**North East School Division**

**Unpacking Outcomes – Law 30 – FL2**

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| **Unpacking the Outcome**  |
| Analyze --> how laws changeAnalyze --> why laws change |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers)  |
| FL2 - Analyze how and why laws change over time. |
| **KNOW**  | **UNDERSTAND**  | **BE ABLE TO DO**  |
| **Vocabulary**: * Government (local, provincial, federal)
* Executive branch
* Legislative branch
* Judicial branch
* Cultural values
* Treaties
* Crown

**Societal and Cultural Values**\*:• the Slavery Abolition Act (1833);• the right to vote;• the abolition of the death penalty (1976);• the Canada Health Act (1984);• the Canadian Human Rights Act (1985);• the Assisted Dying Law (2016);• the Assisted Human Reproduction Act (2004);• the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (1996);• the decriminalization of abortion;• digital citizenship;• politics and social movements; and• climate change**Examples of First Nation, Metis and Inuit Traditional legal practice**s\*: * talking circle, humour and shaming for minor offences, banishment for serious offences and value restoration over punishment
 | * That evolving factors and diverse worldviews influence the creation of or cause a law to change
* That the needs/issues arising in society shape the motivation for entering into the process to develop new laws
* That each level of government and the branches within the federal government look after different types of laws
* That even though provincial and federal governments have specific responsibilities they ultimately work together to support Canadians
* That Canada’s legal practice is influenced by traditional Indigenous legal practice in relation to treaty rights
* That traditional restorative indigenous legal practices continue to influence the Canadian justice system
* That there are different legal processes involved in addressing treaties and treaty land entitlement claims
* That differing cultural perspectives shape and influence ongoing negotiation and dialogue to understand treaties and the law
* That there are various provisions in Canadian law to address diverse interests and needs
* That the evolution of Canadian law has and continues to be influenced by the needs of individuals and organizations
* That individuals can and do impact legal change
 | 1. Discuss how diverse worldviews can influence the creation of, or change, a law.
2. Examine factors that can influence the creation of new laws in Canada as a result of shifting societal and cultural values and advances in technology such as (\*)
3. Summarize the process of how new laws are created in Canada at the local, provincial and/or federal levels.
4. Compare the law-making roles and powers typically associated with the executive, legislative and judicial branches of provincial and/or federal governments.
5. Examine how the idea of cooperative federalism works in relation to legislation, regulation, funding and administration.
6. Explore the diversity of First Nations, Métis and Inuit traditional restorative practices (\*)
7. Investigate the evolving legal relationship between First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples and non-Indigenous Canadians, including the treaty relationship and truth and reconciliation.
8. Examine promises made in treaties and legal cases related to treaty land entitlement claims in Canada.

Differentiate between the legal processes involved in addressing treaties and treaty land entitlement claims in Canada. 1. Discuss how differing cultural understandings of treaties between the Crown and First Nations peoples lead to ongoing negotiation and dialogue to resolve outstanding issues.
2. Explain various provisions in Canadian law (e.g., Articles 2, 23, 29, 33 in the Charter) that may be used to accommodate the diverse interests and needs of individuals and groups.
3. Investigate the motivation and impact of individuals or organizations who have influenced the evolution of law in Canada.
4. Predict possible changes to Canadian laws based on emerging issues and support these predictions.
5. Create (was construct) a plan that includes strategies to affect changes to current laws in Canada at the local, provincial and federal levels.
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| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**  |
| How do laws keep up with an ever-evolving society?Why is it important that laws change?How do societal needs impact the process for developing new laws?Why are there different branches and levels of government? What’s the purpose?How do traditional indigenous practices influence current Canadian law?Why are there different legal processes associated with addressing treaties and treaty land entitlement?Why is it important to consider different cultural perspectives when addressing legal issues?Why is diversity valued and noted in Canadian law?Why are provisions included in Canadian law to accommodate diverse interests and needs of individuals and groups?Who shapes Canadian law and why does this matter?How can an individual affect change and make a difference? |