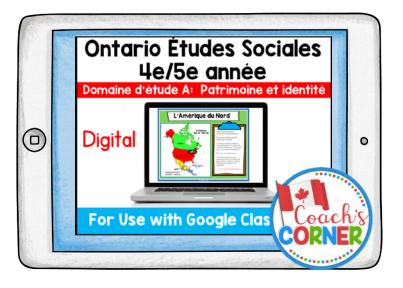
Études sociales de l'Ontario

Gr. 4/5 Strand A Printable + Digital FRENCH BUNDLE



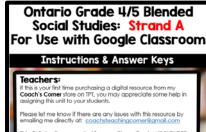


Unit Components



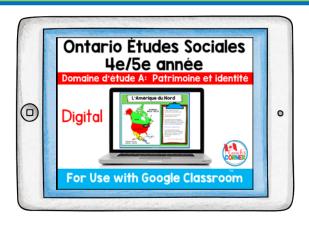


Original (Printable) PDF with Complete **Lesson Plans**



Úsing Google Slides™

Google Slides Version with **Instruction Book**



Printable & Digital Versions are Companion

(0)



5 Comparaison de la vie quotidienne dans deux sociétés Six Nations Les Algonquiens (Haudenoshenee) 0 0 Les Similitudes

Régions Inuites du Canada **Inuit Nunangat**

0

musqué

Original Printable **Versions**

Digital Versions

Unit Structure

This unit has been created to assist teachers who have a split Grade 5/6 classroom in Ontario, and meets the expectations of the 2018 Social Studies Curriculum.

This unit contains lesson plans whereby the teacher can lead ONE lesson for both grades, and then the major task for the lesson is the same, but with each grade looking at different student texts (grade-level, illustrated texts are included).

For example:

Lesson 4: Causes & Consequences in Early Societies

<u>Getting Started</u>: Teacher introduces a "Causes and Consequences" chart, and students discuss how the criteria applies to their own lives.

Working on It: Students examine a set of text to search for evidence of causes and consequences.

✓ Grade 4: Aztec Civilization
✓ Grade 5: Six Nations

<u>Reflecting & Connecting:</u> Students meet together to share their learning about how the environment affected the growth of early societies. They apply the criterion from the Causes & Consequences chart to their learning.

Most lessons focus on one of the "Concepts of Social Studies Thinking" from the curriculum, allowing students to develop critical literacy as historians and geographers during this unit.

Blended Lessons

Same concept, but different foci for each grade.

Lesson 7: Spotlight Communities Timeline 1-2 Class Period/s Grade 5 Expectations: A2 3 Grade 4 Expectations: A1 4 Materials Required: Student Flipbook: Environmental Features pages Student Filippook: <u>Invironmental res</u>
 Student Filippook: <u>Invironmental res</u>
 Student Filippook: <u>Invironmental res</u>
 Previous Student Texts:
 Previous Student Texts:
 Afface: <u>Six Nations</u>
 Six Nations
 The privious Student Filippook: <u>Invironmental res</u>
 Six Nations
 Six Nations
 Six Nations Getting Started: Remind students of previous discussions about the Aztecs and Six Nations societies. Why did they choose to live where they did? How did the environment affect them? If possible show the short video <u>Environmental Influences on Human Settlements</u> and <u>Activities</u>, Make a list of the "Influences" involved in the foundation of a Ask students to consider what types of environmental features define their own

Have students refer back to their previous texts on the Aztecs and Six Nations communities. Ask them what were the most important features, and what causes and consequences developed because of these features.

Distribute the grade-appropriate <u>Environmental Features</u> flipbook pages, and have students workin grade-specific pairs or small groups to complete the left hand side of the sheet OR work on this task tagether, using chard paper or a projector. Have students from each grade explain their findings to each other.

Part 2 Explain that students will now learn about two new "Spotlight" societies. The Grade 4s will explore Ancient Egypt, while the Grade 5s will explore another Indigenous Peoples group, the Algonquians

Distribute the new student texts for each grade group

Explain that it was under in extra for each grade grade; and then complete the right-hold aide of their <u>explainmental Ecalures</u> page. If you feel your students would benefit, you may want to provide additional resources such as library books or websites.

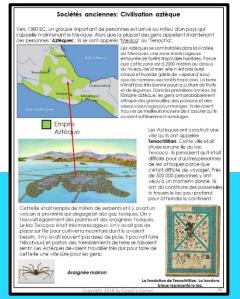
Reflecting & Connecting:

- Gather students together in a Knowledge Building Circle.
 Remind students that the overarching goal for this unit is to **determine what societies** need to survive, and that they will now be sharing their thoughts about how the environment itself helped early societies grow and thrive.

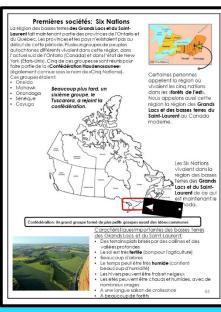
 Ask students from Grade 4 what they learned about where the Ancient Egyptians lived.
- and how their environment helped them survive. How did this compare to Azlec society? Where there some similarity in the types of environmental features?
- Ask the Grade 5 students to share what they learned about the Algonquians. What kinds of causes and consequences were connected to the environment? How was this group similar or different from the Six Nations groups?
- As the discussion progresses, encourage students to challenge and learn from each other. At this point of the lesson you are there to facilitate the learning, but the students should be getting most of their learning from each other.

Here each grade level has different communities to explore, but they come together to share their knowledge during Reflecting and Connecting

Grade 4 Text



Grade 5 Text



Full Lesson Plans in English





Lesson 4: Introduction to Early Societies Timeline

Grade 4 Expectations: A2.6 Grade 5 Expectations: A2.6

Timeline² 1 Class Period/s

Materials Required:

- Early Societies "Timeline" Flipbook page How to Make a Timeline video
- Optional: BCE and CE in Chronological Order video

Getting Started:

- Ask students what they know about "timelines", giving examples if possible.
- Watch the How to Make a Timeline video, if at all possible.
- Explain that the class will work together to make a very quick timeline of the school year so far. Ask them to suggest 4-6 events from the year so far, and list them on the
- Have students identify the order in which those events took place, and use the first and last events as the endpoints of your timeline. Work through the timeline creation, allowing students to add dates (ie. October 31) when possible

Working On It:

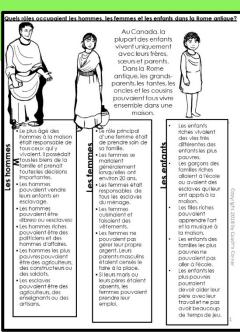
- Explain that it can be hard to understand when things took place in history. Was it "long ago"? "Eons ago"? What makes a society "ancient"? Have students discuss the meaning of ancient and early as they apply to history.
- You may wish to show this 5-minute video BCE and CE in Chronological Order to help your students understand how timelines look when they involve time periods in the BCE (Before Common Era). PLEASE NOTE; the discussion you will ultimately have to have with your students is that the birth of Christ, in Christian faiths, is the 0 point for most timelines. If you have students of other faiths in your classroom, you will want to handle carefully their questions about why most historical timelines use a Christian-based model!
- Distribute the Early Societies "Timeline" page and have students locate the line on the timeline showing "0". Explain that this would be the year that many people believe that Christ was born. Note how the numbers get bigger as you move outwards in both directions from 0.
 - Have students cut on the dotted line under the word Timeline.
 - Have students cut out the "F" bar and use the information under the timeline to determine that the Frepresents the Ancient Egypt time period. Have them determine where this time period belongs on the timeline, and glue it down accordingly.
 - Have students continue cutting and gluing down the time periods for each early society. You may want to have the whole class work on this together, or have students work in pairs or independently. Because this is likely the firsttime students have been introduced to this type of timeline, I personally would not use this activity as an assessment piece

Reflecting & Connecting:

- Have students discuss how THEY keep track of time. Do their families keep activities recorded on a month-by-month calendar? How does the family use this calendar? Who is responsible for keeping it up to date?
- Ask students how they think people in the BCE calendar kept track of time. Do students recognize that people in Ancient Egypt would have been highly unlikely to mark years as "BCE", as they would not know when Christ would be born.
- As much of this unit will focus on the Aztecs and Six Nations societies, have students locate these societies on the timeline and think about why these two societies may have been chosen (I chose two groups that lived at approximately during the same time period to make it easier for students to compare them.) What might they expect to find in societies that existed at the same time in different parts of North America?

2018 Revised Ontario Social Studies Curriculum Expectations

Student-Friendly Texts In French







Abriinuit



Les Inuits d'autrefoi vent déménager pour chasser et pêcher. Ils avaient besoin de créer de nouvelles maisons chaque saisor en utilisant des éléments de leur environnement. Ils allaient là où on pouvait facilement retrouver les animaux dont ils dépendaient pour se nourrir, se vêtir, se loger et la fabrication de leurs outils. Environ deux fois par an, ils devaient s'assurer qu'ils étaient au bon endroit pour chasser les caribous puisque ces derniers se déplaçaient au nord et au sud.

Au printemps, ils se déplacaient vers la côte (bord de l'eau) afin d'attraper des phoques et du Ils devaient construire des abris fait de fourrure d'animaux afin de se garder au chaud. Durant l'été, les inuits vivalent dans des tentes en caribou ou en peau de phoque. Très peu d'arbres poussent dans l'Arctique donc si les Inuits trouvaient un arbre, ils utilisalent une partie du bois pour des poteaux de la tente, et les surveillaient avec soin. Les inuits pouvaient cueillir les baies et des œufs s'ils étaient disponibles



En hiver, ils découpaient la neige en blocs à l'aide de lames en os d'animaux. Ils empilaient les murs en forme de spirale pour former un dôme confortable (appelé jaloo) pour leurs familles. Il pouvait y avoir plusieurs salles différentes dans un igloo. Les gens dormaient sur des lits taits de blocs de glace recouverts de fourrure animale (phoque).

certains Inuits du nord-ouest du Canada avaient de nombreux arbres dans leurs environs qu'ils Hiisaient pour fabriquer des maisons en **rondins et en tourbe.** Ils mettaient les poteaux en bois dans le soi et les inclinaient vers le haut. Ensuite, ils plaçaient de la tourbe (l'herbe et le soi juste sous l'herbe) contre les poteaux en bois pour réchauffer la maison.

Culture et langue inuites

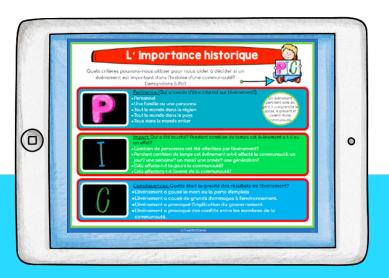
Les Inuits vivalent dans de petites communautés pendant la majorité de l'année et chaque ommunauté avait plusieurs ménages. Un ménage pouvait être composé de parents, d'enfant et souvent d'une grand-mère, d'une tante ou d'un cousin. Tous les membres de la communauté laient ensemble pour assurer la survie du groupe dans un climat aussi difficile

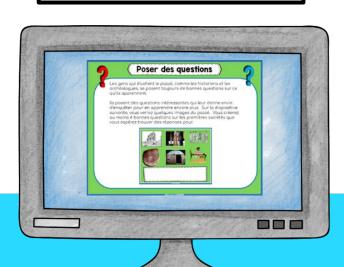
n'allait pas bien, tout le monde pouvait mourir de faim. Les Inuits avaient besoin aue tout le onde alt assez à manger pour que chaque personne puisse alder le ménage. Ils croyalent que la nourriture appartenait à tout le monde



Les inuits parlaient une langue appelée inuktitut. D'un groupe à un autre, certains mots étaient un peu différents.

Les Inuits d'autrefois n'avaient pas de système de lecture et d'écriture. Tout ce qu'ils apprenaient provenait des récits et des informations que leurs parents et grands-parents partageaient. Les enfants devalent écouter attentivement ce qu'on leur disait, car ils n'avaient pas de livres pour retrouver cette information plus tard.





14 Lessons





Part I:

- I. Cause & Consequence
- 2. What Do We Know About Early Societies?
- 3. Mapping
- 4. Introduction to Early Societies Timeline
- 5. Cause & Consequence in Early Societies
- 6. Asking Questions
- 7. Spotlight Communities/Environmental Features
- 8. Beliefs and Religions in Early Societies
- Paily Life
- 10. How Were People Organized in Early Societies?

Part 2

- I. Continuity & Change
- 2. Mapping New Communities
- 3. What is Significant About a Society?
- 4. Asking Questions: Chat Stations
- Residential Schools and Gathering Resources
- 6. Becoming Experts
- 7. Presentations

Big Ideas

Big Ideas

So...what do we want our students to get out of our social studies classes? Why is it important that our students learn about history and geography anyway? Ultimately.... what's the big idea?

Big ideas are the major concepts that our students need to understand in order to make sense of the world around them, and to become creative and responsible citizens of their local community as well as the global community.

In the Ontario curriculum, the "big ideas" are directly related to the overall expectations, as well as to the "Concepts of Disciplinary Thinking" (see p. 14-15 of the document). I used these resources to create blended "Big Ideas" to tie together learning for both grades in this unit.

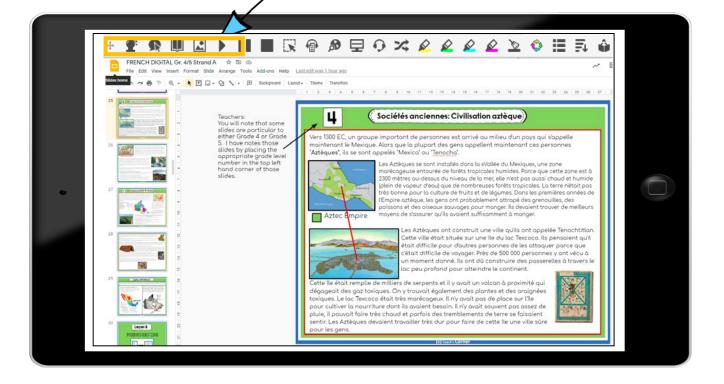
Big Ideas in Grade 4/5 Strand A: Heritage and Identity Ontario Social Studies Curriculum

Ontario Social Studies Curriculum							
Big Ideas (IDEAS THAT ARE MEANT FOR STUDENTS TO EXPLORE AND REMEMBER LONG AFTER THE UNIT IS FINISHED!)	Concepts of Social Studies Thinking (what students should be thinking about as they investigate)	Blended Big Ideas (what students should walk away from the unit with)					
A1: Application Gr. 4: By studying the past, we can better understand the present. Gr. 5: Interactions between people have consequences that can be positive for some people and negative for others.	Interrelationships Perspective Cause & Consequence	History helps us learn how people were affected differently by events in the past, and this helps understand the ways that people today are affected by change.					
A2: Inquiry Gr. 4: The environment had a major impact on daily life in early societies. Gr. 5: When studying interrelationships between groups of people, it is important to be aware that each group has its own perspective on those relationships	Cause & Consequence Interrelationships	People interact with their environments and between themselves, and they bring their own points of view to these interactions.					
B3: Understanding Gr. 4: Not all early societies were the same. Gr. 5: Cooperation and conflict are inherent aspects of human interactions and relationships.	Significance Patterns & Trends	Through both conflict and cooperation, people from the past created many different societies.					

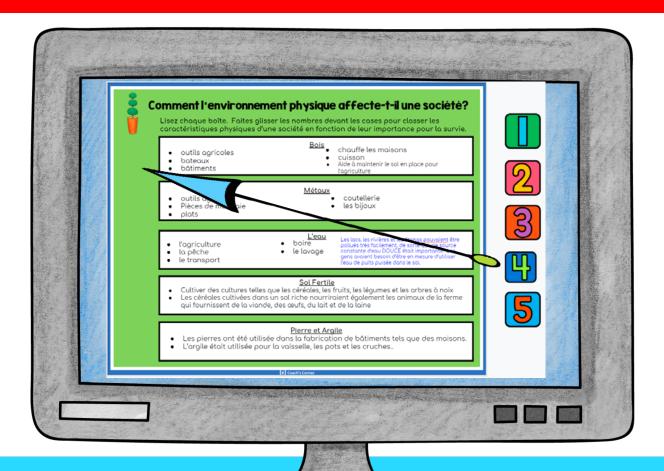


Learning Goals

Digital Version Can be Used with Google Read & Write

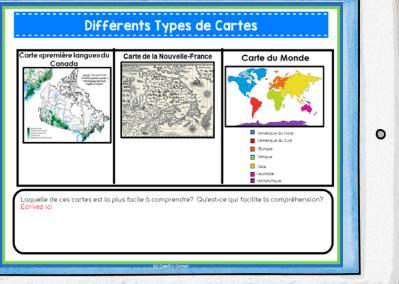


Digital Version: Movable Interactive Pieces

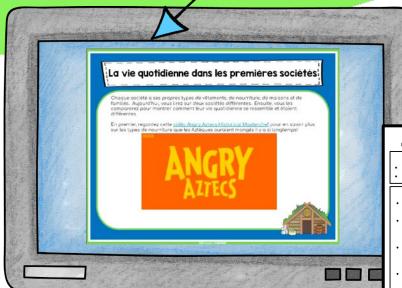


Mapping





Links to Relevant Videos & Websites





Clickable Links in **Digital Version**

Lesson 9: Daily Life/Organizing Information

Grade 4 Expectations: A1.2 A1.4 Grade 5 Expectations: A3.

Materials Required:

- Optional: Online video Angry Aztecs Historical Masterchef
- Daily Life Flipbook Templates All Student Texts

Getting Started:

- Ask students to turn to an elbow partner and discuss how the daily life of people in one or more of the early societies might have been different from their own.
- Have a large group discussion concerning the key points of their partner conversation. On the board or on chart paper, write a list of topics they bring up (ie. food, tools, transportation, etc.)
- If possible, show the online video Angry Aztecs Historical Masterchef. Students will enjoy seeing this humorous video about they types of food Aztecs would have eaten during that time period.
- Ask students to consider their "wonderings" about early societies. Had anyone wondered about the types of food people from long ago ate? What did they learn from this video that might help them understand how historical people "survived and grew"?

Working On It:

- Explain that today students will be reading about the daily lives of two early societies, and that they will be reading to compare (similarities) and contrast (differences) aspects of these societies. The Grade 4s will read about the Aztecs and Ancient Rome, while the Grade 5s will explore the Six Nations (Iroquois) and Algonquin Indigenous Peoples people of North America.
- Explain that being able to organize the information we read is an important skill, and that today they will be using a special "top hat" organizer.

NOTE: I have presented 2 different options for today's work. Option 1 would work best with a group that does better with information gathered in small chunks, while Option 2 would be ideal for a more independent class.

Option 1

- Divide each grade level into 2 groups, so that you have 4 groups altogether. Grade 4: Aztecs/Ancient Rome
 - Grade 5: Six Nations/Algonquian
- Distribute the relevant information to each group.
- Ask students within each group to find a partner from their groups.
- Assian each pair ONE seament from their texts. For example, one pair could learn about food and clothing while another pair from the same group could read about
- When students from each group have finished their reading, have them gather together so that each pair can share what they have learned with their group.

Option 2: See next page!

Copyright 2018 by Coach's Corner

eriod/s

Assessment Tools

n:	, ,										
pour ch société Ta léger claire et Les régic et métis:	s une différente aque nde et t précise ons inuites ses sont	Félicitati Je t'encc	•				Ch	nat Station	Questions	- Assessme	ent
colorées propren avec pr Rose de L'eau es bleu	nent et récision es vents						Student	Level 1 Asks only yes/no questions	Level 2 Asks questions that can be answered only by looking at images	Level 3 Asks questions that require thought beyond the images	Level 4 Asks questions that require inference or prior knowledge
Cartogr	raphie des pre	emières soci	iétés invites e	et métisses- Év	aluation						
Critère de	e réussite										
Critère de	Teachers: To assess studer simply drug the	nt work, highlighting	Catégories	Grille	e d'évaluat	ion Niveu3					
Critère de	Teachers: To assess studen	nt work, highlighting o the ots on the		Grille	e d'évaluat	ion					
Critère de	Teachers: To assess studer simply drag the squares below to appropriate soo	nt work, highlighting o the ots on the	Colégories	Grille	e d'évaluat	ion Venous denonre une toone toone den denens of little denonre une toure opprintersion opprintersion	Niveou 4 demontre une condissance deportende la financia une demontre une demontre une demontre une demontre une deportende des				
Critère de	Teachers: To assess studer simply drag the squares below to appropriate soo	nt work, highlighting o the ots on the	Configures Compassione et comprehension Hobbleds della pensie	Grille 19-rout ure connocionace unitée connocionace unitée connocionace unitée connocionace unitée connocionace connocionace connocionace (instale des définers) (instale des définers) (instale des définers)	d'évaluat Notas 2 d'évaluat Fortas 2 démarte une concassance démarte à l'étade démarte une portièle des hocobusel à l'étade l'étade l'étade	Niveau 3 Olementre une connissories des connissories de conniss	Nicrou 4 demonte une concretate de siècnes				
<u>Critère de</u>	Teachers: To assess studer simply drag the squares below to appropriate soo	nt work, highlighting o the ots on the	Configures Compassione et comprehension Hobbleds della pensie	Grille Nortos 1 démontes une consolidad de démontes de festude consolidad de démontes de festude comparé ensors comparé ensors comparé ensors demontes demontes de l'écude Indiagnate, évaluse et onologie l'information traitée efficus de	Pérez d'évaluat Nerez d'évaluat - démontre une porties des parties de la partie de la par	Nonou 3 clemente une comosissore de comosis de como	Niveou 4 demonstrature comosance comosance controlled in the comprehension in the comprehension com				
<u>Critère de</u>	Teachers: To assess studer simply drag the squares below to appropriate soo	nt work, highlighting o the ots on the	Configeries Comprehension et comprehension Hobliefels de la penale Communication	Grille 16 verou 1 demonstre une connocionace uninter connocionace uninter connocionace uninter connocionace uninter connocionace uninter connocionace uninter con consecutivo un consecutivo de defonencia un consecutivo de defonencia uninter consecutivo de defonencia uninter consecutivo de defonencia uninter consecutivo de defonencia un consecutivo de defonencia de de	d'évaluat Treres 2 d'évaluat Treres 2 dement à fraction dement demen	ION Nivesu 3 elemente uma tonne sonne sonne des alements in truche elements in truche el	Niversus 4 dimension university of the common of the comm				

Focus on Indigenous Peoples







Entre 1953 et 1955 le gouvernement du Canada a transféré 7 familles inuites (92 personnes) de Inukiuak, Québec à plusieurs endroits de l'Extrême-Arctique.



QR afin de visionner un vidéo sur cet événement.

Médecine et maladie

Les Premières nations, les Métis ainsi que les Inuits, savaient comment rester en bonne santé. Ils utilisaient les plantes et la nourriture pour empêcher les maladies de les tuer. Ils enseignaient au colons européens comment utiliser ces plantes pour guérir. Cependant, lorsque les Européens sont arrivés pour explorer et s'établir en Amérique du Nord, ils ont apporté de nouvelles maladies avec eux. Les peuples autochtones n'avaient aucune expérience avec ces nouvelles maladies et donc plusieurs d'entre eux sont devenus gravement malades et sont morts

<u>Habitudes saines des</u> Premières Nations, Métis et Inuits

- Ils mangeaient des aliments sains.
- Ils ne vivoient généralement pas très proches les uns des autres. Cela permettait d'éviter plus facilement les germes.
- Grâce à la chasse. la pêche et les multiples déplacements, ils avaient amplement d'exercice.
- Ils ne manaeaient presque pas de sucreries donc leurs dents restaient en très bonne santé.



SCORBUT

Plusieurs explorateur sont arrivés, déjà malades avec le scorbut, mais les Inuits n'étaient pas infectés. La vitamine Č retrouvée dans la graisse qu'ils mangaient les protégeaient.



La tuberculose infecte les poumons des gens qui sont atteints. Ceci se produit plus souvent

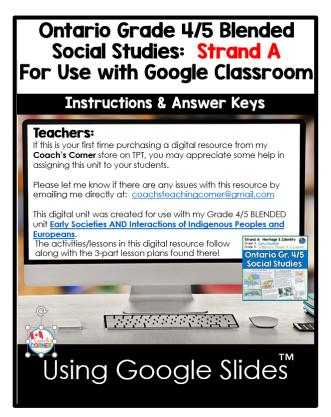
lorsque les gens habitent

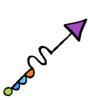


VARIOLE Autochtone sur 3 est mort de la variale. Cette maladie est arrivée avec les Furonéens

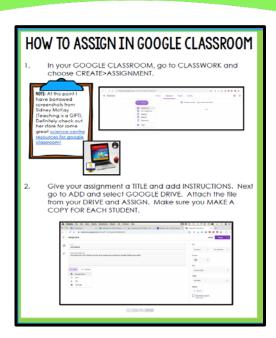
Quelles questions avez-vous au sujet des maladies apportées par les Européens aux peuples autochtones?

Instruction Booklet











Answer Keys