

**EDUC 535.11/.25 Specialization II, Elementary Social Studies and the Revitalization of Indigenous Languages
Fall 2025****LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

The University of Calgary, located in the heart of Southern Alberta, both acknowledges and pays tribute to the traditional territories of the peoples of Treaty 7, which include the Blackfoot Confederacy (comprised of the Siksika, the Piikani, and the Kainai First Nations), the Tsuut'ina First Nation, and the Stoney Nakoda (including Chiniki, Bearspaw, and Goodstoney First Nations). The City of Calgary is also home to the Métis Nation of Alberta (Districts 5 and 6).

Class Dates: September 2, 2025, to October 24, 2025

Last Day to Add/Drop/Swap: Due to the non-standard dates associated with this program, please check your Student Centre for the important dates pertaining to your section.

Pre-requisite: Due to the multiple pathways in the Bachelor of Education, please consult Undergraduate Programs in Education for questions related to pre-requisite courses.

Office Hours: Available by appointment.

Email: Students are required to use a University of Calgary (@ucalgary.ca) email address for all correspondence.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

The intent of the Specialization Seminar II is to deepen your understanding of the practical aspects of teaching within the specialization of social studies education and to connect this practice with specific theoretical concepts. While this second specialization course focuses more on practical knowledge, you will also refine your knowledge of discourses and theories within the disciplines of social studies and develop a deeper understanding of ways to enact these theories in varied classroom contexts. You will additionally become familiar with any relevant Ministry documents associated with the Alberta Curriculum and draw on practical classroom observation from the field experience to participate in meaningful discussion and to connect these observations with a vision of social studies education to guide your own teaching. The emphasis of the course is on designing for student learning (subject-specific; assessment to strengthen student learning and improve instruction; and designing for inclusion, differentiation, and inquiry).

LEARNING INTENTIONS: Over the course of the semester, students will:

- 1) Further develop a deeper conceptual understanding of the historical, socio-cultural, political contexts of the discipline of social studies education and relate this to curriculum planning in the specialization area;
- 2) Identify and critique the key learning perspectives (as outlined in the front matter of the Programs of Study) and intentions (learning objectives) across the units in a grade from the Alberta Programs of Studies;
- 3) Successfully apply theoretical knowledge to the design of a longer-term unit and assessment plan.

COURSE DESIGN AND DELIVERY:

This course will be delivered face-to-face at the Werklund School of Education.

RESOURCES:

See Weekly Course Schedule

Generative AI:

Course participants are invited to use artificial intelligence tools, including generative AI, to gather information, review concepts, and/or to help produce assignments. However, (1) it is the student's responsibility to inform the instructor *in writing* of the intention to use such technology *in advance* of its use; (2) the student is ultimately accountable for the work they submit; and (3) any content generated or supported by an artificial intelligence tool must be cited appropriately. Misuse of these tools will be considered academic misconduct and will be treated as such.

LEARNING TASKS OVERVIEW

LEARNING TASK	DESCRIPTION OF LEARNING TASK	GROUP / INDIVIDUAL	WEIGHT	DUE DATE
#1 Inquiry Presentation	Exploring the Front Matter and Social Studies Overview of the Alberta Social Studies Program(s) of Study, students will respond with a presentation to an inquiry question that explores ways teachers can engage with Indigenous language revitalization in their classrooms.	Group	40%	September 23, 2025
#2 Design a Unit and Assessment Plan	Using the Understanding by Design (Wiggins & McTighe, 2005) and Understanding by Design Framework (McTighe & Wiggins, 2012), students apply theoretical knowledge to the design of a longer-term social studies unit connected to a topic found in either a current or future Elementary Alberta Social Studies Program of Study.	Individual	40%	October 17 2025,
# 3 Course Reading Facilitation, Learning Activity and Summary Presentation of Group Learning Artifact	Students lead a 30-minute discussion on a core course reading. Prior to leading the discussion, students submit three guiding questions and a rationale for the learning activity they will use to engage the group. A summary group learning artifact will be presented to the class and submitted as a digital image following the discussion.	Individual	Pre-discussion submission of questions and learning activity with rationale - 10% Facilitation and presentation of summary group learning artifact to class - 10%	Questions and learning activity must be submitted at least two days before the discussion. Digital photo of group learning artifact must be submitted following the presentation.

The final mark for the course will be calculated out of 100%, based on the weighted percentages for the individual and group assessments noted above. The assessment criteria for Learning Tasks are connected to the rubrics.

Date	Topic/reflective questions to be explored through activities, discussions, learning tasks, etc.	Readings and Tasks	Due Dates
Week One Wednesday, September 3	<p>Why is social studies significant?</p> <p>What is the Alberta Program(s) of Study asking of social studies educators?</p> <p>What are the essential components of inquiry-based pedagogy in social studies?</p> <p>How can the First Peoples' Principles of Learning inform inquiry?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting and reflecting on our social studies experiences. • Course expectations and overview. • Ensure you have signed up to lead a discussion question on a core course article. The Google Doc link will be posted in the Newsfeed and in D2L. • Key components of Inquiry-Based Learning. • Visualizing and bringing to life Alberta's planned curriculum. • Developing an inquiry question – Learning Assessment Task One • Sharing of inquiry questions and work to receive feedback. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberta Education. (2005). Programs of study: Social studies, kindergarten to grade 12. http://education.alberta.ca/media/456082/sockto3.pdf • Alberta Education. (2005). <i>Social studies kindergarten to grade 12: Program rationale and philosophy</i>. (pp. 1-10). Alberta Education. https://education.alberta.ca/media/159594/program-of-studies-k-3.pdf • Alberta Education. (2025). Alberta's K-6 curriculum, social studies. https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/curriculum/en/c/sss1?s=SSS • Alberta Education. (2025). <i>Curriculum implementation and support timelines</i>. https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/cdn/ciihub/docs/k-6-curriculum-implementation-and-supports-timeline.pdf • Alberta Education. (2025). <i>Social studies k-6 Curriculum: Social studies Overview</i>. https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/printable-curriculum/en/home (pdf is also be posted in D2L) 	

- Bartlett, C., Marshall, M., Marshall, A. (2012). Two-eyed seeing and other lessons learned within a co-learning journey of bringing together Indigenous and mainstream knowledges and ways of knowing. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*. 2. 331–340. <https://link-springer-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/article/10.1007/s13412-012-0086-8>
- Crombie, S. (2014, May 26). *What is inquiry-based learning?* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u84ZsS6niPc>
- First Nations Education Steering Committee. (2007). *First Peoples principles of learning*. <https://www.fnesc.ca/first-peoples-principles-of-learning/>
- Galileo Educational Network Association. (2015). *Chapter 2: Discipline -Based Inquiry*. Focus on Inquiry. <https://inquiry.galileo.org/ch2/developing-and-working-with-a-great-idea/>
- Mackenzie, T. (2016). *Bringing inquiry-based learning into your class: A four-step approach to using a powerful model that increases student agency in learning*. Edutopia. <https://www.edutopia.org/article/bringing-inquiry-based-learning-into-your-class-trevor-mackenzie/>
- Pottie, E. (2022, March 18). *Eskasoni elder bringing 'two-eyed seeing' into the classroom*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/novascotia/eskasoni-elder-bringing-two-eyed-seeing-into-classroom-1.6388379>
- Scott, D. & Bailey, D. (2021). Reframing inquiry in education: Designing for a living curriculum. In D. Scott & J. Lock (Eds.), *Teacher as Designer: Design Thinking for Educational Change* (pp. 23-39). Springer. https://ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=2759020&site=ehost-live&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_C3_BE_C3_BF23
- Thomas, R. (2017). *Etuaptmumk: Two Eye Seeing*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bA9EwcFbVfg>
- University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. (n.d.). *Teaching, learning and academic support: Determine if a source is scholarly*. <https://www.library.illinois.edu/tlas/instruction/i-need-to-2/scholarly-source/>
- Yard, B. (2021, January 18,). *Two-eyed seeing: Humber's new early childhood initiative aims to change the way we think about*

		<p><i>land-based play</i>. Humber Polytechnic. https://humber.ca/today/news/two-eyed-seeing</p>	
Week Two Wednesday, September 10	<p>What vision for social studies deeply resonates with you?</p> <p>What “visions for social studies” have you experienced as a student and in your field experience?</p> <p>How will I use the Alberta Social Studies Program(s) of Study to enact purposeful teaching?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting on your vision and the perceived vision of other social studies teachers. • Learning Assessment Task One group work continued and formative feedback. • First student-led discussion on <i>Purposeful teaching in elementary social studies</i> article. Please read and come prepared to discuss: <p>Case, R. & Abbott, M. (2008). Purposeful teaching in elementary social studies. In R. Case & P. Clark (Eds.), <i>The anthology of social studies: Issues and strategies for elementary teachers</i> (pp. 8-17). https://ucalgary.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/leganto/public/01UCALG_INST/citation/25828305010004336?auth=SAML</p> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarke, P. & Case, R. (2008). Four defining purposes of citizenship education. In R. Case & P. Clark (Eds.), <i>The anthology of social studies: Issues and strategies for secondary teachers</i> (pp. 41-53). https://ucalgary.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/leganto/public/01UCALG_INST/citation/25828315550004336?auth=SAML • Deer, F. (2008). Aboriginal students and Canadian citizenship education. <i>The Journal of Educational Thought</i>, 42(1), 69- 82. https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/stable/23765472?seq=1 • Gibson, S. (2012). "Why do we learn this stuff"? Students' views on the purpose of social studies. <i>Canadian Social Studies</i>, 45(1), 43-58. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ972852 • Sears, A. (2004). In search of good citizens: Citizenship education and social studies in Canada. In A. Sears & I. Wright (Eds.), <i>Challenges & prospects for Canadian social studies</i> (pp. 91-106). https://www.learnalberta.ca/content/sspp/html/pdf/in_search_of_good_citizens.pdf • Scott, D. (2014, January 24). An introduction to discipline-based inquiry. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVhKTMFCgq0 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scott, D. (2019). Reconsidering inquiry in the social studies classroom [PowerPoint]. Posted in D2L • Scott, D. & Abbot, L. (2012). Trying to make the mission statements of social studies curriculum inhabit my social studies pedagogy and vice versa. <i>One World in Dialogue Journal</i>, 2(1), 8-18. https://ssc.teachers.ab.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/OneWorldInDialogue/OneWorld%20inDialogue%202012%20v2n1.pdf 	
Week Three Wednesday, September 17	<p>How is purpose-driven social studies teaching connected to the revitalization of Indigenous languages?</p> <p>How can we avoid teaching Indigenous perspectives in ways that are superficial and ultimately seen through Euro-Western lenses?</p> <p>Why are we all treaty people?</p> <p>How can critical friends provide feedback and learn together?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storyhive. (2019, November 29). Voices on the rise: Indigenous language revitalization in Alberta Episode 1. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-dtEujiPUE0 • Learning Circle and reflections following viewing • Second student-led discussion on <i>Gakina Gidagwi'igoomin Anishinaabewiyang: We are all Treaty People, understanding the spirit and intent of the Treaties matters to all of us</i> article. Please read and come prepared to discuss: Duhamel, K. (2018). Gakina Gidagwi'igoomin Anishinaabewiyang: We are all Treaty people, understanding the spirit and intent of the Treaties matters to all of us. <i>Treaties and the Treaty relationship</i>, <i>Canada's History Society</i>, 11-15 https://www.canadashistory.ca/CNHS/media/CNHS/cnhs-media/PDFs%20and%20Powerpoints/EN/CHDig2018Treaties.pdf • Continue with group work on Learning Assessment Task One. • Formative feedback from critical friends on Learning Assessment Task One. <p>Additional Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberta Regional Consortia. (2020). <i>Empowering the spirit: educational resources to support reconciliation</i>. APIC. https://empoweringthespirit.ca/ • Alberta Teacher's Association. (2018). Indigenous ways of knowing: Walking in our footsteps. https://www.teachers.ab.ca/For%20Members/Professional%20Development/IndigenousEducationandWalkingTogether/Pages/WalkingTogether.aspx • Donald, D. (2009). Forts, curriculum, and indigenous métissage: Imagining decolonization of Aboriginal Canadian relations in educational contexts. <i>The Journal of the Manitoba First Nations</i> 	

		<p><i>Education Resource Centre</i>, 2(1), 1-24. https://mfnerc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/004_Donald.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn Alberta. (2015). <i>Guiding voices: A curriculum development tool for inclusion of First Nations, Metis and Inuit perspectives throughout curriculum</i>. https://www.learnalberta.ca/content/fnmigv/index.html 	
Week Four Wednesday, September 24	<p>What are the key components of lesson design and backward planning?</p> <p>How will I purposefully and strategically apply assessment for, as and of learning?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the key components stages of UBD Framework. Presentation of Learning Assessment Task One Group Inquiry to class. Expectations for Learning Assessment Task Two <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alberta Assessment Consortium. (2013). <i>Classroom materials performance assessments</i>. https://aac.ab.ca/materials/ Username – teachers; Password – master (case sensitive) Cameron, D. (2018, October 24). Co-constructing success criteria. PHE.EPS Canada https://phecanada.ca/sites/default/files/content/docs/assessment/co-constructing-success-criteria-en.pdf Cowie, B., & Bell, B. (1999). A model of formative assessment in science education. <i>Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice</i>, 6(1), 101–116. https://doi.org/10.1080/09695949993026 Davis, J.L. (2005). <i>Crafting enduring understandings and essential questions</i>, Region 10 Education Service Center. https://ucalgary.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/leganto/public/01UCALG_INST/citation/25828320910004336?auth=SAML Fanwood, Scotch. (2009, December 9). <i>Using understanding by design to create meaningful units of study</i>. [LinkedIn SlideShare]. https://www.slideshare.net/jdumaresq/understanding-by-design-the-basics Friesen, S. (2009). What did you do in school today? Teaching effectiveness: A framework and rubric. Canadian Education Association. Retrieved from https://www.edcan.ca/articles/what-did-you-do-in-school-today-teaching-effectiveness-a-framework-and-rubric/ Galileo Educational Network. (2015). <i>Designing rich tasks</i>. Focus on inquiry. 	<p>Submit Learning Assessment Task One to the Drop Box by 11:59 pm on September 23, 2025.</p>

		<p>https://inquiry.galileo.org/ch2/designing-great-tasks/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Galileo Educational Network. (2015). <i>Chapter 3: The importance of assessment</i>. Focus on inquiry. https://inquiry.galileo.org/ch3/centrality-of-assessment/ Galileo Educational Network. (2020). <i>Classroom examples</i>. https://galileo.org/classroom-examples/ Gonzalez, J. (2022, November 13). Build it together: Co-constructing success criteria with students. Cult of Pedagogy. https://www.cultofpedagogy.com/co-constructing-success-criteria/ Opportunity Education. (2023, November). How-to: Co-create success criteria with students. https://opportunityeducation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2023/11/How-To-Co-Create-Success-Criteria-with-Students.pdf Leahy, S., Lyon, C. Thompson, S. & Williams, D. (2011). Classroom assessment: Minute by minute, day by day. ASCD. https://pdo.ascd.org/LMSCourses/PD11OC101M/media/FA_M03_Reading_02_Classroom-Assessment.pdf McTighe, J. & Wiggins, G. (2012). Understanding by design framework. ASCD. https://files.ascd.org/staticfiles/ascd/pdf/siteASCD/publications/UbD_WhitePaper0312.pdf <i>UBD in a nutshell</i>. https://jaymctighe.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/UbD-in-a-Nutshell.pdf McTighe, J. & Associates. (2012). New Professional Development Resources https://jaymctighe.com/resources/ McTighe, J. & Wiggins, G. (2005). Overview of UbD & the design template. https://wpvip.edutopia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/stw-normal-park-normal-understanding-by-design.pdf The Critical TC2 thinking Consortium. (2025). Resources Social Studies. https://tc2.ca/resources?subject_area=Social%20Studies&keyword=#store-product-filter Vandas, Kara. (2021, May 17). Sharing clarity with students: 15 ways to co-construct success criteria. The Core Collaborative. https://thecorecollaborative.com/sharing-clarity-with-students-15-ways-to-co-construct-success-criteria/ 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martinelli, Marlana. (2018, March 21). <i>19 simple student accommodations that work</i>. We Are Teachers. https://www.weareteachers.com/19-simple-student-accommodations-that-work/ • Measuredprogress. (2011, January 13). <i>The formative classroom: Real teachers, real students, real process</i>. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rL54bfmZPzY • Staake, Jill. (2024, June 17). 18 smart instructional scaffolding examples for every classroom. We Are Teachers. https://www.weareteachers.com/ways-to-scaffold-learning/ • Strong Nations K–9 Anthologies. https://www.strongnations.com • Wormeli, Rick. (2010, November 30). <i>Assessment and grading in the differentiated Classroom</i>. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJxFXjfB_B4&feature=youtu.be&list=PLs8CQn-vIjyXXq8d3iJhDa3Pa5MU97AU 	
Week Five Wednesday, October 1	How can we take up the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions of Canada: Calls to Action (2015) in meaningful and ethical ways through the revitalization of Indigenous languages?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storyhive. (2019, November 29). Voices on the rise: Indigenous language revitalization in Alberta Episode 2. [Video}. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0UH1IhBnNk • Learning Circle and reflections following viewing • Third student-led discussion on “It’s a very emotional experience’: Indigenous millennials share their journey of language reclamation article. Please read and come prepared to discuss: Morin, B. (2019, February 10). “It’s a very emotional experience’: Indigenous millennials share their journey of language reclamation. CBC News. https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/indigenous-languages-learning-youth-1.5010655 • Continue with work on Learning Assessment Task Two <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberta Education. (2017). Our words, our ways: Teaching First Nations, Métis and Inuit learners. https://open.alberta.ca/publications/9781460134757 	

- Alberta Education. (n.d.). Walking together: First Nations, Métis and Inuit perspectives in curriculum. Learn Alberta. <https://www.learnalberta.ca/content/aswt/>
- Alberta Teachers' Association. (2021). Walking together: Education for reconciliation. https://teachers.ab.ca/sites/default/files/2024-09/pd-wt-41_walking_together_education_report.pdf
- Alberta Regional Professional Development Consortia. (n.d.). Empowering the spirit. <https://empoweringthespirit.ca/>
- Donald, Dwayne. (2020, January 23). *Homo economicus and forgetful curriculum*: Remembering other ways to be a human being. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VM1J3evcEyQ>
- Indigenous Knowledge & Wisdom Centre. (n.d.). Indigenous Knowledge & Wisdom Centre. <https://www.ikwc.org/>
- McIvor, O., Napoleon, A., & Dickie, K. (2009). Language and culture as protective factors for at-risk communities. *Journal of Aboriginal Health*, 5(1), 6–25. <https://ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/login?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.proquest.com%2Fscholarly-journals%2Flanguage-culture-as-protective-factors-at-risk%2Fdocview%2F1138543057%2Fse-2%3Faccountid%3D9838>
- Rupert's Land Institute. (n.d.). Teaching resources. <https://www.rupertsland.org/teaching-learning/resources/>
- Spirit of the Land. (n.d.). Spirit of the land series. University of Alberta. <https://www.spiritoftheland.ca/>
- Storyhive. (2019, November 29). Voices on the rise: Indigenous language revitalization in Alberta Episode 3. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZgJ8TZ0Zs0>
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2015). Calls to Action. https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2022). *Truth and reconciliation commission of Canada*. <https://web.archive.org/web/20200505161532/http://trc.ca/about-us/trc-findings.html>

Week Six Wednesday, October 8	How can we bring history to life through conversation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth student-led discussion <i>Think twice before doing another historical simulation</i> article and listen to the interview. Please read and come prepared to discuss: Gonzalez, J. (2019, July 7). <i>Think twice before doing another historical simulation</i>. Cult of Pedagogy. https://www.cultofpedagogy.com/classroom-simulations/ • Continue with work on Learning Assessment Task 2 and formative feedback from critical friends. <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heyking, A. (2004). Historical thinking in the elementary years: A review of current research. Canadian Social Studies, 39(1). https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1073974.pdf • Scott, David. (2019). <i>Historical thinking in practice</i> [PowerPoint] Posted in D2L • The Critical TC2 thinking Consortium. (2025). Resources Social Studies. https://tc2.ca/resources?subject_area=Social%20Studies&keyword=#store-product-filter • von Heyking, A. (2013). Teaching elementary students to think historically. In R. Case & P. Clark (Eds.), <i>The Anthology of Social Studies: Issues and Strategies for Elementary Teachers</i> (pp. 35-45). Pacific Educational Press. https://ucalgary.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/leganto/public/01UCALG_INST/citation/25831566840004336?auth=SAML 	
Week Seven Wednesday, October 15	How can we address in our teaching societal inequalities to create paths to healing, reconciliation and justice?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a mission statement articulating how we will address teaching societal inequalities to create paths for healing, reconciliation and justice. • Fifth student-led discussion <i>Activating joy through culturally and historically responsive read-alouds</i> article. Please read and come prepared to discuss: Vlach, S.K., Lentz, T.S. and Muhammad, G.E. (2023). <i>Activating joy through culturally and historically responsive read-alouds</i>. <i>The Reading Teacher</i>, 77(1), 121-130. https://doi.org/10.1002/trtr.2203 • Continue with work on Learning Assessment Task 2 and Formative feedback for Learning Assessment Task Three through critical friendships. 	Submit Learning Assessment Task Two to the Drop Box by 11:59 pm on October 17, 2025.

		<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks. James. (2006). Approaches to multicultural cultural reform. in Race culture and education: The selected works of John Banks. https://www-taylorfrancis-com.ezproxy.lib.ucalgary.ca/chapters/mono/10.4324/9780203088586-28/approaches-multicultural-curriculum-reform-james-banks • Chicago Public Schools. (2022, June 29). Framing brave conversations about race and ethnicity. https://www.cps.edu/sites/equity/tools/us/framing-brave-conversations-about-race-and-ethnicity/ • Davis, Matt. (2016, September 8). Preparing for cultural diversity: Resources for teachers. Edutopia. https://www.edutopia.org/blog/preparing-cultural-diversity-resources-teachers • Eakins, Sheldon. (2020, June 7). Why white students need multicultural and social justice education. Cult of Pedagogy. https://www.cultofpedagogy.com/white-students-multicultural-ed/ • Gonzalez, J. (2025, March 6). How to keep teaching well when Dei is under attack. Cult of Pedagogy. https://www.cultofpedagogy.com/dei-under-attack/ • Schawartz, Sarah. (2020, June 2). 15 classroom resources for discussing racism, policing, and protest. Education Week. https://www.edweek.org/teaching-learning/15-classroom-resources-for-discussing-racism-policing-and-protest/2020/06 • Your ATA Library. (2020). Featured books. https://teachers-ab.libguides.com/antiracism • Your ATA Library. (2020). Lesson plans. https://teachers-ab.libguides.com/c.php?g=717443&p=5120546 	
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Week Eight Wednesday, October 22	What resources will I share with my peers? How is my resource connected to my vision for social studies and/or the revitalization of Indigenous Languages Has my vision of social studies been challenged, altered, or changed? Why is social studies teaching worth the effort?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of social studies resources for your Teacher Toolbox. • Connecting to vision discussion. • It's worth the effort. • Takeaways 	
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CHANGES TO SCHEDULE:

Please note that changes to the schedule may occur to meet the emerging needs and dynamics of the participants in the course.

LEARNING TASKS AND ASSESSMENTS

There are three required Learning Tasks for this course.

1. Learning Assessment Task 1: Group Inquiry Presentation
Due: September 23, 2025

A group of learners will respond with a presentation to an inquiry question that emerges from exploring the front matter (program rationale and philosophy) or social studies overview in Alberta's current Elementary Program(s) of Studies. The question must be connected to ways *teachers can engage with Indigenous language revitalization in their classrooms and to a big idea in the front matter documents or curriculum.*

Essential components and characteristics of inquiry-based pedagogy in social studies will be explored as you complete the various readings, explore resources and engage in the various activities, and learning assessment tasks.

Curriculum Implementation Timeline/ Front Matter/Social Studies Overview

- Alberta Education. (2025). *Curriculum implementation and support timelines*.
<https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/cdn/ciihub/docs/k-6-curriculum-implementation-and-supports-timeline.pdf>
- Alberta Education. (2005). *Social studies kindergarten to grade 12: Program rationale and philosophy* (pp. 1-10).
Alberta Education. <https://education.alberta.ca/media/159594/program-of-studies-k-3.pdf>
- Alberta Education. (2025). *Social studies k-6 Curriculum: Social studies overview*.
<https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/printable-curriculum/en/home>
(pdf is also be posted in D2L)

Current or Future Elementary Level Alberta Social Studies Programs of Study.

- Alberta Education. (2005). Programs of study: Social studies, kindergarten to grade 12.
<http://education.alberta.ca/media/456082/sockto3.pdf>
- Alberta Education. (2025). Alberta's K-6 curriculum, social studies.
<https://curriculum.learnalberta.ca/curriculum/en/c/sss1?s=SSS>

Determine if a Source is Scholarly

- University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. (n.d.). *Teaching, learning and academic support: Determine if a source is scholarly*. <https://www.library.illinois.edu/tlas/instruction/i-need-to-2/scholarly-source/>

The group presentation must include:

- ✓ An overarching question of inquiry.
- ✓ A rationale explaining the choice to investigate the inquiry question.
- ✓ Each member's experiences and observations related to the inquiry.
- ✓ A mixture of visuals and text effectively connecting all sections of the inquiry.
- ✓ A synthesis of the three most significant insights gained from research using scholarly sources related to the question.
- ✓ The creation of an original, practical and meaningful resource connected to the inquiry (learner artifact) to help teachers engage with Indigenous language revitalization in their classrooms.
- ✓ Three questions that remain resulting from the inquiry.
- ✓ How formative feedback was applied to improve the inquiry and presentation.
- ✓ Evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members.
- ✓ Citations explicitly connected to a reference list using APA 7.

Criteria for Assessment of Learning Assessment Task 1

1. Quality of inquiry question and rationale for the meaningfulness to pre-service teachers.
2. Reflection of each group member's experiences and observations related to the inquiry.
3. Effectiveness of visuals and supporting text connecting all sections of the inquiry.
4. Clarity of synthesizing the three most important findings gained through research and connection to scholarly sources.
5. Questions resulting from the inquiry that still need to be addressed.
6. Creation of an original, practical, and meaningful resource to help teachers engage with Indigenous language revitalization in their classrooms.
7. Application of formative feedback to improve the inquiry and presentation.
8. Documented evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor, and communication among group members.
9. Accuracy of writing and usage of APA 7 for citations and reference list.

Learning Assessment Task 1 Rubric

Criteria	Performance Levels			
	Expert - 4	Practitioner - 3	Apprentice - 2	Novice - 1
Quality of inquiry question and rationale for the meaningfulness to pre-service teachers. (5%)	The inquiry question is excellent and very clear. There is a full rationale of its meaningfulness to preservice teachers.	The inquiry question is good and clear. There is supporting rationale of its meaningfulness to pre-service teachers.	The inquiry question is somewhat unclear and needs refinement. The rationale of its meaningfulness to preservice teachers is vague.	The inquiry question is unclear. The rationale of its meaningfulness to preservice teachers is absent and/or very vague.
Reflection of each group member's experiences and observations related to the inquiry. (10%)	The experiences and observations related to the inquiry are clearly articulated and supported with specific details.	The experiences and observations related to the inquiry are clear but not fully supported with specific details.	The experiences and observations related to the inquiry are unclear and lack specific details.	The experiences and observations related to the inquiry are very vague or missing.
Effectiveness of visuals and supporting text connecting all sections of the inquiry. (10%)	The visuals and supporting text are clear, relevant and engaging, effectively depicting the issues raised in the inquiry. The visuals and texts are strongly connected to all sections of the inquiry.	The visuals and supporting text are clear, depicting the issues raised in the inquiry. The visuals and texts are connected to all sections of the inquiry.	The visuals and supporting text are somewhat unclear and do not fully depict the issues raised in the inquiry. Some visuals and texts are not connected to sections of the inquiry.	The visuals and supporting text are unclear, very vague or missing and do not depict the issues raised in the inquiry. The visuals and texts are not connected to sections of the inquiry.
Synthesis of the three most significant insights gained from research related to the inquiry question and connected to scholarly resources. (25%)	The findings are effectively articulated in an exemplary manner, describing what was learnt by engaging in the inquiry. All findings are superbly supported by scholarly resources.	The findings are clear and articulated in a good manner, describing what was learnt by engaging in the inquiry. The findings are generally supported by scholarly resources.	Some of the findings are unclear and lack details about what was learnt by engaging in the inquiry. Some findings are not supported by scholarly resources.	The findings are very vague or missing and are not supported by scholarly resources.
Three questions resulting from the inquiry that still need to be addressed. (10%)	The questions are clearly articulated in an exemplary manner, describing what still needs to be addressed.	The questions are clearly articulated in a good manner, describing what still needs to be addressed.	The questions are unclear and do not fully describe what still needs to be addressed.	The questions are very vague or missing and do not describe what still needs to be addressed.
Creation of an original, practical, and meaningful resource to help teachers engage with Indigenous language revitalization in their classrooms. (15%)	The resource is exemplary, original, practical and meaningful for teachers. The resource is strongly connected to the inquiry.	The resource is good and practical for teachers. The resource is connected to the inquiry.	The resource is not fully practical for teachers with few connections to the inquiry.	The resource is not practical for teachers and is not connected to the inquiry.

Description of how formative feedback was applied to improve the inquiry presentation. (5%)	The description is exemplary and detailed.	The description is good but lacks some details.	The description is weak in most areas.	The description is extremely vague or missing.
Documented evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members. (10%)	The evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members is exemplary.	The evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members is good.	The evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members is weak.	The evidence of collaboration, equitable division of labor and communication among group members is not provided.
Accurate writing, citations and reference list, APA 7 format. (10%)	Exemplary usage of APA 7 for citations and reference list. The response is error-free.	Good usage of APA 7 for citations and reference list. The response has few errors.	Significant mistakes in the usage of APA 7 for citations and reference list. The response has significant errors.	Poor usage of APA 7 for citations and reference list. The response has too many errors.

2. Learning Assessment Task 2: Design a Unit and Assessment Plan

Due: October 17, 2025

In this learning assessment task, you will use the Understanding by Design (Wiggins & McTighe, 2005) and Understanding by Design Framework (McTighe &, Wiggins, 2012) to design a five-page unit and assessment plan for learning and teaching to apply aspects of the theory explored in the course. Your unit will cover 5 periods of class time. A template for the Unit and Assessment Plan will be provided by the instructor.

Page 1 of Learning Assessment Task 2: Identifying the Desired Result and Connection to Vision

✓ Unit Title, Grade Level, Big Idea, Enduring Understanding and Connection to Personal Vision and Program of Study

Clearly articulate the context of the unit within the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study, including the unit title, grade level, big idea and enduring understanding the unit seeks to leave students with through the learning engagement.

How does this unit reflect your vision for social studies education? Connect your vision to the key ideas from the front matter (program rationale and philosophy) or social studies overview in Alberta's current Elementary Programs of Study.

✓ Relevance of Essential Question

Clearly articulate an essential question guiding the unit of study. The essential question should be thought provoking and intellectually engaging to initiate deep conversations. The question should clearly stimulate higher-order thinking and cannot be effectively answered by recall alone.

✓ Connection of Grade Level Learning Outcomes from the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study to the Unit Plan and Lesson Plans

Outline the learning outcomes for the overall unit and connect them to the specific lessons. The learning outcomes must clearly define what the students should know, be able to do and appreciate by the end of the unit and lessons. The unit must identify and address at least one outcome from each domain within the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study related to knowledge and understanding, skills and processes and values and attitudes.

Page 2 of Learning Assessment Task 2: Determine Acceptable Evidence, Part 1**✓ *Summative Performance Assessment Task***

Provide a clear summative assessment performance task that requires students to apply what you want them to learn in ways that show deep understanding. How will you know they understand what it is you are trying to teach them? Ensure the knowledge, skills and values learning outcomes are strongly linked to the performance task.

This page will be the document provided to students and/or parent(s), clearly describing the expectations (criteria) for the performance task.

Page 3 of Learning Assessment Task 2: Determine Acceptable Evidence, Part 2**✓ *Criteria Section and Excellent Section of Summative Performance Assessment Task Rubric***

Using the principles for effective rubrics, create the criteria for the rubric you will use to assess the summative assessment performance task and articulate the descriptors for the Excellent category. What will you accept as specific evidence that students understand what was taught to them? Ensure the expectations (criteria) in the performance task fully align with the criteria in the rubric.

Pages 4 and 5 of Learning Assessment Task 2: Learning Plan Instructional Sequence**✓ *Annotated Table***

Submit an annotated table showing the instructional sequence and procedures you will use to engage students with the essential question, enduring understanding and big idea in the unit.

- Connect each lesson to the learning outcomes for the unit and state the goal for each lesson.
- Integrate at least one First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspective or local Indigenous community connection.
- Scaffold the instructional sequence to prepare students for the performance task.
- How will students engage in metacognition?
- Show how you will use formative assessment.
- How will you address differentiation? For example, students with special needs, English-as-a second-language learner, etc.
- How will you purposefully use technology?
- Note and cite the materials and resources you will need and provide links to the resources. The instructional sequence should be scaffolded to prepare students for the performance task.

Criteria for Assessment of Learning Assessment Task 2

1. Connectedness of unit title, grade level, big idea and enduring understanding to the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study.
2. Articulation of how the unit plan reflects the student's vision for social studies.
3. Relevance of the essential question.
4. Connectedness of learning outcomes from the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study to the unit plan and lesson plans.
5. Connectedness of performance assessment task to the learning outcomes and essential question as acceptable evidence of learning.

6. Connectedness of criteria section and excellent section of the assessment rubric to the summative performance assessment task.
7. Detailed annotated table of the learning plan instructional sequence addressing student engagement, learning outcomes and goals, formative feedback loops, differentiation, metacognition, technology, and resources. The instructional sequence integrates at least one First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspective or local Indigenous community connection. The lessons are scaffolded to prepare learners for the performance task.

Learning Assessment Task 2 Rubric

Criteria	Excellent
Connectedness of unit title, grade level, big idea and enduring understanding to a current or future Elementary Alberta Social Studies Program of Study. (2 marks)	Identifies the unit title and grade level along with the big idea and enduring understanding. These offer very clear and succinctly articulated insights students will remember and can apply to their lives and are fully connected to an Alberta Social Studies Program of Study.
Articulation of how the unit plan reflects the student's vision for social studies. (4 marks)	A very clear and sophisticated response on how the unit reflects a vision for social studies and is connected to the front matter or social studies overview of the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study.
Relevance of the essential question. (2 marks)	The essential question guiding the unit is thought-provoking and intellectually engaging. It will initiate deep conversations. The question clearly stimulates higher-order thinking. The question cannot be effectively answered by recall alone.
Connectedness of learning outcomes from the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study to the unit plan and lesson plans. (2 marks)	Learning outcomes for the unit and lesson plans clearly define a range of knowledge/understandings, skills/processes, and values/attitudes that are directly linked to the grade level and the Alberta Social Studies Program of Study. What students need to be able to do and know at the end of the unit are explicitly stated.
Connectedness of performance assessment task to the learning outcomes and essential question as acceptable evidence of learning. (5 marks)	The desired knowledge/skills/values are strongly linked to the performance task and essential question requiring students to apply knowledge in ways that show deep understanding. The description of the task is exceptional, detailed and explicitly clear for students to understand what they must demonstrate to show evidence of learning.
Connectedness of criteria section and excellent section of the assessment rubric to the summative performance assessment task. (10 marks)	The criteria section and excellent section show mastery of the principles of rubric design. Students and/or parent(s) clearly understand what must be achieved to receive the grade associated with the excellent category in the performance task. The language is explicit and exceptionally clear and fully connected to the performance task.
Detailed annotated table of scaffolded learning and instructional sequence addressing student engagement, learning outcomes and goals, formative feedback loops, differentiation, metacognition, technology, and resources. The instructional sequence integrates at least one First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspective or Indigenous local community connection. (15 marks)	The table is annotated and very detailed showing instructional procedures to engage students with the essential question in the unit. Lessons are explicitly sequenced to prepare students for the performance task and integrates at least one First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspective or local Indigenous community connection. Each lesson is explicitly connected to a learning outcome(s) with a stated goal. The table clearly articulates formative assessment feedback loops to strengthen students' understanding and inform instructional decision-making. The table articulates how differentiation will be addressed, how students will think about their thinking and how technology will be effectively used. Resources are specifically noted, cited and linked throughout the instructional sequence. Lessons are explicitly sequenced and scaffolded to prepare students for the performance task.

* The full rubric will be posted in D2L

3. Learning Assessment Task 3: Student Led-Discussion and Presentation

At the beginning of the course, you will sign up to lead and facilitate a 30-minute group discussion on one of five key core articles (see Course Outline for student-led discussion dates. The summary of the discussion will be shared with the class as a learner artifact. The learning activity you create to engage the group, and the group learning artifact produced can be the form of your choice.

For this learning assessment task, you must:

- ✓ Submit three questions two days before the day of the discussion. The questions should promote critical thinking and move the group beyond the mere “facts” of the article. Consider ways to engage your group to reflect on their experiences as a student and student teacher. **Two questions must be related to the implications for future learning and teaching. All questions must be connected to the article.** The discussion will be approximately 30 minutes.
- ✓ Develop and use a learning activity to engage your group in discussion, including a description of why you chose this learning activity and how you will apply it.
- ✓ Lead the group to summarize your discussion and create a learner artifact to present the findings of the discussion and learning activity to class. The summary presentation will be approximately 10 minutes. The class will add to your group’s findings through their lived experiences.
- ✓ Submit a digital photo of the summary learning artifact at the end of the class.

Note: The discussion questions and explanation of the learning activity must be submitted to the Dropbox two days before the discussion. The template will be provided by the instructor.

Criteria for Assessment of Learning Assessment Task 3

- All requirements to lead the discussion are submitted two days before the discussion.
- The submitted questions are thought-provoking and clear and move the group beyond the mere facts of the article, with strong connections to the implications for future learning and teaching.
- The description of why you chose this learning activity and how you will apply it to the discussion is clear and shows purpose when planning for the discussion.
- The presentation and associated learning artifact clearly and succinctly summarize the group’s reflection on the article and focus questions.

THE EXPECTATION OF EXCELLENCE IN PROFESSIONAL WORK

Please review the Academic Calendar carefully. It describes the program and provides detailed schedules and important dates. It contains information on expectations for student work and professional conduct. In addition, procedures are described regarding concern about student performance in the program. Please pay especially careful attention to details and descriptions in the following topic areas:

- *The Importance of Attendance and Participation in Every Class*

As this is a professional program, experiences are designed with the expectation that all members will be fully involved in all classes and in all coursework experiences. As you are a member of a learning community your contribution is vital and highly valued, just as it will be when you take on the professional responsibilities of being a teacher. We expect that you will not be absent from class with the exception of documented instances of personal or family illness or for religious requirements.

- *Engagement in Class Discussion and Inquiry*

Another reason for the importance of attendance and participation in every class is that the course involves working with fellow students to share ideas and thinking. For example, each class you will work with a small group to engage fellow students in discussions on work being considered in class. You will also help other groups by providing ideas for scholarly inquiry in assignments. If you find that you are experiencing difficulties as a group collaborating, please inform the instructor.

EXPECTATIONS FOR WRITING

All written assignments (including, to a lesser extent, written exam responses) will be assessed at least partly on writing skills. Writing skills include not only surface correctness (grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, etc.) but also general clarity and organization. Sources used in research papers must be properly documented. If you need help with your writing, you may use the writing support services in the Learning Commons. For further information, please refer to the official online University of Calgary Calendar, Academic Regulations, E. Course Information, E.2: Writing Across the Curriculum: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/pubs/calendar/current/e-2.html>

LATE SUBMISSIONS

All late submissions of assignments must be discussed with the instructor **prior to the due date**. Students may be required to provide written documentation of extenuating circumstances (e.g., statutory declaration, doctor's note, note from the University of Calgary Wellness Centre, obituary notice). A deferral of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Associate Dean of Undergraduate Programs with accompanying written evidence.

ISSUES WITH GROUP TASKS

With respect to group work, if your group is having difficulty collaborating effectively, please contact the instructor immediately. If a group is unable to collaborate effectively or discuss course materials online in a timely manner, the instructor may re-assign members to different groups.

GRADING

Grade	GPA Value	%	Description per U of C Calendar
A+	4.0	95-100	Outstanding
A	4.0	90-94	Excellent – Superior performance showing comprehensive understanding of the subject matter
A-	3.7	85-89	
B+	3.3	80-84	
B	3.0	75-79	Good - clearly above average performance with knowledge of subject matter generally complete
B-	2.7	70-74	
C+	2.3	65-69	
C	2.0	60-64	Satisfactory - basic understanding of the subject matter
C-	1.7	55-59	
D+	1.3	52-54	Minimal pass - Marginal performance
D	1.0	50-51	
F	0.0	49 and lower	Fail - Unsatisfactory performance

Students in the B.Ed. program must have an overall GPA of 2.5 in the semester to continue in the program without repeating courses.

Academic Accommodation

Students seeking an accommodation based on disability or medical concerns should contact Student Accessibility Services; SAS will process the request and issue letters of accommodation to instructors. For additional information on support services and accommodations for students with disabilities, visit www.ucalgary.ca/access/. Students who require an accommodation in relation to their coursework based on a protected ground other than disability should communicate this need in writing to their Instructor. The full policy on Student Accommodations is available at <http://www.ucalgary.ca/policies/files/policies/student-accommodation-policy.pdf>.

Academic Misconduct

For information on academic misconduct and its consequences, please see the University of Calgary Calendar at <http://www.ucalgary.ca/pubs/calendar/current/k.html>

Attendance/ Prolonged Absence

Students may be asked to provide supporting documentation for an exemption/special request. This may include, but is not limited to, a prolonged absence from a course where participation is required, a missed course assessment, a deferred examination, or an appeal. Students are encouraged to submit documentation that will support their situation. Supporting documentation may be dependent on the reason noted in their personal statement/explanation provided to explain their situation. This could be medical certificate/documentation, references, police reports, invitation letter, third party letter of support or a

statutory declaration etc. The decision to provide supporting documentation that best suits the situation is at the discretion of the student.

Falsification of any supporting documentation will be taken very seriously and may result in disciplinary action through the Academic Discipline regulations or the Student Non-Academic Misconduct policy.

<https://www.ucalgary.ca/pubs/calendar/current/n-1.html>

The Freedom of Information Protection of Privacy Act prevents instructors from placing assignments or examinations in a public place for pickup and prevents students from access to exams or assignments other than their own. Therefore, students and instructors may use one of the following options: return/collect assignments during class time or during instructors' office hours, students provide instructors with a self-addressed stamped envelope, or submit/return assignments as electronic files attached to private e-mail messages.

For additional resources including, but not limited to, those aimed at wellness and mental health, student success or to connect with the Student Ombuds Office, please visit

<https://www.ucalgary.ca/registrar/registration/course-outlines>

Education Students Association (ESA) President for the academic year is Tracy Dinh, esa@ucalgary.ca.

Werklund SU Representative is Siena Yee, educrep@su.ucalgary.ca.