

CANADA: OUR HOME

a brief history by
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What will we learn?

- 1. Knowledge
 - the history of people coming to North America
 - the difference between cultures and civilizations
 - use reliable sources of information
- 2. Skills
 - take notes rather than copying everything
 - illustrate & colour-code notes to enhance memory
- 3. Attitudes
 - appreciate people who have come before us
 - appreciate that we share our earth with others

Reliable Sources

- Kottak, Conrad Phillip. "Culture." *World Book Student*. World Book, 2015. Web. 21 Oct. 2015.
- Qitsualik-Tinsley, Rachel and Sean. Tuniit. Toronto: Inhabit Media, 2014.
- Wiseman, Blaine. Confederation. Calgary, Weigl, 2014.

Reliability

- 1. *World Book Encyclopedia* is renowned for its up-to-date articles written by reputable experts in their fields of study.
- 2. The Qitsualik-Tinsleys are of Inuit and First Nations ancestry and have written numerous highly praised articles and books.
- 3. Weigl Publishers is known for its high quality nonfiction books for students.

Reliable Links

- <http://firstnationspedagogy.ca/culture.html>
- <http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/>
- <http://kids.britannica.com/elementary/art-89083>
- <http://worldhistoryforusall.sdsu.edu/>
- <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/first-americans-lived-on-bering-land-bridge-for-thousands-of-years/>
- <https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey>

Archeological Evidence

People first lived
in part of Africa:
the part where
Ethiopia
is today.



World Migration



People started migrating out of Africa over 60,000 years ago.

(Later, the climate changed and northern Africa became much drier.

The Sahara Desert formed, creating a barrier to human migration.)

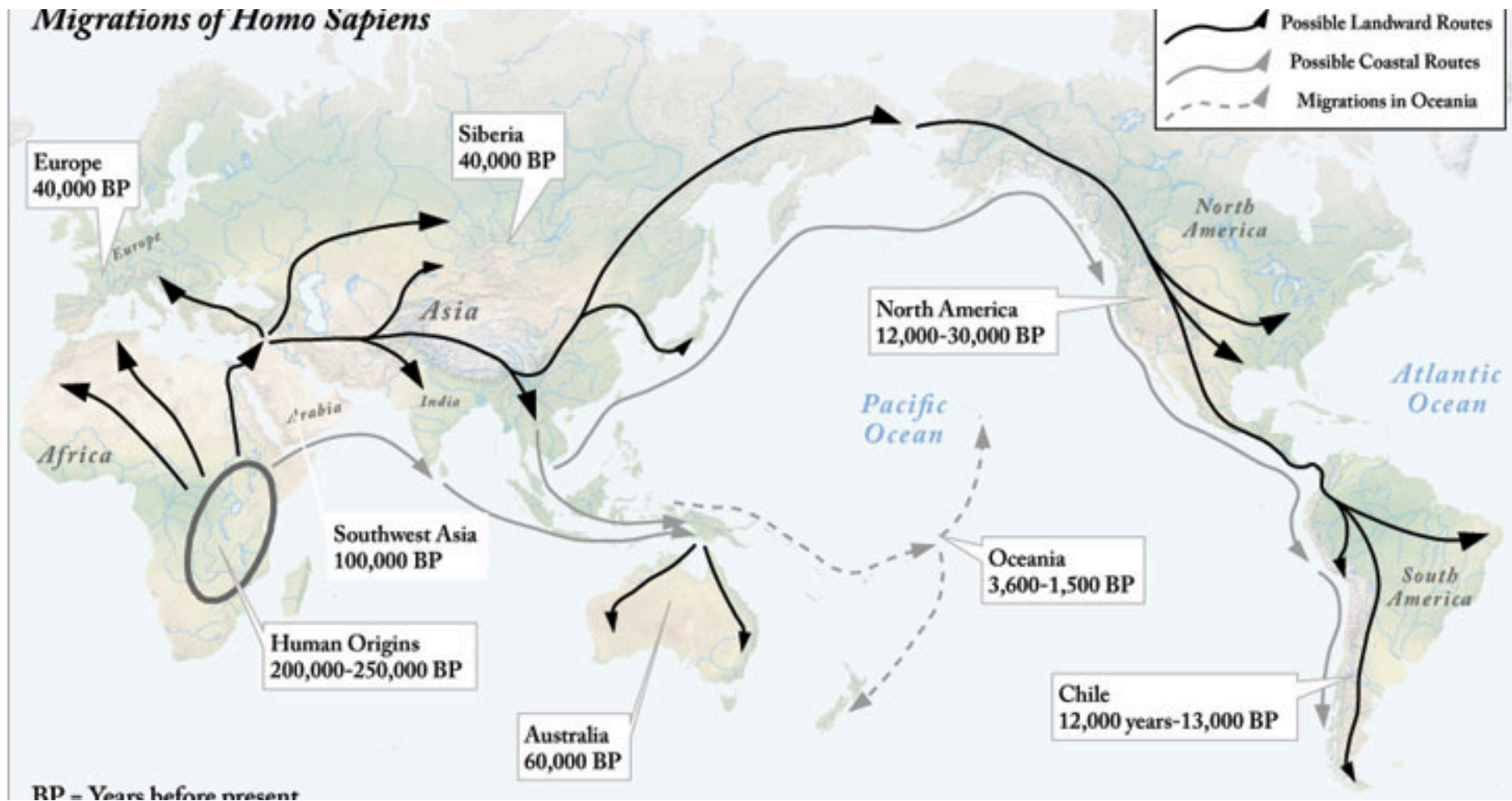


People migrated around the world.

People walked through Asia and headed towards the northeast tip.

They were probably following animals which they hunted for food.

There were still many ice sheets in the polar regions, so ocean levels were much lower, maybe as much as 300 feet lower.



Credit: 'World History for Us All'

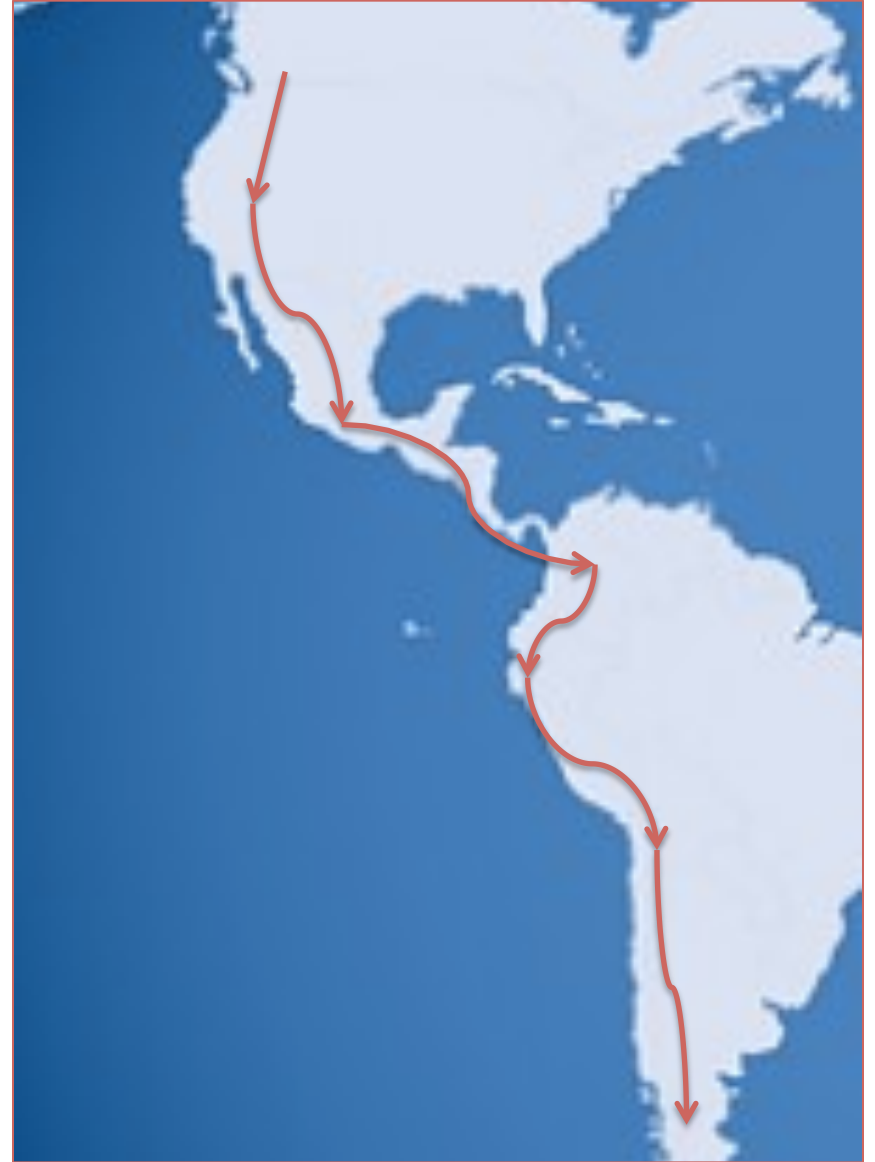
There was
a land bridge
so people could walk
from Asia to North America.

The first people to cross
this bridge
came to N.A.
around 17,000 BCE.



Watch a YouTube video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a1n47P2d1Fg>

Some people
headed
south
along the coastline
of the
Pacific Ocean.
They walked to
South
America.



Other people
stayed in North
America.

They settled
in many places
all over the
continent.

The people who
stayed are called
the indigenous
people.



People of North America

The Dorset people were the first to stay in the north. They were short, strong people who used stone tools, built stone longhouses, and carved faces into boulders.

They settled in the eastern Arctic.





Much later, more people came to North America.

- We call those people the Inuit or Thule.
- They used tools made of bone.
- They settled in the western Arctic.



Around 1000 CE, when the climate warmed, the Inuit started to travel again.

They headed east, all the way to Greenland and settled along the coastlines of the north.

And the Dorset people
started to disappear.

Some say the two
groups of people
- the Dorset and Inuit -
intermarried.

There is evidence that
some Inuit have Dorset
genes.

Other archeologists
think that perhaps the two groups
fought each other and
the Inuit won.

Certainly,
today,
the Inuit live all across the Arctic.

Meanwhile,

in southern parts of North America,

indigenous people settled

and developed their own cultures.

(indigenous = first people who settled in a place)

(First Nations = indigenous cultural groups
that developed in N.A.)

French and British

Many years later,

in the 1600s,

French people came to N.A.

Then, British people came to N.A. for

furs to take back to

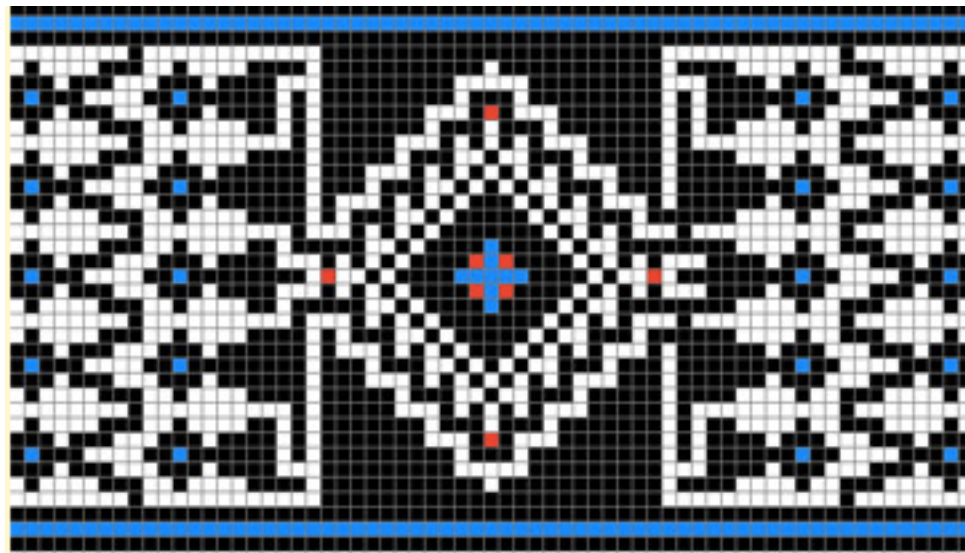
Europe.

The First Nations people traded with the French and British explorers.

The First Nations people supplied furs.

The British and French people gave beads made of silver and brass.

Large ceramic beads were called pony beads. Small beads were called seed beads.



The indigenous people
also helped
the explorers
survive
in their
new environment.



(Scurvy causes
gums to bleed and
wounds to open.)

One example:
indigenous people
showed
the explorers
how to make spruce tea,
which provided
vitamin C,
which prevented
scurvy.



For many years, the French and British explored N.A. Both groups wanted more territory.

Finally, in 1759, there was a great battle near Quebec City on the Plains of Abraham.

The British won.

North America Divided

Four years later,
in 1763,

the Treaty of Paris
established new
boundaries...

British = east of the Mississippi R.
and all of Canada

Spanish = French areas west of
the Mississippi R.

French = Haiti &
some tiny islands

The king of England, King George III,
then issued a proclamation:

Europeans were told
their territory was east of the
Appalachian Mtns.
No more new settlements
in First Nations territory
west of those mountains!



Of course,
as is often true in this world,
people kept migrating.

Europeans kept moving west.



In America,
Europeans wanted
to take over all the land,
from east to west.

In 1776,
they revolted from Britain
and declared themselves their own nation:
the U.S.A.

In 1867,
a group of
British subjects
went to London
to visit the Queen:
Victoria.



"Let us form our own
country," they said.

"Let us be independent,
too!"

The queen agreed,
and Canada became a
country!

These were the first
provinces of Canada

In 1867:

- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia

In 1870,

Europeans in Manitoba
wanted to join.

First Nations and Metis
people did not want to
join.

There were many
battles.

But Britain awarded
the province to
Canada.

By 1905, all these areas
had joined Canada:

- Northwest Territories
- Yukon
- B.C.
- Prince Edward Island
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan

In 1949,
Newfoundland
and Labrador
stopped being a
territory of Britain
and joined
Canada.

Finally,
in 1999,
the Inuit,
who had already been here
for thousands of years,
got their own territory.

Part of the Northwest Territories
was declared to be a new territory:

Nunavut.



Today,

First Nations people
are negotiating treaties
with the government of Canada.

And they are telling us about their own culture,
which existed long

before Europeans arrived in

North America!

Culture versus Civilization

We learn about cultures.

We learn about civilizations.

What is the difference
between
cultures and civilizations?

All groups of people have a culture.

Culture
is a shared way
of doing things and
thinking about life.

Culture is a Response

A response to the
physical environment:

- Climate
- Terrain
- Population density

A response to the
social environment:

- Wage-earning parents
- New tools
- Communication devices

Culture helps us survive.

Physical survival:

- food
- water
- shelter
- clothing

Emotional survival:

- achievement
- belonging
- freedom
- novelty

A culture has symbols that create a feeling of belonging.

Symbols



Canada

- flag
- national anthem
- national colours
- official languages
- national animal
- national tree
- national sports
- 'O Canada'
- red and white
- English and French
- beaver
- maple tree
- ice hockey and lacrosse

A culture has material objects
made by members of the group.

Material Culture

- art
- businesses
- foods
- technology

Canada

- Emily Carr, Ted Harrison
- Tim Hortons, Hudson Bay Co., Joe Fresh, President's Choice
- bannock, Macintosh apples, maple syrup, Nanaimo bars
- electric wheelchair, snow blower, space Canadarm

A culture also has nonmaterial values:
shared behaviours and beliefs.

- ways of greeting each other
- ways of communicating
- ceremonies: weddings, funerals
- gender roles
- seasonal activities
- attitude towards the environment
- attitude towards work and education
- attitude towards people of different ages

Religious beliefs
are part of nonmaterial culture.

Buddhism:

"Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find
hurtful." Udana-Varga 5:18

Christianity:

"And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also
to them likewise." Luke 6:31

Confucianism:

"Try your best to treat others as you would wish to be treated yourself, and you will find that this is the shortest way to benevolence." Mencius VII.A.4

Hinduism:

"This is the sum of duty: do not do to others what would cause pain if done to you." Mahabharata 5:1517

Islam:

"None of you [truly] believes until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself."

Number 13 of Imam "Al-Nawawi's Forty Hadiths."

Judaism:

"...thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Leviticus 19:18

North American Indigenous Spirituality:

"Respect for all life is the foundation."

The Great Law of Peace

Sikhism:

"No one is my enemy, none a stranger and everyone is my friend." Guru Arjan Dev : AG 1299

Culture is acquired through learning.

Children and
newcomers

learn how to be part
of the culture in
which they live:

1. Imitation:
watching what to do

2. Experience:
being told what to
do using language

When a cultural group becomes very large, two things can happen:

The large group divides into smaller groups.

The group develops more sophisticated ways of organizing itself.

or...

When a complex system of organizing develops, a civilization develops.

Civilization

Civilizations have complex systems of...

- ways of making money (economics)
- ways of making laws (central government)
- ways of organizing people (social classes)

Civilizations have...

- writing and record-keeping
- sophisticated technologies
- many specialized occupations
- organized religions
- people living in cities

Cultural Groups versus Civilizations

- Cultural groups decide what is worthwhile by what has intrinsic value.
- Cultural groups emphasize belonging.
- Cultural habits are valued for themselves.
- Civilizations decide what is worthwhile by what can be measured.
- Civilizations emphasize comparative achievement.
- Civilizations provide tools which help people get what they want.

Culture within Civilizations

A civilization may have a common culture.

- ancient Egypt
- ancient Aztecs
- medieval Europe

or...

A civilization may include many cultural groups of people.

- ancient Rome
- modern Europe
- modern Canada

How does change occur?

- Cultures prefer stability.
- Cultures change slowly.
 - philosophical beliefs
 - religious beliefs
 - habits of life
 - value of learning
 - worth of literature
- Civilizations are always seeking to expand.
- Civilizations can change quickly.
 - laws
 - inventions
 - computers
 - internet
 - social media
 - climate
 - resources

Our First People

The people who first came to North America emphasized...

- generosity
- sharing
- small gap between rich and poor
- caring for the environment

Our Home

The indigenous people have been dwelling in our homeland for over 10,000 years.

And they have had a strong culture.

But these first people did not develop a large civilization.

Why?

- not enough people in each cultural group
- not as complex a system of organization

What do we value?

Canada is part of Western Civilization,
which started in Greece over 2000 years ago.

And this civilization has come to value money:

money = power

power = significance
= self-worth

A Consumer Culture

In North America today,
much of the popular media
- television, internet, radio –
emphasizes material culture,
including the culture of buying things.

So, the more money you have,
the more important you are.

But North American culture is slowly changing.

There is growing concern about...

- caring for our natural environment
- decreasing the gap between rich and poor
- living more simply

We are once again becoming aware of
the importance of
the Golden Rule:
treat others as you would be treated.

We, in Canada, agree.
Everyone is of value.

.

So, we take care of
each other and our environment:

- public education
- public health care
- freedom of speech and religion
- environmental protection laws
- democratic government

"Respect for all life is the foundation."

The Great Law of Peace

No Man is an Island

by English poet John Donne (1573 – 1631)

No man is an island,
Entire of itself,
Every man is a piece of the
continent,
A part of the main.
If a clod be washed away by the
sea,
Europe is the less.
As well as if a promontory
were.

As well as if a manor of thy
friend's
Or of thine own were:
Any man's death diminishes me,
Because I am involved in
mankind,
And therefore never send to
know for whom the bell
tolls;
It tolls for thee.

My Heart Soars

by Coast Salish Chief Dan George (1899 – 1981)

The beauty of the trees,
the softness of the air,
the fragrance of the grass,
speaks to me.

The faintness of the stars,
the freshness of the morning,
the dew drop on the flower,
speaks to me.

The summit of the mountain,
the thunder of the sky,
the rhythm of the sea,
speaks to me.

The strength of fire,
the taste of salmon,
the trail of the sun,
And the life that never goes away,
They speak to me.
And my heart soars.