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| Subject/Grade: 5 Lesson Title: Science Teacher(s): | | |
| Stage 1: Identify Desired Results | | |
| **Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): PA5.2**  Explain the purposes and functions of governance structures in Canada, including First Nations systems and those patterned on the Westminster parliamentary system.     |  |  | | --- | --- | | **(a)** | Represent, in graphic format, the structure of various levels of government in Canada, including municipal, First Nations, provincial, territorial, and federal governments. | | **(b)** | Investigate the structure of First Nations governments in Canada, using accurate terminology (e.g., elected chief, hereditary chief, band, band council, treaty, self-government, Assembly of First Nations). | | **(c)** | Develop an understanding of the functions of the following governance bodies and the role of those in leadership positions: House of Commons, Senate, Governor General, Prime Minister, member of the federal parliament, government minister. | | | |
| **Key Understandings: (‘I Can’ statements)**   1. Recite levels of government 2. Understand what levels of government are responsible for. 3. Verbalize or illustrate the hierarchy of government (positions in politics) | **Key Questions:**   1. **Levels of government** 2. **Responsibilities of levels of government.** | |
| Prerequisite Learning: | | |
| Stage 2: Determine Evidence for Assessing Learning | | |
| There will be a quiz during the following class. This class is laying the foundation for following lessons. See below: | | |
| Stage 3: Build Learning Plan | | |
| **Set (Engagement):**  **Group discussion regarding last class.**   * **Ask class how they think last class went** * **Do a quick recap. Original 4 provinces, year of confederation, what year did Sask join, and ask 4 unique reasons why provinces joined Canada.** | | **Instructional Strategies:**  **Materials/Resources:**  **Possible Adaptations/**  **Differentiation:**  **Management Strategies:** |
| **Stage 4: Reflection** | | |
| Development:  Last week we learned about confederation and provinces joining Canada. When the regions of Canada decided to form the confederation the federal government was formed.  **Federal government:** This level of government deals with areas of law listed in the Constitution Act of 1867  **What is the fed government responsible for?**   1. Keeping the country safe (military) 2. Post office 3. Money and banking 4. Criminal law 5. Copyrights   **Who works for the federal government?**  Members of parliament, cabinet members, *Prime* *minister*, military, ect  **Provincial/territorial government:**  **What is the provincial government responsible for?**   1. Natural resources 2. Property and civil rights 3. Administration of justice 4. Social services 5. Education and health   **Who works for the provincial government?**  Public services, hospitals, schools/teachers, judges, *Premier,* ect  **Municipal government:**  **What is the municipal government responsible for?**   1. Libraries 2. Police/fire departments 3. Garbage/recycling collection 4. Leisure centers 5. Snow removal 6. Airports   **Who works for the municipal government?**  Garbage men, police, librarians, life guards, *Mayor,*  ect  **House of Commons in Canada(lower house):**  338 Members of Parliament that are sent to the House of Commons in Ottawa to represent their “riding”. Their ridings (districts) elect them to represent the community in government. Sask has 14 seats, while Ontario has 121 seats. Wascana, Qu’appelle and Lewvan are Regina’s districts.  **The Senate (upper house):**  Consists of 105 members appointed by the Governor general on the advice of the Prime Minister.  4 regions of Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Maritimes, and Western provinces) each get 24 seats and the remaining 9 seats are given to (6) Labrador and Newfoundland and 1 to each territory.  “upper house” suggests it is more important, however that is not the case. The house of commons is the elected body, whereas the senate is the appointed body.  **Governor General:**  The Queen is the head of state of Canada and 14 other common wealth realms, but she cannot be everywhere at once. At the suggestions of the Prime Minister, the Queen appoints a Governor General to carry on the government of Canada in her absence. Most duties are strictly ceremonial, or traditional roles outlined in the Constitution Act of 1867.  **QuiQuiz for following class:**  **Social Studies Quiz on Treaties and early CanadiaName:**  **Quiz for following class.**  **Self-assessment for lecture time:**   1. What year was the Act of Confederation signed into effect? (when did Canada become a country) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What year was the first treaty signed in Manitoba?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What are the 3 levels of government in Canada? (They do not have to be in a specific order) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What company sold the North West Territories and Rupert’s Land to the newly form Canadian government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. When Tribes/Nations would sign treaties with the Canadian government, what is one thing they would get in return? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What was the name of the Metis that rebelled against the Canadian Government in Manitoba & Saskatchewan? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. In you words (or words we discussed yesterday), what is a treaty?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who are the leaders (job titles) of each of the 3 levels of government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What numbered treaty land is Saskatchewan located on? (bonus mark for multiple treaties) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. What is 1 thing the Federal government responsible for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. What is 1 thing the Provincial government responsible for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. What is 1 thing the Municipal government is responsible for? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Original 4 provinces that formed Canada during Confederation? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. In your words or something we discussed yesterday, What is one purpose for treaties? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Who are Treaty people? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Total: \_\_/15 (1 bonus)** | | |