

Greetings!– I usually send these e-notices at the beginning of each month but I was hoping to reach you, instead, comfortably settled in your classrooms and past the many administrative details required at the start of each academic year. I know that teachers' time to seek out new teaching resources is limited so I hope the ones offered below serve as a short-cut. They are all excellent tools for teaching about Canada. I encourage you to see what would most benefit your students and your own curriculum...and contact me for any specific needs you might have. Perhaps the loan-kits we make available on our website would be of interest...but hurry as many bookings have already been made. In any case, your interest in teaching about Canada is much appreciated and Nadine Fabbi and I offer you our best wishes for the new school year! Tina Storer

Reply with "Please remove my name from the Canada Listserv" should you no longer wish to receive notices. Resource notices are available at www.k12studycanada.org under *K-12 News*. K-12 STUDY CANADA represents shared outreach by WWU's Center for Canadian-American Studies & UW's Canadian Studies Center that jointly form the Pacific Northwest National Resource Center for Canada, funded by the US Department of Education (Title VI). The Government of Canada provides additional outreach support.

1) ATLAS OF CANADA – Each fall I mention this fabulous resource since most teachers begin units of study on Canada with a geographic base. Many of the maps below are also wonderful tools for teaching its history or looking at global issues like climate change.

- **Reference Maps** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference> Reference maps include international, national and regional maps in addition to basic black and white outline maps that show capital city locations and/or names. Reproducible 8-1/2" x 11" sizes.
- **Toporama – Topographic Maps** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/topo/index.html> One of the Atlas of Canada's special 100th Anniversary projects is offering topographical maps for all of Canada. With great detail, these maps depict ground relief (landforms and terrain), drainage (lakes and rivers), forest cover, administrative areas, populated areas, transportation routes and facilities (including roads and railways), and other constructed features. The maps show data from the 1:250 000 and 1:50 000 National Topographic Databases.
- **Aboriginal Peoples** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/featureditems/aboriginalpeoples> The Atlas of Canada has produced a wide range of maps on Aboriginal Peoples. Topics include Aboriginal languages and population today as well as at different time periods, the territory of Nunavut and Indian treaties.
- **Exploration 1497 to 1760** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/historical/exploration> The early exploration of Canada has been divided into two phases: 1497 to 1650 and 1651 to 1760. The first phase, 1497 to 1650, is recognized for Maritime exploration and the initial penetration of the Eastern Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. The second phase, 1651 to 1760, is known for the exploration of the Great Lakes Basin, Hudson Bay and a renewed search for a Western and Northwest Passage.
- **Natural Hazards** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards> Over the years, Canada has been the setting for many natural disasters that have directly or indirectly affected most of the population at least once in their lifetime. Natural disasters have a wide variety of causes. Some are climate-related and others are caused specifically by geological events. One catastrophe can create a situation leading to another disaster.
- **Sea Ice** <http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/seaice> In the winter, sea ice is usually present in coastal waters of Canada except for those of British Columbia where warm ocean currents from the south prevent the formation of sea ice. In the summer, sea ice in Canadian waters is limited to the northern regions. The freezing and thawing of sea ice is of great importance to people as it affects things such as shipping routes.

2) CANUCKLEHEAD QUIZZES - www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/canucklehead/Welcome.asp?Language=1

The Canadian Encyclopedia Online offers over 60 irreverent quizzes available to motivate, amuse, and intrigue your students. Best of all, it is *free* and offers answers. Perhaps a useful carrot to offer those students who like challenges and rewards!

3) CANADIAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION - <http://www.umaine.edu/canam/k-12outreach/Cankidlitppt/Canadian%20literature%20powerpoint4.ppt>

This slide presentation created by my colleague Betsy Arntzen, Outreach Coordinator, at the University of Maine's Canadian-American Center, is a wonderful way to learn about some of the excellent reading material suitable for classroom use. It offers a genre approach to reading your way through Canada" and includes many titles that are part of our own Center's K-12 STUDY CANADA Student Novel Collection. If inspired by the PowerPoint and interested in learning more about the loan-kit, you should also visit http://www.k12studycanada.org/resources_novel_collection.shtml.

4) CANADIAN RECIPE OF THE MONTH – Poutine [from *The Canadian Cookbook: History, Folklore and Recipes with a Twist* (Edmonton, AB: Lone Pine Publishing, 2006)]

A beloved staple of Québec cuisine, *poutine* is served at fast-food restaurants and fine dining establishments alike. Popular variations replace the gravy with Bolognese sauce or add sausages and Montreal's famous *Au Pied de Cochon* Restaurant serves its *poutine* with *foie gras*! There are many stories about the origin of *poutine* but the consensus is that it originated in rural Québec in the 1950s. Ultra-fresh cheese curds are the key ingredient in authentic *poutine*. They must be fresh enough to become soft (but not melt) once nestled in amongst the hot fries and gravy. A great indication of their freshness is how they squeak between your teeth when you chew them. The very popular fry-making method described below produces excellent, crisp fries with a creamy interior. It is a little extra work because it requires “balancing” the potatoes in oil at a low temperature to cook them, then frying them again at high temperature to brown them, but it is worth the effort if you are going to indulge yourself.

Ingredients:

8 cups veal or beef stock
Oil for deep frying
8 medium russet potatoes
4 gourmet sausages, such as chorizo
2 cups fresh cheese curds
Sea salt and freshly ground pepper

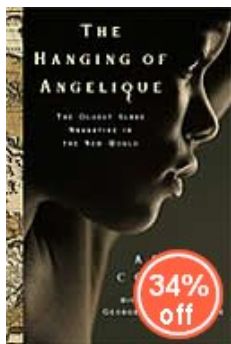
Directions:

To make gravy, place stock in a pan, bring to a boil and simmer, roughly 1 hour, until reduced to a glaze.

In a fryer or large pot, heat oil to 325 degree Fahrenheit. Wash and dry potatoes (peel if desired) and cut them in fries. Fry potatoes in 2 batches for about 5 minutes or until they are cooked but still pale. Transfer them to a performance pan or paper towels to drain and cool; they can be left for up to 1 hour. Grill sausages and set aside.

Re-fry cooled potatoes in oil until golden and crisp. Drain quickly on paper towel and season with salt and pepper. Transfer fries to individual bowls or ramekin dishes. (Parchment cones make this dish “portable”. Great for backyard barbecues!) Slice sausages and divide amongst bowls. Top with cheese and gravy; serve immediately.

5) RUTH WRITER'S REVIEW OF CANADIAN LITERATURE - Cooper, Afua. The Hanging of Angelique: The Untold Story of Canadian Slavery and the Burning of Old Montreal. Toronto: Harper Collins, 2006. [306 pages; ISBN 0-00-222553-0]



While much about slavery in the Canadian histories focuses on the Black Loyalists and the fugitives who arrived via the Underground Railroad, Angelique's story intrigues the reader. Afua Cooper describes the daily routine in a wealthy household, while linking unknown details about slavery in New France before the Conquest.

The Hanging of Angelique weaves the history of the Old Montreal community with the history of the servants both indentured and slave. Readers will learn a great deal about the socio-economic basis of urban New France. Much of this story is background information about the Atlantic Slave Trade and the “secret of slavery in Canada.”

With such an ample backdrop, the story of Angelique prior to the fire of Saturday, April 10, 1734, is a sad story of a woman rebelling against the slave system. Her life seems destined to end violently and Cooper's first chapter graphically depicts the tortured confession after *la question extraordinaire* and hanging of the young African slave who arrived from Portugal.

After several chapters investigating the setting and the people involved, readers will learn more about the timeline leading up to a purposeful fire, which destroyed much of Old Montreal. Cooper's perspective on slavery, utilizes the first person account of slavery taken from the trial records and the confession of Angelique.

If any reader has visited the cobblestone streets of the area, the story becomes a vivid and fond re-acquaintance with the beautiful setting. The story of the fire and the subsequent fire is anything but beautiful, however. Cooper's history of Old Montreal should be a “must read” for all interested in New France, Montreal, and the institution of slavery in both.