Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Expressions of identity

Four public expressions

- A Métis youth wears a sash and plays fiddle tunes learned from an aunt at a community gathering.
- A Sikh classmate ties a dastaar before school as part of religious practice.
- A Francophone troupe rehearses a play in French for parents and neighbours.



Identity in public practice

- Individuals and collectives express identity through tradition, language, religion, spirituality, the arts, attire, land, ideas, and role models.
- Peoples promote these expressions so a language or practice stays public when global media is loud.
- A fair group names each speaker’s evidence before it looks for a shared next step.

Key terms

collective identity

Collective identity is a shared sense of belonging built through language, practice, memory, and institutions.

tradition

A tradition is a practice a community repeats and teaches so a meaning stays alive across generations.

role model

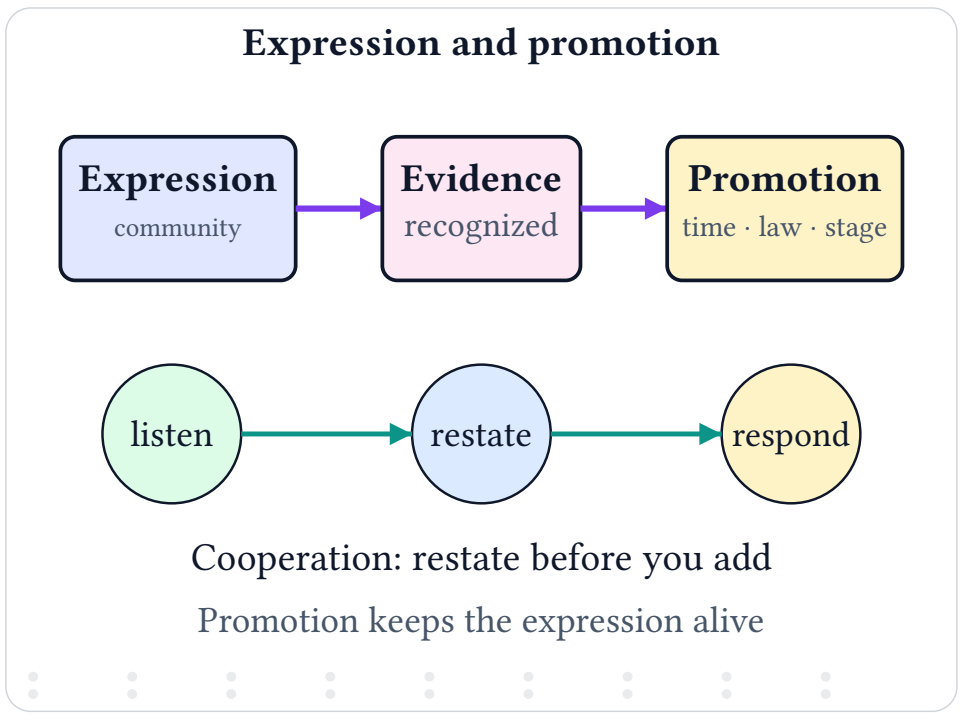
A role model is a person whose public conduct gives others a pattern for belonging and responsibility.

relationship to land

A relationship to land is the set of responsibilities, stories, and uses that tie a people to a particular place.

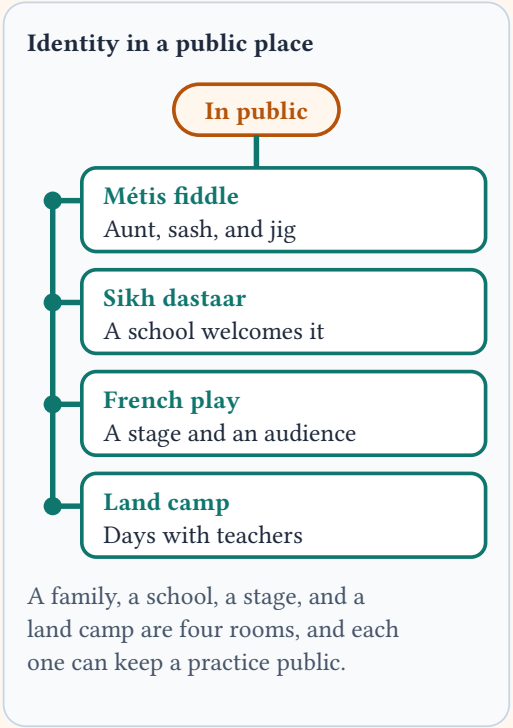
Expression and promotion

- An expression is evidence of identity when a community teaches it and recognizes it.
- Promotion means time, money, law, or a public stage so the expression continues.
- Cooperation in class means restating someone else's view before you add your own.



Comparison table

- Métis fiddle and sash: arts and tradition; promotion looks like a community hall, teachers, and a public jig or workshop.
- Sikh dastaar: religion and attire; promotion looks like a school rule that welcomes religious dress.
- Francophone play: language and the arts; promotion looks like rehearsal space and an audience that hears French.
- Family camp on a territory: relationship to land and spirituality; promotion looks like time on the land with elders and teachers.



A fiddle workshop

- Speaker: Métis musicians and the aunt who teaches.
- Expression: the arts, tradition, and a role model.
- Promotion: a Saturday work-shop with instruments, a hall, and an invited audience.

Saturday fiddle workshop

Morning
Aunt teaches fiddle tunes
The tunes come from the family.

Afternoon
Dancers wear a sash
The sash shows at the jig.

Evening
The hall is booked
A public room keeps it visible.

The tune, the sash, and the booked hall each let other people see the same family practice.

School dress-code meeting

- A Sikh student asks the school to welcome the dastaar in its dress code.
- A classmate asks for quiet rehearsal space for the French play.
- The meeting needs a restatement before any proposal is ranked.

Review

- An Inuit student teaches a throat-singing pattern learned from a relative.
- A classmate organizes a land-based weekend with elders along a river the family knows.
- Both are promotions if they have teachers, time, and a public or community audience.

Image credits

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