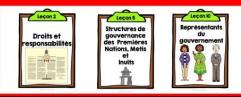


5e année Études sociales





Le rôle des gouvernements et de la citoyenneté responsable



Strand A AND Strand B





Le rôle des gouvernements et de la citoyenneté responsable



Structures de gouvernance des Premières Nations, Métis et Inuits



A Full Year of Social Studies!!

Ontario

5e année Études sociales Peuples autochtones et européens





-			
І. 2. 3. Ч. 5. 6.	Part I: Before the Explorers Learning About the Past Before the Explorers Indigenous Peoples at a Glance Indigenous Peoples of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region Indigenous Alliances & Conflicts Performance Task Menu Board	Part 2: First ContactI. Explorers & First Contact2. Explorers in the Age of Discovery3. Early Explorers: Motivation, Obstacles, & Achievements4. Cartier & Champlain5. First Contact: Trade6. First Contact: Religion & Culture7. Early Contact Through an Artist's Eye	
І. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Daily Life for Habitants Components of a Strong Society	 Part 4: The Fur Trade I. Making Decisions in the New World 2. Positive & Negative Consequences of the Fur Trade 3. Relationships in the Fur Trade 4. Struggle for the Fur Trade 5. Chat Stations: Baymen vs Voyageurs 6. The Great Peace of Montreal 	

Part 5: The Great Fur Fair of Montreal

An Interactive Culminating Activity This activity transports your students back in time to participate in the annual fur trading fair as journalists, reporting on the roles of coureurs de bois, missionaries, fur merchants, hunters, habitants and others.



Plenty of Activities to Choose From!

Student Friendly Texts In French

Peuples autochtones - un survol

Lorsque les premiers explorateurs sont arrivés au «Nouveau Monde», il y avait déjà plusieurs groupes de personnes indigènes qui habitaient cette terre. Chaque groupe avait différentes méthodes politiques et modes de vie. Certains caractéristiques étaient semblables parmi les divers groupes des personnes indigènes.



Photo by Alex Bros

Chaque groupe autochtone avait des croyances différentes. Ils avaient tous la croyance dans un monde dans lequel on retrouve des esprits non seulement de personnes mais de tous les êtres vivants. Les peuples autochtones ont organisé des cérémonies pour honorer les esprits ainsi que pour reconnaître les dons que tous les êtres vivants font à leur peuples.



Têtes de flèches retrouvées dans un champ de l'Ontario

Sources de nourriture

Tous les groupes autochtones chassaient. Certains chassaient comme la source primaire de nouriture tandis que d'autres mangeaient de la nourriture qu'ils récoltaient et des petits animaux chassés.

Tous les groupes autochtones faisaient la cueillette de nourriture. On ramassait des noix, des baies et du riz. La plupart des tribus faisaient aussi la pêche.

Le montant de poisson, viande et récoltes mangées étaient dépendantes de la saison et de la disponibilité.



Photo by Alex Bros

La technologie

Tous les groupes indigènes utilisaient des oufils pour leurs travaux quotidiens La majorité étaient faits de pierre, comme le silex et l'obsidienne. Les lames de couteaux, les pointes des lances, des racloirs pour les peaux, ciseaux pour le bois et les têtes de flèche sont tous des objets retrouvés par les archéologues.

Droit de l'auteur Coach's Corner

Station de discussion (L

Devoirs d'un habitant

Les seigneurs permettait aux habitants d'utiliser ses terres. En retour, les habitants promettaient de:

- Dégager le terrain et construire une maison pour eux-mêmes.
- Payer des impôts chaque année. Cellesci étaient souvent sous forme de céréales, de porcs ou de poulets.
- Travailler 3 jours par an sur les terres du seigneur au moment de la plantation ou de la récolte.
- Apporter leur grain au moulin à farine du seigneur et lui payer 1/14e du grain moulu.
- Donner au seigneur une partie du poisson qu'il pêchait dans la rivière.

• Donner au seigneur une partie du bois qu'il coupait sur son terrain.

Qu'est-ce que les peuples autochtones auraient pu penser de ces devoirs?

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Illustrated Text

3-Part Lessons in English



Lesson 2: Explorers in the Age of Discovery Ontario Social Studies Exp. A2.3, 2.4, 3.3

Timeline: 1-2 Class

Periods

Materials Required

- Explorers Map (Colour and B & W provided) European Exploration Maps (Colour in
- Racing to the Orient student sheet
- Blank World Map

Landscape & Portrait format, as well as a B/W version

Chart paper & markers

Getting Started/Minds On

- Ask students what they already know about world maps. Start a chart What We Think We Know About World Maps.
- Distribute blank world maps to pairs of students. Have students fill in as many names of continents, countries, oceans, etc. as possible.
- Inside/Outside: Split class in half, with one group forming a circle and the other group forming another circle outside the first group. Students from the inside group turn to face their partners from the outside group.
- Have each pair of students (one from inside group & the other from the outside group) share their maps with each other. Allow time for students to add anything they wish from their partners map to their own map to make it more complete. After 1 minute have the outside group rotate once to the left and again have new partners share their maps with each other. Repeat sharing activities. Continue on until the outside group returns to their original partners.
- Ask students for any new information they gathered about how the world is shown on a

Working On It

- Explain that over 500 years ago European explorers began trying to find a new route to the Orient, where valuable items such as jewels, silk, tea, and spices could be found. Use one of the world maps to show students where Europe and the Orient (India, China & Japan) were located.
- Distribute The Orient student sheet and have students read with a partner until they find out what problems faced explorers who tried to travel by land to the Orient.
- Once students have established why land travel was difficult, have them work in pairs to trace possible water routes from Europe to the Orient.
- If possible, use a whiteboard projector to display the colour version of the Explorers Map with the trade routes marked, and discuss the various routes. Have students finish reading their Racing to the Orient sheet to learn more about the early explorers' travel routes, and to answer the question at the bottom of the page.

Reflecting & Connecting

Have students brainstorm questions they still have about early European exploration, and record their questions on chart paper for future reference. You may want to have students also choose the question they are most interested in in their social studies notebook or duo tang, as this may become a source of inquiry for them later in the unit.

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	22
Lesson 3: Relationships in the Fur Trade	Time
Ontario Grade 5 Social Studies Expectations, Strand A	Period
1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2	1-2 periods

1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2

Materials Required

- Online Video: The Fur Trade Part 1 (Indigenous Canada/University of Alberta)
- · Relationships in the Fur Trade student text
- Indigenous Relationships in the Fur Trade student text
- Fur Trade Relationships Organizer

Getting Started

- Show students the images of the beaver and the maple leaf, and ask them which of these two items they think is the official symbol of Canada, justifying their thinking.
- Explain that in 1975 the beaver was declared to be the official symbol of Canada, and that many people feel Canada would not have existed were it not for the presence of a plentiful supply of beaver upon the arrival of European explorers and settlers.
- If at all possible, show students the 27 minute The Fur Trade Part 1 by the University of Alberta, and have students discuss key points.

Working On It

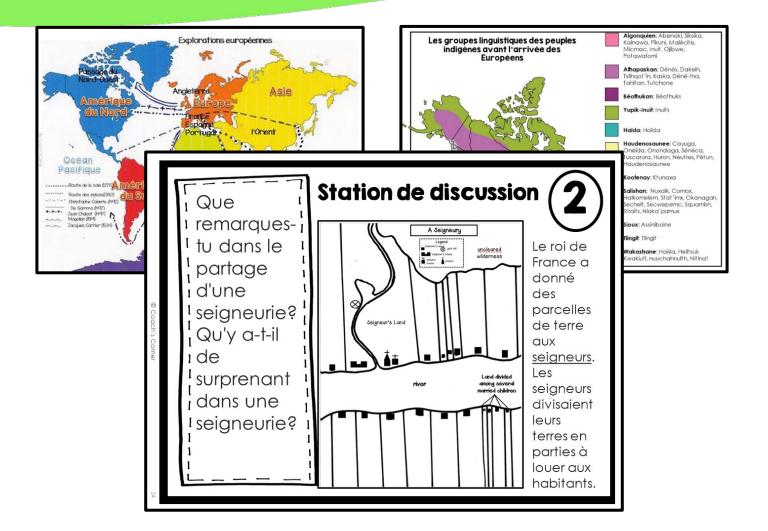
- Now that students have a better understanding of the importance of the fur trade in shaping Canadian history, ask them to identify who the "players" were in the fur trade. Hopefully they will recognize the French, English, and Indigenous Peoples.
- Distribute the <u>Relationships in the Fur Trade</u> student text and have students read about the three "players". You may want to put students in groups of 3 for this activity. Each group member could read about a different group, and then share information with each other.
- Distribute the Fur Trade Relationship Organizer and discuss where they think the different groups would be placed. For now, have them determine where French and English would go. Discuss how organizers help people understand relationships better.
- Explain that different Indigenous groups had to make their own decisions about whether to trade with the French or English, and also who to be allies with in conflicts between groups.
- Distribute Indigenous Groups in the Fur Trade text, and repeat with reading followed by completing the rest of the organizer.
- Note: Students will need to read carefully to see that while the Cree traded primarily with the English HBC, they also were middlemen between the English, French and other Indigenous groups. For that reason the Cree are in the middle position between the Wendat and Haudenosaunee on the organizer.

Reflecting & Connecting

Have students discuss how the belief systems of First Nations groups might have affected their relationships with Europeans, particularly their belief that land and all living things are meant to be shared, not owned, by everyone. Were the French or English more receptive to working alongside First Nations peoples in their own environment?

Relevant Hyperlinks (in French when possible)

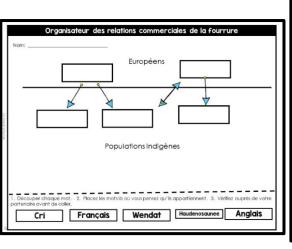
Mapping Activities



Aligned with Ontario Curriculum

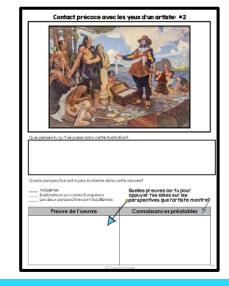
Variety of Activities

Question	Répondre
Comment s'appelaient les habitants des seigneuries de la Nouvelle-France?	habitants
Quels deux pays voulaient contrôler le commerce des fourrures?	Angleterre et France
Quel animal était le plus précieux de la Nouvelle- France?	Castor
Nomme au moins un type d'abri utilisé par les peuples autochtones autrefois.	Maison longue, wigwam ou tipi
Nomme un des explorateurs européens venus en Amérique du Nord.	Champlain ou Carlier
Donne une rollion pour laquelle les poys européens ant envoyé des explorateurs à la recherche de nouvelles terres.	Voulait un moyen rapide vers l'orient Pour étendre leurs empires Pour rivaliser avec d'autres pays pour la terre
Nomme au moins un article contre lequel les peuples autochtones voulaient échanger leurs tourrures.	Armes à feu Outils métalliques Perles L'alcool
Quelle église a envoyé des missionnaires en Nouvelle- France?	Église catholique romaine
Nomme au moins un type de transport utilisé en Nouvelle-France.	Canoē Traineau Cajeux raquette
Comment s'appelaient les femmes envoyées en Nouvelle-France pour épouser les habitants?	Les files du roi





Lire a	ttentive	ment !
Directives d'un jeu Diut do jeu Litte de motériel Zégéments du jeu Zhorgore qui a inventé le jeu.	Fais un modèle un atraperves. une poupe de feuile de mélio un une care qui accompagne l'objet et qui delarti agritorice. le nom et les molécula utilisés.	Rechercher une recette
Compare deux groupes indigénes Diagramme de Venn Dittre Diaux-litres Diven é choses dans chaque catégorie Jriopre Jion nom au veno de la feulle.	Scrapbook Proge couverture a un filter approprié af ton nom Utélimum de 2 pages (oyant) differentes information) Mérennum 1 photo par page Liss photos doivent avoir une légende	Fais une présentation Diapo titre avec ton norm Les clapos daivent être en couleur et avoir un graphique 15 mots max, par clapo 10 diapos en tout.
Fais un collage Diversion découpés des revues et collés proprement Diversion découpés des revues et collés proprement Diversion découpés des proprement Diversion de collés Diversion de c	Crée un livre à cachettes Deux Deux formations sont Deux informations sont Deux informations sont Deux informations sont Deux informations Deux informations	Pais un discours Doit dure au moins 2. minutes Peut avoir des cartes de notes Ne doit pas être mémorisé Difecour doit être approuvé par emsignante





Active Learning

Drama & Art Integration

Tea Party Quotations

This activity can be done in a couple of different ways. Choose the strategy that you feel will work best for your particular class.

- Small Group: Divide classinto groups of 8. Give each group the following set of quotations. Each student gets one quotation. Students take turns reading their quotation, and then they decide whether which quotations would have been said by explorers, and which may have been said by First Nations people.
- Whole Class: Put students in groups of 2 or 3 students, depending upon the size of your class. Give each GROUP one quotation. Have groups mill around the room, reading their quotation to other groups. After 5-10 minutes, bring the class back together again. Have students discuss each of the quotations, explaining their reasoning as to whether each quotation belonged to an explore or frish valions person.

J'ai vu une petite ile flottante se diriger vers le rivage. Il y avait d'etranges arbe blancs sur l'ile. Dans ces arbres se troubaient des creatures qui pouvaient être des ours. En approchant de l'ile. J'ai vu que les ours etaient des hommes. Ils ont abaisse un étranger canot en bois dans l'eau et sont arrives a terre.

Nous avons invite Donnacona et dix de ses hommes à notre fort. Quand ils sont arrives, nous les avons faits prisonniers et les avons emmenes sur notre bateau.

Nous avons construit une grande croix et l'avons placée à l'entrée du port. Il y avait un bouciler avec trois lis, et sur le bouciler nous avons écrit «Vive le roi de France».

Les gens voyageaient à bord de gros animaux qu'ils appelaient des chevaux et tiraient de grandes boites qu'ils appelaient des charrettes derrière eux.

En décembre, la maladie a éclaté parmi nous. Certains ont perdu toute leur force, Leurs Jambes sont devenues enflées et rouges. La maladie s'est propagée aux hanches, aux épaules, aux bras et au cou. Nous avions tous mal aux dents et aux gencives.

A l'intérieur des maisons, les gens étaient assis sur du bois et mangeaient sur des tables en bois. Ils utilisaient des outils brillants qu'ils appelaient des couteaux et des cuilleres pour manger.

Nos navires sont gelės par la glace. La glace sur les ponts est plus ėpaisse que ma main, tandis que sur le rivage, la neige vient au-dessus de notre taille. Nous avons construit un fort, mais il ne protege pas du Froid et nous avons toujours faim. Les Ircayuois sont plus habiles a chasser que nous. Ils partagent la nourriture avec nous quand ils le peuvent.

Les gens appelés fermiers avaient de nombreux animaux que nous n'avions jamais vus auparavant. Ils utilisaient ces animaux pour la viande, une boisson appelée lait, des œufs et quelque chose appelé laine pour fabriquer des vétements et des couvertures.

Coach's Corner

"Tea Party" Quotation Sorting

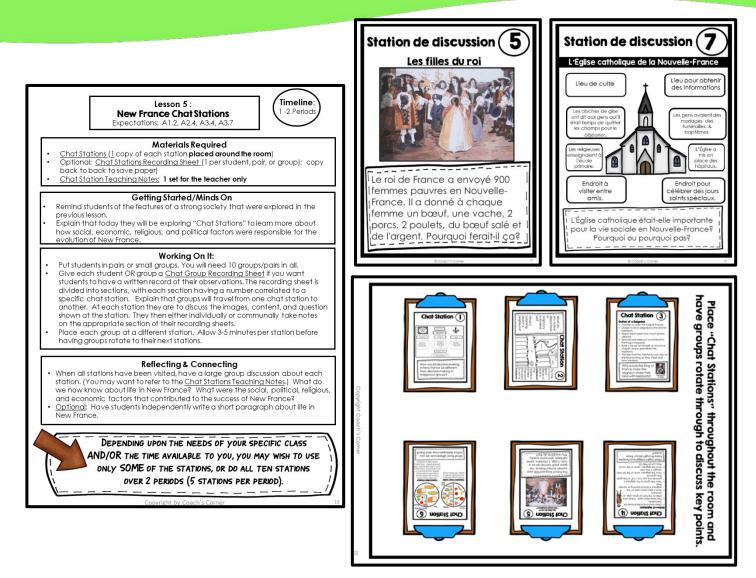
Que penses-tu qu'il se passe dans cette illustration? Quelle perspective est la plus évidente dans cette oeuvre? Indigènes Explorateurs ou colons Européens Les deux perspectives sont équilibrées Preuve de l'oeuvre Connaissances préalables

Contact précoce avec les yeux d'un artiste: #3

Exploring

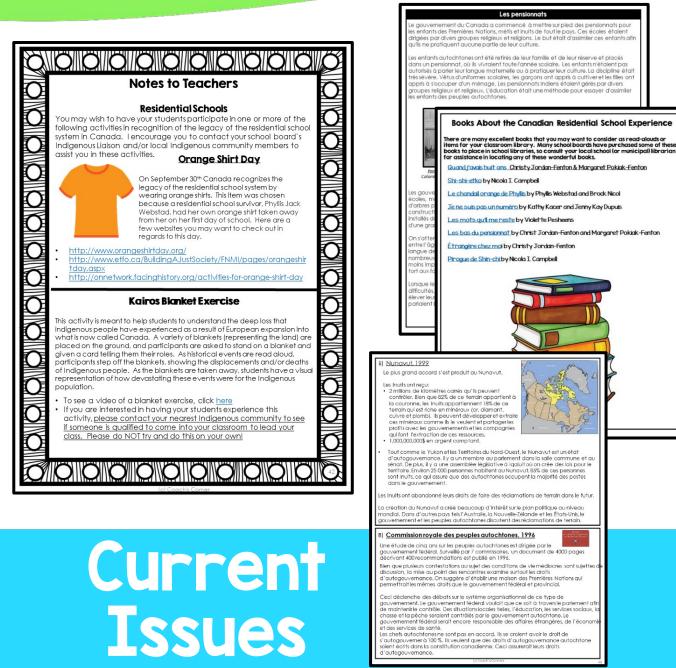


Chat Stations

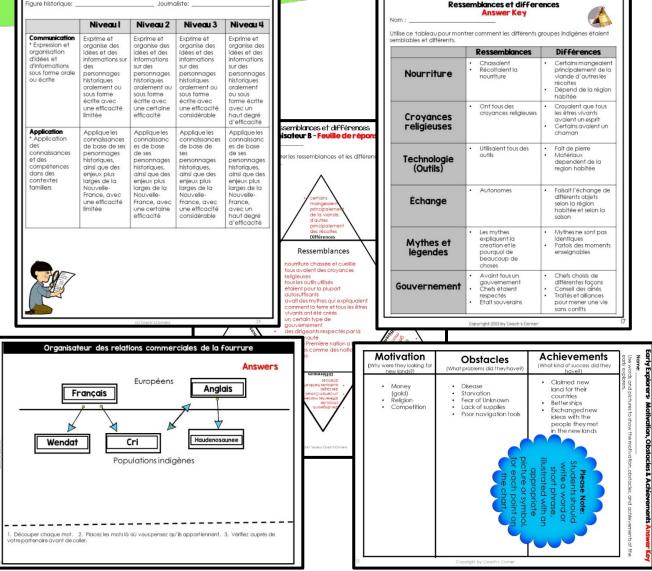


2 Sets of Stations

Residential Schools







Answer Keys

Ontario Étude sociales

Le rôle des gouvernements et de la citoyenneté responsable



Lesson Plans in English

Lesson 6: <u>Perspectives</u> Expectations: B2.1 B2.2 B3.6 B3.8



- Different Perspectives on School Uniforms
- Different Perspectives: Windrow Protection (2 versions: blank and completed)
- Optional: Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenou <u>Peoples poster</u> (download directly from the link!)
 Perspectives Flipbook Template

Materials:

Getting Started

- Ask students to think about a disagreement that they and a parent or other adult recently
 had. What was the issue? Why did people have different opinions? What are the factors
 that may cause people to have different perspectives, or points of view? (ie. Age, gender,
 education level, socio-economic status, religious/splitual beliefs, etc.)
- Explain that some issues or topics have stakeholders, who are people with a specific interest in the issue and/or may be affected directly by the issue.
- Distribute and/or display Different Perspectives on School Uniforms. Discuss the stakeholders in this issue, and ask if they can think of people who might NOT be stakeholders. For example, a childless office worker from the other side of the city likely doesn't have a valid interest in this topic.
- Have students discuss the various thoughts of the stakeholders. Are some viewpoints more
 persuasive than others? Explain that it is important to remember that there are almost
 always different perspectives on an issue, and that government officials and other decisionmakers have to consider all of these perspectives when looking at an issue.
- Ensure that students understand that federal and provincial governments have a "duy to consult and accommodate" First Nations, Métis and Invit communities on issues that may affect their treaty rights. Consider showing them the "Principles" poster linked above.

Working On It

- Distribute and/or display the blank copy of <u>Different Perspectives</u>: <u>Windraw Protection</u> to pairs or groups of students.
- Explain what a windrow is for those students who may be unfamiliar with the term.
 Ask students to work with their partner or group to brainstorm possible <u>stakeholders</u> who would be interested or invested in this topic, as well as the various viewpoints each would have. Allow 5-10 minutes, and then have a class discussion about their ideas.
- Show students the completed version of the paper, and discuss viewpoints they may not have considered. Discuss how indigenous people believe that everything an earth is connected and has a spirit, and that their beliefs and experiences offer perspectives that need to be considered when thinking about a social or environmental issue.

Reflecting & Connecting

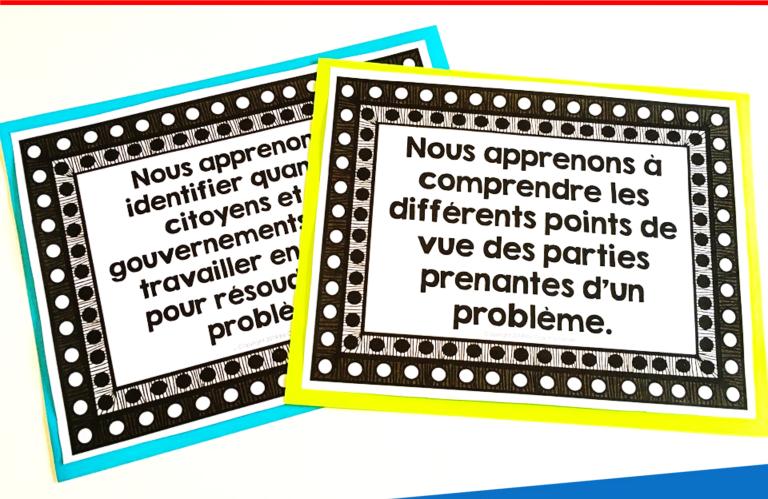
- Explain that students will need to research the perspectives of different people as part of their action plan. This will help them gain new ideas about the topic.
- Distribute the <u>Perspectives</u> Illpbooktemplate (there are two versions for differentiated instruction), and explain that they will need to interview 3 people, one of whom must be a first Nations, Métis, or inuit person. If you feel that your sludents may have a problem accessing an indigenous source, consider asking someone into your classroom for a social studies class, or set up a Skype session with someone who could offer an indigenous perspective of the various inquities your sludents are doing.
- · Set a deadline for this task to be completed, and clarify any student questions.

Qui serait intéressé par le sujet des uniformes scolaires? Examinons quatre groupes différents de personnes susceptibles d'être concernées par ce suiet. **Parties prenantes** Parents Propriétaire Les points de vue Heureux s'il peut vendre les peuvent dépendre de uniformes dans son magasin. l'argent d'un parent et Malheureux s'il ne peut pas du coût des uniformes. vendre les uniformes, car les Peut aimer ne pas avoirà parents vont probablement se battre avec les enfants arrêter d'acheter la plupart sur auoi porter chaque des vêtements de leurs iour. enfants au magasin. Uniformes scolaires Étudiants Enseignants/Direction Pensent que les uniformes Pensent que porter la empêcheront les élèves d'être même chose tous les taquinés à l'école à cause de jours est ennuveux. leurs vêtements. Peuvent aimer ne pas · Pensent que les étudiants se avoirà décider auoi sentiront plus responsables en porter chaque jour. uniforme. Ils seront en mesure d'identifier facilement les élèves d'autres écoles sur le terrain de ieu.

Différentes perspectives sur les uniformes scolaires

Student Texts & Organizers in French

Learning Goals

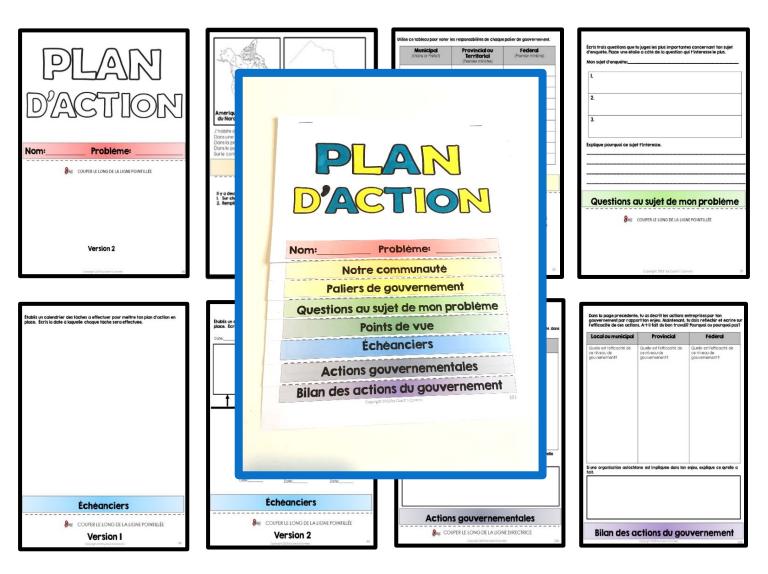


Detailed 3-Part Lessons

Lesson1: Introduction Expectation: B2.3 B3.2	Timeline: 1 class period	Lesson 4: First Nations, Métis, & Inuit Governance Structures Expectation B3.3
Municipal Government Federal Government Provincial Government Citizenship Our Community Markers (different colour for each group) Action Plan templates 1 and 2 (<u>little Page and Our Community</u>) teve	NOTE: type chosen a simple apping activity for is lesson, as i find dents at this grade rel still struggle with	Materials: Online Video: Feeding Nunovut: What Happens When a Hunter-Gatherer Society Runs Out of Food? AND/OR Food in the Arctic First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Governance Structure
OPTIONAL: <u>Me on the Map.</u> by Joan Sweeney Getting Started: <u>Carousel</u> Explain that students will be working in groups traveiling from one section another. Each group will have a different colour of marker to record their need to carry this marker will them from station to station. Assudents a station, they will record any ideas that have not been written by previous Use any method that works well for your class to place students in groups.	ideas. They will ríve at a new groups. and establish a	Getting Started Ask students who makes the decisions in their home. Who has to follow the rules? Whe able to voice their opinions and ideas about the decisions that are made? Ask these same questions about their school and their classroom! Turn attention to how decision-making is conducted in your local community. From the previous lesson, students will have some understanding that decision-makers are often elected officials who are supposed to represent the views of their constituents. Ask students if they feel that there are on "voices" not being represented by our curre system of democracy. (They may ofter "children", and you will want to address the maturity issue that results in a voling age of 18.] If no one offers it, ask students to consi how the area that we now call Canada was governed long ago.
about 2-3 minutes per station. After groups have rotated through all stations, have a class discussion ab recorded on each chart. What do they know a lot about, and what was		Working On It • Tell students that the video they are about to watch details a serious issue that exists in a particular part of Canada. Ask them to watch carefully to determine what level/s of government should be involved in this issue: municipal, provincial/territorial and/or feder
Working On It • Have students discuss their community. Do they Identify their town/city province/territory/state or region, or do they think in terms of their count • Explicitly explain that their local community is a town or city, that is also or territory, and that the province is also part of a country, which is local continent. (The book <u>Me on the Map</u> is a great read aloud to help explicitly want to refer to classroom print or online world, Canadian and help students locate their community • Distribute the Action Plan templates. Explain that over the next few we looking or how different levels of governments handle issues in their corr province/territory, and the country. They will be collecting and recording their <u>Action Plan Flipbooks</u> . Today they will be complete the first two por 1. Title Page: Version 1- Create their own titles Version 2- Colour if • Our Community: Students record the location of their community do ton both the North American and Ontario maps. Then they citil-in-the-blank sentences.	try? part of a province ted within a alain this concepti) d provincial maps to eks the class will be nmunity, their nginformation in priso f the flipbook! the letters.	 government should be involved in this issue: municipal, provincipal/retring and/orteder Show students feeding Nunovul: What Happens When a Hunter-GathererSociety Runs C ofFood and/or show them the sheet: Food in the Arctic Ask students to discuss with a partner why Nunovul is facing food insecurity, and what lev of government should be involved in making healthy foods more accessible to northem Indigenous communities. Students should be referring to learning from Lesson 3: Leveiso Government for assistance. (Federal Government: Indigenous and Northern Atfals Can (Territorial Government of Nunavul: Part of the Nunavul Food Security Coalition) Ask students if they think that individual Nunavut communities can help people that are struggling to find health, affordable food. If students don't come up with the concept of advocacy, explain that Canada's Indiger peoples have created many different organizations to help them with the issue of food insecurity and other problems they experience, such as the right to fish and hunt on their traditional lands. Distribute <u>first Nations. Métis, and Inuit Governance Structures</u> and explain that the chart shows some organizations that advocate for these populations. Either read aloud or hav students read in pairs/smail groups. Ask students to determine if each organization is Loc. (L), Regional (R), or National (N). (Metis Nation – Regional) (IK – National) (Indian Chiefs v Ontario (Regional) Haudenosunne Confederacy – Regional) (IK – National) (Indian Chiefs v Ontario (Regional) Haudenosunne Confederacy – Regional) of the concell up with students. Discuss howlocal often means "municipal", etc.
Questions to Discuss: What level of government in in charge of our local province? Our country? Our continent or world? Invite students to share about different levels of government, and fill in any gaps where appropria	what they know	Reflecting & Connecting Bring students back to the food insecurity issue. Ask them if they feel that the Inuit people or organizations to advocate for them on this issue, or if the different levels of government sho be adequate to handle this task without other asistance. Why or why not? NOTE: This discussion will definitely look different depending upon the location of your school commu Some students will have more personal experiences of food insecurity than others!
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Relevant Websites

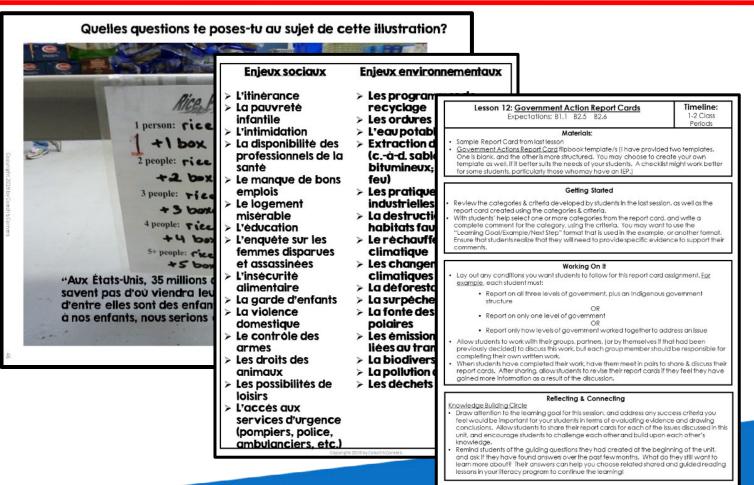
Action Plan Flipbook



Emphasis on Indigenous Perspectives

Structures de gouvernance des fremières Nations, des Métis et des Invits La nourriture de service des Premières Nations, des Métis et des Invits s modes de vie des Premières Nations, des Métis et des Invits La nourriture de service des Premières Nations, des Métis et des Invits sindérablement depuis fartivée des colons européens en Amérique du Nord. Ces peuples La nourriture de service des nouveraux colons sont artivés en Amérique du Nord. Ces peuples tochtones se déplaçaient souvent d'un endroit à l'outre à la recherche de nourriture ou fil des isons. Lorsque les nouveaux colons sont artivés en Amérique du Nord. Ils ont commencé à former Autrefois s gouvernements qui ont obligé les formations Example des peuples Autrefois					lans l'Arctique Maintenant		
ur se réfugier dans des réserves . On aux Inuits qu'ils ne pouvaient pas util	Indige	First Nation	acher Information Or Métis	ly Invit		nbien tent les	
uvemements ont ensuite fait des lois i lois affecteralent leur vie traditionn						ents en	
Conseils de Une bande est un groupe de mem por le gouverment canadien er Chaque bande a un conseil de ba Chaque conseil de bande a un ch une position hértifée.	Past	First Nations people used the clan system as a way of organizing themselves. Each clan had a chiel, who usually inherited his role from his father, who had been the previous chief. Each clan also had "circles" of people.	Métis people were originally those people who had mixed-race parents, usually European tathers and Indigenous mothers. They usually worked for fur trading companies and had to follow their laws, in 1869 the	Early Inuit people spent much of their time searching for food. They could not grow crops or have farm animals as it was too cold there. The Inuit were nomadic. They traveled in small family groups from place to place to hunt	Nunavut Ontario		
Les consells sont élus pour deux ou Les consells s'occupent des affaire services d'eau, d'égout et d'incent dans sa propre région seulement. Ce système de consell a été impos Ce n'est pas le système traditionne g		Such as the Women & Children's Circle, the Elders' Circle, and the Men's Circle.	Metrix National hunting lands became part of Canada. Métis people formed the Métis National Committee, and created their own government.	and fish. Each family made their own decisions about their lives. They did not have a formal government.	\$5.83	\$2.83	
jourd'hui, les peuples autochtones sont protection de leurs droits, le règlement nf leurs terres traditionnelles sont utilisée e communauté), régionales (dans une mada). Ils n'ont pas le droit de passer vraient être modifiées afin que les peur		It created reserves (specific de for the use of First Nations e owned by Indigenous people, so aw outlawed traditional ways of a council for each reserve. A	1870 Manitoba Act This act created the new province of Manitoba. It made promises to protect Métis lands. language and local polítical control over the	1939 Eskimo Decision The Canadian government recognized the Inuit population as citizens. This decision did not give Inuit people any say in decision-	\$8.00	\$3.69	
a Nation des Métis Invit T de l'Ontario (NMO) Kanata			new province.	making.	\$5.00	\$3.25	
Les Méřis votent pourles	Current	There are elected band councils and chiefs. The decisions they make are not always honoured by the federal government, and Fist Nations people teel that decisions are being made for them and not by them. They would like the ability to govern themselves in traditional ways. They would also like the Canadian government to pay them for their hunting and fishing land that was taken from them.	Métis people feet that the Manitoba Act did not end up giving them the promised iand reserve properly, and when land was finally given, it went to individual families. Much of the land they had lived on was given to European settlers. In 1983 the Métis National Council (made up of Métis in 5 provinces) was created to fight for their Indigenous fights and to deal with the federal government.	Inuit people fell that the federal government were stopping them from using their traditional hunfing and fishing lands. They formed the Inuit Topitk Kanatami organization, which works on behalf of all huit people to have the right to govern themselves, and to have their traditional lands returned to them. In 1999 the territory of Nunavut was created in northern Canada.	Scannez le co		
que les Méls on le droit de chasser et de pécher comme ils le faisaient auparavant, ainsi que d'autres enjeux.	gouvernement de • ibiliser l'Ontario. iens à	paixii. Les membres votent sur des questions concernant leurs membres.		npechenes les légumes isser.	pour savoir o les Inuits obti leur nourritu	comment ennent	

Inquiry Based Process



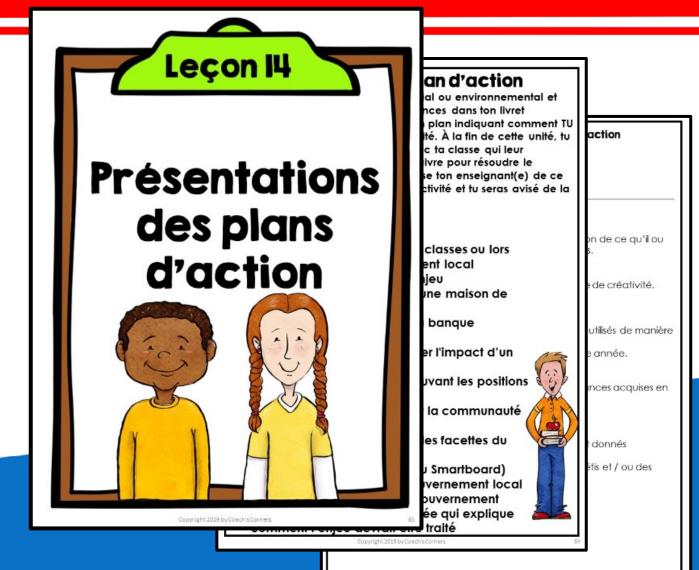
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Students Evaluate Government Actions

Student-Friendly Texts & Organizers

Les gouvernements travaillent ensemble		Représentation gouvernementale				
gouvemement. Lorsque cela se produit, les repre travailler ensemble pour s'assurer que toutes les r gouvemement paie une partie des travaux à eff	nes questions sont suffisamment importantes pour impliquer plusieurs paliers de mement. Lorsque cela se produit, les représentants de chaque gouvernement doivent er ensemble pour s'assurer que toules les règles sont sufvies. Souvent, chaque palier de mement pale une partie des travaux à effectuer. Parlois, chaque niveau de mement pale le même montant d'argent. D'autres tois, un palier contribuera plus qu'un <u> mement pale le même montant d'argent. D'autres tois, un palier contribuera plus qu'un</u> <u> Memory</u> <u> ansit funding</u> 22 goût, 2019		nistre Premier ministre II existe de ovincial ou Député fédéral (MP) nombreux ty a l'Assemblée d'élections s		territoriale. Indigène • Il existe de	
nomination timely: mayor	Cet article de journal explique que les	Municipal	Provincial ou	Fédéral	Chefsde	
A search of the	Adresser des e	Adresser des enjeux importants			l'Ontario	
	Gouvernement aux citoyens	Citoyens au gouvernement	Premier ministre	Premier ministre	Chef régional de l'Ontario	
Lorsque les gouvemements travaillent ensemble vont faire ensemble. Dans l'image ci-dessus, des leurs plans ensemble. Le maire de <u>Chatham Ker</u> ensemble. a Quel palier de gouvernement n'est pas repré a Quelle "voix" manque?	 Les élections Les assemblées publiques 	 Le vote Les pétitions Les manifestations 				
Soins de santé: une res Le Canada est blen connu des autres pays pour plupart des Canadiens n'ant pas à payer pour le et les visites à la salle d'urgence. C'est parce que les trois paliers de gouvernemer en sorte que nous restions en bonne sonté. Gouvernement fédéral	 Les réunions du conseil de bandes Les audiences publiques La contestation devant la Cour suprême 	 Le boycottage Les organisations bénévoles Écrire à un député Demander aux candidats aux élections locales de 	Vembre du Parlement provincial (MPP) OU Membre de 'Assemblée législative (MLA)	Membre du Parlement (MP)	Chef	
Gouvernement · provincial/territorial ·	 Les assemblées générales des Métis Les référendums 	donner leur avis sur un enjeu • Les médias sociaux				
Gouvernement municipal	 Les discussions entre nations avec les gouvernements des Premières Nations et/ou des gouvernements inuits La commissions d'enquête Les médias sociaux 		3019 by Coach's Corne	rs	77	

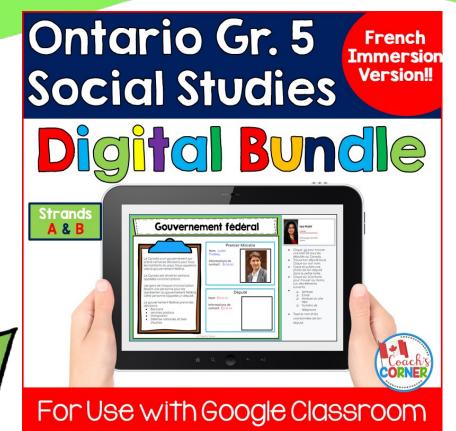
Final Activity or Presentaton



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