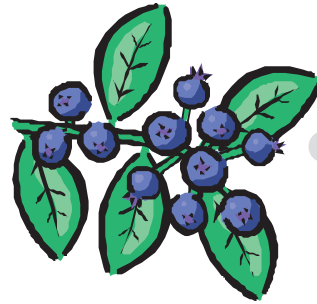


# My Blueberry Ad

**Directions:** Use the space below to draw an ad that encourages people to eat Maine blueberries. Focus on one or more of the topics discussed in class: health benefits, job creation, other benefits to Maine residents, and easy ways to eat more blueberries. (Example: Eat some blue! They're good for you!)



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# Graph Acadia's Mountains: An Example

The heights of four more mountains in Acadia National Park are:

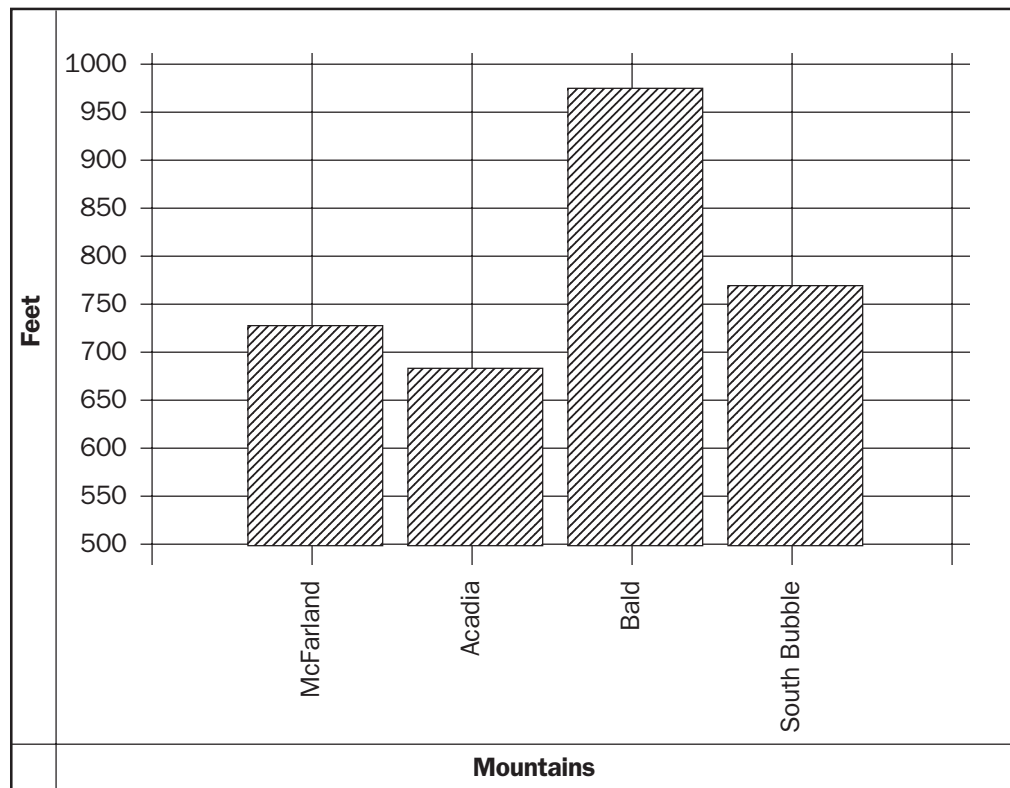
McFarland: 724 feet

Acadia: 681 feet

Bald: 974 feet

South Bubble: 766 feet

Beginning with 500 feet, draw a vertical bar to graph the height of each mountain.



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## Native Americans in Maine: A Timeline

1500–1600	European explorers and fishermen appear in the Gulf of Maine.
1600	The first English and Acadian settlements in Maine were created.
1616–1619	“The Great Dying”: about 70–90 percent of the Native population die from European diseases, such as plague, measles, smallpox, and whooping cough.
1688–1759	A series of five “French and Indian” or Anglo-Wabanaki wars are fought by English, French, and Indians. Indians often allied with the French because of their conflict with the English in Europe. Many Wabanaki move out of Maine into Canada because of the wars.
1701	The Wabanaki Confederacy is created to protect the Wabanaki against aggressive Iroquois and European settlers.
1754–1769	French and Indian War. The sixth Anglo-Wabanaki war, also known as the “Seven Year War.”
1820	Maine becomes a state. Penobscots and Passamaquoddies become wards of the state of Maine on reservations.
1861–1865	Native Americans in Maine fight for America during the Civil War. Many historians inaccurately describe them as extinct.
1924	Native Americans declared to be United States citizens.
1954	Maine’s Native Americans gain right to vote in national elections.
1980–Present	The population of Native Americans in Maine doubles.

(Source: [www.avcnet.org](http://www.avcnet.org); [www.mainepbs.org/hometsom/timelines/natamtimeline.html](http://www.mainepbs.org/hometsom/timelines/natamtimeline.html).)



# Indian Corn Dance

Directions: Have students form a circle, all facing toward center. Hands should hang naturally at sides.

## I. Making the Furrow for the Corn

Step sideways with right foot in line that moves in a circle. Draw left foot to right as if making a furrow with the toe of left foot. Lean slightly to the left as if looking at the furrow. Repeat five times.

## II. Sowing the Corn

Have students face left so as to retrace their steps along the furrow they have made. The pouch holding the corn is hanging from the waist at the left side.

**Taking the Seed:** The left hand holds the pouch. With the right hand pantomime the taking of the seed from the pouch at the same time taking one step forward with the left foot.

**The Blessing:** With both hands cupped together, lift the corn so that hands and arms are parallel to the ground.

**The Sowing:** Step forward with the right foot, bending down with backs straight and when the hands are near the ground invert them and pantomime the dropping of the seeds into the furrow.

**Covering the Seeds with Earth:** Raise the body to standing position and brush the left foot across as if covering the seed with soil.

Repeat these steps six times.

## III. Putting a Magic Circle Around the Planted Corn

Have students stand in a circle facing forward. Begin with left foot and retrace the covered furrow by stamping to the side with left foot. Close right foot to left.

Repeat this six times.

Have students stand in place and slowly raise hands to front horizontal palms down with fingers together in token of blessing the harvest.

(Source: <http://user.aol.com/loiskay/dance.htm>)

