

Grade 8 Social Studies
Chapter 5 Booklet
Lifestyles in the 19th century



ANSWER KEY

Section A: Chapter Introduction (pages 96-97)

1. a. What is lifestyle?

Lifestyle is the way in which people live.

- b. What are the main five aspects of lifestyle to be covered in this chapter? (page 97)

Housing

Food & Diet

Entertainment

Communication

Transportation




Additional areas: Role of the Church & Health Care

2. Examine the painting on page 97 of the text. Complete the following table.

Title of painting?	<i>Knock Knock Any Mummings L'loud In</i>
Setting?	<i>Outport NL, winter, Christmas</i>
Who might these people be?	<i>Mummings, people from the community, adult men and women</i>
What are they doing?	<i>Mumming (traditional Christmas activity)</i>
What aspect of lifestyle is this?	<i>Entertainment</i>

Section B: Family Life: Housing (page 98-99)

3 a) Draw a sketch of the 3 housing types you have read about and write a brief description (bullet points)

Type of House	Drawing	Description
a) Tilt (page 99)		<p><i>temporary structure</i></p> <p><i>made from logs and moss</i></p> <p><i>usually had a small heat source</i></p> <p><i>small(generally for sleeping/shelter)</i></p> <p><i>tappers, loggers, hunters</i></p>
b) Saltbox House (page 97)		<p><i>peaked roof design</i></p> <p><i>simple design</i></p> <p><i>made from simple materials</i></p> <p><i>average/working poor</i></p> <p><i>fishermen</i></p>
c) Mansard House (page 99 - Cron House)		<p><i>curved/sloped roof</i></p> <p><i>dormer windows</i></p> <p><i>more elaborate design</i></p> <p><i>rich/elite</i></p> <p><i>merchants/ doctors/ wealthy ship captains</i></p>

3 b) How were people's houses related to the way people made a living (their jobs)?
(page 98)

The style of house lived in during the 19th Century was directly related to the occupation of the person who lived in them. The larger Mansard had a curved/sloped roof and was lived in by wealthier members of a community. It was costly to build a Mansard because of its design so only people with money owned them. A saltbox house was a simpler design, and was often built by the residents themselves using local materials they had gathered. The salt-box was often lived in by fishermen or miners – average workers. The same could be said for the flat-roofed square roof design. Finally the tilt was used by trappers and fishermen in Labrador as temporary shelters. These were not built for permanent residence as they were very small and not overly well insulated, although the walls were chinked with moss. So only those just passing through would use these. So housing style could be linked to occupation.

Section C: Family Life: Food and Hospitality (page 100-101)

4. How did the following groups meet their food needs:

a) aboriginal peoples:

Aboriginals and other self sufficient people hunted game and wildlife such as caribou, duck, seal, tur, salmon and trout. They also picked berries (hunter/gatherer)

b) Self -sufficient people settlers:

These families ate a variety of game and fish (cod). Most families had vegetable gardens and they also had root cellars to preserve the produce during the winter. Some families kept animals for food (beef/pork) or to have products such as eggs, milk, cheese or cream.

c) Wealthier people:

Some wealthier families could purchase expensive imported food items such as dried fruit and spices.

5. Staple foods are foods that are eaten routinely and in such quantities that it is the main part of a person's or family's diet. What are examples of staple foods? (page 100)

They included: flour, molasses , pork, tea, peas, beans, eggs, salt beef, fish and root crops.

6. What is "Newfoundland Hospitality"? Read the primary source on page 101 and give three examples of Newfoundland hospitality shown in the piece.

Newfoundland hospitality is the famous kindness and generosity of most Newfoundlanders offered to any and all visitors to their home.

Examples from the passage:

Section D : Entertainment/Recreation (pages 102-103)

7. Using jot notes, describe each of the following social activities in the 19th Century.

Activity	Tell Me About It
Storytelling	<i>Central to ethnic, social and religious traditions. Part of the collective memory of a community. Reflect values of a community. Something to do in the long winter nights when fishing had stopped for the season.</i>
Song, Music and Dance	<i>Vital part of traditions. Again a way of passing long winter nights. Fiddling, accordion playing and step-dancing were enjoyed at home and at community get-togethers.</i>
Card games	<i>A popular past-time for adults in the 1800s. Games included 120s (auction or growl) and 45s. People enjoyed a laugh. Many sets of cards were hand-made and didn't have numbers due to the illiteracy of many Newfoundlanders.</i>
Guy Fawke's Night	<i>Held Nov. 5th. Called Bonfire Night. Still celebrated in NL. People gathered material to burn for weeks prior to Nov. 5th.</i> <i>Note: Protestants celebrated the capturing of Guy Fawke's for his attempt to blow-up the British Parliament and Catholics celebrated his attempt to do this.</i>
Copying Pans	<i>Activity by younger males in a community. Involved jumping from one floating pan of ice to another. Usually in a harbour or bay.</i>

8. What skill did the activity of copying pans prepare young people for? How did it prepare them? (Picture on page 103)

This activity prepared them for sealing, a huge industry in NL in the 19th C. It helped sharpen their balancing skills, jumping skills, and stamina in the cold outdoors etc. These are all skills needed for sealing.

Section E : Games and Sports (pages 108-109)

9. From the timeline on page 107, list 10 sports that were played in the 19th Century.

1. Rowing
2. Cricket
3. Curling
4. Snowshoeing
5. Soccer
6. Archery
7. Lawn tennis
8. Field Hockey
9. Ice hockey
10. Wrestling

10. In the chart below compare games played today from your own experience with games played in the 19th Century as outlined on page 108-109

	19 th Century	Today
Examples of games played (NOT sports)	<i>rounders piddly/tiddly tug o'war ring games seal crawl bilboquet</i>	
Are the game played mostly indoors or outdoors?	<i>mostly outside in the 1800s</i>	
Are the games played by a group or individual?	<i>mostly played with other people</i>	
What skills are required to play these games?	<i>Strength Stamina Hand-eye coordination Marksmanship</i> <i>NOTE: These would be used in subsistence activities such as fishing, hunting, hard labour etc. Their very survival would often be linked to skills learned and perfected in games.</i>	

11. Pick one game played in Labrador and explain this game (page 109)

Seal Crawl: a race that required participants to lie flat on their stomachs and cross their feet and using only their arms they would push themselves across the floor.

Section F : Churches in the Community (pages 110-111)

12. The church was the center of what three aspects of life?

religious , social and educational life

13. Describe four ways that churches were involved in the community:

- 1. Volunteer women's groups were in charge of the church social activities such as garden parties.***
- 2. They would do fundraising and charitable work in aid of the poor.***
- 3. People also joined church choirs and attended Sunday school.***
- 4. Holidays and celebrations in a community were usually set by the church calendar.***

14. Who were the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG) and the Newfoundland School Society (NSS) and what was their importance to education in Newfoundland?

The SPG and the NSS were missionaries and charitable groups that set up and ran schools in Newfoundland and Labrador. The SPG preached the Christian gospel and had their own religious communities. The NSS was set up to provide free education to the poor people of all religions. The NSS had 44 schools and the SPG had 20. Eventually the government took over education.

Section G : Healthcare in the 19th Century (pages 112-114)

15. Write a brief biography of Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

Wilfred Grenfell (1865 – 1940) was a medical doctor from England who came to Labrador in 1892. He came aboard a hospital ship as part of a mission. He found such poverty, destitution, and severe medical need that he decided to dedicate his life to improving the life of those in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador. There are three main things that he did:

1. he persuaded a large number of well trained doctors and nurses from the U.K. and the U.S to come to Newfoundland.
2. he raised money to build hospitals, nursing stations and schools.
3. To help the economy, he created the Grenfell Mission and established industries where people made and sold crafts and knit goods.

*nursing station: small clinics operated by one or two trained nurses who took care of the health needs in a community.

16. Write 5 facts about Mary Southcott

Mary Southcott
She received nurses training in England.
She was appointed superintendent of nurses and nursing at St John's General Hospital.
Mary Southcott opened the first School of Nursing in Newfoundland.
She opened her own private Hospitals on Kingsbridge Road and another on Monkstown Town Road.
She is best remembered for her development of Healthcare in Newfoundland.

17. Journal: Complete the following journal using proper paragraph structure. Include a topic sentence, 3 supports and a conclusion.



Healthcare in the province today is much better than it was in the 1800s. Do you agree or disagree with this statement and provide supports for your answer from the textbook.

Answer key is not provided for this as it is a graded independent journal _

Section H : Communication and Transportation (pages 115-117)

18. Describe each of the following innovations in communication in the 19th C

Innovation	Description
Telegraph	Used Morse code to transmit info by wire (cable). NL connected to N. America telegraph system in 1850s.
The SS Great Eastern and the Transatlantic Cable	Cable laid on ocean floor between Hearts Content and Valentia, First transatlantic message between these two places in 1866. The cable was laid by the SS Great Eastern.
Marconi's Wireless	On Dec. 12th, 1901 Marconi successfully received the first wireless signal at Signal Hill from Cornwall England. It was the Morse code for the letter "S".

19. From page 117, list 5 ways that people travelled in the 19th C?

1. Railway
2. Coastal steamer
3. Dog Sled
4. Snowshoes
5. Train