



NTAMOSWE

MOOSE HUNTING

ACTIVITY BOOK

Frances Mowatt

ABITIBIWINNI

Frances Mowatt, from the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan), is an Anicinape language translator and teacher. For several decades, Frances has been involved in revitalizing the Anicinape language and culture among the young people of her community, to encourage their transmission and valorization. She has produced several educational activities in the past.



Julie Mowatt

ABITIBIWINNI

Julie Mowatt, a member of the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan), worked for many years in the field of education. She is now retired, but that hasn't stopped her from continuing to work hard with her community to revive her mother tongue: Anicinape.

NTAMOSWE

MOOSE HUNTING

Themes

- ① RESPECT MOS (THE MOOSE) FOR ITS GIFTS
- ② THE GIFT OF ITS LIFE FOR OUR SURVIVAL

Informations

TARGETED GRADES

Elementary cycles 2 and 3
Secondary 1 and 2

LENGHT

50 to 60 minutes

IDEAL PERIOD

Autumn

LOCATION

The hunter's presentation can take place in the classroom, on a traditional territory or in a cultural center.

RESOURCES NEEDED

- A moose call
- Sheets for notes and drawings
- Craft sheets and photocopies
(*colored pencils, scissors, glue, etc.*)
- Birch bark (*if necessary*)

Activity Outline

INTRODUCTION

Discussion with students and questions about their hunting experiences *(See page 5)*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VISIT OF THE HUNTER

- Show respect and be attentive
- Warn students that there will be an activity-related assignment (craft/drawing/call) *(See pages 7-10)*.
- Prepare students to ask questions *(See page 5)*.

MAIN ACTIVITY

- ① Introducing the hunter
- ② Listen to his experiences
- ③ Demonstration of call techniques by the hunter
- ④ Question-and-answer session with the hunter *(See page 5)*
- ⑤ Interactive session with students practicing calls
- ⑥ Thank the hunter

CONCLUSION

Reflection and discussion on what has been learned, followed by a craft activity and drawing of a moose *(See pages 7-10)*.

Objectives

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

- Learn about moose life;
- Learn hunting techniques;
- Practice call techniques;
- Learn hunting safety measures;
- Learn Anicinape values;
- Learn a few words in Anicinape.

SKILLS TO DEVELOP

- Explore young people's interests and questions
- Make learning more meaningful and motivating
- Opening up to the Anicinape way of life on the territory (survival)

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Students can self-evaluate the new skills and knowledge they have acquired during the activity. This self-assessment shows what the student has retained and found important during the exercise.

Questions

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS *(introduction)*

- ① Have you ever seen a moose?
- ② Have any of you ever been hunting?
- ③ Has your family ever killed a moose?

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED BY THE STUDENTS TO THE HUNTER *(main activity)*

- ① When do you go hunting?
- ② What do I need to bring to the hunt?
- ③ What are the hunting safety precautions?
- ⑤ How should I dress for hunting?
- ⑥ What do you do once the animal has fallen?
- ⑦ Other questions from the students...

Lexicon

MOS

(MOUZ)

MOOSE

IAPE

(IABÈ)

MALE

ONITCANI

(OUNIDJANI)

FEMELLE

MOSOS

(MOUZOUS)

BABY MOOSE - VEAL

NTAMOSWE

(NDAMOZWÈ)

MOOSE HUNTING

POTATEIKAN

(POUDADJIGANNE)

CALL HORN (CALL)

MANATCIWÉWIN

(MANADJIHIWÉWINNE)

RESPECT

MATINAMATIWIN

(MADINAMADIWINNE)

SHARE

MIKIWÉWIN

(MIGUIWÉWINNE)

GIVING

ACOWI

KIKENTAMOWIN

(AJOUWI KIKÈNDAMOUWINNE)

KNOWLEDGE

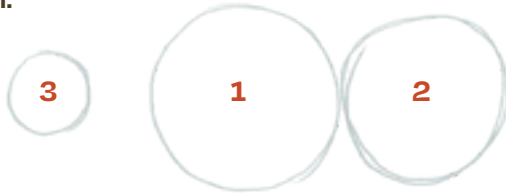
TRANSMISSION



STEP BY STEP

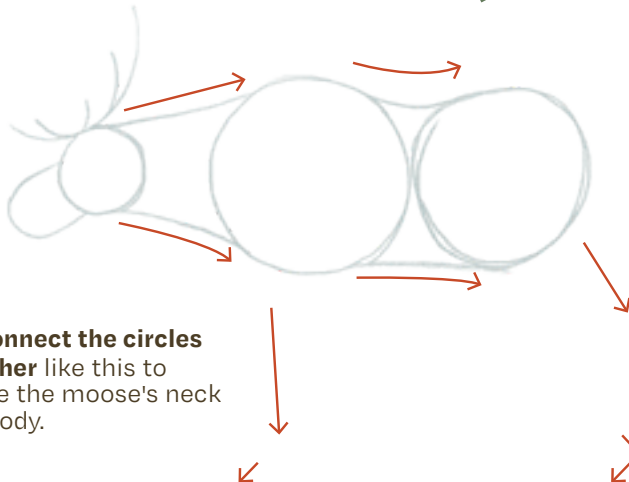
SKETCH

For steps 1 to 4, draw pale lines, not pressing too hard on your pencil.



① **Start by drawing 3 circles in the order shown.** 1 is the largest and refers to the moose's hump. 2 is a little smaller and lower while almost glued to 1 (it refers to the moose's bottom). 3 represents the head and is much smaller and farther away.

② **Draw a "U" on the small circle to represent the moose's snout. Make a curve above the head to represent the antlers.** The curve should be longer at the back of the head than at the front. Add more small curves to represent the branches of the antlers.



③ **Connect the circles together** like this to create the moose's neck and body.

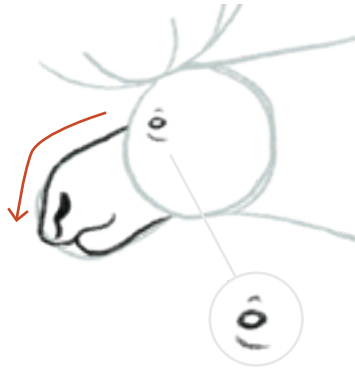
④ **Make a line under the body** to represent the ground. Under the circles, draw 2 lines down to the "ground". These will serve as a guide for the legs.



DRAWING

For the next steps, normally weigh down your pencil to make darker lines over the sketch.

⑤ **Draw an eye** by making an oval. Add a curve below and a smaller one above to make the eyelid. Referring to the picture, draw the **snout and nostril**.



⑥ **Draw the dewlap (or collar)** under the moose's head. It looks a bit like a rounded triangle. You can already add a few lines to simulate the fur (or wait until the end to do so).

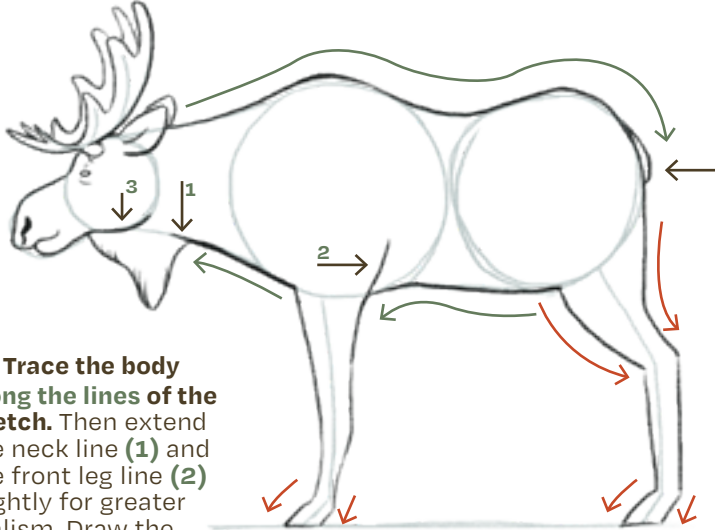


⑦ Using the lines as a guide, draw the **forehead and antlers**.

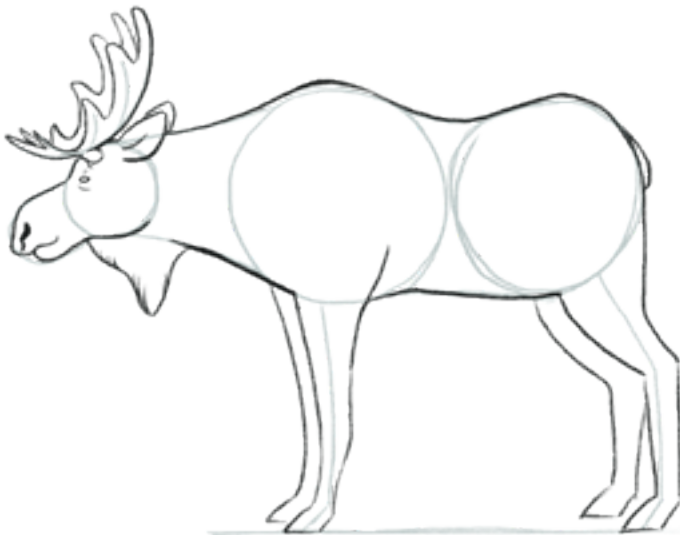


⑧ Draw the other side of the antlers based on the first. **Add the ears** (oval) behind.

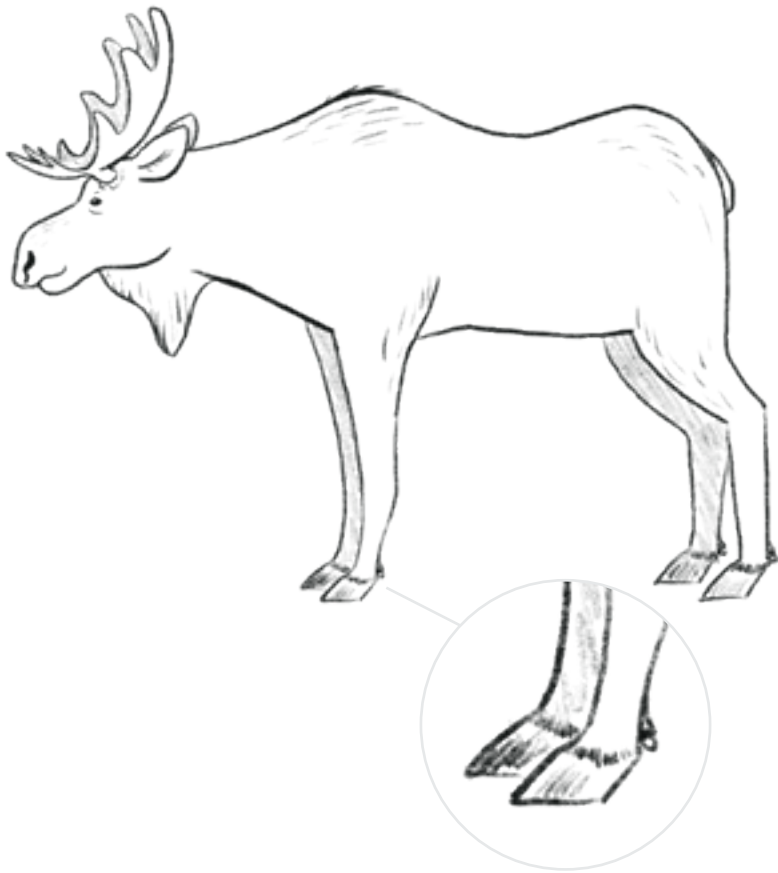
⑨ **Draw the legs, using the lines as a guide.** The front leg is wide at the top and thinner at the bottom (cone shape). The back leg is wider and more curved at the top (thigh) and straight and thin at the bottom. Don't forget the hooves.



⑩ **Trace the body along the lines of the sketch.** Then extend the neck line (1) and the front leg line (2) slightly for greater realism. Draw the cheek (3) along the bottom of the small circle. Don't forget to add the tail.



⑪ **Draw the other legs,** referring to the existing ones. Make the 2nd back leg a little further away from the first.



12 If necessary, you can **erase any sketch lines** still visible. **Then add texture** to recall the moose's fur (especially on the hump and legs). You can also **refine the hooves** and add the rear part. Finally, add a little shadow to the legs and the antlers on the back.

If you like, you can now **color your drawing!**



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