



Social Studies

9

Social Studies 9

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Introduction

Social studies is a Required Area of Study in Saskatchewan's Core Curriculum. The provincial requirement for Middle Level social studies is 150 minutes per week (*Core Curriculum: Principles, Time Allocations, and Credit Policy, 2007*).

Social studies education can be defined as the study of people and their relationships with their social, physical, and technological environments. The study of those relationships becomes most relevant when students are encouraged to make connections to their own lives as they explore and apply knowledge, skills, thinking processes, and values.

The social studies program provides opportunity for students to develop a sense of themselves as active participants in their world (personal, local, national, and global). The program encourages students to use the understandings developed to explore and clarify values, discuss issues, question and investigate the world, solve problems, make decisions, and interact with others. Social studies provides students with opportunities to make connections between their own and others' communities, cultures, and environments, and to take action in relevant and meaningful ways that give students a sense of accomplishment and a belief that they can make a difference.

This curriculum includes the following information to support social studies education in Saskatchewan schools:

- Core Curriculum
- Broad Areas of Learning
- Cross-curricular Competencies
- K - 12 Aim and Goals for Social Studies and Social Sciences education
- Teaching Social Studies
- Outcomes and Indicators for Grade 9
- Assessment and Evaluation
- Connections to Other Areas of Study
- Glossary.

Support materials available online will include:

- instructional support materials
- assessment and evaluation support materials
- listing of recommended resources.

Core Curriculum

Core Curriculum is intended to provide all Saskatchewan students with an education that will serve them well regardless of their choices after leaving school. Through its various components and initiatives, Core Curriculum supports the achievement of the Goals of Education for Saskatchewan. For current information regarding Core Curriculum, please refer to *Core Curriculum: Principles, Time Allocations, and Credit Policy* (August 2007) found on the Saskatchewan Ministry of Education website.

The Broad Areas of Learning and Cross-curricular Competencies connect the specificity of the areas of study and the day-to-day work of teachers with the broader philosophy of Core Curriculum and the Goals of Education for Saskatchewan.

Broad Areas of Learning

There are three Broad Areas of Learning that reflect Saskatchewan's Goals of Education. Social studies contributes to the Goals of Education through helping students achieve knowledge, skills, and attitudes related to these Broad Areas of Learning.

Building Lifelong Learners

Students engaged in constructing and applying social studies knowledge naturally build a positive disposition towards learning. Throughout their study of social studies, students bring a natural curiosity about their world. This curiosity provides the motivation to discover and explore their personal interests more deeply. Positive values and attitudes about learning involve curiosity and interest with respect to social studies questions, and a sense of wonder regarding the human and natural environments. A spirit of inquiry and the enjoyment of the pursuit of knowledge are integral to social studies education. As students engage in the learning process, they enhance their appreciation of the significance and relevance of questions and issues related to social studies.

Related to the following Goals of Education:

- o *Basic Skills*
- o *Lifelong Learning*
- o *Self Concept Development*
- o *Positive Lifestyle*

Building a Sense of Self and Community

Diversity is a fundamental aspect of human interaction. Living together as members of society requires understanding and appreciation of human diversity and diverse perspectives. Diverse perspectives are reflected throughout social studies curricula and enable students to develop an awareness of differing understandings and worldviews. As students think

Related to the following Goals of Education:

- o *Understanding & Relating to Others*
- o *Self Concept Development*
- o *Positive Lifestyle*
- o *Spiritual Development*

critically about contemporary and historical ideas, events, and issues from diverse perspectives, students gain a richer understanding of themselves and of the complexity of cultures, communities, and societies. This understanding enables students to interact with others with sensitivity and open-mindedness, and to respect their own and others' ways of seeing the world. As students consider diverse perspectives in their choices, decisions, and actions, they will be better able to live with others in a pluralistic society (WNCP, 2002, K-9 framework of social studies outcomes, p. 19).

Building Engaged Citizens

The development of values and attitudes, knowledge and understanding, and skills and processes that support active and responsible citizenship is fundamental to social studies education. As active and responsible citizens, students engage in discussions and take action as members of communities – locally, nationally, and globally. The concept of citizenship provides a foundation that enables students to understand and become committed to democratic ideals.

Citizenship involves the ability and willingness to contribute to collective well-being through personal and collective decisions and actions. Students will explore historical and contemporary issues and ideas related to citizenship to develop an understanding of citizenship in the local, national, and global contexts. Students will engage in discussion, negotiation, consensus building, and conflict resolution. As students interact and explore diverse perspectives, they will build the competencies required for active and responsible citizenship in the Canadian context. Values and attitudes that support active and responsible citizenship are central to social studies learning. These include respect for democratic ideals such as justice and equality, and appreciation of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship. Active citizenship also involves willingness to engage in discussion, negotiation, debate, and action regarding Canadian and global social issues. Students will examine the contribution individuals can make to the economic, environmental, and social sustainability of communities.

Related to the following Goals of Education:

- o *Understanding & Relating to Others*
- o *Positive Lifestyle*
- o *Career and Consumer Decisions*
- o *Membership in Society*
- o *Growing with Change*

Cross-curricular Competencies

The Cross-curricular Competencies are four interrelated areas containing understandings, values, skills, and processes which are considered important for learning in all areas of study. These competencies reflect the Common Essential Learnings and are

intended to be addressed in each area of study at each grade level.

- *thinking and learning contextually*
- *thinking and learning creatively*
- *thinking and learning critically*

Developing Thinking

Learners construct knowledge to make sense of the world around them. In social studies, students develop understanding by building on what is already known and use processes such as thinking contextually, initiating and engaging in inquiry, thinking creatively, and thinking critically. This curriculum is inquiry-based and students use their thinking skills to explore a range of questions, topics, issues, and themes in a variety of contexts. Thinking contextually, creatively, and critically enables students to make observations and decisions and to solve problems. These skills involve making connections among concepts and applying a variety of cognitive tools. Creative thinking emphasizes divergent thinking, the generation of ideas and possibilities, and the exploration of diverse approaches to questions. Critical thinking involves the use of criteria and evidence to make reasoned judgements. These judgements include distinguishing fact from opinion, evaluating information and ideas, identifying perspectives and bias, and the consideration of the consequences of decisions and actions.

- *understanding, valuing, and caring for oneself*
- *understanding, valuing, and respecting human diversity and human rights and responsibilities*
- *understanding and valuing social and environmental interdependence and sustainability*

Developing Identity and Interdependence

A strong sense of identity is a necessary foundation for interpersonal relationships, and contributes to students' abilities to participate in their communities as active and responsible citizens. Identities are shaped by many factors including culture, language, ethnic heritage, spiritual beliefs, socio-economic situation, gender identity, personal characteristics, time, and place. Identity formation is an ongoing process that involves observation, reflection, and interaction with others. Individuals affirm who they are by becoming aware of what distinguishes themselves from others, as well as what connects themselves to others. Social studies learning provides opportunities for students to develop self-awareness, and to enrich their personal identities and self-esteem. Focusing on identity and interdependence strengthens students' understanding of who they are as individuals and as social beings. As students reflect on and express who they are, they build upon their identities as contributing members of interdependent groups and communities.

An appreciation of the dependence of human beings upon nature and respect for the natural environment are also important values in social studies. An attitude of stewardship

for the land implies a willingness to adapt one's lifestyle in order to contribute to the well-being of the environment. An awareness of the impact of human societies and activities on the environment enables students to make decisions that reflect concern for present and future quality of life.

Developing Literacies

Multiple literacies involve a continuum of interrelated skills, strategies, and knowledge that contribute to the development of an individual's ability to participate in a variety of roles and situations in the school, home, and community. Literacies provide a variety of ways, including the use of language and technology, to interpret the world and express understanding of it through words, numbers, images, sounds, movements, or other representations. In social studies, development of literacies related to the various social science disciplines (e.g., cultural literacy, economic literacy, geographic literacy, historical literacy) complements development of literacies in other areas of study.

- *constructing knowledge related to various literacies*
- *exploring and interpreting the world through various literacies*
- *expressing understanding and communicating meaning using various literacies*

Developing Social Responsibility

Social studies supports students in participating actively and responsibly in a changing pluralistic society. Important values and attitudes in social studies relate to self, others, community, environment, and citizenship. Positive values and attitudes concerning self involve a sense of personal worth and efficacy. The belief that one can contribute to collective well-being and make a positive difference in society begins with self-esteem and is supported by a sense of connectedness to others. This belief supports the development of values such as respect, integrity, responsibility, and commitment.

Attitudes with respect to others are grounded in respect for the value and dignity of all human beings. This is reflected in a concern for quality of life and a willingness to understand and respect diversity in individuals, groups, cultures, communities, and societies. Appreciating human diversity implies a critical consideration of one's own and others' perspectives. Such a consideration involves acknowledging the limitations of personal perspectives in understanding the world, and enables students to identify and speak out against intolerance, prejudice, racism, and other forms of discrimination. Social studies helps students become informed, active, and

- *using moral reasoning processes*
- *engaging in communitarian thinking and dialogue*
- *contributing to the well-being of self, others, and the natural world*

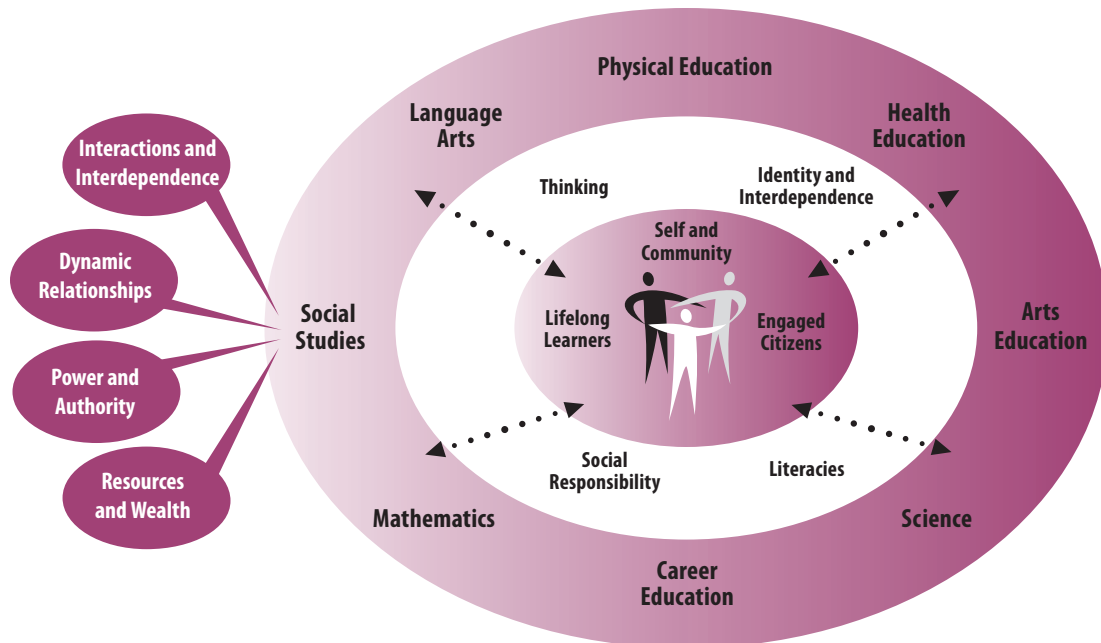
responsible members of communities. Positive values and attitudes regarding community involve a sense of belonging and membership. A sense of belonging enables students to make choices that are motivated by concern for collective well-being. Values such as respect, a sense of personal and collective responsibility, and an appreciation of human interdependence within local, national, and global communities are fundamental to social studies education.

Aim and Goals of Social Studies and the Social Sciences

The purpose of Kindergarten to Grade 12 Social Studies is to help students know and appreciate the past, understand the present, influence the future, and make connections between events and issues of the past, the present, and the future. Further, its purpose is to make students aware that, just as contemporary events have been shaped by actions taken by people in the past, they have the opportunity to shape the future. The ultimate aim is for students who have a sense of themselves as active participants and citizens in an inclusive, culturally diverse, interdependent world.

Goals are broad statements identifying what students are expected to know and be able to do upon completion of the learning in a particular area of study. The four goals of K-12 Social Studies and Social Sciences education are to:

- examine the local, indigenous, and global interactions and interdependence of individuals, societies, cultures, and nations (IN)
- analyze the dynamic relationships of people with land, environments, events, and ideas as they have affected the past, shape the present, and influence the future (DR)
- investigate the processes and structures of power and authority, and the implications for individuals, communities, and nations (PA)
- examine various worldviews about the use and distribution of resources and wealth in relation to the needs of individuals, communities, nations, and the natural environment, and contribute to sustainable development (RW).



The Interactions and Interdependence goal (IN) recognizes and encompasses the disciplines of anthropology, archaeology, philosophy, psychology, and sociology within the social studies and social sciences, while the Dynamic Relationships goal (DR) recognizes and encompasses the disciplines of geography and history. As well, the Power and Authority goal (PA) recognizes and encompasses the disciplines of political science and law, while the Resources and Wealth goal (RW) recognizes and encompasses the disciplines of economics and environmental studies.

Teaching Social Studies

The role of social studies education is to help students develop the values and attitudes, knowledge and understanding, and skills and processes necessary to become active and responsible citizens, engaged in the practice of democratic ideals and aware of their capacity to effect change. Social studies supports active and responsible citizenship by enabling students to:

- understand their rights and responsibilities in order to participate fully in society
- demonstrate a critical understanding of the role of social, political, economic, and legal institutions as they relate to individual and collective well-being
- understand and appreciate the unique nature of Canada, its land, history, complexities, and current issues
- understand and honour the traditions, concepts, and symbols that are the expression of Canadian identities

- thrive in their evolving cultural and Canadian identities with a legitimate sense of belonging to their communities, Canada, and the world
- appreciate and respect diverse Canadian cultural perspectives, including Aboriginal and Francophone, and understand how these perspectives have shaped Canada's political and cultural realities
- value the diversity, respect the dignity, and support the equality of all human beings
- develop a sense of social compassion, fairness, and justice
- recognize, speak out, and take action against injustice as it occurs in their schools, communities, Canada, and the world
- understand Canadian and world history, to better comprehend the present and to influence the future wisely for the well-being of all
- critically consider and understand historic and contemporary issues, including controversial issues, from diverse perspectives
- develop a global consciousness with respect to the human condition and world issues
- understand how political and economic distributions of power affect individuals, communities, nations, and environments
- understand geographic concepts and skills, and that humans exist in a dynamic relationship with the natural environment
- develop a consciousness and sense of stewardship for the land, as well as an understanding of the principles of sustainability
- engage in problem solving and conflict resolution with an awareness of the ethical consequences of decision making
- engage in active inquiry and critical and creative thinking
- conduct research ethically using diverse methods and sources, and organize, interpret, and present their findings, and defend their opinions
- use and manage information and communication technologies
- develop effective communication skills
- develop collaborative and cooperative skills.

(WNCP, 2002, K-9 framework of social studies outcomes, p. 7)

Grade Nine – The Roots of Society

Grade 9 students will explore worldviews of past societies and connections between the past and the present. Students will consider how worldviews are shaped and how they are expressed by people living in particular times and places. They will examine issues related to contact between societies with differing worldviews. Students will explore diverse sources of historical information, including oral histories, images, literature, and the arts. Through this inquiry into past societies, students will reflect upon their own worldviews, assess the influences of the past on the present, and further develop their historical consciousness. Students will explore at least one historical indigenous society of North America, as well as Mesopotamia or Ancient Egypt; Ancient Greece or Rome; Aztec, Incan, or Mayan civilizations; Medieval Europe or Renaissance Europe; Ancient China or Japan.

Themes for Grades 6-9 Social Studies:

- o *Grade 6 – Canada and Our Atlantic Neighbours*
- o *Grade 7 – Canada and Our Pacific and Northern Neighbours*
- o *Grade 8 – The Individual in Canadian Society*
- o *Grade 9 – The Roots of Society.*

Teaching and Learning Principles

The following principles are fundamental beliefs intended to guide and support decisions related to teaching and learning – decisions about curriculum, classroom environment, resource selection, instruction, and assessment and evaluation. The following principles, based upon current research and knowledge about teaching and learning, are designed to guide instruction and learning in Middle Level social studies.

Learning

Students learn most effectively in environments that promote active learning through purposeful and challenging experiences.

Students learn and develop in different ways and at varying rates.

Students learn most effectively when they know and actively select and apply strategies to develop understanding and make meaning.

Teaching

Instructional strategies that facilitate active learning include exploration, inquiry, problem solving, decision making, discussion, debate, and reflection. Topics should be personally, as well as academically, meaningful.

Instructional strategies that appeal to a variety of learning styles provide opportunities for interaction and collaboration, as well as for independent learning. Assessment criteria should be identified for both process and product.

Instruction should provide opportunities for students to learn a variety of strategies for understanding, generating, and applying new knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

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Learning

Students learn most effectively when they find personal relevance in the concepts, knowledge, skills, and values being taught.

Students learn to be effective citizens, locally and globally, when they see themselves as active participants in an interdependent world.

Students develop a sound understanding of their abilities and needs when assessment and evaluation are integral components of the learning process.

Students develop and clarify their own views and values, and come to understand and respect the views and values of others through opportunities to reflect on information and ideas from a variety of perspectives.

Students' language skills and abilities are integral to their learning, both independently and collaboratively.

Students at the Middle Level display unique developmental characteristics. While no two individuals are the same, in general, these students are experiencing physical, emotional, moral, ethical, social, and intellectual growth and change at a rate more rapid than at any other stage of their lives.

Teaching

Instruction should clearly establish connections between what is taught and students' current lives and situations, supporting meaningful connections between the students' prior knowledge and experiences and newly acquired knowledge and experiences.

Instruction should provide opportunities to develop, value, and practise citizenship skills as students explore, reflect on issues, construct thoughtful points of view, and recommend and engage in appropriate actions based upon adequate knowledge and consideration.

Assessment and evaluation should be continuous, and consist of a variety of methods of collecting, sharing, and using data. Teachers should provide frequent opportunities for students to assess and evaluate their own learning and performance, and to set goals for further learning. Assessment and evaluation must address skills and processes, as well as content and products.

Instruction should use a variety of strategies to encourage students to examine, clarify, and reflect upon their values and viewpoints, as well as to consider and discuss several perspectives regarding a variety of concepts, issues, and topics. In addition, teachers should encourage students to celebrate their Canadian identity, while fostering multicultural and global perspectives that help students to respect and understand other people's cultures and viewpoints.

Instruction should engage students in the language processes of listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing, and representing, and should provide support for students as they use these processes to develop concepts and clarify and extend their understanding of subject-specific material and vocabulary.

Instruction is most successful with Middle Level students if their characteristics are acknowledged and taken into consideration when planning or implementing learning situations and activities.

Teaching Controversial Issues

The teaching of value-laden issues has generated much controversy. Some argue that, in a pluralistic society, there can be no broad consensus on values. People who adopt this assumption argue that social studies education has to be objective and value free in order to avoid offending certain points of view. A second position is to provide students with opportunities to clarify their personal values, contemplate the consequences of those values, and decide for themselves what they will or will not accept. A third position is to argue that there is some basic consensus on fundamental moral and ethical values in Canadian society and that these values can be taught in a meaningful way.

It is assumed in social studies that there are fundamental values on which there is agreement. It is also assumed that there are many disagreements and that students need to learn to deal with diverse beliefs. The social studies and social sciences curricula provide students with learning experiences that help identify some of the fundamental value positions of society and understand how these arose. In order to achieve the K-12 goals of social studies and social sciences curricula, students must be exposed to a variety of viewpoints and beliefs. This does not suggest, however, that any belief is as good as any other belief. Canadian society does not accept that premise, and that impression should not be given to students. Therefore, this curriculum makes no attempt to be value free.

Social studies provides students with opportunities to examine controversial issues. Contemplating these issues will provide students with the opportunity to apply concepts and higher order thinking skills in organizing, interpreting, and communicating information meaningfully. In this process, students can begin to understand the role of values as the basis for making inferences. It is, then, a natural progression to understanding that values provide us with evaluative criteria and we depend upon the traditions of Canadian society to provide us with guidelines. A short list of these criteria would include human dignity, basic rights, and responsibilities as defined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and respect and acceptance of individual differences.

When addressing values in the classroom, teachers should be aware of family and community standards. Teachers should also consult the *Renewed Objectives for the Common Essential Learnings of Critical and Creative Thinking (CCT) and Personal and Social Development (PSD)* for support in addressing controversial

“Social issues can be one of the most interesting and important components of the social studies curriculum. They add vitality to the curriculum and help make it significant for both students and teachers.”
Banks & Banks, 1999, p. 196

issues. Educational decisions related to values in the classroom should reflect these standards as well as those in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. If a controversy arises between positions taken by family and community and that of the Charter, students should be encouraged to engage in dialectical thinking about the various positions before arriving at their personal value position.

Multicultural Content, Perspectives, and Resources

Multicultural education fosters understanding, acceptance, empathy, and constructive and harmonious relations among people of diverse cultures. It encourages learners of all ages to view cultures different from their own as sources of learning and enrichment.

“Multiculturalism is a recognition of the diversity of cultural differences which exist in a pluralistic society and an endorsement of a society in which individuals of all cultures are accepted and accorded respect.”

*Saskatchewan Education,
1994, p. 1*

While the first and most lasting influence on children and youth is that of the home environment, educators and educational institutions have a responsibility to prepare children to function in our culturally diverse society. The educational system must address a variety of issues with cultural diversity in mind: additional language programming, teaching and learning styles, curriculum and resource materials, teacher attitudes and expectations, student groupings, and assessment and evaluation. Sound teaching practices such as being aware of a student’s social and psychological background, encouraging the development of self-esteem, and responding to individual needs are consistent with the philosophy underlying multicultural education.

Multicultural Education and Heritage Language Education Policies (Saskatchewan Education, 1994) identifies goals that provide a foundation for multicultural education in the classroom. These goals, exemplified below, include self-concept development, understanding and relating to others, spiritual development, and membership in society.

To demonstrate and promote cultural respect and understanding, teachers can:

- affirm each student as unique and important
- accept and respect the language that each student brings to the classroom
- become educated about the cultural backgrounds of their students
- determine if unexpected behaviours and actions reflect a student’s culture
- respect students’ knowledge about their own cultures

- build a classroom environment that encourages inclusion and validation of students' language usage and abilities, and varied cultural and ethnic backgrounds
- deal with racist incidents in a direct manner, if they occur
- view students of all cultures as having equal potential
- become informed about a variety of cultures and inform their students
- help students to understand that individual identities are shaped by many factors, one of which is cultural background
- give students opportunities to select and respond to resources listened to, read, and viewed
- encourage students to read, view, and listen to a variety of resources and media representative of cultural groups with which students do and do not identify
- encourage students to take risks when expressing themselves in spoken and written forms
- use interpreters for second language speakers (e.g., parents, community members)
- use a variety of instructional and assessment strategies to accommodate students' cultural learning preferences and backgrounds
- develop students' collaborative and cooperative skills and attitudes through group work, problem-solving discussions, and consensus activities
- encourage students to talk and write about their experiences and places where students have lived or travelled
- provide opportunities for students to tell their stories orally, in writing, or through other representations
- choose resources and media selections that represent a diversity of cultures and cultural perspectives
- discuss stereotypical beliefs and cultural biases in resources and media.

The inclusion of multicultural content, perspectives, and resources in social studies helps students to develop multicultural perspectives that prepare students to live more enriched and compassionate lives while contributing harmoniously to a pluralistic society.

Portrayal of Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have often been depicted inaccurately in print, media, and other classroom resources. Stereotypical depictions have served to give readers, listeners, and viewers inappropriate information and have engendered attitudes ranging from feelings of pity or revulsion to expectations of

superhuman powers of intellect. It is critical that social studies teachers use materials that portray persons with disabilities realistically and fairly.

“It is important to be aware that literature, the media, and other resources frequently portray people with disabilities in a stereotypical way.”

Heim, 1994, p. 140

Wherever possible, ability rather than disability should be emphasized. Instructional materials should convey respect for the individuality of all persons, including those with disabilities. When evaluating material for use in the social studies classroom, the teacher should consider the following:

- Accurate and up-to-date information should be used in the resource to describe the disability. The best approach is one where aspects of the disability are revealed, not as the main focus of the text, but through the unfolding of the documentary or story.
- Stereotypes frequently found in media portrayals of people with disabilities include: pitiable and pathetic, objects of violence, or burdens who are incapable of fully participating in everyday life. Materials that include characters or people with disabilities should provide an insight into the feelings and thoughts of the individuals with disabilities. The characters or people should not be used to provoke certain feelings and thoughts in the reader, listener, or viewer (e.g., pity).

Worldview in Social Studies and Social Sciences Curricula

A worldview is a description of reality providing natural and believable knowledge which is generally accepted by the members of a cultural group, because it meets their needs, creates order and coherence, and provides a basis for predictions. A worldview acts as a template providing people with a set of beliefs about the reality in which people find themselves. Critical attributes include:

- spiritual beliefs defining the meaning and purpose of existence
- moral beliefs about people’s rights and obligations
- social beliefs about the organization of individuals into a society
- intellectual beliefs about determining truth and beauty
- economic beliefs about creating and distributing wealth
- political beliefs about making and enforcing decisions within society.

Societal belief systems play an important role in guiding human behaviour. Individuals in societies use beliefs to guide behaviour because they provide authority, stability, and predictability regarding issues that are important and/or controversial. Each society has fundamental belief systems from which

“Worldview is a comprehensive view or philosophy of life, the world and the universe. Worldview can be described as a philosophy or view of life that shapes how we interact and respond to the world around us. Our own worldview influences, shapes and interprets what we experience, and provides us with a sense of vision for the future.”

Office of the Treaty Commissioner, 2008, p. 60

people draw the core of their personal beliefs and behaviours. These collective belief systems are the basis for a society's worldview. Compatible worldviews are necessary for the orderly functioning of a society because they determine:

- what things are worth working for (purposes)
- what things are worth believing (values)
- those ideas that are acceptable (based on values)
- those things considered beautiful, pleasurable, fun, tragic, and/or comic (aesthetics)
- those things that are worth enforcing (rules and laws).

Through social studies and social sciences curricula, students investigate the worldviews of various societies and cultures in their achievement of the K-12 goals and grade specific outcomes.

Inquiry in Social Studies

Inquiry learning provides students with opportunities to build knowledge, abilities, and inquiring habits of mind that lead to deeper understanding of their world and human experience. Inquiry is more than a simple instructional method. It is a philosophical approach to teaching and learning, grounded in constructivist research and methods, which engages students in investigations that lead to disciplinary and transdisciplinary understanding.

Inquiry builds on students' inherent sense of curiosity and wonder, drawing on their diverse backgrounds, interests, and experiences. The process provides opportunities for students to become active participants in a collaborative search for meaning and understanding. Students who are engaged in inquiry:

- construct knowledge and deep understanding rather than passively receiving it
- are directly involved and engaged in the discovery of new knowledge
- encounter alternative perspectives and differing ideas that transform prior knowledge and experience into deep understandings
- transfer new knowledge and skills to new circumstances
- take ownership and responsibility for their ongoing learning and mastery of curriculum content and skills.

(Adapted from Kuhlthau & Todd, 2008, p. 1)

"Inquiry is a philosophical stance rather than a set of strategies, activities, or a particular teaching method. As such, inquiry promotes intentional and thoughtful learning for teachers and children."

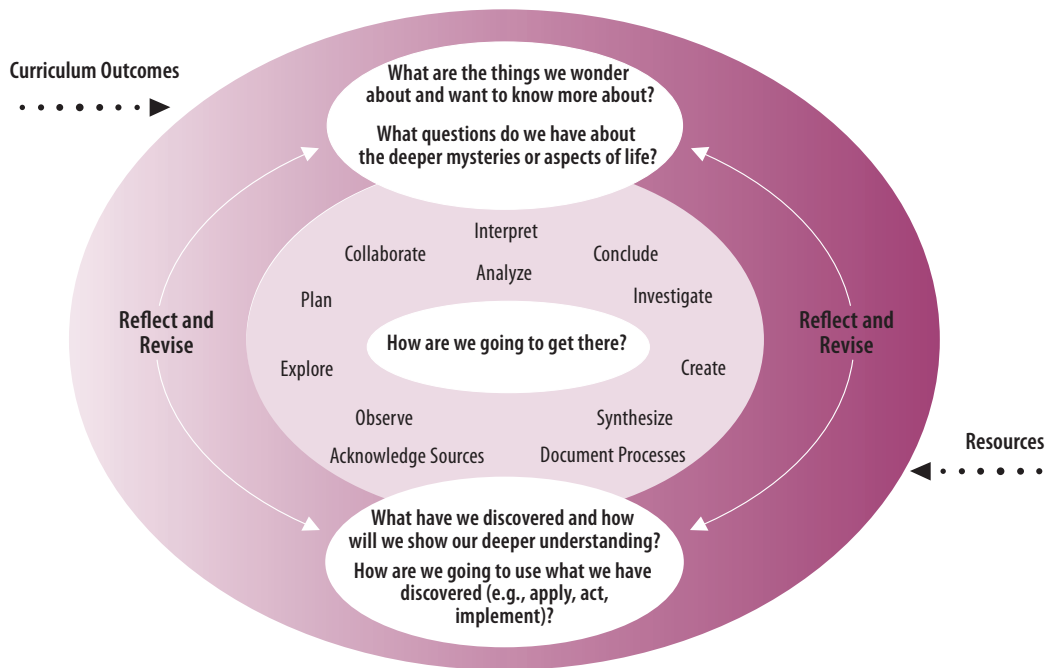
Mills & Donnelly, 2001, p. xvii

An important part of any inquiry process is student reflection on their learning and the documentation needed to assess the learning and make it visible. Student documentation of the

inquiry process in social studies and the social sciences may take the form of works-in-progress, reflective writing, reports, notes, three-dimensional models, arts expressions, photographs, video footage, action plans, and various other representations.

Inquiry learning is not a step-by-step process, but rather a cyclical process, with various phases of the process being revisited and rethought as a result of students' discoveries, insights, and construction of new knowledge. Experienced inquirers will move back and forth among various phases as new questions arise and as students become more comfortable with the process. The following graphic shows various phases of this cyclical inquiry process.

Constructing Understanding Through Inquiry



Inquiry focuses on the development of questions to initiate and guide the learning process. These questions are formulated by teachers and students to motivate inquiries into topics, problems, and issues related to curriculum content and outcomes.

Well-formulated inquiry questions are broad in scope and rich in possibilities. Such questions encourage students to explore, observe, gather information, plan, analyze, interpret, synthesize, problem solve, take risks, create, conclude, document, reflect on learning, and develop new questions for further inquiry.

Creating Questions for Inquiry in Social Studies

Teachers and students can begin their inquiry at one or more curriculum entry points; however, the process may evolve into transdisciplinary integrated learning opportunities, as reflective of the holistic nature of our lives and interdependent global environment. It is essential to develop questions that are evoked by student interests and have potential for rich and deep learning. These questions are used to initiate and guide the inquiry and give students direction for investigating topics, problems, ideas, challenges, or issues under study. The process of constructing questions for deep understanding can help students grasp the important disciplinary or transdisciplinary ideas that are situated at the core of a particular curricular focus or context. These broad questions lead to more specific questions that can provide a framework, purpose, and direction for the learning activities in a lesson, or series of lessons, and help students connect what they are learning to their experiences and life beyond school.

Questions give students some initial direction for uncovering the understandings associated with a unit of study. Questions can help students grasp the big disciplinary ideas surrounding a focus or context and related themes or topics. They provide a framework, purpose, and direction for the learning activities in each unit and help students connect what they are learning to their experiences and life beyond the classroom. They also invite and encourage students to pose their own questions for deeper understanding. When devising essential questions that lead to deeper understanding, teachers and students should note that these questions should:

- cause genuine and relevant inquiry into the key ideas and core content
- provide for thoughtful, lively discussion, sustained inquiry, and new understanding as well as more questions
- require students to consider alternatives, weigh evidence, support their ideas, and justify their answers
- stimulate vital, ongoing rethinking of big ideas, assumptions, and prior lessons
- spark meaningful connections with prior learning, personal experiences, and ways of knowing
- naturally recur, creating opportunities for transfer to other situations and subjects.

(Adapted from Wiggins & McTighe, 2005, p. 110)

“... questions stimulate thought, provoke inquiry, and spark more questions—not just pat answers The best questions point to and highlight the big ideas.”

*Wiggins & McTighe,
2005, p. 106*

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Effective questioning is essential for teaching and student learning and should be an integral part of planning in social studies. Questioning should also be used to encourage students to reflect on the inquiry process and the documentation and assessment of their own learning.

Social studies inquiry involves the exploration of issues, questions, or problems. The inquiry process begins with the natural curiosity of students and draws upon their prior knowledge. Throughout the process, students engage in creative and critical thinking, carry out research, and design creative responses to questions. Students use a variety of strategies to plan inquiry and analyze issues, and to make decisions or devise innovative approaches to problems that may or may not have solutions.

Through the inquiry process, students strive to understand and explain the world. They pose problems or seek information about relevant issues or questions. It is important that students consider diverse perspectives as they evaluate alternatives and explore consequences. Central to this process is an awareness of the complexity and change inherent in issues related to social studies.

As students inquire into issues, they explore diverse choices and possibilities, and may make decisions or take action. Where resolution is not possible, students may pose new questions or plan alternative approaches. An important part of this process is a consideration of the beliefs, values, and implications of various alternatives. This complex process includes weighing priorities, predicting consequences, negotiating compromises, and making decisions or exploring possibilities.

Questions for deep understanding in social studies are the key to initiating and guiding students' investigations and critical thinking, problem solving, and reflection on their own learning.

Outcomes and Indicators

Goal: To examine the local, indigenous, and global interactions and interdependence of individuals, societies, cultures, and nations. (IN)

Outcomes (What students are expected to know and be able to do.)

IN9.1 Explain what constitutes a society.

Indicators (Students who have achieved this outcome should be able to:)

- a. Relate the functions and services of institutions in the community (e.g., schools, churches, local governments, parents, Elders, traditional knowledge keepers) to the needs of the people in that community.
- b. Investigate the roles of individuals in the institutions of the local community, including the expectations attached to those roles (e.g., school: student, principal, teacher, caretaker, secretary; hospital: doctor, nurse, traditional healer, receptionist, paramedic, medical technician, patient).
- c. Research a list of characteristics and attributes that formulate a definition of a society.
- d. Compare two different societies studied including the attributes of leaders, the roles of various individuals, cultural traditions and ceremonies, and means of sustenance.
- e. Apply the definition of society to one of the civilizations studied, and detail ways in which the civilization meets the criteria to be considered a society (e.g., How can Mesopotamia be called a society according to the formulated definition? Would Aboriginal groupings of the plains and woodlands in North America meet the criteria?).
- f. Investigate diverse historical views regarding the terms 'primitive' and 'civilized', and analyze the effect of the perceptions of the concepts on ethnocentrism in colonizers.
- g. Analyse the effects of ethnocentrism on indigenous peoples.

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Outcomes

IN9.2 Compare the factors that shape worldviews in a society, including time and place, culture, language, religion, gender identity, socio-economic situation, and education.

IN9.3 Analyze the ways a worldview is expressed in the daily life of a society.

IN9.4 Determine the influence of worldview on the choices, decisions, and interactions in a society.

Indicators

- a. Explore personal student beliefs about some contemporary issues or problems (e.g., making friends; the role of technology in daily life; affordable housing; intergenerational families; global warming; post-secondary education; participating in religious or cultural ceremonies; designer clothing; healthy food choices; drinking and driving; violence).
 - b. Define the concept of worldview.
 - c. Hypothesize about the reasons underlying the similarities and differences between the worldview of one individual and that of another person.
 - d. Construct a comparison of the worldviews of the societies studied.
 - e. Determine reasons for the similarities and differences between the worldviews of two societies studied.
 - f. Illustrate the similarities and differences between a personal modern worldview and that of a society studied, and speculate why these similarities and differences occur.
- a. Distinguish the worldviews represented in the literature of a society studied.
 - b. Identify the architectural features which communicate the worldview of a society studied.
 - c. Analyze how works of art of a society studied reveal elements of that society's worldview.
 - d. Examine the role of education in perpetuating the worldview of a society studied.
 - e. Investigate the worldview of the local community as represented through features including literature, the arts, cultural celebrations and traditions, education (including Elders' teachings of indigenous peoples), sports and recreation, and architecture.
- a. Explain the influence of worldview on personal choices, decisions, and interactions (e.g., choice of friends, choice of fashion, the significance of education, participation or non-participation in events, choice of pastimes and recreational activities, approaches to nature and ecology, approaches to consumerism).
 - b. Analyse the influence of worldviews upon attitudes toward territorial expansion, colonization, or empire-building in the societies studied, and assess the impact of such activities on the indigenous cultures and peoples.

Outcomes

IN9.4 continued

Indicators

- c. Explain how the worldview of Canadian First Nations, including the value placed on harmony and trust, led to the signing of Treaties.
- d. Judge the influence and impact of worldview on the progress or decline of the societies studied.

Goal: To analyze the dynamic relationships of people with land, environments, events, and ideas as they have affected the past, shape the present, and influence the future. (DR)

Outcomes (What students are expected to know and be able to do.)

DR9.1 Examine the challenges involved in obtaining information about societies of the past.

Indicators (Students who have achieved this outcome should be able to:)

- a. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of oral accounts as sources of information about historical events.
- b. Describe the role of archaeology in obtaining information about societies of the past.
- c. Explain various technologies used in archaeology (e.g., shovels, brushes, carbon dating, GPS cartography, satellite imagery).
- d. Present results obtained and techniques used in ongoing archaeological digs (e.g., Wanuskewin, Eagle Creek; Point-à-Callières, Montréal; Pompéi, Italy; Dufferine Terrace, Québec City; Fort Temiscaming, Québec; Ahu o rongo, Easter Island).
- e. Investigate the role of literature, visual arts, music, newspapers, photographs, and other artifacts in obtaining information about past societies.
- f. Recognize the dynamic nature of historical knowledge by identifying examples of changes occurring in the interpretation of history as a result of new information uncovered or acknowledged.

DR9.2 Synthesize the significance of key historical events in societies studied.

- a. Represent in a timeline the key historical events in the societies studied.
- b. Relate the origins and the repercussions of an event in the history of the societies studied.
- c. Judge the importance of an event in the history of the societies studied to the people in the society, in historical context as well as to the current era.

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Outcomes

DR9.3 Assess the relationship of the natural environment in the development of a society.

DR9.4 Determine the influence of societies of the past on contemporary life in Canada.

Indicators

- a. Explain the influence of the major water systems, the topography, and the climate on the ways of life and worldviews in the societies studied.
 - b. Connect the characteristics of the natural environment with the settlement and movement of people in the societies studied.
 - c. Give examples of ways in which the natural environment influenced technological development in the societies studied.
 - d. Give examples of ways in which the development of societies studied impacted the natural environment.
 - e. Explain the effect of the natural environment in the progress or decline of the societies studied.
 - f. Analyze the influence of the natural environment on the territorial expansion, colonization, or empire-building in the societies studied.
 - g. Analyze the effects of colonization, territorial expansion, and empire-building on the natural environment.
- a. Identify ideas, images, and symbols in contemporary life that have their roots in societies of the past (e.g., political, artistic, recreational, technological, mathematical, and scientific).
 - b. Analyze the impact of knowledge acquired from historical events on the future of contemporary societies (e.g., the decline of the Roman Empire; the attempted annihilation of indigenous cultures and languages, the power of the church; ethnocentrism; the concentration of power in the organization of large corporations; the contribution of indigenous peoples to the survival of newcomers at the time of contact, and the willingness to share the bounty and abundance of the land, sometimes through sophisticated arrangements known as Treaties).
 - c. Construct an inventory of references to traditional oral narratives found in current popular media, and determine the relevance of traditional narratives to contemporary society.

Goal: To investigate the processes and structures of power and authority, and the implications for individuals, communities, and nations. (PA)

Outcomes (What students are expected to know and be able to do.)

PA9.1 Examine concepts of power and authority in the governance of the societies studied.

PA9.2 Analyze the impact of empire-building and territorial expansion on indigenous populations and other groups in the societies studied.

Indicators (Students who have achieved this outcome should be able to:)

- a. Differentiate the essential characteristics of various systems of government, including democracy, consensus, monarchy, autocracy, and military regime.
 - b. Investigate and classify the systems of government in place at different periods in the history of the societies studied (e.g., democracy, consensus, monarchy, autocracy, military regime).
 - c. Interpret the effect of the system of government on the worldview of the societies studied, in terms of who had power, and how government leaders obtained power (e.g., Iroquois chiefs chosen by clan mothers, European leaders selected by elite males) and how power was exercised.
 - d. Explain the reasons underlying the existence of a particular system of government at a specific moment in the history of the societies studied.
 - e. Define the concept of the rule of law and trace its origins in the societies studied.
 - f. Draw conclusions about the effect of the rule of law on the worldview of the societies studied.
 - g. Compare the distribution of power and the application of authority of a society studied to contemporary Canadian society.
- a. Research the imperial activities of a society studied, and critique the reasons for imperialism in the context of the time period (e.g., Macedonia, Rome, England, Spain, France, Mongolia).
 - b. Assess the treatment of indigenous populations by the imperialists in the societies studied.
 - c. Conduct an inquiry regarding the initial interaction of North American Aboriginal peoples with Europeans, comparing the worldviews of the two.
 - d. Evaluate the authenticity and validity of information sources used in the inquiry process.

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Outcomes

PA9.3 Investigate the roles and responsibilities of members of the societies studied and those of citizens in contemporary Canada.

Indicators

- a. Differentiate the criteria for citizenship in the societies studied with that in contemporary Canadian society.
- b. Investigate examples of the oppression of rights of particular groups or individuals in societies studied including examples in Canada (e.g., slavery, limited franchise, restrictions on property ownership).
- c. Examine the rights and responsibilities of people as they existed within the societies studied, and compare findings to contemporary Canadian society.
- d. Explain the means to achieving rights in the societies studied, and compare this to contemporary Canadian society.
- e. Compile an inventory of the diverse roles and responsibilities of people within the societies studied, according to various classifications (e.g., gender, age, vocation, social class).
- f. Compare roles within societies studied to those in contemporary Canadian society.

Goal: To examine various worldviews about the use and distribution of resources and wealth in relation to the needs of individuals, communities, nations, and the natural environment and contribute to sustainable development. (RW)

Outcomes (What students are expected to know and be able to do.)

RW9.1 Compare differing perspectives regarding the acquisition and distribution of resources and wealth in the societies studied.

RW9.2 Appraise the significance of trade and transportation in the development of the societies studied.

Indicators (Students who have achieved this outcome should be able to:)

- a. Investigate the strategies used to acquire and distribute resources in the societies studied.
 - b. Compare the perspectives regarding the distribution of resources in the societies studied, and assess the results in terms of consequences for the populations of the societies.
 - c. Research the processes for decision making regarding production and distribution of wealth and resources in the societies studied.
 - d. Infer the values of the societies studied according to categories of acquisition and distribution of resources and wealth.
- a. Analyse the impact of physical geography on modes of transportation in the societies studied.
 - b. Investigate motives for trade, approaches to trade, and trading patterns of societies studied, to assess the effects on the economy and prosperity of that society.

Outcomes

RW9.2 continued

RW9.3 Determine the influence of technologies of past societies studied on contemporary society.

Indicators

- c. Compare the prosperity of societies studied, and infer reasons for similarities and differences.
 - d. Assess the importance of trade relations and transportation systems for prosperity in the societies studied, and make generalizations with reference to contemporary Canada.
- a. Illustrate on a timeline the significant scientific, mathematical, technological, artistic, and cultural achievements of past societies.
 - b. Explain the impact of tools and other technologies developed in past societies on the economies and lifestyles of those societies.
 - c. Discern the influence of the tools and other technologies of one society studied upon another society studied.
 - d. Represent achievements and technologies of the contemporary world that have their origins in the achievements and technologies of societies studied (e.g., weapons, dyes, medications, tools, transportation methods, navigation instruments, architecture, printing, mathematics).

Assessment and Evaluation of Student Learning

Assessment and evaluation require thoughtful planning and implementation to support the learning process and to inform teaching. All assessment and evaluation of student achievement must be based on the outcomes in the provincial curriculum.

“Assessment is basically a formative process in which information on students’ knowledge, skills, and understandings is fed back into the instructional process and used to improve instruction and students learning. Evaluation is basically a summative process in which teachers use information on students’ knowledge, skills, and understandings to make value judgements about student performance.”

Banks and Banks, 1999, p. 464

Assessment involves the systematic collection of information about student learning with respect to:

- ☑ achievement of provincial curricula outcomes
- ☑ effectiveness of teaching strategies employed
- ☑ student self-reflection on learning.

Evaluation compares assessment information against criteria based on curriculum outcomes for the purpose of communicating to students, teachers, parents/caregivers, and others about student progress and to make informed decisions about the teaching and learning process. Reporting of student achievement must be based on the achievement of curriculum outcomes.

There are three interrelated purposes of assessment. Each type of assessment, systematically implemented, contributes to an overall picture of an individual student’s achievement:

Assessment for learning involves the use of information about student progress to support and improve student learning, inform instructional practices, and:

- is teacher-driven for student, teacher, and parent use
- occurs throughout the teaching and learning process, using a variety of tools
- engages teachers in providing differentiated instruction, feedback to students to enhance their learning, and information to parents in support of learning.

Assessment as learning actively involves student reflection on learning, monitoring of her/his own progress, and:

- supports students in critically analyzing learning related to curricular outcomes
- is student-driven with teacher guidance
- occurs throughout the learning process.

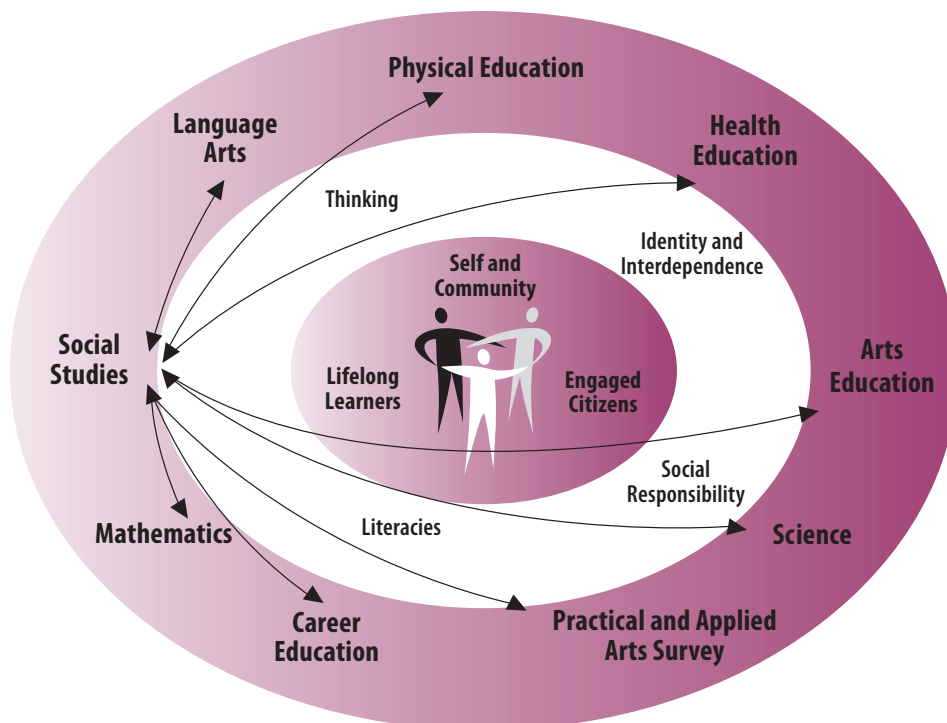
Assessment of learning involves teachers’ use of evidence of student learning to make judgements about student achievement and:

- provides opportunity to report evidence of achievement related to curricular outcomes
- occurs at the end of a learning cycle using a variety of tools
- provides the foundation for discussion on placement or promotion.

Connections with Other Areas of Study

The curriculum is more relevant when connections are made to students' lives and previous learning. Although some learning outcomes or subject area knowledge may be better achieved through discipline-specific instruction, deeper understanding may be attained through the integration of disciplines. Some outcomes for each area of study complement each other and offer opportunities for subject area integration.

By using a particular context and identifying a common theme to use as an organizer, the outcomes from more than one subject area can be achieved and students can make connections. **Integrated, interdisciplinary instruction in a thematic unit, however, must be more than just a series of activities. An integrated unit must facilitate students' learning of the related disciplines and their understanding of the conceptual connections.** The unit must achieve each individual subject area's outcomes and ensure that in-depth learning occurs. If deep understanding is to occur, the unit cannot be based on superficial or arbitrarily connected activities (Brophy & Alleman, 1991). Further, the outcomes and activities of one area of study must not be obscured by the outcomes or activities of another area of study (Education Review Office, 1996, p. 13).



Glossary

Authority is power that is recognized by both those who possess it and those who are subject to it.

Citizenship is full membership in a community, including political rights and obligations.

Culture is a learned way of living that is shared by a group of people.

Globalization is international economic integration, particularly in terms of production and distribution of goods and services.

Inquiry involves students in some type of “research” on a specific topic, problem, or issue for learning and action. Inquiry is a way of opening up spaces for students’ interests and involving them in as many different aspects of a topic, problem, or issue as students can find.

Multiculturalism is a policy supporting the existence of many distinct cultural groups in one society.

Place refers to the human, physical, and environmental characteristics of a location that distinguish it from any other.

Power is the ability to exert control over people and situations.

Resources are the raw materials or component parts of a finished product that may include natural resources, human resources, and capital resources (equipment and buildings).

Society is a structured community of people bound together by similar traditions, institutions, or nationality.

Technology is a creative human activity (a way of knowing nature) concerned with solving practical problems that arise from human/social needs, particularly the need to adapt to the environment and to fuel a nation’s economy.

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The Ministry of Education welcomes your response to this curriculum and invites you to complete and return this feedback form.

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1. Please indicate your role in the learning community:

- parent teacher resource teacher
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2. a) Please indicate which format(s) of the curriculum you used:

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5. Explain which aspects you found to be:

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6. Additional comments:

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