



BUILDING CALGARY

Length

1 hour 30 minutes

Introduction	20 minutes
Fort to Sandstone	30 minutes
Log Cabin	30 minutes
Conclusion	10 minutes

Curriculum Connections

Social Studies

Grade One	1.2.1 / 1.2.2 / 1.S.2 / 1.S.5
Grade Two	2.1.1 / 2.1.2 / 2.2.6 / 2.2.7 / 2.S.2 / 2.S.5

Science

Grade One	1-7 / 1-8
Grade Three	3-6 / 3-7

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Students will recognize ways that Calgary has changed by observing different buildings utilized by different communities in Calgary.
2. Students will be able to name different building materials used in Calgary's past.
3. Students will utilize teamwork in order to construct a model of a log cabin and will be able to recognize important features of building this type of structure.
4. Students will tour through the museum in order to visually see how buildings in Calgary have changed overtime and will be able to identify what impacted those changes.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program links social studies and science and engages your students through kinesthetic learning. We will discuss Calgary's past and how different types of buildings have been used. They will learn about building materials, tools, and the availability of resources on the prairies and how that impacted the construction of early homes. Students will work together to build a child-sized log cabin, and travel through the museum to further explore buildings and their materials.

PREPARING YOUR CLASS

1. Review vocabulary words to prepare students for their visit.
2. Discuss the definition of First Nations and have the students understand that there are various, separate, and unique First Nations communities living across Canada. You can do so if you compare and contrast the Inuit community with the First Nations/Blackfoot community who lived on the prairies where Calgary is today. Talk about how the geography around these two groups informs the way that they live such as natural resources available, food source, and climate. Discuss with them how are they similar and how they different.

PREPARING YOUR CLASS

3. Discuss the concept of settling and how the settlers had to make a difficult journey to come to the prairies. Discover where the settlers would have come from originally (France, Britain, Ukraine, etc.) and why they would come all the way to Calgary.
4. Discuss who the NWMP were and what their role on the prairies was. Discuss why they came to the North West Territories and that it was the NWMP that built and help to establish this area for the settlers.
5. Discuss building materials used in Calgary buildings: logs, lumber, brick, sandstone, concrete, glass, and steel.
6. Discuss different tools that can be used to construct a building.

VOCABULARY

Aboriginal Peoples – the descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples have unique heritages, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs

Blackfoot Confederacy – A First Nations alliance that includes the Kainai (Blood), the Siksika (Blackfoot), and the Piikani (Peigan) tribes

First Nations – refers to the various governments of the First Nations peoples of Canada. There are over 630 First Nations across Canada with 46 in Alberta

Fort Calgary – the birthplace of the city of Calgary, and the original location of the North West Mounted Police fort built at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers in 1875

North-West Mounted Police – a police force established in 1873 to maintain law and order in the newly acquired North-West Territories

Prairie – a large, mostly flat area of land that has few trees and is covered in grasses

Settlers – a person who has moved to an area and established a permanent residence there

Sod – a building material made from prairie grass. It was cut from the ground in large 'bricks' that included the grass, dirt, and roots. The roots are needed in order to keep the sod bricks together

Sandstone – is a sedimentary rock heavily located in the Bow Valley and used to construct many Calgary buildings in the past