Social Studies 10-1

## Unit 1: Globalization and identity

# Opportunities for identity

## Three opportunities in one year

- A school board opens a Francophone program so children can learn in French.
- A First Nation expands a language nest where elders teach the community language to small children.
- A city arena changes its uniform rule so a Sikh athlete can wear a dastaar.

## Terms for different changes

- Acculturation is change through contact while a community's own practices continue.
- Accommodation changes the institution. Affirmation of identity publicly recognizes a people.
- Cultural revitalization rebuilds a practice, and integration joins shared institutions with a distinct identity intact.

# Key terms

### acculturation

Acculturation is cultural change through lasting contact, as people take on some practices of another culture while continuing their own.

### accommodation

Accommodation is a change in rules or institutions so more than one culture can continue in public.

### cultural revitalization

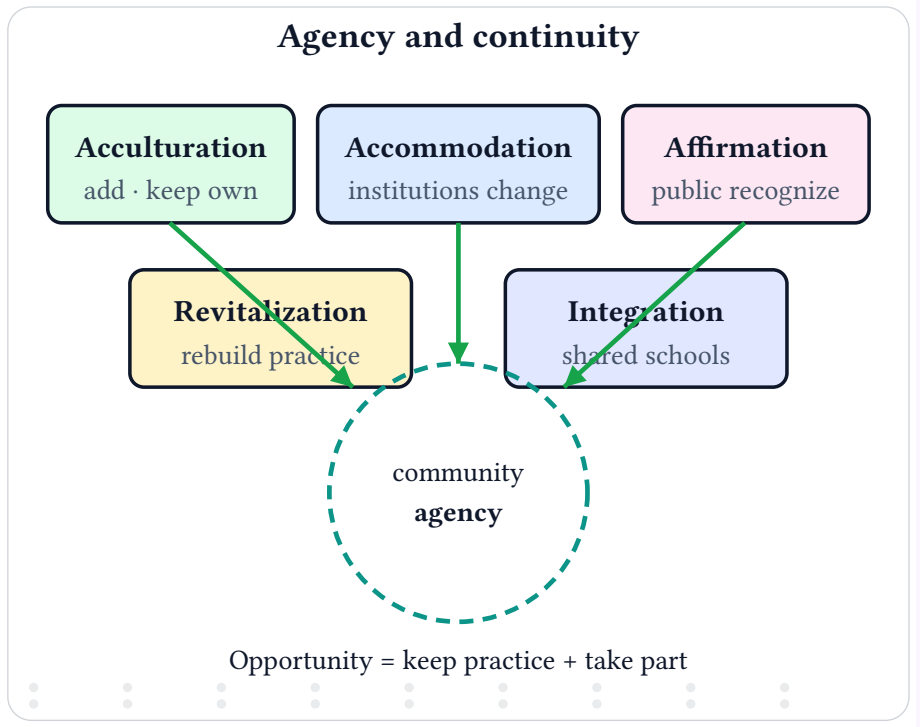
Cultural revitalization is a community's work to rebuild a language, art, or practice that had been pushed to the margins.

### integration

Integration is participation in shared institutions while a distinct identity continues.

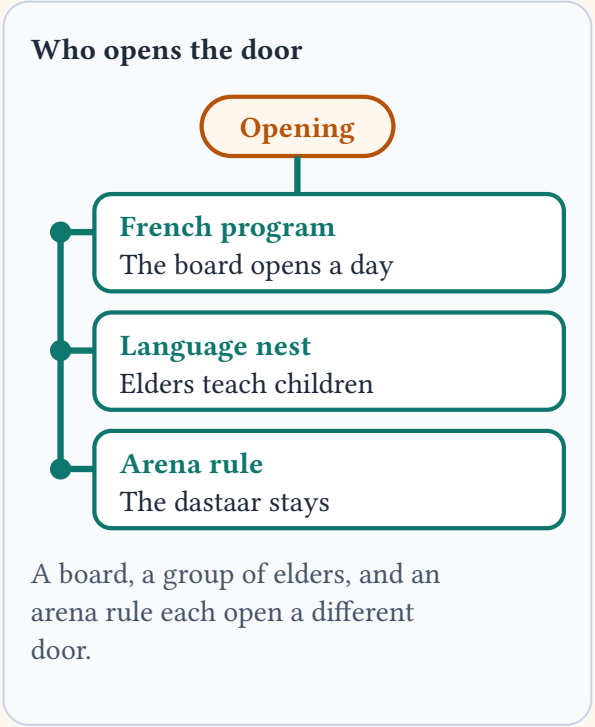
# Agency and continuity

- Acculturation: people add practices and keep their own.
- Accommodation and affirmation: institutions change and publicly recognize an identity.
- Revitalization and integration: a community rebuilds a practice and also takes part in shared schools, teams, or workplaces.



## Comparison table

- Francophone program: accommodation and affirmation. Charter education rights and a French school day continue French in public.
- Language nest: cultural revitalization. Elders teach the nation's language to children.
- Arena rule: accommodation. The athlete's religious attire continues, and the institution changes the uniform line.




A board, a group of elders, and an arena rule each open a different door.

# A language nest

- Who moves: children enter a room where the community language is the teaching language.
- Who decides: the First Nation and elders set the teaching.
- What continues and grows: the language returns to daily speech with the youngest speakers.

**A language nest morning**

**Arrival**
**Young children arrive**
The nest meets in the morning.

**Teaching**
**Elders lead the class**
Elders are the teachers.

**Language**
**The nation's language**
The class is taught in that language.

The nest works when the children, the elders, and the nation's language are in the room together.

## Arena rule

- The athlete keeps the dastaar.
- The arena rewrites the uniform line.
- The team roster stays shared.

## Review

- A newcomer family adds English at work and keeps its home language at the table.
- A school adds a Métis fiddling elective taught by Métis musicians.
- Students match terms to these fresh cases.