

# History of Canada – Grade 11

## How has Canada's history shaped the Canada of today?



Beginnings

1763

1867

1931

1982

Present

### First Peoples and Nouvelle-France

### British North America

### Becoming a Sovereign Nation

### Achievements and Challenges

### Defining Contemporary Canada

(before 1763)

(1763 – 1867)

(1867 – 1931)

(1931 – 1982)

(1982 – Present)

1.0: What is history and why do we study it?

2.1: How did British colonial rule change during this period and what was its impact on life in North America?

3.1: What role did the Metis play in the westward expansion of Canada?

4.1: How did Canada seek to establish economic security and social justice from the period of the Depression to the patriation of the Constitution?

5.1: How has Canada been shaped by the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, cultural diversity, and demographic and technological change?

1.1: Who were the First Peoples and how did they structure their world?

2.2: How did the fur trade, European settlement, and the rise of the Metis nation transform life for the peoples of the North west?

3.2: How did territorial expansion, immigration, and industrialization change life for men and women in Canada?

4.2: How did the establishment of national institutions contribute to defining Canadian identity?

5.2: How has the question of national unity influenced federalism, constitutional debate, and political change?

1.2: Why did the French and other Europeans come to North America and how did they interact with First Peoples?

2.3: Why and how was the Dominion of Canada established as a confederation of British colonies in 1867?

3.3: How did Canada's relationship with First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples change after Confederation?

4.3: How was Canada's presence on the world stage shaped by its role in the Second World War and its growing participation in the international community?

5.3: How are First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples seeking a greater degree of cultural, political, and economic self-determination?

1.3: How did First Peoples and Europeans interact in the Northwest and what were the results?

3.4: How was Canada's identity as a nation shaped by the First World War, and by its changing relationship to Great Britain and the world?

4.4: How was Canadian federalism challenged by federal-provincial tensions and the debate over the status of Québec?

5.4: How have Canada's international relations changed since 1982 and what should its global commitments be for the future?

20% of time

15% of time

20% of time

20% of time

25% of time

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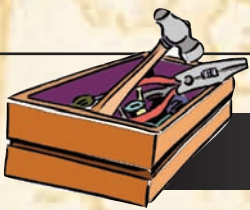
### History as a Discipline of Study



#### Elements of Historical Thinking

As students acquire historical knowledge and understanding, they:

1. make informed and defensible judgements about the historical **significance** of people and events in the past
2. select, evaluate and interpret primary and secondary source **evidence** in order to retell and explain the past as objectively and accurately as possible
3. observe and explain **continuity and change** over time
4. analyze the multiple **causes and consequences** of historical events and developments
5. take a **historical perspective** in order to interpret the past as it may have been experienced by the people who lived in it
6. consider the **moral dimension** of events in the past and the value judgements that may influence historical accounts



#### Skills and Competencies

*Students will master the following skills in the discipline of history:*

##### **Historical Inquiry**

1. formulate and clarify questions to guide historical inquiry
2. select, interpret and organize information from a variety of primary and secondary sources
3. assess the reliability, authenticity and completeness of historical evidence
4. compare diverse or conflicting interpretations of the past
5. identify bias and underlying values in historical sources and accounts

##### **Historical-mindedness**

6. explain how historians attempt to reconstruct the past based on evidence
7. describe the role of objectivity and interpretation in historical research
8. demonstrate awareness that history can be manipulated to serve political or other purposes
9. explain why history is important and relevant
10. make decisions as informed, historically literate citizens

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## *How has Canada's history shaped the Canada of today?*



### Core Concept of Citizenship

The study of *History of Canada* contributes to active democratic citizenship by supporting:

1. interest in and knowledge of the past and the ability to think historically
2. informed engagement in civic discourse and the democratic process
3. commitment to the principles and ideals of democracy and human rights
4. acquisition of an informed sense of Canadian identity within a global context
5. commitment to the future of Canada

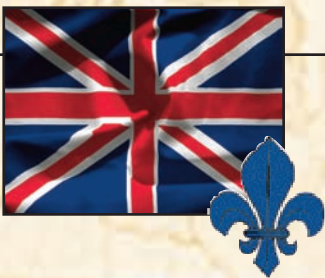
## Enduring Understandings

*Students acquire historical knowledge, develop historical thinking, and attain the following enduring understandings.*



### First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples

1. First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples play an ongoing role in shaping Canadian history and identity.
2. First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples have a long history in North America and their diverse and complex cultures continue to adapt to changing conditions.
3. The oral traditions of First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples teach the importance of living in harmony with one's social and physical environment in a universe governed by natural laws.
4. The relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples may be broadly defined as a transition from pre-contact through the stages of co-existence, colonialism, and cultural and political resurgence.
5. Since the beginnings of colonization, First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples have struggled to retain and, later, to regain their cultural, political and economic rights.



### French-English Duality

1. Canadian institutions and culture reflect Canada's history as a former colony of France and of Britain.
2. French-English duality is rooted in Canada's history and is a constitutionally protected element of Canadian society.
3. Nouvelle-France, Acadie, Québec and francophone communities across Canada have played a role in shaping Canadian history and identity.
4. British cultural traditions and political institutions have played a role in shaping Canadian history and identity.
5. As a result of Québec's unique identity and history, its place in the Canadian confederation continues to be a subject of debate.
6. French-English relations play an ongoing role in the debate about majority-minority responsibilities and rights of citizens in Canada.

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### Enduring Understandings

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#### Identity, Diversity and Citizenship

1. Canada's history and identity have been shaped by its vast and diverse land, its northern location, and its abundant natural resources.
2. Canadian identity, citizenship and nationhood are subjects of ongoing debate in Canada's pluralistic society.
3. Immigration has helped shape Canada's history and continues to shape Canadian society and identity.
4. The history of Canadian citizenship is characterized by an ongoing struggle to achieve equality and social justice for all.
5. The meaning of citizenship has evolved over time, and the responsibilities, rights, and freedoms of Canadian citizens are subject to continuing debate.



#### Governance and Economics

1. The history of governance in Canada is characterized by a transition from indigenous self-government through French and British colonial rule to a self-governing confederation of provinces and territories.
2. Canada's parliamentary system is based on the rule of law, representative democracy, and constitutional monarchy.
3. The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada's federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.
4. Canada's history is shaped by economic factors such as natural resources, agricultural and industrial development, the environment, technology, and global economic interdependence.



#### Canada and the World

1. Canada continues to be influenced by issues of war and peace, international relations and global interactions.
2. Geographic, economic, cultural and political links to the United States continue to be important factors in Canada's development.
3. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Canada has played an increasingly active role in world affairs through trade and development, military engagement and participation in international organizations.
4. Global interdependence challenges Canadians to examine and redefine the responsibilities of citizenship.