

Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba presents

AN EXPLORER'S GUIDE TO TREATIES IN MANITOBA

AN EXERCISE IN MAPPING SKILLS



TREATY EDUCATION

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TREATY RELATIONS COMMISSION OF MANITOBA.

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Overview

This guide is intended for students in grades 4 – 12. It is a collection of reproducible worksheets centred on the Numbered Treaties in Manitoba that provide opportunity to learn and practise the skills of basic map reading.

Manitoba's First Nation communities are centres of culture, tradition, history, and language; yet, most non-Indigenous people have not visited them or are able to locate them on a map. Understanding the enduring nature of the Treaty relationship is enhanced when fortified with a sense of place. This learning resource offers students the opportunity to become knowledgeable about Manitoba's Treaty territories and First Nations communities while sharpening their mapreading skills. Happy exploring!

To access maps and information on the Numbered Treaties in Manitoba, please visit www.trcm.ca/treaties/numbered-treaties/

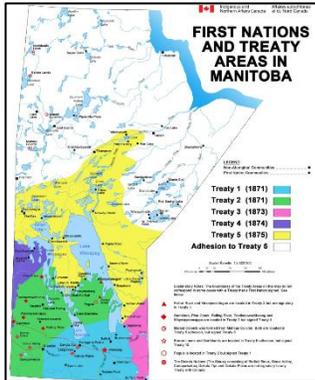
For more information on Treaties and the Treaty Education, please visit www.trcm.ca

¹ Source: <https://www.ericjgarcia.com/>

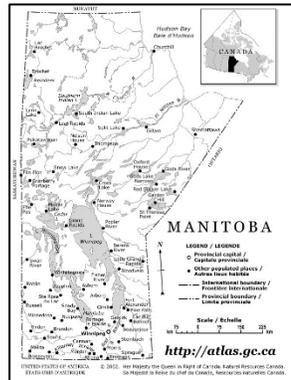


Activity 1: Types of Maps

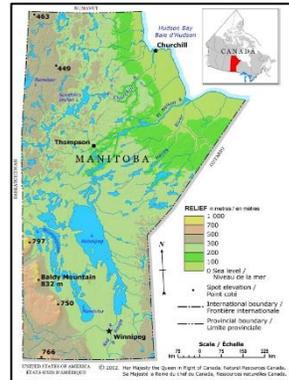
Overview: A map is literally a picture or drawing of a place. There are several types of maps. For example, physical maps show the Earth's natural features; political maps depict man-made features like cities and provinces; relief maps show elevation; and thematic maps emphasize a particular theme or special topic.



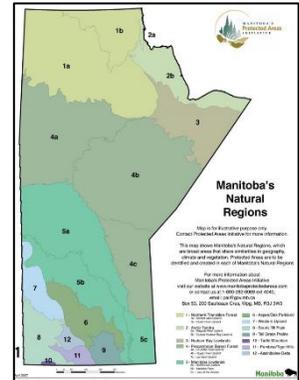
MAP A



MAP B



MAP C



MAP D

Instructions: Referring to the maps above, complete the following.

1. Circle the correct response:

a) What maps are thematic maps?

Map A/Map B

Map A/Map D

Map C/Map D

b) What map would you use if you wanted to find out the elevation of Opaskwayak Cree Nation?

Map A

Map C

Map D

c) What map would you use if you wanted to know what Treaty area Thompson was in?

Map A

Map B

Map C

d) What map would give you an overview of the geography, climate, and vegetation in Peguis?

Map B

Map C

Map D

e) What map is the best example of a political map?

Map B

Map C

Map D

2. All thematic maps are composed of two important elements: a base map and a main idea or theme. A base map is the map on which the theme is depicted. The theme is shown by using colours or pictures.

Using Map A, answer these questions:

a) What is the base map?

b) What theme is being depicted?

c) How does the cartographer (mapmaker) differentiate between Treaty areas?

d) How does the cartographer differentiate between non-Aboriginal and First Nation communities?

e) How many Numbered Treaties are depicted on the map. List them.

f) In what year was Treaty 4 signed?

g) What is the largest Treaty area?

h) In what Treaty area do you live?



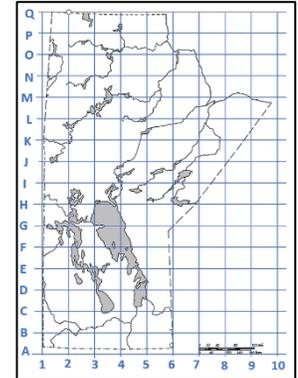


Activity 2: Using a Map Grid

Overview: How do you find places on a map? Some maps have a grid to help you locate places. The lines run across the map and form squares. Each square is a grid section. Each row and each column have a number or letter.

Take a look at the grid map of Manitoba. If you put your finger on the number **2** and move it up until it rests on the letter **G** you will find that you are looking at Lake Winnipegosis. We can say that Lake Winnipegosis is located at **G,2**.

Instructions: Using the grid map, the map of First Nations and Treaty Areas in Manitoba, and an atlas, locate the following.



I. Locating Communities Using Coordinates

Beside each one of the coordinates write the name of the First Nation community located there:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) K,5 _____ | e) E,2 _____ |
| b) A,5 _____ | f) D,4 _____ |
| c) F,1 _____ | g) I,6 _____ |
| d) A,4 _____ | h) K,1 _____ |

II. Below of listed some First Nations communities in Manitoba. Beside each one write the coordinates that could be used to locate it on the map.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Peguis _____ | d) York Factory _____ |
| b) Birdtail Sioux _____ | e) Northlands Dene _____ |
| c) Cross Lake _____ | f) Black River _____ |

III. Though this method of locating places is simple, what problems might a person have in using it? List a least two drawbacks.



Activity 3: Absolute and Relative Location

Overview: When finding places on a map we can use absolute or relative location. Absolute locate uses coordinates of latitude and longitude to find a place on a map. Relative location tells us where a place is in relation to another place or physical feature; it offers a description.

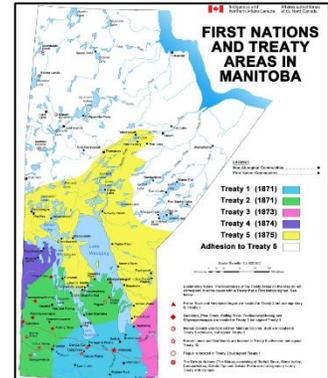
For example, let's look at Winnipeg's relative and absolute location:

Relative location: Winnipeg is situated 110 kilometres north of the Canada–United States border and is at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

Absolute location: 49° N, 97° W

Both absolute and relative location are vital in describing where a place is situated. Which do use more in daily life and travel?

Instructions: Use an atlas and the following map, identify the following First Nations communities in Manitoba:



I: Relative Location:

1. I am located at the southeasternmost point of Manitoba. I am in Treaty 3 territory.

My name is: _____

2. I am located on Manitoba's largest lake. Chemawawin is to my west, Norway House is to northeast of me.

My name is: _____

3. I am in Treaty 5 adhesion territory, but I signed Treaty 10. Northlands Dene is north of me.

My name is: _____

4. I am approximately halfway between Waywayseecappo and Rolling River. I am in Treaty 2 territory.

My name is: _____

5. I am located on the north side of the Assiniboine River, west of Brandon.

My name is: _____

II: Relative Location:

Write a least two relative location clues for each of the following First Nation communities.

1. Sapotaweyak:

(1) _____

(2) _____

2. Norway House:

(1) _____

(2) _____

3. Sagkeeng:

(1) _____

(2) _____

4. Garden Hill:

(1) _____

(2) _____

5. Gamblers:

(1) _____

(2) _____



III. Absolute Location:

Using the map and an atlas, identify the communities whose absolute locations are given.

	Latitude	Longitude	First Nation Community
1.	51 °N	96°W	
2.	56 °N	96°W	
3.	53°N	101°W	
4.	55°N	92°W	
5.	58°N	98°W	

Latitude and longitude coordinates are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. For example, Winnipeg is: Latitude - 49 degrees, 53 minutes, 42 seconds N; Longitude - 97 degrees, 8 minutes, 18 seconds W. For this activity, only the degrees have been listed.

IV. Absolute Location:

Write the absolute location for each of the First Nation communities. Give both latitude and longitude in degrees.

	Latitude	Longitude	First Nation Community
1.			O-Pipon-Na-Piwin
2.			Fisher River
3.			Waywayseecappo
4.			Wuskwi Sipihk
5.			Nisichawayasihk

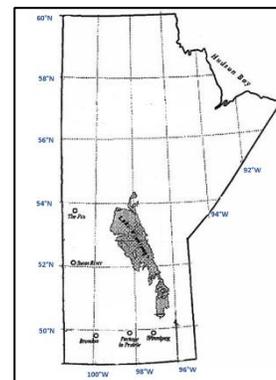
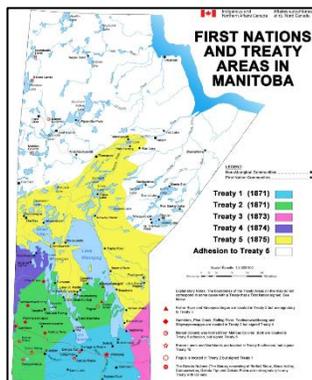


Activity 3: Latitude and Longitude

Overview: Latitude and longitude are the imaginary lines that circle the world, allowing us to accurately locate positions. All places in the world are measured north or south of the Equator or east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Canada, therefore, is in the Northern Hemisphere as it lies north of the Equator, and it is also in the Western Hemisphere as it lies to the west of the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, England. All coordinates of latitude and longitude are measured °N and °W.

Instructions: Use an atlas and the following maps and complete the assignment as instructed. You may also use the Internet.



I. Plot the following Manitoba First Nation communities on the map *Manitoba – Latitude and Longitude*. Write each community’s latitude and longitude coordinates on the map next to the community.

Brokehead

Pauingassi

Canupawakpa

Roseau River

Mosakahiken

Swan Lake

Mathias Colomb

Skownan

St. Theresa Point

Opaskwayak

III. What community is your school in? _____ Plot it on the map. Write its latitude and longitude beside it.

II. What physical features – lakes or rivers – are located at the following coordinates?

	Latitude	Longitude	Name of River or Lake
1.	53° N	97° W	
2.	53° N	100° W	
3.	54° N	94° W	
4.	49° N	97° W	
5.	49° N	94° W	

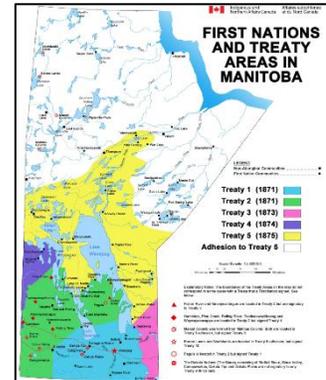


Activity 4: Reading a Map's Key

In the very real sense, a map is a symbol representing different features and themes across the Earth's surface. Maps often use symbols or colours to represent things, and the map key explains what they mean.

Map keys or legends are often boxes in the corner of the map, and the information they give you is essential to understanding the map. Common symbols are stars and dots which represent towns and cities; lines represent roads, borders, and rivers; areas of colour can symbolize many things.

Instructions: Refer to the map of First Nations and Treaty areas in Manitoba and answer the following.



I. Interpreting Map Symbols

1. How does the cartographer indicate the difference between Treaty areas in Manitoba?
2. What do each of the following symbols represent?













3. What symbols does the mapmaker use to differentiate between First Nation and Non-Aboriginal communities?

II. Reading the Map

4. List two Non-Aboriginal communities located within Treaty 5 territory.

5. What First Nation community is located in Treaty 2 territory but signed Treaty 1?

6. What Treaty area is the smallest in size? What colour does the mapmaker use for this area?

7. Winnipeg is the capital city of Manitoba.
 - a) What symbol does the mapmaker use to show that Winnipeg is the capital?

 - b) What Treaty area is Winnipeg in?

 - c) List three nearby First Nation communities.

8. What First Nation communities are Dakota Nations? List them. How are they unique in regard to the Treaty relationship with Canada?

9. How many First Nation communities are located within Treaty 4 territory. List them.

10. List two First Nation communities near Dauphin. What Treaty territory is this?



Read the map!



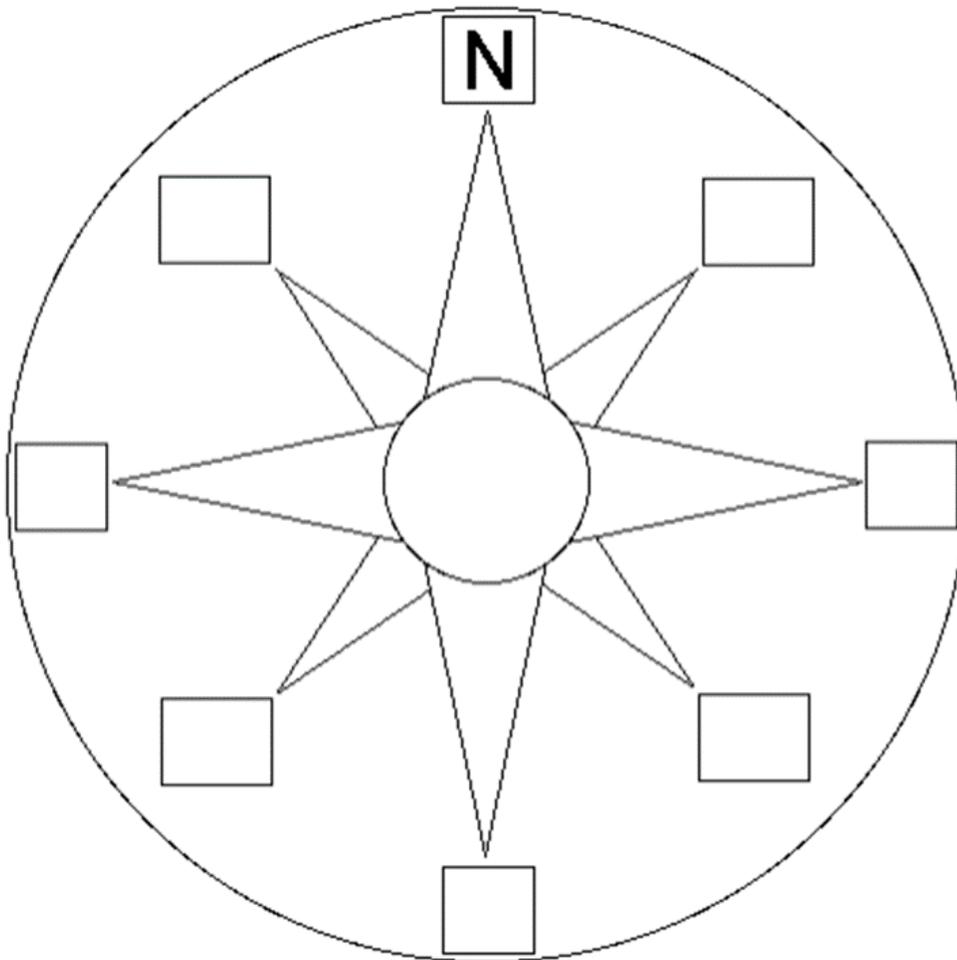
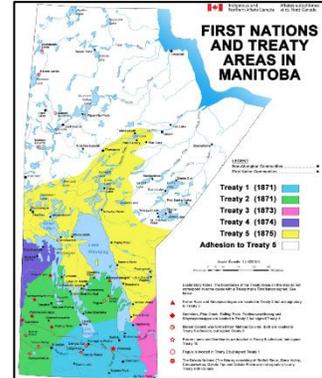
Activity 5: Determining Directions

Most maps are drawn so that north is at the top of the map. Many maps have a directional indicator called a compass rose that displays the cardinal directions: north, south, east, and west. Some also have points that show ordinal directions, such as northwest or southeast. If a map does not have a compass rose, it is assumed that north is at the top.

Instructions: Using an atlas and the map of First Nations and Treaty areas in Manitoba and answer the following. You will need a printed copy of the map.

I. Compass Rose

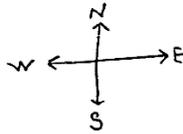
Fill in the following compass rose with cardinal and ordinal directions using standard abbreviations (South = S; Northeast = NE, etc.).



II. On the Map

Complete the following in the map.

1. Locate and indicate your school's community. If it is not on the map, draw it on. Draw a circle around it.
2. Draw a directional indicator/compass rose on the map. Here is an example:



Answer these questions based on the map.

3. Name a First Nations community northeast of your community.
4. If you travelled from Fox Lake to Misipawistik, in what direction would you travel?
5. In relation to Churchill, where is Cross Lake? Use cardinal directions.
6. Is Brokenhead east or west of Selkirk?
7. Where is Winnipeg in relation to Swan Lake? Use cardinal directions.



8. Using your community as a starting point, what First Nations community is:

Most north? _____ Most west? _____

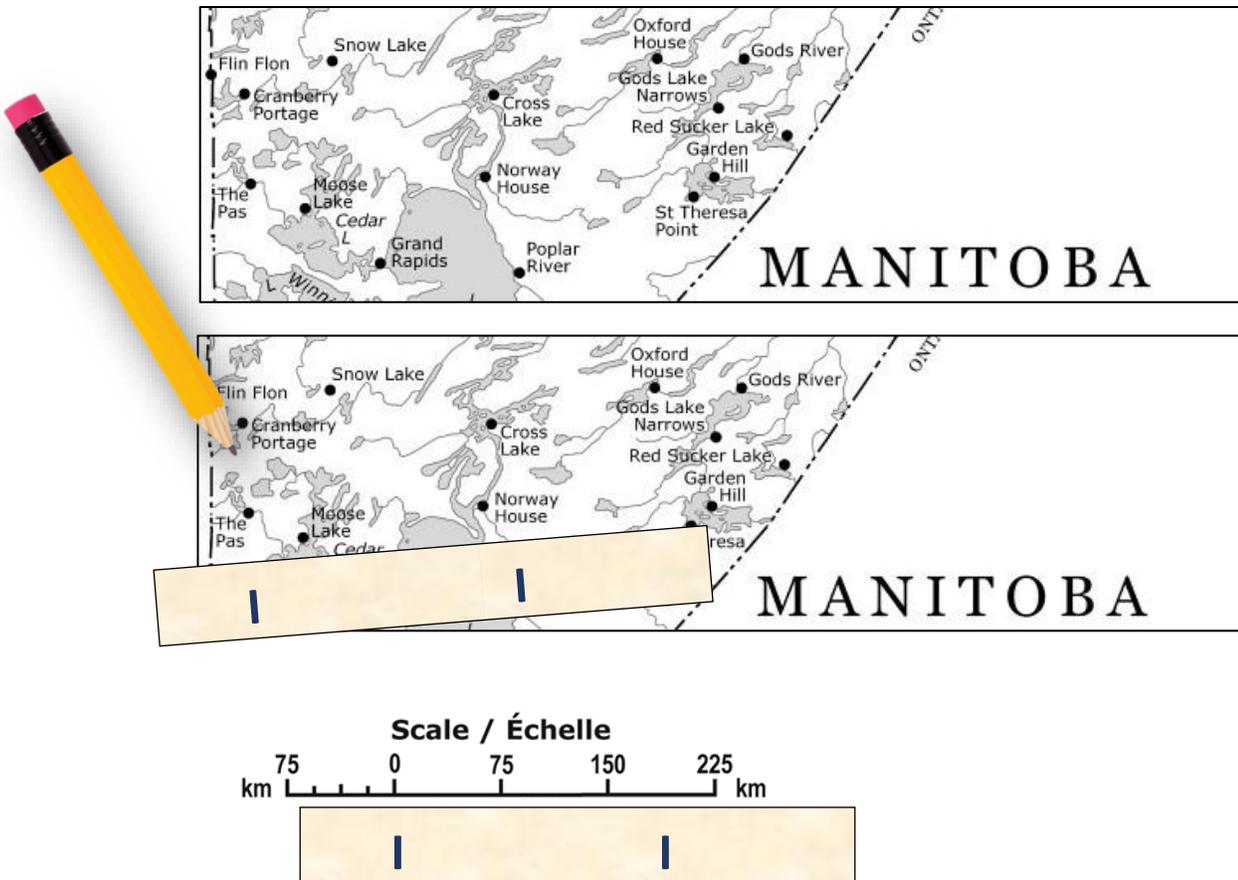
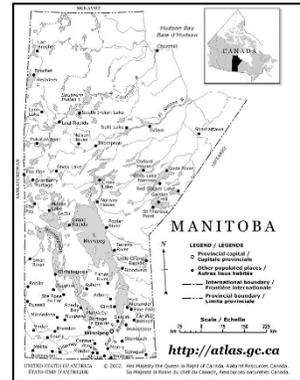
Most east? _____ Most south? _____



Activity 6: Using a Map's Scale

A map scale is a ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground. Map scales are typically found on the outer edge of a map, usually near the map's key. They are used to measure distances on the map.

Let's practise: (1) Lay a slip of paper between two points on a map. (2) Mark the paper at the spot where each point is. (3) Place the slip on the scale. You've just measured the distance!



The distance between The Pas and Norway House is 200 km

Instructions: Using an atlas and the map of First Nations and Treaty areas in Manitoba and a printed copy of the map Manitoba - Outline with Cities.

I. On the Map

Complete the following on the map *Manitoba - Outline with Cities*.

1. Locate and underline the following communities:

Churchill
Thompson
Flin Flon
The Pas
Swan River

Brandon
Morden
Winnipeg
Steinbach

2. Locate and circle the following First Nations communities:

Shamattawa
St. Theresa Point
Pukatawagan

Brochet
Moose Lake
Bloodvein

3. Locate and write on the map the following First Nations communities:

Ebb & Flow
Peguis
Sioux Valley

Wuskwi Sipihik
Hollow Water
Fox Lake

II. Using a Map's Scale

Using the scale on the map, calculate the distance in kilometres between the following communities:

4. Winnipeg to Peguis: _____
5. Churchill to Brochet: _____
6. Winnipeg to Pukatawagan: _____
7. Sioux Valley to Ebb & Flow: _____
8. Moose Lake to Hollow Water: _____
9. Thompson to St. Theresa Point: _____



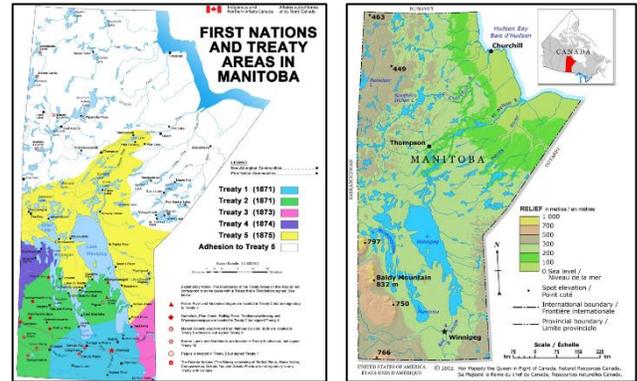


Activity 7: Reading a Relief Map

Cartographers use relief maps to show how high or low the land is. They use contour lines and different shades of colour to show these changes in elevation. Elevation is typically measured in metres above sea level. Often relief maps also depict physical features such as

such as rivers and lakes.

Instructions: Using an atlas and the map of First Nations and Treaty areas in Manitoba and Manitoba – Relief map complete the the following.



1. Answer the following questions using an atlas and the Manitoba – Relief map

- a) The Manitoba – Relief map shows four spot elevations: 797, 832, 750, and 766. These are the highest points in four mountains. Match the peak (point) with its names and the mountain where it is located.

Peaks: Baldy Mountain, Hart Mountain, Riding Mountain Summit, Turtle's Head

Mountains: Duck Mountains, Porcupine Mountains, Riding Mountains, Turtle Mountains

Height in metres	Peak	Mountain
832	Baldy Mountain	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- b) In what Treaty area are the following peaks?

- Turtle's Head: _____
- Baldy Mountain: _____
- Hart Mountain: _____
- Riding Mountain Summit: _____

2. Circle the community with the highest elevation.

- a) Peguis or Wuskwi Sipihk
- b) Roseau River or Sioux Valley
- c) Barren Lands or Brokenhead



3. Bonus Question!

There is a First Nation legend that describes the formation of Turtle Mountain. It goes like this: Once a great turtle began on a long journey from the Big Water (Atlantic Ocean) to the western ocean (Pacific Ocean). Just before the turtle reached the Souris River it grew too tired and died. Its body grew and grew into the formation we now know as Turtle Mountain.

- a) What First Nation group do you think this legend belongs to? Cree, Dakota, or Dene?
- b) Explain the reasons for your choice.



Activity 8: Exploring Manitoba's Natural Regions

Natural regions describe areas of the Earth's surface that have similar geographic qualities. Each natural region is defined by physical features (such as a mountain range or plain). These basic physical features influence the region's types of vegetation, climate, soils, and

animal life. The term *natural region* is sometimes used interchangeably with the word *ecozone*.

Instructions: Using an atlas and the map of First Nations and Treaty areas in Manitoba and Manitoba's Natural Regions map, complete the the following.

1. Use a dictionary and define define the following geographic terms:

a) boreal forest:

b) delta:

c) lowlands:

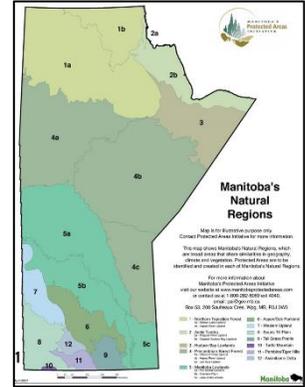
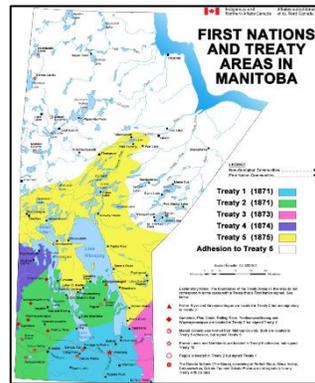
d) parkland:

e) tall grass prairie:

f) till plain:

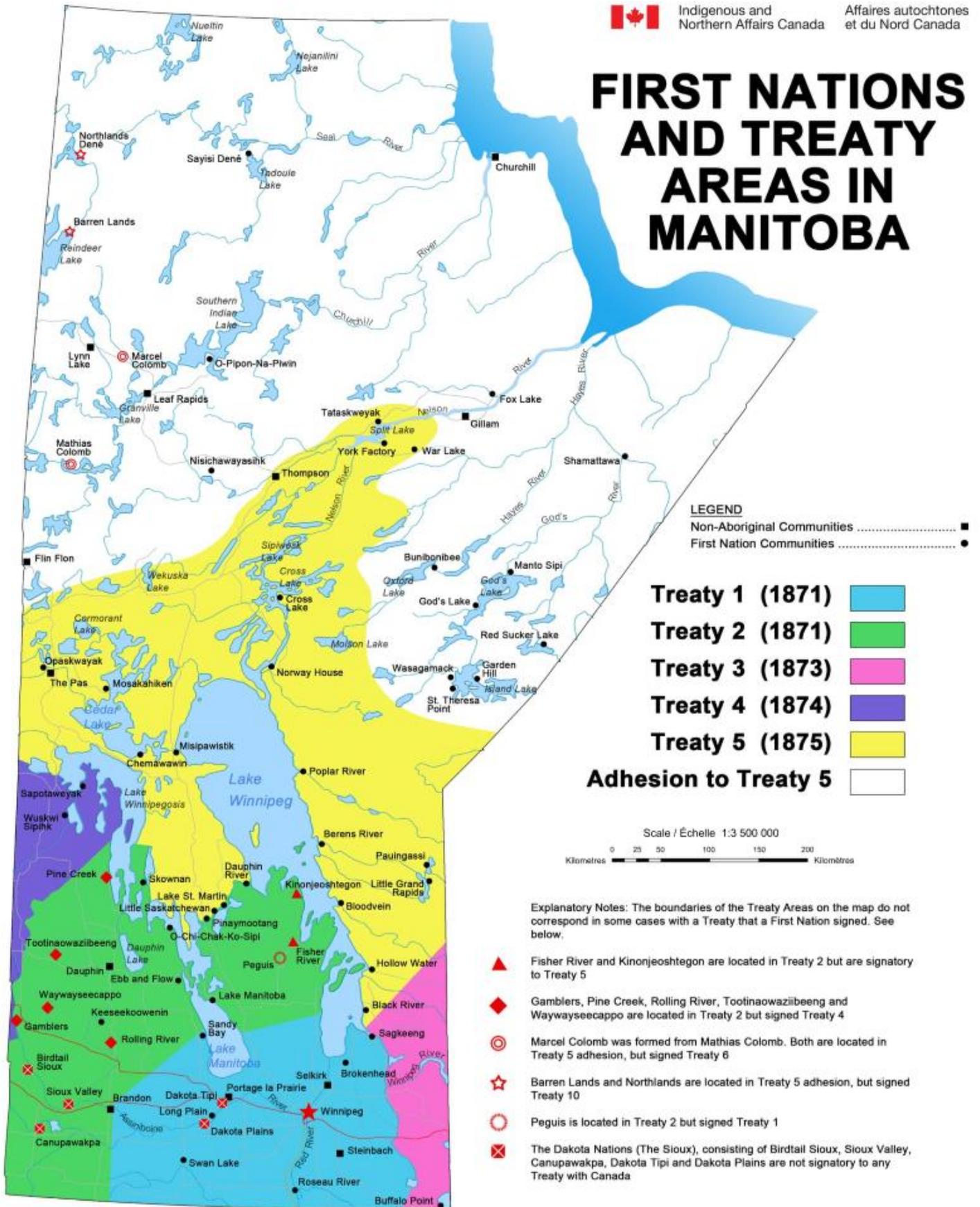
g) tundra:

h) upland:



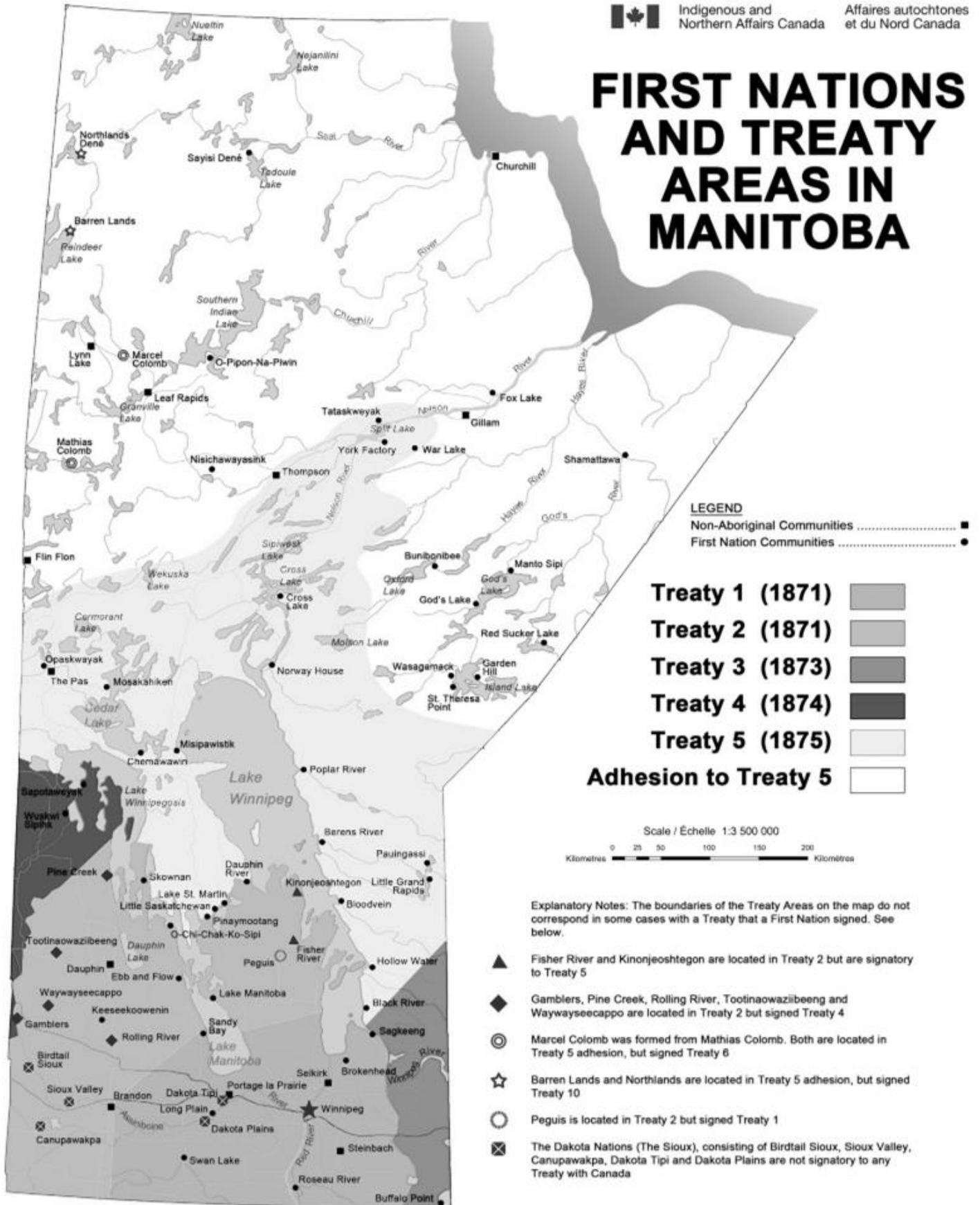


FIRST NATIONS AND TREATY AREAS IN MANITOBA

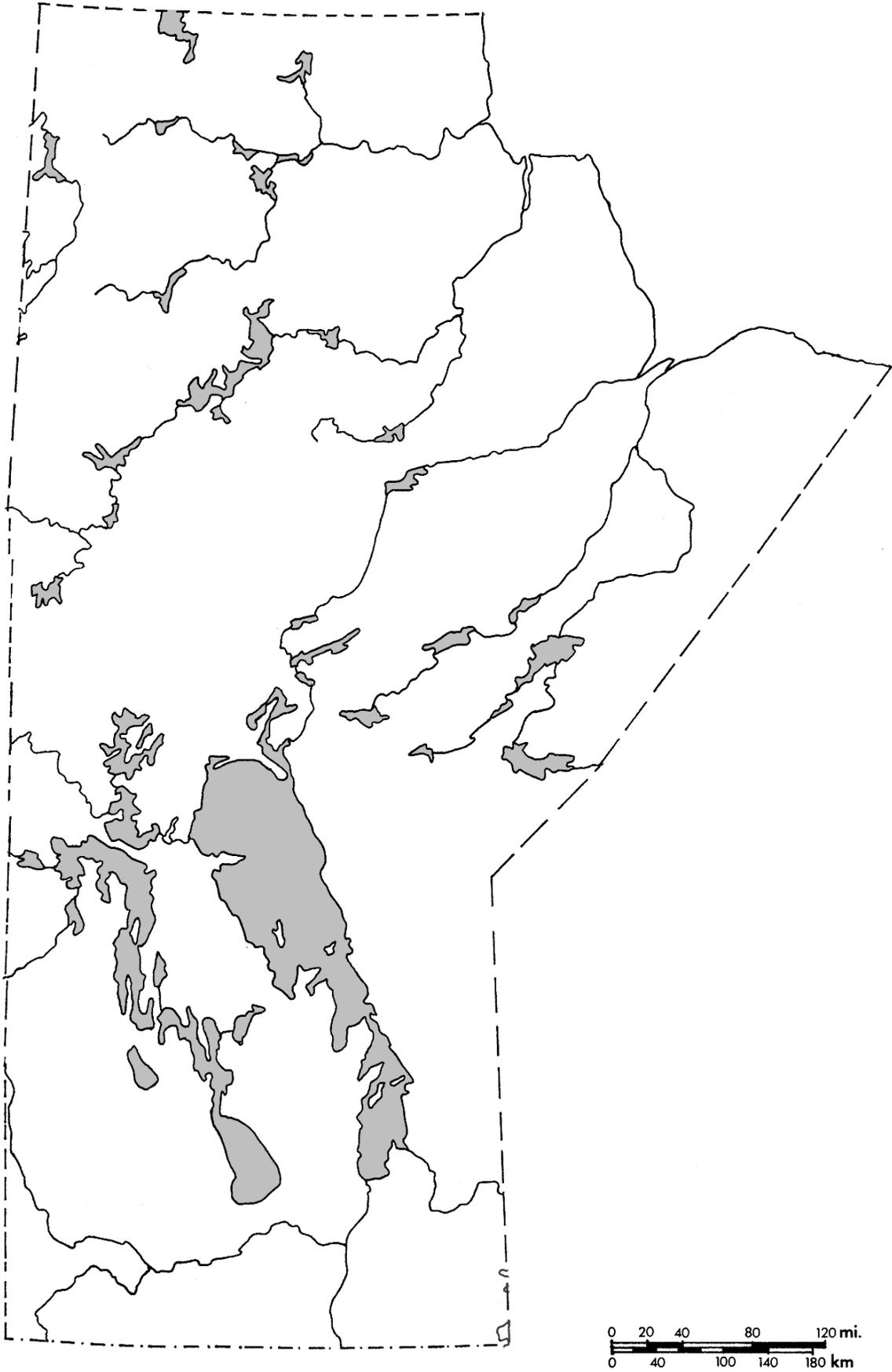


Map 1: First Nations and Treaty Areas in Manitoba – Colour

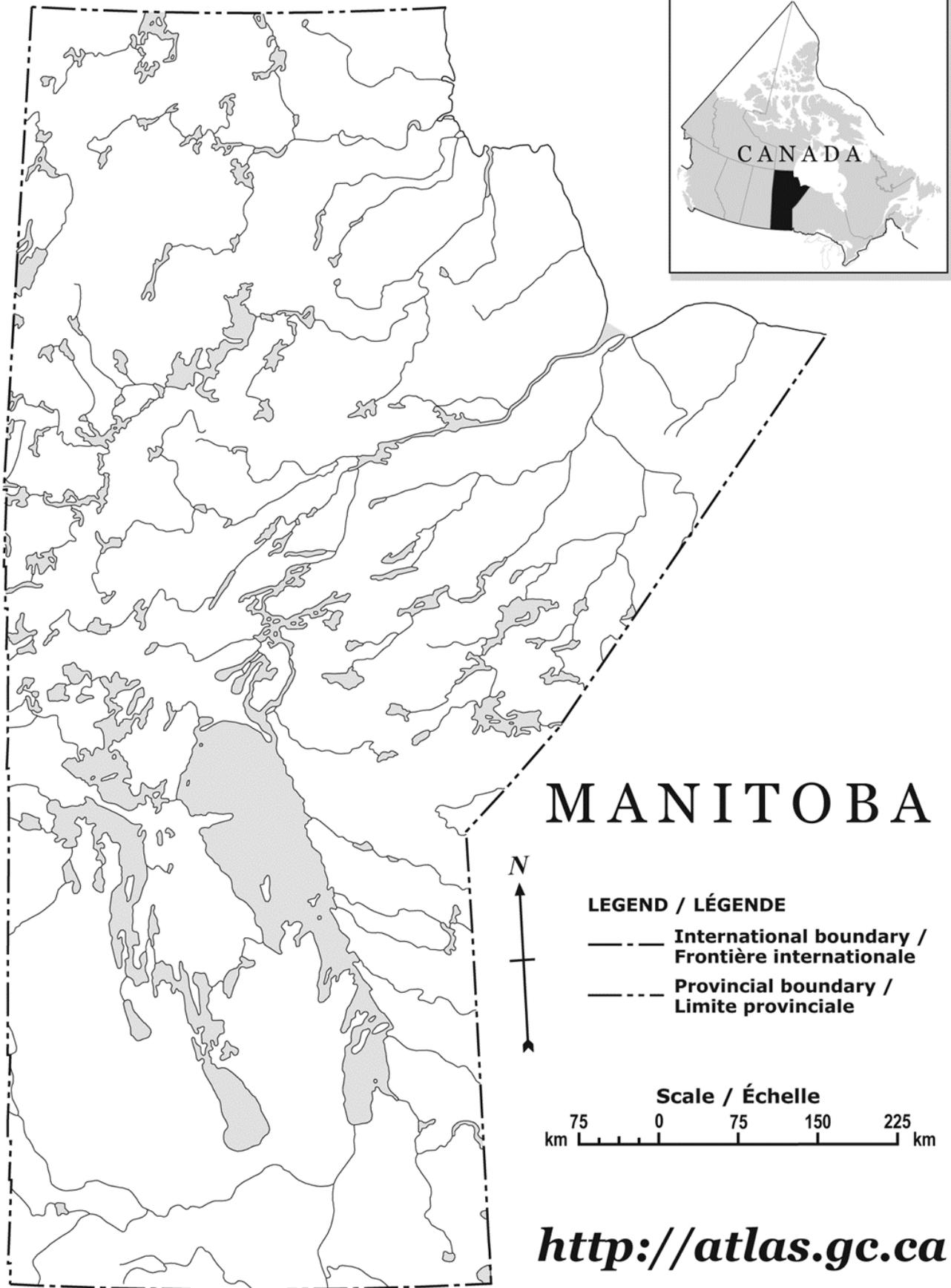
FIRST NATIONS AND TREATY AREAS IN MANITOBA



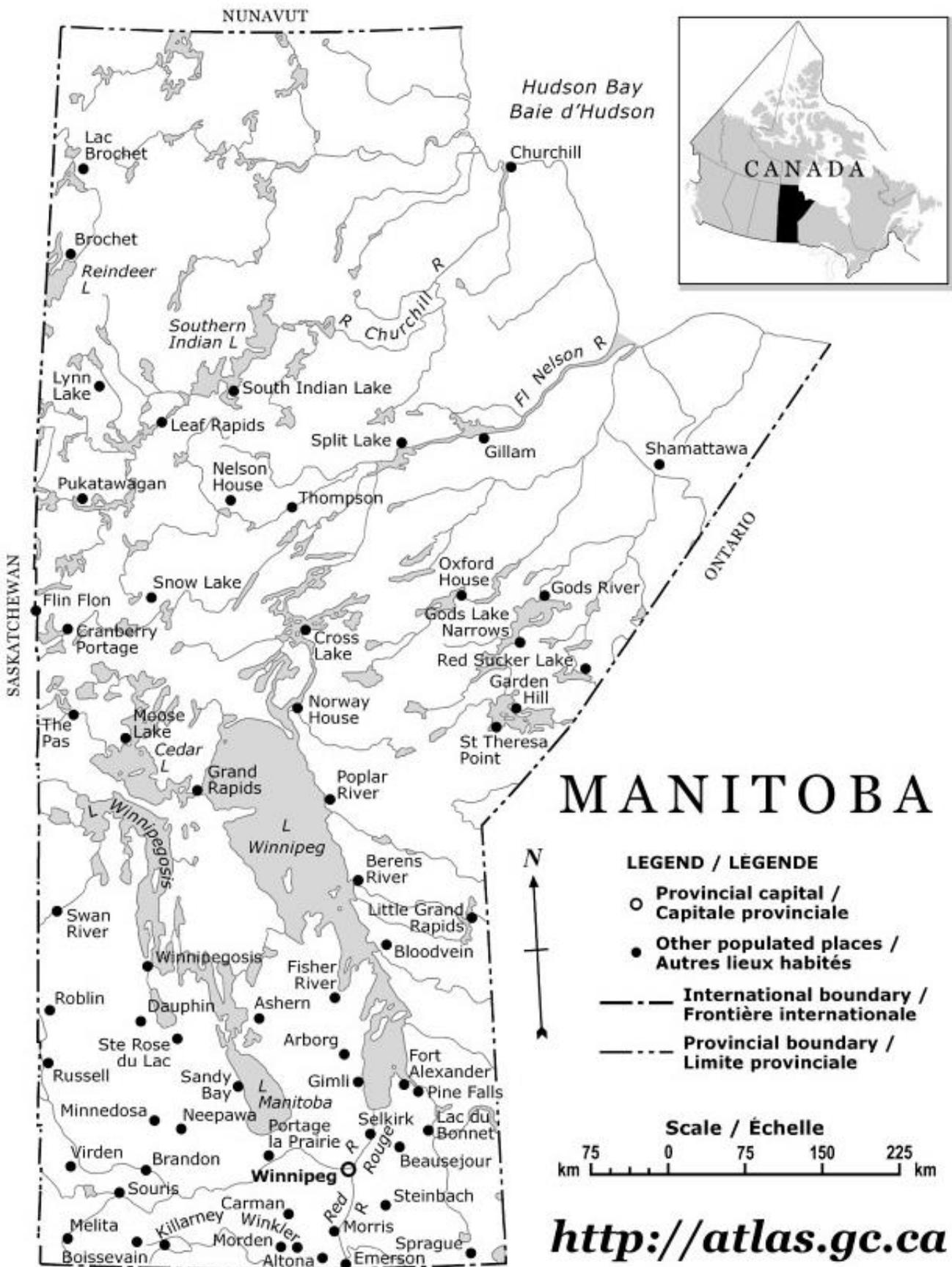
Map 2: First Nations and Treaty Areas in Manitoba – Black & White



Map 3: Manitoba - Outline A



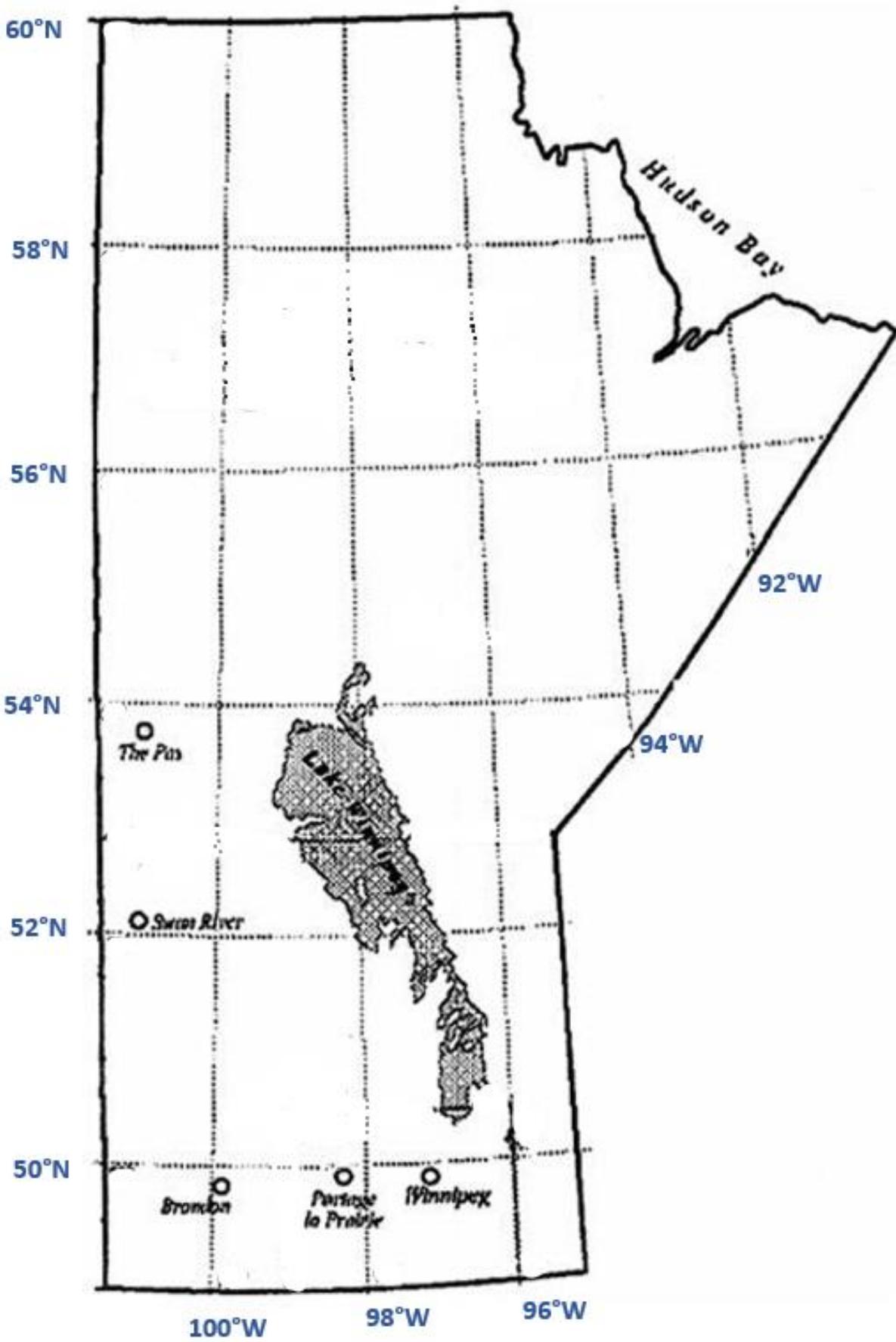
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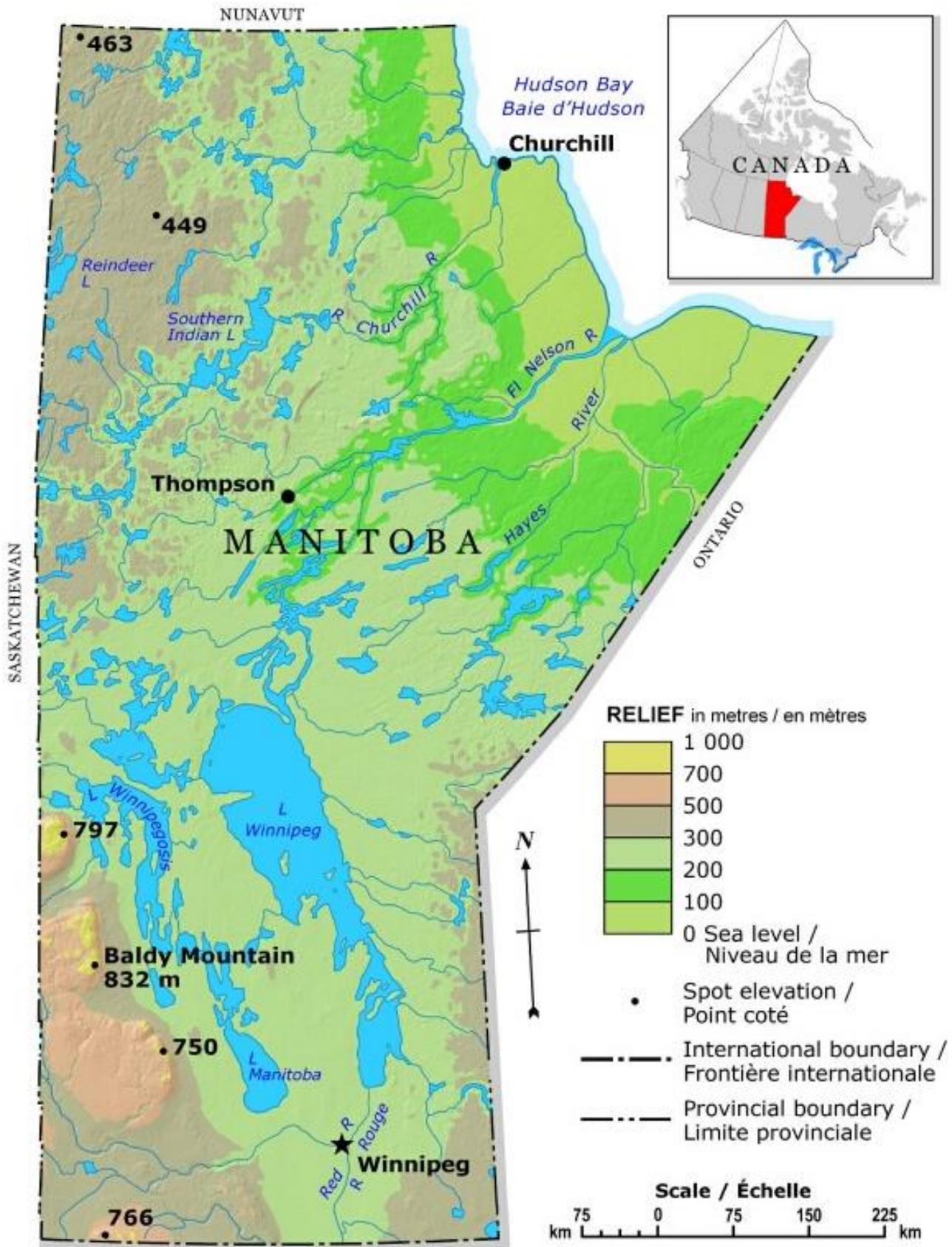
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Map 5: Manitoba - Outline with Cities



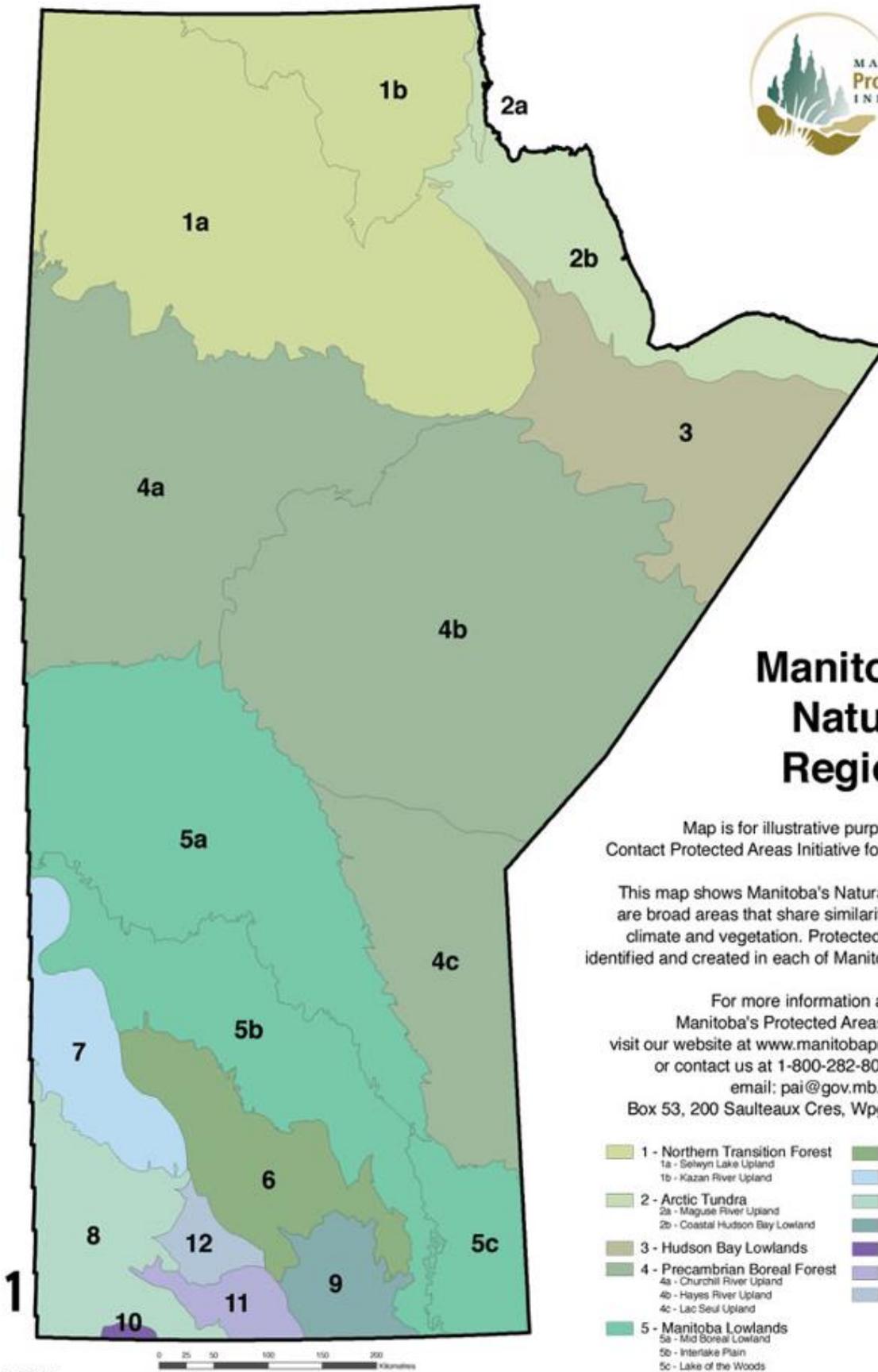
Map 6: Manitoba – Latitude and Longitude



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Map 7: Manitoba – Relief



Manitoba's Natural Regions

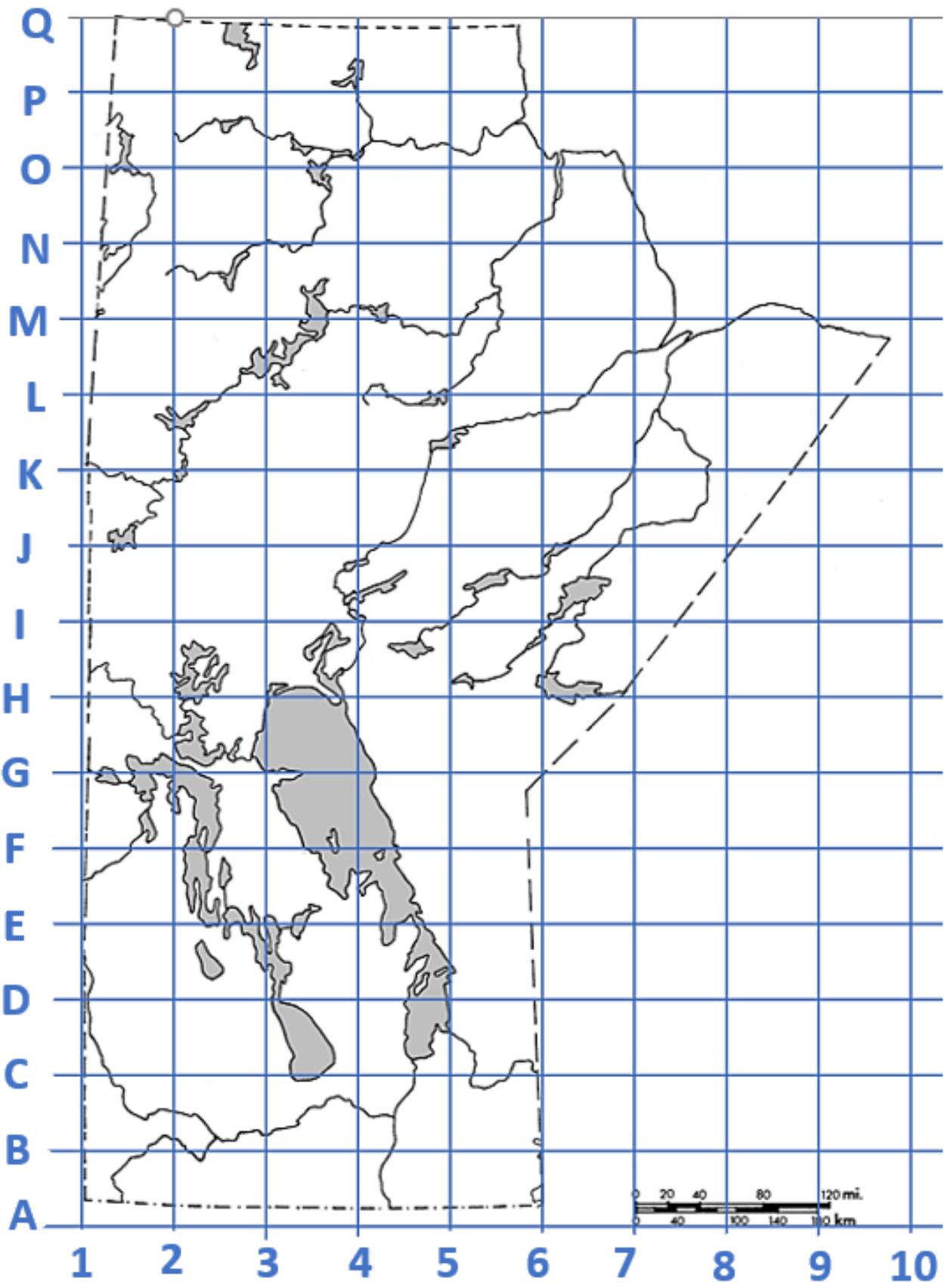
Map is for illustrative purpose only.
 Contact Protected Areas Initiative for more information.

This map shows Manitoba's Natural Regions, which are broad areas that share similarities in geography, climate and vegetation. Protected Areas are to be identified and created in each of Manitoba's Natural Regions.

For more information about
 Manitoba's Protected Areas Initiative
 visit our website at www.manitobaprotectedareas.com
 or contact us at 1-800-282-8069 ext 4040,
 email: pai@gov.mb.ca
 Box 53, 200 Saulteaux Cres, Wpg, MB, R3J 3W3



Map 8: Manitoba's Natural Regions



Map 9: Manitoba – Grid Map



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