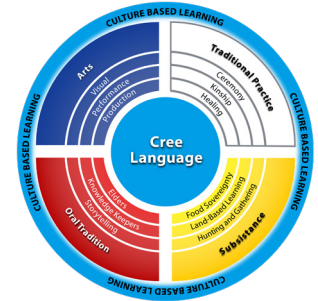

















Social Studies Pilot 2024





 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᐱᐱᑦ 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 align="center">ORGANIZING IDEA</p> <p>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 align="center">GUIDING QUESTION</p> <p align="center">What are features of the land in Alberta?</p>				
<p align="center">LEARNING OUTCOME</p> <p align="center">Students investigate natural and created features of Alberta.</p>				
<p>Since time immemorial, Alberta has been the traditional territory of many First Nations.</p> <p>There are five numbered treaties in Alberta: Treaty 4, Treaty 6, Treaty 7, Treaty 8, and Treaty 10.</p> <p>First Nations negotiated and signed treaties to preserve peace and continue living on the land.</p> <p>The government of Canada negotiated and signed treaties to gain access to land for settlement and natural resources.</p>	<p>First Nations were the first inhabitants of Alberta.</p>	<p>Construct maps of traditional territories.</p> <p>Construct maps of treaty areas that exist in Alberta and the Prairies.</p> <p>Hypothesize different reasons treaties were negotiated and signed by First Nations and the government of Canada.</p>	<p> Land Acknowledgements</p> <p> Place Names</p> <p> The Rolling Head (younger version)</p>	<p> Alberta Treaty Territories Map</p> <p> Métis Nation of Alberta: District Maps</p> <p> Stories from the Land: Indigenous Place Names in Canada</p>


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<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Historical landmarks can be the result of people interacting with the land; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooks Aqueduct • Legal Pioneer Murals • Fort Edmonton • Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump 				
GUIDING QUESTION Who are Albertans?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students explore how diverse people contribute to the identity of Alberta.				
<p>First Nations communities have distinct languages and cultural practices.</p> <p>In Alberta, there are 48 First Nation communities that represent distinct nations, which have unique languages, with flags that hold symbolic images; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackfoot Confederacy (<i>Siksikaitsitapi</i>), with a tipi ring • Alexander First Nation (<i>kipohtakaw</i>), with a headdress • Kapawe'no First Nation (<i>kapâwin</i>), with a standing bear • Bigstone Cree Nation (<i>opasikoniwew</i>), with a tipi 	<p>First Nations are diverse and contribute to the identity of Alberta.</p>	<p>Describe how First Nations languages and histories contribute to Alberta's identity.</p> <p>Consider the significance of symbols on flags of First Nations in Alberta.</p> <p>Distinguish between distinct First Nations in Alberta.</p> <p>Identify ways in which First Nations work to strengthen language, culture, and identity in Alberta.</p>	  Dreamcatcher (Legend of Willow)   Legend of Willow (as told in Dreamcatcher)	 Métis Nation of Alberta: Timeline
<p>Distinct Métis communities developed along fur trade routes throughout the Prairies, including in the land now known as Alberta.</p> <p>Métis developed unique ways of living and cultural practices originating from both First Nations and European traditions; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farming • hunting • trapping • culture <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Métis have a distinct culture and history that contributes to the diversity and identity of Alberta.</p>	<p>Develop maps of Alberta that include the location of Métis Settlements.</p> <p>Identify expressions of distinct Métis ways of living and cultural practices.</p> <p>Identify ways in which Métis work to strengthen language, culture, and identity in Alberta.</p>		








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<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Métis culture is reflected in language, traditions, and symbols; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Métis sash • the Métis flag • the fiddle • floral beadwork • jigging • the Michif language • the Red River cart <p>There are historical Métis communities in the land now known as Alberta.</p> <p>Métis Settlements in Alberta are communities that support Métis culture and identity through self-government.</p> <p>The Métis Nation of Alberta has been practising self-governance since 1928.</p>				
<p>Francophone Roman Catholic missionaries travelled to the land now known as Alberta to establish missions and encourage more Francophones to move to the area.</p> <p>Missionaries provided services, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious guidance • education • health care <p>Francophone communities grew around mission sites.</p> <p>Many of the first agricultural communities in Alberta were established by Francophones.</p> <p>French was the first European language spoken in Alberta.</p> <p>Franco-Albertans advocate for the vitality of the French language, culture, and identity.</p> <p>Alberta has both Francophone and officially bilingual communities.</p> <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Francophones are diverse and contribute to the identity of Alberta.</p>	<p>Develop maps of Alberta that include the location of Francophone communities.</p> <p>Argue the connection between missions and Francophone communities in early Alberta.</p> <p>Identify ways in which Francophones work to strengthen language, culture, and identity in Alberta.</p> <p>Reflect on how Francophones contribute to Alberta's identity.</p>		


 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᐱᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>[continued...]</p> <p>The Francophone population in Alberta has increased and diversified to include French speakers from many parts of the world.</p> <p>A symbol of the Francophonie is the fleur-de-lis.</p>				
<p>Settlers came to the land now known as Alberta for many reasons, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessing land for farms and ranches • protecting cultural or religious interests • pursuing opportunities for a better life <p>The first settlers encouraged to come to the Prairies were English-speaking Europeans and Americans.</p> <p>Settlers responded to the Canadian government’s offer of free or inexpensive farmland in Alberta; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black settlers from the United States • settlers from Western and Eastern Europe, including Ukrainians • settlers from Asia, including Chinese and Hindus • Hutterites from Europe • Mormons from the United States <p>Settlers faced a variety of challenges in the land now known as Alberta, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isolation • unfamiliar environment and weather conditions that affected agriculture • language and cultural barriers <p>Settlers contributed to the development of the land now known as Alberta by establishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban and rural communities • farms, ranches, and homesteads • businesses and industries • places of worship • educational opportunities and schools • cultural associations and centres 	<p>Settlers contribute to the diversity and identity of Alberta.</p>	<p>Gather and share information about the experiences of an early settler group in the land now known as Alberta.</p> <p>Investigate challenges faced by diverse settler groups in Alberta.</p> <p>Reflect on how a variety of settler groups contributed to the development of Alberta.</p>		

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<p>Immigrants come to Alberta for many reasons, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global events • job opportunities • family connections • rights and freedoms <p>Alberta's diversity increases with the arrival of immigrants who share a variety of beliefs and cultures; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish • Chinese • Muslim • Arab • Hindu • Sikh • Filipino <p>Immigrants contribute to the development and diversity of Alberta through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills and expertise • ideas and perspectives • cultures and languages • landmarks (e.g., Vegreville Pysanka, Al-Rashid Mosque, Dr. Jose Rizal statue) <p>Immigrants face opportunities and challenges when moving to a new country.</p> <p>In Alberta, there has been and continues to be racism and discrimination toward cultural communities.</p> <p>People can take action to overcome racism; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning about other cultures, religions, and traditions • interacting with people from different cultures • raising awareness and speaking up 	<p>Immigrants from all over the world contribute to the diversity and identity of Alberta.</p>	<p>Investigate stories of immigration to Alberta.</p> <p>Identify contributions of immigrants to Alberta.</p> <p>Identify distinct ways of living and cultural practices of local immigrant communities.</p> <p>Identify examples of discrimination against diverse groups in Alberta.</p> <p>Explore actions that can be taken to overcome discrimination and racism in Alberta.</p>		

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ORGANIZING IDEA Systems: Evaluating processes and structures of organizations builds understanding of decision making in the world.				
GUIDING QUESTION How are resources used in Alberta?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students examine resource use in Alberta.				
<p>Economic activities that develop in an area are influenced by many factors; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural resources • human resources (labour force) • location (e.g., rural or urban) • climate <p>Alberta’s natural resources can vary based on physical geography.</p> <p>Settlement in Alberta has been influenced by the location of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable resources that are generated and replaced through natural processes include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water • wind • sun <p>Non-renewable resources that have been foundational to the growth of Alberta are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coal • oil • natural gas <p>Alberta’s natural resources played a critical role in Alberta’s success.</p> <p>Alberta has protected areas, provincial parks, and national parks to promote the preservation of land and resources.</p>	<p>Resources contribute to economic development in Alberta.</p>	<p>Discover the relationship between physical geography, natural resources, and economic activities.</p> <p>Argue how protected areas and parks help to preserve land and resources.</p> <p>Hypothesize how natural resources are essential for everyday life.</p> <p>Illustrate how Alberta’s natural resources support the province’s prosperity.</p>		

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GUIDING QUESTION How is Alberta governed?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students investigate decision making and government structures in Alberta.				
<p>Municipal governments in Alberta have different titles for their leaders; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief • mayor • reeve <p>Municipal governments are responsible for services and programs for the local community; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fire departments • libraries • local parks • local police • roads and sidewalks • water services <p>Representatives at the municipal level of government are chosen by citizens through voting in elections.</p> <p>Representatives attend council meetings to discuss issues and make decisions.</p>	<p>Municipal governments make decisions for local communities.</p>	<p>Classify leaders in municipal government in a variety of communities in Alberta.</p> <p>Compare ways municipal governments meet community needs.</p> <p>Simulate processes of decision making within municipal government.</p>		
<p>A provincial government is responsible for organizing and providing services to a province; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • health care • provincial parks <p>Provincial governments have different leaders; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lieutenant-governor, who represents the Crown • the premier, who is the leader of the province • Members of the Legislative Assembly, or MLAs, who represent people and participate in debates and votes • ministers, who are responsible for different areas of government <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Provincial governments make decisions on provincial issues.</p>	<p>Compare ways the provincial government meets community needs.</p> <p>Differentiate between Alberta's official symbols.</p> <p>Simulate provincial decision making.</p>		

 Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	ᑭᐱᑦ Nehiyaw Ways of Knowing	Other Suggestions
<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Alberta's provincial government meets at the Legislative Assembly in the provincial capital.</p> <p>Alberta has provincial symbols with meaning, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flag • colours • coat of arms • wild rose • rocky mountain bighorn sheep • <i>fortis et liber</i> 	<p>Provincial governments make decisions on provincial issues.</p>	<p>Compare ways the provincial government meets community needs.</p> <p>Differentiate between Alberta's official symbols.</p> <p>Simulate provincial decision making.</p>		
<p>ORGANIZING IDEA</p> <p>Citizenship: Understanding local, national, and global issues empowers individual and collective action toward an inclusive society.</p>				
<p>GUIDING QUESTION</p> <p>How is Alberta unique?</p>				
<p>LEARNING OUTCOME</p> <p>Students explore Alberta's identity.</p>				
<p>Alberta's unique identity is influenced and shaped by its</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography • natural resources • history • people • government • heritage • cultural diversity • sports • traditions • landscapes <p>[continued...]</p>	<p>Alberta has a unique identity as a western province.</p> <p>Alberta's identity reflects a diverse past and continues to evolve.</p>	<p>Analyze factors that shape Alberta's identity.</p> <p>Develop ideas to protect and promote Alberta's identity.</p> <p>Explain unique traditions in your community.</p>	<p> Common Tree Names: Northern Boreal Series (9 videos)</p> <p> Harvesting Medicines Series (15 videos)</p> <p> All About Powwow/Dance Series (11 videos)</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>

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<p>[continued...]</p> <p>Cultural diversity in Alberta can be protected and promoted in various ways; for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • festivals • languages taught in schools • holidays • cultural events • religious establishments • cultural associations <p>Protection and promotion of cultural diversity in Alberta can provide opportunities to learn from and accept others.</p>				
GUIDING QUESTION How can Albertans contribute to communities?				
LEARNING OUTCOME Students explore civic actions.				
<p>Charity is the practice of helping those in need.</p> <p>Charity can be provided in various forms, primarily financial, called donating.</p> <p>Volunteering involves spending time to help other people or groups.</p> <p>Voting is the practice of choosing leaders in our communities, cities, provinces, and countries.</p> <p>Voting is also the practice of making decisions in a fair, open, and transparent manner.</p> <p>The candidate with the most votes wins.</p> <p>Voting is a responsibility of citizens.</p>	<p>Being an active citizen is important to building a stronger society.</p>	<p>Contrast civic actions that contribute to communities.</p> <p>Simulate charity and volunteerism.</p> <p>Argue preference toward volunteering or donating and provide examples of civil organizations charity can be provided to.</p> <p>Devise a plan to volunteer to improve the school or local community.</p> <p>Simulate voting.</p>		