WESTERN CANADIAN HISTORY 20

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Western Canadian History 20 are:

1. understanding of how the West came to be what it is today: its social, economic, political and religious development

2. knowledge of specific “postholes” that illustrate the basic issues that have defined Western Canadian society in the past and continue to define it today

3. insights into human nature, and how society operates. Francis Bacon said: “histories make men wise”

4. establishment for each student of a personal relationship with his or her own family’s past

5. ability to tell succinctly what a book says

6. development of writing ability

7. a genuine appreciation of the contribution made by diverse ethnic and religious groups, and a feeling for what it means to be a citizen in the culturally rich melting pot of Western Canada

8. growth of interest in the practical and aesthetic qualities of the study of history.

CONTENT

1. Overview

2. Indian pioneers

3. Fur trade and exploration

4. Impact of the United States on Western Canada

5. Culture contact

6. Settlement and immigration

7. The Canadian Pacific Railway

8. Responsible government and provincial autonomy

9. Western alienation

10. The social gospel

11. The Depression and western political response

12. The Western Canadian mystique
CANADIAN HISTORY 20

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Canadian History 20 are:

1. the development of cognitive and social skills that enable the student to deal with historical and contemporary social problems

2. the knowledge of facts, concepts and generalizations pertinent to an understanding of Canadian history.

CONTENT

1. Early foundation to 1815
2. Emergence from colonialism 1815–1849
3. Creation of a nation 1849–1867
4. Nation building 1867–1896
5. A maturing nation 1896–1911
6. A nation in trial
7. The modern nation

WESTERN WORLD HISTORY 30

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Western World History 30 are that the student will be able:

1. to identify the common characteristics that distinguish each of the following concepts:
   a. fact
   b. inference
   c. hypotheses
   d. frame of reference
   e. analytical questions
   f. relevance
   g. data
   h. inquiry
   i. taxonomy
   j. logical implications

2. to identify and/or provide examples of each of the preceding concepts

3. to apply each of the following principles to unique situations:
   a. historians initiate inquiry by recognizing a problem from data
   b. historians form hypotheses by formulating analytical questions stating hypotheses and remaining aware of the tentative nature of hypotheses
   c. the logical implications of hypotheses are recognized
   d. while data is being gathered, decisions are made on what data will be needed and the relevance of data to the hypotheses
   e. data is analyzed, evaluated and interpreted. Evaluation involves determining the frame of reference of the author of the source and determining the accuracy of statements of fact or inference
   f. the hypothesis is evaluated in light of the data. The hypothesis is modified, if necessary, by rejecting a logical implication unsupported by data, or restating the hypothesis. Generalizations are then stated.
WESTERN WORLD HISTORY 30 (continued)

4. to exhibit the following skills:

   a. given a set of unique data, classify the data
   b. given a piece of data, formulate acceptable analytical questions
   c. from analytical questions, formulate hypotheses
   d. given hypotheses relative to familiar data, state the logical implications of the hypotheses
   e. judge the relevance of unique data to unique hypotheses
   f. identify the frame of reference of the author of a unique piece of data
   g. using internal and external criteria, determine the validity of facts and inferences
   h. given data contradictory to the hypothesis, indicate necessary changes in hypotheses.

CONTENT

1. Geographic survey of the Western world
2. The classical heritage
3. The medieval synthesis and the beginnings of national movements
4. Absolutism
5. Science, technology and progress
6. Equality and revolution
7. Nationalism and imperialism