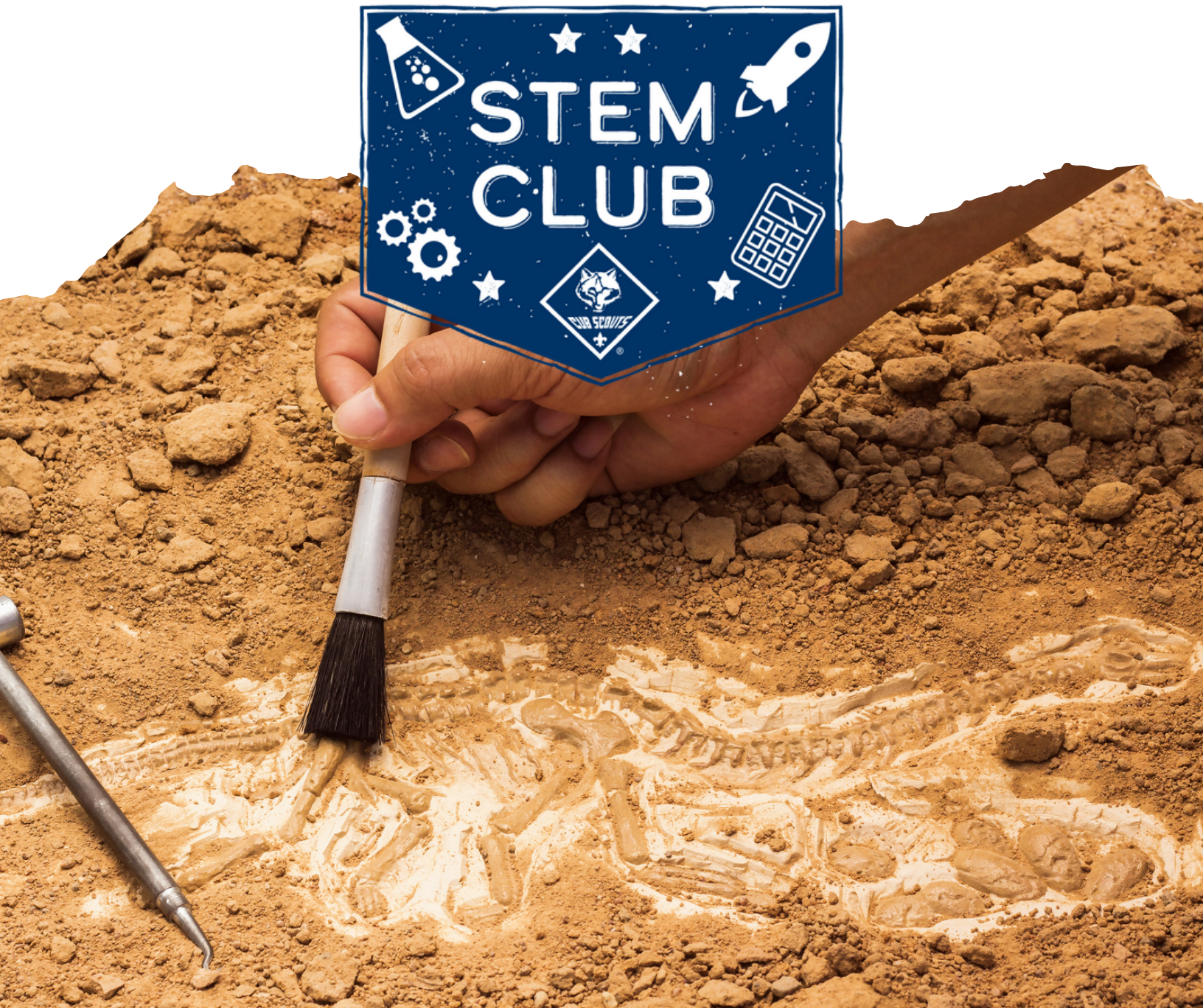


LEADER

CUB SCOUT MEETING GUIDE



WEEK 1

UNCOVERING THE PAST

PRE-MEETING EMAIL

SEND 1 WEEK PRIOR + A REMINDER DAY OF:

Pack (enter #) Families,

Our next meeting is (enter date) at (enter time). Please log-in using this Zoom Code (enter zoom code). I, (enter name), will be the meeting host. Our meeting theme is Uncovering the Past! We will be making a Hot Dog Mummy. Please ensure scouts have the following materials ready to use during our meeting:

- 1 Hot Dog
- Large Box of Baking Soda
- 1 Plastic Container with Lid
- Ruler

Uncovering the Past will introduce Cub Scouts to the world of Archaeology. We will be learning about what an archeologist is, and the differences between physical remains, artifacts, and eco-facts. We will play a trivia game and even make our very own Hot Dog Mummy to keep track of over the next two weeks.

See you at our meeting,

(Your Name)

ZOOM MEETING TIPS

WHEN SETTING UP YOUR MEETING:

- Prior to meeting:
 - Set up your meeting and email meeting code, only email to those in your Cub Scout Pack, set up a new meeting in Zoom for each meeting, so there is a new secure code
 - Pre-assign other adults to help as co-hosts, ask them to do specific tasks (monitor chat room, help present w/assigned slides)
 - Take a look at the slide deck and script before the meeting. Read through it once or twice and think about questions your den may ask. You know them best!
- In settings turn off:
 - Annotation (prevents Scouts from writing on screen)
- At beginning of meeting
 - Mute everyone and select "do not let participants unmute themselves"
 - Make additional adults co-hosts
 - Give scouts basic chat courtesy rules: Use it only for questions and on topic conversation. Don't type your response over and over - this makes it hard to see what your friends are saying!
 - You can keep the chat open, but likely you will want to close the chat to "host only", the Scouts tend to spam the chat

EXPERIMENT LINK: REVIEW BEFORE MEETING

<https://www.sciencebuddies.org/stem-activities/mummification>

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 1

Welcome to our Cub Scout Meeting! We will start at (enter time). This week, we will be highlighting the Out Of This World Cub Scout NOVA Award. NOVA Awards are something fun that Cub Scouts can earn by studying various fields of STEM. STEM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering and Math. Each week we will focus on something new.

We will not be completing the NOVA awards with these meetings, they are meant to be a fun introduction!

SLIDE 2

Alright, now let's get started with this week's focus, Uncovering the Past. Uncovering the Past explores the wonders of archeology. Today, we will be learning about what an archeologist is, and the differences between physical remains, artifacts, and eco- facts, followed by a little trivia game - so pay attention! Then we will start an experiment using a hot dog to learn a bit more about mummification. Finally, we will talk about a few places around the Pacific Northwest that you can visit to see these things.

SLIDE 3

First of all, What is an archeologist? We have a short video here to give us a basic idea of what an archeologist is, and what they do.

<Play Video>

Now that we know a bit more about archeologists, let's look at some of the things they find when they are out at their dig sites.

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 4

First, Let's talk about artifacts. An artifact is any object made by a human being. Usually, it refers to an object that has cultural or historical interest. You probably recognize the picture of a hammer, but the one above it is an artifact from long ago. It's the same type of tool, and it shows how resourceful people were. The photo next to the hammers is what artifacts might look like when you find them - covered in dirt or mud or sea life! This is a photo of artifacts from the very bottom of the ocean from the Titanic Shipwreck.

The next photo shows what artifacts might look like once cleaned up - this is a Clarinet found on the Titanic and came all the way from the bottom of the ocean. It might tell us that whoever was staying in the room it was found was a great musician!. Alright... now after the meeting, find some artifacts that would help tell your story. Look around your house and search for artifacts from your home that would tell people in the future about your way of life. Artifacts could include anything found lying around the your house. A dog crate could indicate your family has kept pets. A hammer could indicate your family knows how to use tools.

Now, When you look at all these items you find, try to pretend that you have never seen those things before. If you had never seen something before, how would you figure out what it was used for? Think about this after the meeting, this is a task that archaeologists may have to do when discovering things.

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

Slide 5

Physical remains are things left behind that were part of an animal—for example, body parts or fossils of body parts. A perfect example of physical remains are dinosaur bones. Sometimes you might see these displayed in museums or geological sites. The Indianapolis Childrens Museum in Indiana is the largest Childrens Museum in the world. They have an entire section dedicated to Dinosaurs and even have a window that sometimes allows people to touch the bones. In the middle picture here you can see a Cascade Pacific Cub Scout in training touching a REAL T-Rex thigh bone! Remember that any animal, whether it be a tiny mouse, or a giant dinosaur, any part of an animal left behind after it died would be considered a physical remain.

Slide 6

An ecofact, or biofact, is any organic material that has been recovered and has cultural or historical significance. This might be bones, animal horns, plants, and so on. You might be thinking :that sounds a lot like a physical remain.” and you would be right. There is one big difference between physical remains and ecofacts though. An ecofact is found near where people lived.

Bones near a village might tell archeologists what kinds of animals the people who lived there kept or ate. Plant seeds might tell the archeologists what kind of crops they grew.

The difference can be a bit confusing, so here’s an example. If I was an archeologist, and I found the fossilized remains of a dog from hundreds of years ago, it would be a physical remain. But, if i kept digging and found out that there was a village of people around the dog’s fossil, it would probably point to the fact that those people kept dogs as pets, and so the fossil would then be an ecofact, instead of a physical remain.

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 7

Now that we have learned a little bit about the difference between artifacts, physical remains, and ecofacts.... Let's play a game! Hopefully you were paying attention the last few minutes! In just a second we will start sharing 1 photo at a time, use the chat to make your guess.

Use A for Artifact, PR if you think it is a Physical Remain, and E if you believe it is an ecofact. Be good digital citizens though and only type your guess one time, this will help us see everyones guesses! Alright, let's get started!

SLIDE 8

PR = Physical Remains - T-Rex Leg

SLIDE 9

A -Artifact - Clarinet

SLIDE 10

E - Ecofact - Larvae in a fossilized rock and bones and teeth left behind from animals or humans

SLIDE 11

A - Artifact - Hammer

SLIDE 12

PR - Physical Remains - Dinosaur Bones

SLIDE 13

E - Ecofacts - bones and items found near a village

SLIDE 14

A - Artifact - Found on an archaeological dig outside Tucson

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 15

Some of the objects archaeologists find have been preserved in various ways. We are going to experiment with preserving a hot dog with baking soda. The steps we will be doing are: Measure each dimension of the hot dog, then completely surround and cover the hot dog in baking soda. Let it sit in a safe place for seven days, and measure again. Then cover the hot dog again, let it sit another seven days, and measure it a third time. Make note of any changes in size, shape, color, and other properties. Compare it to a hot dog that has not been preserved. Discuss your experiment with your counselor. Note: Do not eat the hot dog, and make sure to store your experiment in a safe place and dispose of it properly when you are done. We will now cut to Matt's screen, and he will work through this with everyone.

EXPERIMENT LINK: REVIEW BEFORE MEETING:

<https://www.sciencebuddies.org/stem-activities/mummification>

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 16

Here are just a few examples of some amazing places those of us in Cascade Pacific Council can go to to learn more about archaeology and paleontology. If you ever do any travelling you may be able to find some cool things around the place you are visiting also - like the Indianapolis Childrens Museum! First up is Horsethief Butte on Washington side of the Columbia River Gorge. By arrangement ahead of time, visitors can go on a short hike to the area where "She-Who-Watches" sits overlooking the trail. This spectacular petroglyph is at the end of the Columbia Hills State Park guided trail walk. Researchers believe she was created 250 to 300 years ago and is one of the finest examples of Native American petroglyphs.

Four-pointed Star Pictograph, Horsethief Lake Park (Columbia Hills State Park), Washington. Image taken October 15, 2011. According to Keyser in his "Indian Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau" (1992), there are 39 stars located at 17 sites along the Columbia River, with only this one painted and the others carved.

SLIDE 17

Archaeological materials are about 17% of the collection in the Fort Clatsop Museum.

Most of the historic objects at Fort Clatsop are representative artifacts from the time period, replicas of historic artifacts for the exhibit, or historic objects related to the establishment and expansion of the park.

SLIDE DECK SCRIPT

SLIDE 18

Fort Vancouver and Fort Clatsop both have replica buildings that show what the original buildings on the sites were probably like. They also include collections of real archaeological materials, both those found at the site (at Fort Vancouver) and from the general time period. Fort Vancouver also has a small collection of archaeological materials dug from the site in their collection. And you can often find an archaeological dig being conducted right outside the fort in the summers

SLIDE 19

On the screen are notes about today's meeting. This note page is found in your lab manual. Thanks for joining the meeting and can't wait to see you next week!

Leaders answer any questions or share upcoming pack events.



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