Social Studies 10-2

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Responses to imperial legacies

Responses to legacies

- A five volume report from 1996 sits on the desk, written by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.
- A card summarizes a Call to Action asking schools to teach treaties and residential school history.
- A map dated 1999 shows Nunavut as a territory in an Inuit homeland.

Attempts and living legacies

- The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1996, the Calls to Action, and Nunavut in 1999 are attempts to address consequences of imperialism.
- Legacies of land, resource decisions, identity, and movement for work still shape how globalization touches communities.
- Global citizenship here means you can name one living legacy and one responsibility you can finish.

Key terms

legacy

A legacy is a pattern of land, power, identity, or movement left by historical globalization and imperialism that still shapes decisions today.

global citizenship

Global citizenship is a stance that joins awareness of human conditions with a concrete social responsibility a person can carry out.

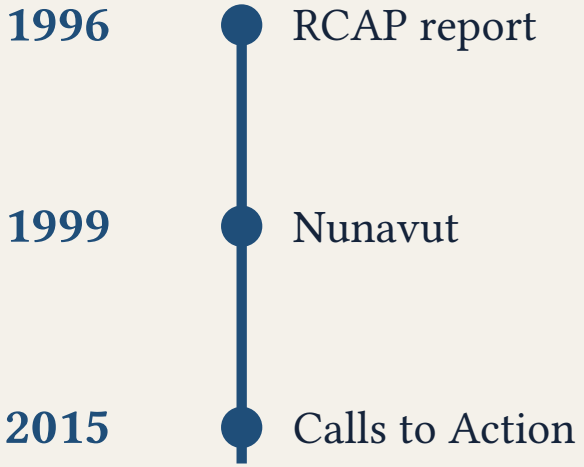
Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples reported in 1996 and called for a renewed relationship between Canada and Aboriginal peoples on land, governance, and social conditions.

Three responses and four living legacies

- The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples reported in 1996. It called for a renewed relationship, including recognition of Aboriginal nations, land, and better social conditions.
- The Calls to Action ask schools to teach treaties and the history of residential schools.
- Nunavut, created in 1999, is a public government in an Inuit homeland.
- Legacies still inside globalization include land jurisdiction, resource decisions, identity rules and languages, and movement of people and goods for work.

Responses with dates



Three attempts

- The 1996 report recommends a renewed relationship with Aboriginal peoples on nationhood, land, and social conditions.
- A Call to Action tells governments and schools to teach residential school and treaty history.
- Nunavut in 1999 creates a territory through an Inuit land claim and a public government.

A resource decision as legacy

- A mining company proposes a project on territory covered by a numbered treaty, and a First Nation government asks for a full say.
- Fly in crews and local members both appear in the hiring talk.
- Name the legacy this mine proposal carries, and name one citizenship act a class can finish in response.

Review

- Give the year and one aim of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.
- Name the Calls to Action and Nunavut in 1999 as later responses.
- Name one legacy that still influences a global flow of resources, people, or identity.

Legacies and duties

- The 1996 commission, the Calls to Action, and Nunavut are attempts to address imperial consequences.
- Land, resources, identity, and movement for work still carry those consequences into globalization.
- Global citizenship here means a named condition, such as a land decision, and a social responsibility a class can finish.