<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title: Canadian History since World War I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course Code: CHC2P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course Type: Applied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade: 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credit Value: 1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prerequisites: None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department: History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course developed by: Stephanie Menard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course revised by: Samantha Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length: One Semester</td>
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<td>Course based on Ministry curriculum document:</td>
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ONTARIO SECONDARY SCHOOL  
Course Outline – History, Grade 10 (CHC2D)  
Department: History

COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course explores social, economic, and political developments and events and their impact on the lives of different individuals, groups, and communities, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and communities, in Canada since 1914. Students will examine the role of conflict and cooperation in Canadian society, Canada’s evolving role within the global community, and the impact of various individuals, organizations, and events on identities, citizenship, and heritage in Canada. Students will develop an understanding of some of the political developments and government policies that have had a lasting impact on First Nations, Métis, and Inuit individuals and communities. They will develop their ability to apply the concepts of historical thinking and the historical inquiry process, including the interpretation and analysis of evidence, when investigating key issues and events in Canadian history since 1914.

Prerequisite: None

OVERALL CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS
The course has five strands. Instruction and learning related to the expectations in strand A are to be interwoven with instruction and learning related to expectations from the other four strands. Strand A must not be seen as independent of the other strands. Student achievement of the expectations in strand A is to be assessed and evaluated throughout the course.

Strand A
A1. Historical Inquiry: use the historical inquiry process and the concepts of historical thinking when investigating aspects of Canadian history since 1914
A2. Developing Transferable Skills: apply in everyday contexts skills developed through historical investigation, and identify some careers in which these skills might be useful

Strand B
B1. Social, Economic, and Political Context: describe some key social, economic, and political events, trends, and developments in Canada between 1914 and 1929, and assess how they affected the lives of people in Canada (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Historical Perspective)
B2. Communities, Conflict, and Cooperation: describe some key interactions between different communities in Canada, and between Canada and the international community, from 1914 to 1929, and explain their effects (FOCUS ON: Cause and Consequence)
B3. Identity, Citizenship, and Heritage: describe how some individuals, organizations, and domestic and international events contributed to the development of identity, citizenship, and/or heritage in Canada between 1914 and 1929 (FOCUS ON: Continuity and Change; Historical Perspective)

Strand C
C1. Social, Economic, and Political Context: describe some key social, economic, and political events, trends, and developments in Canada between 1929 and 1945, and explain how they affected the lives of people in Canada (FOCUS ON: Cause and Consequence)
C2. Communities, Conflict, and Cooperation: describe some significant interactions between different communities in Canada, and between Canada and the international community, from 1929 to 1945, and explain what changes, if any, resulted from them (FOCUS ON: Continuity and Change)
C3. Identity, Citizenship, and Heritage: describe how some individuals, organizations, symbols, and events, including some major international events, contributed to the development of identity, citizenship, and/or heritage in Canada between 1929 and 1945 (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Historical Perspective)

Strand D
D1. Social, Economic, and Political Context: describe some key social, economic, and political trends, events, and developments in Canada between 1945 and 1982, and explain how they affected the lives of people in Canada (FOCUS ON: Continuity and Change)
D2. Communities, Conflict, and Cooperation: describe some key developments that affected interactions between different communities in Canada, and between Canada and the international community, from 1945 to 1982, and assess their significance (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Historical Perspective)

D3. Identity, Citizenship, and Heritage: describe how some individuals, organizations, and social and political developments and/or events contributed to the development of identity, citizenship, and/or heritage in Canada between 1945 and 1982 (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Cause and Consequence)

Strand E

E1. Social, Economic, and Political Context: describe some key social, economic, and political events, trends, and developments in Canada from 1982 to the present, and assess their impact on the lives of different people in Canada (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Historical Perspective)

E2. Communities, Conflict, and Cooperation: describe some significant issues and/or developments that have affected interactions between different communities in Canada, and between Canada and the United States, from 1982 to the present, and explain some changes that have resulted from these issues/developments (FOCUS ON: Continuity and Change)

E3. Identity, Citizenship, and Heritage: describe how some individuals, groups, and events, both national and international, have contributed to the development of identity, citizenship, and/or heritage in Canada from 1982 to the present (FOCUS ON: Historical Significance; Cause and Consequence)

OUTLINE OF COURSE CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Length</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Introduction to Canadian History and Historical Thinking</td>
<td>7 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: Canada 1914 - 1929</td>
<td>35 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>3: Canada 1929 - 1945</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>4: Canada 1945 - 1982</td>
<td>19 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Canada 1982 – Present</td>
<td>13 hours</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
recent historical events. This unit will focus on Canada’s role in international agreements such as NAFTA as well as many domestic developments (Quebec Referendum, Amendments to the Indian Act). Students will learn about important social movements such as Idle No More and the continuing development of a Canadian national identity. Students will be expected to explain their understanding of the period by creating a final timeline of important events.

### Culminating Task/ Final Exam

As a final task, students are expected to select an era studied throughout the course and further explore the political, social, economic and national aspects of that time. With this information, they will create a newspaper with various elements to showcase their understanding of the events of this time and their importance. They will need to explore the cause and consequence of many of these events and the historical perspective of those involved.

Students will also be expected to complete a final exam based on the information learned throughout the course. This information should have been obtained through coursework, discussions, notetaking and assignments.

| Total | 110 hours | 12 hours |
TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES

Class discussions that are facilitated through Moodle discussion boards and online conversations with their subject teacher concerning the concepts and skills being studied.

Video presentations and technological aids (research) with videos embedded to enrich the course content and clarify concepts and skills being studied. Also the use of online pre-approved quizzes and interactive content.

Brainstorming, charts and graphs are a great way for students to demonstrate their knowledge of subject matter through graphic organizers, pictures, and texts. This is communicated through assignments in Moodle.

Research is completed in an online environment by teaching the students first about plagiarism rules and giving examples of good sources to use. The students are not only limited to the online search for information, but have resources available by links on the Moodle page of information that has been scanned and uploaded.

Individual assignments are worked on at a student’s own pace. The teacher can support the student in these activities with ongoing feedback.

Oral presentations are facilitated through the use of video conferencing and video recording.

Ongoing project work is something that is valued in the earning of an English credit. The ongoing project can be submitted to the teacher for ongoing feedback in both written and oral work.

ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION AND REPORTING:

Assessment: The process of gathering information that accurately reflects how well a student is achieving the identified curriculum expectations. Teachers provide students with descriptive feedback that guides their efforts towards improved performance.

Evaluation: Assessment of Learning focuses on Evaluation which is the process of making a judgement about the quality of student work on the basis of established criteria over a limited, reasonable period of time.

Reporting: Involves communicating student achievement of the curriculum expectations and Learning Skills and Work Habits in the form of marks and comments as determined by the teacher’s use of professional judgement.

Achievement Policy
For Grades 9 to 12, a final grade (percentage mark) is recorded for every course. The final grade will be determined as follows:
• Seventy per cent of the grade will be based on evaluation conducted throughout the course. This portion of the grade should reflect the student’s most consistent level of achievement throughout the course, although special consideration should be given to more recent evidence of achievement.
• Thirty percent of the grade will be based on a final evaluation administered at or towards the end of the course. This evaluation will be based on evidence from one or a combination of the following: an examination, a performance, an essay, and/or another method of evaluation suitable to the course content. The final evaluation allows the student an opportunity to demonstrate comprehensive achievement of the overall expectations for the course. Growing Success. Assessment, Evaluation and Reporting in Ontario Schools. 2010

ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

• Homework assignments
- Individual conference meetings
- Discussion Forums
- Diagnostic tests and writing tasks
- Graphic Organizers
- Interactive content activities (multiple choice, word match)
- Oral presentations
- Tests
- Essay Writing
- Writing Assignments
- Inquiry-based research assignments

**Term Work Evaluations (70%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1: Historical Thinking Analysis</td>
<td>After learning the different historical thinking concepts, students will pick a historical event of their choice and evaluate it using these tools.</td>
<td>K, I, C, A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2: World War I Technologies Essay</td>
<td>Students will pick a technological development from the First World War and write an essay describing its impact/effects on warfare.</td>
<td>K, I, C, A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2: Advertisement</td>
<td>The ‘Roaring 20s’ was a time of creation in art and culture. Students will pick one aspect of culture (fashion, music, art) and create an advertisement for the topic of their choice.</td>
<td>K, I, C, A</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 3: Indigenous Acts Presentation</td>
<td>Students will examine different acts created by the government in response to Indigenous Issues. Students will research and create an interactive presentation on the topic.</td>
<td>K, I, C, A</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3: Japanese Internment Camp Writing</td>
<td>After learning about Japanese internment camps, students will write diary entries from the point of view of a Japanese-Canadian living in a camp during the Second World War. These fictional letters should be based on historical events.</td>
<td>K, I, C, A</td>
<td>10</td>
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</table>
### Unit 4: War Brides Letter
Students will write a letter from the point of view of a Canadian War Bride who has just recently immigrated to Canada. This letter should be fictional however, based on actual facts or events from War Brides.

| K, I, C, A | 10 |

### Unit 4: Video presentation on major event/social movement
Students will complete an inquiry-based research assignment on a major event or social movement from the period of 1945-82. They will create a video presentation on the topic of their choice.

| K, I, C, A | 10 |

### Unit 5: Timeline assignment
Students will create a historical timeline on a minimum of 10 events from the period of 1982-present.

| K, I, C, A | 5 |

### Final Evaluations (30%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culminating Task</td>
<td>Students will create a newspaper based on one of the eras studied in Canadian history. The newspaper should include several sections based on social, cultural, political and economic events.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Exam</td>
<td>A final exam based on the units covered throughout the course.</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CONSIDERATION FOR PROGRAM PLANNING:
PLANNING CANADIAN AND WORLD STUDIES PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS

Classroom teachers are the key educators of students who have special education needs. They have a responsibility to help all students learn, and they work collaboratively with special education teachers, where appropriate, to achieve this goal. Special Education Transformation: The Report of the Co-Chairs with the Recommendations of the Working Table on Special Education, 2006 endorses a set of beliefs that should guide program planning for students with special education needs in all disciplines. Those beliefs are as follows: All students can succeed. Universal design and differentiated instruction are effective and interconnected means of meeting the learning or productivity needs of any group of students. Successful instructional practices are founded on evidence-based research, tempered by experience.

PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Ontario schools have some of the most multilingual student populations in the world. The first language of approximately 20 percent of the students in Ontario’s English language schools is a language other than English. Ontario’s linguistic heritage includes several Aboriginal languages; many African, Asian, and European languages; and some varieties of English, such as Jamaican Creole. Many English language learners were born in Canada and raised in families and communities in which languages other than English were spoken, or in which the variety of English spoken differed significantly from the English of Ontario classrooms. Other English language learners arrive in Ontario as newcomers from other countries; they may have experience of highly sophisticated educational systems, or they may have come from regions where access to formal schooling was limited. When they start school in Ontario, many of these students are entering a new linguistic and cultural environment.

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH PROGRAM

Information and communications technologies (ICT) provide a range of tools that can significantly extend and enrich teachers’ instructional strategies and support students’ language learning. ICT tools include multimedia resources, databases, Internet websites, digital cameras, and word-processing programs. Tools such as these can help students to collect, organize, and sort the data they gather and to write, edit, and present reports on their findings. Information and communications technologies can also be used to connect students to other schools, at home and abroad, and to bring the global community into the local classroom. Whenever appropriate, therefore, students should be encouraged to use ICT to support and communicate their learning.

Accommodations:

Accommodations will be based on meeting with parent, teachers, administration and external educational assessment report. The following three types of accommodations may be provided:

- **Instructional accommodations:** such as changes in teaching strategies, including styles of presentation, methods of organization, or use of technology and multimedia.
- **Environmental accommodations:** such as preferential seating or special lighting.
- **Assessment accommodations:** such as allowing additional time to complete tests or assignments or permitting oral responses to test questions.

Other examples of modifications and aids, which may be used in this course, are:

- Provide step-by-step instructions.
- Help students create organizers for planning writing tasks.
- Record key words on the board or overhead when students are expected to make their own notes.
- Allow students to report verbally to a scribe (teacher/student) who can help in note taking.
- Permit students a range of options for reading and writing tasks.
- Where an activity requires reading, provide it in advance.
- Provide opportunities for enrichment.

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**Internet Resources:**

https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/
http://www.cbc.ca/archives
https://www.historiccanada.ca/
https://www.historymuseum.ca/
https://www.thestar.com/
http://www.veterans.gc.ca/
https://www.warmuseum.ca/
https://www.youtube.com/