

8 – Bringing in the Sheaves

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One Native Life

NAME _____

“Bringing in the Sheaves” is an old Christian hymn popular at the time as sung by Tennessee Ernie Ford. Harvest is a metaphor for reaping in heaven the rewards of a good life.



<https://youtu.be/KKGVPyIqPlg>



As you can see this is a labour intensive process, and all members of the family (and friends too) are pressed into service.

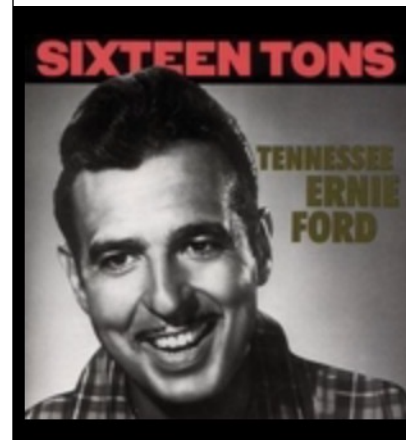


Tractor pulling rotating cutters to cut the corn, with workers in the background making sheaves - drawing from an old children's book.

Richard drove a tractor to pull the wagon full of sheaves. The binder cuts the wheat, ties it with twine in sheaves, and spits them out to be stooked.



Mr. Ford was popular in mining communities too. The coalminer's lament:
"You load sixteen tons, what do you get?
Another day older and deeper in debt
Saint Peter, don't you call me, 'cause I can't go
I owe my soul to the company store."



<https://youtu.be/RRh0QiXyZSk?feature=shared>

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(1) When the wheat is ripe, the farmer cut it with a b_____ that ties it with t_____ in s_____s to be s_____d to keep the wheat kernels from lying on the ground in wet weather. The sheaves are then thrown on a w_____ to be hauled to the yard to be t_____d in the threshing machine.

(2) Did having an important role to play in bringing in the crop make Richard feel good? YES or NO. (Circle)

(3) After a long morning of work, in the heat of the day, the men broke for lunch. While the men and boys had been working in the fields, the _____ and _____ had been working in the kitchen.

(4) How many kinds of pie for dessert? _____.

(5) While Richard had been a foster child, as good as the Tacnyk's were to him, he had "rarely felt like a real part of family things ... there was always a sharp sense of d_____, of s_____, and I learned to see things from the s_____."

(6) Would you say Richard was an unusually observant and perceptive 10 year-old boy? YES or NO. (Circle)

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(7) Was threshing “just work” to these people? YES or NO.

(Circle)

(8) In the farmers’ love of their land, Richard saw something similar to what he later saw in his Ojibwe elders. TRUE or FALSE. (Circle)

(9) What words did Richard add to describe the “togetherness” he saw was necessary to accomplish things? _____ and a _____.

When First Nations makes a LAND CLAIM, they assert that they have a legal entitlement to land, resources, or compensation, often stemming from historical treaty obligations or other promises not fulfilled.

When First Nations pursue TREATY RIGHTS, they are claiming rights, benefits, and obligations based in treaties negotiated and signed, nation to nation, between First Nations peoples and the Crown throughout Canadian history.

(10) When First Nations make land claims or defend their treaty rights, they are only asking for what they were originally promised, what is fair. TRUE or FALSE. (Circle)

(11) Richard says that in the matter of treaties, there is only honour and dishonour. When the Canadian Government negotiates in bad faith, it is acting d_____ honourably. When it negotiates in good faith, it is doing so h_____.