Social Studies 10-2

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Expressions of identity in Canada

Three expressions before the lunch bell

- At an Edmonton ceremony, a student wears a Métis sash.
- At lunch the same student hears Somali at the table.
- On the bus home, that student watches a global soccer clip.

People show who they are in public

- People in Canada show who they are through traditions, language, religion, spirituality, the arts, clothing, a tie to the land, and people the community trusts.
- A collective identity belongs to a group. One person can belong to more than one group in the same week.
- Multiple perspectives means two people can describe the same sash, song, or homeland with different evidence. Both descriptions are about identity.

Key terms

identity

Identity is the mix of beliefs, practices, languages, and relationships a person or a group uses to say who they are.

multiple perspectives

Multiple perspectives are the different standpoints people bring when they describe the same event, place, or choice.

collective identity

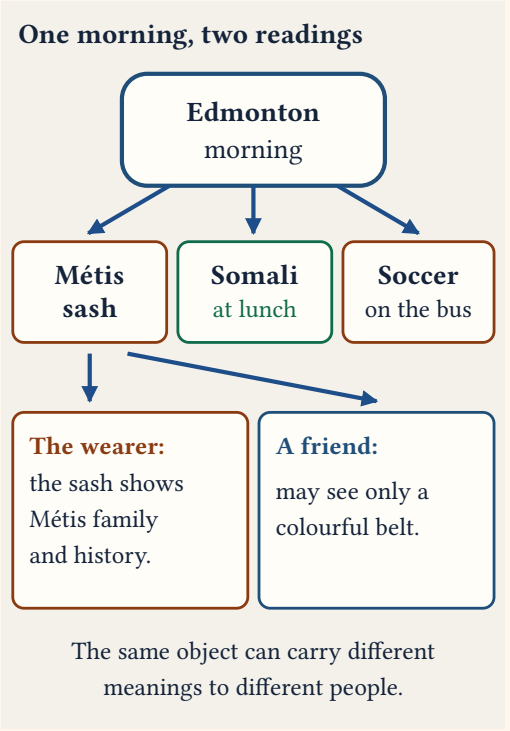
Collective identity is a community's shared answer to the question of who we are, carried in practices the group recognizes.

role modelling

Role modelling is a way of learning identity by paying attention to a person the community already trusts and respects.

Where identity shows up

- A round dance tells a First Nations community when to gather and how that gathering should go.
- A Francophone Albertan festival calendar shows that community's identity by naming the days for a French Mass, music, and a shared public gathering.
- Families use Michif, Cree, and Somali to tell their stories and to show who they belong with.
- Beadwork, throat singing, and fiddling carry a people's stories into public view.
- Sea ice, the plains, and an aunt who keeps the language alive show a group's tie to the land and to a trusted mentor.



Two readings of one Métis sash

- You can see a student wear a Métis sash at a school ceremony and later explain it to a friend.
- The wearer says the sash connects them to Métis kin, the fur trade, and a community event.
- The friend first sees a colourful belt, then changes that reading after the family story.



Festival poster

- A Francophone Albertan winter festival poster lists a French Mass, a fiddle workshop, and a land acknowledgement offered by a local First Nation.
- Your job is to sort three expressions and to name two stand-points a visitor might use.
- Keep the groups distinct: language, spirituality, the arts, and re-lationship to land can share one poster.

Review

- A youth in Rankin Inlet posts a throat singing clip recorded with a grandparent, captioned in Inuktut, filmed on the sea ice.
- From memory, name the expressions and one perspective the grandparent might hold that the online audience might miss at first glance.

Summary

- In this course you read identity from practices: traditions, language, religion, spirituality, the arts, clothing, land, and mentors.
- Keep two perspectives when two people use different evidence about the same practice.
- A media clip can be one expression. Language, land, and kinship can sit beside it.

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