Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Changes and apologies

Three important dates

- In 2008, a Prime Minister apologized for residential schools in Parliament.
- In 2014, the Tsilhqot’in decision recognized Aboriginal title on a nation’s land.
- In 2019, the Indigenous Languages Act set out federal support for language work.

Three attempts with dates

2008
Apology in Parliament
A speech on residential schools.

2014
Tsilhqot'in title decision
The court recognizes Aboriginal title.

2019
Indigenous Languages Act
The law supports language work.

The speech, the land ruling, and the language law each move a different part of life.

Measures of change

- Name the attempt: apology, court case, claim process, or language program.
- Pick a criterion the people affected would recognize: land, language, or authority.
- Say what changed, what remains, and what a student can do next with a source.

Key terms

attempt

An attempt is a public action meant to address a harm, such as an apology, a court ruling, a payment, or a language program.

criterion

A criterion is the test you use to judge an attempt, such as whether control of land, language, or government actually shifted.

Aboriginal title

Aboriginal title is a legal recognition, in Canadian courts, of an Indigenous nation's right to land based on occupation before Crown sovereignty.

decision record

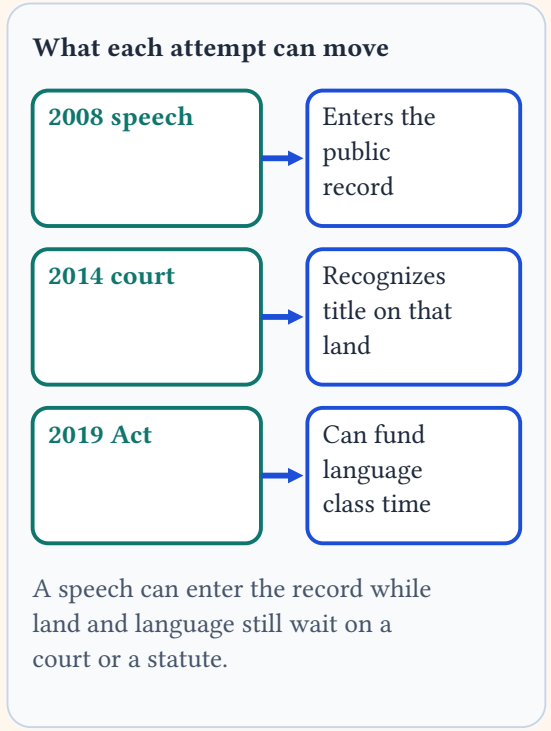
A decision record names the choice, the evidence, and the action that follows from them.

Parts of a decision record

- Choice: which attempt you are judging, named and dated.
- Evidence: what the text of the apology, judgment, or program actually does.
- Action: what you will cite, ask, or support inside a student's reach.

Three attempts compared

- The 2008 apology: evidence is the parliamentary speech; the change is public acknowledgment; land and school authority stay for other processes.
- 2014 Tsilhqot'in title: evidence is the Supreme Court judgment; the change is recognized Indigenous control on that title land.
- Language programs and the 2019 Act: evidence is classes and the statute; the change depends on speakers, funding, and who directs the work.



Language as a criterion

- The speech admits the state's role in residential schools and the harm to children and cultures.
- The speech acknowledges harm, while fluent generations and land return depend on further action.
- A student action is to pair the speech with a nation's language page and say what support the nation is asking for.

Tsilhqot’in title and land

- The 2014 judgment recognizes Aboriginal title for the Tsilhqot’in Nation on a defined area.
- Title includes the right to decide uses of that land, with tests the Court described.
- A student action is to read the nation’s own summary and cite it beside the judgment.

Review

- A nation runs a language nest for preschool children.
- A government grant helps pay for it.
- You judge the attempt and add an action you can take.