

BIG IDEAS

Global and regional conflicts have been a powerful force in shaping our contemporary world and identities.

The development of political institutions is influenced by economic, social, ideological, and geographic factors.

Worldviews lead to different perspectives and ideas about developments in Canadian society.

Historical and contemporary injustices challenge the narrative and identity of Canada as an inclusive, multicultural society.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Assess the significance of people, places, events, or developments, and compare varying perspectives on their significance at particular times and places, and from group to group (significance) • Assess the justification for competing accounts after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence) • Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups during this period (continuity and change) • Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups influence events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence) • Explain and infer different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective) • Recognize implicit and explicit ethical judgments in a variety of sources (ethical judgment) • Make reasoned ethical judgments about actions in the past and present, and determine appropriate ways to remember and respond (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development, structure, and function of Canadian and other political institutions, including First Peoples governance • political and economic ideologies and the development of public policy • changing conceptions of identity in Canada • Canadian autonomy • domestic conflict and co-operation • discriminatory policies and injustices in Canada and the world, such as the Head Tax, the Komagata Maru incident, residential schools, and internments • international conflicts and co-operation • human–environment interaction • economic development and Canada’s role in a global economy • truth and reconciliation in Canada

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

Assess the significance of people, places, events, or developments, and compare varying perspectives on their significance at particular times and places, and from group to group (significance):

Key questions:

- How relevant is the need for management of Canadian content in a global digital world?
- Does systemic racism continue to pervade Canadian society?
- To what extent has Canada’s multiculturalism policy been successfully implemented?
- To what extent have First Peoples influenced the development of economic and political policy in Canada?
- What are the significant events, individuals, or organizations that have influenced national or international policy?

Assess the justification for competing accounts after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence):

Key question:

- What events, values, worldviews, actions have influenced Canadian identity?

Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups during this period (continuity and change):

Key questions:

- What aspects of the Canadian government’s relationship with First Peoples regarding treaty and land use processes have changed or stayed the same during this period?
- In what ways have Canada’s immigration and refugee policies in the past 100 years changed?
- How has Canadian identity changed or stayed the same over the past 100 years?
- How successful has Canada’s bilingual policy been, and to what extent is it still necessary?

Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups influence events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence):

Key questions:

- What impact do political–economic ideologies have on humans’ relationships with land?
- How would different political ideologies address specific historical and contemporary problems?
- What are the most important aspects of how Canada’s multiculturalism policy came about, and what were the short- and long-term consequences?
- What might Canadian identity look like in the future?
- How do art, media, and innovation contribute to a shared collective identity?

Explain and infer different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective):

Key questions:

- Is there a Canadian identity? Explain your answer.
- To what extent are Canadians’ perceptions of Canadian identity similar or different from non-Canadians’ perceptions?
- To what extent is Canada a democracy?
- Whose stories are told and whose stories are missing in the narratives of Canadian history?

Content – Elaborations

development, structure, and function of Canadian, First Peoples, and other political institutions:

Sample topics:

- forms of government and decision-making models
 - republic, monarchy, constitutional monarchy
 - autocracy, consensus
- level and branches of government including First Peoples self-governments
- passing legislation
- Indian Act:
 - Crown- and federal government-imposed governance structures on First Peoples communities (e.g., band councils)
 - title, treaties, and land claims (e.g., Nisga'a Treaty, Haida Gwaii Strategic Land Use Decision, Tsilhqot'in decision)
- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- elections and electoral systems:
 - voting and recall movements
 - minority and majority government imposition of government structures on First Peoples communities

Key questions:

- What are the strengths and limitations of different forms of government?
- What is needed to establish true nation-to-nation relationships between the Canadian federal government and First Peoples?
- At what point does civil society have the greatest influence in the legislation-passing process?
- Should the Canadian Senate be abolished, reformed, replaced, or maintained? Explain your answer.
- Should the electoral system in Canada be reformed? Explain your answer.
- What are the strengths and limitations of the Indian Act for First Peoples?
- Should the government of Canada use the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights as a framework in Canada?

political and economic ideologies and the development of public policy:

Sample topics:

- classification of political and economic ideologies on a spectrum (socialism, communism, capitalism, fascism, liberalism, conservatism, environmentalism, etc.)
- indigenous peoples traditional organizational relationships within the community and to the land
- matriarchy, reciprocity, etc.
- relationship between political and economic systems (i.e., between democracy and capitalism)
- roles of individuals and groups in influencing national and international policy
- social welfare programs (health care, education, basic income)

Content – Elaborations

changing conceptions of identity in Canada:

Sample topics:

- First Peoples identities:
 - status, non-status, First Nations, Métis, Inuit (federal)
 - self- and community-based identification
- immigration and multiculturalism:
 - immigration and refugee policies and practices
 - bilingualism and biculturalism (Official Languages Act)
 - multiculturalism policy (Canadian Multiculturalism Act)
 - cultural identities of subsequent generations
- nature of Canadian identity:
 - revitalization of indigenous arts
 - media and art (e.g., establishment of CBC radio and television, Group of 7, Massey Commission, National Film Board, CRTC, Canadian Content)
 - scientific and technological innovations
 - sports and international sporting events (hockey, Olympics, Summit Series)

Canadian autonomy:

Sample topics:

- Canadian constitutional issues:
 - Statute of Westminster, Supreme Court 1949, Canadian Constitution Act
- international relations and foreign policy:
 - World War I
 - Paris Peace Conference, League of Nations
 - Chanak Crisis, Halibut Treaty
 - Statute of Westminster
 - World War II
 - Constitution Act
 - United Nations Declaration of Human Rights
 - United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Rights

domestic conflict and cooperation:

Sample topics:

- Canadian constitutional issues:
 - Meech Lake, Charlottetown Accord, The Calgary Declaration
- Quebec sovereignty:

Content – Elaborations

- Quiet Revolution
- October Crisis
- Parti Québécois, Bloc Québécois
- Bill 101, 1980, and 1995 referenda
- First Peoples actions:
 - involvement in Meech Lake Accord
 - Oka Crisis, Gustafsen Lake, Ipperwash, Shannon’s Dream (Attawapiskat)
 - Idle No More
- national and regional First Peoples organizations:
 - National Indian Brotherhood, Assembly of First Nations

discriminatory policies and injustices in Canada and the world, such as the Head Tax, the Komagata Maru incident, residential schools, and internments:

Sample topics:

- women’s rights:
 - women’s suffrage, Persons Case
 - Royal Commission on the Status of Women (RCSW)
 - contraceptives and abortion
- LGBT2Q+:
 - same-sex marriage
 - decriminalization of homosexuality
 - LGBT2Q+ civil liberties
- racism:
 - immigration policy and restrictions or exclusions for specific groups (e.g., Jewish and Roma)
 - Chinese Exclusion Act
 - World War II internment of Japanese Canadians, Italians
 - Indian Act, residential schools, voting rights for First Peoples, reserves and pass system, Sixties Scoop, foster care, and the White Paper
 - destruction of Africville
- intellectual and physical challenges:
 - employment and inclusion rights
 - health and institutionalization (forced sterilization, electric shock treatment)
 - stigmas and (mis)perceptions
- responses:
 - human rights tribunals
 - Bill of Rights and Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Content – Elaborations

- Supreme Court cases and changes to legislation
- international declarations
- anti-racism education and actions
- protest and advocacy movements
- Indian Brotherhood
- Brown Paper and Red Paper
- Oka Crisis
- Idle No More
- Shannon’s Dream

international conflicts and co-operation:

Sample topics:

- global armed conflicts and Canada’s role in them (e.g., World War II, Korea, Suez, Cyprus, Gulf War, Somalia, Rwanda, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Syria)
- non-participation in global armed conflicts (e.g., Chanak Crisis, Vietnam War, Iraq War)
- Canada’s involvement in international organisations, including League of Nations, United Nations, La Francophonie, Commonwealth, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), Group of Seven (G7), NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command), APEC (Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation), WTO (World Trade Organization)
- support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

human–environment interaction:

Sample topics:

- standard of living and inequalities:
 - UN Sustainable Development Goals, Human Development Index
 - other indices (e.g., Aid Transparency Index, World Happiness Report)
- demographics:
 - population growth/decline
 - voluntary/involuntary migration
 - urbanization and suburbanization
- land and resources:
 - conflicts with resource management and supply
 - conflicts with land use and ownership (e.g., First Peoples and the concept of land use)
 - stakeholders and decision making processes (e.g., Aboriginal title and consultation versus collaboration)
- climate change:
 - causes of climate change
 - distribution of risks associated with climate change
 - adaptations to prevent, mitigate, or survive climate change

Content – Elaborations

economic development and Canada’s role in a global economy:

Sample topics:

- fundamental economic concepts:
 - taxation
 - inflation
 - nationalization
 - debt and deficit, stimulus
 - employment levels
- relationships between environment and economy
- national economic programs and projects:
 - stimulus programs, infrastructure projects
- free trade agreements and economic organizations:
 - NAFTA (North America Free Trade Agreement), Trans-Pacific Partnership, World Trade Organization
- offshore labour and capital
- leveraging economic relationships for social and political purposes:
 - apartheid sanctions, tied-aid, arms embargoes, asset freezes, import/export control, technical assistance prohibition)

truth and reconciliation in Canada:

Sample topics:

- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report and calls to action
- National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation