1. Describe three ways Scottish settlers in St. Raphaels used the environment on a daily basis.

The three ways the Scottish settlers in St. Raphaels used the environment were:

1. they used the wood from the trees to build homes, wagons, and furniture and picked fruit from the trees.

2. they used the water from the lake to drink and bathe in.

3. they made farms by clearing the land so they could grow their own food

2. How do we use the environment on a daily basis today?

We use the environment today by:

- we use the lakes and rivers for fresh water, fish, and to swim. We also use water to create electricity
- we made roads to travel on, buildings to live and work in, schools to learn in, stores to shop in, factories to make things, hospitals to heal
- we use oil and gas for our motor transportation (cars, boats, planes)
- we are also sometimes overusing the natural resources.

3. The two groups of Scottish settlers that formed St. Raphaels farming community were:

Loyalists from USA and farmers from Scotland.
4. Why did the Loyalists move to Upper Canada in 1784?

The Loyalists moved to Upper Canada in 1784 because they participated in a war between the USA and Britain and since they were loyal to Britain they found safety in Upper Canada.

5. Why did the Scottish farmers move to Upper Canada in 1785 and 1786?

The Scottish farmers moved to Upper Canada because there wasn’t enough land for everyone to live well. The British government gave land to them with tools and seeds to start farms.

6. How did the First Nations people and Scottish Loyalists help the Scottish farmers adjust to life in Upper Canada?

The First Nations people and the Scottish Loyalists helped the Scottish farmers adjust to life in Upper Canada by showing them how to build canoes and clear the land for farms.

7. Look at the illustration on page 126 by C.W. Jeffreys. Why do you think neighbours helped each other clear land in Upper Canada in 1830?

The neighbours helped each other clear land in Upper Canada because they didn’t have machines or large equipment used to cut down the trees.

8. How did the Scottish settlers use materials from the environment to make everything they needed?

The Scottish settlers:

- used wood trees to make homes, furniture, wagons, and other wheel barrels.
- Used wood to stay warm
- used rocks to build fireplaces and fences
- farmed their own fruits and vegetables.
- Filled buckets with water from the stream and wells
- Take ice in the winter and melt it to get water
• Used animal fat to make candles

9. What types of food did the Scottish settlers grow?

Corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, cucumber, cabbage, and wheat

10. Why did the Scottish newcomers feel isolated living in St. Raphael?

The Scottish newcomers felt isolated living in St. Raphael because their farms were far apart and they didn’t have a quick way to communicate with each other. There were no phones or internet or mail delivery. They only saw each other in church on Sundays. Also, since they moved across oceans, they left many of their close family and friends in Scotland.

11. Name some of the challenges faced by the Scottish newcomers in St. Raphaels.

Some of the challenges the newcomers in St. Raphaels faced were:

• They had to learn how to make and build things from scratch (from the start) by using material from nature. Such things as home were very difficult and they needed all the help they could get.
• There were dense forests and they needed to clear the land without any machines to help clear the land easily for their farms.
• They had to grow their own food and it would sometimes take years before they could feed their whole family with enough food.
• From their fire places and candles, sometimes their home would catch fire and they couldn’t always put the fire out successfully. They didn’t have fire departments or ways to hose the water.

12. If I were a newcomer in St. Raphaels, what would be most challenging for me?

Answers will vary
13. In point form, describe how chores helped to meet the needs of the family in Upper Canada in the 1800s and today in your own community by completing the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chores done by women and girls</th>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Took care of the children</td>
<td>• They still take care of their children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Made clothing and blankets</td>
<td>• They go grocery shopping for food and shopping for clothes—some still sew and knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They cooked and gathered food for their family</td>
<td>• They still cook, clean, and wash clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They helped on the farm</td>
<td>• Many women have jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They cleaned</td>
<td>• Girls have to do homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chores done by men and boys</td>
<td>• They help plant crops and hunted</td>
<td>• They have jobs that are not on farms like back then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They cut trees for fire wood and for building</td>
<td>• They cook, clean, and wash clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They looked after the farm animals</td>
<td>• Boys do homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• they made sure the meat they hunted lasted by putting the meat in barrels with salt.</td>
<td>• Some still hunt for sport and food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• They take care of their children the same as the mom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• They still cut wood for fire pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• They go grocery shopping for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• They put food in refrigerators instead of barrels with salt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. How did the church help connect people in the community?

The church helped connect the people in the community by having a priest perform holy sacraments, such as baptisms and marriages. The priest also gave comfort and advice for those who needed it. The church helped also to bring people together once a week during Sunday mass since they lived far away from one another.

15. Use the glossary and captions in this chapter to define the following words.

isolated: means when you or something is on its own or far away feeling lonely or left out.

Loyalists: settlers that moved to the United States, but when the US was at war with Britain, these settlers supported the British instead. This made them loyal to Britain.

planks: Flat and long pieces of wood used to make wagons and benches

plowing: digging through dirt/soil to prepare for planting crops

spinning: the first step to make clothes from wool. Spinning turns wool into thread so you can sow.