Social Studies 10-2

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Imperialism and perspectives in Canada

Five cards on one map of power

- A British official praises imperial law and trade while a company flag flies over a post.
- A French civil law book remains in use after 1760, and a treaty medal is held as a promise.
- A Métis scrip coupon and a later Arctic trading post mark two further histories on the same imperial map.

Reach of empire and five views

- An empire widens its markets, takes up land, and extends political power over other peoples.
- A British imperial view praises imperial law and trade as benefits brought to the colony.
- Before 1760, French colonial rule in the St. Lawrence valley was itself an empire.
- The Quebec Act of 1774 kept French civil law in use under Britain.

Key terms

imperialism

Imperialism is empire-building in which a state expands markets, land control, and political power over other peoples and territories.

historical globalization

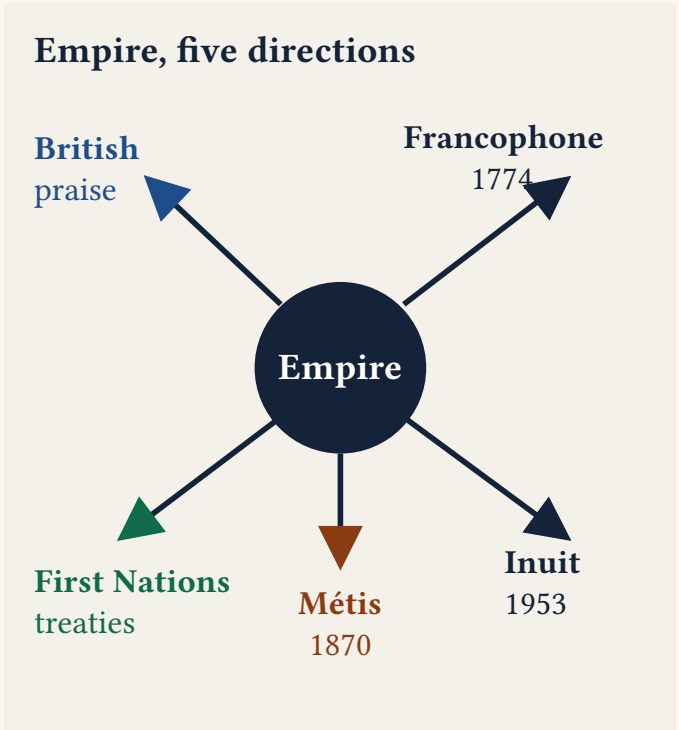
Historical globalization is the long expansion of links in trade, technology, ideas, and power across distant places.

scrip

Scrip is a certificate for land or money issued to many Métis, and historians describe how speculation and delay dispersed that land.

One empire, five perspectives

- Chartered companies linked distant markets to imperial rule by holding a trade monopoly under a crown.
- Those companies and later settler governments took up land that Indigenous nations already used.
- A British imperial view praises law, commerce, and the Crown as the benefits of empire.
- The Quebec Act of 1774 kept French civil law under Britain.



Stakes for Indigenous peoples

- First Nations treaty teachings describe duties that continue, including sharing the land.
- In 1869 and 1870, Métis leaders at Red River demanded land and a political place.
- The Manitoba Act of 1870 and later scrip are the Métis documents in this case.
- Later Inuit contact includes trading posts, schools, and the relocations of 1953.

A charter and a speech

- A crown charter lets a company monopolize trade and exercise authority in a watershed.
- A British speech in the same era calls the empire a gift of law and commerce to the colony.
- The charter is the mechanism. The speech is the British imperial perspective on that mechanism.

A Métis perspective

- In 1869 and 1870, Métis leaders at Red River insist on land, language, and a political place.
- The Manitoba Act of 1870 creates the province and promises land for Métis children.
- Scrip certificates later offer land or money to individuals, and historians describe the land base dispersing.

Review

- State how imperialism relates to historical globalization using markets, land, and political power.
- Give one specific fact for the British imperial view and one for the Francophone view after 1760.
- Give one specific fact for a First Nations treaty perspective, the Métis story, and later Inuit contact.

Summary

- Imperialism widens markets, land control, and political power inside historical globalization.
- British, Francophone, First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspectives each have a document or a taught account.
- A fair answer names the stake and a specific fact for each group.