A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a golden retriever's face, focusing on its eyes and nose. The fur is a rich golden-brown color, and the eyes are dark and expressive. The nose is large and black, with visible texture. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the fur.

A
DOG'S
PURPOSE

CURRICULUM

LESSON 4

Lesson 4: Exploring Dog Related Careers

Subject: History and Geography

Dogs have helped humans throughout history. They have been bred to help people hunt; they are loyal and loving companions; they aid in law enforcement by helping officers do their jobs; and they even rescue humans in danger. All modern dogs are believed to have been bred from the grey wolf.

To get the physical features and personality that people want, they choose dogs to breed that are close to what they are looking for, and then choose the puppies that have even more desirable features. For example, hunting dogs that chase small animals, such as rabbits, do better if they are sturdy and have shorter legs for flushing the rabbits out of their holes. So breeders will choose puppies from a litter that have shorter legs than their parents, and then they will raise and breed those shorter-legged dogs. Some different categories of dogs that have been bred are sight or scent hounds, working dogs, sporting dogs, herding dogs, and non-sporting breeds.



OLDER AND YOUNGER STUDENTS: Dogs all over the world mapping activity.

Materials needed: Printable map and dog images, scissors, tape or glue, atlas or world map for identifying continents and countries, crayons or colored pencils

It is interesting to see where dog breeds come from. Because they have been bred throughout history, physical features such as fur thickness play an important part of the ideal dog breed for each type of service. Color your map and dog images. Then cut out the dogs and tape or glue them to the continent from which they originated.





Golden Retriever

(Continent Europe, Country Scotland)

- Sporting dog group; Hunting dog subgroup
- First bred in Scotland in the 19th century to retrieve birds and other game from land and water. Today a popular disability dog
- Unique features: gentle temperament, keen sense of smell, skill at finding and returning targeted items



Welsh Corgi

(Continent Europe, Country England)

- Herding dog group
- Bred in Wales during the 10th century to herd sheep, geese, ducks, horses, and cattle
 - Unique features: small size to nip at livestock's' heels without being kicked, instinct to corral other animals



German Shepherd

(Continent Europe, Country Germany)

- Herding dog group; Working dog subgroup
- First bred in Germany, during 19th century, to herd sheep. Today a popular police and military dog
 - Unique features: intelligence, speed, strength, and keen sense of smell



Australian Cattle Dog

(Continent Australia)

- Herding dog group
- Bred in Australia to move cattle by nipping at their heels
- Unique features: high energy, intelligence, easy to train



Siberian Husky

(Continent Asia, Country Russia)

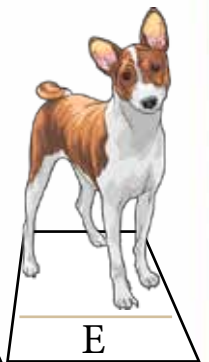
- Working dog group
- Bred by the Chukchi people in Siberia, Russia, to hunt and gather food; now used as sled dogs
- Unique features: thick double fur coat (soft undercoat and tough topcoat), high energy, speed



Basenji

(Continent Africa, Region Central Africa)

- Hunting dog group
- Bred in central Africa to hunt and to flush small game into hunter's nets
- Unique features: intelligent, keen sense of sight and smell





Argentinian Mastiff

(Continent South America, Country Argentina)

- Guardian dog group
- Bred in Argentina to be guard dogs and hunting dogs for big game
- Unique features: strong, fearless



Newfoundland Dog

(Continent North America, Country Canada)

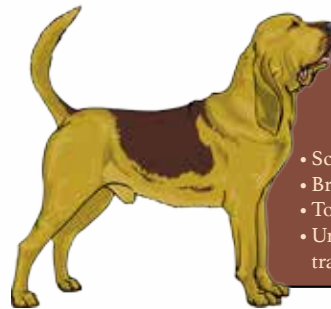
- Working dog group
- Bred in Newfoundland, Canada, to be used as working dogs for fishermen
- Unique features: webbed feet, thick double coat fur, and excellent swimming abilities for water rescue



Chinese Shar-Pei

(Continent Asia, Country China)

- Non-sporting dog group
- Bred in the Guangdong province of China to be used as working farm dogs
- Unique features: loose skin and a very prickly coat to fend off wild boars



Bloodhound

(Chien de Saint-Hubert)
(Continent Europe, Country France)

- Scent hound dog group
- Bred in France to hunt deer and wild boar
- Today used by police officers to track lost people
- Unique features: strong sense of smell and good tracking instincts



American Foxhound

(Continent North America, Country United States)

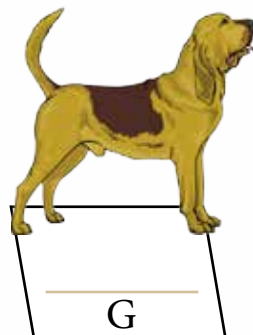
- Scent hound dog group
- Bred in the United States from English hunting dogs and French foxhounds in the 17th century
- Unique features: gentle demeanor, high energy, keen sense of smell



Saint Bernard


(Continent Europe, Country Switzerland)


- Working dog group; rescue dog subgroup
- Bred in the Western Alps to rescue hikers trapped in poor weather conditions
- Unique features: thick fur, large size, strength







 **OLDER STUDENTS:** Write the name of each continent on the map and include the countries where each dog is from. Choose three dog breeds to write about, including each one's job duties, how they help people, and where they are from. Then write about how the dog's unique body type benefits its work, such as thick fur in snowy climates or small size to flush out rodents.

 **YOUNGER STUDENTS:** Write the name of each continent on the map. See if you can memorize the seven continents (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Antarctica). Color the continents based on the climate in each area. Use blue for colder regions, red for hot regions, and yellow for moderate regions. Do dogs with thick fur originate from hot or cold regions?

DOGGIE BAG BONUS

What sound does a dog make?
Well, you might say “bow-wow” or “ruff-ruff.” But people who speak other languages all over the world have their own words for a dog's bark. Here are a few:

- Mandarin Chinese:** “wang-wang”
- French:** “ouah-ouah”
- German:** “wuff-wuff”
- Hindi:** “bow-bow”
- Indonesian:** “guk-guk”
- Italian:** “bau-bau”
- Nigerian:** “wai-wai”
- Portuguese:** “au-au”
- Spanish:** “guau-guau”