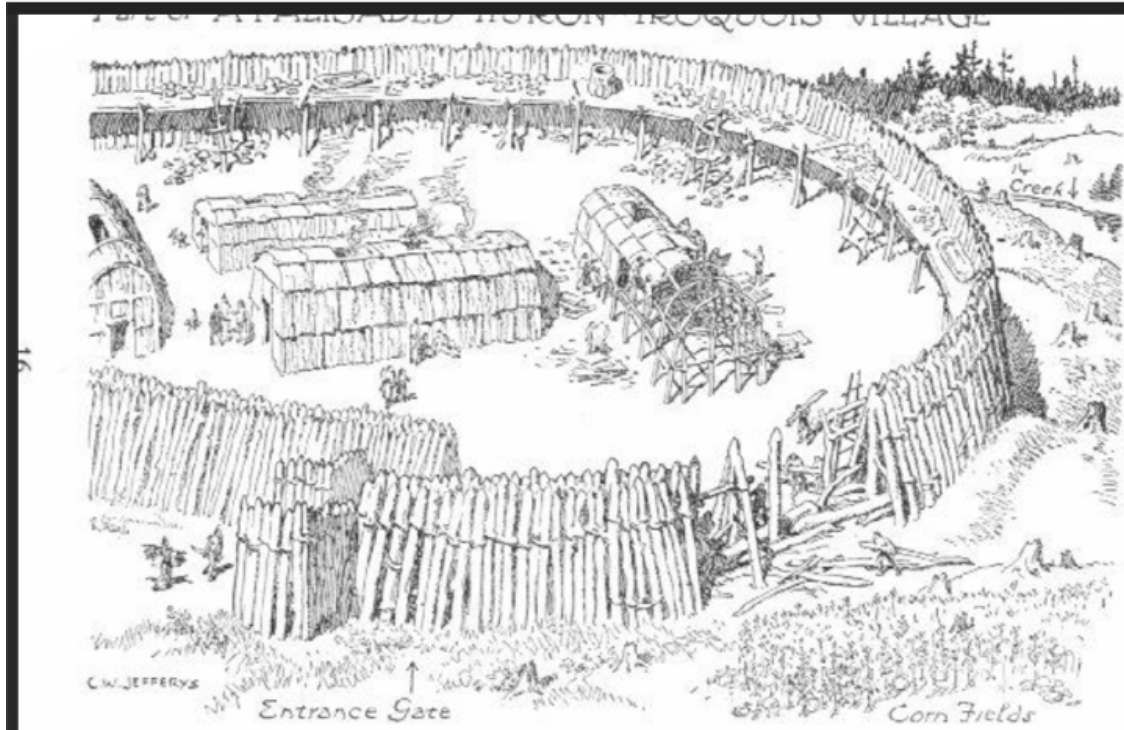
Source: Archaeological Assessment of the Mulock Estate, Newmarket

Interesting Fact: In 2013 the Bathurst Street extension near Morningside Road was to begin, but archeologists excavating the site discovered it bisected a 13th century Huron-Wendat village. They found 98 artifacts. Source: Northern Bathurst Street makeover faces archeological delay | The Star

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An illustration by C.W. Jefferys is an example of what a village may have looked like.

Source Link: [Part of a Palisaded Huron-Iroquois Village \(cwjefferys.ca\)](http://Part%20of%20a%20Palisaded%20Huron-Iroquois%20Village%20(cwjjefferys.ca))



Q. How is your life similar and different from the early First Nations?

A.

Q. How did the migration of Caribou affect the lives of the Paleo people?

A.

Knowledge of the environment can contribute to survival.

Unscramble the words to complete the sentences below:

First Nations in Ontario were able to meet their **lairetam** and **lautirips** needs through the **secruoser** of the environment.

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Water is a source of life. When travelling, drink, food and shelter could be found by the water.

[Click here to learn about Honouring Water | Assembly of First Nations \(afn.ca\).](#)

List three activities that the First Nations depend on water for.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Forests have provided sustenance in the form of shelter, clothing, hunting, trapping and berries.

Click here to learn about the use of birch bark:

[Traditional Uses of Birch Bark in Canada \(wyemarsh.com\).](#)

List three uses of birch bark:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

[Click here and scroll to the end to learn how First Nations used cedar trees: Canadian Wildlife Federation: Canada's Cedars \(cwf-fcf.org\).](#)

List three uses of cedar trees:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Agriculture is the practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops.

At Home Lesson: The Significance of Corn to the Haudenosaunee People | Woodland Cultural Centre

[Click here to read about the Three Sisters.](#)

List the Three Sisters:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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[Click here to learn what plants make up The Four Sacred Medicines.](#)

The Four Sacred Medicines – Indigenous Website (northern.on.ca). List the Four Sacred Medicines:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Regional Area

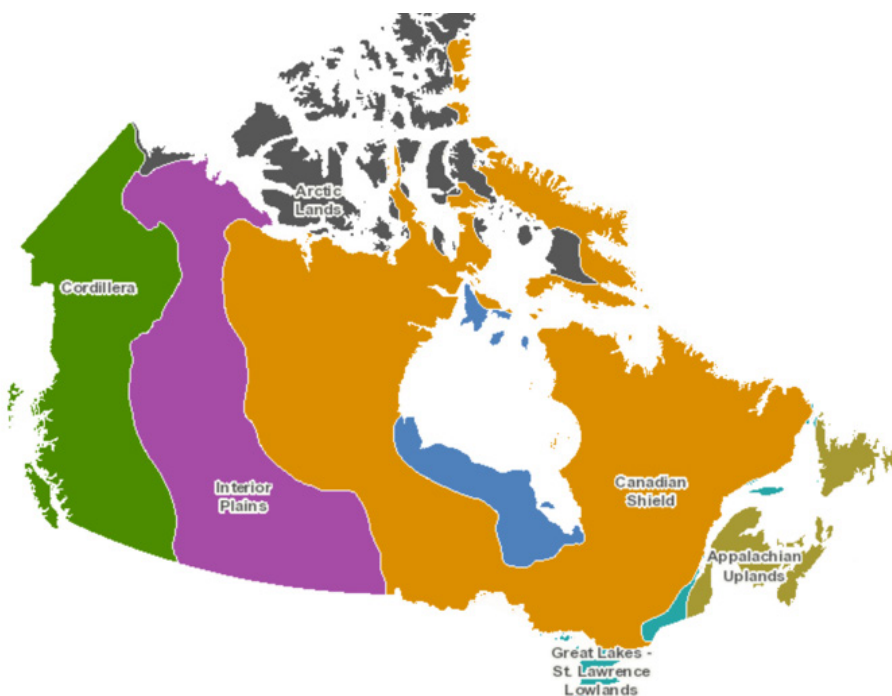
Physiographic maps show the location of mountain ranges, valleys, and other physical features of the Earth's surface. It shows the entire country's physical shape of the landform regions.

Take a look at this Physiographic Map.

Q. Can you guess where Newmarket is?

Q. What physiographic region is Newmarket part of?

A.



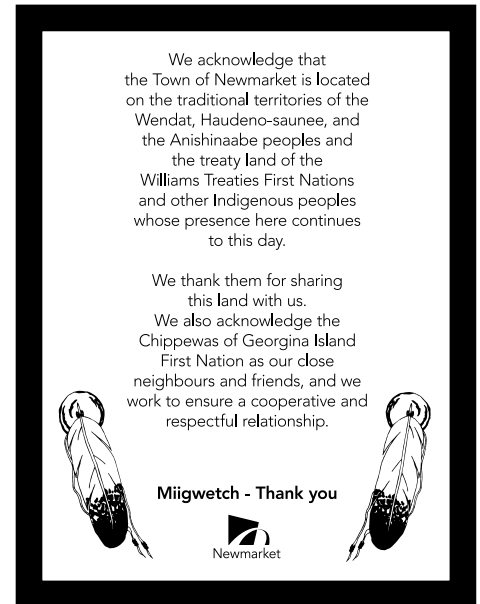
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Take a look at these maps to see how the First Nations lands disappeared.

[The Changing Shape of Ontario: The Evolution of the District and County System 1788-1899 \(gov.on.ca\)](http://www.gov.on.ca)

Let's jump back to present day Newmarket!

On June 19, 2020 the Town of Newmarket officially unveiled a permanent Land Acknowledgement plaque to showing their appreciation to all Indigenous people for sharing the Newmarket lands with our community. The land acknowledgement plaque will now permanently serve as a reminder that Newmarket sits on the traditional territories of the Wendat, Haudeno-saunee and the Anishinaabe peoples and treaty land of the Williams Treaties First Nations and other Indigenous peoples. We can continue to formally recognize the heritage, diverse cultures and outstanding achievements of Indigenous people.



Q. Can you find Newmarket on the Treaty Map? What Treaty is Newmarket part of?

A.



Q. Take a look at the First Nations Ontario map. Who are Newmarket's closest neighbours?

A.



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Newmarket is home to ten nature-inspired pieces of art which span ten kilometres of the Tom Taylor Trail. They represent the heritage, culture and our connection to the environment. The wood and metal totems were crafted by artists Donald Chrétien and Jim Menken who collaborated to create art inspired by the environment and our Ojibwe ancestors. Each totem represents an animal or aspect of nature and features a plaque that describes its symbolic significance as gifted by an Ojibwe elder.



Activity #1:

Explore the Tom Taylor Trail and see if you can find all 10 pieces of art and learn the meaning of each symbol.

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Activity #2

The Canadian Shield counts more than 500 pictograph sites, while petroglyph sites are confined to the south. The pictographs represent a kind of written language. Design your own petroglyph using a stone and markers. Click the link to see examples. [Some of My Posts from Other Sites for September - JDaniel4s Mom | Native american crafts, Native american symbols, Nativity \(pinterest.ca\)](#)

Activity #3

Create your own clay creation here: [MEDICINE WHEEL – Directions, Elements, Clay - Crayola Teachers](#)

Activity #4

[Try the Archaeology Crossword worksheet \(liveworksheets.com\)](#)

Activity #5

[Colouring Pages Archaeological Sites \(archaeologymuseum.ca\)](#)

Activity #6

[Woodland Museum Colouring Pages.pdf](#)

Activity #7

[ROM Colouring Pages.pdf](#)

Activity #8

[Try walking on snowshoes. Click here to see a photo of snowshoes: On Canadian Ground - Moccasins of the First Nations \(virtualmuseum.ca\)](#)

Activity #9

[Try a game of Lacrosse, Canada's Official Summer Sport. Learn more here: 5 cool facts about the Indigenous origins of lacrosse | Explore | Awesome Activities & Fun Facts | CBC Kids](#)

Additional Learning Resources:

- [Ontario Archaeology \(archaeologymuseum.ca\) \(narrative\)](#)
- [Check out the Virtual Display from the Royal Ontario Museum: Our Voices, Our Histories | Royal Ontario Museum \(rom.on.ca\)](#)
- [Archaeological Sites \(archaeologymuseum.ca\) for children](#)
- [The Life of the Huron Wendat: Ontario Huronia Historical Parks Sainte-Marie among the Hurons](#)
- [J.W. Jefferys collection: The Picture Gallery of Canadian History Vol. I \(cwjefferys.ca\)](#)
- http://www.awendapark.ca/?page_id=375
- [Microsoft Word - OA41-1-Storck \(ontarioarchaeology.org\)](#)
- [headwaterwetlands \(2\).pub \(oakridgestrail.org\)](#)
- [\(PDF\) The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, edited by C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, Occasional Publications of the London Chapter No.5. The Ontario Archaeological Society, London, 1990. Chapter 9, pp. 291-320. | Ron Williamson - Academia.edu](#)