

Grade 11 History of Canada

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: Why did the Métis resist the westward expansion of Canada, and what were the consequences?

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 *Canadian 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 Métis nation transform life for the peoples of the Northwest?

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, Métis, 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, Métis, 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?

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History as a Discipline of Study



Historical Thinking Concepts

As students acquire historical knowledge and understanding, they are able to do the following:

1. Establish **historical significance**
2. Use primary source **evidence**
3. Identify **continuity and change**
4. Analyze **cause and consequence**
5. Take **historical perspectives**
6. Understand **ethical dimensions** of history



Skills to Support Historical Thinking

- Formulate and clarify questions to guide historical inquiry
- Select and identify diverse primary and secondary sources of information
- Consider the purpose and validity of historical sources
- Interpret, analyze, and record information from primary and secondary sources
- Compare diverse perspectives and conflicting accounts of the past
- Identify underlying values in historical sources and accounts
- Construct and communicate historical narratives, explanations, arguments, or other interpretations of the past using a variety of media

Adapted from the work of Dr. Peter Seixas,
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www.historybenchmarks.ca

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Core Concept of Citizenship

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

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, Métis, and Inuit Peoples

1. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples play an ongoing role in shaping Canadian history and identity.
2. First Nations, Métis, 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, Métis, and Inuit peoples teach the importance of maintaining a balance among the emotional, physical, mental, and spiritual aspects of life.
4. The relationship between First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples moved from *autonomous coexistence* to *colonialism* to the present stage of *renegotiation* and *renewal*.
5. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples have achieved constitutional recognition of their unique status as Aboriginal peoples in Canada, along with recognition and affirmation of their existing Aboriginal and treaty 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 20th 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.