
SOCIAL STUDIES KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE 12

PROGRAM RATIONALE AND PHILOSOPHY

Social studies provides opportunities for students to develop the attitudes, skills and knowledge that will enable them to become engaged, active, informed and responsible citizens. Recognition and respect for individual and collective identity is essential in a pluralistic and democratic society. Social studies helps students develop their sense of self and community, encouraging them to affirm their place as citizens in an inclusive, democratic society.

PROGRAM VISION

The Alberta Social Studies Kindergarten to Grade 12 Program of Studies meets the needs and reflects the nature of 21st century learners. It has at its heart the concepts of citizenship and identity in the Canadian context. The program reflects multiple perspectives, including Aboriginal and Francophone, that contribute to Canada's evolving realities. It fosters the building of a society that is pluralistic, bilingual, multicultural, inclusive and democratic. The program emphasizes the importance of diversity and respect for differences as well as the need for social cohesion and the effective functioning of society. It promotes a sense of belonging and acceptance in students as they engage in active and responsible citizenship at the local, community, provincial, national and global level.

Central to the vision of the Alberta social studies program is the recognition of the diversity of experiences and perspectives and the pluralistic nature of Canadian society. Pluralism builds upon

Canada's historical and constitutional foundations, which reflect the country's Aboriginal heritage, bilingual nature and multicultural realities. A pluralistic view recognizes that citizenship and identity are shaped by multiple factors such as culture, language, environment, gender, ideology, religion, spirituality and philosophy.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Social studies is the study of people in relation to each other and to their world. It is an issues-focused and inquiry-based interdisciplinary subject that draws upon history, geography, ecology, economics, law, philosophy, political science and other social science disciplines. Social studies fosters students' understanding of and involvement in practical and ethical issues that face their communities and humankind. Social studies is integral to the process of enabling students to develop an understanding of who they are, what they want to become and the society in which they want to live.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Social studies develops the key values and attitudes, knowledge and understanding, and skills and processes necessary for students to become active and responsible citizens, engaged in the democratic process and aware of their capacity to effect change in their communities, society and world.

VALUES AND ATTITUDES

Social studies provides learning opportunities for students to:

- value the diversity, respect the dignity and support the equality of all human beings
- demonstrate social compassion, fairness and justice
- appreciate and respect how multiple perspectives, including Aboriginal and Francophone, shape Canada's political, socio-economic, linguistic and cultural realities
- honour and value the traditions, concepts and symbols that are the expression of Canadian identity
- thrive in their evolving identity with a legitimate sense of belonging to their communities, Canada and the world
- demonstrate a global consciousness with respect to humanity and world issues
- demonstrate a consciousness for the limits of the natural environment, stewardship for the land and an understanding of the principles of sustainability
- value lifelong learning and opportunities for careers in the areas of social studies and the social sciences.

KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Social studies provides learning opportunities for students to:

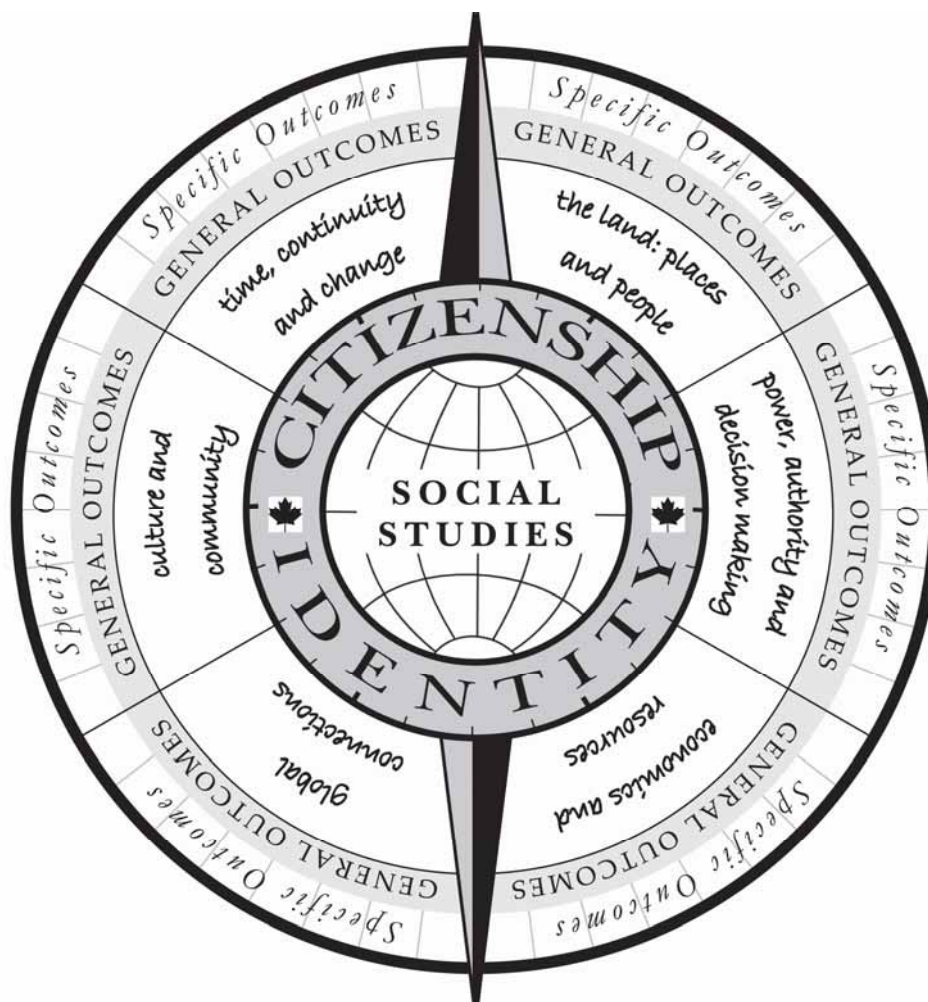
- understand their rights and responsibilities in order to make informed decisions and participate fully in society
- understand the unique nature of Canada and its land, history, complexities and current issues
- understand how knowledge of the history of Alberta, of Canada and of the world, contributes to a better comprehension of contemporary realities
- understand historic and contemporary issues, including controversial issues, from multiple perspectives
- understand the diversity of Aboriginal traditions, values and attitudes
- understand contemporary challenges and contributions of Aboriginal peoples in urban, rural, cultural and linguistic settings

- understand the historical and contemporary realities of Francophones in Canada
- understand the multiethnic and intercultural makeup of Francophones in Canada
- understand the challenges and opportunities that immigration presents to newcomers and to Canada
- understand how social cohesion can be achieved in a pluralistic society
- understand how political and economic distribution of power affects individuals, communities and nations
- understand the role of social, political, economic and legal institutions as they relate to individual and collective well-being and a sustainable society
- understand how opportunities and responsibilities change in an increasingly interdependent world
- understand that humans exist in a dynamic relationship with the natural environment.

SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Social studies provides learning opportunities for students to:

- engage in active inquiry and critical and creative thinking
- engage in problem solving and conflict resolution with an awareness of the ethical consequences of decision making
- apply historical and geographic skills to bring meaning to issues and events
- use and manage information and communication technologies critically
- conduct research ethically using varied methods and sources; organize, interpret and present their findings; and defend their opinions
- apply skills of metacognition, reflecting upon what they have learned and what they need to learn
- recognize and responsibly address injustices as they occur in their schools, communities, Canada and the world
- communicate ideas and information in an informed, organized and persuasive manner.



PROGRAM FOUNDATIONS

The program of studies provides a foundation of learning experiences that address critical aspects of social studies and its application. These critical areas provide general direction for the program of studies and identify major components of its structure.

CORE CONCEPTS OF CITIZENSHIP AND IDENTITY

The dynamic relationship between citizenship and identity forms the basis for skills and learning outcomes in the program of studies.

The goal of social studies is to provide learning opportunities for students to:

- understand the principles underlying a democratic society
- demonstrate a critical understanding of individual and collective rights
- understand the commitment required to ensure the vitality and sustainability of their changing communities at the local, provincial, national and global levels
- validate and accept differences that contribute to the pluralistic nature of Canada
- respect the dignity and support the equality of all human beings.

The sense of being a citizen, enjoying individual and collective rights and equitable status in contemporary society, impacts an individual's sense of identity. Individuals need to feel that their identities are viewed as legitimate before they can contribute to the public good and feel a sense of belonging and empowerment as citizens.

Social studies provides learning opportunities for students to:

- understand the complexity of identity formation in the Canadian context
- understand how identity and self-esteem are shaped by multiple personal, social, linguistic and cultural factors
- demonstrate sensitivity to the personal and emotional aspects of identity
- demonstrate skills required to maintain individuality within a group
- understand that with empowerment comes personal and collective responsibility for the public good.

SOCIAL STUDIES AND ABORIGINAL PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES

For historical and constitutional reasons, an understanding of Canada requires an understanding:

- of Aboriginal perspectives
- of Aboriginal experiences
- that Aboriginal students have particular needs and requirements.

Central to Aboriginal identity are languages and cultures that link each group with its physical world, worldviews and traditions. The role of Elders and community leaders is essential in this linkage.

The social studies program of studies provides learning opportunities that contribute to the development of self-esteem and identity in Aboriginal students by:

- promoting and encouraging a balanced and holistic individual and strengthening individual capacity

- honouring and valuing the traditions, concepts and symbols that are the expression of their identity
- providing opportunities for students to express who they are with confidence as they interact and engage with others
- contributing to the development of active and responsible members of groups and communities.

SOCIAL STUDIES AND FRANCOPHONE PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES

For historical and constitutional reasons, an understanding of Canada requires an understanding:

- of Francophone perspectives
- of Francophone experiences
- that Francophone students have particular needs and requirements.

Social studies occupies a central position in successful Francophone education in Alberta. Francophone schools are a focal point of the Francophone community. They meet the needs and aspirations of parents by ensuring the vitality of the community. For students enrolled in Francophone schools, the social studies program will:

- strengthen Francophone self-esteem and identity
- encourage students to actively contribute to the flourishing of Francophone culture, families and communities
- promote partnerships among the home, community and business world
- engage students in participating in the bilingual and multicultural nature of Canada.

PLURALISM: DIVERSITY AND COHESION

One of the goals of the social studies program is to foster understanding of the roles and contributions of linguistic, cultural and ethnic groups in Canada. Students will learn about themselves in relation to others. Social studies helps students to function

as citizens in a society that values diversity and cohesion.

A key component of effective social organizations, communities and institutions is recognition of diversity of experiences and perspectives. The program of studies emphasizes how diversity and differences are assets that enrich our lives. Students will have opportunities to value diversity, to recognize differences as positive attributes and to recognize the evolving nature of individual identities. Race, socio-economic conditions and gender are among various forms of identification that people live with and experience in a variety of ways.

Social studies addresses diversity and social cohesion and provides processes that students can use to work out differences, drawing on the strengths of diversity. These processes include:

- a commitment to respecting differences and fostering inclusiveness
- an understanding and appreciation for shared values
- a respect for democratic principles and processes for decision making such as dialogue and deliberation.

Diversity contributes to the development of a vibrant democratic society. Through the interactions of place and historical processes of change, diversity has been an important asset in the evolution of Canadian society. Some key manifestations of this diversity include:

- First Nations, Inuit and Métis cultures
- official bilingualism
- immigration
- multiculturalism.

Accommodation of diversity is essential for fostering social cohesion in a pluralistic society. Social cohesion is a process that requires the development of the relationships within and among communities. Social cohesion is manifested by respect for:

- individual and collective rights
- civic responsibilities

- shared values
- democracy
- rule of law
- diversity.

SOCIAL STUDIES: LEARNERS AND LEARNING

Students bring their own perspectives, cultures and experiences to the social studies classroom. They construct meaning in the context of their lived experience through active inquiry and engagement with their school and community. In this respect, the infusion of current events, issues and concerns is an essential component of social studies.

Social studies recognizes the interconnections and interactions among school, community, provincial, national and global institutions.

The Alberta program of studies for social studies provides learning opportunities for students to develop skills of active and responsible citizenship and the capacity to inquire, make reasoned and informed judgments, and arrive at decisions for the public good.

Students become engaged and involved in their communities by:

- asking questions
- making connections with their local community
- writing letters and articles
- sharing ideas and understandings
- listening to and collaborating and working with others to design the future
- empathizing with the viewpoints and positions of others
- creating new ways to solve problems.

ISSUES-FOCUSED APPROACH TO TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES

A focus on issues through deliberation is intrinsic to the multidisciplinary nature of social studies and to democratic life in a pluralistic society. An issues-focused approach presents opportunities to

address learning outcomes by engaging students in active inquiry and application of knowledge and critical thinking skills. These skills help students to identify the relevance of an issue by guiding them to develop informed positions and respect for the positions of others. This process enables students to question, validate, expand and express their understanding; to challenge their presuppositions; and to construct their own points of view.

The program of studies is designed to promote metacognition through critical reflection, questioning, decision making and consideration of multiple perspectives on issues. Through this process, students will strive to understand and explain the world in the present and to determine what kind of world they want in the future.

Current Affairs

Social studies fosters the development of citizens who are informed and engaged in current affairs. Accordingly, current affairs play a central role in learning and are integrated throughout the program. Ongoing reference to current affairs adds relevance, interest and immediacy to social studies issues. Investigating current affairs from multiple perspectives motivates students to engage in meaningful dialogue on relevant historical and contemporary issues, helping them to make informed and reasoned decisions on local, provincial, national and global issues.

An issues-focused approach that incorporates multiple perspectives and current affairs helps students apply problem-solving and decision-making skills to real-life and controversial issues.

In order to allow opportunities for students to engage in current affairs, issues and concerns of a local nature, the program of studies provides the flexibility to include these topics within the time allotted for social studies.

Opportunities may include:

- current events in local communities
- issues with local, provincial, national and/or global relevance

- cultural celebrations
- visits from dignitaries
- special events.

Controversial Issues

Controversial issues are those topics that are publicly sensitive and upon which there is no consensus of values or beliefs. They include topics on which reasonable people may sincerely disagree. Opportunities to deal with these issues are an integral part of social studies education in Alberta.

Studying controversial issues is important in preparing students to participate responsibly in a democratic and pluralistic society. Such study provides opportunities to develop the ability to think clearly, to reason logically, to open-mindedly and respectfully examine different points of view and to make sound judgments.

Controversial issues that have been anticipated by the teacher, and those that may arise incidentally during instruction, should be used by the teacher to promote critical inquiry and teach thinking skills.

STRANDS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Learning related to the core concepts of citizenship and identity is achieved through focused content at each grade level. The six strands of social studies reflect the interdisciplinary nature of social studies. The strands are interrelated and constitute the basis for the learning outcomes in the program of studies.

Time, Continuity and Change

Understanding the dynamic relationships among time, continuity and change is a cornerstone of citizenship and identity. Considering multiple perspectives on history, and contemporary issues within their historical context, enables students to understand and appreciate the social, cultural and political dimensions of the past, make meaning of the present and make decisions for the future.

The Land: Places and People

Exploring the unique and dynamic relationship that humans have with the land, places and environments affects decisions that students make and their understanding of perspectives, issues, citizenship and identity. Students will examine the impact of physical geography on the social, political, environmental and economic organization of societies. This examination also affects students' understanding of perspectives and issues as they consider how connections to the land influence their sense of place.

Power, Authority and Decision Making

Examining the concepts of power, authority and decision making from multiple perspectives helps students consider how these concepts impact individuals, relationships, communities and nations. It also broadens students' understanding of related issues, perspectives and their effect on citizenship and identity. A critical examination of the distribution, exercise and implications of power and authority is the focus of this strand. Students will examine governmental and political structures, justice and laws, fairness and equity, conflict and cooperation, decision-making processes, leadership and governance. This examination develops a student's understanding of the individual's capacity in decision-making processes and promotes active and responsible citizenship.

Economics and Resources

Exploring multiple perspectives on the use, distribution and management of resources and wealth contributes to students' understanding of the effects that economics and resources have on the quality of life around the world. Students will explore basic economic systems, trade and the effects of economic interdependence on individuals, communities, nations and the natural environment. Students will also critically consider the social and environmental implications of resource use and technological change.

Global Connections

Critically examining multiple perspectives and connections among local, national and global issues develops students' understanding of citizenship and identity and the interdependent or conflicting nature of individuals, communities, societies and nations. Exploring this interdependence broadens students' global consciousness and empathy with world conditions. Students will also acquire a better comprehension of tensions pertaining to economic relationships, sustainability and universal human rights.

Culture and Community

Exploring culture and community allows students to examine shared values and their own sense of belonging, beliefs, traditions and languages. This promotes students' development of citizenship and identity and understanding of multiple perspectives, issues and change. Students will examine the various expressions of their own and others' cultural, linguistic and social communities.

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

The general and specific outcomes provide an organizational structure for assessment of student progress in the social studies program. These outcomes follow the progression of learning that occurs at each grade level.

General Outcomes

General outcomes identify what students are expected to know and be able to do upon completion of a grade/course. General outcomes have been identified within each grade/course.

Specific Outcomes

Specific outcomes identify explicit components of values and attitudes, knowledge and understanding, and skills and processes that are contained within each general outcome within each grade/course. Specific outcomes are building blocks that enable students to achieve general outcomes for each grade/course. Where

appropriate, examples have been identified as an optional (e.g.) or required (i.e.) component of the specific outcome. At the 10–12 levels, all bracketed items are required components of the specific outcome.

OUTCOMES RELATED TO VALUES AND ATTITUDES

The goal of social studies is to foster the development of values and attitudes that enable students to participate actively and responsibly as citizens in a changing and pluralistic society. Attitudes are an expression of values and beliefs about an issue or topic. Respect, a sense of personal and collective responsibility, and an appreciation of human interdependence are fundamental to citizenship and identity within local, national and global communities. Developing an ethic of care toward self, others and the natural world is central to these commitments.

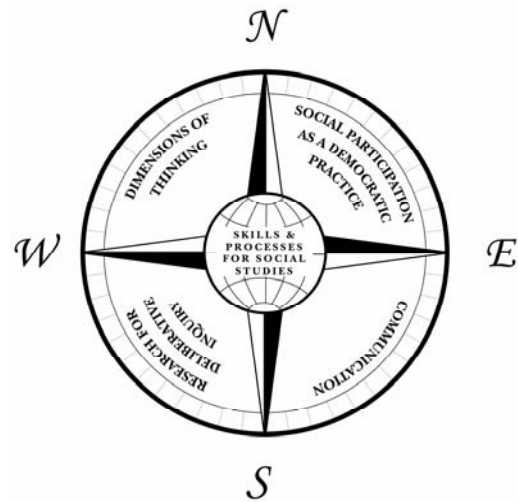
OUTCOMES RELATED TO KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Outcomes related to knowledge and understanding are fundamental to informed decision making. Knowledge and understanding involve the breadth and depth of information, concepts, evidence, ideas and opinions.

OUTCOMES RELATED TO SKILLS AND PROCESSES

The specific outcomes for skills and processes provide opportunities for students to apply their learning to relevant situations and to develop, practise and maintain essential skills as their learning evolves within a grade/course and from grade to grade/course to course. The skill outcomes are grouped into the following categories for organizational purposes:

- Dimensions of Thinking
- Social Participation as a Democratic Practice
- Research for Deliberative Inquiry
- Communication



Dimensions of Thinking

In social studies, students acquire and develop thinking strategies that assist them in making connections to prior knowledge, in assimilating new information and in applying learning to new contexts. The following dimensions of thinking have been identified as key components in social studies learning:

Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is a process of inquiry, analysis and evaluation resulting in a reasoned judgment. Critical thinking promotes the development of democratic citizenship. Students will develop skills of critical thinking that include: distinguishing fact from opinion; considering the reliability and accuracy of information; determining diverse points of view, perspective and bias; and considering the ethics of decisions and actions.

Creative Thinking

Creative thinking occurs when students identify unique connections among ideas and suggest insightful approaches to social studies questions and issues. Through creative thinking, students generate an inventory of possibilities; anticipate outcomes; and combine logical, intuitive and divergent thought.

Historical Thinking

Historical thinking is a process whereby students are challenged to rethink assumptions about the past and to reimagine both the present and the future. It helps students become well-informed citizens who approach issues with an inquiring mind and exercise sound judgment when presented with new information or a perspective different from their own. Historical thinking skills involve the sequencing of events, the analysis of patterns and the placement of events in context to assist in the construction of meaning and understanding, and can be applied to a variety of media, such as oral traditions, print, electronic text, art and music.

Historical thinking allows students to develop a sense of time and place to help define their identities. Exploring the roots of the present ensures the transmission and sharing of values, and helps individuals to realize that they belong to a civil society. Historical thinking develops citizens willing to engage in a pluralistic democracy and to promote and support democratic institutions.

Geographic Thinking

Possessing geographic thinking skills provides students with the tools to address social studies issues from a geographic perspective. Geographic thinking skills involve the exploration of spatial orders, patterns and associations. They enable students to investigate environmental and societal issues using a range of geographic information. Developing these spatial skills helps students understand the relationships among people, events and the context of their physical environment, which will assist them to make choices and act wisely when confronted with questions affecting the land and water resources.

Decision Making and Problem Solving

Students develop the ability to make timely and appropriate decisions by identifying the need for a decision, then weighing the advantages, disadvantages and consequences of various alternatives. Decision making involves reserving judgments until all the options and perspectives have been explored; seeking clarity for a variety of choices and perspectives; examining the cause-

and-effect relationship between choices; and basing decisions on knowledge, values and beliefs.

Problem-solving processes in social studies help students develop the ability to identify or pose problems and apply learning to consider the causes and dimensions of problems. These skills help develop thinking strategies, allowing students to determine possible courses of action and consequences of potential solutions for a problem that may have multiple or complex causes and that may not have a clear solution. Activities such as simulations, debates, public presentations and editorial writing foster the development of these skills.

Metacognition

Metacognition is “thinking about thinking.” It involves critical self-awareness, conscious reflection, analysis, monitoring and reinvention. Students assess the value of the learning strategies they have used, modify them or select new strategies, and monitor the use of reinvented or new strategies in future learning situations. In this respect, students become knowledge creators and contribute to a shared understanding of the world we live in—a key feature of democratic life and commitment to pluralism.

Social Participation as a Democratic Practice

Social participation skills enable students to develop effective relationships with others, to work in cooperative ways toward common goals and to collaborate with others for the well-being of their communities. Students will develop interpersonal skills that focus on cooperation, conflict resolution, consensus building, collaborative decision making, the importance of responsibility and the acceptance of differences. Development of these skills will enhance active participation in their communities. Activities in this regard could include social action and community projects, e.g., church groups, Amnesty International, Médecins sans frontières (Doctors Without Borders).

Research for Deliberative Inquiry

Purposeful deliberation and critical reflection are essential skills and processes for democratic citizenship and problem solving. In social studies, the research process develops learners who are independent, self-motivated problem solvers and co-creators of knowledge. Developing research skills prepares students for the world of work, post-secondary studies, lifelong learning and citizenship in a complex world. These skills also enhance and enrich the process of identity formation as students critically reflect on their sense of self and relationship to others. The foundations of the research process are the application of acquired skills, the selection of appropriate resources and the use of suitable technology.

The Infusion of Technology

Technology encompasses the processes, tools and techniques that alter human activity. Information communication technology provides a vehicle for communicating, representing, inquiring, making decisions and solving problems. It involves the processes, tools and techniques for:

- gathering and identifying information
- re-representations of dominant texts
- expressing and creating
- classifying and organizing
- analyzing and evaluating
- speculating and predicting.

Selected curriculum outcomes from Alberta Learning's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Program of Studies are infused throughout the social studies program of studies and are indicated by this symbol ➤. Further information regarding the Information and Communication Technology Program of Studies is contained within that program of studies.

Communication

Communication skills enable students to comprehend, interpret and express information and ideas clearly and purposefully. These skills include the language arts of listening, speaking,

reading, writing, viewing and representing, as well as the use of communication technologies for acquiring and exchanging information and ideas.

Oral, Written and Visual Literacy

Through the language arts, human beings communicate thoughts, feelings, experiences, information and opinions and learn to understand themselves and others. Speaking, writing and representing are used in the social studies program to relate a community's stories and to convey knowledge, beliefs, values and traditions through narrative history, music, art and literature.

Reading, listening and viewing in social studies enables students to extend their thinking and their knowledge and to increase their understanding of themselves and others. These skills provide students with a means of accessing the ideas, perspectives and experiences of others.

The language arts enable students to explore, organize and clarify thoughts and to communicate these thoughts to others.

Media Literacy Skills

Contemporary texts often involve more than one medium to communicate messages and as such, are often complex, having multi-layered meanings. Information texts include visual elements such as charts, graphs, diagrams, photographs, tables, pictures, collages and timelines. Media literacy skills involve accessing, interpreting and evaluating mass media texts such as newspapers, television, the Internet and advertising. Media literacy in social studies explores concepts in mass media texts, such as identifying key messages and multiple points of view that are being communicated, detecting bias, and examining the responsibility of citizens to respond to media texts.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

The core concepts and six strands of the Alberta Social Studies Kindergarten to Grade 12 Program of Studies are reflected in each grade/course. The structure provides continuity and linkages from grade to grade/course to course. In addition, the general outcomes in each grade/course are components of the one central theme reflected in the grade/course title.

Grade	Grade Title and General Outcomes	Linkages and Sequencing
Kindergarten	Being Together K.1 I Am Unique K.2 I Belong	Kindergarten emphasizes a strong sense of identity and self-esteem and is a student's introduction to citizenship.
One	Citizenship: Belonging and Connecting 1.1 My World: Home, School, Community 1.2 Moving Forward with the Past: My Family, My History and My Community	Grade 1 is an introduction to active and responsible citizenship and introduces the concept of community. The concept of historical thinking is applied to the study of community.
Two	Communities in Canada 2.1 Canada's Dynamic Communities 2.2 A Community in the Past	Grade 2 expands on the concept of community through an examination of specific characteristics of communities in Canada. Building on the introduction of historical thinking in Grade 1, Grade 2 students will examine how a community changes over time.
Three	Connecting with the World 3.1 Communities in the World 3.2 Global Citizenship	Grade 3 continues to build on the knowledge of community and citizenship by examining diverse communities in the world. Grade 3 students will be introduced to the concepts of global citizenship and quality of life.
Four	Alberta: The Land, Histories and Stories 4.1 Alberta: A Sense of the Land 4.2 The Stories, Histories and People of Alberta 4.3 Alberta: Celebrations and Challenges	Grade 4 introduces specific geographic skills through an examination of Alberta and its cultural and geographic diversity. Linkages to literature and the continued development of historical thinking are reinforced through stories and legends. Archaeology and paleontology are also introduced in Grade 4 to further develop historical thinking skills.
Five	Canada: The Land, Histories and Stories 5.1 Physical Geography of Canada 5.2 Histories and Stories of Ways of Life in Canada 5.3 Canada: Shaping an Identity	Grade 5 examines the foundations of Canada through its physical geography, the ways of life and heritage of its diverse peoples. Grade 5 presents events and issues that have impacted citizenship and identity in the Canadian context over time.
Six	Democracy: Action and Participation 6.1 Citizens Participating in Decision Making 6.2 Historical Models of Democracy: Ancient Athens and the Iroquois Confederacy	Grade 6 emphasizes the importance of active and responsible participation as the foundation of a democratic society. Students will examine how the underlying principles of democracy in Canada compare to those of Ancient Athens and the Iroquois Confederacy.

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Grade	Grade Title and General Outcomes	Linkages and Sequencing
Seven	Canada: Origins, Histories and Movement of People 7.1 Toward Confederation 7.2 Following Confederation: Canadian Expansions	Grade 7 provides a comprehensive examination of Canadian history preceding and following Confederation. The concept of intercultural contact is introduced through an examination of migration and immigration. Grade 7 forms the foundation for the continued dialogue on citizenship and identity in Canada.
Eight	Historical Worldviews Examined 8.1 From Isolation to Adaptation: Japan 8.2 Origins of a Western Worldview: Renaissance Europe 8.3 Worldviews in Conflict: The Spanish and the Aztecs	Grade 8 expands on the concept of intercultural contact and continues to develop historical thinking skills through an examination of past societies in different parts of the world.
Nine	Canada: Opportunities and Challenges 9.1 Issues for Canadians: Governance and Rights 9.2 Issues for Canadians: Economic Systems in Canada and the United States	Grade 9 focuses on citizenship, identity and quality of life and how they are impacted by political and legislative processes in Canada. The role of economic systems in Canada and the United States will also be examined.

Grade	Course Titles	Linkages and Sequencing
Ten	10-1 Perspectives on Globalization 10-2 Living in a Globalizing World	Grade 10 explores the origins of globalization, the implications of economic globalization and the impact of globalization internationally on lands, cultures, human rights and quality of life.
Eleven	20-1 Perspectives on Nationalism 20-2 Understandings of Nationalism	These are the proposed titles for the Grade 11 and Grade 12 programs of study, currently under development.
Twelve	30-1 Perspectives on Ideology 30-2 Understandings of Ideologies	

GRADE 7: Canada: Origins, Histories and Movement of Peoples

OVERVIEW

Grade 7 students will explore the origins, histories and movement of peoples who forged the foundations of Canadian Confederation. They will examine how the political, demographic, economic and social changes that have occurred since Confederation have influenced ways in which contemporary Canada has evolved.

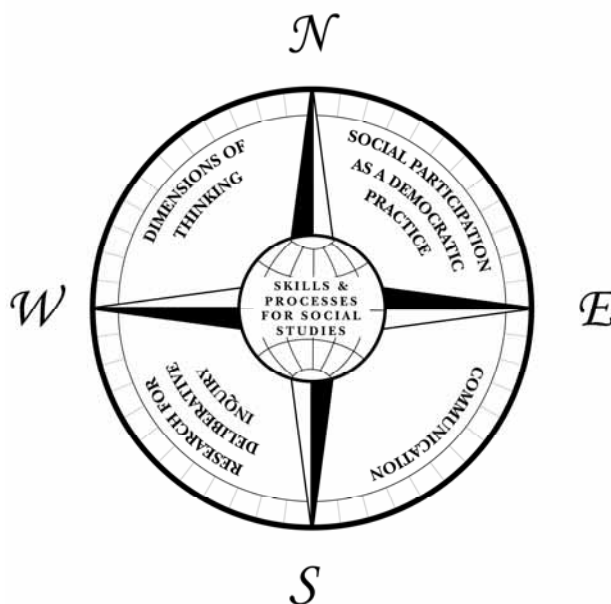
RATIONALE

Through an examination of events preceding and following Confederation, Grade 7 students will acquire an understanding of how Canada has evolved into a multicultural, bilingual, pluralistic and diverse society; and they will appreciate how these dimensions of Canada have affected citizenship and identity over time.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

assimilation, colony, demographics, Great Deportation, immigration, imperialism, migration, National Policy, settlement, Treaty of Paris, urbanization

General Outcome 7.1 Toward Confederation	General Outcome 7.2 Following Confederation: Canadian Expansions
Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of the distinct roles of, and the relationships among, the Aboriginal, French and British peoples in forging the foundations of Canadian Confederation.	Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of how the political, demographic, economic and social changes that have occurred since Confederation have presented challenges and opportunities for individuals and communities.
Local and Current Affairs	
In order to allow opportunities for students to engage in current affairs, issues and concerns of a local nature, the program of studies provides the flexibility to include these topics within the time allotted for social studies.	



Benchmark Skills and Processes

The following benchmark skills and processes are provided here as outcomes to be achieved by the end of Grade 9.

Dimensions of Thinking	
<i>critical thinking and creative thinking</i>	determine the validity of information based on context, bias, source, objectivity, evidence and/or reliability to broaden understanding of a topic or an issue
<i>historical thinking</i>	analyze selected issues and problems from the past, placing people and events in a context of time and place
<i>geographic thinking</i>	interpret thematic maps to analyze economic and political issues
<i>decision making and problem solving</i>	take appropriate action and initiative, when required, in decision-making and problem-solving scenarios
Social Participation as a Democratic Practice	
<i>cooperation, conflict resolution and consensus building</i>	demonstrate leadership in groups, where appropriate, to achieve consensus and resolve conflicts peacefully and equitably
<i>age-appropriate behaviour for social involvement</i>	develop leadership skills by assuming specific roles and responsibilities in organizations, projects and events within the community
Research for Deliberative Inquiry	
<i>research and information</i>	reflect on changes of perspective or opinion based on information gathered and research conducted
Communication	
<i>oral, written and visual literacy</i>	communicate in a persuasive and engaging manner through speeches, multimedia presentations and written and oral reports, taking particular audiences and purposes into consideration
<i>media literacy</i>	examine techniques used to enhance the authority and authenticity of media messages

7.1 Toward Confederation

General Outcome

Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of the distinct roles of, and the relationships among, the Aboriginal, French and British peoples in forging the foundations of Canadian Confederation.

Specific Outcomes

► Values and Attitudes

Students will:

7.1.1 appreciate the influence of diverse Aboriginal, French and British peoples on events leading to Confederation (C, I, TCC)

7.1.2 appreciate the challenges of co-existence among peoples (C, CC, I, LPP)

► Knowledge and Understanding

Students will:

7.1.3 compare and contrast diverse social and economic structures within the societies of Aboriginal, French and British peoples in pre-Confederation Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- What were the different ways in which Aboriginal societies were structured (i.e., Iroquois Confederacy, Ojibwa, Mi'kmaq)? (CC, I, LPP)
- How did the structures of Aboriginal societies affect decision making in each society (i.e., role and status of women, consensus building)? (CC, TCC, PADM)
- What were the social and economic factors of European imperialism? (CC, I, TCC)
- In what ways did European imperialism impact the social and economic structures of Aboriginal societies? (ER, GC, PADM, TCC)
- How was European imperialism responsible for the development of Acadia, New France and British settlements? (I, GC, PADM)
- Who were the key figures in the French exploration and settlement of North America? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- What roles did the Royal Government and the Catholic Church play in the social structure of New France (i.e., governor, intendant, Jesuits, religious congregations)? (ER, GC, PADM, LPP)
- Who were the key figures in the British exploration and settlement of North America? (CC, LPP, TCC)
- What role did the British government play in the settlement of North America? (PADM, ER, LPP, GC)

7.1.4 assess, critically, the economic competition related to the control of the North American fur trade by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- How did the First Nations, French, British and Métis peoples interact with each other as participants in the fur trade? (TCC, ER, LPP)
- How did the fur trade contribute to the foundations of the economy in North America? (ER, LPP, TCC)

	C	Citizenship		I	Identity	
ER	Economics and Resources	LPP	The Land: Places and People	GC	Global Connections	
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- How was Britain’s interest in the fur trade different from that of New France? (TCC, ER, GC)
- How was economic development in New France impacted by the changing policies of the French Royal Government? (PADM, ER, GC, TCC)
- What was the role of mercantilism before and after the 1763 Treaty of Paris? (ER, TCC)

7.1.5 assess, critically, the political competition between the French and the British in attempting to control North America by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- In what ways did conflicts between the French and the British in Europe impact North America? (TCC, LPP)
- How did conflicts between the French and the British in Europe become factors in the Great Deportation of the Acadians in 1755? (I, C, LPP, GC)
- To what extent was the Battle of the Plains of Abraham the key event in achieving British control over North America? (TCC, LPP, GC)
- How was British North America impacted by rebellion in the 13 colonies and by the subsequent Loyalist migration? (LPP, ER, TCC)

7.1.6 assess, critically, how political, economic and military events contributed to the foundations of Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- What was the role and intent of Chief Pontiac in controlling British forts? (PADM, TCC)
- How was the Royal Proclamation of 1763 an attempt to achieve compromise between the Aboriginal peoples, the French and the British? (PADM, TCC)
- How did the Québec Act of 1774 contribute to the foundations of Canada as an officially bilingual country? (PADM, TCC)
- What was the role of Chief Tecumseh in the War of 1812? (PADM, TCC)
- How did the War of 1812 contribute to British identity in Canada? (I, LPP, TCC)
- How did the War of 1812 contribute to defining Canada’s political boundaries? (LPP, TCC, I)
- How was the Great Migration of 1815–1850 in Upper Canada and Lower Canada an attempt to confirm British identity in the Province of Canada? (LPP, I, TCC)
- How was the Act of Union of 1840 an attempt to resolve the issues raised by the 1837 and 1838 Rebellions in Lower Canada and Upper Canada? (PADM, LPP, I, TCC)
- To what extent was Confederation an attempt to provide the populations of Québec and Ontario with increased control over their own affairs? (PADM, LPP, TCC)
- To what extent was Confederation an attempt to strengthen the Maritime colonies? (GC, TCC, LPP)

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7.2 Following Confederation: Canadian Expansions

General Outcome

Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of how the political, demographic, economic and social changes that have occurred since Confederation have presented challenges and opportunities for individuals and communities.

Specific Outcomes

► Values and Attitudes

Students will:

- 7.2.1 recognize the positive and negative aspects of immigration and migration (GC, LPP, C, I)
- 7.2.2 recognize the positive and negative consequences of political decisions (PADM)
- 7.2.3 appreciate the challenges that individuals and communities face when confronted with rapid change (I, CC, LPP)

► Knowledge and Understanding

Students will:

- 7.2.4 assess, critically, the role, contributions and influence of the Red River Métis on the development of western Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:
 - What factors led to Louis Riel’s emergence as the leader of the Métis? (TCC, PADM, I, CC)
 - What similarities and differences exist between the causes of the Red River Resistance in 1869 and the causes of the second Métis uprising in 1885? (TCC, PADM, LPP)
 - How did the Government of Canada’s response to the Red River Resistance and the second Métis uprising solidify Canada’s control of the West? (TCC, PADM)
 - To what extent were the Red River Resistance and the second Métis uprising means to counter assimilation? (PADM, I, C)
 - What were the Métis, First Nations, French and British perspectives on the events that led to the establishment of Manitoba? (TCC, PADM, I, CC)
 - How was the creation of Manitoba an attempt to achieve compromise between the Métis, First Nations, French and British peoples? (TCC, PADM, I, LPP)
 - To what extent were the *Manitoba Schools Act* and evolving educational legislation in the Northwest Territories attempts to impose a British identity in western Canada? (I, PADM, TCC)
- 7.2.5 evaluate the impact of Confederation and of subsequent immigration on Canada from 1867 to the First World War by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:
 - What factors led to the purchase of Rupert’s Land in 1869? (TCC, PADM, LPP)
 - How did the National Policy determine the economic and demographic aspects of Canadian expansion? (TCC, ER, PADM, LPP)
 - How did changing demographics resulting from Clifford Sifton’s immigration policies affect the collective identity of Francophones in communities across western Canada? (I, TCC, PADM)

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- How did Asian immigrants contribute to the development of Canada (i.e., Chinese railway workers)? (TCC, CC, LPP)
- In what ways did the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway affect the growth of Canada? (TCC, PADM, ER, LPP)
- What was the role of the North West Mounted Police in the development of western Canada? (PADM, TCC)
- What strategies were used by the government to encourage immigration from Europe? (GC, LPP, TCC)
- What strategies were used by religious communities and missionaries to encourage migration and immigration to western Canada from eastern Canada and the United States? (TCC, LPP, GC)
- What impact did immigration have on Aboriginal peoples and on communities in Canada? (GC, CC, I, TCC)
- How did communities, services and businesses established by Francophones contribute to the overall development of western Canada (i.e., health, education, churches, commerce, politics, journalism, agriculture)? (ER, TCC, CC, PADM)
- How did immigrants from eastern Europe contribute to the development of western Canada (i.e., health, education, churches, commerce, politics, journalism, agriculture)? (CC, ER, TCC, PADM)
- To what extent was agricultural activity a key factor in the population growth of western Canada? (TCC, LPP, ER)
- What factors led to British Columbia's joining Confederation? (TCC, LPP, PADM)
- What factors led to Prince Edward Island's joining Confederation? (TCC, LPP, PADM)
- How were the needs of varied populations considered through the creation of Alberta and of Saskatchewan? (LPP, TCC, PADM)
- What were the underlying reasons for the negotiation of the numbered treaties? (C, I, LPP, TCC)

7.2.6 assess, critically, the impacts of social and political changes on individual and collective identities in Canada since 1918 by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- What were the reasons for, and the consequences of, Newfoundland's joining Confederation? (PADM, TCC, I)
- How did joining Confederation impact the citizens of Newfoundland? (C, I, PADM)
- What are the social and economic effects of the changing roles and images of women in Canadian society (i.e., right to vote, working conditions, changing family structures)? (ER, I)
- What challenges and opportunities have emerged as a result of increases in the Aboriginal population in western Canada? (LPP, CC, C, I)
- How has the *Official Languages Act* contributed to bilingualism in Canada? (PADM, C, I)
- How have Canadian immigration policies contributed to increased diversity and multiculturalism within the Canadian population? (PADM, GC, C, I)
- What strategies and conditions are needed for the Franco-Albertan community to counter assimilation? (CC, I, PADM)

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7.2.7 assess, critically, the impact of urbanization and of technology on individual and collective identities in Canada by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:

- What impact has increased urbanization had on rural communities in Canada? (LPP, CC)
- How did the emergence of large factories in Canada contribute to the development of Canada's economy? (ER, PADM)
- In what ways did technological advances contribute to the development of Canada (e.g., aviation, farming equipment, radio transmissions, electronics, multimedia)? (ER, PADM)
- What effects have La Société Radio-Canada (SRC) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) had on Canadian identity? (I)

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SKILLS AND PROCESSES FOR GRADE 7

Alberta Education's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) curriculum is infused throughout the social studies program of studies. Selected ICT outcomes are suggested throughout the program and are indicated by this symbol ➤.

► DIMENSIONS OF THINKING

Students will:

7.S.1 develop skills of critical thinking and creative thinking:

- determine the validity of information based on context, bias, source, objectivity, evidence and/or reliability to broaden understanding of a topic or an issue
- evaluate, critically, ideas, information and positions from multiple perspectives
- demonstrate the ability to analyze local and current affairs
- re-evaluate personal opinions to broaden understanding of a topic or an issue
- generate creative ideas and strategies in individual and group activities
- access diverse viewpoints on particular topics, using appropriate technologies

7.S.2 develop skills of historical thinking:

- analyze historical issues to form or support an opinion
- use historical and community resources to organize the sequence of historical events
- explain the historical contexts of key events of a given time period
- distinguish cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including the long- and short-term causal relations of events
- create a simulation or a model, using technology that permits the making of inferences
- identify patterns in organized information

7.S.3 develop skills of geographic thinking:

- construct and interpret maps to broaden understanding of issues, places and peoples of Canada (i.e., elevation, latitude and longitude, population density, waterways)
- use geographic tools, such as geographical information system (GIS) software, to assist in preparing graphs and maps
- interpret historical maps to broaden understanding of historical events
- define geographic challenges and issues that lead to geographic questions
- access and operate multimedia applications and technologies from stand-alone and online sources; e.g., GIS

7.S.4 demonstrate skills of decision making and problem solving:

- predict outcomes of decision-making and problem-solving scenarios from multiple perspectives
- propose and apply new ideas and strategies, supported with facts and reasons, to contribute to problem solving and decision making
- articulate clearly a plan of action to use technology to solve a problem
- identify appropriate materials and tools to use in order to accomplish a plan of action
- use networks to brainstorm, plan and share ideas with group members
- evaluate choices and progress in problem solving, then redefine the plan of action as necessary

► SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AS A DEMOCRATIC PRACTICE

Students will:

7.S.5 demonstrate skills of cooperation, conflict resolution and consensus building:

- assume various roles within groups, including roles of leadership where appropriate
- identify and use a variety of strategies to resolve conflicts peacefully and equitably
- consider the needs and perspectives of others

7.S.6 develop age-appropriate behaviour for social involvement as responsible citizens contributing to their community:

- support and participate in activities and projects that promote the well-being and meet the particular needs of their community

► RESEARCH FOR DELIBERATIVE INQUIRY

Students will:

7.S.7 apply the research process:

- develop a position that is supported by information gathered through research
- draw conclusions based upon research and evidence
- determine how information serves a variety of purposes and that the accuracy or relevance of information may need verification
- organize and synthesize researched information
- formulate new questions as research progresses
- integrate and synthesize concepts to provide an informed point of view on a research question or an issue
- practise the responsible and ethical use of information and technology
- include and organize references as part of research
- plan and conduct a search, using a wide variety of electronic sources
- demonstrate the advanced search skills necessary to limit the number of hits desired for online and offline databases; for example, the use of “and” or “or” between search topics and the choice of appropriate search engines for the topic
- develop a process to manage volumes of information that can be made available through electronic sources
- evaluate the relevance of electronically accessed information to a particular topic
- make connections among related, organized data and assemble various pieces into a unified message
- refine searches to limit sources to a manageable number
- analyze and synthesize information to produce an original work

► COMMUNICATION

Students will:

7.S.8 demonstrate skills of oral, written and visual literacy:

- communicate information in a clear, persuasive and engaging manner, through written and oral means
- use skills of informal debate to persuasively express differing viewpoints regarding an issue
- elicit, clarify and respond appropriately to questions, ideas and multiple points of view in discussions
- listen to others in order to understand their perspectives

- offer reasoned comments related to a topic of discussion
- use selected presentation tools to demonstrate connections among various pieces of information

7.S.9 develop skills of media literacy:

- analyze the impact of television, the Internet, radio and print media on a particular current affairs issue
- detect bias on issues presented in the media
- examine techniques used to enhance the authority and authenticity of media messages
- examine the values, lifestyles and points of view represented in a media message
- identify and distinguish points of view expressed in electronic sources on a particular topic
- recognize that information serves different purposes and that data from electronic sources may need to be verified to determine accuracy or relevance for the purpose used

Glossary of Terms and Concepts—Grade 7

The following terms and concepts are contained within the general and specific outcomes in the grade. The definitions are provided to facilitate a better understanding and more effective application of the social studies concepts presented.

assimilation	Process by which an individual or minority group loses its original culture when absorbed into another culture; in the context of colonialism, a policy of total integration of colonies into the colonizing country.
colony	Territory that is dominated by a foreign country.
demographics	Data that pertains to the population of a given region or country.
Great Deportation	British uprooting of up to 12 000 Acadians from their homes in Nova Scotia in October 1755. Confiscation of the land, homes, cattle and other belongings of Acadians was authorized by the British Crown.
immigration	Movement of people intending to establish a home and gain citizenship in a country that is not their native country.
imperialism	Policy of a country or empire to extend its authority or domination by political, economic or military means.
migration	Movement of people from one region of a country to another.
National Policy	Policy put in place by the government of John A. Macdonald, consisting of three major elements: a) the implementation of a series of tariffs to protect Canadian producers and products; b) the launching of the Canadian Pacific Railway to connect the central provinces to the Pacific coast by railroad; and c) the establishment of immigration policies aimed specifically at populating western Canada.
settlement	Establishment of people in a newly colonized region.
Treaty of Paris	Also known as the Royal Proclamation, the treaty signed in 1763 to mark the end of the Seven Years' War. Through this treaty, France ceded its North American territories to England, with the exception of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
urbanization	An increase in the number of people residing in cities and an extension of urban boundaries to include areas that were previously rural.

