

# Social Studies 10 – Historical Globalization Unit

## The curricular expectations for this unit

- 2.1 recognize and appreciate historical and contemporary consequences of European contact, historical globalization and imperialism on Aboriginal societies
- 2.3 accept social responsibilities associated with global citizenship
- 2.4 recognize and appreciate the validity of oral histories
- 2.5 recognize and appreciate various perspectives regarding the prevalence and impacts of Eurocentrism
- 2.6 examine impacts of cultural contact between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples (exchange of goods and technologies, depopulation, influences on government and social institutions)
- 2.7 explore the foundations of historical globalization (rise of capitalism, industrialization, imperialism, Eurocentrism)
- 2.8 explore the relationship between historical globalization and imperialism
- 2.9 examine multiple perspectives on the political, economic and social impacts of historical globalization and imperialism
- 2.10 examine imperialist policies and practices that affected Indigenous peoples (British rule in India, British and French rule in Canada, post-colonial governments in Canada)
- 2.11 analyze contemporary global issues that have origins in policies and practices of post-colonial governments in Canada and other locations (consequences of residential schools, social impact on Indigenous peoples, loss of Indigenous languages, civil strife)
- 2.12 evaluate various attempts to address consequences of imperialist policies and practices on Indigenous peoples in Canada and other locations
- 2.13 examine legacies of historical globalization and imperialism that continue to influence globalization

## Big ideas / essential questions

- What caused the expansion of globalization in the past?
- What major events occurred during this era of global expansion?
- What was the immediate impact of these events on different peoples?
- What has been the long-term impact of historical globalization on various groups?
- How should contemporary society respond to those long term impacts?

At the end of this unit, can I:

- ⇒ summarize the forces leading to imperial expansion (including capitalism, Industrial Revolution, “White Man’s Burden”)
- ⇒ describe the actions taken in various countries by imperialist nations, specifically Canada, India and various nations in Africa
- ⇒ identify the ways in which imperialism has impacted the indigenous cultures (politically, economically, and socially), both short and long term
- ⇒ evaluate the ways in which a government or individual can respond to those impacts, including the consequences of those actions
- ⇒ formulate an opinion regarding the responses to historical globalization
- ⇒ express my opinions in a creative and persuasive manner
- ⇒ analyze various sources of information

**KEY TERMS**

**Key Concepts**

Imperialism	- Motives of imperialism (old and new)	- Role of the Industrial Revolution and capitalism	- Royal Proclamation 1763
Colony	- Silk Road	- Mercantilism	- Initial relations with Natives
Sphere of Influence	- Grand (Columbian) Exchange	- Social Darwinism	- Treaties
Protectorate		- "White Man's Burden"	- Indian Act
Mother Country			- Land claims
Assimilation	- Division of Africa		- Residential schools
Eurocentrism	- Scramble for Africa		
Paternalistic	- Berlin Conference		- Francophones in Canada
Acculturation	- Apartheid		- Acadians
Integration			- Conquest
Accommodation	- British Imperialism - India and Canada		- Quebec Act
Marginalization			
Cultural revitalization			