



1) Why do you think the artist of *Re-Creating Turtle Island* placed Wi-sa-ke-cahk on the back of a turtle? **In the creation story, Wi-sa-ke-cahk created the new world on the back of a turtle. Grandmother turtle is the base of North America and supports life.**

2) In the winter, the First Nations of the Plains camped in valleys. What do you think the reason for this was? **The valleys protected them from the cold winter winds and the valleys were a source of wood and animals during the winter months.**

3) There are 13 poles used to construct a tipi, each representing a moral principle. Name 5 of these principles. **Obedience, respect, humility, happiness, love, faith, kinship, cleanliness, thankfulness, sharing, strength, good child rearing, and hope.**

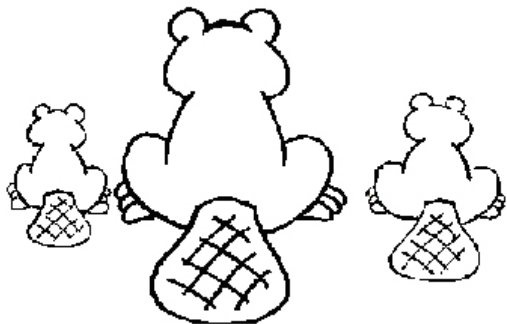
4) What is the purpose of the sweat lodge ceremony?  
**Cleanses, renews, and strengthens mind, body, and spirit.**

5) What are some clues an ethnologist uses to tell what Nation a set of moccasins belonged to? **Colour, stitch, and pattern.**

6) What marks a truly great person? **One who balances courage with wisdom, strength with gentleness, and daring deeds with generosity.**

7) What was considered the most prestigious war honour among warriors?  
**To touch a fully armed, unwounded opponent with a coup stick.**

8) What do stories teach? **They teach about patience, moral values, proper behaviour, responsibilities, and respect.**



9) Match the parts of the pow wow outfit with the idea or belief that they represent.

**Head dress: Sunshine**

**Eagle Feather: Protection**

**Colours Red and White: Wisdom**

**Square: Family**

**Other Colours: Rainbow**

10) When Shakespeare wrote *Julius Caesar* in Europe, what was happening in Saskatchewan? **An Assiniboin band guided Henry Kelsey from York factory to Saskatchewan.**

11) If you look at the wall which contains the pottery displays, you will notice the wall changes at each display. What do the changes at each section of wall represent? **Each section illustrates a step in making a pot; coiling, smoothing, decorating, and firing.**

12) What were the reasons for the British Crown and First Nations people to enter into treaty? **Crown: Wanted to promote law enforcement and settlement out west; wanted to establish a national presence across the continent. First Nations: Wanted protection of their lifestyle and assistance in a changing world.**

13) The Indian Act was passed in 1876, which made First Nations wards of the Government. This meant they didn't have the right to vote. How many years did it take until First Nations people could vote? Hint; read *Aftermath* on the Treaties mural.

**75 years, 1876-1951**