

BIG IDEAS

Our communities are diverse and made up of individuals who have a lot in common.

Stories and traditions about ourselves and our families reflect who we are and where we are from.

Rights, roles, and responsibilities shape our identity and help us build healthy relationships with others.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Explain the significance of personal or local events, objects, people, or places (significance) • Ask questions, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the content and features of different types of sources (evidence) • Sequence objects, images, or events, and distinguish between what has changed and what has stayed the same (continuity and change) • Recognize causes and consequences of events, decisions, or developments in their lives (cause and consequence) • Acknowledge different perspectives on people, places, issues, or events in their lives (perspective) • Identify fair and unfair aspects of events, decisions, or actions in their lives and consider appropriate courses of action (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ways in which individuals and families differ and are the same • personal and family history and traditions • needs and wants of individuals and families • rights, roles, and responsibilities of individuals and groups • people, places, and events in the local community, and in local First Peoples communities

BIG IDEAS

We shape the local environment, and the local environment shapes who we are and how we live.

Our rights, roles, and responsibilities are important for building strong communities.

Healthy communities recognize and respect the diversity of individuals and care for the local environment.

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BIG IDEAS

Local actions have global consequences, and global actions have local consequences.

Canada is made up of many diverse regions and communities.

Individuals have rights and responsibilities as global citizens.

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<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Explain why people, events, or places are significant to various individuals and groups (significance) • Ask questions, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the content and features of different types of sources (evidence) • Sequence objects, images, and events, or explain why some aspects change and others stay the same (continuity and change) • Recognize causes and consequences of events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence) • Explain why people’s beliefs, values, worldviews, experiences, and roles give them different perspectives on people, places, issues, or events (perspective) • Make value judgments about events, decisions, or actions, and suggest lessons that can be learned (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diverse characteristics of communities and cultures in Canada and around the world, including at least one Canadian First Peoples community and culture • how people’s needs and wants are met in communities • relationships between people and the environment in different communities • diverse features of the environment in other parts of Canada and the world • rights and responsibilities of individuals regionally and globally • roles and responsibilities of regional governments

BIG IDEAS

Learning about indigenous peoples nurtures multicultural awareness and respect for diversity.

People from diverse cultures and societies share some common experiences and aspects of life.

Indigenous knowledge is passed down through oral history, traditions, and collective memory.

Indigenous societies throughout the world value the well-being of the self, the land, spirits, and ancestors.

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BIG IDEAS

The pursuit of valuable natural resources has played a key role in changing the land, people, and communities of Canada.

Interactions between First Peoples and Europeans led to conflict and co-operation, which continue to shape Canada's identity.

Demographic changes in North America created shifts in economic and political power.

British Columbia followed a unique path in becoming a part of Canada.

Learning Standards

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<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Construct arguments defending the significance of individuals/groups, places, events, or developments (significance) • Ask questions, corroborate inferences, and draw conclusions about the content and origins of different sources (evidence) • Sequence objects, images, or events, and determine continuities and changes between different time periods or places (continuity and change) • Differentiate between intended and unintended consequences of events, decisions, or developments, and speculate about alternative outcomes (cause and consequence) • Construct narratives that capture the attitudes, values, and worldviews commonly held by people at different times or places (perspective) • Make ethical judgments about events, decisions, or actions that consider the conditions of a particular time and place (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early contact, trade, co-operation, and conflict between First Peoples and European peoples • the fur trade in pre-Confederation Canada and British Columbia • demographic changes in pre-Confederation British Columbia in both First Peoples and non-First Peoples communities • economic and political factors that influenced the colonization of British Columbia and its entry into Confederation • the impact of colonization on First Peoples societies in British Columbia and Canada • the history of the local community and of local First Peoples communities • physiographic features and natural resources of Canada

BIG IDEAS

Canada's policies for and treatment of minority peoples have negative and positive legacies.

Natural resources continue to shape the economy and identity of different regions of Canada.

Immigration and multiculturalism continue to shape Canadian society and identity.

Canadian institutions and government reflect the challenge of our regional diversity.

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BIG IDEAS

Economic self-interest can be a significant cause of conflict among peoples and governments.

Complex global problems require international co-operation to make difficult choices for the future.

Systems of government vary in their respect for human rights and freedoms.

Media sources can both positively and negatively affect our understanding of important events and issues.

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BIG IDEAS

Geographic conditions shaped the emergence of civilizations.

Religious and cultural practices that emerged during this period have endured and continue to influence people.

Increasingly complex societies required new systems of laws and government.

Economic specialization and trade networks can lead to conflict and co-operation between societies.

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BIG IDEAS

Contact and conflict between peoples stimulated significant cultural, social, and political change.

Human and environmental factors shape changes in population and living standards.

Exploration, expansion, and colonization had varying consequences for different groups.

Changing ideas about the world created tension between people wanting to adopt new ideas and those wanting to preserve established traditions.

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BIG IDEAS

Emerging ideas and ideologies profoundly influence societies and events.

The physical environment influences the nature of political, social, and economic change.

Disparities in power alter the balance of relationships between individuals and between societies.

Collective identity is constructed and can change over time.

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