



## Instructions

- Colour the pictures, and cut out cards along the dotted lines. You should have 17 pairs in total (i.e. each page contains 17 cards).
- Shuffle cards, and lay them face down in rows (Try four rows of four cards for a total of 8 pairs to start. Mix up pairs for each new game).
- Turn over the cards two at a time, trying to find the matching pairs! Remember, only two cards can be face up at a time.
- Once you have matched all the pairs, read about each item on the Information Sheet and learn more about First Nations, Métis and Inuit culture and heritage!

## Card descriptions



### Red River Cart

Long before cars were invented, roads in the Prairies were a very rough ride! Wagons often broke on the rough trails. The Red River Cart was designed by Métis fur traders to be sturdy, light, easy to fix, and could carry very heavy loads.



### Oral Storytelling

Long before people recorded the details of their lives in books, they told stories about themselves and their ancestors. Stories could teach children how to hunt and fish, who were friends and enemies, or to honour promises made with other peoples. These myths and legends continue to be told by many Elders today.



### Capote

*Capotes* were once worn by many First Nations in what are now the Prairies. These robe-like coats were easy to make and very warm. These jackets became so popular that First Nations often traded beaver pelts for the blankets from which the capote is made.





### **Soap Stone Carving**

Inuit artists have made carvings out of stone and animal bone for many years. This handmade artwork often represents people and animals found in the Arctic. Inuit artists are known the world over for their art.



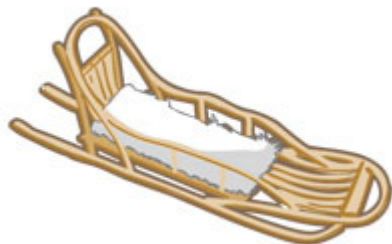
### **Kamik**

Seal (as well as caribou) skin is naturally waterproof. It is a perfect material for keeping out snow and ice! These light boots are very warm, and also "breathe", which means they are perfect for keeping your feet dry in very cold climates.



### **Tupik**

This traditional Inuit summer home is made by sewing together many seal or caribou skins. *Tupik* are easy to move and can be weighed down with large stones to protect against fierce Arctic winds.



### **Qimmiq**

Using a *Qimmiq* was one of the only ways to travel in the Arctic for a very long time. Today most Inuit families use snowmobiles to get around town. In fact, there are more snowmobiles in Nunavut than cars!



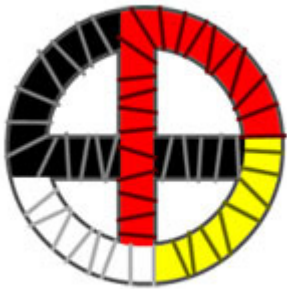
### **Fiddle**

Although it may look like a violin, a fiddle is played in a very different way! Fiddling often tells a story that is acted out through dances called "jigs". Early Métis musicians often made their own fiddles from maple wood and birch bark.



### **Moccasins**

Moccasins were traditionally worn by most First Nations, as well as Métis, but are now worn all around the world. These comfortable leather shoes can have hard or soft soles, and some are even decorated with beadwork for special occasions.



### **Medecine Wheel**

Each First Nation has its own set of teachings related to the Medicine Wheel. Most teachings explain the importance of the number four (four colours of people, phases of life, directions, seasons), and the never-ending nature of life (represented by the unbroken circle).



### **Caribou**

Traditionally, every part of a slain caribou is used. The animal's bones and antlers are used to make tools. Its fur is used to make boots, coats, gloves and other clothing. Many Inuit continue to hunt the caribou for its meat and fur.





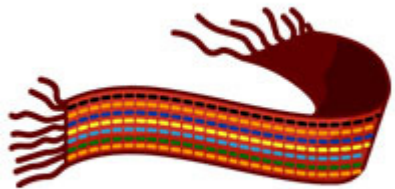
### Lacrosse Stick

Known as baaga'adowe to the Ojibwe and tewaarathon to the Mohawk, lacrosse has been played by many First Nations for hundreds of years. This sport was once played by up to 1,000 people for days at a time with goal posts several kilometres apart.



### Drum

Drums are played during ceremonies, celebrations and gatherings in almost all Aboriginal communities in Canada. Some Cree make painted frame drums, while some Iroquois make water drums. The Inuit make a drum called a Qilautik. Every drum tells its own story.



### Métis Sash

A key part of the traditional Métis outfit, the sash can be worn either around the waist or over one shoulder. Sashes can be used for many different purposes, as well as being highly fashionable on their own!



### Métis Flag

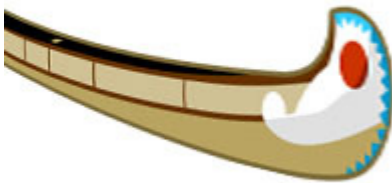
The Métis flag comes in two colours: red and blue. The symbol in the centre of the flag is for "infinity", which means "never ending". This symbol represents the joining of European and First Nation peoples and culture.





### ***Inuksuk***

The *Inuksuk*, which means 'the likeness of a person' in Inuktitut, is a symbol of Inuit culture. These stone statues are a traditional way of marking a trail or path in the North, where there are few natural landmarks.



### **Canoe**

Canoes have been used by many First Nations and Métis for hundreds of years. Some First Nations built canoes out of birch bark. Others made dugout canoes from cedar trees. Métis Voyageurs travelled hundreds of kilometres in their canoes each year as they delivered furs, medicines and other supplies.





