

Draft Social Studies Kindergarten to Grade 6 Curriculum

	Kindergarten			Grade 1			Grade 2		
Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.								
Guiding Question	How do stories, fables, and personal experience help us explore and understand our world?			What is the history of First Nations and Inuit in the traditional territories of what is now Alberta?			What did ancient and medieval civilizations contribute to today’s world that has enduring value?		
Learning Outcome	Children recognize a timeline as a chronological narrative that includes stories, significant dates, and personal experiences.			Students explore First Nations and Inuit migration patterns, stories, and ideas as they existed on traditional territories before the arrival of people from Europe and other parts of the world.			Students explore ancient civilizations and the ideas that have endured over time and have contributed to our heritage and traditions.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	about me and my community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• birth date</li><li>• place of birth</li><li>• spoken language(s)</li><li>• kinship ties</li><li>• family tree</li><li>• personal timeline</li></ul>	where and when we were born and languages spoken at home  A personal timeline helps us to organize past events in a proper sequence over time.	Know birth date (day, month, year) and famous people with that birth date.	timeline: First peoples to now; chronology of migrations and settlements	Humans first arrived in North America about 30 000 years ago and migrated throughout the continent.	Explain a simple visual timeline and map showing migration patterns into and across the continent.	The heritage from ancient Greece, ancient Rome, and other ancient cultures continues to inform and influence our lives.	Big ideas, core beliefs, cultural practices, and monuments have endured and continue to influence our lives.	Identify the significance of ancient wisdom in our daily lives.
							history of time (chronology): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• before Christ (BC)</li><li>• anno domini (AD)</li><li>• before common era (BCE)</li><li>• common era (CE)</li><li>• decades</li><li>• centuries</li><li>• millennia</li><li>• time immemorial</li></ul>	Historical time can be represented in timelines.	Construct a timeline and explain its purpose.

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	stories and fables that illustrate personal identities, reflecting a diversity of gender, language, race, and ethnicity  vocabulary used to describe time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• long ago</li><li>• before</li><li>• after</li><li>• now (present)</li><li>• next</li><li>• then</li></ul>	Experience the sense of wonder awakened by timeless stories, fables, and rhymes featuring childhood experiences or legends from the past.  simple personal timelines from birth to age five (going to school)	Listen to short readings of timeless stories or fables and develop the confidence to share and exchange personal stories.  how to read a timeline and sketch a personal example	earliest societies: hunters, gatherers, and cultivators; origin of agriculture  creation stories from local First Nations and Inuit communities, such as Blackfoot legend of Napi and creation stories from Cree, Dene, and Inuit communities  First Nations and Inuit spirituality can include balance within nature, spirit world, earth, and sky.  First Nations and Inuit societies emerged over time with many languages and varied traditions.	Early societies emerged and were organized to provide for basic needs and sustenance.  Societies develop their own ways of explaining human origins on Earth.  First Nations and Inuit cultures are rooted in the land and patterns of nature, which were believed to have spiritual qualities.  Many different Indigenous societies inhabited the land of what is now Alberta and North America before first contact with Europeans.	Explain the ways of survival and means of livelihood of First Nations and Inuit in various local and surrounding communities.  Describe what the local First Nations or Inuit believe about creation and the spirits.  Describe Indigenous stories of the origin of the world and diverse Indigenous groups that inhabited the land of what is now Alberta and North America.	Ancient peoples told stories that were passed down from one generation to the next, such as myths and legends of Greece, China, and Africa.  World religions that believe in one God (monotheistic): Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have common roots.  art and architecture: Greco-Roman, Chinese, and African ruins and monuments, such as Acropolis, Pantheon, Roman Colosseum, Great Wall, Sphinx, pyramids	Classic architecture and monuments were built to last and have lasted. They continue to impress and inspire people today.  World views are a set of beliefs and experiences that influence the way a people or civilization sees the world. They are reflected in stories, religious texts, and architecture.	Read aloud Greek, Chinese and African myths/legends and ask students to retell the stories.  Explain belief systems associated with Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.  Recognize examples of classical architecture and monuments and explain some of the reasons why they were built.  Compare a world view from an ancient civilization to a present one.

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Guiding Question	How do our personal stories compare with those from other times?			How do the origins and legacies of ancient civilizations relate to the present?			What aspects of past civilizations continue to influence the way we live?		
Learning Outcome	Children explore personal stories in relation to the experiences of others, particularly those in earlier times.			Students identify important ideas, social structures, cultural practices, and monumental legacies that ancient civilizations have contributed to modern day.			Students analyze some major contributions of ancient Western and Eastern civilizations to life and society today.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	my family and community, now and in the past (olden days)	Families and communities change, over time (now and back then).	Discuss how families and communities have changed over time.	concepts and vocabulary associated with historical time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>before common era (BCE)</li><li>common era (CE)</li><li>hindsight</li><li>looking back on the past</li><li>years (weeks and months)</li><li>past, present, future</li></ul> ancient civilizations, exemplified by Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China  stories, folk tales, and legends, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Napi and the Rock (Blackfoot)</li><li>King Midas and the Golden Touch</li><li>Pandora’s Box (Greek)</li><li>The Monkey King (Sun Wukong)</li><li>The Jade Rabbit</li><li>Pangu and the creation of the world (China)</li></ul>	Ancient civilizations existed but have vanished, leaving only traces remaining today.  People continue to be fascinated with the events, ruins, and remains left behind by early peoples and civilizations.  Ideas and remnants from the past have endured and continue to inspire spiritual beliefs, art, and literature.  Stories, folk tales, fables, and legends capture cultural traditions.	Describe a variety of ancient civilizations in terms of their cultures, ideas, and monuments.  Identify a few remnants and ancient artifacts, such as fire pits, petroglyphs, Clovis weapons, and fossils.  Listen to, read aloud, and retell the stories of First Nations or Inuit peoples and folk tales of early civilizations.  Illustrate an understanding of one or more stories or folk tales.	ancient Greece: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Athens as city-state</li><li>Athens and Sparta</li><li>gods and goddesses</li><li>Alexander the Great</li><li>Olympic Games</li><li>Marathon</li><li>Siege of Troy and Wooden Horse</li><li>Athenian democracy</li></ul> great thinkers: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle asked new questions in a form now known as philosophy, which in Greek means “love of wisdom.”  Ancient Rome origin myths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Romulus and Remus</li><li>Epic of Aeneas</li><li>City of Seven Hills</li><li>gods and goddesses</li></ul> Pax Romana (Roman Empire)  Judaism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The oldest of the three “Abrahamic” religions</li><li>Jewish people believe that God made a covenant with Abraham and his descendants.</li></ul>	Ancient Greece contributed to the emergence of democracy, popular myths, athletics, culture, and the arts.  Critical thinking was advanced by the Greeks.  Roman traditions and culture, including Roman law and Roman infrastructure helped Roman influence spread and can still be seen today.  Rome became an extensive empire, and both Judaism and Christianity spread via the Roman Empire.  The three monotheistic religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all originated in the Middle East and share many common and overlapping beliefs and traditions, as well as important differences.	Explain the significance of Athens in the shaping of modern Western culture.  Ask questions related to Athens and Sparta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Which culture allowed more freedom?</li><li>Which one put more emphasis on order and discipline?</li></ul> Arrange events in chronological sequence. Create a timeline for the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.  Distinguish between Roman and Greek contributions to modern life.  Recognize cause and effect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What are some of the theories for the cause of the fall of the Roman Empire? It was not the first or last to disappear.</li><li>How might this apply to other countries or civilizations?</li></ul> Investigate how the three monotheistic

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the Jewish people were enslaved in Egypt, Moses led them back to ‘The Promised Land’</li><li>• Jewish communities eventually spread, and were forced to relocate, around the Mediterranean, through the Middle East.</li></ul> Christianity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Based on the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe is the Son of God</li><li>• Spread from a small number of Jewish follows of Jesus in the middle of the first century across the Roman Empire</li><li>• After it became the official religion of the Roman Empire in the early 300s AD, it spread rapidly across Europe and around the world.</li></ul> Islam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• founded by Mohammed, who Muslims believe was the prophet of God (Allah) and received revelations from him</li><li>• the Quran (610 CE)</li><li>• pilgrimage to Mecca</li><li>• march to Medina</li><li>• Islam spread across the Middle East, North Africa,</li></ul>		religions that arose out of the Middle East are related, and why Jews, Christians, and Muslims are sometimes called ‘people of the book’?  Draw conclusions from evidence: How is our culture still influenced by early Jewish, Islamic, and Christian cultures?

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							and parts of Europe (622–326 CE), and later to Asia, Africa, and around the world.		

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	seeing the world through your eyes and that of others	We can have different perspectives but we also share a common humanity.	Explore cultural and ethnic diversity in your classroom, school, and community.  Identify differences and similarities.	oral cultures and traditions: storytelling and art in early American cultures  writing and written languages, originating in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Central and South America, and China  First Nations, Métis, and Inuit had different languages and unique cultural practices, such as Blackfoot peoples and the bison hunt on the plains (Head Smashed-In Buffalo Jump).  Maya (Central America), Aztecs and Montezuma (Mexico), Inca (South America)  ancient Egypt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>pyramids</li><li>Ra and his children</li><li>Prince and the Sphinx</li><li>pharaohs</li><li>papyrus</li><li>hieroglyphics</li><li>mummies</li><li>Queen Cleopatra</li></ul> ancient China: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>teachings of Confucius</li><li>Emperor and Forbidden City</li><li>gunpowder and fireworks</li><li>Great Wall of China</li><li>invention of paper (Han Dynasty, 100 CE)</li><li>silk</li><li>trade</li></ul>	Each Indigenous society had its own language and/or dialect.  development of early writing (Mesopotamia) Chinese writing: characters or pictographs/ calligraphy  Teachings, ideas, laws, structures, and inventions from ancient civilizations have endured and continue to influence our lives.  Ancient China had unique features and these contributed to modern times.	Explain the origin of writing.  Compare two different American Indigenous cultures, such as Blackfoot or Plains Cree and one or more early Central or South American civilization.  Develop a comparison chart on types of writing and communication with assistance.  Compare the origin of one of the first sets of laws with today's laws.  Describe the land of the Pyramids, how it looked, and what survives today.  Explain some unique features of ancient China and what it contributed to modern times.  looking up information on Internet or in libraries (Maya, Aztec, Inca peoples)  Explain differences between ancient law and today's law.  Tell a story of what life was like in ancient Egypt.  Explain some features that make Eastern civilizations, like China, different from civilizations mostly founded on European laws and cultures, like	Middle Ages (medieval times): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Charlemagne as Holy Roman Emperor (800 CE)</li><li>King of Frankish Empire</li><li>feudal society (patricians, plebeians, knights, freedmen, slaves)</li><li>class structure (nobles and vassals, lords and serfs)</li><li>Hundred Years War</li><li>Joan of Arc</li></ul> Anglo-Saxon England: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>origins of terms (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes)</li><li>adoption of Christianity</li><li>monarchy-unification of a divided country</li><li>Alfred the Great and English traditions</li><li>Robin Hood, Norman Conquest</li><li>Domesday Book (first census)</li><li>Origins of the Common Law</li></ul> encounters with other worlds: travels of Marco Polo, Venetian merchant (1271–1295 AD): journey from Italy to the Orient/China and back, the Silk Road, visit to Court of Kublai Khan; and, from the Chinese side,	Society in medieval times was structured so that everyone was responsible to the king/monarch and bound by loyalty.  Medieval stories and festivals are still part of our contemporary world, such as the story of Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, and the Sheriff of Nottingham.  The Anglo-Saxon tradition laid the groundwork for social and legal organization in England and the British colonies.  Understand how England got its Common Law out of local and social custom.  the origins of the Silk Road trading route from Europe across the Middle East and Asia to China; the connections between cultures and religions (Christian, Muslim, Buddhist) across the area between Europe and China; movement of people, goods, and ideas  The first of the world's great pandemics was the Black Death.	Explain the significance of Charlemagne's rule in the medieval era.  Ask questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Why would a person become someone else's vassal or servant?</li><li>Why is Joan of Arc considered a heroine in history?</li><li>Who didn't consider her a heroine and why?</li></ul> Explain the changes in the law in medieval England.  Ask a question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the tale of Robin Hood real or fiction?</li><li>Did he rob from the rich and give to the poor?</li></ul> Retell the story of Marco Polo's journey to the Orient and back and what he discovered in the Far East.  Compare the Black Death with later pandemics, including the Spanish Flu and COVID-19.

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						Canada.	travels of Zheng He (1371–1433/5) (building on earlier explorations by Gan Ying, Zhang Qian, and others)  plagues: the Black Death (1347–1351) and its impact		

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Organizing Idea	Civics: Canada's constitutional monarchy, democracy, rule of law, and citizenship are understood through knowledge of the origins and development of various contrasting political traditions and ideas.								
Guiding Question	How do rules or expectations contribute to a sense of belonging to family, community, or the wider world?			What aspects of past civilizations continue to influence the way people live within societies today?			What are some of the ways we are governed that can be traced back to the ancient and medieval world?		
Learning Outcome	Students identify how a sense of belonging is supported through people gathering together while following simple expectations and rules.			Students identify structures and governance of early civilizations.			Students understand the history of hereditary rulership (monarchy) and the origins of modern forms of democracy.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Social groups like families, classrooms, and schools have bonds and simple rules.	Gathering in groups involves following simple rules and expectations in order to govern ourselves.	Identify and explain how social groups like families and classrooms work together.	Different societies and social groups were organized in different ways, and chose leaders in different ways; e.g. hereditary chiefs/kings, military leaders, or leaders chosen for specific skills (healing, religious knowledge/insight) or character by some or all of the group.  West coast and some interior First Nations have traditions of Potlatch (Pacific North West) and gift giving.  talking circles: The circle symbolizes wholeness, completion, and a way of discussing matters.	Two main types of rulers include hereditary and chosen by the people.  Reciprocation through gift giving is a key way to acknowledge and build friendly relationships amongst First Nations cultures.  First Nations and Inuit decision-making practices can include assembling in a circle, saying a prayer, and including everybody in discussion.	Explain who ruled in early societies and how it was determined in ancient times.  Recognize the role of protocols and customs in First Nations and Inuit communities, which were unfamiliar to the ways of early Europeans.	early democracy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• origin of word democracy</li><li>• Council of 500</li><li>• male citizens and non-citizens (Athens)</li></ul> evolution of the Roman tradition through kings/tyrants: There were several phases of Roman government that are important for the origins of democracy, including kings, Roman Republic (consuls, senate and assemblies), and empire (emperor, senate).	Athenian democracy worked to provide rights and representation and determined who was excluded from citizenship.  The Romans practised different forms of government at different times, first rule by kings/tyrants, then a form of democracy during the Republic, and finally Imperial rule with some elements of monarchy (emperors) and some elements of democracy (senate).	Draw a diagram illustrating democracy in ancient Athens.  Explain the difference in the systems of government between the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and Imperial Rome.



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	<p>Groups provide a sense of belonging: families, classes, friends, and responsibilities to one another.</p> <p>Fairness and responsibility are part of being in social groups.</p>	<p>Families, school classes, children’s groups, and neighbourhoods are simple examples of associations.</p> <p>It is important to be fair and responsible.</p>	<p>Identify the bonds of connection and simple rules that help us to work together in groups.</p> <p>Recognize fair rules and why we need them.</p>	<p>governing rules and social order: chiefs, kings, queens, and empires; rule by divine right of kings</p>	<p>Most ancient societies had ruling elites who governed the rest of the people. Common examples of these elites were military leaders or hereditary leaders.</p>	<p>Draw a diagram of rule by a chief, king, or emperor in relation to the common people.</p>	<p>medieval social order: feudalism, kings, queens, lords, and loyalties of people as subjects</p> <p>crown, monarchy, and the rise of Parliament in England (<i>Magna Carta</i>, 1215)</p>	<p>Hereditary rulers and bonds of loyalty held medieval society together.</p> <p>The common people (noble citizens) secured democratic rights and responsible government.</p>	<p>Identify the profound influence of hereditary rulers and the clan system.</p> <p>Ask questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Was the <i>Magna Carta</i> the beginning of English democracy through Parliament?</li><li>• Why did kings need the consent of the nobles to govern (money to fund wars and costs of court, dynastic stability)?</li></ul>

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Organizing Idea	Geography: Understanding the world we live in, and the relationship of people and places, is supported by knowing features of the natural and political world, such as oceans, mountain ranges, and boundaries.								
Guiding Question	How can maps and globes be used to help us understand the world and where we live and travel?			Why do people move and settle in different places?			Where did the earliest civilizations of the Middle East, Europe, and Asia originate?		
Learning Outcome	Children explore maps and globes to identify where we live and how we find our way around.			Students explain reasons for migration and settlement of ancient civilizations.			Students describe ways that ideas, beliefs, religion, and cultural practices spread back and forth between the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Asia, and eventually to other places around the world.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Maps and globes represent our world.	how to find your way around in school and the local community	Read a map and construct a neighbourhood map.	maps and globes related to the early Indigenous and ancient world: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Asia</li><li>• Beringia</li><li>• Arctic</li><li>• Tundra</li><li>• Woodlands</li><li>• Plains</li><li>• equator</li></ul>	spatial understanding of key locations and positioning in the Americas and the early world	finding the location of places on a map: legend, directions, distance  Distinguish between types of community, including city (urban) or farm (rural).  Discuss why people, past and present, often choose to settle along rivers.	geographic location and extent of ancient Greece, ancient Rome, Islam, and medieval Europe  Judaism, Christianity, and Islam originated in the Middle East and North Africa, and spread from there into Asia, Europe, and eventually the world to become world religions.  continents, oceans and seas, equator, hemispheres, poles, coasts, valleys, grasslands, desert, oasis	spatial relationships among places in the ancient world and in medieval Europe	Draw a map of ancient Greece (Athens, Sparta, Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea).  Trace the expansion of Islam, beginning in 622 AD.  Identify and explain landform features in areas under study.

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	<p>The world is round and shaped like a globe.</p> <p>distances on maps (close, distant, and far away) in metres and kilometres (and understand the relationship to yards and miles)</p> <p>North and South Poles, seven continents, oceans</p>	<p>We live on planet Earth and it's shaped like a globe.</p> <p>Maps show the location of streets, schools, communities, and cities.</p> <p>Distances can be measured on a map.</p> <p>Key features of Earth can be located on a globe.</p>	<p>Identify the globe as a representation of our planet and know where we live on that planet.</p> <p>Discuss the idea that the world is round like a sphere and that we are held down by gravity.</p>	<p>natural disasters and their impact: famine, wars, disease, drought, floods, and fires</p> <p>balance of nature and respect for the environment</p>	<p>Natural disasters impacted early and ancient civilizations; armies and disease.</p> <p>wildfires and wind breaks, conservation of scarce resources (water)</p>	<p>Study and explain a chart showing impact of natural disasters on populations.</p> <p>Recognize the value of natural conservation and management of scarce resources (protected lands, burial grounds).</p>	<p>migrations of people from across Europe to Britain (Germanic peoples, including Saxons, Angles, Jutes) and Norman Conquest of England</p> <p>Genghis Khan and the Mongol Empire (1162–1227): largest land empire in human history</p> <p>routes of European exploration and trade: travels of Marco Polo and early Eastern trade along the Silk Road from China to the West</p> <p>The Silk Road originated as a network of trade routes connecting East and West, from the 2nd century BCE to the 18th century.</p> <p>The Silk Road originated during the Han dynasty (207 BCE–220 CE) and was expanded by the Chinese imperial envoy Zhag Qian, as well as through military conquests.</p> <p>The Great Wall of China was extended, in part, to protect the trade route.</p>	<p>People migrate from place to place for different reasons, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• fleeing conflict</li><li>• seeking refuge</li><li>• military campaigns</li><li>• religious passion</li></ul> <p>rise and fall of the Mongol Empire (1162–1300): all-powerful ruler (autocratic ruler) governing without any limits</p> <p>The Silk Road was a vast trade route that stretched between Europe and China. Goods such as silk and spices came West from various regions along this route. Inventions such as paper, printing, gunpowder, and the compass came from China and changed the world. The meeting of diverse peoples along the way resulted in the exchange of ideas, stories, and artwork and helped people understand one another.</p>	<p>Create maps showing migration routes of peoples during the Roman Empire.</p> <p>Explain the scale and importance of the Mongol Empire in human history.</p> <p>Draw a map of early trade and cultural encounters by tracing the journey of Marco Polo to China and back, and Zheng and the main trading routes and cities of the Silk Road.</p> <p>Recognize and explain the origin of the two-way silk and spice trade with China and the Orient.</p> <p>Describe some of the significant encounters between different peoples, either in person or indirectly through the goods they produced, along the Silk Road between Europe and Asia.</p>

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Organizing Idea	Economics: Knowledge of basic economic concepts, such as needs, wants, resources, labour, innovation, trade, and capital, will build toward an understanding of economic systems.								
Guiding Question	What are basic human needs and wants?			How do people meet their needs and wants and make a living?			How did bartering evolve to money exchange in order to better meet needs and wants through trade and business?		
Learning Outcome	Students compare needs and wants in relation to others.			Students explain how work, money, and resources can help people meet their needs and satisfy their wants.			Students examine the development of bartering into a system of money exchange and explore how businesses meet the needs of communities.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Basic needs can include <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• food</li><li>• water</li><li>• sleep</li><li>• clean air</li><li>• clothing</li><li>• shelter</li><li>• good health</li><li>• safety and comfort/ stability</li></ul> Social needs can include <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• love</li><li>• friendship</li><li>• care</li><li>• learning</li></ul>	Certain basic needs are essential and necessary for survival.  People have needs for one another.	Discuss which needs come first and why if you have to make choices.  Imagine that you are being transported on a small boat to a desert island. What three items would you need to survive?	Resources needed to fulfill needs and wants are not equally plentiful everywhere.  Once basic needs (food, clothing, and shelter) are obtained, humans seek more for themselves and others.	Working for a living in early times was different than what it means in today’s society.  People produce products (crops, livestock) or services (tending the fields).	Identify the different types of societies: meeting basic needs (subsistence) and producing more than people need for immediate use (surplus).  Compare jobs in early times with those today.  Read a bar graph showing production of products.  Define what the differences are between needs and wants.	Bartering is an exchange of goods or services without money.  Money has advantages over bartering by being more portable and by having an exact value.  Trading involves buying and selling goods or services.  Merchants and businesses sell goods and services to raise money to purchase other things.	basic economic concepts of trade and exchange, goods and services, bartering, money exchange, exports (leather goods, wool) and imports (silks, spices)  the mutual benefits of trade and exchange of goods/services, and potential problems in trade relations	Play a game of bartering goods and services.  Draw a sketch of a barter exchange in the Silk Trade with China.  Read and interpret a pie graph showing share of trade (imports/exports) of various products.
	Human wants are what people desire and prefer according to their personal tastes.  Distinguishing between needs and wants is not always easy.	Wants are personal desires that are nice to have but are not required for human survival.  Individuals can look at needs and wants differently, depending on many factors.	Compare the different types of wants. Are some more desirable than others?  Discuss why different people might have different needs and wants.	concept of money in exchange for surplus production  distribution of natural resources: Compare places that are resource rich and resource poor in ancient times and today.  renewable and non-renewable resources	Money (currency) was invented to represent value in exchange.  resource  People depend on resources that are either renewable or non-renewable.	Read a pie graph showing shares of production (produce and finished products).  Distinguish between resource rich and resource poor places and communities (plenty and scarcity).  Explain the difference between resource rich and resource poor societies.  Distinguish between renewable (water) and non-renewable (coal) resources.	Commodities are resources or goods produced by people (craftsmen and modern industries) and exported to other places.  silk and spice trade of the Mongol Empire, including ancient China	Societies develop natural resources and export to other places to sustain local economies.	Compare the city state of Venice (in Marco Polo’s time) with Alberta today. Where did products go from Venice? Where do products go from Alberta? Draw lines on a map to compare.

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				<p>Indigenous principles and values in bartering, trade, conservation, and sharing of resources</p> <p>cooperative relationships: Roles and responsibilities were based on individual gifts and skills, and then tasks were shared in a cooperative way.</p>	<p>Individual members of the community contributed to the common good in a meaningful way.</p> <p>Sharing and generosity have always been valued in Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Trade and gift giving was common among First Nations and Inuit.</p>	<p>Describe collaborative practices of local First Nations or Inuit to meet the needs of the community for survival.</p> <p>Explain roles and responsibilities in local First Nations or Inuit communities.</p> <p>Explain how trade relations and exchange of goods worked in local First Nations or Inuit communities.</p>	<p>earning money, saving, and investing: People work for a living, earning money in the form of income; save money for the future; and invest money in hopes of a profitable return.</p> <p>Enterprising merchants and producers of goods/services demonstrate entrepreneurial abilities, creating opportunities for work.</p>	<p>Today, most people work for a living and are rewarded for their activities or paid for their business labour.</p> <p>Employment is created by entrepreneurs in the form of jobs paying wages and salaries.</p>	<p>Describe how a business provides jobs, goods, and services and can affect a neighbourhood.</p> <p>Identify local businesses that help communities address needs and wants.</p>

Draft Social Studies Kindergarten to Grade 6 Curriculum

	Kindergarten			Grade 1			Grade 2		
Organizing Idea	Financial Literacy: Responsible choices to build a thriving life for self, family, and society are supported by knowledge, skills, and understanding of earning, investing, spending, borrowing, and financial security.								
Guiding Question	What’s essential for young children to know about money and managing their personal resources?			What’s important to you in your life, and where does money rank in those priorities?			What do we need to know about shopping at the supermarket or local grocery?		
Learning Outcome	Students explore the essentials of money matters and fascinating facts about money.			Students explore personal priorities in life, what comes first, and why money is needed in society.			Students examine money and the value of goods that are vital when shopping for food and essential needs.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>Money has value and enables you to purchase things (goods and services).</p> <p>coins, bills, and plastic forms: cents, nickel, dime, quarters, loonies, toonies, paper bills, and credit/debit cards</p>	<p>Money has value as a means of exchange for goods and services and it comes in different denominations.</p>	<p>Answer money questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the money Canadian or from another country?</li><li>How do you know?</li><li>What is it worth in dollars and cents?</li></ul>	<p>Money buys stuff we need for life and things we want, but some of the most important things in life can’t be bought (e.g., love, a sense of belonging, friends).</p> <p>Money is needed to purchase things and to secure some of life’s basics, including food, clothing, and shelter.</p> <p>Money can be a benefit (access to better things), but can also cause problems such as greed and debt.</p>	<p>Being money wise involves making hard decisions about priorities.</p>	<p>Examine what is most important in life, the source of comfort, well-being, and happiness. Can money buy happiness?</p> <p>What happens when you pursue only money and ignore other important things?</p>	<p>Being money wise is important when you go shopping for food and essential supplies.</p> <p>Managing your money involves making a few decisions each day, including how much to keep for savings, drinks, and treats, and how much to share with friends.</p>	<p>Going shopping is a real-life situation that provides a test of how much you know and have learned about the value of money, what things cost, and how to make sound decisions about personal spending choices.</p>	<p>Plan for a shopping trip. Make a shopping list, identify your household needs, review the weekly specials, and plan to stay within your spending limits.</p> <p>Consider the cost of everyday things: How much is a chocolate bar? Milk? Bread? How much can be bought with \$1, \$10, \$100?</p>
	<p>Unique features of Canadian money include emblems, animals, and faces on our money. the story of the loonie</p>	<p>Our money has some uniquely Canadian features, such as types and names, including the loonie and toonie.</p>	<p>Read aloud and retell the story of how Canada got the loonie and then the toonie. What happened to the old one- and two-dollar bills?</p>	<p>Being money wise is essential to setting priorities and building a foundation of good financial habits.</p>	<p>Your money decisions reflect your values— what you think is most important, your sense of what’s right and wrong.</p>	<p>Practise personal financial decision making: What’s a wise purchase?</p> <p>Which purchases are questionable or unwise? How can you tell one from the other?</p>	<p>Planning a meal involves shopping for food and involves making choices. A number of factors need to be considered, including price, quality, nutrition, and balance of diet.</p>	<p>Meal planning requires many considerations.</p>	<p>Practise shopping at the supermarket and the grocery store. Make up a shopping list, set a limit for spending, and then purchase the items. How wise have you been in making your decisions?</p> <p>Examine your purchases. Have you bought all the items? Did you stay within your limits? Are there examples of where you saved money in making purchases?</p>



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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.					
Guiding Question	How did the world change with colonization of North America?			How did Alberta and the North West develop during the expansion of the West?		
Learning Outcome	Students describe key events of European exploration, contact with First Nations, the fur trade, and the expansion of New France.			Students examine how fur trade rivalries, early explorations, North West Mounted Police rule, and Treaties led to early settlement and to the transfer of Rupert’s Land to the Dominion of Canada.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>concept of “The Modern Age” – the European age of discovery, exploration, and colonization (Early Modern Era, 1450–1750): the search for routes by sea to India, the East Indies—Christopher Columbus to the “West Indies” (1492); Vasco da Gama around Cape of Good Hope to India (1497–1499); Ferdinand Magellan’s voyage of circumnavigation (1519–1522)</p> <p>early contact between Europeans and Indigenous peoples: John Cabot and Grand Banks, sea silver (England, 1497), Jacques Cartier (France,1534–1541), and Ill-Fated Settlement at Cap Rouge</p> <p>early encounters with Chief of Stadacona tribe Donnacona, taking of his two sons, and deteriorating relations, scurvy, cedar bark tea remedy, finding of “Route to Canada”</p> <p>origin of name Canada (Kanata), first social club (Order of Good Cheer, 1606), and meeting with Sagamore Membertou (Mi’kmaq)</p> <p>founding of New France: Samuel de Champlain (1605–1632), Port Royal, Quebec Habitation, Stadacona, Hochelaga, Cross on Mount Royal “claimed” for France</p>	<p>The European origins of the concept of historical eras reflect the dominant Old World-New World perspective.</p> <p>Although the first European explorers came to North America searching for routes to the East Indies and for spices and precious metals, they found fish and furs that attracted them to explore and colonize New France and North America, and the earliest settlements struggled for survival.</p> <p>Good relationships dissolved when conflicts arose over taking “captives,” Donnacona and his two sons, back to France where their return trip was delayed and they eventually died.</p> <p>The country’s name and popular social practices have Indigenous and French colonial origins.</p> <p>France laid claim to much of early Canada from 1605 to 1760 and left a lasting cultural heritage and footprint.</p>	<p>Recognize the concept of European ages or eras and identify the “Early Modern Era” of colonization.</p> <p>Explain how fish and furs led to the exploration and colonial development of New France.</p> <p>Examine the evidence to explain how Indigenous-French relations deteriorated in the early years.</p> <p>Explain the significance of Indigenous ways, languages, and practices in shaping early Canadian culture.</p> <p>Construct a timeline showing the key events in the founding, growth, and development of New France from 1605 to 1763.</p>	<p>fur trade rivalries – competition between the Hudson’s Bay Company (1760) and the North West Company (Nor’Westers) for control of the main trade routes, from Cumberland House (1774) onwards, including Anthony Henday to the Rockies, La Verendrye in the American West</p> <p>fur trading posts in the Athabasca region: Peter Pond and North West Company posts, Fort Chipewyan (1788), and Fort Edmonton (1795)</p> <p>Women, mostly Métis, were present in fur trade country and many intermarried with traders living <i>a la façon du pays</i> (in the fashion of the country).</p> <p>Plains Cree culture and the bison as staple food – using all parts of animal, use of pemmican (high energy dried buffalo meat with berries) used by frontier traders</p> <p>clearing the way for agriculture – Captain John Palliser’s Expedition (1859–1862) and origin of Palliser Triangle – fertile prairie lands</p> <p>transfer of Rupert’s Land to the Dominion of Canada, 1869, and impact on the North West</p>	<p>The Hudson’s Bay Company, based in London, claimed all lands and rivers emptying into Hudson Bay (covering one third of the continent) and faced stiff competition from Montreal traders controlling the Great Lakes region and further west.</p> <p>Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca was home to traders, Cree, De’né and Métis peoples, and was the base for Alexander Mackenzie’s northern explorations.</p> <p>North West Company trader Alexander Mackenzie (1789; 1792–1793) travelled by canoe and foot searching for a Northwest passage to the Pacific. Instead, he journeyed up a great river to the Beaufort Sea in the Arctic, then across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>Dried meat food was first produced by the Plains Cree from pulverized bison meat and berries (pemmican) and was widely used by Arctic explorers.</p> <p>Palliser’s Expedition report awakened people to the existence of a fertile triangle and encouraged agricultural settlement.</p> <p>Prime Minister John A. Macdonald and his lead cabinet member, George E. Cartier, completed the deal to transfer Rupert’s Land to Canada.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Study some appropriate key passages of the charter of the Hudson’s Bay Company, May 1, 1670. How much land was granted to the Hudson’s Bay Company by their charter?</p> <p>Ask a question: Who was Peter Pond and what role did he play in the fur trade and exploration of the North West?</p> <p>Continuity and change: How do the names of major rivers help us to remember the past?</p> <p>Ask questions: Why is pemmican still well known today? Which food products are most like pemmican?</p> <p>Cause and effect: What prompted Palliser’s Expedition and what was its impact on agriculture in Alberta?</p> <p>Ask a question: Was the takeover of Rupert’s Land a good deal for the Canadian government?</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	<p>Seasonal survival skills shared by First Nations include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• methods and techniques for transportation on land and water</li><li>• accessing medicines and food sources through gathering, hunting, and planting</li><li>• food preservation methods</li><li>• ways to build shelters appropriate to ways of life and seasons</li><li>• ways to make clothing from the land</li></ul>	<p>Some Indigenous peoples supported newcomers with knowledge and teachings to support survival.</p> <p>Some new settlers still struggled to survive in North America despite Indigenous support; others adapted better.</p>	<p>Research challenges new settlers faced in what is now Canada and identify how Indigenous communities sometimes supported them.</p>	<p>origin and advance of North West Mounted Police (NWMP) rule – law and order to encourage settlement (1873–1905)</p> <p>NWMP headquarters was in Fort MacLeod, Alberta and later in Regina, Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Perspectives on NWMP presence among First Nations and settlers were both positive and negative, with the Mounties generally being distinguished as being more reliable and trustworthy than their United States' counterparts.</p>	<p>Draw a sketch of the NWMP in uniform: Why are Mounties often shown on horseback?</p> <p>Examine multiple perspectives on the NWMP presence in the Canadian West and Northwest according to original accounts in primary documents as well as secondary sources.</p>
	<p>legend of Madeleine de Verchères, a 14-year-old Canadienne heroine widely known for rallying to the defence of New France</p> <p>Most French inhabitants of New France lived behind fortifications.</p> <p>Since the time of Champlain, relations with the Iroquois had deteriorated and towns and villages lived under fear of attack as the Iroquois sought to retain possession of their lands.</p> <p>Verchères was one such town, where Madeleine, daughter of the seigneur, rallied the defences in 1692 while her parents were absent from their farm.</p>	<p>Madeleine de Verchères is considered a French-Canadian hero for her role in defending her village against the Iroquois.</p> <p>Centuries later, Madeleine's image was used to inspire women to engage in the war effort in Canada.</p>	<p>Weigh different viewpoints: The legend of Madeleine de Verchères can be seen from different perspectives. To whom was the young Canadienne woman a hero? How might the Iroquois view her act in rallying the defences?</p>	<p>disappearance of the bison herds – depletion of bison (also known as buffalo) population originally numbering some 15 million migratory animals</p>	<p>One of the earliest endangered species was the prairie bison, decimated mainly by hunters shooting hundreds of bison on expeditions.</p>	<p>Drawing conclusions: What caused the near extinction of the Plains Bison? Who or what was responsible for the disappearance?</p>
	<p>French colonial rule – early society in New France: earliest French inhabitants – apothecary Louis Hébert and his family of Paris, Jean Talon, first census, daughters of the King (<i>les filles du roi</i>)</p> <p>French settlement: seigneurial system, seigneurs and habitants, strip farms, Saint Lawrence and Richelieu rivers</p>	<p>The vast majority of early colonial settlers were from France, and French was the first European language spoken on the continent.</p> <p>Early French settlers gradually became <i>Canadiens</i>.</p> <p>New France had a unique system of land holding—the seigneurial system—with strip farms and “rangs” running along the waterways.</p>	<p>Ask questions: What was daily life like for the earliest French settlers, traders, merchants, garrison soldiers, men, women and children? Write a note back to France explaining conditions.</p> <p>Explain how the seigneurial system of New France worked, outlining the duties and responsibilities of seigneurs and habitants.</p>	<p>ranching and cowboy culture: cattle and horses are present on the prairie grasslands, arrival of horses northward, grazing of cattle, first NWMP cattle herd and horses (1879), lawlessness on the range, spread of cattle herds (25,000 head and 11,000 horses, 1882–1883, Big Four ranches in Southern Alberta, south of Fort Calgary, 1875), early Calgary was known as “Cow Town”</p>	<p>Ranching emerged on the Alberta prairie and it was pioneered by the first generation of western cowboys riding horses imported from Europe via Spanish colonies (e.g., Mexico, Argentina).</p> <p>Herding cattle grazed freely right across the American plains and northward into Canada.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Study the most common words used by cowboys roping horses and driving cattle on the range. What words in cowboy culture (lingo, ranch, rodeo, stampede, lariat, lasso, buckaroo) have Spanish origins? Why the Spanish influence?</p>



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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	Slavery in New France: Slaves and servants were common. Blacks in New France were considered the “property” of white settlers and the <i>Code Noir</i> (rulebook) was used, even though it was not the official law. Enslaved Blacks were brought from Africa and sold as part of the trans-Atlantic trade in goods. Some 3,600 slaves lived in the colony in 1760 when New France fell to the British.	Slaves existed in New France until it was abolished in Upper Canada (1793) and then in all British North American colonies in 1807.	Examine the evidence: Discuss slavery in New France and consider why advertisements would be placed in newspapers offering rewards for the capture of a runaway slave.	<p>Jerry Potts (1840-1896), was a leading scout, interpreter, hunter in the North West.</p> <p>Famous Black rancher John Ware (1845-1905), along with his wife Mildred and family, was a ranching pioneer and folk hero in Alberta (Howdy, I’m John Ware, 2020).</p> <p>John Ware’s funeral in 1905 was one of the largest in Alberta history.</p>	<p>Black rancher John Ware, born a slave in South Carolina, escaped into Canada and with his wife, Mildred, was a pioneer with a 160-acre homestead west of Calgary.</p> <p>Jerry Potts’ mother was from the Kainai-Cree and his father was Scottish, and he lived and worked with Métis, European, and local First Nations, earning their trust and respect through his knowledge of the prairies and his skill as a scout, hunter, and soldier.</p>	Investigate the lives of John Ware and of Jerry Potts. How did they contribute to the development of what would become Alberta?
	<p>expansion of the fur trade to interior and into the North West: finest beaver pelts (castor gross), voyageurs, coureur des bois, and Catholic missionaries. brandy trade, origin of Montreal fur trade, Nor’Westers</p> <p>the “Black Robes” (Catholic missionaries), Father Lacombe (1827–1916) priest and pioneer</p>	The fur trade was important to New France; the frontier was fortified, and crop production was mostly to sustain the local population.	<p>Weigh differing viewpoints: Why was land important to Indigenous peoples and the French fur traders?</p> <p>Why was French the first European language spoken in what is now Alberta?</p>	<p>grain growing and agriculture: settling in a prairie “ocean of grassland,” homesteading (loneliness and hardships – drought, early frosts, grasshoppers, grass fires), invention of Red Fife wheat (Rev, John Gough Brick, Peace River district, 1892–1893)</p> <p>origins of prairie grain elevators: first elevator, Gretna, Manitoba, 1881, storing grain for loading on rail cars, multiplied from 90 in 1890 to 454 by 1900</p>	<p>Harsh conditions on the Alberta prairie test the will of many farmers, especially in winters, and the isolation and loneliness can make life difficult at times. Frost resistant wheat prolonged the growing season over much of the prairies.</p> <p>Grain elevators are known as “prairie sentinels” and dot the landscape, alerting travellers to the names of towns, and as symbols of grain growing in the region.</p>	<p>Write a letter expressing the concerns of a prairie farm family suffering through the hard times in the early 1890s.</p> <p>Weigh different viewpoints: Should prairie grain elevators be saved? How much of our history should be preserved? Why?</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.					
Guiding Question	What impact did British colonization have on the remaining British North American colonies in what became Canada			What factors led to the creation of the province of Alberta in 1905?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine the fall of New France, British colonization, and how the American War of Independence altered the course of Canada’s evolution and how changes in Canada are reflected in the Canadian emblems, symbols, and songs.			Students investigate the main factors leading to the creation of Alberta, including the building of railways and immigration of diverse groups.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	causes of the fall of New France – critical factors in French abandonment of Quebec	Wars in Europe set the stage for the fall of New France and its abandonment.	Explain cause and effect: What caused New France to fall to the British in 1760 and what was the impact?	building and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) – from Regina to British Columbia (1883–1887), and mistreatment of Chinese railway workers (navvies), mass burials, and origin of Chinese head tax: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Immigrants from China and India were early builders of Canada and Alberta, working in railway construction, forestry, and local merchandise trade.</li><li>Chinese immigrants settled in what were often called “Chinatowns.” Surviving examples can be found in Edmonton and Calgary. Chinese immigrants also settled in small towns across the prairies, where many were entrepreneurs and became business owners.</li></ul>	The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) was considered a national project with “ties that bind” the Dominion together, but much of the work was done by immigrant workers, including Chinese and Indian workers.  Chinese and Indian immigrants suffered racial discrimination and immigration restrictions.  Exclusionist policies were introduced to restrict the numbers of Chinese and Indians entering the Dominion. The “Yellow Scare” sparked open discrimination against Chinese immigrants, and a 1906–1908 spike in migrants from the Indian sub-continent sparked harsh restrictions, capping the numbers admitted to fewer than 100 per year.	Examine photos of “The Last Spike” of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). What do they tell you about what actually happened in building the line?  Examine the evidence of racial exclusion – compare the Chinese head tax from 1885 to 1923 and Indian immigration “cap” restrictions from 1908 to 1957.  Compare and contrast the early Chinese and Indian immigrant experiences. What drew them to the Pacific West and Alberta? Why did they face overt discrimination and how did they fare?

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	Quebec under British rule (1760–1776): <i>Royal Proclamation, Quebec Act, Peace of Paris</i> , and conciliation with <i>Canadiens</i> (French Canadians)	Consideration and treatment of the conquered French Canadians was a matter of necessity because <i>Canadiens</i> made up the vast majority of the population.	Examine the evidence: Governor Guy Carleton’s (Lord Dorchester’s) reasons for recommending and supporting the <i>Quebec Act</i>	<p>Louis Riel, Métis nationhood, and the suppression of the Red River and North-West resistances (1869–1885): Métis leader Louis Riel, Head of Buffalo Hunt Gabriel Dumont, and two resistances in 1869–1870 (Red River) and 1885 (North-West).</p> <p>Métis scrip was an attempt by the government to compensate Métis for the loss of land base through their acquisition of Rupert’s Land. Very few Métis were successful in exchanging scrip for land.</p> <p>Following Riel’s death, the Métis fled west to what is now Alberta and as a result many Métis live in the province today.</p>	<p>Métis leader Louis Riel was a controversial figure—revered as a hero by French Canadians, admired by Métis, yet at the time labelled a traitor and radical of the Western Frontier.</p> <p>Métis were displaced as a result of the purchase of Rupert’s Land. Métis were displaced from their homelands in Manitoba and faced challenges in trying to settle further west.</p> <p>Alberta is home to the only recognized Métis settlements in Canada.</p>	<p>See history through different eyes: Why did the federal government consider Riel a traitor? Why would Métis and French Canadians regard him as a hero?</p> <p>Explore the challenges that Métis faced in moving to Alberta. Research experiences of Métis in attempting to apply for and receive scrip.</p> <p>Identify the eight Métis settlements in Alberta.</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	Acadians and Indigenous peoples: the “Grand Dérangement” (Expulsion of the Acadians, 1755) and the Great Law of Peace (1763) – Proclamation Line and recognition of Indigenous land rights in interior and North West	Thousands of French settlers were expelled with revolution brewing in the American Thirteen Colonies (known as “Le Grand Dérangement” or “the Great Upheaval”). It was immortalized in Longfellow’s poem, “Evangeline.	Construct a timeline listing the events that marked the Acadian deportation and resettlement.	<p>Alberta’s Francophone history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• explorers/voyageurs/ guides/interpreters</li><li>• French main spoken language</li><li>• Francophone immigration</li><li>• French-speaking newcomers came from French Canada, New England, and other French-speaking countries in Europe</li></ul> <p>Catholic missionaries and many clerics founded towns where Francophone colonizers settled, including Vegreville, Plamondon, Morinville, Legal, Beaumont, and Rouleauville (Calgary).</p> <p>minority language rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French-speaking Métis upheld French language rights and Francophones gradually moved to Alberta from Quebec and other provinces.</li><li>• The first French settlement (1872) was established at Lamoureux; in the 1890s, French settlers were attracted by Father Jean-Baptiste Morin; and by 1898 the population around Edmonton numbered 2,250 first language French-speakers.</li></ul> <p>Father Lacombe (1827–1916), priest and pioneer</p> <p>language rights – <i>Manitoba Act</i> (1870), <i>North West Territories Act</i> (1875), and F. W. G. Haultain and Alberta rights, 1886–1891</p>	<p>Francophones contributed to the establishment of the province of Alberta today.</p> <p>The Francophone community remains a vibrant and significant part of the Alberta landscape.</p> <p>French settlements, distinct from Métis communities, grew up around Edmonton from 1877 to the late 1890s.</p>	<p>Create a timeline retracing Alberta’s Francophone history.</p> <p>Identify Francophone contributions to Alberta history.</p> <p>Compare the different local histories of St. Albert and Edmonton (still distinct) with Rouleauville and Calgary (the Calgary enclave was absorbed into the Mission District because it was the home of the French Catholic mission, but street signs provide clues to its French Catholic origins).</p> <p>Cause and effect: What minority rights were extended in the <i>Manitoba Act</i> and what was the impact?</p>

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	<p>American War of Independence (1776–1783):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>divided loyalties – American revolutionaries (Republicans/Patriots) and United Empire Loyalists (Loyalists/Tories)</li><li>Loyalist influence and Tory values – monarchy, respect, responsible government</li></ul>	<p>The British sought to secure peace and loyalty of the Indigenous peoples with the promise of land rights.</p> <p>The United States is an independent republic born out of a revolution, while British North America (Quebec and Canada) took a different path, maintaining close ties with Britain, “the mother country.”</p>	<p>Ask questions: What is the basis for the First Nations claim to much of the land beyond the settled area of New France?</p> <p>Critical thinking: What makes Canadians unique when compared with Americans and the British? What do we have in common with each?</p>	<p>great wave of immigration and settlement – the “Last Best West” campaign (1896–1905), arrival of Galicians/Ukrainians (Dr. Joseph Oleskiw and sponsored steamship voyages, 1895–1900, and Alberta promoter, John Plypow, Lamont, 1894)</p> <p>gold rush and opening of the Klondike: gold discovered at Bonanza Creek, Yukon Territory, 1896, rush of 40,000 prospectors, depletion of gold deposits, closing of last mine, 1966</p> <p>creation of the province – origin and terms of the <i>Autonomy Act</i> (1905), creating Alberta and Saskatchewan; Alberta’s F. W. G. Haultain fought for responsible government and favoured a larger Province of Buffalo</p> <p>Black settlement in Alberta: early trek from Oklahoma into Canada, settling in Amber Valley (1909), Junkins (Wildwood), Keystone, and Campsie, Alberta; pioneer stories of Jefferson Davis Edwards and Agnes Leffler Perry; arrival of the Ku Klux Klan (1920s); racism and eventual disappearance of Amber Valley (1940s to 1971); success stories – lawyer Violet King and teacher Gwen Hooks</p> <p>Early Chinese Canadian Pacific Railway workers and pioneers paved the way for further migrations, settling in larger centres. By 1910, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge all had Chinese districts. Most Chinese immigrants faced anti-Chinese sentiment and established local businesses, including stores and laundry services. The life story of former Edmonton football star Norman (Normie) Kwong (The China Clipper) and his family is a</p>	<p>Alberta experienced a slow, gradual transition to provincial status influenced by the advance of western settlement.</p> <p>The “Last Best West” was the Canadian government’s European immigration campaign slogan under Wilfrid Laurier, promising free land for thousands of settlers.</p> <p>The Klondike gold rush opened up the Yukon and people came through Alberta. It showed the hard realities of a boom-and-bust mining economy.</p> <p>Joining the Dominion was the option favoured by Ottawa, but there were other alternative proposals, including Haultain’s plan for a larger North West province.</p> <p>Early experiences of newcomers, such as Black settlers, Chinese workers and Hutterite farmers in Alberta illustrate what it’s like to face hardships in a new country.</p> <p>Racism, discrimination, and exclusion were everyday realities, especially in the 1920s and 1930s. Some Black Albertans overcame prejudice and achieved individual success. Many Chinese pioneers persevered and established successful local businesses.</p>	<p>Examine advertisements of the Last Best West campaign (1896–1905). What attracted early farmers? Would such a plan for Alberta work today?</p> <p>Examine photographs of gold seekers in the Chilkoot Pass and explore the life of “Klondike Kate,” Kathleen Eloise Rockwell, known as Queen of the Yukon.</p> <p>Examine the evidence: Study the Alberta Act and Autonomy Bill (1905) and describe the actual boundaries of Alberta.</p> <p>Assess the significance of the growth and disappearance of Amber Valley over the years.</p> <p>Research the family history of Norman (Normie) Kwong, 1929–2016, the son of Chinese immigrants from Taishan, Guangdong, China, who entered Canada in 1907 and paid the head tax. Explain how Normie and his family overcame prejudice and achieved success in Alberta.</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
				testament to their success.		

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	symbols, emblems and flags of Canada: flags –Union Jack to Red Ensign to Maple Leaf (1964); coats of arms (Dominion, 1921, Alberta 1907/1980); national anthems – God Save the King/Queen (1744), Maple Leaf Forever (1867), Canada (1939); symbol – the poppy (Remembrance Day, November 11, 1918); and national animal emblem – the beaver (1975)	Changing symbols and emblems tell the story of Canada’s gradual evolution from a British colony to a self-governing Dominion and a more Canadian, less British society over time.	Explain the significance: What do the changes in Canada’s flags tell us about the evolution of our nation?	resilience of the Hutterites: The German-speaking Christian Anabaptist group arrived in Alberta from the American Mid-West after the First World War, settling in little colonies, seeking freedom of worship and escape from enforced military service. The Hutterites wore traditional clothing, lived in separate communities, and faced discrimination and limits on further purchase of rural land.	The Hutterites came seeking refuge and religious freedom and survived, overcoming local resistance and discrimination.	Research and report on what you learn about Hutterites in Alberta, their religious beliefs, social and cultural life, and the sources of the resistance to their settlements. How did the Hutterites manage to survive in villages near Magrath, Cardston, and Pincher Creek and eventually secure a place for themselves in Alberta?
				the first mosque on the prairies – The first mosque built in Canada, was Al-Rashid Mosque in Edmonton, Alberta. It was erected in 1938 and was initiated by a Muslim woman, Hilwie Hamdon, with funds from Jews, Christians, and Muslims. The mosque was supported by Mayor John Fry. There were about 700 Muslims in Canada at the time. The Al-Rashid Mosque was built shortly after the first U.S. mosque in Ross, North Dakota.	The mutual support across religious lines and the architecture of the “onion dome” and “cupola dome” churches of the prairies can tell us a lot about the history of Alberta.	Study photographs of the Al-Rashid Mosque (1938).  What’s distinctive about the mosque’s dome? Who was the architect? Which aspects of the building reflected Greek Orthodox and Ukrainian influences? Distinguish between “onion” and “cupola” domes?



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Organizing Idea	Civics: Canada's constitutional monarchy, democracy, rule of law, and citizenship are understood through knowledge of the origins and development of various contrasting political traditions and ideas.					
Guiding Question	What were the earliest forms of government in Canada from New France to British colonial rule			What shaped the government and politics of Alberta and makes the province unique?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine how government and society in New France were distinctly French and how it gradually evolved into a British system with its own governors, parliament, and courts.			Students explore the transfer of Rupert's Land, Treaties, the establishment of a provincial government, and political ideas that advanced the development of Alberta.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	government in New France: King, Minister of Marine and Colonies, Governor, Bishop, and Intendant (Count Frontenac, 1672–1698), Bishop François Laval (1659–1688), and Intendant Jean Talon (1665–1672), captains of militia – colonial rule by correspondence, playing card money (Jacques de Meulles, 1685), women's horsemeat protest ( <i>les femmes Québécoises</i> , 1757)	French colonial government was top-down from the King in France to the Governor (New France) ruling in cooperation with the Sovereign Council, the Catholic Bishop and the Intendant (colonial administrator) and sparked periodic protests	Identify the weaknesses in the government of New France. How effective was it in making changes or responding to troublesome issues? How long did it take to get a decision?	transfer of Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Canada (1869) and its impact on Alberta – a new frontier for Western expansion, controlled by Ottawa, 1869–1905  Treaties and reserve system: The British Crown negotiated treaties with First Nations peoples in Alberta territory – Treaty 6 (Central Alberta, Carlton and Fort Pitt, 1876); Treaty 7 (Southern Alberta, Blackfoot Crossing, Fort Macleod, 1877), and Treaty 8 (Northern Alberta at Lesser Slave Lake, 1899). Three treaties, 45 First Nations on 140 reserves, covering 812,771 hectares of reserve land  Treaties are living documents that still apply today and are a foundational part of Alberta.  struggle for provincial rights: Frederick W. G. Haultain and the struggle for self-government – the first clash with Ottawa – the Haultain Resolution (1892) and amendments, status as advocate of responsible government in Alberta	What is now Alberta was transferred from the British Crown to the Dominion Government in Ottawa, a step on the road to territorial self-government.  First Nations and the Crown each had reasons for the signing of treaties.  Each treaty is unique and included provisions related to land use and rights.  All people living in Alberta are Treaty people.  Prominent member of the Territorial Legislative Council, Frederick W. G. Haultain of Fort MacLeod, Alberta, challenged British Colonial Office representative Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Dewdney, and campaigned for “responsible government” – a government accountable to the people's elected representatives.	Identify the extent and boundaries of Rupert's Land at the time of the transfer to Canadian government administration.  Make a chart showing the three major treaties in Alberta, the main date and location of the signing, the region covered, and provisions included within each treaty and representative nations.  Discuss the meaning of “We are all Treaty people.”  Weigh differing viewpoints: Does Frederick W. G. Haultain deserve more recognition as the father of responsible government in Alberta?



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	<p>British monarchy and parliamentary democracy: origin of English charter of democratic rights, terms of <i>Magna Carta</i> (1215), immediate impact in England (King is responsible to council of barons), and contribution to democracy, law, and human rights in Canada</p> <p>The <i>Magna Carta</i> safeguarded these rights: access to swift justice, protection of church rights, no new taxes without permission, limits on feudal dues/taxes, and protection from unfair imprisonment.</p> <p>first English council of 25 barons established to watch over the King, and ensure the rights of <i>Magna Carta</i> were respected, eventually becoming the House of Lords in Parliament of England (like the Senate in Canada)</p> <p>The Great Law of Peace is the constitution on which the Iroquois Confederacy was founded.</p>	<p>The essential principles of liberty in the English-speaking world and the origins of Parliament can be traced back to the <i>Magna Carta</i> (Latin for Great Charter).</p> <p>The <i>Magna Carta</i> made the King (monarch) accountable to a council of barons representing the people, and influenced governments around the world.</p> <p>One of the two Houses of Parliament, the appointed Upper House (Senate of Canada) is a legacy of the <i>Magna Carta</i>.</p> <p>The Great Law of Peace set out how the confederacy would be governed, how conflicts would be resolved, and how peace would be upheld.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Study some key age-appropriate clauses of the <i>Magna Carta</i> (1215) that would still be relevant today. Why are such ideas as protection from unfair imprisonment still important today?</p> <p>Compare and contrast the <i>Magna Carta</i> and the Iroquois Confederacy Great Law of Peace.</p> <p>Weigh viewpoints: Was the <i>Magna Carta</i> a lasting legacy in Canada?</p>	<p>provincial government in Alberta: established following first election (1905), with a small Provincial Assembly of 25 seats and some 25,336 voters, which expanded to 59 seats and 298,087 voters in 1921, when the United Farmers of Alberta (UFA) took power</p>	<p>The Alberta Legislative Assembly is based in Edmonton, the provincial capital, and the province is governed by a Premier in Council (with his cabinet), based upon the British parliamentary system. Unlike the federal government, there is only one legislative body, not two (House of Commons and Senate), as in Ottawa.</p>	<p>Discuss and debate: “One House of Assembly is all Alberta needs to provide sound and effective government.”</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
Organizing Idea	Geography: Understanding the world we live in, and the relationship of people and places, is supported by knowing features of the natural and political world, such as oceans, mountain ranges, and boundaries.					
Guiding Question	Why is geographic knowledge essential for understanding historical changes, movements of people, and the spread of colonies around the world?			How does geographic knowledge support understanding of Alberta’s past and present?		
Learning Outcome	Students locate and discuss how geographic locations of colonies, exploration routes, migrations of people, and changing boundaries is important in understanding past and present developments.			Students examine people, places, locations, and boundaries related to Alberta over time.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>First Nations and Inuit communities lived across North America at the time of French European contact.</p> <p>exploration routes to the Pacific coast: routes of James Cook (1768–1778), George Vancouver (1792–1793), Alexander Mackenzie (1793), David Thompson (1799–1800), and Simon Fraser (1807)</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples lived in many different places, spoke different languages, and had differing cultural practices.</p> <p>Many major river systems in Western Canada got their names from early explorers.</p>	<p>Interpret maps showing different Indigenous cultural and language groups across North America at the time of French European contact.</p> <p>Locate the routes of early exploration in Western Canada.</p> <p>Ask questions: Why are the major rivers named after European or American traders and explorers? What are the names of the rivers in the local Indigenous language?</p>	<p>The North West Territories was divided in 1882 into five administrative districts, including Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboine East, Assiniboine West, and Saskatchewan.</p> <p>Geographic locations can be described using specific positioning on the globe. Places in Alberta are located at meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude. Longitude starts at the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, UK (0 degrees longitude) and latitude starts at the equator (0 degrees latitude). The International Date Line is 180 degrees longitude. Time zones follow the meridians.</p> <p>Alberta place names have a wide variety of origins and can be different in Indigenous languages.</p> <p>Local place names with French origins include Lamoureux, Leduc, Lacombe, Bonnyville, Morinville, Beaumont, Trochu, Riviere-qui-Barre, and Vegreville.</p>	<p>The names of two of the five original districts became the official names of the two provinces of the Dominion in 1905, Alberta and Saskatchewan.</p> <p>All places in Alberta, Canada, and the world have specific geographic locations on the globe, at intersection points of latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Indigenous names for places help to explain their history and significance.</p> <p>Alberta has approximately 2000 communities and natural sites with French-influenced names.</p>	<p>Draw a map of the division of the North West Territories in 1882, showing the locations of each of the five districts and then draw the actual boundaries of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as of their creation in 1905.</p> <p>Test your geographic skills: Find the geographic locations of towns and cities in Alberta, including Edmonton, Calgary, Vegreville, Lloydminster, Lac La Biche, Banff, Brooks, and Pincher Creek.</p> <p>Examine place names: Some local Indigenous language place names include Edmonton (Beaver Hills House, Cree), Calgary (Elbow, Blackfoot) and Fort Chipewyan (Land of Willows, Dene).</p> <p>Identify the location of Francophone settlements and draw a map identifying the original French settlement towns.</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	historical maps showing changing boundaries of New France (1610–1760) and British North America (1763, 1783, and 1815)	New France and British North America expanded and boundaries changed over time.	<p>Trace the changing boundaries of New France and British North America between 1610 and 1815.</p> <p>Analyze the maps: Why did the colony of New France grow so slowly compared to the American Thirteen Colonies?</p>	<p>Landforms maps show the surface relief and elevations above sea level of physical features across the whole landscape, showing mountains, hills, valleys, passes, and small depressions (coulees).</p> <p>Map scales provide a way of calculating distance from one place to another on a map, usually measured in either centimetres to kilometres or inches to miles.</p>	Alberta is a province with vast plains, mountains, foothills, hills, and many lakes, rivers, and creeks. Elevations above sea level range from the lowest point at Slave River Valley (573 feet [175 metres]) to the highest point at Mount Columbia (12,294 feet [3,747 metres]).	<p>Calculate the change in elevation from Fort Chipewyan to the Crowsnest Pass in the Rocky Mountains. (That’s the kind of climb Alexander Mackenzie undertook by canoe and on foot in the 1790s.)</p> <p>Use a map with a scale: Calculate the distance in kilometres travelled by the North-West Mounted Police from Battleford to Duck Lake during the 1885 Métis resistance. At this time, the area of Alberta and Saskatchewan was called the North-West Territories.</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
Organizing Idea	Economics: Knowledge of basic economic concepts, such as needs, wants, resources, labour, innovation, trade, and capital, will build toward an understanding of economic systems.					
Guiding Question	How can available resources and products inform trade and choice, past and present?			How are goods and services exchanged in trade?		
Learning Outcome	Students compare resources, products, and choice to trade in early colonies and present day Alberta.			Students examine trade and transportation and its influence on the distribution of goods and services, past and present.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>Metropolis and hinterland is a way of describing the trade relationship between a mother country or dominant trading centre and outlying colonies, societies, or communities (Paris, France and New France, Montreal and the North West).</p> <p>Main products of New France produced for export to France included furs, fish, whale blubber, and wheat.</p> <p>Main staple products imported into New France from the mother country included ships, muskets, blankets, woolen goods, horses, pots, and metal goods.</p> <p>Products produced in New France for local consumption included bread, maize (corn), oats, barley, peas, cattle.</p>	<p>New France supplied France with highly prized furs (beaver pelts), fish, and wheat (for bread) and imported most of its finished goods. The mother country limited the New France economy by supplying staple products.</p> <p>The fur and fish trade were profitable for France and the colony was expected to produce products to feed the people: food, drinks, canoes, wooden goods, and wheat for bread.</p> <p>The French trade system was triangular trade (mercantilism) linking France, New France, and the West Indies (sources of sugar, fruits, and vegetables).</p>	<p>Draw a map diagram of triangular trade linking France, New France, and the French West Indies. Label the three-cornered trade flows and products going in and out of France.</p> <p>Make a concept map to illustrate the production of goods in New France—for export and for home consumption. Show linkages between wheat and bread, cattle and leather goods.</p>	<p>balance of trade in the fur trade of the North West – a case study examining the Fort Chipewyan trade region, 1822 to 1899, signing of Treaty No. 8 (Patricia A. McCormack, Fort Chipewyan and the Shaping of Canadian History, 1788–1920s, 2010, Map, p. 5)</p> <p>timeline of important events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1822 – first York Boats built at Fort Chipewyan</li><li>• 1826 – Hudson’s Bay Company withdrew liquor from trading district</li><li>• 1869 – Hudson’s Bay Company monopoly ended when Rupert’s Land surrendered to Canada</li><li>• 1881 – small pox epidemic</li><li>• 1882–1883 – Fort Chipewyan bypassed by HBC trail to Athabasca Landing</li><li>• 1886 – Transportation by York Boats ended</li><li>• 1887 – Great famine</li><li>• 1893–1898 – Gold seekers passed through on route to Klondike</li></ul>	<p>A balance sheet shows the difference between revenues coming in (for goods and services) in relation to expenses (costs going out) in a business or trading area. The balance sheet is directly affected by surrounding economic conditions and ups and downs caused by changing conditions.</p>	<p>Make a balance sheet for trade at Fort Chipewyan from 1822 to 1898, plotting the ups and downs of total trade (profits vs. losses) in relation to the ups and downs of conditions.</p>

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	<p>Alberta has historically been a resource economy, producing goods, services, and ideas that people in the province, in Canada, and around the world need and want. Resources and products include oil and gas, coal, livestock, grains, food, honey, softwood.</p> <p>Products exported include oil and gas, sulphur, cement, stone, minerals, and fuels.</p> <p>discovery of oil at Leduc No. 1 and the post-World War 2 oil boom</p>	<p>The resources that Alberta produces have changed over time.</p>	<p>Explain why Alberta is a leading resource-producing region and why its products are needed or wanted in other parts of the country or the world.</p> <p>Compare the products produced in Alberta in 1945, 1980, and 2020.</p> <p>How has Alberta's economy diversified over time?</p> <p>Why might it be good and necessary for the Alberta economy to continue diversifying in the future?</p>	<p>Transportation hubs are important to Alberta's trade and economic activity and changed from the early years to modern times from waterway and railway centres to highway junctions and airports.</p>	<p>Changes in means of transportation can affect which places are transportation hubs as the Albertan and Canadian economy continues to diversify.</p>	<p>Identify and compare major Alberta transportation hubs in 1800, 1900, and 2000.</p> <p>Make a map of major Alberta transportation hubs and trace the changes in Alberta, over time. Where do they link to around Canada and the world?</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
Organizing Idea	Financial Literacy: Responsible choices to build a thriving life for self, family, and society are supported by knowledge, skills, and understanding of earning, investing, spending, borrowing, and financial security.					
Guiding Question	What are the essential principles and advantages of knowing the basics about making wise and responsible financial choices?			Why is developing a business plan a good idea when managing an operation or planning a new project?		
Learning Outcome	Students develop insights about wise management of what they have.			Students develop a business plan to support historical understandings of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Being “money smart” is a basic skill in today’s world and it’s important to be able to manage your own money and resources.	<p>Building a foundation of good habits of caring for the things you have at an early age helps you to make the most effective use of your resources. Knowing the value of money and how to manage it is helpful in everyday home, school, and extra-curricular activities.</p> <p>There are many ways of giving to others, regardless of whether you have money, but managing your money well can mean that you have more ways to share or donate to worthy causes.</p>	<p>Personal money matters: What money is spent on you – per day, per week, over a month? What proportion goes to basic needs, entertainment, or fun activities? Do you stock up or save some things in case you need them later? Do you share with others?</p> <p>Discuss how saving can start at an early age. An individual does not need to wait to have more money or be older to start saving money.</p>	<p>Features of a business plan include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• type of business</li><li>• description of business</li><li>• costs</li><li>• market</li><li>• tracking of revenue and expenses</li><li>• profit</li></ul>	Planning and managing: Using a business plan involves studying the benefits in relation to costs and helps businesses be more successful.	<p>Identify basic features of a business plan.</p> <p>Explain how a business plan helps to guide decision making in a business or in carrying out a new project.</p> <p>Asking questions: How is your family like or unlike a business (budgeting, costs, profit)?</p>
	the value of saving – for desired purchases and for help during a “rainy day” (when losses are suffered and others need your help)	Saving is part of wise personal planning. It allows you to save-up for bigger purchases and also comes in handy during a “rainy day” or period of financial losses affecting you or your family members.	Plan a party for your class with a budget of \$100. How much would you spend for food so that everyone has enough? How much for fun activities? If you have money left over and it was yours to decide, what would you do with it?	<p>A business plan is a document that summarizes plans to carry out projects over time. Plans normally include the following: type of business, description of business, costs (construction), market (potential customers), sources of revenue (funding, tickets), costs (land, rails, tracks, engineers, and workers), and possible profits.</p> <p>Constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) was the biggest business project at the time.</p>	Developing a business plan helps to ensure the success of a business or a project, large or small, by assessing the potential benefits (gains) and possible costs (losses).	<p>Make a business plan to plan for the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (1881–1885). It will be a risky plan to effectively manage resources and keep initial losses to a minimum. What are the costs and the benefits in economic and human terms?</p> <p>Choose a contemporary example of government support for regional development. Why do governments provide support?</p>

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	Grade 3			Grade 4		
	<p>Paying for goods and services: Money (currency and bank notes/dollar bills/credit cards) are used to purchase goods today. Flashback – Bartering goods/products led to the introduction of money.</p> <p>Spending money: Consumers today have plenty of choice, far more than in colonial times: spend (on cars or iPhones), save (for a house), invest (in a company), and donate (to a charity/good cause).</p> <p>Choosing to keep some money for yourself for later (pay yourself first) before you spend it can be an important first step to prudent money choices and a wise lifelong habit.</p>	<p>Choice related to money involves trading one thing for another.</p> <p>The outcome of a choice related to money may have consequences that can be both intended and unintended.</p> <p>Borrowing money to buy goods carries risks as well as rewards. Lending money is the same. Borrowing more than you can afford is unwise.</p>	<p>Make a list of the many forms of money in today’s economy: coins, bills, plastic, electronic.</p> <p>Ask a question: What happens when a colony/province/family lives beyond its means (borrows money and spends more than it earns in income)?</p>			



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	Grade 5			Grade 6		
Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.					
Guiding Question	What was the impact of the Great Migration on early modern Canada?			How do the United States and Canada compare in their origins, early development, and founding events?		
Learning Outcome	Students investigate and explain the impact of the Great Migration and the War of 1812 in shaping society, culture, and institutions in British North America.			Students examine and explain the extent to which the United States and Canada share a continent and emerged out of both commonly shared and distinctly different historical experiences.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>The Great Migration (1800–1850) and the arrival of eight million immigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland to British North America and the American Thirteen Colonies. The population of British North America (Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland) was 461 000 by 1806, but rose to 750 000 by 1821 and reached 2 300 000 by 1850. The flood of immigrants came from a cross-section of classes, propertied and impoverished, and nationalities, English emigrants, Catholic and Protestant Irish, Highland and Lowland Scots, and German-speaking Lutherans. Newcomers survived rough Atlantic sea crossings and laid claim to land in the so-called “new country.”</p> <p>Colonial War of 1812–1814 and the peace settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• causes of the War of 1812 and the declaration of war</li><li>• key military events, including battle of Detroit</li><li>• British alliance with Tecumseh</li><li>• Sir Isaac Brock at Queenston Heights (1812)</li><li>• Tecumseh’s death (Moraviantown 1813)</li><li>• British campaigns of 1814</li><li>• Peace Treaty of Ghent (1814)</li></ul>	<p>The Great Migration of British peoples shaped the society, customs, structures, and practices of the population, most clearly shown in the pioneer experiences in Upper Canada. Most of the settlers were men, but the populace also included pioneer women like Susanna Moodie, clearing a farm near Peterborough, Upper Canada, in the 1830s, and living in the more settled town of Belleville, Upper Canada, in the 1840s.</p> <p>The War of 1812–1814 commenced with an American attack on Upper Canada, led to a retaliatory series of British attacks on the east coast of the United States, and resulted in a draw with no changes in boundaries. It may have reinforced a sense of solidarity among British North Americans and produced symbols of national pride.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Read aloud and study short age-appropriate passages (in the original language) from Susanna Moodie’s famous accounts, <i>Roughing It in the Bush</i> and <i>Life in the Clearings</i>. Why was Susanna Moodie so discouraged in the early years and what changed to lift her spirits?</p> <p>Explain continuity and change with a timeline showing the events in the War of 1812 from 1812 (invasion of Upper Canada) to 1815 (battle of New Orleans).</p> <p>Identify the turning points in the continental war.</p>	<p>Early colonial America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jamestown (tobacco/Virginia)</li><li>• Plymouth (Pilgrims/Massachusetts)</li><li>• Massachusetts Bay (John Winthrop/Puritans)</li><li>• New Amsterdam (Manhattan)</li><li>• Pennsylvania (Quaker/William Penn)</li><li>• Florida</li></ul> <p>Early French settlements in colonial America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cajuns in Louisiana</li><li>• Acadians in British North America</li></ul>	<p>The American Thirteen Colonies were colonized by many different dissenting groups, many seeking political rights and religious toleration, including Pilgrims, Puritans, and Quakers.</p> <p>French settlements survived and persisted in both countries long after the political division of the continent.</p>	<p>Explore the origins of American national character: How much did Governor John Winthrop and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony contribute to shaping the idea of an American identity?</p> <p>Compare how French minority populations fared in both countries in the USA and Canada—the Cajuns of Louisiana and the Acadians of Maritime Canada.</p>



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	<p>The tale of a young Upper Canadian woman, Laura Secord, warning the British before the battle of Beaver Dam (June 23, 1813) is legendary.</p>	<p>legend of Laura Secord, Canadian heroine of War of 1812, separating myth from reality, and why her warning the British was not honoured until 1853</p> <p>Her reputation inspired the creation of Laura Secord chocolate candies.</p>	<p>Watch the video, the “Laura Secord” episode in the Canadian Historica Heritage Minutes Series, and discuss whether it fairly represents her role.</p> <p>Ask questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why do stories like Laura Secord become popular?</li><li>• What role do they play in shaping our understanding of history?</li><li>• What other stories could we tell about the War of 1812?</li></ul>	<p>The battle for Quebec, September 1759: General James Wolfe and his British forces scale the Quebec cliffs and defeated the French under Marquis de Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, leading eventually in September 1760 to the surrender of Quebec.</p> <p>Conquest and revolution: two different transformations—the British conquest of New France and the American Revolution and their impact on each society—remaining British (Loyalist tradition) and breaking away (republican patriot tradition) from the British colonial empire</p>	<p>The battle for Quebec claimed the lives of both the French and British military commanders, and one famous 1770 painting, Benjamin West’s “The Death of Wolfe” captured the scene in vivid fashion from the British viewpoint.</p> <p>The conquest of 1760 turned Quebec British, and Americans in the Thirteen Colonies (from Massachusetts to Florida) chose to become independent of British rule on the continent. It’s commonly agreed that the American Revolution created two societies, the United States of America and what became the Dominion of Canada.</p>	<p>Examine and analyze Benjamin West’s famous painting “The Death of Wolfe” to see how an Anglo-American artist saw the battle and particularly Wolfe’s death at the moment of victory. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Does it present the fallen Wolfe as a martyr?</li><li>• Were those grouped around him actually present at that time?</li><li>• Why could it be regarded as one of the best-known images in 18th-century art?</li></ul>
	<p>Struggle for reform and the union of the two Canadas, in act of union, 1820–1841:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• origins of the conflict over political reform—British colonial rule (family compact and clergy reserves)</li><li>• land owning system</li><li>• American republican influences</li><li>• struggle for political rights, and stirrings for radical change (William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada/rebels, and Louis-Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada/Patriotes)</li></ul> <p>William Lyon Mackenzie’s Yonge Street Rebellion (1837): why it failed and what it contributed to democratic reform</p>	<p>Stirrings for democratic reform sparked two different rebellions in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada, each with similar sources, except for the racial conflict underlying the Patriotes Revolt in Lower Canada.</p> <p>“Fiery rebel” William Lyon Mackenzie of Toronto initiated a failed rebellion, but he planted the seeds of democratic reform in the populace.</p>	<p>Read aloud and discuss the appropriate passages of speeches and writings touching on the roots of the Rebellions of 1837: Sir Francis Bond Head (governor, Upper Canada), on the “Social Fabric” (A Narrative, 1839), William Lyon Mackenzie, “Rise Freemen from North of the Ridges,” 1837; and Louis-Joseph Papineau (Leader of patriotes) on “Democratic Institutions,” Speech to Legislative Council, La Minerve, 1833).</p> <p>Examine images of the Patriotes that have been used to depict the rebellions. What messages do such drawings communicate about the people and events, and why are such images still well known in Quebec today?</p> <p>Examine historical images of the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal, Canada East, in 1848. Why were British loyalists upset enough to torch the colonial assembly?</p>	<p>American invasion of Canada, 1775: American General Robert Montgomery led an invasion in a campaign launched as part of the War of Independence. Americans faced local resistance in Quebec and eventually abandoned the attempt at occupation. First Nations were divided and allied on both sides of the war. Some First Nations remained neutral in the conflict. Founding father Benjamin Franklin visited Montreal in a failed attempt to turn the elite into joining the War of Independence against Britain.</p> <p>The American War of Independence and coming of the Loyalists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Iroquois Confederacy allied with the British forces in the war.</li><li>• Thousands of United Empire Loyalists settled in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.</li><li>• Settlement of the St. John River valley provided the base of the population for the creation of New Brunswick, 1784.</li></ul>	<p>American independence forces invaded Canada via two routes, trying to take Montreal and Quebec City, because they believed the French-Canadians would welcome Americans as liberators.</p> <p>The Iroquois Confederacy aligned with the British side in the American War to assert their sovereignty and push back against American settlement further west.</p> <p>Loyalists included African-Americans opposed to slavery and First Nations allies of the British Crown, including Joseph Brant, chief of the Mohawks.</p> <p>Loyalists of many backgrounds (British, Indigenous, German, and African) settled in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.</p>	<p>Analyzing the situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why did the Americans think that the conquest of Canada in 1775 would prove easy?</li><li>• How were the American forces actually turned back?</li></ul> <p>Conduct an investigation into the motivations of First Nations (Joseph Brant and Six Nations) in siding with the British in the American War of Independence. Retell the life of Joseph Brant in your own words.</p> <p>Examine the evidence: Who were the United Empire Loyalists? Compare the perceived image of the “Loyalist” as being British with the reality of the diversity of groups drawn to the British side in the American War of Independence.</p>

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	<p>Responsible government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lord Durham’s Report of 1839</li><li>• the Union of the Canadas (1841)</li><li>• Governor General Lord Elgin and the achievement of responsible government in the Canadas (1848)</li><li>• In Nova Scotia, Halifax publisher and reform advocate Joseph Howe and reformers led the movement.</li></ul>	<p>Achieving responsible government was a step toward democratic government because it ensured that the Governor General was required to rule with the “advice and counsel” of an elected body—in this case, the elected members of the Assembly. Today, in Ottawa, it’s the House of Commons.</p>	<p>Draw a diagram to illustrate the idea of responsible government showing Upper Canada in 1836 and in 1849.</p>	<p>Continental War: the War of 1812–1814 and its impact on Canadian self-image:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• heroism of Sir Isaac Brock at battle of Queenston Heights (1812)</li><li>• the burning of the two capitals</li><li>• Fort York and French-Canadian resistance inspired by Lieutenant Colonel Salaberry in the victory over the Americans at the 1813 Battle of Chateauguay</li><li>• The American invasion of Upper Canada ended with the British victory in 1814 at Lundy’s Lane on the Niagara Frontier.</li></ul>	<p>Thomas Jefferson, former US president, expected an easy US victory in the War of 1812. In August of 1812, correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and William Duane states Jefferson bragged that acquiring Canada would be as easy as “a mere matter of marching.” The facts of history proved him wrong.</p>	<p>Weighing perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why would Americans like Thomas Jefferson assume that Canadians could be wooed into joining the United States?</li><li>• When Americans looked at the northern British colonies, what did they see?</li><li>• Why were the vast majority of British North Americans unmoved by appeals from Washington?</li></ul>
	<p>Origins of British Columbia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• James Douglas, governor of Vancouver Island (1851–1863) and governor of British Columbia (1858–1864)</li><li>• growth and expansion of Pacific colony</li><li>• establishment of borders and boundaries—the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific formed the border between United States and Canada</li></ul> <p>Governor Douglas was an important historical figure; born into the wealthy Scottish merchant class on his father’s side and his mother was “free coloured” Barbadian Creole, which means she was of African descent</p>	<p>Colonial expansion sparked debate over the future of British rule in Pacific coast colonies (Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia). The British claim was staked by James Douglas, overseeing an expanding fur trade empire. Douglas negotiated land purchase treaties and the British agreed to draw the line at the forty-ninth parallel.</p>	<p>Describe how James Douglas expanded and developed British Columbia and its coastal trade, sometimes at the expense of the interests of local First Nations. How should we remember his complex legacy?</p>	<p>Symbols of nationhood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the retaliatory raid on Washington blackened the White House</li><li>• the battle of Fort McHenry (1814) produced an anthem, Star-Spangled Banner</li><li>• the legacy of Indigenous-British alliances was cemented by Shawnee chief Tecumseh</li><li>• The war led to the erection of Brock Monument and awarding of the War of 1812 medals.</li></ul>	<p>The War of 1812 produced an enduring mythology and a number of symbols of emerging Canadian national sentiment, including landmark battle sites, monuments, and war medals.</p>	<p>Examining historical significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What should we remember from the War of 1812?</li><li>• Which of the symbols and monuments deserve to remain as a historical marker?</li><li>• Which monuments should be built but are missing?</li></ul>

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	<p>Confederation and adding to the Dominion, 1867–1873: The British North American colonies, facing threats related to the American Civil War (1861–1865), came together in a federal union with four original provinces, Ontario (Canada West/Upper Canada), Quebec (Canada East/Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The new Dominion of Canada was officially born on July 1, 1867, now known as Canada Day. Joining later were Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), and Prince Edward Island (1873).</p>	<p>The Dominion of Canada began July 1, 1867, with four original provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) and first Prime Minister John A. Macdonald succeeded in striking deals to secure the admission of Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), and Prince Edward Island (1873).</p>	<p>Continuity and change: Make a timeline to explain the sequence of events in rounding out the Dominion from 1867–1873. Explain which territories were left out until much later (1905–1949).</p>	<p>American Civil War and Canadian Confederation (1861–1867): The US Civil War was fought between the northern states (Union) and the southern states (Confederates), who wanted to secede, largely because the southern economy was heavily dependent on slavery, which many in the north wanted to abolish.</p> <p>The US Civil War was the result of a country founded on an ideal of equality that still upheld slavery in many of its states (3.5 million slaves out of a population of 31 million). It was the bloodiest war in history till that time, 750 000 dead. The north won, and the emancipation proclamation led to the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery.</p> <p>the American threat and the movement to unify the British North American colonies under the Crown of Great Britain</p>	<p>The United States Congress, controlled by the Democratic party, ruled in the <i>Fugitive Slave Act</i> that escaped slaves must be returned to their owners.</p>	

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	<p>Social life in Confederation times: Mercy Coles, daughter of PEI Premier George Coles, journeyed overland to Quebec Conference (October 1864) and wrote a journal of her perspectives of social life at the time in Ottawa political circles.</p>	<p>According to Mercy Coles, women lived in “separate spheres” during Confederation times in the 1860s.</p>	<p>Write a short scene for a play starring Mercy Coles and focusing on one of two age-appropriate real-life episodes: talking with Premier Leonard Tilley (a widower) and her father George Coles during the stagecoach ride to Quebec City, or her spell of illness in the Quebec Hotel and the visit of Dr. Charles Tupper to check on her condition.</p>	<p>Continental tensions, 1849–1871: Border tensions arose over a succession of contentious issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• burning of Parliament buildings (Montreal, 1848)</li><li>• Annexation Manifesto (1849)</li><li>• <i>Fugitive Slave Act</i> (1850)</li><li>• Underground Railroad (1850–1860)</li><li>• ending of Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and United States (1854)</li><li>• Ottawa chosen as capital of province of Canada</li><li>• construction of Parliament begins (1859)</li><li>• Trent Affair</li><li>• risk of war (Britain and United States 1861)</li><li>• outbreak of Civil War (1861)</li><li>• Fenian border raids (1866)</li><li>• migration of American settlers northward</li><li>• Treaty of Washington (1871)</li></ul>	<p>In the 1861 Trent Affair, Britain and the United States came to the brink of war. This encouraged the movement towards Canadian Confederation.</p> <p>Instead of the northern United States, Canada became the main escape destination for escaped slaves via the Underground Railroad, a network of friends and associates. African-American fugitive slaves followed the North Star (Polaris), a symbol of freedom, to Canada.</p>	<p>Examine the myth of the undefended border: Today, Canadians and Americans take pride in maintaining peace along the forty-ninth parallel and in having “the world’s longest undefended border.” Take a closer look at the period from 1775–1871. Was it an undefended border back then?</p>
	<p>Debate over the real Father of Confederation: Three prominent British North American politicians played key roles in the achievement of Canadian Confederation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John A. Macdonald (Kingston, Canada West)</li><li>• Georges E. Cartier (Montreal, Canada East)</li><li>• George Brown (the Globe/Toronto/Canada West)</li></ul>	<p>It is much debated whether Macdonald, Cartier, or Brown deserves most credit as the “father” of Confederation.</p> <p>Prominent Canadian political cartoonist J. W. Bengough provided his personal views in caricature drawings, and one of his political cartoons looked at who was the real Father of Confederation.</p>	<p>Examine and discuss J. W. Bengough’s famous cartoon, “Confederation, The Much-Fathered Youngster.” What did each of John A. Macdonald, Georges E. Cartier, and George Brown contribute to the formation of the Canadian union?</p>	<p>1609–1924: the American “Indian wars”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some 70 armed settlers attacked the Paspahugh capital (August 9, 1610), burning the houses and cutting down cornfields, beginning the first Anglo–Powhatan War (1610–1614).</li><li>• passage of <i>Indian Removal Act</i> (1830)</li><li>• Sioux War (1876–1877)</li><li>• Battle of the Little Big Horn and Custer’s Last Stand (1876)</li><li>• Sitting Bull and the Ghost Dance movement</li><li>• Battle of Wounded Knee (1890)</li><li>• Isolated skirmishes continued with the Apache Wars up until 1924, considered the end of the long period of conflict between the American government and First Nations.</li></ul>	<p>Indigenous peoples were displaced and forced onto reservations in both the United States and Canada. The American Indian Wars were tragic encounters. The American Republic encroached on Indigenous traditional territory and dispatched the US cavalry to escort First Nations to reservations.</p>	<p>Explain the historical significance: Compare the American and Canadian approach to recognizing First Nations rights with respect to traditional territory.</p>

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Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.					
Guiding Question	How was early modern Canada affected by the Atlantic slave trade, abolition, and Canadian immigration policy?			How do Canada and the United States compare in their histories and policies relating to religious and ethnic pluralism?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine how slavery, the fight for abolition, emancipation of enslaved people, and Canadian immigration policy helped shape early modern Canada.			Students investigate Alberta's and Canada's ethnic and religious diversity.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>Slavery was officially abolished by law in Upper Canada beginning in 1793, (Governor John Graves Simcoe) and then across the British Empire beginning in 1807 (<i>Slave Trade Act</i>) and 1833 (<i>Slavery Abolition Act</i>), though it took longer for the practice to end in some places.</p> <p>William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a leading British abolitionist, who spoke passionately in the British Parliament against the slave trade.</p> <p>Arrival of the Black Loyalists seeking freedom during and after the American Revolution (1776–1783):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More than 3000 Black people migrated to Nova Scotia.</li><li>• About 1500 settled in Birchtown, Nova Scotia, and endured hardship and discrimination.</li><li>• About 1200 of the Black settlers left Halifax in 1792 to find a better life in Sierra Leone.</li><li>• Remaining Black settlers formed first generation of Black Canadians and many remain today in Nova Scotia.</li></ul>	<p>Earliest Black migrants, known as Black Loyalists, arrived in 1770s, settling in Nova Scotia, where they suffered hardships and discrimination. Some 1200 abandoned Nova Scotia for Sierra Leone in Africa, and remaining settlers formed first generation of African Nova Scotians.</p>	<p>Recognize the causes and effects of American slavery and its implications upon British North America and Canada, especially the voyage and settlement at Birchtown, Nova Scotia.</p>		<p>The metaphor of a mosaic versus a melting pot has value when applied to the cultural outlook and the pattern of immigration, ethnicity, and willingness to accommodate differences. It oversimplifies the reality because the two countries have shared similar immigration policies and experienced similar problems with racism, integration, and discrimination.</p>	<p>Compare the myth and the realities of the Canadian mosaic and the American melting pot: Choose two Canadian provinces and two American states for comparison purposes. Study the ethnocultural compositions of the respective populations at different points in their history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Does the popular metaphor hold true?</li><li>• Would the metaphor hold better if we were comparing Canada and the United States to more historically homogenous European or Asian countries?</li></ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>slavery in the southern United States</li><li>the <i>Fugitive Slave Act</i> (1850) and its impact in Canada</li><li>the Underground Railroad</li><li>Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation (1864)</li><li>the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery</li><li>the persistence of laws and customs (“Jim Crow”) maintaining segregation</li></ul>	The route to freedom in Canada was known as the Underground Railroad and its end point was at Amherstberg, near the border town of Windsor, in Canada West, which is Ontario today. Fugitive slaves established farms all over southeastern Ontario.	Historical thinking exercise: Explore the Underground Railroad experience.	<p>Today’s Canada and Alberta are becoming increasingly ethnically diverse and is projected to become increasingly so over in the next 20 years. In Alberta, the ethnic composition of the population will shift significantly.</p> <p>Canada’s latest ethnic composition statistics and projections for growth 20 years later</p>	<p>Contemporary Canada and modern-day Alberta aspire to be open, welcoming, and inclusive societies, exemplifying multiculturalism and acceptance of differences.</p> <p>Canada welcomes people from around the world to our multicultural society. At the same time, most newcomers have to show English or French language ability and meet education qualifications to immigrate to Canada and must pass a citizenship test to become a Canadian citizen.</p>	<p>Examine the latest Canadian census data on ethnic diversity and projections for changes 20 years later.</p> <p>Make a pie graph to represent the changing ethnic composition of Alberta from the most recent statistics compared to 20 years later, based on Statistics Canada figures and projections. Clearly indicate the shifts in ethnic composition by ethnic group. What are the biggest projected changes?</p>
	<p>Immigration and racism: Sikhs and the Komagata Maru incident, 1896–1914:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>refusal of port authorities to allow Komagata Maru to dock</li><li>arrival of the first Sikhs with some working on the railway, in forestry and lumbering</li><li>the first Sikh gurdwaras established in Vancouver (1908)</li></ul>	Restrictive immigration policy affected the Sikhs and people of colour seeking refuge in Canada. Some 376 migrants on the Komagata Maru were blocked for two months from coming ashore. The Pacific coast province remained “British” and true to its name.	<p>Tackle an ethical issue: Baring the door to the Komagata Maru in 1914 was a clear act of racial discrimination. Explain why, referring to the evidence of what happened. Examine the composition of the groups that made up the passengers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Why did they charter the boat?</li><li>What was its route?</li><li>What happened to them?</li></ul>	<p>The religious diversity of Alberta reflects the diversity of the overall population. Although a majority of Albertans identify as Christian, a variety of religions are growing in Alberta, as are the number of people who identify as non-religious. These religions include Islam, Sikhism, Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism.</p> <p>Canada and Alberta’s latest census data on Albertan and Canadian religious diversity</p> <p>Just outside the city of Edmonton exists one of the largest gurdwaras in Canada.</p> <p>Calgary and Edmonton are home to the majority of Alberta’s Jewish population</p>	<p>Freedom of religious practice is encouraged, but we sadly know from history that acceptance can come less easily—in part, because newcomers bring new and unfamiliar religious faiths and practices. But fear of the unknown can be no excuse for intolerance. Students will specifically study other faith traditions so that unfamiliar practices become respected and understood in a pluralistic society.</p>	<p>Examine the latest census data on Albertan and Canadian religious diversity.</p> <p>Research and produce a report on religious diversity in the local and surrounding community using the most recent Census Canada data.</p>

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				<p>Christianity: principal teachings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jesus Christ is Son of God</li><li>• the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit)</li><li>• Sermon on the Mount</li><li>• New Testament (including the four Gospels, that tell the life of Jesus)</li><li>• Christmas</li><li>• the Cross, crucifixion</li><li>• Salvation, heaven and hell</li><li>• well-known stories (parables) and teachings: good Samaritan; prodigal son; lost sheep; empty tomb; rich man and eye of a needle; meek inherit the earth; first shall be last; conversion on the road to Damascus.</li></ul>	<p>Learning about what other people believe and what their religions mean in their daily life can break down prejudice.</p>	<p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Christianity.</p>
				<p>Judaism: principal teachings of the Jewish religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• belief in one God</li><li>• the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible)</li><li>• the Torah (first five books of the Tanakh)</li><li>• the Talmud (code of Jewish law)</li><li>• covenant between God and the Jewish people</li><li>• the mitzvoth (613 commandments)</li><li>• law, justice, and social responsibility</li><li>• kashrut (kosher dietary laws)</li><li>• well-known stories: Garden of Eden; Noah’s ark and the rainbow; Abraham, Isaac, and the Covenant; David and Goliath; Exodus from Egypt; Moses and parting of the Red Sea, the Ten Commandments, and the Promised Land; Destruction of Solomon’s Temple; Jonah and the Whale; Psalms</li></ul>	<p>Learning about what other people believe and what their religions mean in their daily life can break down prejudice.</p>	<p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Judaism.</p>

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				Islam: principal teachings of the Muslim religion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The five pillars: 1) One God, Allah; 2) prayer; 3) alms (gifts); 4) fasting; 5) pilgrimage, Mecca</li><li>• the Quran (Muslim holy book)</li><li>• major Muslim stories from Islamic texts: Yusuf and his jealous brothers, Habil and Qabil, Harut and Marut, Suleyman, Dawud (David), jinn, and the Ant story, the prophet Yunus, Ibrahim’s courage, miracles of Allah, story of the heifer, belief in angels, Mohammed and the Archangel Gabriel in the cave</li></ul>	Learning about what other people believe and what their religions mean in their daily life can break down prejudice.	Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Islam.



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				<p>Hinduism: principal teachings of the Hindu religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dharma (ethical conduct); karma (the consequences of one's actions in life for the future of one's soul); immortality of the soul (atman) through cycles of rebirth or reincarnation (samsara) until the soul achieves liberation (moksha) from this cycle.</li><li>• Hindus believe in a supreme, all-encompassing being called Brahman, as well as many gods and goddesses, including Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, Ganesh, Rama, and Krishna.</li><li>• The Hindu holy books are called the Vedas</li><li>• Hinduism is the oldest of the major world religions, with its origins pre-dated recorded history; it has no human founder and has many traditions and practices.</li></ul> <p>Buddhism: principal teachings of the Buddhist religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By following a series of ethical disciplines and spiritual practices (the Three Universal Truths, the Four Noble Truths, and the Eightfold Path) a sentient being can transcend all suffering and attachment to impermanent things and attain nirvana, a non-self or enlightened emptiness free of all attachments.</li><li>• Buddhism grew out of Hinduism and is based on the teachings of called the Buddha, whom Buddhists believe was born Siddhārtha Gautama and lived in the 4th or 5th Century BC in what is now modern day Nepal and India.</li><li>• Meditation is a common spiritual practice of Buddhism, and monasticism has played an</li></ul>	<p>Learning about what other people believe and what their religions mean in their daily life can break down prejudice.</p>	<p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Hinduism.</p> <p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Buddhism.</p> <p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Sikhism.</p>

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				<p>important part in the teaching and preservation of the religion.</p> <p>Sikhism: principal teachings of the Sikh religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• one God, religious faith founded by Guru Nanak, Dev Ji, 10 gurus have guided Sikhism</li><li>• five tenets of Sikh faith: compassion (Bhai Daya Singh); duty (Bhai Dharam Singh); courage (Bhai Himmat Singh); honour (Bhai Mohkam Singh); royal (Bhai Sahib Singh)</li><li>• three duties:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Nam Japna: meditating on God's name to control the five weaknesses (thieves) of the human personality</li><li>– Kirt Karna: work hard and earn/make a living honestly, without exploitation or fraud</li><li>– Vand Chhakna: sharing with others, helping those with less who are in need</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Sikhism is a distinct religion, even though it exhibits Islamic and Hindu influences. The Sikh community has both religious and secular followers. It is a relatively new religion that arose at the same time as Protestantism in the Christian faith.</p>		

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				<p>Confucianism and Taoism: principal teachings of Confucius: Follow <i>Dao de Jing</i>, <i>the Tao</i>, or “The Way.” The <i>essential Analects</i> of Confucius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• concept of <i>ren</i> (virtue, right conduct, humaneness, benevolence)</li><li>• concepts of family, relationships, citizenship, and government</li></ul> <p>Fundamental questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is the <i>Dao or Tao</i>?</li><li>• What is <i>De</i>, virtue?</li><li>• How is <i>De</i> related to <i>Dao</i>?</li><li>• Why does every person deserve respect?</li><li>• Could some persons deserve more respect than others?</li><li>• What is an ideal human?</li><li>• Is it possible to have an ideal government or society?</li></ul> <p>Guidance is provided by Confucius on each of these questions. He exemplified the ideal model of a “gentleman” (a well-cultivated and virtuous person, rather than someone belonging to a particular social class). The fundamental virtues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• honesty, reciprocity, and humaneness/benevolence</li><li>• strong belief in traditional ritual, the family, and piety honouring family and ancestors</li></ul>	<p>Learning about what other people believe and what their religions mean in their daily life can break down prejudice.</p>	<p>Describe the main ideas and beliefs of Taoism and the principles of Confucianism.</p>

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Organizing Idea	History: Understanding the history of our province, nation, and world and developing cultural literacy allow us to appreciate the varied richness of our shared human inheritance of original writings, artifacts, stories, beliefs, ideas and great cultural and artistic achievements from different times and places. Lessons of the past and knowledge of diverse experiences help us overcome ignorance and prejudice and recognize our common humanity and dignity.					
Guiding Question	How were Indigenous people in early modern Canada affected by agreements, treaties, and legislation, including the residential school system?			How do Canada and the United States compare when looking at interactions with Indigenous peoples and other racial minorities?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine how the negotiation of treaties and the imposition of the Indian Act and the residential school system impacted First Nations, Métis, and Inuit in Canada, both in the past and present.			Students compare residential school policy and the early fight for racial equality Canada and the United States.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>First Nations and Indigenous land rights: western expansion of settlement and the displacement of Indigenous peoples (treaty system)</p> <p>The <i>Indian Act, 1876</i> defined how First Nations communities were governed, who is an “Indian,” and who is excluded. Seeking to access more land, the Dominion government sought to assimilate Indigenous peoples into mainstream Canadian society. Amendments between 1880 and 1905 banned Indigenous peoples from conducting their own ceremonies, leaving the reserve without permission, purchasing alcohol, selling agricultural products, wearing regalia, and traditional dancing.</p>	<p>The <i>Indian Act</i> was created for the purpose of controlling and assimilating Indigenous peoples and communities in Canada in order to gain access to traditional Indigenous territories.</p> <p>The Canadian government signed treaties with Indigenous communities across Canada to gain access to lands for settlement, resources, and railroad expansion.</p>	<p>Describe how the <i>Indian Act</i> placed limitations on First Nations and communities and defined their legal status, rights, and privileges.</p> <p>Examine the evidence: Why did Cree chiefs such as Mistahi-maskwa (Big Bear) and Pihtokahanapiwiyin (Poundmaker) refuse to sign Treaty No. 6 in 1876? Explain why he claimed that the white man had no right to the land in the North West.</p> <p>Read the terms of the treaty still in place in your region of Alberta. What do they say? Who are they between? How are they still relevant today? What does “We are all treaty people” imply?</p>	<p>Assimilation and American Indigenous residential schools</p> <p>Assimilation was the explicit goal of American Indian Affairs policy with respect to educating Indigenous children in day and boarding schools. The United States government passed the <i>Civilization Fund Act</i> in 1819. Federal funds were provided to benevolent groups and church organizations to educate Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>In 1824, the American government created a Bureau of Indian Affairs to administer the fund.</p> <p>Similar to Canada, policies and practices within the residential school system of the United States of America included restrictions and punishment for speaking traditional Indigenous languages and practising cultural traditions.</p>	<p>Religious organizations took primary responsibility for education of Indigenous children.</p> <p>The <i>Civilization Fund Act</i> of 1819 was responsible for the assimilation of Indigenous people of the United States and led to the creation of residential schools.</p> <p>Residential schools were managed by religious organizations and were tasked with assimilating Indigenous children into the mainstream culture, referred to as a “civilization process.”</p> <p>Indigenous children were forced from their homes and put in residential schools.</p>	<p>Identify the ultimate goal of American Indian policy: Why did the United States government seek to educate Indigenous children into mainstream American culture? What lessons can be learned from the experience?</p> <p>Examine the impact of the compulsory attendance law and its effects on Indigenous peoples and cultures.</p> <p>Compare two Indigenous affairs policies, the <i>Civilization Fund Act</i> and the Canadian <i>Indian Act</i> of 1876, to identify similarities and differences. Compile a comparison chart identifying the key similarities and differences in the two approaches.</p>

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	<p>Origins of Indigenous residential schools: The <i>Indian Act</i> was amended in 1884 so that attendance at residential schools was mandatory for Indigenous children from the ages of 7 to 16.</p> <p>Impact on Indigenous boarding school students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Students in residential schools were not allowed to speak their own languages or practice their culture.</li><li>• Parents who resisted turning over their children to the Indian Agents faced fines, imprisonment, or threats of permanent loss of their children.</li><li>• Conditions of the residential schools were poor and family visitors were restricted or denied.</li><li>• Instruction styles and structures were different from traditional learning systems of Indigenous communities.</li><li>• Students were forced to abandon their languages and traditional customs and practices.</li></ul> <p>The curriculum was focused on vocational occupations. Thousands of residential school students died and those that re-entered mainstream society are known as survivors.</p> <p>Disease, malnutrition, lack of medical care, and neglect of children contributed to thousands of deaths. Former residential school students are known as survivors and the whole system remains a black mark on Canada's national reputation as a compassionate, tolerant, and caring society.</p>	<p>The harsh realities of the Canadian Indigenous residential school system from 1884 to the 1970s remained largely hidden until recent years. The full scope of the tragedy was revealed in June 2015 with the release of Justice Murray Sinclair's major report for the federal Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2008–2015).</p>	<p>Listen to an Interview with Chief Wilton Littlechild on the residential school experience. How does Chief Littlechild tell how he survived and eventually become a successful lawyer in Alberta and advocate at the United Nations?</p> <p>Examine the evidence: Consider the mistreatment of Indigenous residential school students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why is it important to know about what occurred?</li><li>• How does this knowledge support reconciliation?</li></ul>	<p>Racial segregation on the North American western frontier: the rise and fall of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK): Racial intolerance broke out into the open with the arrival of the KKK, revived in Georgia in 1915, spreading from its southern base into the American and Canadian West from 1920 to 1923. The KKK targeted the Black community, people of colour, and Catholic and Jewish people. The slogan “One Flag, One Language, One School, One Race, One Religion” attracted thousands who held mass meetings, carried torches, and tormented Black people and other groups from the 1920s, until well into the 1930s in Canada. The activities of the KKK are diminished and are no longer openly practised in Canada. In Canada, it is unlawful for one group to promote hatred of another group.</p>	<p>The Ku Klux Klan appealed to Americans and Canadians who felt distracted by social changes and the advances of groups they believed were inferior. Deep racial prejudice and a misguided and anti-scientific belief in the inherent superiority of one race over another fueled the movement. The KKK sought to enforce racial segregation, such as keeping Black people and other groups out of mainstream white society. In some places, it was such a powerful organization that, especially in the southern United States, some politicians, policemen, and even judges were members.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Where was KKK membership the highest?</li><li>• Why did it find some support in Canada?</li></ul>

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	The impact and abuses were documented in the 2015 Truth and Reconciliation Commission report, which issued 94 “Calls to Action.”	The tragedy of Canada’s Indigenous residential schools is better known since the Truth and Reconciliation Commission investigations and report. Personal testimonies are revealing and one of the most powerful is Chief Wilton Littlechild, a Cree from Erminiskin Reserve, Alberta, raised largely at residential schools from 1951–1964.	Read aloud passages from the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2015) and take notes to summarize the key findings and most important recommendations.  Asking fundamental questions: How have Indigenous people been affected by the loss of language and culture?			



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Organizing Idea	Civics: Canada’s constitutional monarchy, democracy, rule of law, and citizenship are understood through knowledge of the origins and development of various contrasting political traditions and ideas.					
Guiding Question	What are the similarities and differences between First Nations and Canadian forms of government?			How does the American political system compare to Canada’s political system, and what are some of the most important reasons for those differences?		
Learning Outcome	Students compare and contrast governing structures, laws, and practices of the Iroquois Confederacy and Canadian forms of government.			Students compare democracy and rulership, constitutions, the rule of law, community responsibility, and individual rights in Canada and the United States.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy, established by Five Nations in Upper State New York borderlands, provides a window onto Indigenous governance structures and democratic principles. The law was written on wampum belts, conceived by Dekanawidah, known as the Great Peacemaker, and his spokesperson, Hiawatha.</p> <p>The Great Law of Peace, or Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy constitution, provided a statement of the core principles of cooperation and set of laws committed to mutual support for group strength and support, survival, and respectful relationships with others. The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy was made up of five nations: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. A sixth nation, the Tuscarora, was added in 1722.</p> <p>The Great Law Of Peace established how the confederacy would be governed, how conflicts would be resolved, and how peace would be upheld. Each nation would maintain its own council, with chiefs chosen by the clan mothers, to address community matters. The grand council addressed overall issues affecting the whole confederacy and was intended as a way to unite the different nations and create a peaceful means of decision making to live in harmony.</p>	<p>The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Confederacy is a model of a good government—a federated union of nations, united with common democratic principles, laws, and practices aimed at maintaining peace and harmony and providing standards of conduct. It was cooperative and the nations were bound together in an interdependent relationship with give and take between the member nations.</p> <p>The confederacy was a matriarchal (women-led) society, unlike early European society headed by men with a patriarchal line of authority, kings, and male-dominant culture.</p> <p>Women were the heads of society as they were recognized for their gifts. Clan mothers were responsible for selecting a male leader as spokesperson or chief. The system modelled showing respect, sharing supplies, and avoiding conflict as ways of living together. Everyone was expected to perform specific functions to ensure community well-being and security.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Identify the main provisions of the Great Law Of Peace (<i>Haudenosaunee Guide for Educators</i>).</p> <p>Asking questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What opportunities did the people have to participate in decision making?</li><li>• To what extent did the confederacy embrace the principles of equity and fairness?</li></ul> <p>Weighing the viewpoints: Did the Great Law Of Peace shape American democracy?</p>	<p>American Declaration of Independence: Thomas Jefferson’s Vision, 1776:</p> <p>The core ideas of American democratic creed were captured in the famous Declaration that gave birth to the Republic: <i>“When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another ... a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation ...”</i></p> <p><i>“A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people ...”</i></p> <p><i>“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness ...”</i></p> <p>Democracy in America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alexis de Tocqueville’s Vision (1835): One of the classic descriptions of the American democratic way of life was written by a French aristocrat, Alexis de Tocqueville, after a tour of the United States in the 1830s.</li><li>• His book, <i>Democracy in</i></li></ul>	<p>The American Revolution spirit, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, may have given birth to two countries, the United States by design and Canada by accident, in reaction against the revolutionaries.</p> <p>A segment of the American population, called British Tories, resisted American independence and some migrated to Canada as United Empire Loyalists.</p> <p>The Loyalist refugees included two notable groups who refused to join in the Revolution, former American slaves of African heritage, and a colony of Iroquois, led by chief Joseph Brant, displaced by the war who settled around Brantford as the Six Nations of Grand River.</p> <p>The French observer Alexis de Tocqueville, studying the American prison system, noted the more humane approach in the treatment of convicts. While French prisons were brutal and harsh places full of human abuses, he noted that the United States considered isolation and removal of freedom to be a harsh enough sentence.</p>	<p>Identify the significance of the two different reactions to the conditions that gave rise to the American Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why were Americans inspired to take up arms and overthrow British rule in the Thirteen Colonies?</li><li>• Were the American colonies suffering under British rule and, if so, how?</li><li>• How might have the King of England, George III, acted differently?</li></ul> <p>Asking key questions about Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence: The document proclaimed that “all men are created equal,” yet its prime author was a Virginia slave owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is there evidence that Jefferson was acknowledging his own guilt with phrases such as: “I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep for ever”?</li><li>• How was this quote realized in the bloody American Civil War?</li><li>• How long did it take for these ideals to be realized in the United States?</li></ul> <p>Debate the issue: Write a short speech defending the American Revolution or rejecting the appeal of the American patriots bent on breaking away from British rule and traditions.</p>



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	<p>The Iroquois Confederacy was a matrilineal society, where women, clan mothers, had considerable political authority and influence and the clans were made up of extended family who took responsibility for protection, leadership, peacemaking, wisdom, and spirituality. Membership in a clan could be hereditary or through community appointment, marriage, or adoption.</p> <p>The people of the longhouse: A longhouse was a dwelling for several families and also functioned as a central place for decision making and cultural gatherings.</p>			<p><i>America</i>, presented a description of American democratic ways and view of the equality of people in mainstream society.</p>		<p>Weighing different perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How did American society and its prisons look to the French social reformer Alexis de Tocqueville?</li><li>• Why did he view the new world society differently?</li></ul>

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	<p>Original Canadian constitution: The <i>British North America Act</i>, passed into law March 29, 1867, and effective July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day, later Canada Day)</p> <p>The <i>British North America Act</i> established a constitutional monarchy with a British parliamentary system, composed of a Parliament with two legislative bodies, the House of Commons (elected lower house with Members of Parliament from across Canada) and the Senate (appointed upper house), representing the provinces.</p> <p>The Canadian system is a federal system with a federal/national government and provincial governments with power shared between the two levels. In the preamble to Section 91, the national government is responsible for “peace, order, and good government.”</p> <p>The official head of state remained the King or Queen, as represented by the Governor General (King or Queen’s representative) and the prime minister governed with the support of the elected council (cabinet) or the ministry.</p> <p>Governing authority is based upon the fundamental principle of “responsible government” (powers of monarch limited by the constitution), especially by the powers of Parliament.</p>	<p>The original British Westminster model simply conferred on the Dominion government “all the rights and privileges” found in the British tradition embodied in constitutional monarchy with parliamentary power at the heart of government.</p> <p>“Peace, order, and good government” are considered the core political values, in stark contrast to the United States principle of “life liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”</p> <p>The Canadian government system is modelled after the British system with ideas borrowed from the United States and also found in Australia.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Compare two different views of Confederation of Governor General Lord Monck and John A. Macdonald.</p> <p>Develop and produce a short comparison chart comparing the compromise: Canadian constitution with the Iroquois Great Law of Peace, using the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• basic philosophy</li><li>• federal system</li><li>• main decision-making body</li><li>• process for making decisions</li><li>• role of women in political society</li></ul> <p>Project learning: Complete a project, produce a short report, and a plan for an interview with a major historical figure in Canada’s early history. Choose one of the following figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John A. Macdonald</li><li>• Louis Riel</li><li>• Big Bear</li><li>• Poundmaker</li><li>• Crowfoot</li><li>• Shanawdithit</li><li>• Aatsista-Mahkan</li><li>• Harriet Tubman</li><li>• Mary Ann Shadd</li><li>• Josiah Henson</li><li>• Susanna Moodie</li><li>• George Brown</li><li>• George E. Cartier</li><li>• Hector Langevin</li><li>• Mercy Coles</li><li>• George Simpson</li><li>• Alexander Mackenzie</li><li>• F. W. G. Haultain</li><li>• Amor de Cosmos</li><li>• Donald A. Smith</li><li>• Sam Steele</li><li>• Gabriel Dumont</li><li>• George Vancouver</li><li>• James Douglas</li><li>• Simon Fraser</li><li>• John Molson</li><li>• Mildred Ware</li><li>• Pat Burns</li><li>• John Palliser</li></ul>	<p>Two constitutions: the American republic and Canadian constitutional monarchy</p> <p>Responsible government means the cabinet is responsible to the elected House in Canada.</p> <p>In Canada, the government governs in the name of the Sovereign (Her Majesty’s Government and Her Majesty’s loyal Opposition). Ministers of the Crown are accountable to Parliament, and the government must call a new election if it loses the “confidence of the House” (Eugene Forsey, <i>How Canadians Govern Themselves</i>).</p> <p>The US has a veto system to ensure checks and balances on arbitrary rule.</p>	<p>Each political system, a republic and a constitutional monarchy, have their own strengths and flaws.</p> <p>Canada is a constitutional monarchy while the United States is a republic.</p> <p>The Westminster system is known as “a republic in disguise,” while the US has something like an “elected monarch with term limits.”</p>	<p>Draw a comparison: Explain the qualities and drawbacks of each system using an authoritative handbook, such as <i>How Canadians Govern Themselves</i>, by Senator Eugene Forsey.</p> <p>Draw comparisons in a chart listing the key differences and similarities between Canada’s constitutional monarchy and a republican form of government.</p> <p>Explain to what extent the Westminster system is actually “a republic in disguise,” while the US has something like an “elected monarch with term limits.”</p> <p>Assessing significance: Why is the phrase “peace, order, and good government” considered important in Canada?</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Henry Wise Wood</li><li>• Matthew Begbie</li><li>• Wilfrid Laurier</li><li>• Honore Mercier</li><li>• A. C. Rutherford</li><li>• Charles Stanley Monck</li><li>• Stephen Angulialik</li><li>• Peter Pitseolak</li><li>• Lucy Maud Montgomery</li><li>• Nellie McClung</li><li>• Emily Murphy</li><li>• Henrietta Muir Edwards</li><li>• Louise McKinney</li><li>• Irene Parlby</li></ul>			

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	<p>Government has three branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• executive (Governor-General-in-Council/cabinet, including the prime minister)</li><li>• legislative (two houses of Parliament)</li><li>• judiciary (courts, including the Supreme Court)</li></ul> <p>Checks and balances in the system: The Governor General is appointed, but the executive is elected and drawn from Parliament, normally the elected House of Commons. Since the executive (prime minister and cabinet/ministry) is drawn from Parliament, it can be defeated in the elected House. It's different than in the United States, where the president can only be removed by Congress via formal impeachment and conviction process.</p> <p>Recent changes in the Canadian constitution: In 1982, Canada patriated its constitution from Britain and nine of the 10 Canadian provinces agreed with the federal government to a new constitution, which included most of the <i>British North America Act</i> (now the <i>Constitution Act, 1867</i>) and adding new provisions, most notably the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Now laws passed by Parliament and most actions of the government (executive) must comply with the provisions of the Charter.</p>	<p>The core principles of Canadian government were guaranteeing the rights and privileges of British parliamentary democracy, three distinct branches of government, checks and balances, and a federal system with power shared between two levels of government, national and provincial.</p>	<p>Explain the rationale of having three branches of government and a system of checks and balances.</p>	<p>Federalism: Canada has 10 provinces and the US has 50 states, plus territories.</p> <p>Each political community (country, province, state) has responsible government and is sovereign in its own sphere.</p>	<p>A federal system requires different political bodies to work together.</p>	<p>Compare federal systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How do the two different forms of federalism compare?</li><li>• What's similar and different between the United States and Canada?</li></ul>

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				<p>Separation of powers: Political powers are separated in both systems as a check on arbitrary decision making and to make it harder for one group of people, or faction, from gaining absolute power.</p> <p>The Canadian Parliamentary-cabinet government is accountable to the House of Commons and ensures this principle.</p> <p>The United States has separation of powers in Congress, presidency, and Supreme Court. Only Congress may declare war (though this has not been the practice since World War II) and ratify treaties.</p> <p>Appointments must be confirmed by the US Senate.</p> <p>The US Supreme Court is part of the judiciary, which is one of the three branches of government.</p> <p>In the US system, Congress was given most of the power (the power to legislate and the “power of the purse”), although the presidency has increased in authority over time, with the growth of the federal administration in the 20th century. Similarly, the judiciary (especially the US Supreme Court) has come to exercise much more power over Congress and the executive branches than originally intended.</p> <p>In Canada, the executive branch has the exclusive power of appointment, declaration of war, and making treaties. (For a treaty to be binding in Canadian law, it must be incorporated into law by Parliament, like any other law.)</p> <p>The <i>British North America Act (BNA)</i>, 1867 allowed for Canada to create its own Supreme Court. Initially, the Supreme Court was</p>	<p>Separation of powers was inspired by the constitution of Athens and the Roman Republic. The American founding fathers were educated in this classical political history and it informed how they built the constitution of their “modern” democracy.</p> <p>The system in Canada is different from the United States as the concentration of power is in the executive (the “government” or the “cabinet” or the “ministry,” made up of ministers and the prime minister, which is accountable to Parliament). Members of the House of Commons are, in turn, accountable to the people via elections.</p>	<p>Explain the background context: Explain clearly where the idea of the separation of powers comes from in ancient times and how the Americans applied it to their new republic.</p> <p>Drawing conclusions: Explain how the Canadian (British Westminster) system is built around a concentration of power in the executive.</p> <p>Cause and effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How long have Canada’s First Nations had the right to vote in federal elections?</li><li>• How did they acquire the right to vote in federal elections?</li><li>• Who supported extending voting rights?</li><li>• What were the obstacles, and how were they overcome?</li><li>• Compare the Canadian situation with that in the United States.</li></ul>

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				<p>formalized in 1875 under Alexander Mackenzie’s Liberal government. A Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom served as the place for final appeals under Canadian law until 1933 for criminal cases and 1949 for civil cases.</p> <p>Voting rights did not always apply equally for women, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, or for people of colour.</p>		

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				<p>Two houses of government: The legislative branch of both systems is bicameral, meaning it has two chambers rather than one legislative body or assembly.</p> <p>The federal Parliament in Canada has two houses, the House of Commons and the Senate, and the United States has two houses of Congress, the Senate, and the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Some of Canada's provinces had upper houses but all are now unicameral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• fixed terms and fixed election dates in the US</li><li>• elected Senate vs. appointed Senate</li></ul> <p>In Canada, members of parliament are elected while senators are appointed. In the United States, Congress people, the president, and senators are all elected to provide regional representation and each state has equal representation (two per state).</p> <p>Regional representation in Canada: Provinces are allocated weighted representation in the House of Commons, and the Crown recognizes certain groups left out of the system. Senate representation is by region, not by either equal representation (as in the United States) or by population.</p> <p>First Nations have recognized status. It was granted to First Nations before they acquired voting rights in the system (section 35 of Constitution).</p>	<p>The United States and Canada both have bicameral systems to ensure checks and balances against arbitrary use of power. The president is restrained by Congress, and the prime minister is accountable to the House of Commons and the Canadian Senate reviews all legislation to ensure “sober second thought” before bills become law.</p> <p>The Canadian Senate is appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the advice of the prime minister, and senators can serve up to the age of 75, whereas the United States Senate is elected directly to six-year terms by the people of each state and senators can serve as many terms as they are elected for.</p>	<p>Compare the make-up of the United States Congress (House of Representatives and Senate) and the Canadian Parliament (House of Commons and Senate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How are they similar?</li><li>• How are they different?</li><li>• Why are some provinces in Canada given more representation in the House of Commons or the Senate than others?</li><li>• What are the barriers to providing more representation to underrepresented provinces?</li></ul> <p>Debate the issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Does Canada need an appointed federal upper house or Senate?</li><li>• What role does the Senate of Canada actually play in our government system?</li><li>• Why did the provinces do away with their second houses?</li></ul>



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				<p>Overall powers in the two systems: Sections 91 and 92 of the Canadian constitution divide powers of government between the federal government (which used to sometimes be called the “Dominion government”) and the provincial governments.</p> <p>Section 91 of the Canadian Constitution says, “It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and Good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.” It says “the Queen,” but in practice this means the federal parliament.</p>	<p>Federations like Canada and the United States divide powers between the federal and provincial/state governments in different ways.</p>	<p>Compare: List the powers of the federal government and the powers of the provincial governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why do you think power was divided the way it was?</li><li>• How does the fact of federal taxation let the federal government influence how provinces exercise their powers (federal spending power)?</li><li>• How do cities (municipal government) fit into this (creations of provincial government)?</li></ul>

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Organizing Idea	Geography: Understanding the world we live in, and the relationship of people and places, is supported by knowing features of the natural and political world, such as oceans, mountain ranges, and boundaries.					
Guiding Question	What do geographic representations tell us about the natural features of Canada?			What do historical maps show us about changes over time in terms of migration, conflict, and boundary changes?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine landform regions, major bodies of water, climate zones, and political boundaries in Canada.			Students examine continental migrations of people, cross-border conflicts, and boundary changes in a spatial context.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Traditional Indigenous lands in early Canada: geographic locations of the First Nations people at the time of contact with Europeans: Times of contact vary, depending upon the region. For the East Coast and the St. Lawrence River-Great Lakes region, the date was 1534 (Jacques Cartier’s records). For the southern Plains, it was 1754. For the West coast, it was 1778.	First Nation, Métis, and Inuit territories and regions can best be understood in connection to land, kinship ties, seasonal travel routes and settlements, trade networks, cultural groups, and language families. Most maps are snapshots in time that do not capture the migration patterns of Indigenous peoples over time.	Examine a map of Canada showing First Nations peoples at first contact with Europeans, and identify the regions inhabited by First Nations, Métis, and Inuit in what is now Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Why do the First Nations have two names?</li><li>Why did the names get “anglicized”?</li></ul> Identify and trace the seasonal travel routes or trade networks of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit.  Understand historical First Nations east-west and north-south trade routes with other First Nations communities. For example, communities now located in Alberta traded with communities (Navajo, Blackfeet) located in the United States.	Migrations of First Nations and Inuit before European contact: First Nations and Inuit in northern North America did not live in one place over the entire span of the 30 000 years before contact with Europeans. Archeological finds and surviving records have been used to reconstruct those movements. Some First Nations were more settled in concentrated communities, while others migrated from place to place in response to changes in climate, growing seasons, and the movement of animal herds.  Displacement of the First Nations: The disruptive process of displacement is graphically illustrated in the map tracing the forced relocation of various First Nations from 1770 to 1890. The trail of tears of the Cherokee from 1816 to 1839 is well known, but many others have gone unrecognized in most history books.	Conventional maps showing Indigenous peoples before European contact living in distinct areas tend to simplify the pattern of settlement and obscure the movement of peoples over time.  Maps reveal the extent of displacement of Indigenous peoples in what is now the United States.	Compare two maps: Examine maps showing traditional territories of Indigenous peoples and the migrations of Indigenous peoples before contact with Europeans in northern North America. Why is it so difficult to get an accurate picture in maps?  Draw conclusions: Examine a map showing the displacement of Indigenous peoples in North America. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What caused the upheaval and displacement of America’s Indigenous peoples?</li><li>How does the pattern compare with the experience to the north in British North America and early Canada?</li></ul>

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	<p>A geographic region encompasses landforms, bodies of water, climate, and natural barriers.</p> <p>Landform regions of Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Canadian Shield</li><li>• Great Lakes</li><li>• St. Lawrence Lowlands</li><li>• Appalachian Region</li><li>• Interior Plains</li><li>• Hudson Bay or Arctic Lowlands</li><li>• Western Cordillera</li><li>• Inuitian Mountains</li></ul> <p>Main bodies of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic Ocean</li><li>• Pacific Ocean</li><li>• Arctic Ocean</li><li>• Gulf of St. Lawrence</li><li>• St. Lawrence River and Seaway</li><li>• Great Lakes</li><li>• Hudson Bay and James Bay</li><li>• Nootka Sound</li><li>• Salish Sea and Strait of Georgia</li><li>• major rivers, including the Mackenzie, Fraser, Thompson Columbia, and North and South Saskatchewan River systems</li></ul> <p>Climate zones of Canada: Seven major climate zones have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic</li><li>• Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands</li><li>• Prairie</li><li>• Cordillera</li><li>• Pacific</li><li>• Arctic</li><li>• Subarctic</li></ul>	<p>A landform region is an area of physical landscape space with unifying characteristics, such as continuous open water, mountain, plateau, valley, or lowland terrain.</p> <p>A climate zone is an area of physical landscape with identifiable common climate and weather characteristics.</p> <p>Climate is a region’s weather over a long period. Each of the zones depends on conditions such as proximity to large bodies of water, altitude, and latitude. The major determinant of whether a climate zone is hot or cold is its latitude, or geographic position north of the equator.</p>	<p>Mapping skills: On an outline map of Canada, draw the main landform regions, bodies of water, and major river systems.</p> <p>Conduct Internet research: Investigate the Indigenous names of these bodies of water and the reasons why Europeans renamed them.</p> <p>Making connections: How are the climate zones related to the region’s position on the globe and in relation to major bodies of water and physical landscape features?</p> <p>Research and write a report on Canada’s Arctic, focusing on one of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• climate and weather</li><li>• physical landforms</li><li>• geographic boundaries</li><li>• Indigenous communities</li><li>• economic activities</li><li>• politics and government</li></ul>	<p>Border disputes and conflicts: Sharing a continent with the American Thirteen Colonies and the American republic has not always been a peaceful experience. Since 1775, a number of cross-border conflicts can be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• American invasion of Quebec during the Revolution (1775)</li><li>• War of 1812: American invasion of Upper Canada (1812–1813) and Lower Canada (1813)</li><li>• Oregon boundary dispute (1844–1846)</li><li>• the Canadian Confederates St. Albans raid (Vermont, 1864)</li><li>• Fenian raids in Niagara frontier (battle of Ridgeway, 1866)</li><li>• Alaska boundary dispute (1867–1903)</li></ul>	<p>Historic maps showing changing boundaries over time are important and useful in helping to understand border disputes and colonial continental wars.</p> <p>The North American boundary line between the United States and Canada was a “defended border” up until the Treaty of Washington (1871) and it was marked by cross-border raids and boundary disputes. All of the boundary disputes were eventually resolved at the negotiating table. Since 1871, the border has been largely undefended, making it “the longest undefended border in the world.”</p>	<p>Draw a map and explain the border conflict: Choose one of the border conflicts and conduct research to reconstruct the sequence of events and examine previous maps generated to explain your chosen conflict. Prepare to provide an illustrated explanation of the conflict.</p>

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Organizing Idea	Economics: Knowledge of basic economic concepts, such as needs, wants, resources, labour, innovation, trade, and capital, will build toward an understanding of economic systems.					
Guiding Question	What does the economy look like in the different regions of Canada?			What does economics tell us about the global economy and the continental relationship in North America?		
Learning Outcome	Students examine the economic regions of Canada.			Students compare the relative economic strength of the United States and Canada and examine where North America fits in the world economy.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	<p>The three basic economic questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What to produce?</li><li>• How to produce?</li><li>• For whom to produce?</li></ul> <p>Market economy: A type of economy most often associated with Western countries, such as Canada and the United States.</p> <p>Main characteristics of a market economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• originated with the rise of trade and commerce in the market towns of the Middle Ages</li><li>• includes private property, freedom of choice, competition, limited government intervention</li><li>• prices and wages mostly set by supply and demand for goods and services</li></ul>	<p>All economies respond to the three basic questions in different ways, and, in the case of Canada, the economy is generally governed by the market with some government involvement to promote sharing of services and resources.</p> <p>Scarcity is the condition of not being able to have all of the goods and services that are needed or desired.</p> <p>In a market economy, consumers and businesses play a determining role in economic life.</p>	<p>Analyze the economy of Canada: Why is Canada’s economy often described as a mixed market economy?</p> <p>How does the market respond to the problem of scarcity? Who makes most of the economic decisions—consumers or governments?</p>	<p>The global or world economy is a term used to describe the economic activity within and between countries.</p> <p>A world economy can include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• trade of goods and services</li><li>• sharing of economic values</li><li>• production</li><li>• distribution</li><li>• consumption</li></ul> <p>Production is the making of a good or service.</p> <p>Distribution refers to supplying goods or services to business to sell to consumers.</p> <p>Consumption is the good or service being used or consumed.</p> <p>Great inequalities exist among national economies in the world and the problem is termed “the widening gap.”</p>	<p>The global economy is dominated by a few major national economies, led by the United States, China, the European Union, and Russia, based upon volume of domestic production (gross domestic product).</p> <p>Inequalities exist between national economies, separating the advanced industrial economies from the developing countries. The United States and Canada are both advanced industrial economies with high rates of production measured in GDP per person.</p> <p>Production and consumption are connected, and more advanced economies produce more than they consume and increase their wealth, measured in national income and income per capita/person.</p>	<p>Study the production (gross domestic product) of the top 10 nations in the world economy and the comparable figures for the 10 nations at the bottom in terms of GDP per capita.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why do we use production and production per capita as an economic indicator?</li><li>• Is it an accurate measure of relative prosperity?</li><li>• What are other ways to measure a society?</li><li>• Compare rankings of countries by happiness, corruption, consumption, and carbon footprint (total and per capita) to rankings by GDP and per capita GDP.</li></ul> <p>What can happen to an economy over time if it is dependent on resources that can make big swings up and down in value (boom and bust)? What are the advantages of a more diversified economy?</p>

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	<p>Economic regions of Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic Canada</li><li>• Quebec</li><li>• Ontario</li><li>• the West</li><li>• British Columbia</li><li>• the North</li></ul> <p>Prosperity and wealth of a region can be influenced by its resources, their abundance and scarcity, including income, supply of labour, quality of land, and growing season.</p>	<p>Geographic circumstances can affect the property and development of regions and whether they are a reasonably wealthy “have” region or an underdeveloped or “have not” region.</p> <p>Limited resources and/or difficult access can lead to scarcity and underdevelopment of some regions and communities.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence: Compare the production of Canada’s economic regions, utilizing the latest gross domestic product (GDP) and GDP per capita/person figures for each region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Which regions are the biggest producers in terms of production?</li><li>• Which regions have the highest and lowest GDP per person?</li><li>• Which regions are most diversified?</li></ul> <p>Identify and explain the disparities that exist between and within the economic regions of Canada.</p>	<p>Continental scale: comparing two national economies, the United States and Canada: some important economic facts and figures</p> <p>Most recent data for both the United States and Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• population size</li><li>• total land area</li><li>• total production (GDP according to IMF)</li><li>• gross domestic product, per capita</li><li>• government debt (as % of GDP)</li><li>• total trade (exports and imports)</li><li>• fresh water (per person)</li></ul>	<p>Comparing the basic facts for population, land area, and economic activity demonstrates that Canada is slightly bigger in physical size, but the United States has a much larger population and a much bigger economy. Close observers of United States-Canada relations commonly use a ratio of 10 to 1 in comparing the United States to Canada. That ratio is based upon relative population size.</p>	<p>Examine the evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How reliable is the ratio 10 to 1 in comparing the United States with Canada?</li><li>• Study the basic facts and explain whether the ratio is a reliable guide in comparing the two countries. Does it apply to the scale of the economy, measured in production?</li><li>• Should the 10 to 1 ratio be used in drawing comparisons?</li></ul>
				<p>Comparing world economic systems: Four main types of systems were identified by American economist Robert Heilbroner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• traditional: custom and tradition, bartering over goods (market towns)</li><li>• command: government controlled and led or owned, cooperative (socialism/communism)</li><li>• market: private enterprise, competition, consumer choice (capitalism)</li><li>• mixed: a combination identified as mixed market or mixed command (social democracy or enterprise)</li></ul> <p>Three distinct types were first identified; then the last one added, representing a mix of command and the social market or the market and command.</p>	<p>World economic systems can be classified and better understood by studying their essential features and applying one of the four categories. Such classifications can change over time, usually following a political upheaval or an abrupt shift in economic policy by the government.</p>	<p>Analyze economic systems of the United States and Canada, and develop a comparison chart examining the main features of each system. Do either of them fit the pure type, or are they both mixed economies?</p>

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Organizing Idea	Financial Literacy: Responsible choices to build a thriving life for self, family, and society are supported by knowledge, skills, and understanding of earning, investing, spending, borrowing, and financial security.					
Guiding Question	Why do we save and invest in our everyday life?			How do you prepare a budget for a small, local enterprise?		
Learning Outcome	Students investigate how decisions about saving and investing are made and are important for individuals and a healthy Canadian economy.			Students create a budget as an essential step in managing an enterprise in a market economy.		
	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures
	Basics of banking: Saving and investing has its own vocabulary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• bank account</li><li>• saving</li><li>• chequing</li><li>• balance</li><li>• deposits</li><li>• withdrawals</li><li>• debt</li><li>• service fees</li><li>• debit card</li><li>• credit card</li><li>• interest</li><li>• e-transfers</li></ul> Canada’s first bank was the Bank of Montreal, founded in 1817.	Online banking and automated teller machines (ATMs) are tools that can assist with money skills and decisions.	Develop your financial literacy: Examine a bank account in your family or an example from elsewhere and a printout of transactions.  What’s the purpose of saving? How might saving help you to achieve a personal goal? Give some examples of what might be possible.	A budget is a financial document providing an estimation of income and expenses over a future period of time, normally a year.  Personal income is money received in exchange for providing a good or service or through an investment. An expense is the cost required for a good or service.  Enterprises make money when income from sales of products or services exceeds expenses.  Money is not good or bad. It is a tool, a resource—it can work for you or against you.	Budgeting is a valuable economic practice that can help you “balance your books” and ensure the success of an enterprise. It is also helpful in encouraging sound and responsible financial decision making.	Practice problem solving: One of the following local issues needs to be addressed and it’s your opportunity to try something new. Take on one of these personal challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A youth club providing after-school community basketball programs are in financial difficulty and needs help to turn things around. Prepare a budget to address the problem, listing your revenues and expenses, and a plan to break even at the end of the sports season.</li><li>• Identify a need in the community that is currently being unmet, large or small, and plan to take some action to create a service or a product. Turn your idea into a business by preparing a budget to get it off the ground, showing income and expenses and a plan to make a little money for yourself for a community group.</li></ul> Discuss how your money can work for you. How can it work against you (e.g., interest earned vs interest paid)?

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	Interest on deposits and investments: The formula for calculating interest involves principal (size of deposit), rate of interest, and term of deposit.	Interest on money in savings or investment funds can be paid out to you or earned and retained in your account.	Distinguish between deposits and loans: Identify situations where an individual can earn interest or pay interest.  Calculate the interest to be paid back on a bank loan.	The value of goods goes up or down in the marketplace. A rise in demand will increase its value and make some money (appreciate), but repeated use of a good or service may cause it to wear out or show its age (depreciate). Motor vehicles and bicycles lose value when you drive them off the car lot or cycle home for the first time. Money put into business or rare collectibles can grow your money (appreciate).  Borrowing for appreciating assets is sometimes called “good debt.” Borrowing for depreciating assets is sometimes called “bad debt.”	A wise financial practice is to consider whether buying an item makes good sense or may result in personal losses. Buying a rare hockey card or a piece of art might be a good decision if it appreciates or grows in value. Goods showing wear and tear can provide valuable or necessary service, like a vehicle that gets one to work or school, but go down in value with time and use.	Make a wise decision: Dreaming of buying a new pair of Tessa Virtue figure skates or a rare hockey card (Connor McDavid or Wayne Gretzky rookie card)? How much will the skates depreciate in a year when you outgrow them? Is the hockey card likely to appreciate in value over time? Make a personal list of factors to consider. It’s a lot of money, so be sure it’s a wise move.  Discuss the potential risks and benefits of “good debt.” What are the potential risks and benefits of “bad debt?”
	Loans: money borrowed from others, including banks and financial institutions: The loan can come from family, friends, institutions, or alternative financial services.	Borrowing money in the form of loans can cost money in the form of interest on the amount borrowed and over the term of the agreement.	Be money wise with borrowing money from others, including banks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why is it wise to deal with chartered banks or credit unions?</li><li>• Why are “pay day loans” risky and expensive?</li></ul>			
	Investments: Putting money into investment funds, stocks, and bonds can be a way to earn money for knowledgeable investors.	Interest earned can vary greatly with the investment and the estimated risk associated with the deposit or investment. Some investments are “high risk” and others “low risk” or “no risk” in the market.	Calculate the interest on various accounts and investments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is the interest paid on regular chequing accounts, savings accounts, and term deposits?</li><li>• When does saving become investing?</li></ul>			