

Questionnaire answers

✓ **Manitoba Day:**

R1: False, it's the oldest building in Winnipeg.

R2: It served as a school, orphanage, asylum, senior centre and the first hospital in Western Canada.

R3: 1870

R4: They had some worries and they were looking for certain guarantees and rights.

R5: Louis Riel

✓ **The Weaving Loom:**

A1: Linen and sheep's wool

A2: Carders

A3: The vertical warp

A4: 2-7 days

A5: Blue

✓ **The Construction: Part 1**

A1: Between 1846 and 1851

A2: Red River frame construction

A3: False, they are long wooden nails.

A4: It's a long process. They would take willows and split them in half to then nail them diagonally to the wall in order for plaster to be placed against the wall. Eventually a finishing coat would be applied as well to smooth it out.

✓ **The Construction: Part 2**

A1: (C) Bishop Provencher

A2: The 1990s

A3: Steel beams and steel posts

A4: The Grey Nuns decided to add windows to the roof to increase air flow in the building. This made the roof weaker and the beams started to bend. They added glulam beams on top of and between the original beams to support the roof.

✓ **Butter making:**

A1: Sometimes, these families had to make everything on their own, butter included. Other times, they would sell it or they could trade it at the market for something another family made.

A2: One hour. It was usually the children who would be in charge of churning the butter.

A3: To separate the butter from the buttermilk.

A4: So that others could know where the butter came from when exchanging or buying.

✓ **The Phonograph:**

A1: Thomas Edison, 1877

A2: (B) a wax cylinder

A3: The horn

A4: One song

A5: Yes, like many other objects in the parlour, the phonograph costs a lot of money and was not a life necessity—it was a luxury. That being said, only the people who had extra money (after having paid for necessary things like food, heating and clothing, etc.) would have had a phonograph.

✓ **The Saint Boniface Cathedrals:**

A1: Bishop Provencher, 1818

A2: 25 years

A3: 1860

A4: 2,000 people

A5: 1968

A6: Étienne Gaboury

✓ **The Statue of the Virgin Mary:**

A1: the 1880s

A2: O cross, I salute thee, our only hope.

A3: Sr Lagrave, 1848

A4: paper mâché, 14 lbs

✓ **July 15th, 1870:**

A1: Parts of present-day northern Ontario and Québec, almost all of present-day Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nunavut, present-day North-West Territories and the Yukon.

A2: The postage stamp province

A3: Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Morris, Lac du Bonnet, Ste Anne, Steinbach, Altona, Vassar, Winkler and Powerview.

A4: Upper Fort Gary.

A5: Lieutenant Governor Archibald, December 1870

✓ **The Icebox:**

A1: To preserve food in a cool environment. The refrigerator.

A2: A block of ice in the upper part, food in the lower part.

A3: The cold air travels down to the lower part to keep the food cool, and the hot air (already present) in the lower part then travels up to melt the block of ice.

A4: The ice was stored underground in the winter and dug up when needed in the spring or summer.

✓ **Louis Riel's coffins:**

A1: 3 coffins

A2: Regina SK, 1885

A3: The first coffin was made mostly out of wood, contrary to the second one, which was made completely of metal and nailed shut to prevent anybody from harming or stealing the body, and had a glass window for his face, so that the Métis community could pay their respects.

A4: The first coffin was in the basement of the cathedral fire in 1968, and part of the lower corner burned.

✓ **La Vérendrye:**

A1: 12 years old

A2: 6 children

A3: True

A4: On foot or by canoe

A5: He wanted to find the Western Sea. He failed at this particular thing, but succeeded in many other endeavours.

✓ **Bishop Taché:**

A1: Developing Red River as the new province of Manitoba; creating an education system for the community

A2: Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario

A3: When someone is not charged or held responsible for a crime they may have committed.

A4: The University of Manitoba, 1877

✓ **Arrowhead Sashes:**

R1: The French Canadian and Métis cultures

R2: Showing the social status of the wearer, keeping one's capote (coat) closed in the winter, preventing abdominal injuries.

R3: By hand or with a weaving loom.

R4: 2 metres.