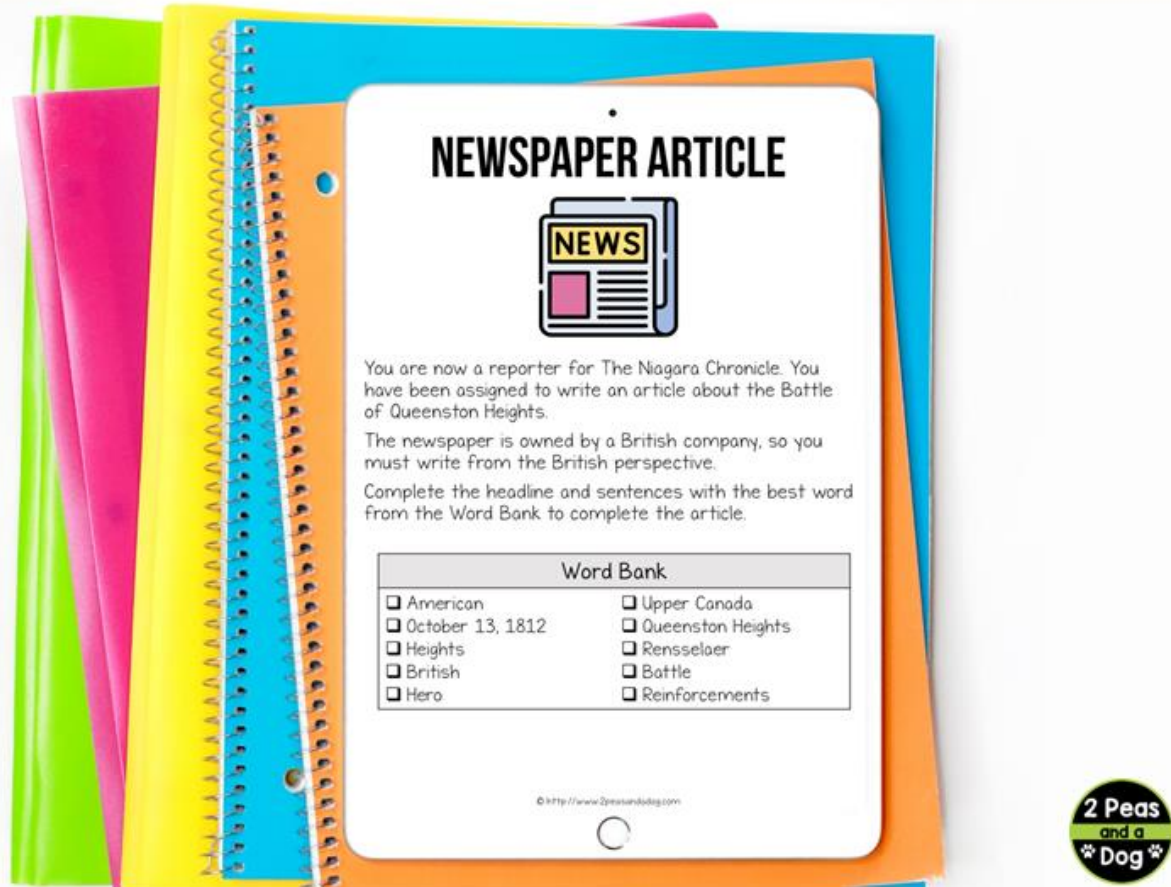


GRADE 7 HISTORY STRAND B MODIFIED PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS




2 Peas and a Dog
Middle School Teaching Resources

RESOURCE INCLUDES



- ✓ 22 Engaging Modified Lessons
- ✓ Detailed Lesson Plans
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ MP3 Audio Files of Student Readings
- ✓ Quizzes & Assessment
- ✓ PDF & Google Slides™ Formats



“Great to teach subject at a level my students can access.” – MsL4.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



Lesson Overview

- #1 Important Events (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #2 Métis & Settler Relations (Reading/True/False)
- #3 War of 1812 (Videos/Fill in the Blanks)
- #4 War of 1812 Overview (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #5 Battle of Queenston Image Analysis (Image Analysis)
- #6 War of 1812 Inquiry (Structured Inquiry)
- #7 War of 1812 Newspaper Article (Fill in the Blanks)
- #8 Results of the War of 1812 (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #9 Mackinac and Drummond Islands (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #10 Mid-Unit Quiz (Quiz)
- #11 A Question of Identity: War of 1812 (Movie)

WHAT'S INSIDE?



Lesson Overview

- #12 Life in Lower Canada (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #13 Lower Canada Government Structure (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #14 Château Clique (Reading/Fill in the Blanks)
- #15 The Rebellions in Lower Canada (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #16 Life in Upper Canada (Reading/Colour Coding)
- #17 Rebellion in Upper Canada (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #18 Rebellions Quiz (Quiz)
- #19 Legal Issues (Reading, True or False, Timeline, Opinion Writing)
- #20 Politics in British North America (Reading/Interactive Notes)
- #21 British - Indigenous Treaties (Reading, Fill in the Blanks, True False)
- #22 Summative Task (Poster)

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON #1



Important Events

Lesson Overview:

After the American Revolution, Britain turned its sights on developing its new colony of Upper Canada. Their focus was on establishing various settlements to where settlers would be encouraged to move.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- Canada To The 1700 and 1800s reading
- Important Events Activity sheet
- Life in Lower Canada graphic organizer

LESSON PLANS

Teacher Instructions:

1. Watch the linked videos.
2. Read the article out loud as a class.
3. Then have students go to the Important Events Activity sheet and write the dates of the events on the top half of the page.
4. Have students cut out the event descriptions on the other page and glue them in order on the bottom half of the page.

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the linked videos.
2. Then read the article Canada in the 1700s and 1800s.
3. After, write the dates next to each event and cut out the event descriptions on the other page.
4. Once the event descriptions are in order, have the teacher check them and glue them onto your page.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

Instructions: Write the year the important event happened in the space below.

Year	Important
	John Graves Simcoe, the first Lie Upper Canada, passed the Anti-S
	John Graves Simcoe selected the capital for Upper Canada because harbor. He called it York.
	The first Parliament buildings we were later burned during the war.
	John By led the building of the Ri years to complete and was finish

Instructions: Paste the cards from the ne correct date order to con

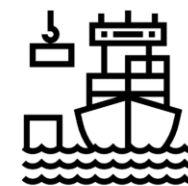
Important Events Tim

1793	17

MODIFIED ACTIVITIES

LIFE IN LOWER CANADA

Instructions: Read the following characteristics of city life and country life. Cut out the sentences and pictures and glue them in the correct box of your graphic organizer.



- Land was farmed in the same system that had been set up during the New France era.

- Sanitation rules were ignored resulting in waste ending up in the water.



Disease was an issue because cities were crowded and dirty.

Montreal and Quebec City.

British emigrants arrived seeking good farmland.

- Other industries were mills, factories, manufacturing, and construction.

- The government did not help people who had fallen on hard times.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



ANSWER KEY

Year	Important Event
1793	John Graves Simcoe passed the Anti-Slavery Act, preventing people from acquiring enslaved people in 1793.
1793	John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada, called it York.
1798-1812	The first Parliament buildings in Upper Canada were later burned down.
1831	John By led the Rideau Canal project, which took 10 years to complete.

ANSWER KEY

Political	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of Upper and Lower Canada felt more united. Great Britain thought of the U.S. as an independent nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was an increase in trade along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. There was an increase of trade because of the naval base in Halifax.
Geographic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The border was set at the 49th parallel. American immigrants were discouraged from moving to British North America. 	

ANSWER KEYS

WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY



Battle of Queenston Heights
What was the significance of this battle?

Watch



Watch the video about the Battle of Queenston Heights. Think about what you have learned about the battle.

Read



Read the article about the Battle of Queenston Heights.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



You are now a reporter for The Niagara Chronicle. You have been assigned to write an article about the Battle of Queenston Heights.

The newspaper is owned by a British company, so you must write from a British perspective.

MODIFIED ASSIGNMENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> October 13, 1812 | <input type="checkbox"/> Queenston Heights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heights | <input type="checkbox"/> Rensselaer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> British | <input type="checkbox"/> Battle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hero | <input type="checkbox"/> Reinforcements |

LESSON 1



LESSON #1



Important Events

Lesson Overview:

After the American Revolution, Britain turned its sights on developing its new colony of Upper Canada. Their focus was on establishing various settlements to where settlers would be encouraged to move.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable text
- Canada In
- Important
- Video Clips
 - Joh
 - Did

Teacher Instructions:

1. Watch each
2. Read the
3. Then have
4. Have stud

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the
2. Then read
3. After, write
4. Once the

CANADA IN THE 1700 AND 1800S



IMPORTANT EVENTS

Before Canada became the country we know today, many events occurred.

In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, passed the Anti-Slavery Act for enslaved people.

All current enslaved people and new enslaved people and children of current enslaved people were freed.

British North America finally outlawed slavery in 1834. Around 30,000 American enslaved people found freedom in the 1800s by using the Underground Railroad to Canada.

1793
John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada because it was a defensible harbour. He called it York.

1798-1812
The first Parliament buildings were constructed. They were later burned during the war of 1812.

1831
John By led the building of the Rideau Canal. It took six years to complete and was finished in November 1831.

ANSWER KEY

Year	Important Event
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IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

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1793	John Graves Simcoe selected the Toronto area as the new capital for Upper Canada because it was a defensible harbor. He called it York.
1798-1812	The first Parliament buildings were constructed. They were later burned during the war of 1812.
1831	John By led the building of the Rideau Canal. It took six years to complete and was finished in November 1831.

Instructions: Paste the cards from the next page in the correct date order to complete the timeline.

Important Events Timeline:



1793	1793	1798-1812	1831

This unit is for classroom teachers who are required to teach the Grade 7 History Ontario Curriculum but have students working significantly below grade level in reading, writing, and comprehension.

LESSON 2 & 3



MÉTIS & SETTLER RELATIONS

<p>The Pemmican Proclamation</p>	<p>In 1814, Governor Miles Macdonell established the Pemmican Proclamation. This made it illegal to export many items (mainly pemmican) from the Red River Colony.</p>	<h3>ANSWER KEY</h3>	
	<p>The Red River colony was meant to directly trade with the Métis and fur traders.</p>	<p>The proclamation for the Métis was meant to directly target them.</p>	<p>True</p>
	<p>The Battle of Seven Oaks (1816) took place on the Frog Plain. Cuthbert Grant led the Métis against the Red River Settlement.</p>	<p>The main source of income for the Métis was the fur trade.</p>	<p>False</p>
<p>The Métis won the Battle of Seven Oaks.</p>	<p>The Métis won the Battle of Seven Oaks, one of the first times they demanded rights to their lands.</p>	<p>The Métis lost the Battle of Seven Oaks.</p>	<p>False</p>

MÉTIS & SETTLER RELATIONS



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WAR OF 1812

Instructions: Using the words in the Word Bank, fill in the blanks using the information from the Heritage Minutes videos.

Word Bank

Freedom Upper American
Fitzgibbon Eighty Black Loyalist

Queenston Heights

1. _____ soldiers held Queenston Heights.

WAR OF 1812

_____ take back the heights.

Laura Secord

3. The Americans were planning an invasion of _____ Canada.

4. Laura Secord informed _____ about the invasion and the Kahnawà:ke Mohawks' forced surrender of American soldiers.

Richard Pierpont

5. Richard Pierpont was a _____.

6. Pierpont wanted to fight for his _____.

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LESSON 4 & 5



WAR OF 1812 CAUSES

On June 18, 1812, United States President James Madison declared war on Great Britain. This declaration posed a great threat to British North America. There were four main reasons for the War of 1812.

European Port Blockages



For many years Britain and France had been this, block from block in Eu

WAR OF 1812 INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

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Fold here and glue

Reason 1
European Port Blockages

Fold here and glue

Reason 2
American Ships Seized and Searched

American Ships Seized and Searched



Britc (take ship: dese Briti

WAR OF 1812 OVERVIEW



Indi

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Recognition



Britc Stat: stop oppc expo

Reason 3
American War Hawks



Reason 4
Recognition



IMAGE ANALYSIS



Instructions:

1. Examine the image.
2. Look carefully at the details of the image.
3. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

What is happening in this image? Pay attention to the

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON IMAGE ANALYSIS

How might the battle affect the nearby homes?

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LESSON 6 & 7



WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY



Battle of Queenston Heights Inquiry Question:
What was the significance of this battle on Canadian history?

Watch



Watch the video [Battle of Queenston Heights](#). Think about what questions you have about the battle.

WAR OF 1812 INQUIRY

Inquiry



1. Watch the video [Battle of Queenston Heights](#).
2. Then read the [Battle of Queenston Heights Transcript](#)
3. Read the questions on the War of 1812 True/False page. After reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



You are now a reporter for The Niagara Chronicle. You have been assigned to write an article about the Battle of Queenston Heights.

WAR OF 1812 NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

- American
- October 13, 1812
- Heights
- British
- Hero
- Upper Canada
- Queenston Heights
- Rensselaer
- Battle
- Reinforcements

LESSON 8 & 9



RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1812 CHANGE CARDS



Instructions: Read the following results of the War of 1812. Cut out the sentences and glue them on the organizer.

There was an increase in trade along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

There was an increase of trade along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes.

The people of Upper and Lower Canada felt more united.

The people of Upper and Lower Canada felt more united.

WAR OF 1812 RESULTS

Instructions: Glue the results of the War of 1812 in the correct box.

Political

Economic

RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1812

Geographic

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MACKINAC AND DRUMMOND ISLANDS

Who?

Many First Nations and Métis communities also fought in the War of 1812.

What?

The British promised to defend the First Nations and Métis land against the Americans, in return the First Nations and Métis fought against the Americans. As a result of the Treaty of Ghent many First Nations people had to relocate.

MACKINAC AND DRUMMOND ISLANDS

Why?

In 1822, Drummond Island was returned to the USA.

Because of the Treaty of Ghent many of the settlers, including the Métis moved from Mackinac Island to Drummond Island. In 1822, a judge claimed Drummond Island to be a part of the United States. The Métis had to relocate again, this time to the Penetanguishene area on the Georgian Bay.

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LESSON 10 & 11



MID-UNIT QUIZ



Instructions: Match the following items with their descriptions by placing the correct letter in front of the item.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Queenston Heights | A. She warned the British commanders that the Americans were planning an attack. |
| 2. ___ Laura Secord | |
| 3. ___ Richard Pierpoint | B. He was a Black Loyalist who raised a corps of black men to fight in the War of 1812. |
| | C. This was an important battle in the War |

MID-UNIT QUIZ

6. Isaac Brock is remembered as a hero of the Battle of:
- A. Queenston Heights
 - B. Mackinac Island
7. A result of the War of 1812 is:
- A. The border was set at the 49th parallel
 - B. The Americans agreed to pay the British money for damages
8. Many First Nations people fought with the British against the Americans.
- A. True
 - B. False

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY: WAR OF 1812

Background: This short film explores the effect the War of 1812 had on settler communities of the Upper St. Lawrence and Niagara regions. When Britain and the United States were at war, the feud spilled over into "Canada", and farmers had to decide which side they would support.

What happened when the British soldier asked for volunteers for the military?

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY: WAR OF 1812

When the British soldiers arrived in Eden Lake, what changed Adam's mind to join the British in the war?

What is the meaning of the title of this film "A Question of Loyalty"?

LESSON 12 & 13



LIFE IN LOWER CANADA



City Life

- The major cities were Montréal and Québec City.
- Ship building was an important part of the economy.
- Other industries were mills, factories, manufacturing, and clothing.
- Different cities had different climates.
- Some people were rich and some were poor.

Similarities Between City and Country Life

- The government did not help people during hard times.
- People relied on their friends and family to help with poverty.
- The Roman Catholic Church was an important part of life.

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LIFE IN LOWER CANADA

City Life



Both

Country Life



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LIFE IN LOWER CANADA

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Constitution Act of 1791, created the government structure in Lower Canada.

Conflicts

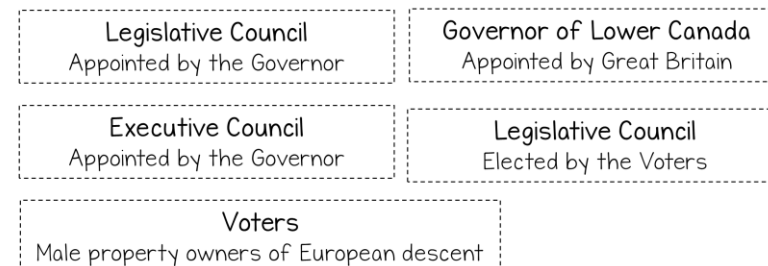
There were conflicts between the French and British in government. The elected officials were all French. The appointed officials were all British. Appointed means they were chosen by the Governor from Great Britain. The elected officials who were chosen by the voters could be overruled by the legislative council appointed

farmers. The British were the dominant group from the cities. Many of the British spoke English and did not concern themselves with the French parts of the colony.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Directions: Cut out the descriptions of the Government Structure of Lower Canada. Glue the descriptions in the correct section of the diagram. Draw the arrows that show the way power flowed in the government.

LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



Voters
Male property owners of European descent

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LESSON 14 & 15



CHÂTEAU CLIQUE

Château Clique



The most powerful group in Lower Canada was called the Château Clique. It was a small group of powerful British Canadian politicians who supported the British structure of government.

CHÂTEAU CLIQUE FILL IN THE BLANKS

Instructions: Using the words from the Word Bank, fill in the blanks using the information from the article.

Word Bank

French democratic lifestyle

CHÂTEAU CLIQUE

Parti Canadien/
Parti Patriote

Many people

Louis Joseph
Papineau



The leader of the Parti Canadien/Parti Patriote was Louis Joseph Papineau, a lawyer and legislator. He became the leader of the Legislative Assembly.

government.

Parti Canadien/Parti Patriote

3. The Parti Canadien was a political group that wanted a more _____ system of government.

Louis Joseph Papineau

4. He was a _____ and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

5. In 1815, he became the leader of the Legislative _____.

INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

Fold here and glue

Issue 1



Fold here and glue

Issue 2



THE REBELLIONS IN LOWER CANADA

Issue 3



Consequences



LESSON 16 & 17



LIFE IN UPPER CANADA – CITY LIFE

Directions: Choose one colour for each of the four categories below. Colour in the box next to the category. Read the article. After reading the article, underline a sentence that describes each category, using a different colour for each.



- Categories
- Housing
 - Transportation
 - Food
 - Sanitation

In cities, houses were crowded and had no indoor plumbing. Like in cities, sanitation was a problem. Waste was piled up in the streets. The streets were used for many things.

LIFE IN CANADA THEN VS. NOW

Directions: Paste the characteristics of Life in Canada in the correct box of the graphic organizer.

Category	Then	Now
Housing		
Food		
Sanitation		

LIFE IN UPPER CANADA

were used for many things. In the early days, people carried their goods on horseback. King Street was the main street. Many people had gardens and some had fruit trees.

INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the tabs below. Then fold and glue each tab into your notebook.

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

Issue 1 - The Family Compact

Issue 2 - Voters have no say in government



INTERACTIVE NOTES

Cut out the cards below. Then glue each sentence under the matching tab in your notebook.



After the Toronto Rebellion, Mackenzie and others fled to the USA to avoid execution. People were afraid to disagree with the government. People were afraid to rebel.

People were angry at the amount of power the Family Compact held. The Family Compact held most of the power.

Fold here and glue

REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA

It was a rebellion that led to many farms being foreclosed.



LESSON 18 & 19



REBELLIONS QUIZ

/4

Instructions: Answer the questions using the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Toronto Rebellion Battle of St. Denis
William Lyon Mackenzie Louis-Joseph Papineau

Who was the leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion?

REBELLIONS QUIZ

Name of the battle that took place in Lower Canada.

Name of a battle that took place in Upper Canada.

LEGAL ISSUES TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Instructions: Cut out the following Legal Issues Cards. Paste them in the correct date order on the next page to complete the timeline. Underline or highlight the name of the treaty on the card.

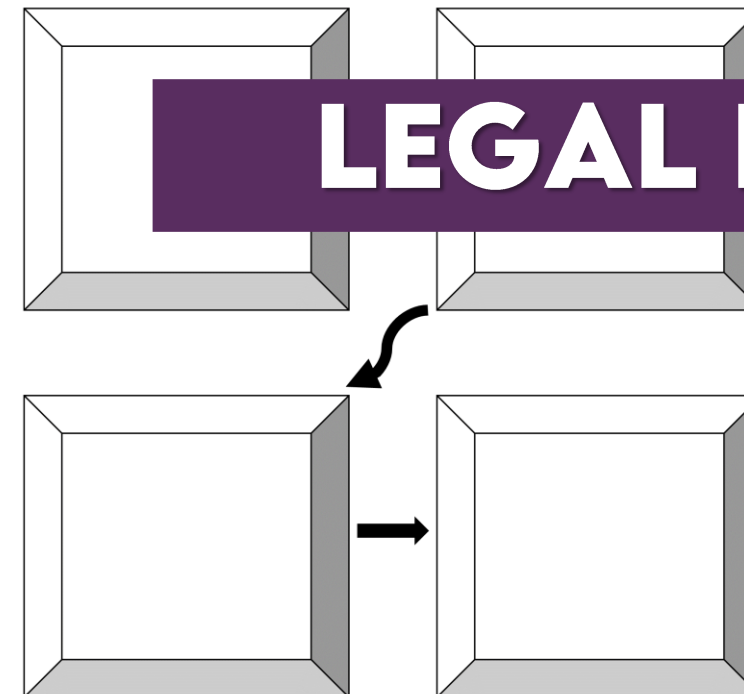
Legal Issues Cards:



LEGAL ISSUES TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Instructions: Paste the cards in the correct date order to complete the timeline. Underline or highlight the date of the legal issue.

Legal Issues Timeline:



In 1849, Pierre Sayer was found guilty of illegally trading furs. The legal battle meant that the Hudson's Bay Company would have to accept the Métis as competition.

in 1834.

LESSON 20, 21, 22



POLITICS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



After the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada, British politician Lord Durham was sent to investigate the causes of these rebellions and make sure they did not

POLITICS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

The Rebellion Losses Bill

Lower Canada who had their property damaged or destroyed during the Rebellions of 1837-1838. Despite strong opposition, Governor General Lord Elgin signed the bill. When the law came into effect, he was attacked outside the parliament buildings in Montréal. Late that night, the parliament buildings were set on fire by rioters. After this event, the parliament buildings were moved from Montréal as it was considered unsafe due to French-English tensions.

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BRITISH - INDIGENOUS TREATIES

Instructions: Fill in the blanks using the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Mississaugas of the Credit Scottish settlers

Earl of Selkirk British Crown legally

The Mississaugas of the Credit Land Cession Agreements

BRITISH - INDIGENOUS TREATIES

4. In 1817, the _____ established the Selkirk Treaty.

5. Selkirk wanted the land for _____ settlers coming to British North America.

6. After this treaty, the _____ continued to expand further west into First Nations' traditional lands.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS ASSIGNMENT



- Choose one of the following events for your project:
 - Treaty of Ghent
 - Constitution Act of 1791

SUMMATIVE TASK

Assignment Requirements

- Name of the historical event
- What year it took place
- Where did the event take place?
- What happened during this event?
- An explanation of:
 - Why is the event important to Canadian History?

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LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE