

GRADE 8 HISTORY

Strand A & B Modified Bundle

PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS

- ✓ 34 Lessons
- ✓ MP3 Audio Files
- ✓ Google Slides™
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ Student Choice
- ✓ Rubrics

MORSE CODE ACTIVITY

Directions: Use the table of Morse Code translations to create the words below:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
A	.-	J	.-.-	S	...
B	-...	K	-.-	T	-
C	-.-.	L	.-..	U	..-
D	-..	M	--	V	...-
E	.	N	..	W	.-.
F	..-.	O	---	X	-.-.
G	-.-.	P	.-.-	Y	-.-.
H	Q	..--	Z	--..
I	..	R	.-.	STOP	..--..

Word	Morse Code	Word	Morse Code
SOS		Train	
Hello		Ship	
Boat		Car	
Day		Your Name	
Time			

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2 Peas and a Dog

Middle School Teaching Resources

RESOURCE INCLUDES



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



“Good resource! My students enjoyed it and were engaged.” – Susan O.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON 1



Why Study History

Lesson Overview:

Students will learn why we study history.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- Video [Why Study History?](#)
- Why Study History article

LESSON PLANS

Teach:

1. Watch the video [Why Study History?](#)
2. Read the Article Why Study History? or the cut-out page, read the article out loud.
3. After reading the article, have students read each example on the Why Study History examples page.
4. Have students cut out the examples and glue them on the Yes/No graphic organizer in the appropriate column.

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the video [Why Study History?](#)
2. Read the Article Why Study History?
3. Read the examples on the cut-out page Why Study History? Decide if each statement is or is not an example of why we study history.
4. Cut out each example.
5. Arrange the examples on the Yes/No graphic organizer. Glue the examples in the appropriate column once your teacher has given you permission.

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

Some people ask why we should study history. We learn how the past has shaped the world we live in. Here are some definitions to help you understand.

History is when people study the past. "Those who do not remember the past repeat it." - George Santayana



Past

Everything until this year.

Examples from last year.



History

MODIFIED ACTIVITIES



Change Champion

Someone who has made a big change.

Examples about sports and beliefs.

TECHNOLOGY INQUIRY



Inquiry Question:

How did technology change Canadian society?

Watch the videos:

- [A Nation of Innovators](#)
- [Minutes: Sir Sandford Fleming](#)
- [Minute: The Discovery of Insulin](#)
- [Minutes: Water Pump](#)
- [Minutes: Joseph-Armand Bombardier](#)
- [Minutes: Le Réseau](#)

Read

Read the website [EDC - 150 years of Canadian innovation](#).

Inquiry



Consider the ways that technology was significant to Canadian history. Share your thoughts with your teacher. Read the questions on the technology inquiry page. After watching the videos and reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



ANSWER KEY



Advantages

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Confederation?



ANSWER KEY

ANSWER KEYS

It would make the railway make money and help people settle in the territory.

A unified government would be more effective.

A Canadian army could defend them instead of relying on the British.

Canada's navy could protect the coast.

Better military protection against the Americans.

Some hoped it would offer a solution to the island's economic problems.

What looks unfamiliar on the maps?

What is one major change you see between the two maps?

Answers may vary. Could include:

- Rupert's Land is in the middle of the country.
- The Yukon is fully-formed, and the Northwest Territories is split into 3 districts (Mackenzie, Keewatin, & Franklin).
- North-Western Territory takes up half of Northern Canada.

Answers may vary. Could include:

- The second map includes Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.
- Quebec and Ontario are larger on the second map.

ADVERTISING CONFEDERATION



You are responsible for creating an advertisement for the colonies of British North America to support Confederation.

Use the information you know about the Confederation to create a slideshow.

Your slideshow should be persuasive and convincing to support Confederation.

Choose 2 of the advantages from the list below to make sure you have all the elements included.

Confederation Advantages

- It would create a new railroad that would connect the colonies.
- A unified government would be more effective.
- A Canadian army could defend them instead of relying on the British.
- Canada's navy could protect the coast.
- Better military protection against the Americans.
- Some hoped it would offer a solution to the island's economic problems.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



You are now a reporter for *The Globe*. You have been assigned to write an article about the new technology called the telegraph.

MODIFIED ASSIGNMENTS

railroad

operators

WHAT'S INSIDE?



Confederation Lesson Overview

- #1 – Why Study History? (Cut & Match)
- #2 – Important Events Sorting Activity (Cut & Match)
- #3 – The Changing Map of Canada (Analysis)
- #4 – Expansion of the Dominion (Cut & Match)
- #5 – Historical Figures Assignment (Poster Creation)
- #6 – Politics in the Province of Canada (Interactive Notes)
- #7 – Advantages and Disadvantages of Confederation (Cut & Match)
- #8 – Advertising Confederation Assignment (Slideshow Creation)
- #9 – Confederation (Fill in the Blanks)
- #10 – Primary Source – Image Analysis
- #11 – The British North America Act of 1867 (Cut & Match)
- #12 – Unit Quiz

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON 1



Why Study History

Lesson Overview:

Students will learn why we study history.

Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- Video [Why Study History?](#)
- Why Study History article
-
-
-
-

LESSON PLANS

Teach

1. Watch the video [Why Study History?](#)
2. Read the Article [Why Study History?](#) or the cut-out page [Why Study History?](#)
3. After reading the article, have students read each example on the Why Study History examples page.
4. Have students cut out the examples and glue them on the Yes/No graphic organizer in the appropriate column.

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the video [Why Study History?](#)
2. Read the Article [Why Study History?](#)
3. Read the examples on the cut-out page [Why Study History?](#) Decide if each statement is or is not an example of why we study history.
4. Cut out each example.
5. Arrange the examples on the Yes/No graphic organizer. Glue the examples in the appropriate column once your teacher has given you permission.

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

Some people ask why we should study history. We learn how the past has shaped the world we live in. Here are some definitions to help you understand.

History is when people study the past.
 "Those who do not remember the past repeat it." - George Santayana



Past

Everything that has happened until this point in time.
 Examples: the events of last year, the events of 100 years ago.



History

A record of past events.



Change Champion

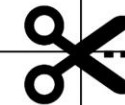
Examples: the events that led to the change in beliefs.

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

Read the examples on this page. Then decide if each statement is or is not an example of why we study history. Cut out and glue your answers on the Yes/No Chart.

To not repeat the mistakes of the past.

To preserve the stories of the people who came before us.



We are living in the present and should be focused on the future.

There are so many more things to learn than what happened in the past.

It is important to know the heritage of the country you live in.

MODIFIED ACTIVITIES

WHAT'S INSIDE?



WHY STUDY HISTORY? ANSWERS

YES

NO
ANSWER KEY

To not repeat the mistakes of the past.

To help us understand right from wrong.

To preserve the stories of the people before us.

It is important to know the heritage of the country you live in.

Year	Important Event
1611	English explorer Henry Hudson finds the area now called Hudson Bay.
1763	The Seven Years War ends in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris. Britain gains control of the remaining French colonies in New France.
1791	In 1791, Upper and Lower Canada are established.
	In Upper Canada led by William Dummer Powell and Lower Canada led by Louis Joseph Papineau.

ANSWER KEYS

1611	1763	1791	1837
English explorer Henry Hudson finds the area now called Hudson Bay in 1611.	The Seven Years War ends in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris. Britain gains control of the remaining French colonies in New France.	In 1791, Upper and Lower Canada are established.	Rebellions break out in 1837 in Upper Canada led by William Lyon Mackenzie and in Lower Canada led by Louis Joseph Papineau.

HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT



Task

- Choose one of the following for your project:
 - George Brown
 - Thomas D'Ar
 - John A. Macd
- Create either a poster or a slideshow for your chosen historical figure.

Poster Requirements

As
Req

- why are they important to Canadian History?

ADVERTISING CONFEDERATION



You are responsible for creating an advertisement to encourage the colonies of British North America to support Confederation.

Use the information you know about the advantages of Confederation to create a slideshow.

MODIFIED ASSIGNMENTS

Confederation Advantages

- It would create a new railroad that would connect all of the colonies together.
- A united army would help protect the borders from an attack by the Americans.
- A Canadian army could defend them instead of relying on the British army to arrive.
- Debts would be paid off for different colonies.

LESSON 1 & 2



LESSON 1



Why Study History

Lesson Overview:
Students will learn why we study history.

Materials
 Relia
 Vide
 Why
 Why Some people ask why we should study history. History helps
 Yes/ us learn how the past has shaped the world we live in today.
 Scis Here are some definitions to help you in this unit.

Teacher History is when people study the past.
1. Wat
2. Hav

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

WHY STUDY HISTORY?



History

Examples: When we study the past we examine pictures, letters, videos, legal documents, and much more.



Change
Champion

Someone who creates change.

Examples: Leaders who teach us about standing up for our beliefs.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ACTIVITY

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

Year	Important Event
	English explorer Henry Hudson finds the area now called Hudson Bay in 1611.
	The Great Year War ends in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN CANADIAN HISTORY



IMPORTANT EVENTS SORTING ACTIVITY

Then in 1791, Upper and Lower Canada were established.

Rebellions break out in 1837 in Upper Canada led by William Lyon Mackenzie and in Lower Canada led by Louis Joseph Papineau.

This unit is for classroom teachers who are required to teach the Grade 8 History Ontario Curriculum but have students working significantly below grade level in reading, writing, and comprehension.

LESSON 3 & 4



HISTORICAL MAP QUESTIONS



Instructions: After studying the two historical maps, answer the questions below.

What is one region where you

THE CHANGING MAP OF CANADA

What are some things that might have caused the map of Canada to change?

EXPANSION OF THE DOMINION

Instructions: Read the timeline of how the Dominion of Canada expanded.



EXPANSION OF THE DOMINION

1871	British Columbia
1873	Prince Edward Island
1898	Yukon Territory
1905	Alberta, Saskatchewan
1949	Newfoundland
1999	Nunavut

LESSON 5 & 6



HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT



1. Choose one of the following historical figures for your project:
- George Brown
 - Thomas D'Arcy McGee
 - John A. Macdonald

HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT

Assignment Requirements

- Picture of the historical figure
- Name of the historical figure
- Country of birth
- Years person lived
- What was a big accomplishment in their life?
- Why are they important to Canadian History?

INTERACTIVE NOTES

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

POLITICS IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA	
<p>There were four main political parties during the 1860s in the Province of Canada: Conservatives, Clear Grits, Parti Bleu, and Parti Rouge.</p>	
Political Party and Leader	Political Platform
Clear Grit George Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> Wanted people to have more of a voice
Conservative John A. Macdonald	
Parti Bleu George-Etienne Cartier	<input type="checkbox"/> Only support confederation if Canada East (now Québec) could maintain their religious and family law systems
Parti Rouge led by Antoine-Aimé Dorion	<input type="checkbox"/> Opposed a confederation of British North American colonies. <input type="checkbox"/> Felt it would not be beneficial to the French population of Canada East

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

CONSERVATIVES LED BY JOHN A. MACDONALD

POLITICS IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA

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LESSON 7 & 8



CONFEDERATION DECISIONS

Instructions: Choose one advantage and one disadvantage for each colony. Glue the reason in the correct box of the graphic organizer.



Advantages

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Canadian Confederation?



CONFEDERATION DECISIONS

Instructions: Read each reason for Canadian Confederation. Cut out the reasons for and against Canadian Confederation. Decide whether it is an advantage or disadvantage to Confederation and match it to the appropriate colony. Glue it into your graphic organizer.

Canada East

Enjoyed a close relationship with Great Britain

Canada's navy could protect the coast.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CONFEDERATION

New Brunswick

Small population and worried about being under-represented in an elected assembly.

Some hoped it would offer a solution to the island's economic problems.

A Canadian army could defend them instead of relying on the British army.

Risk of losing French culture to the English speaking population.

Newfoundland



ADVERTISING CONFEDERATION



You are responsible for creating an advertisement to encourage the colonies of British North America to support Confederation.

ADVERTISING CONFEDERATION ASSIGNMENT

included.

Confederation Advantages

- It would create a new railroad that would connect all of the colonies together.
- A united army would help protect the borders from an attack by the Americans.
- A Canadian army could defend them instead of relying on the British army to arrive.
- Debts would be paid off for different colonies.

LESSON 9 & 10



CONFEDERATION

After reading the article, identify which description matches the word in the word bank. Write the word underneath the definition.

A person sent to represent others.

A government ruled by a king, queen, or emperor.

Activities dealing with other countries.

Bordering on the sea.

A formal meeting for discussion.

Activities within a country.

Word Bank

CONFEDERATION

- Conference
- Monarchy
- Internal
- External

PRIMARY SOURCE 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?

**PRIMARY SOURCE
—
IMAGE ANALYSIS**

Are there any people of colour or any women representatives?

Why do you think they were left out?

LESSON 11 & 12



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

Instructions: Read the following characteristics of the British North America Act. Cut out the sentences and glue them in the correct box on your graphic organizer.



What were the first four provinces?

What can provinces do?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Brunswick | <input type="checkbox"/> Create their own laws |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manage their own educational system | <input type="checkbox"/> Canada East |

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT OF 1867

ANSWER KEY

- B** 1867
 - C** John A. MacDonald
 - A** Dominion
- The _____ of Canada came into existence with Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
 - In _____, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick were the first four provinces.
 - _____ was the first Prime Minister of Canada.

UNIT QUIZ

- One advantage of Confederation was that:
 - The borders would be better protected.**
 - Canada could become part of Great Britain.
- One disadvantage of Confederation was the:
 - Risk of losing French culture.**
 - Risk of paying lower taxes.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



Western Canada Lessons

- #1 – Historica Minutes (Videos)
- #2 – Primary Source – Image Analysis
- #3 – Legal Documents (Interactive Notes)
- #4 – The Settlement of Western Canada: Soddie (Note-Taking)
- #5 – The Manitoba Act of 1870 (Fill in the Blanks)
- #6 – The Indian Act of 1876 (Interactive Notes)
- #7 – Song Lyric Analysis (Primary Source Analysis)
- #8 – Building The CPR (Newspaper Assignment)
- #9 – The Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 (True/False)
- #10 – Arctic Interests and Indigenous Case Law (Cut & Match)
- #11 – Numbered Treaties (Interactive Notes)
- #12 – Residential Schools (Graphic Organizer)

LESSON 1 & 2



SETTLING WESTERN CANADA

Instructions: After watching each video clip, identify which description matches the person or item in the Word Bank. Write the name under the description.

The legendary Mountie evicts an American gambler from the Yukon during the Klondike Gold Rush.

Young Chinese workers were given dangerous jobs during the building of the railroad. Like

the same sod that they broke to grow their crops.

He stood up for the Rights of the Métis people who were being mistreated by the Canadian government.

W



Sam
Steele

HISTORICAL MINUTES

PRIMARY SOURCE 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 this image?

PRIMARY SOURCE — IMAGE ANALYSIS

What might a modern version of this image look like?

LESSON 3 & 4



LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Document Name	The Robinson Treaties of 1850
Purpose	The government created these treaties because they wanted the resources found in the mines on the First Nations' land. They also needed to legally get the land for the settlers who wanted this land, from the First Nations people.
Impact on	The First Nations people gave up their traditional lands and were relocated to 24

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Document Name	Act for the Better Protection of the Lands and Property of Indians in Lower Canada
Purpose	It outlined who had farming and hunting rights in certain areas. It also started to define the term "Legal Indian".
Impact on Indigenous Peoples	The government starts denying the First Nations peoples their rights based on their bloodlines and marriages.

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EXPANSION OF THE DOMINION



Instructions: Glue the land descriptions in the correct date order to the timeline.

Year	Land Added to Canada
1867	
1870	

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN CANADA: SODDIE

1905	
1949	
1999	

LESSON 5 & 6



MANITOBA ACT OF 1870

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

Word Bank

government Manitoba Rupert's Land
Métis scrip

1. The land that now belongs to the Province of Manitoba was originally part of _____.

THE MANITOBA ACT OF 1870

4. _____ was proclaimed the fifth province of Canada and the Métis people were promised protection and land.

5. The Government of Canada issued _____, instead of giving the Métis the land that they were promised.



INTERACTIVE NOTES

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

Fold here and glue

Fold here and glue

THE INDIAN ACT 1876



When the Europeans arrived in what is now known as Canada, they relied on the knowledge of the Indigenous Peoples to survive winter and settle on the land.

This changed after the Indian Act of 1876. The British government no longer needed the knowledge of the Indigenous Peoples to survive winter and settle on the land.

The Indian Act is a document, "In the Name of the Queen" for the Nations.

The people who were registered under the Indian Act had to:

- Be registered
- Had to live on a reserve
- Had to be related to other First Nations people by blood.

This status was not permanent, and it could be lost or taken away. This status could be lost in different ways. One way to lose a status was to voluntarily give up being First Nations and accept British citizenship through a process called enfranchisement.

People could also lose their status by obtaining a university degree or if a woman married a non-status man. Men who were granted enfranchisement had the right to own land and vote. Very few First Nations people accepted the offer of enfranchisement from the British.

How could First Nations people lose their status?



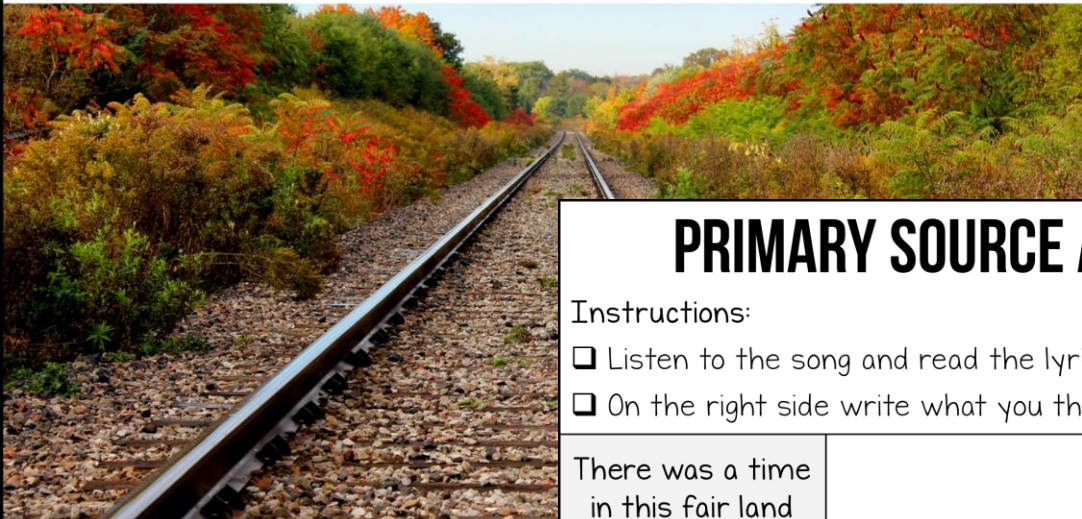
THE INDIAN ACT OF 1876



LESSON 7 & 8



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS

Instructions:

- Listen to the song and read the lyrics.
- On the right side write what you think the lyric means.



There was a time
in this fair land

SONG LYRIC ANALYSIS

- What images come to mind?
- How does the music make you feel?

Bendin' our backs
'til the long days
are done

We have opened
up her soil/with
our teardrops
and out toil

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



Word Bank

- 15,000
- Railway
- prejudice
- Chinese

BUILDING THE CPR

You are now a reporter for the British Columbia Chronicle. You have been assigned to write an article about the Chinese railway workers.

Complete the headline and sentences with the best word from the Word Bank to complete the article.

LESSON 9 & 10



CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT

Directions: Read each statement. Then circle whether the statement is true or false.

The Act placed a head tax on all Chinese immigrants.	True/False
--	------------

Chinese workers	
-----------------	--

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1885

sponsor their relatives to come to Canada.	True/False
--	------------

Chinese workers were paid much lower wages.	True/False
---	------------

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INDIGENOUS CASE LAW



ARCTIC INTERESTS AND INDIGENOUS CASE LAW

provincial and federal governments as to who would control the land.

The dispute went to court in 1888. After three appeals, it was decided that First Nations could use the land only as the government said. This interpretation of the law was in use until it was overturned in 1973.

The ruling continues to frustrate modern-day Treaty 3 people. They argue that their ancestors were never consulted during the trial and their rights to the land were never considered.

LESSON 11 & 12



INTERACTIVE NOTES

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

Fold here and glue


**TREATY
1 & 2**

**NUMBERED
TREATIES**

Fold here and glue

INTERACTIVE NOTES

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



- Traditional Indigenous land was given to the Crown.
- An agreement was reached that the
- The Anishinaabe were promised land of 160 acres for each family of five, as well as annual
- Each family (up to 5 people) would get 640 acres of land.
- \$12 per community member upon signing the treaty.

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CHANIE WENJACK

Where did Chanie go to school?

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

What was the goal of residential schools?

What happened to Chanie?

STRAND B



Canada: A Changing Society Lessons

- #1 – Changing Society (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #2 – Changing Society Videos (Videos)
- #3 – Changing Map of Canada (Analysis)
- #4A – Historical Figures Assignment (Reading/Poster Creation)
- #4B – Important Canadians: QR Code Scavenger Hunt (Scavenger Hunt/Cut & Match)
- #5 – Technology Inquiry (Inquiry)
- #6 – Primary Source Analysis (Photo Analysis)
- #7 – Legal Issues in Canada (Reading/Cut & Match)
- #8 – The Telegraph Age (Reading/Fill in the Blanks/Morse Code)
- #9 – A Changing Society Unit Quiz (Unit Quiz)

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON #1



Changing Society - Image Analysis

Lesson Overview:

Through the lens of photographic inquiry, students will come to understand the meaning of the "changing society."

Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- 4 Photos to project for students
- Image Analysis graphic organizer (both pages)
-

Teach

1. V
2. A
3. P
4. I
5. In small groups or independently have the students sort the cards into the categories on their graphic organizer. You can use a document projector to work with students to sort the cards.
6. Once students have sorted their cards have students glue the cards in the correct section of the graphic organizer.

LESSON PLANS

Student Instructions:

1. Watch the video clip.
2. Read the Changing Society article.
3. Pause between each section to ask questions and identify any unfamiliar words.
4. Cut out the characteristic cards on the student activity sheet.
5. In small groups or independently sort the cards into which section of the graphic organizer the characteristic belongs.
6. Once you have sorted the cards glue the cards in the correct section of your graphic organizer.

CHANGING SOCIETY VIDEOS

Instructions: After watching each video clip, the description matches the person or item in the name under the description.

Basketball was invented by a man. The ball didn't use a peach basket.

In 1901, in St. John's, the first transatlantic radio message was sent.

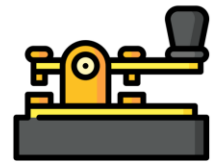
Word Bank

- Nellie McClung
- James Naismith
- Guglielmo Marconi

MORSE CODE ACTIVITY

Directions: Use the table of Morse Code translations to create the words below.

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
A	.-	J	.-.-.-	S	...-
B	-...-	K	.-.-	T	-
C	.-.-.	L	.-..	U	..-
D	-..	M	--	V	...-
I	..	R	.-.	STOP	...-.-



MODIFIED ACTIVITIES

Word	Morse Code	Word	Morse Code
SOS		Train	
Hello		Ship	
Boat		Car	
Day		Your Name	
Time			

Manitoba women won the provincial vote through their efforts. She was a pioneer in politics, but eventually she was defeated.

WHAT'S INSIDE?



ANSWER KEY

What looks unfamiliar on the maps?

Answers may vary. Could include:

- Rupert's Land is in the middle of the country.
- The Yukon is fully-formed, and the Northwest Territories is split into 3 districts.
- The Yukon is fully-formed, and the Northwest Territories is split into 3 districts.

ANSWER KEY

Question	Write True or False
Sir Sandford Fleming was responsible for North American railways adopting standardized time in 1883.	True
Marquis wheat was not a good type of wheat crop as it did not make enough crops to harvest.	False
The snowmobile was invented in Québec.	True
NASA used the Canadarm to help construct the International Space Station.	True

ANSWER KEYS

What is one major change you see between the two maps?

important invention.

TECHNOLOGY INQUIRY



Inquiry Questions
How did technology change

Watch



Watch the video

- Canada: A
- Heritage M
- Heritage M
- Heritage M
- Heritage M
- Bombardie
- Heritage M

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



You are now a reporter for *The Globe*. You have been

MODIFIED ASSIGNMENTS

article write w
true or false.

- expensive
- telegraph
- wire
- railroad

- line
- price
- British Columbia
- operators

LESSON 1 & 2



CHANGING SOCIETY



A telephone operator

Between 1867 and 1914, Canada grew and changed quickly.

CHANGING SOCIETY

Italian engineer Guglielmo Marconi in 1901, while Canadian Reginald Fessenden may have been the first to successfully send audio (voice) radio signals in 1906.

In 1915, Brantford, Ontario became the first municipality in North America to construct an activated sludge plant for the treatment of sewage.

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ANSWER KEY

Basketball was invented by an Ontario man. The ball didn't bounce, and they used a peach basket for the basket.

James Naismith

In 1901, in St. John's, Newfoundland the first transatlantic radio message

Word

Nellie

McClu

Jame

Naism

Guglie

Marco

CHANGING SOCIETY VIDEOS

Instructions: After watching each video clip, identify which description matches the person or item in the Word Bank. Write the name under the description.

Basketball was invented by an Ontario man. The ball didn't bounce, and they used a peach basket for the basket.

CHANGING SOCIETY VIDEOS

Marconi

Manitoba women were the first to get the provincial vote because of her efforts. She was dismissed by men in politics, but eventually won her fight.

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This unit is for classroom teachers who are required to teach the Grade 8 History Ontario Curriculum but have students working significantly below grade level in reading, writing, and comprehension.

LESSON 3 & 4A



MAP CHANGES



1851-1867

CHANGING MAP OF CANADA

and West to Québec and Ontario.

1905-1912

Timeline of Changing Boundaries

- In 1905 Alberta and Saskatchewan were created as the eighth and ninth provinces.
- In 1912, Manitoba, Ontario, and Québec were extended to their current northern borders.

HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT



1. Choose one of the following historical figures for your project:

Frederick Loft

HISTORICAL FIGURES ASSIGNMENT

Assignment Requirements

Poster Requirements:

- Picture of the historical figure
- Name of the historical figure
- Place of birth
- Years the person lived
- What are they most remembered for?
- Why they are important to Canadian history?

LESSON 4B & 5



IMPORTANT CANADIANS SCAVENGER HUNT

Name of Person

Significance to Canadian History

IMPORTANT CANADIANS: QR CODE SCAVENGER HUNT

CANADA

cards. Paste them

Prime Minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920. He led Canada through World War 1 and the War Measures Act.

to Canada, but his immigration policies were discriminatory and preferred British or European people.

She was the first female doctor to practice medicine in Canada. She also fought for women's rights and the right to vote.

He was a Canadian aviation pioneer, who had many firsts in Canadian aviation history.

He invented the first useful telephone in Brantford, Ontario.

She was a famous Canadian artist. Her paintings are very well known.

She is the author of the *Anne of Green Gables* book series which is a very popular and well-known children's book series set on Prince Edward Island.

She was a feminist author and social activist. She fought for women's rights and a woman's right to vote.

TECHNOLOGY INQUIRY



Instructions: After watching the videos and reading the website, circle TRUE if the sentence is true, or FALSE if the sentence is not correct.

Question

Write True or False

TECHNOLOGY INQUIRY



Inquiry Question:

How did technology change Canadian society?

can
ed time

True/False

n
nd
lin at

True/False

True/False

Wat



TECHNOLOGY INQUIRY

Read



Read the website [EDC – 150 years of Canadian innovation](#).

to help
Space

True/False

Inquiry



Consider the ways that technology was significant to Canadian history. Share your thoughts with your teacher. Read the questions on the technology inquiry page. After watching the videos and reading the article write whether the statement is true or false.

LESSON 6 & 7



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS

What is similar about the images?

What is different about the images?

THE MÉTIS



- Treaty 9 was established in 1905. The government wanted Indigenous lands so

LEGAL ISSUES IN CANADA

signed a formal request to the Government of Ontario. They asked for treaty requirements for Métis because they were excluded from Treaty 9.

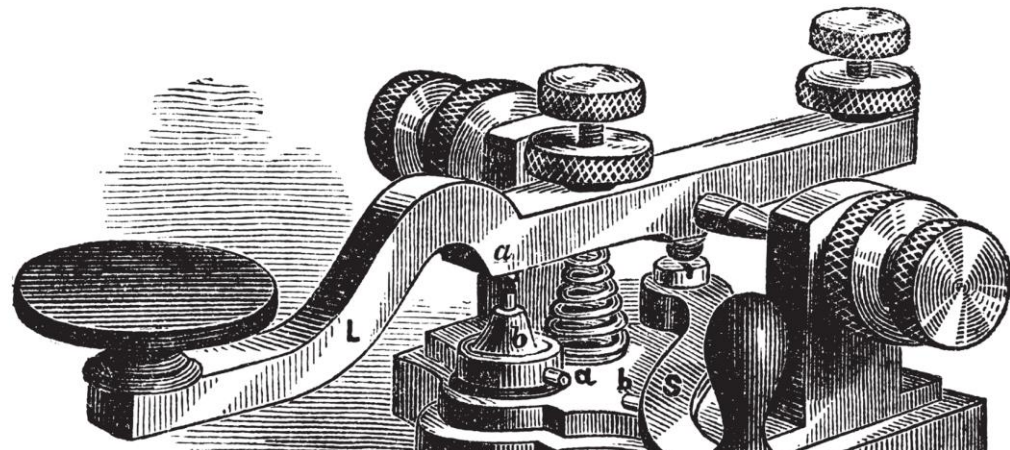
Métis Actions Today

- Some treaty agreements have requirements made to benefit Métis people.
- It remains difficult for them to gain access to historic Indigenous lands.
- Métis activists still take action to defend their rights and interests.

LESSON 9 & 10



THE TELEGRAPH AGE



THE TELEGRAPH AGE

instantly. But that was not always the case. The first telegraph message transmitted in Canada was sent from Toronto to Hamilton on December 19, 1846.

The technology was invented by Samuel Morse, who developed a system of "dots" and "dashes" that stood for letters of the alphabet. People could spell out words and sentences using Morse Code, by sending these sounds to other machines through wires.

In Canada, telegraph lines ran next to the railroad lines that crossed the country. While the railroads helped open the country to settlement, the thousands of kilometres of telegraph wires helped keep people in touch with one another. Now the country did not seem so large. The telegraph was an important link for communities across Canada.

A CHANGING SOCIETY UNIT QUIZ

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. ___ 1901 | A. _____ was invented by Canadian man. |
| 2. ___ Tom Longboat | B. In _____, the first transatlantic radio message was received. |
| 3. ___ Basketball | C. _____ was one of Canada's earliest professional athletes. |

A CHANGING SOCIETY UNIT QUIZ

- A. True
B. False
6. The Truancy Act
A. Gave children money to attend school.
B. Ordered all children to attend school from the ages of 8 to 14.
7. Manitoba women were the first to get the provincial vote.
A. True
B. False

LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE