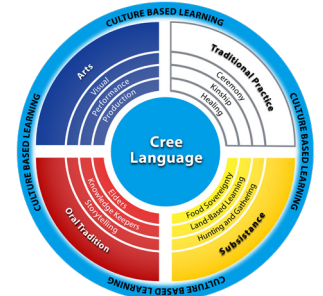































Social Studies Pilot 2024














 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>PREAMBLE: Teachers can increase their own understandings of Indigenous ways of knowing and being and history in relation to social studies curricular outcomes through the following recommended courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Administration Courses: Continuing Education: Northern Lakes College University of Alberta: Indigenous Canada 				
<p style="text-align: center;">ORGANIZING IDEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time and Place: Exploring the dynamic relationships between people, place, and time supports understanding of perspectives and events to make meaning of the world.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">GUIDING QUESTION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What is the significance of places within communities?</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING OUTCOME</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Students explore some of the major physical features of our world.</p>				
<p>Communities may have natural landmarks, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mountains forests prairies rivers lakes <p>Communities have many constructed landmarks, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> buildings parks roads pathways bridges <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Places and landmarks can hold significance.</p>	<p>Brainstorm criteria to distinguish between natural and constructed landmarks.</p> <p>Share reasons why a local place holds personal meaning or significance.</p> <p>[continued...]</p>	<p> Place Names</p> <p> Orienteering</p> <p>Series: Trail Markings/Landmarks</p>	<p> Stories from the Land: Indigenous Place Names in Canada</p> <p> Find out how Peace River got its name from a Peace treaty: Saddle Hills County: History</p> <p> Beaver Hills Biosphere: Videos. View the first two episodes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Biosphere in Our Own Backyard From the Age of Ice to the Age of Forts

 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Landmarks are identifiable structures or features of a place that can be natural or constructed by humans.</p> <p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit pass on oral traditions through language about natural landmarks in local areas; for example, Okotoks big rock, or Okatok in Blackfoot.</p>		<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Construct maps of Alberta that identify natural landmarks and, when applicable, their Indigenous names.</p> <p>Identify place names of landmarks in Alberta, including natural landmarks, with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit names.</p>		
GUIDING QUESTION How can sharing cultures and histories build connections between communities?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students explore cultures and histories of diverse communities.				
<p>Culture can be expressed by an individual or community in many ways, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • language • traditions • beliefs • knowledge • celebrations • arts <p>People learn about one another by sharing information about cultures, traditions, and histories; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • songs • stories • art • images • language • oral tradition <p>A community can be made up of diverse cultural groups.</p>	<p>Learning about cultures, traditions, and histories can build appreciation of diverse communities.</p>	<p>Identify expressions of culture in the local community.</p> <p>Describe expressions of culture in a Francophone community.</p> <p>Select and share an expression of personal culture.</p> <p>Compile information about different cultures in the local community.</p>	<p> Moose, Elk, and Deer Calling Series: Hunting Protocols and Stewardship</p> <p> All About Powwow/Dance Series (11 videos)</p> <p>   Harvesting Medicines Series (15 videos)</p> <p> Select from Creation Stories; Star Stories; Trickster Stories (oral tradition)</p>	<p>  All videos on the Indigenous Culture Based Learning website share Cree cultural knowledge and history.</p> <p> Orange Shirt Day/ Residential Schools: Orange Shirt Day and Beyond from Empowering the Spirit</p> <p> Orange Shirt Day Society: For Teachers</p> <p> Rupertsland Institute: National Day for Truth and Reconciliation</p>

 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	 Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit are the Indigenous peoples in Canada.</p> <p>There are many First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities in Canada.</p> <p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit have diverse histories.</p> <p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit are deeply connected to the land within community.</p> <p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit cultural practices, such as gathering, harvesting, and drying food, ensure there will be enough goods for use in the future, supporting conservation.</p>	<p>First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities are diverse.</p>	<p>Identify diverse cultures of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities.</p> <p>Illustrate how First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities connect to the land.</p> <p>Discuss First Nations, Métis, and Inuit support of conservation.</p>	 <p>Videos by Season (such as Fall Whitefish)</p>	 <p>CBC Kids News: The Word Indigenous - Explained</p>
<p>ORGANIZING IDEA</p> <p>Systems: Evaluating processes and structures of organizations builds understanding of decision making in the world.</p>				
<p>GUIDING QUESTION</p> <p>How are goods and services exchanged?</p>				
<p>LEARNING OUTCOME</p> <p>Students explore goods and services and how they can be exchanged.</p>				
<p>Goods are items that meet needs and wants; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • clothing • furniture <p>Services are actions that help others to meet needs and wants; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repairing clothing or objects • collecting and managing waste and recyclables • providing health care <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Exchanging goods and services can meet needs and wants.</p>	<p>Differentiate between goods and services.</p> <p>Compare various ways of exchanging goods and services.</p> <p>Model exchange of goods and services in the local community.</p>	 <p>Moose, Elk, and Deer Calling Series: Hunting Protocols and Stewardship</p>	 <p>Gabriel Dumont Institute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Giving Tree: A Retelling of a Traditional Métis Story by Leah Dorion, 2009 • The Diamond Willow Walking Stick: A Traditional Métis Story About Generosity by Leah Dorion, 2012 <p>Focus on thinking of others and sharing with others.</p>

 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Sharing is giving without expecting something in return.</p> <p>Trade is the exchange of goods or services between people and communities.</p> <p>Bartering is a form of trade between people that does not involve money.</p> <p>Buying and selling is the exchange of goods and services for money.</p>				 Awâsis and the World-famous Bannock by Hunt, Dallas, 2019
GUIDING QUESTION In what ways can people contribute to groups?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students investigate roles and responsibilities.				
<p>People can help groups and communities work toward common goals by taking on leader and helper roles.</p> <p>Responsibilities are the actions that group members can fulfill; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributing ideas • listening to others • participating in activities • following rules • acting with fairness • cooperating with others <p>Leadership roles within a group can provide guidance and support cooperation between members.</p>	<p>Active participation supports community goals.</p>	<p>Differentiate between the roles and responsibilities of group members in a variety of groups.</p> <p>Analyze how fulfilling roles and responsibilities within a group builds positive relationships.</p>	 Stewardship and Community – Sharing	 "Finding Moose," 2022 and "Raven, Rabbit, Deer," 2020, by Sue Farrell Holler  Gabriel Dumont Institute: Métis Camp Circle: A Bison Culture Way of Life by Leah Dorion, 2020

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ORGANIZING IDEA Citizenship: Understanding local, national, and global issues empowers individual and collective action toward an inclusive society.				
GUIDING QUESTION How can groups contribute to belonging?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students explore ways groups and communities contribute to identity and belonging.				
<p>Shared characteristics and experiences allow members of groups and communities to develop a sense of identity.</p> <p>Relationships within groups and communities can help members to develop a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Individuals, groups, and communities can be recognized by characteristics; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • symbols • language • culture • location <p>Canada has national symbols with meaning, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flag • national colours • coat of arms • maple leaf • maple tree • national sport <p>Individuals demonstrate belonging to Canada by following traditions, such as singing “O Canada” and displaying the Canadian flag.</p>	<p>Being part of a group or community can contribute to a sense of identity and belonging.</p> <p>Canada has unique national symbols that create belonging.</p>	<p>Brainstorm characteristics of groups and communities.</p> <p>Differentiate between Canada’s official symbols.</p> <p>Describe characteristics and experiences that contribute to a sense of identity within a personal community.</p> <p>Model ways to demonstrate belonging to Canada.</p>	<p> Eagle Staff (Flags)</p>	<p> Examine the oldest flag from this land – the Métis infinity flag flown during the Pemmican War. See Métis Flag: Métis Nation of Alberta.</p> <p>Invite educators to explore symbols of identity for their treaty area (i.e. treaty flags), and the Nations that are their neighbours.</p> <p> Learn Cree YouTube Channel: kā kanātahk - Oh Canada</p>

 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᑭᑭᑭ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
GUIDING QUESTION How can intercultural understanding develop?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students explore ways to acknowledge and demonstrate understanding of cultures.				
<p>People in a group or community can have a variety of characteristics, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • culture • heritage • language • shared experience • knowledge <p>People can take actions to demonstrate intercultural understanding, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • showing respect • being curious • celebrating cultural events • learning about other people and places • building connections across cultures <p>Collaboration can support cultural understanding to help individuals and groups build respect for one another.</p> <p>Collaboration helps people reach common goals; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reaching consensus • improving communication • addressing feelings • completing tasks 	<p>People can show respect for different cultures.</p>	<p>Recognize characteristics of multiculturalism.</p> <p>Demonstrate intercultural understanding.</p> <p>Recognize characteristics of groups or communities.</p> <p>Reflect on the purposes and results of collaboration.</p>	<p> General Knowledge Videos</p> <p> Moose Harvest Series: Feast Fire Offering</p>	<p> Rupertsland Institute: Flying the Métis Flag</p> <p> Further resources for other parts of the province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackfoot Crossing • Glenbow Museum • Rupertsland Institute <p> Sample lessons on culture, Métis Nation of Alberta</p> <p> Canadian Geographic lessons on Métis culture and language (Michif)</p>