

## RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND TREATIES IN ALBERTA’S KINDERGARTEN–GRADE 12 SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF STUDIES

Grade	Direct References	Indirect References
2		<p>Students explore the daily life for children in an Inuit community and how this community has been strengthened by Inuit stories, traditions and events of the past.</p> <p>Students also study “a community in the past” of their choice in-depth, and explore how this community has changed over time, what has caused this change, and how the presence of Aboriginal origins is reflected in the community.</p>
4	One of the key terms that students learn is “treaties”. Students examine ways that Aboriginal peoples and communities have changed over time in Alberta.	Students explore how Alberta has evolved over time by looking at the stories of Aboriginal peoples. This exploration which may include discussions about treaties.
5	One of the key terms that students learn is “treaties”. In exploring Confederation, students consider why Aboriginal peoples were excluded from the negotiations surrounding Confederation.	<p>Students examine how historical events have shaped collective identity in the Canadian context, specifically reflecting on the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>. Residential schools and treaty rights are likely to be discussed in classrooms when examining these events.</p> <p>Students also examine the events that led to the creation of Nunavut, which would include discussions about land claims and Inuit self-government.</p>
6	Students analyze how the democratic ideals of equity and fairness have influenced legislation in Canada over time by exploring and reflecting upon the Treaty of <i>La Grande Paix de Montréal</i> and comparing it with the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> .	Students analyze how associations such as the Métis Nation of Alberta and the First Nations Authorities provide their members with a voice at local and provincial levels, exercising historical and constitutional rights. Discussions about treaties would likely arise when this topic is explored.
7	Students examine the underlying reasons for the negotiation of the numbered treaties.	<p>One of the key terms that students learn is “assimilation” in the context of Canadian history. Many teachers choose to explain this term using the example of residential schools.</p> <p>Students evaluate the extent to which the <i>Manitoba Schools Act</i> and evolving educational legislation attempted to impose a British identity in Western Canada.</p> <p>Residential schools could be addressed when examining the social consequences of European imperialism and immigrant expansion to the West.</p>

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<b>9</b>	<p>Students examine how legislation such as Treaty 6, Treaty 7 and Treaty 8 recognize the status and identity of Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Treaties and land claims are examined to see how governments recognize Métis cultures and rights through legislation.</p>	<p>Residential Schools are often discussed when examining the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> and collective rights in Canada.</p> <p>Students examine the impact of the <i>Indian Act</i> on the status and identity of Aboriginal peoples. Residential schools and policies of assimilation are often discussed and included in basic authorized resources for this grade.</p>
<b>10</b>	<p>Students analyze contemporary global issues that have their origins in the policies and practices of post-colonial governments in Canada and other locations. To examine these issues, students look at the historical and contemporary consequences of residential schools, the social impact on Aboriginal peoples, and the loss of Aboriginal languages.</p> <p>Students are asked to evaluate various attempts to address the consequences of imperialist policies on Indigenous peoples, both in Canada and in other locations.</p>	
<b>11</b>	<p>Land claims and Aboriginal self-determination are considerations in the study of nationalism in the Canadian context.</p>	<p>Students explore historical perspectives of Canada as a nation, with a consideration of treaties and the <i>Indian Act</i>.</p> <p>Students explore multiple perspectives on national identity in Canada and the impacts of the pursuit of self-determination.</p>
<b>12</b>		<p>Students analyze contributions of Aboriginal peoples to the development of liberalism as well as Aboriginal perspectives on the imposition of liberalism. To examine these perspectives, various topics are discussed, often including the residential school system, enfranchisement, and the <i>Indian Act</i>.</p>