HISTORY

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
- 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
- The medieval synthesis and the beginnings of national movements
- 4. Absolutism
- 5. Science, technology and progress
- 6. Equality and revolution
- 7. Nationalism and imperialism