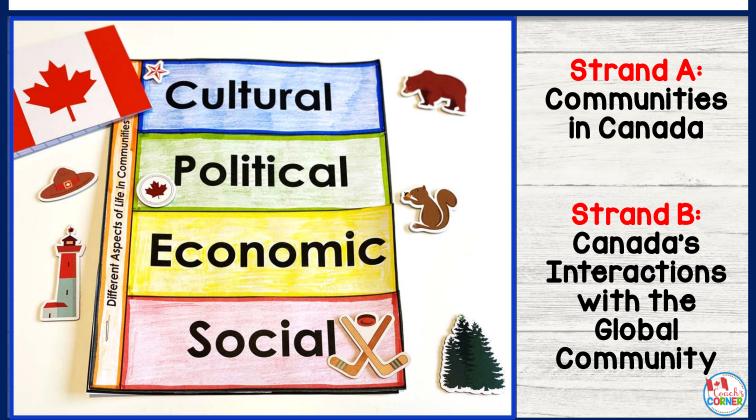
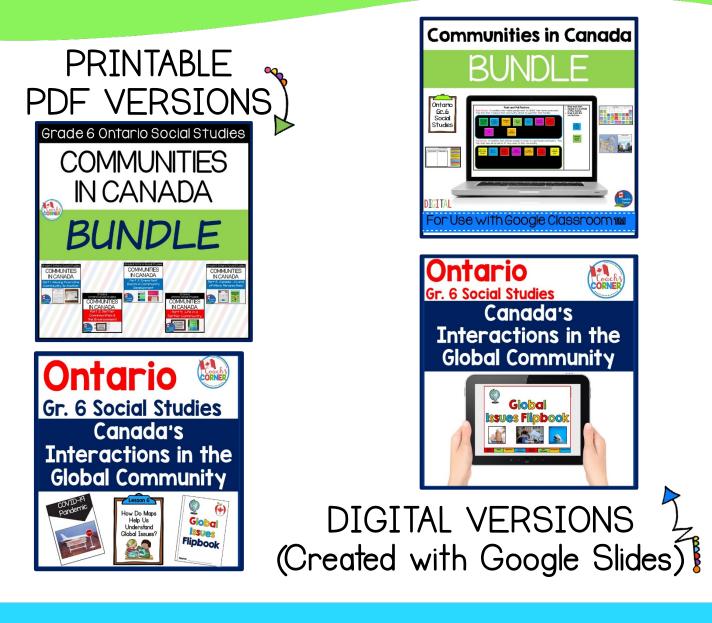
Ontario Gr. 6 Social Studies Printable & Digital Full Year BUNDLE



Full Year of Social Studies



Two Complete Versions

Perfect for transitioning between in-class and distance learning!

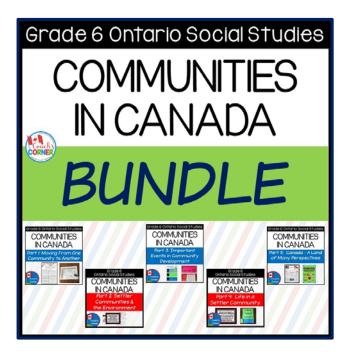
Great for "hybrid" model as well!

eview the eview wh f commun lentity?				5	istor	rical	Sigr	hific	ance
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d critericit ve the clo estion "Ho students ficular co ory. The n	Significance Evidence:	e: C	ircle c	ine:	1	2	3	4	5



Finish Lesson 2 while "in-class" with printables...? ...then move seamlessly to Lesson 3 using the digital version.

Communities in Canada

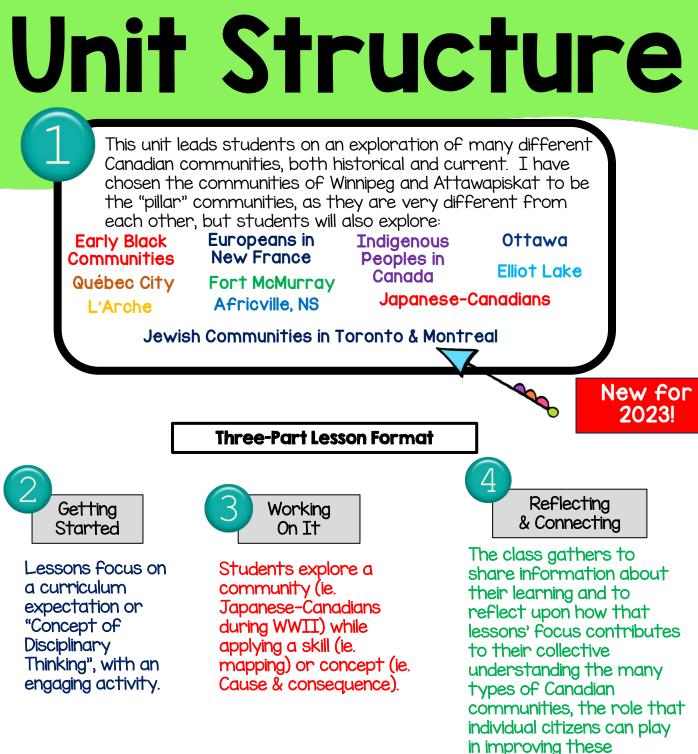


Printable for Regular In-Class Lessons



Digital for Distance Learning OR Students with IEP Accommodations

Based on 2023 Ontario Gr. 6 Social Studies Curriculum



communities, and the "Canadian identity".

Unit Components

5 Printable PDFs



A Digital Google Slides

 Teacher-led lessons
 Students explore a wide variety of current and historical Canadian communities

5 Mini-Units

30 Activities

Part I:Moving From One Community to AnotherI.Winnipeg2.Attawapiskat3.Close-Up Communities > Europeans in New France > Early Black Communities4.Citizenship Focus:Making Our School Welcoming5.Inquiry Task:Pros & Cons of a New Community	Part 2:Settler Communities and the EnvironmentI.Features of a Community (I)2.Features of a Community (2) Close-Up Communities: > Fort McMurray, Alberta > Winter in Québec City3.Citizenship Focus:Protecting Our Environment4.Different Kinds of Evidence5.Inquiry Task:Environmental Features of a Community			
 Part 3: <u>Important Events in</u> <u>Community Development</u> Important Events in Winnipeg's History Important Events in Attawapiskat's History Cause & Consequence in Community Development Important Events in a Cultural Community Citizenship Focus: <u>Making Our</u> <u>Community Stronger</u> Inquiry Task: <u>Menu Board</u>: <u>Important Events in a Community</u> 	Part 4: Life in a Settler <u>Community</u> I. The Canadian Identity 2. Patterns and Trends in Community Life 3. Culture in One Community 4. Ottawa: Home of Canadian Politics 5. The Economy of the Fur Trade in New France 6. Inquiry Task: Celebrating Our Diversity			
Part 5: Canada - A Land of Many Perspectives 1. Perspective 2. Let's Debate (1) 3. Let's Debate (2) 4. Let's Debate (3) 5. Unsung Community Heroes 6. Inquiry Task: A Telephone Script				

3-Part Lessons in PRINTABLE VERSION

Lesson 2: Features of a Community (2)

Key Question: <u>How do the features of a community contribute to its identity?</u> Grade 6 Ontario Social Studies Curriculum Expectations: A1.1, A2.2, A2.3, A2.4, A3.6

Materials Required

- Rick Mercer in Fort McMurray Youtube video
- Winter Carnival in Quebec City video
- Blank Paper to create question webs (1 per group)
- Fort McMurray, Alberta and Winter in Quebec City, Quebec student texts
- Large index cards for postcard activity

Getting Started/Minds On

- Review with students what they have learned about Canadian communi Explain that they will now be learning about two new communities. Befor them what these communities are (Fort McMurray and Quebec City), ask work in small groups to create questions that they might have about ANY Students should record their questions using a web designed by themselv
- Divide students in half, with each group researching **one** of the 2 commutations of

Working On It

Day One

- Show students each of the videos listed above, and then ask them if any or questions they prepared in the "Cetting Started" activity were answered it Allow them time to include this information in their webs.
- Distribute the student texts for each community to the appropriate groups them time to read the text.
- Ask students to add any new information to their webs.

Day Two

- Discuss with students which of yesterday's sources of information they felt we "unbiased": the videos or the student texts? This is an opportunity for you to primary versus secondary sources, as well as "perspective": whose voice is to in the videos? Whose voice might not be represented? For example, how r driver in Quebec City feel about the Quebec Winter Carnival?
- Put students in pairs, with each partner sharing information about Fort McMu the other partner shares information about Quebec City.

Reflecting & Connecting

(Perhaps a "Day Three" activity() To have students reflect on their learning about community features and identit each student create a postcard from one of the communities studied so far. O should contain an illustration showing an important feature (building, celebratic landscape...) of the community, and the other side containing a note to a frier friend something about how this feature is important to the community.

(c) Coach's Corner

Lesson 4: Important Events in a Cultural Community Key Question: How Do Some Events Change a Community?

Ontario Social Studies Expectations: A2.4, A2.5, A3.1, A3.4, A3.5

Materials Required

- Indigenous Peoples in Canada student text
- Value Cards copy enough so that each student gets 3 cards
- Important Events in Indigenous Peoples' History student chart

Getting Started/Minds On

Timeline:

1-2 Class

Periods

- Discuss the meaning of "value" as it relates to personal standards (something that a
 particular person, group, or community considers to be important).
- Distribute individual value cards so that students each have 3 different cards (ie. power, beauty, and ecology).
- Tell students that they may keep all 3 cards, or trade 1 or more of them for another value card that a classmate has. Each student should be looking for cards that state the values that are most important to him/herself.
- Allow students approximately 10 minutes to mingle and trade value cards until most students are satisfied with the cards that they now hold.
- Have a class discussion for students to explain why the values they now hold are ones that they feel are most important to them. Ask what they would do if one or more values were taken away from them. How would that change their lives?

Working On It

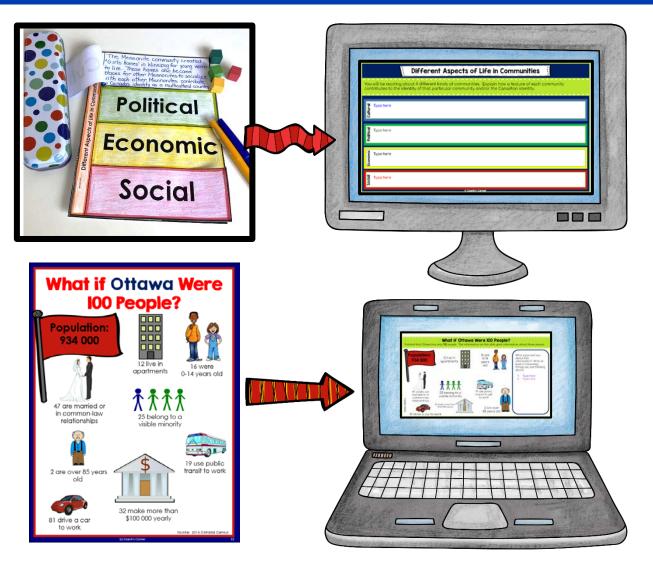
- Ask students what they already know about the lives of Indigenous Peoples before the arrival
 of the early explorers and Europeans in New France & early Canada. What do they feel may
 have been most important to the Indigenous Peoples? To the Europeans?
- Distribute the <u>Indigenous Peoples in Canada</u> student text. Discuss how the information there is
 organized in chart form.
- Have students read the texts in groups, pairs, or independently, depending upon student ability.
- Refer to the "RIC" criteria for historical significance, and the <u>Cause & Consequence</u> posters from earlier lessons. Ask students to work in groups of 4 to discuss which 3 events from the student text they feel would have the most impact on Indigenous communities, and what the consequences of these events would be. What values do they think the Indigenous communities might have had before the arrival of the Europeans, and how have these values been affected by the Europeans?
- Explain that students are to choose ONE of the events in Indigenous Peoples history, and complete the Important Events in Indigenous Peoples' History chart

Reflecting & Connecting

Ask students to reflect upon the Value Cards activity from "Getting Started". After having read about events in Indigenous history, can they discuss which values the various parties involved in treaty-making would have brought to negotiations? Can they identify whose voices and values may not have been made during the treaty-making process?



Printable & Digital Versions Cover Same Content



Perfect for distance learning, AND for IEP accommodations!

Student-Friendly Text

Elliot Lake, Ontario

Elliot Lake is a small community just north of Lake Huron that has seen several changes during its existence. Like other communities in Canada, it had to adapt to events that **transformed** (changed) the way the community worked!

In the early 1950's, <u>uranium</u> (a radioactive metallic element used in nuclear fuels and weapons) was discovered in the Canadian Shield near Elliot

Lake. The Ontario government wanted to make sure that they would have enough people to work the mines in the area. As a result, the city of Elliot Lake was born!

Elliot Lake

Many people moved to Elliot Lake to get good-paying jobs in the area mines. By 1960 the town had a population of 25 000! The *infrastructure* of the town was built to serve the needs of the mining community. Elliot Lake needed roads in and out of the mines, stores for the people who moved there to buy supplies, and schools and hospitals for the workers.

Elliot Lake became a "single industry town". This means that the citizens depended upon one major industry for survival, the mining of uranium. This was fine when the demand for uranium was high and it could be easily sold for a good price. However, by the early 1960's the United States government announced it would no longer buy uranium from Canada. People began leaving the area as the mines no longer needed so many employees. By 1964 employment in the mines had fallen from 8500 to 1060, and by 1966 only 6700 people lived in Elliot Lake.

In the 1970's and '80's, things improved when the mining companies signed long term contracts with Japan and Britain, as well as with Ontario to supply uranium for nuclear power plants. The population rose again, this time to 20 000. Sadly in the 1990's there were fewer buyers as there were fewer nuclear power plants being built as people were worried about the safety of these plants. Also, Saskatchewan had now started producing uranium, so Elliot Lake was no longer the only Canadian source of this product.

Boom and Bust??

Close -Up

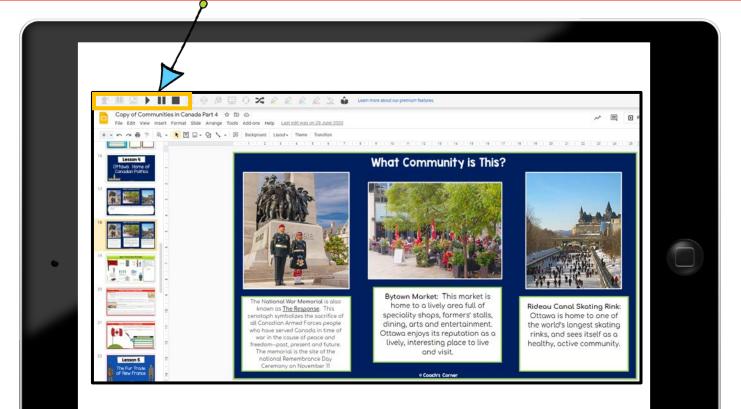
Elliot Lake has experienced a "boom and bust" economy: **Boom**: demand & price for a product is high, so many people are hired and the community grows quickly **Bust**: demand & price of product is low, production is reduced, so workers are laid off and move away With so many people moving away from Elliot Lake, the town was in danger of disappearing off the map! The citizens realized that since uranium could no longer draw young families to the area, they would have to find something new to make the area attractive to newcomers. Instead of young people, they now advertise the town as a place for retirees to come and live. Advertisements are placed in magazines showing older people enjoying the beautiful scenery and low-cost homes in the area, and it is now a very successful community. The median age of the citizens in Elliot Lake is 57.1, while the median range of citizens in the province is 40.4!

95% Editable Text in DIGITAL VERSION



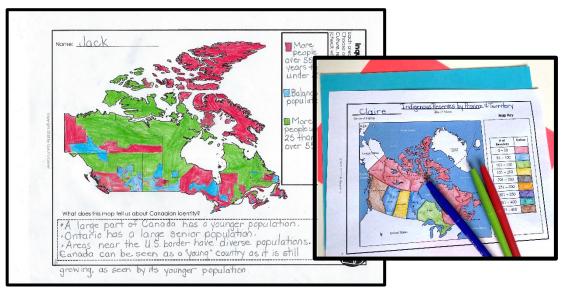
Students simply type in their answers, or use Google Read & Write's dictation tool!

Digital Version Can be Used with Google Read & Write



Mapping

Printable

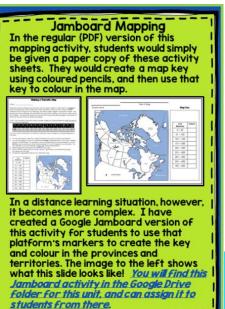


Digital

Teacher-Only Slide!!!

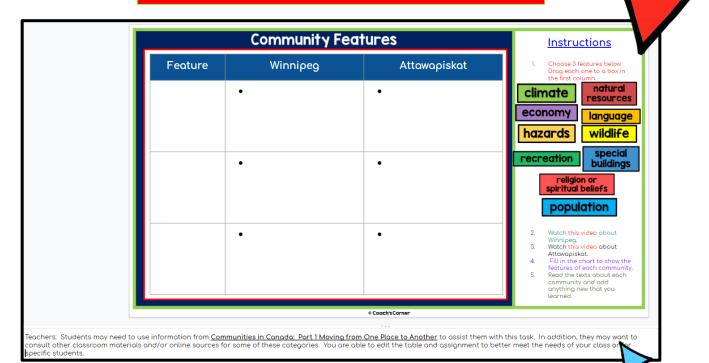


You will find the Google Jamboard file of this interactive map in the Google Drive folder for this Part 4 resource!



Clear Student Instructions

Digital Version



Additional Teacher * Notes



Printable: QR Codes

Extra Sources of Information - Japanese Canadians During World War II

Teacher Note: You may want to provide students with some direction in terms of electronic resources they may find helpful in researching their debate topics. I have provided several websites which might be helpful, although you will want to supplement with a trip to the school or community library!

For each site, I have provided the name of the article, the full url, AND a QR Code that can be easily accessed by students using a QR code reader on a tablet or phone.







The people in this video have developm

Breton, Nova Scotia. Click the screen

What did you notice about the answers you gave to the "I Am, I Love, I Hate, I Dream" prompts compared to those of the men and women of L'Arche? Were you surprised by anything?

tal disabilities, and live together in a L'Arche community in Cape

ow to see who they are, and what they love, hate, and dream.

Type here

Instruction Booklets

Moving From One

Community to Another

Communities in Canada For Use with Google Classroom

Instructions for Teachers

Teachers:

If this is your first time purchasing a digital resource from my **Coach's Corner** store on TPT, you may appreciate some help in assigning this unit to your students.

Please let me know if there are any issues with this resource by emailing me directly at: <u>coachsteachingcorner@gmail.com</u>

This digital unit was created for use with my unit <u>Communities in</u> <u>Canada Part 1 (PDF Version)</u>

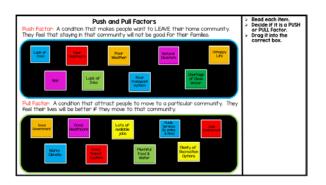
The activities/lessons in this digital resource follow along with the 3-part lesson plans found there!



1111111111111



Answer Keys



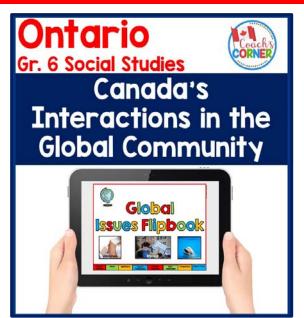
Canada's Interactions with the Global Community

Ontario **Gr. 6 Social Studies** Canada's Interactions in the Global Community **(**4) How Do Maps Global Help Us Understand SSUME

Global Issues?

Flipbook

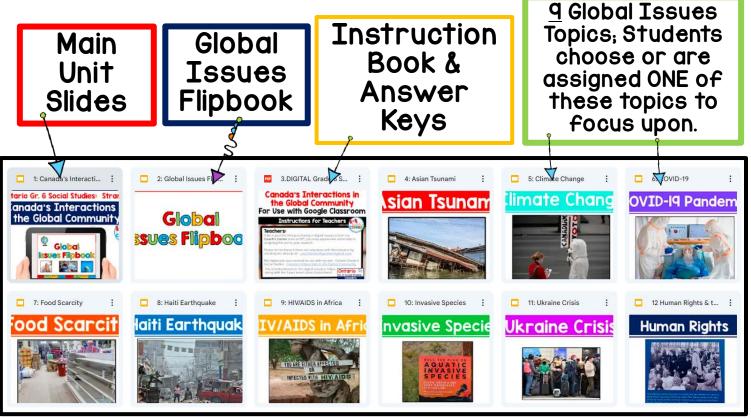
Printable for Regular **In-Class Lessons**



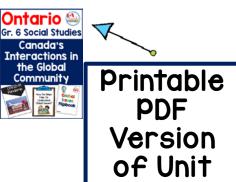
Digital for Distance Learning OR Students with IEP Accommodations

Based on Ontario Gr. 6 Social Studies Curriculum

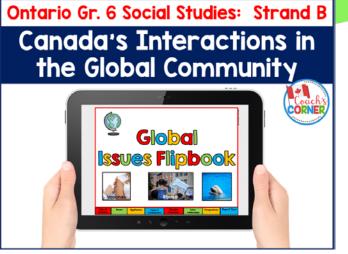
Unit Components What you will find in the Google Drive folder!



- Teacher-led lessons based on International Trade.
- Individual or group inquiries on one of nine topics.



I6 Lessons



Lesson I

How Do Countries Interact With Each Other in the Global Community?

- 1. How Do Countries Interact with Each Other in the Global Community
- 2. Global Issúes Picture Sort and Carousel
- 3. What is a Global Issue?
- 4. Asking Good Questions
- 5. Gathering and Organizing Information
- 6. How Do Maps Help Us Understand Global Issues?
- 7. Significance of an Issue
- 8. Significant Events, People & Developments in Our Issues
- 9. Cause & Consequence, Part I
- 10. Cause & Consequence, Part 2
- II. Patterns & Trends
- 12. Interrelationships, Part I
- 13. Interrelationships, Part 2
- 14. Interrelationships, Part 3
- **15.** Perspectives
- 16. Culminating Task: Report Card

3-Part Lessons in PRINTABLE VERSION

.5 2 class periods • Coloured Pencils • Charts From Lesson 2
.5 periods
.5 periods
think the phrase "global f such issues.
is simple definition: Fect many people around the
issues are "global". It the issues on chart paper.
THE DOUGD OF GRAFT PUPCE.
e working to develop rich ich issue will be looked at "experts" on that issue. Each
class at regular intervals
obal Issues" Flipbook to the Global Issues
st significant in terms of the ics you chose to include in the
ook that you have put
out and staple together. of global issues in an
at their name on the front.
sic understanding of each
hat they feel are most
ne global issue on the left side e/she feels that issue is to add to or revise their
to and to or revise their through their own research or s".
tfist solution of a shnitt

(c) Coach's Corner

International Trade

International trade is used as the teacher model for exploring global issues. Trade is looked at using the "Concepts of Social Studies Thinking" in lessons. Students then apply these concepts to the specific global issues they are exploring.



9 Global Issues Topics

Asian Tsunami Climate Change COVID-19 Pandemic







Food Scarcity





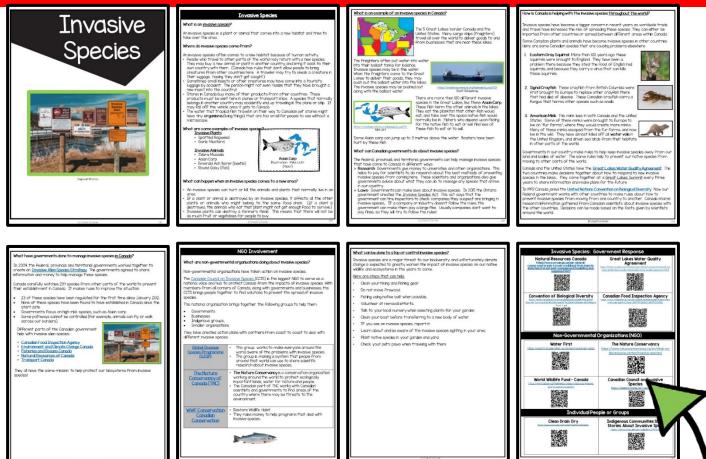
Topic for

2023



Each student focuses on ONE topic.

Global Issues Texts: PRINTABLE VERSION



Each "issue" contains 6-10 pages of student text, including scannable barcodes to relevant websites.

Student Texts: **DIGITAL VERSION**

COVID-I9 Pandemic



How Has Canada Been Affected by Covid-19?

Covid-I9 Pandemic What is Covid-197



was Covid-19 first found?

What are the symptoms of Covid-19?

The most common symptoms are: .Fever

Dry cough +Difficulty breathing +Loss of taste and/or smell Body aches

Covid-19 was first found in the Chinese city of Wuhan on December 1, 2019. Some scientists believe that the virus was first transmitted to humans who were exposed to infected animals. By March 2020, Covid-19 had spread to over 100 countries. On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the virus had become a pandemic (an outbreak of a disease that quickly infects a large number of people, over a large area).

.Fatigue

What is the World Health Organization (WHO)?

The World Health Organization is part of the United Nations (UN). It works on public health issues throughout the world

The WHO has many scientists and doctors who are always looking at health problems throughout the world. It has been warking for more than 60 years on global health issues such as:

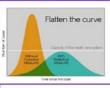
 Childhood vaccinations Polio erodication



COVID-19 was diagnosed at		Cas
Sunnybrook Hospital in Toronto, it quickly spread	Canada	778 9
throughout the country. Doctors told the federal	NewFoundland & Labrador	40
government that they	Prince Edward Island	11
worried that soon there would be so many sick	Nova Scatia	158
people that hospitals would run out of room for them.	New Branswick	125
By January 31, 2021 Canada	Quebec	262 5
hod	Ontario	268.5
 778 972 positive COVID-19 cases. 	Maritoba	29.5
 20:032 deaths caused by COVID-18 	Saskatchewan	23.8
By February 1, 2021 the	Alberta	1243
world had:	British Columbia	66.7
 103 111 445 positive COVID-19 cases 	Yukon Remittory	. 70
 2 231 324 deaths caused by COVID-39 	Northwest Territories	31
	Nunavul	29

On Jonuary 25, 2020

How Did the World React to COVID-19?



Governments oll over the world were making rules to help keep the spread of COVID-19 low enough so that hospitals would not be overwhelmed with very sick potients.

This is called "flattening the curve", which means that on a COVID-19 infection map the top of the "curve" would not be as high as it would be if there were no new rules.

Every country made its own rules to try to keep its citizens safe. Most countries wanted

- Test everyone who might have been in contact with COVID-19.
- Limit the number of contacts between citizens
- Vaccinate as many people as possible against COVID-19.

What Have Provincial and Territorial Governments Done About COVID-19?

By mid-March of 2020 many parts of Canada were going into lockdown:

es and sto staurants could only be open for pick-up and delivery. hools closed, and classes were held online instead.

Public aatherings were not allowed. Travel between provinces, territories and countries were restricted.

The government of each province and territory made decisions about what the lackdown would lack ike in their area. Each municipality has a public health unit that was responsible for

Coord ucting Covid-19 tests

eporting Covid-19 test results to the provincial or territorial government.

andling vaccines, once they became available It was im ortant that public health units and the federal, provincial and territorial governments all rived together to keep all Canadians safe



Even before Covid-19 became a pandemic in 2020, the government of Canada was already involved in alabal health issues.

United Nations Member	Donor to the World Health Organization	Signed the International Health Regulations Agreement	Found of the Conadian Institutes of Health Research
\$79 082 566 for the year 2021	\$13 000 000	Canada agreed to share any disease outbreaks to the WHO.	Conado hired scientists and doctors to do medical research, and to share their data with other countries.

When the WHO realized how serious COVID-19 was, it made recommendations to all

- es ta: Inse their borders to other non-essential travel from other countries. (Canada
- Class their borbers to other non-essential travel from other countries, (can and the United States clased their border on March 21, 2020. Enforce quarantine measures in areas that had high numbers of COVID-17

- cores). Bon large social gatherings such as concerts. Require people to wear face masks when out in publis. Restrict non-essential services such as restaurants and stores. Encourage accial distancing.
- What Have Non-Governmental Organizations Done About COVID-19?

A non-governmental organization is an independent organization that works to solve problems in the world. Most NOCs must do fundraining to get the money they need to do when work. They ad people to done to money to thm. Sometimes they will from people events and charge people money to attend them. The money they get from people is used to fund their work.

Conadians are very generous people who usually donate money to good causes in which they are nterested. When Covid-19 arrived, havever, so many people last their jobs that they might not have enough maney to give to NGOs and after charitable enginizations. It became hard for MGOs to help with Covid-19





The World Health Organization has asked countries with enough money to buy vaccines for all of their citizens to think about apprer

0

114

42

:60

26

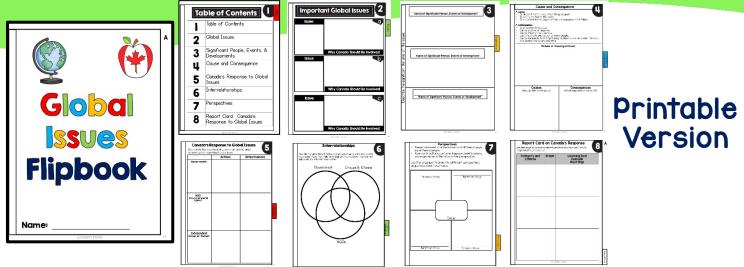
Canada is a "developed" country, and has enough money to buy vaccines ance they are ready. The problem is that poorer countries would have trouble buying these vaccines. This would be a problem for all countries because the virus would continue to travel from country to country unles: ALL countries could get the vaccine:

The WHO created COVAX, a program which provides the money to bu vaccines for countries that may not be oble to buy their own. In September of 2020 the government of Canada gove \$220 M to support the COVAX program. This donation would help 92 poorer countries buy the vaccines they need for their citizens.

Government Response	Non-Governmental Organizations	Individuals & Groups
Global Affairs Canada Mpp://www.canada.ca/en/global-off and/news/2020/77/canada-investm mis-la-support-squit bite-avectable cal-le-lif-asta-invasionents-and-cacci pes.bitmi	World Vision Conada	Coremongering titus/menu onksis/metrosocos stationer to station for the second costor-social metrop of supports
COVID Alert App		
How Canada Campares to Other Countries On COVID-19	Conadian Red Cross https://www.edurors.com/swite/reg /factors.energeos.energonal/fad ecit-MCMMX/deceds.spread/au	The Gift: Chatham Kent Disa Makhamman annu balance annu tan marchadol (1971) Share a canada ann ann ann annu annu ann tann ann annu annu

What Part Did Canada's Governments Have in the COVID-I9 Response?

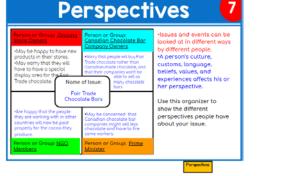
Global Issues Flipbook



Digital Version: Students type directly onto slides.



Completed examples of each flipbook page are provided, using the topic of international trade.



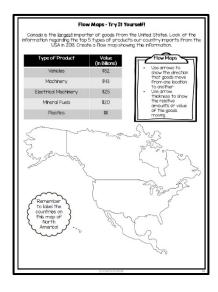
Digital Version Can be Used with Google Read & Write

Image: Second	Add-ons Help Lastedit was 3 hours ago	

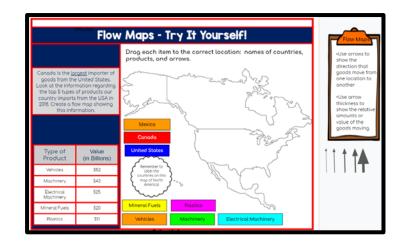
Mapping

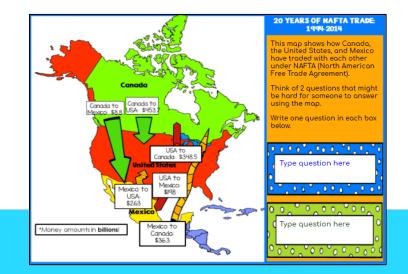
Printable

Digital











Printable: QR Codes

Digital: Clickable Links

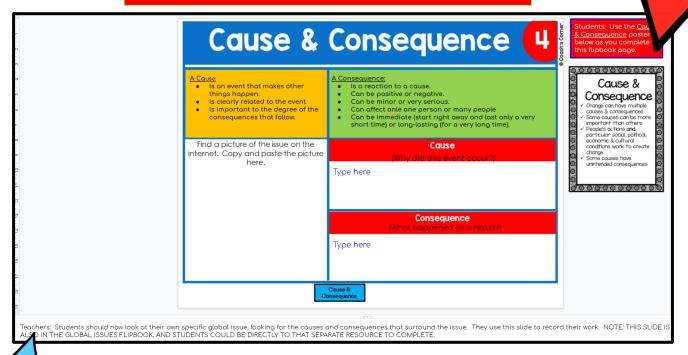
Food Scarcity - Government Response					
Emergency Food Security Program https://www.agr.gc.co/eng/agricultural- programs-and-services/emergency-Food- security-fund/?dd=885855025072	Nutrition International https://nutritionintilong/about-us/				
United Nations World Food Program Programme https://www.wPp.org/ 미성대 미성자 미상자					
FoodScarcity	-NGO Actions				
Action Against Hunger Canada - Generation Nutrition https://youtube/OGMEBnz2o	World Vision https://www.worldvision.ca/cur-work				
Canadan Eoodgrains Bank	Seed Change				
Food Scarcity - Indivi	dual Citizens or Groups				
Chef: Jagger: Gordon https://feeditForward.ca/	Kids. Against: Hunger: Canada https://www.kahoanada.org/				
(c) Cot	(c) CobdYSCorner 175				

Chocolate and Child Slave Labour



Click on the image to watch a video about where some of the chocolate you eat comes from!

Digital Version



Additional Teacher Notes

Instruction Booklet

Canada's Interactions in the Global Community For Use with Google Classroom

Instructions for Teachers



Ontario

Gr. 6 Social Studies Canada's Interactions in the

Global Community

111

Teachers:

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Please let me know if there are any issues with this resource by emailing me directly at: <u>coachsteachingcorner@gmail.com</u>

This digital unit was created for use with my unit: Ontario Grade 6 Social Studies: <u>Canada's Interactions in the Global Community</u>.

The activities/lessons in this digital resource follow along with the 3-part lesson plans found there!





Answer Keys

