The student learning outcomes presented in this document address the four foundation skill areas and nine essential elements common to all Manitoba curricula. The following conceptual map illustrates the foundation skill areas, essential elements, and other key components upon which the Manitoba social studies curriculum is based.

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**Figure 4: Conceptual Map**

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### General Learning Outcomes

### Specific Learning Outcomes

**Skills**
- Skills for Active Democratic Citizenship
- Skills for Managing Ideas and Information
- Critical and Creative Thinking Skills
- Communication Skills

**Knowledge and Values**
(Organized into Clusters)

**Essential Elements to Be Integrated into Manitoba Curricula**
- Sustainable Development
- Aboriginal Perspectives
- Resource-Based Learning
- Differentiated Instruction
- Gender Fairness
- Subject-Area Connections
- Age-Appropriate Portrayals
- Human Diversity
- Anti-Racist/Anti-Bias Education
**DOCUMENT COMPONENTS**

**Core Concept**

As illustrated in the preceding Conceptual Map, the core concept citizenship provides a focus for social studies learning at all grades. Citizenship knowledge, values, and skills learning outcomes are included in each grade. (See page 6.)

**Diverse Perspectives**

The concept of diversity is integrated throughout the social studies curriculum. Knowledge and values learning outcomes are inclusive of diverse perspectives, and encourage critical consideration of differing viewpoints as students engage in purposeful dialogue with others.

**General and Specific Learning Outcomes**

This document contains both general and specific learning outcomes. The **general learning outcomes** are broad statements that provide a conceptual structure for social studies, and are the basis for the specific learning outcomes in each grade. **Specific learning outcomes** are statements that describe the **skills**, **knowledge**, and **values** that students are expected to achieve in each grade. These three types of specific learning outcomes are interdependent and are intended to be integrated throughout the social studies learning process.

The six general learning outcomes (see page 9), which are the basis for the specific learning outcomes in each grade, are:

- **Identity, Culture, and Community:** Students will explore concepts of identity, culture, and community in relation to individuals, societies, and nations.
- **The Land: Places and People:** Students will explore the dynamic relationships of people with the land, places, and environments.
- **Historical Connections:** Students will explore how people, events, and ideas of the past shape the present and influence the future.
- **Global Interdependence:** Students will explore the global interdependence of people, communities, societies, nations, and environments.
- **Power and Authority:** Students will explore the processes and structures of power and authority, and their implications for individuals, relationships, communities, and nations.
- **Economics and Resources:** Students will explore the distribution of resources and wealth in relation to individuals, communities, and nations.

**Skills Learning Outcomes**

Social studies involves the development of discipline-related skills, including inquiry and research skills and methods, historical thinking, and geographic thinking. Social studies provides students with opportunities to refine the skills and competencies developed in other subject areas, such as skills in communication and media literacy, collaboration and cooperation, critical and creative thinking, problem solving, and decision making. As students apply these skills to complex social studies problems that may or may not have solutions, they develop competencies integral to active democratic citizenship.
Skills learning outcomes (see page 12) are organized into four categories:

- Skills for Active Democratic Citizenship
- Skills for Managing Information and Ideas
- Critical and Creative Thinking Skills
- Communication Skills

In this document, a list of grade-specific skills appears at the beginning of the grade description. The skills are also integrated in each learning activity in every grade.

A continuum of social studies skills for Grades 5 to 8 is found in Appendix E.

**Knowledge and Values Learning Outcomes**

Knowledge learning outcomes and values learning outcomes are intended to complement one another. Both are presented under each of the six general learning outcomes at the beginning of a grade, and are also grouped according to essential ideas within the learning experiences.

**Distinctive Learning Outcomes**

Some specific learning outcomes are designated as distinctive learning outcomes for Aboriginal (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) or francophone students. Distinctive learning outcomes complement the specific learning outcomes. They are intended to enhance the development of language, identity, culture, and community for Aboriginal and francophone students.

- Distinctive learning outcomes for **Aboriginal students** are intended for First Nations, Inuit, or Métis students in educational settings that include locally controlled First Nations schools, or settings where there are Aboriginal students, and where the school or school division has agreed that the distinctive learning outcomes be addressed. It is advisable that teachers selected to address the distinctive learning outcomes have a background in Aboriginal culture.

- Distinctive learning outcomes for **francophone students** are intended for students enrolled in schools where francophone programming has been developed within the context of Section 23 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

**DOCUMENT STRUCTURE**

This document contains the following elements:

- **Grade Overview**: A brief description of the content and focus of the grade is presented in the grade overview.

- **Cluster Descriptions**: The knowledge and values learning outcomes are organized into thematic groups referred to as clusters. The focus of each cluster is briefly described in the cluster descriptor.

- **General and Specific Learning Outcomes**: Skills, knowledge, and values specific learning outcomes are presented in the following order:
  - **Skills**: The skills learning outcomes are organized in four categories, and are intended to be integrated through each cluster.
— **Knowledge and Values**: The knowledge- and values-specific learning outcomes are presented under the Core Concept Citizenship, and under each of the six general learning outcomes.

— **Cluster/Learning Experiences Overview**: The knowledge and values learning outcomes within each cluster have been divided into smaller groups of related outcomes, referred to as learning experiences. The overview page presents each learning experience with the related knowledge and values learning outcomes.

• **Learning Experiences**: Each learning experience provides a series of activating, acquiring, and applying strategies to address related knowledge and values learning outcomes, and contains the following components:

  — **Skills Progress Chart** (teacher tracking tool)

  — **Student Portfolio Tracking Chart** (student tool)

  — **Engaging Students in the Cluster** (strategies to activate the cluster)

  — **Skills Set** (an icon indicating the skills targeted in the learning activity)

  — **Suggested Student Portfolio Selections** (an icon indicating that a strategy may result in the creation of products, processes, or performances for inclusion in student portfolios)

  — **Knowledge and Values Learning Outcomes** (targeted outcomes)

  — **Description of the Learning Experience**

  — **Vocabulary List**

  — **Connecting and Reflecting** (end-of-cluster summative assessment activity)
## Kindergarten to Grade 8 Social Studies: Skill Categories and Cluster Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Kindergarten</th>
<th>Grade 1</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>Grade 3</th>
<th>Grade 4</th>
<th>Grade 5</th>
<th>Grade 6</th>
<th>Grade 7</th>
<th>Grade 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills Outcomes</td>
<td>Active Democratic Citizenship</td>
<td>Managing Information and Ideas</td>
<td>Critical and Creative Thinking</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and Values Outcomes</td>
<td>Organized by Clusters</td>
<td>Include the Core Concept Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cluster 1
- **Me**
- **I Belong**
- **Our Local Community**
- **Connecting with Canadians**
- **Geography of Canada**
- **First Peoples**
- **Building a Nation (1867-1914)**
- **World Geography**
- **Understanding Societies Past and Present**

### Cluster 2
- **The People around Me**
- **My Environment**
- **Communities in Canada**
- **Exploring the World**
- **Living in Canada**
- **Early European Colonization (1600 to 1763)**
- **An Emerging Nation (1914 to 1945)**
- **Global Quality of Life**
- **Early Societies of Mesopotamia, Egypt, or the Indus Valley**

### Cluster 3
- **The World around Me**
- **Connecting with Others**
- **The Canadian Community**
- **Communities of the World**
- **Living in Manitoba**
- **Fur Trade**
- **Shaping Contemporary Canada (1945 to Present)**
- **Ways of Life in Asia, Africa, or Australasia**
- **Ancient Societies of Greece and Rome**

### Cluster 4
- **Exploring an Ancient Society**
- **History of Manitoba**
- **From British Colony to Confederation (1763 to 1867)**
- **Canada Today: Democracy, Diversity, and the Influence of the Past**
- **Human Impact in Europe or the Americas**
- **Transition to the Modern World (Circa 500 to 1400)**

### Cluster 5
- **Canada’s North**
- **Shaping the Modern World (Circa 1400 to 1850)**
### Guide to Reading the Learning Outcome Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Specific Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Distinctive Learning Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KL-026</td>
<td>Illustrate on a world map the voyages of European explorers during the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. <em>Examples: Christopher Columbus, Giovanni Caboto, Vasco Da Gama, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook...</em></td>
<td>Identify the roles of Aboriginal organizations and give examples of ways in which they promote Aboriginal rights. <em>Examples: Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, Manitoba Métis Federation, Assembly of First Nations, Métis National Council...</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH-027</td>
<td>Identify various sources of historical evidence and information and explain how each enhances understanding of the past. <em>Include: archeology, artifacts, literature, art, music, biographies, journals, photographs, oral histories.</em></td>
<td>Locate on a world map the major francophone countries. **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The first character refers to the learning outcome type:**
- S – Skills
- K – Knowledge
- V – Values

**The second character, where it appears, refers to the Core Concept or General Learning Outcome:**
- C – Citizenship
- I – Identity, Culture, and Community
- L – The Land: Places and People
- H – Historical Connections
- G – Global Interdependence
- P – Power and Authority
- E – Economics and Resources

**The third group of characters indicates the numerical order of the Specific Learning Outcome in that grade.**

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*Note: This is an example of a Grade 6 Aboriginal Distinctive Learning Outcome (DLO). There are no Aboriginal DLOs in Grade 8.

**Note: This is an example of a Grade 7 Francophone Distinctive Learning Outcome (DLO). There are no Francophone DLOs in Grade 8.*
Skill 10a
Groups of seven to nine students engage in role-plays to simulate decision making in each of three forms of government: monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy. A question appropriate to Greek society should be used as the subject of the decision. After the exercise, students debate and discuss which form of decision making they consider to be the most effective, the most fair, the most efficient (i.e., least time consuming), the least divisive, and the most supportive of the public good.

TIP: Refer to BLM 8.3.3g and Appendix H for role-play guidelines. Examples of questions for discussion:

- Should the military service be extended to five years or two years for all males in Athens?
- Should members of the Assembly be elected by votes and speeches rather than chosen by lottery?
- Should slaves be freed after a certain number of years of service?
- Should a person with one Greek parent but one foreign parent be allowed to attain citizenship?
- Should Athens seek allies to support the city-state against Sparta?