

Canadian Studies 30 Organizer

History	Relationships: Peoples and Paradigms	The Nineteenth Century: The Road to Democracy
<p>Content:</p> <p>Understandings: Students need to understand:</p> <p>Key Concepts:</p> <p>Key Skills:</p>	<p>The arrival of the Europeans began a process of social <u>change</u> that was to influence the assumptions and practices of both the <u>First Nations</u> and the Europeans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all societies will evolve a worldview that includes assumptions and practices surrounding key societal <u>relationships</u>. a society's assumptions and practices will be influenced, and sometimes changed to meet new realities. <p><u>Worldview</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Sovereignty</u> <u>Acculturation</u></p> <p>Criteria Dialectical Thinking Dialectical Evaluation Evaluation</p>	<p>Within societies there exists a competition to influence the societal decision making processes. The process leading to Confederation involved seeking consensus among the major competing interest groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> groups within a society will compete for influence over the societal decision making processes. groups will possess an agenda and "vision" for the nation that best secures the group's well-being. <p>Responsible <u>Government</u> Interest Group <u>Economic</u> Well-being Regionalism Environment</p> <p>Criteria <u>Dialectical Evaluation</u> <u>Evaluation</u></p>
Native Studies	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	Governance
<p>Content:</p> <p>Understandings: Students need to understand:</p> <p>Key Concepts:</p> <p>Key Skills:</p>	<p><u>Aboriginal</u> rights flow from traditional use and occupancy of land and treaty rights flow from agreements signed between sovereign nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the diversity of Canadian Aboriginal nations. the influences of worldview on daily life. the basis of Aboriginal rights. the basis of Treaty rights. the interpretation of Aboriginal and Treaty rights. <p><u>Worldview</u> Identity <u>Sovereignty</u> <u>Diversity</u></p> <p>Inquiry Critical thinking</p>	<p>Prior to colonization, Aboriginal nations were independent and self-governing. The inherent right to self-determination is continuous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of traditional leadership and governments. the impact of the <i>Indian Act</i>. the history and contemporary issues of Aboriginal political systems. the models of self-government. <p><u>Change</u> Human Rights <u>Self-government</u> Leadership</p> <p><u>Decision-making</u> <u>Problem-solving</u></p>
Social Studies	Change	Economic Development
<p>Content:</p> <p>Understandings: Students need to understand:</p> <p>Key Concepts:</p> <p>Key Skills:</p>	<p><u>Change</u> has been, and is, a constant reality facing Canadian students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the major change events in Canadian history. the change process. the impact of change on a society's worldview. <p><u>Worldview</u> Society <u>Social Change</u> Legitimacy <u>Social Contract</u></p> <p><u>Dialectical Evaluation</u> Dialectical Thinking <u>Criteria</u> Moral Tests</p>	<p>There has been a significant relationship between the people of Canada, the <u>geography</u>, and their standard of living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the <u>environment</u> and society act as systems. that people create models in order to understand and control these systems. that models can and should be evaluated and changed as needed. <p><u>Model</u> <u>Standard of living</u> <u>Worldview</u></p> <p><u>Modelling</u> Criteria <u>Evaluation</u> Dialectical Evaluation</p>

