

# Grade 7/8 Social Studies Flashcards

The records of the Archives of Ontario offer insights into the story of the land we now call Ontario.

These flashcards are colour-coded to correspond to Ontario's Grade 7/8 Social Studies curriculum:

## Geography

Green cards use terms for learning about geography.

## History

Blue cards use terms for studying history.



# Agriculture



**A**griculture, the art and science of preparing soil for planting, growing crops and raising livestock, has always involved women. Women have played vital roles on Ontario's farms through tasks such as harvesting crops, raising chickens, feeding and milking cows, producing butter, preserves and other products, and more. Women's Institutes, first established in 1897 as a means of sharing domestic knowledge between women on farms, eventually joined forces to represent the voices of many rural women provincewide.

**Woman driving a horse-drawn binder, between 1900-1920 (I0014240)**

## Agriculture

# Boreal Forest



Ontario's boreal forest is the largest forest region in Ontario and Canada, extending from the northern limits of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest to the Hudson Bay Lowlands. Black and white spruce, jack pine, balsam fir, tamarack, eastern white cedar, poplar, and white birch dominate the region. The area's diverse wildlife includes black bears, wolves, lynx, moose, caribou, many birds, and small mammals, such as the pine marten, hare, red fox, and porcupine.

Abitibi River - from New Post, ca. 1905 (I0010572)

## Boreal Forest

# Colonization



Colonization is the act or process of settling among and establishing control over the Indigenous people living in an area. In Ontario, settlers and governments have used treaties to push Indigenous peoples from their traditional territories and promote resource development. This photograph shows the commissioners who brought Treaty No. 9 to First Nations communities around the James Bay watershed for signature in 1905-1906.

The Commissioners – Fort Albany, August 3, 1905 (I0010627)

## Colonization

# Confederation



Confederation is the process that formed Canada (previously the Dominion of Canada) by uniting the British colonies of the Province of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Settler political leaders—the “Fathers of Confederation”—began discussions in 1864 that led to the passing of the British North America Act, creating the new Dominion of Canada on July 1, 1867. Since Confederation, the country has grown to ten provinces and three territories.

*Fathers of Confederation* by Frederick Spronston Challener,  
[1917-1919] (AC605057)

# Confederation

# Deforestation



**D**eforestation—the clearcutting of trees—permanently converts forests to other uses, such as agriculture, urban development, transportation, and industry. Often the result of human activity, deforestation can also occur through natural events, like forest fires. Removing trees without enough re-planting causes habitat damage, biodiversity loss, and climate change. In southern Ontario, forests are mainly lost to development and agriculture, whereas in northern Ontario, they are often lost to permanent forest road construction and mining.

**Men sitting on logs stacked into a large pile before the logs will be floated to the mill, near Spanish River, Algoma District, [1902] (I0003297)**

## Deforestation

# Displacement



Forced displacement occurs when people must unwillingly leave their homeland. In the 1920s, members of Mattagami First Nation had to abandon their homes on Mattagami Lake when the Northern Canada Power Company's hydro development flooded the area. When residents sought compensation for the loss of their homes and traditional lands, the company offered a single payment of \$3,500. In 1952 the federal government added new land to the reserve, and the displaced people of Mattagami First Nation built new homes.

Henry Kechebra, an Elder of the Mattagami Reserve, at the site of the former Fort Mattagami trading post on Mattagami Lake, 1958 (I0000130)

## Displacement

# Entrepreneur



**E**ntrepreneurs are people who organize, operate, and assume the risks of a business. By finding new markets and pursuing innovative, cost-effective ways of doing business, entrepreneurs have helped Ontario's economy adapt and grow. The Archives of Ontario's collections include records of large and small entrepreneurial businesses in Ontario, from the Eaton's department store chain to Mark Sing's laundromat in Cobourg.

Mark Sing, Laundry, Cobourg, Ontario, March 1910 (I0007413)

# Entrepreneur

# Erosion



**E**rosion is a process where rocks and soil are picked up and moved by natural forces, such as water, wind, ice, and gravity. The force of these elements along the shore of Georgian Bay formed the column of rock now known as Flowerpot Island, located on Treaty 72 land in the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nations. The softer rock was removed more quickly, leaving the harder rock behind in a flowerpot shape.

Flowerpot Island, Georgian Bay,  
Ontario, 1953 (I0005559)

**Erosion**

# Flood



A flood occurs when water temporarily overflows onto land that is usually dry. Brampton is built near Etobicoke Creek, which often overflows when snow melts in the spring, causing the city's many floods in the 1800s and 1900s. One of Brampton's worst floods occurred on March 17, 1948, filling the downtown with up to six feet of water. A project to redirect Etobicoke Creek, completed in November of 1951, helped to prevent such disastrous floods.

Flood scene, Brampton, 1948 (I0002788)

# Flood

# Generation



Successive descendants in a family make up generations. This photo shows three generations of the Hill family. Daniel Hill II and May Edwards Hill are the elderly seated couple. Their son, Daniel G. Hill (back row, middle) was the first director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission. His children, Dan (back row, sixth from left), Lawrence (seated, third from right), and Karen (seated on far left) became notable figures in the arts.

Daniel G. Hill Jr. and May Edwards Hill  
50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary, 1967 (I0027967)

## Generation

# Hydroelectricity



**H**ydroelectric power (water power) is a renewable resource making energy use in Ontario easier and safer. DeCew Falls, near Thorold on Treaty 3 land—the traditional territories of the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe peoples—was one of the province's first generating stations, developed in 1898 by the Cataract Power Company. Designed to generate and send electrical energy at higher voltages and greater distances than ever before, it initially powered the electric street railway in nearby Hamilton.

Construction at DeCew Falls, ca. 1950 (I0019967)

# Hydroelectricity

# Immigration



Immigration—the movement of people to a destination country of which they are not natives or citizens in order to settle—has helped shape Ontario. After World War II ended in 1945, numerous immigrants came from Europe. Many filled manufacturing and construction jobs, fuelling Ontario's urban and industrial growth. This wave of immigrants also encouraged governments to make laws against discrimination based on race, religion and origin in areas such as employment, housing, and education.

**A Dutch family on the S.S. Nieuw-Amsterdam  
en route to Canada, 1951 (I0004979)**

# Immigration

# Irrigation



Irrigation is the process of watering crops by bringing in water using human-made methods or systems—including pipes, canals, and sprinklers—rather than relying on rainfall alone. Irrigation allows crops to be grown in areas that do not get much rain and helps farmers provide a steady food supply. Without irrigation to provide enough water to the soil, the farmer in this photo would not have been able to grow his giant pumpkin!

Man pictured with a giant pumpkin, 1984  
(10004615)

# Irrigation

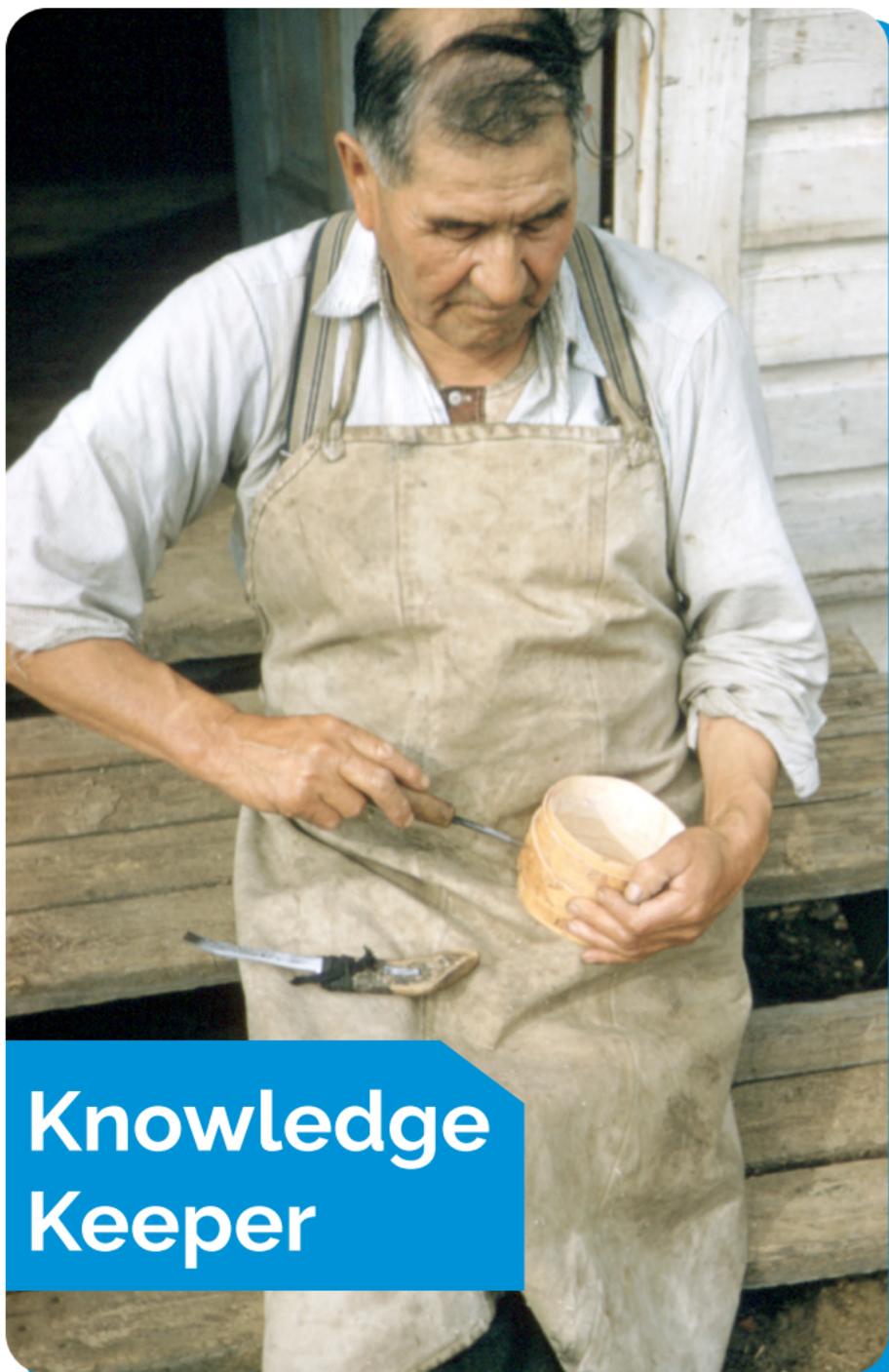
# Judicial



The judicial branch of government interprets the law and oversees justice through the courts. The legal system in Ontario was developed in the late 1700s, modelled on the system in England. It has since seen many changes. Delos Rogest Davis was one of the first Black lawyers in Ontario. His son, Fred H.A. Davis (shown in this photograph), practiced law in Amherstburg, Ontario in the early 1900s. Together, their work expanded professional opportunities for Black Ontarians.

**Mr. Fred H.A. Davis and Miss Anne Alexander, in his law office on Ramsay Street, Amherstburg, Ontario, 1914 (I0014679)**

# Judicial



**Knowledge  
Keeper**

Knowledge Keepers play an important role in preserving traditional Indigenous craftsmanship, activities, languages, ceremonies, and beliefs. Their knowledge is often acquired and passed on through lived experiences, storytelling, and practices. Birchbark baskets, like the one made by William Moore of Mattagami Reserve, are important cultural objects to the Ojibway in Ontario; they are made in many sizes and used for cooking, gathering berries, hauling water, storing food, and even burying the dead.

**William Moore, an Ojibway craftsman of Mattagami Reserve near Gogama, Ontario, working on a birchbark basket, 1957 (I0012656)**

# Knowledge Keeper



Under I Edward VII., Cap. 6.

# This is to Certify

that Charles Green Bonnycastle  
having served as a Private in the Campbellford Infantry  
in Ontario 1866 on the occasion of the Fenian Raid  
is hereby authorized to enter upon and occupy the south half of  
lot Number Eleven in the Third concession  
of the Township of Murphy containing 161 acres  
located on the Twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1866  
under and subject to the provisions of said Act.

Given under my hand at Toronto:  
this Thirteenth day of September A. D. 1905

*J. Rochon*  
Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
Minister of Lands & Enns.

# Land Grant

A land grant is a gift of real estate (land or its use privileges) made by a government or other authority. Often, land grants were awarded for military service. Between 1866 and 1871, many Canadians battled the Fenians—Irish nationalists in the United States, who launched raids against Canada to pressure the British government's withdrawal from Ireland. Ontarians who served in the Fenian Raids were eligible for around 160 acres of land from the Crown.

**Location Certificate for grant of land to  
Charles Bonnycastle, Fenian Raids,  
September 13, 1905 (I0055338)**

**Land Grant**

# Mining



**M**ining involves getting valuable or useful minerals from the ground. From 1944 to 1979, Steep Rock Mine near Atikokan, on Treaty 3 land—the traditional territory of the Saulteaux (Ojibway)—provided iron for everything from World War II aircraft to toasters and nails. Building the mine required removing more sediment from Steep Rock Lake than the amount of material moved to create the original Panama Canal, and its activities have devastated the region's natural environment.

**Steep Rock Mine, Atikokan, Ontario, 1953 (I0005562)**

# Mining



**Non-renewable**

**N**on-renewable resources are limited in quantity and cannot be replaced once they are used up. Fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, are common examples. When burned, fossil fuels provide energy, but the process releases greenhouse gases that pollute the environment and contribute to climate change. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Ontario closed its last coal-fired power plant in 2014 and permanently banned coal-fired electricity generation in 2015.

Worker attending to coal furnaces, [between 1900 and 1920] (I0009310)

**Non-renewable**

# Oral History



Oral history consists of spoken memories, stories, and songs used to share information about the past. Oral histories can provide new perspectives and alternative explanations, convey feelings and emotions, and help preserve local dialects and accents. They can also give a voice to those not included in written histories. Spoken stories are often an important way beliefs and practices are shared in Indigenous communities throughout Ontario.

**Blind Chief Missabay addressing the assembly before the feast held after the James Bay Treaty signing ceremony, Osnaburgh House, July 12, 1905 (I0010717)**

## Oral History

# Pictograph



Pictographs are paintings on rock made by applying pigment (usually red ochre) with a finger or brush. Ontario has hundreds of Indigenous pictograph sites, including *Mazinaubikiniguning* ("the adorned rock on Agawa Lake" in Ojibway) in Lake Superior Provincial Park on Robinson-Superior Treaty land, which features pictographs likely from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Some believe the Ojibway Chief Shingwaukonse (1773-1854) drew this pictograph of a horseman at Agawa Rock to represent his power as a shaman or to commemorate a war expedition.

Rock pictograph on Agawa Bay, ca. 1965 (I0012696)

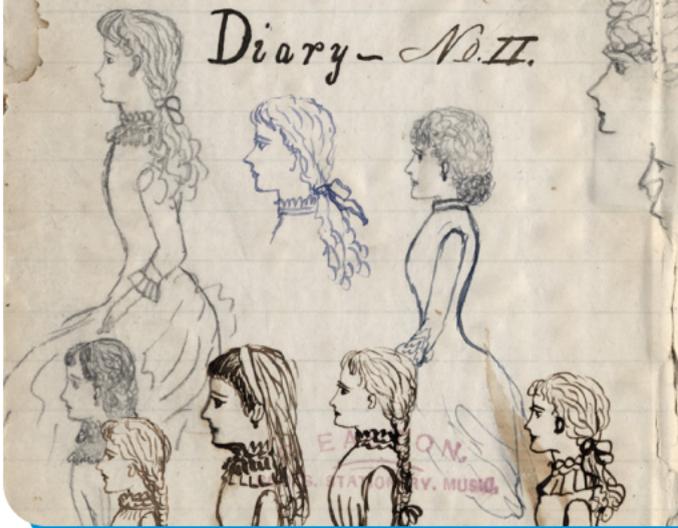
## Pictograph

Martha Austin.  
Lindsay.  
Out.

July 14th. 1881.



Diary - No. II.



Thursday July 14th. 1881  
Papa bought  
Today. I  
cent to & he  
Mr. Curry &  
ner today. &

Primary  
Source

shewed me how to make the  
cornucopia a few days ago.  
I finished them today.  
I took them over to show  
them to her. She promised  
to shew me how to make a  
pincushion, the shape of  
egg. Mamma put the  
bells on my cornucopias.  
Bella Jackson was here this  
evening to see if we would  
take her for our servant.

**P** rimary sources are records created in the past that provide firsthand accounts of the events, practices, or conditions of the time. Examples include letters, photographs, oral histories, emails, financial records, newspaper articles, and diaries, like this diary by thirteen-year-old Martha Hastie, who documented her life in Lindsay in the early 1880s. Primary sources also include firsthand accounts documented later, such as autobiographies, memoirs, and oral histories.

**Martha Hastie's self portraits and first diary entry for 1881,  
Lindsay, Ontario, July 14, 1881 (I0032544)**

## Primary Source

# Quality of Life



Quality of life is a person's measure of their general well-being. It is affected in complex ways by a person's physical health, psychological state, personal beliefs, social relationships, and relationship to their environment. It can refer to how a person experiences their life and to the conditions in which they find themselves. Playing with cute animals, like the man covered in piglets in this photograph, can certainly improve your quality of life!

Indiana State, ca. 1909-1930 (I0033809)

## Quality of Life

BIDWELL *and the* GLORIOUS MANORITY

1837 *and* A GOOD BEGINNING.

Rebellion



VICTORIA *the 1<sup>st</sup> and* REFORM.

**R**ebellion refers to open resistance against a person or group in power. Growing anger towards the British colonial government in Upper Canada (now Ontario) forced the Rebellion of 1837 led by William Lyon Mackenzie. Carrying this banner, Mackenzie and his followers marched down Yonge Street in Toronto, demanding political reform. Although initially unsuccessful, the rebellion was one of several uprisings that led to responsible government and the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841.

**1837 Rebellion Banner (front and back), 1837 (I0032668 and I0032669)**

## Rebellion



**Renewable**

**R**enewable energy is produced from energy sources that are not reduced in supply when used, or are naturally restored within a human lifetime, such as wind and solar power. Provident House in King City was the first home in Canada to store heat from solar power for use at other times of the year. This photo from the Archives of Ontario's collections documents its opening reception in June 1976.

Provident Solar House, King City, Ontario, June 25, 1976 (I0056056)

**Renewable**

# Residential Schools



Residential schools were mandatory boarding schools for Indigenous children, funded by the Canadian government and run by churches. Moose Fort Indian Residential School, later called Bishop Horden Hall, was one of 15 residential schools in Ontario. Created under the Indian Act of 1876, the schools operated until 1996. As tools of colonization and genocide, they separated Indigenous children from their families, languages, and traditions, and exposed them to abuse. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action were released in 2015 to address residential schools' lasting impact on survivors, their descendants, and communities.

**[Moose Fort Indian Residential School], Moose Factory, 1920 (I0055879)**

## Residential Schools

PUBLIC SCHOOL

# GEOGRAPHY



Secondary Source

Secondary sources are documents or records about the past created by someone who did not experience, meet, or participate firsthand in the events, people, or period under study. Secondary sources often describe, interpret, and assess eyewitness accounts of the past (primary sources). Common secondary source examples are journal articles, book and movie reviews, documentaries, biographies, and textbooks—like this geography textbook used by public school students in the 1900s.

*Public School Geography* textbook,  
ca. 1900 (I0032550)

**Secondary Source**

# Segregation



**S**egregation is the practice of separating people by race. The 1850 Common Schools Act allowed the creation of separate schools for Black children in Canada West (now Ontario). Black parents organized to challenge the exclusion of their children from public schools, but the practice continued in some areas throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The last segregated school in Ontario closed in 1965, thanks to parent activism and the efforts of Ontario's first Black MPP, Leonard Braithewaite.

Children in front of the Marble Village Coloured School, [ca. 1900] (I0024783)

## Segregation

# Stewardship



Stewardship is the careful and responsible management of something—often our environment and natural resources. As a forester, Marie Rauter is shown in this photograph caring for the health of Ontario's forests. Her work includes responsibilities such as protecting forests from insects, disease, and fire; managing the cutting and sale of timber; developing plans for planting and growing trees; and improving habitats for many species.

Marie Rauter – Forester, in *You're A What?*  
brochure [detail], 1966-1971 (I0073858)

# Stewardship

# Strikes



A strike is a collective and organized shutdown or slowdown of work by employees to urge their employer to meet their demands. In 1969, as many women were joining unions and fighting for equal rights in the workforce, registered nurses went on strike in Hamilton. Their determination for recognition and better wages and working conditions led to the formation of the Ontario Nurses' Association in 1973, an alliance of more than 100 nurses' unions.

Registered Nurses Association of Ontario strike in Hamilton, 1969 (I0013843)

## Strikes

# The James Bay Treaty Treaty No. 9.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five between *His Most Excellent Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland*, by His Commissioners *Duncan Campbell* Esq. of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and *Samuel Stewart*, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire; and *Samuel Young* the Indian, of the *Catholic Mission*, representing the Province of Ontario, of the one part; and the *Ojibway Cree and other Indian* inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs and Headmen, herunto subscribed, of the other part:

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a Commission representing His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in the present year of 1865, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Excellent Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said Commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, timbering and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a track of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may have and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiation, and sign any treaty to be provided thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations, as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore authorized for that purpose the several Chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibway Cree and other Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:— That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario bounded on the south by the *Highway* land and the western boundaries of the territory ceded by the *Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850*, and the *Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850*, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west, the territory ceded by the *North West Angle Treaty No. 8*, the said cession amounting to square miles, more or less.

Treaty

And

A treaty is a formal agreement between two or more nations about sharing the land and resources, and living together peaceably. More than 40 treaties and other land agreements cover Ontario. The James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9), made between the Crown and First Nations communities in the James and Hudson Bay watersheds, includes the original written document signed in 1905-1906 and the oral promises made by treaty commissioners to the Anishinaabe and Omushkegowuk peoples.

Written document of the James Bay Treaty  
(Treaty No. 9), page 1, 1905-1906 (I0031638)

# Treaty

# Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad—not an actual railroad—was a network of secret routes, safe houses (hiding places), and guides that helped more than 30,000 enslaved Black people in the southern United States (US) escape to freedom in the northern US and Canada following the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793. Park House in Colchester South, Ontario was one safe house for refugees from slavery entering Canada from eastern Michigan before the US banned slavery in 1865.

Park House, Colchester South, a slave refuge during the 1800s, ca. 1950 (I0024851)

# Underground Railroad

# Urbanization



Urbanization refers to the movement of people from rural areas to cities and towns (urban areas). Often associated with building, infrastructure development and industry, urbanization has been happening across the globe for thousands of years. It can have significant implications for living conditions, health, employment, transportation, politics, the economy and the environment. In Toronto, urbanization can be clearly seen through the growth of human activity, buildings, and transportation along Yonge Street since the 1790s.

**Yonge Street, Toronto, between 1970 and 1989 (I0005820)**

# Urbanization

# Vegetation



Vegetation refers to all the plants or plant life in a region. It is determined primarily by climate (temperature, precipitation and sunlight), and may be affected by geology, soil composition and erosion, water drainage patterns and the actions of humans and other animals. This painting by nineteenth-century artist Anne Langton shows the plant life in Toronto's Rosedale neighbourhood before the construction of massive homes for the city's rich and famous.

Rosedale, Toronto, ca. 1882 (I0008552)

## Vegetation

# Wetlands



**W**etlands are areas flooded by water, either permanently or seasonally. In Ontario, there are four types of wetlands: swamps (also called muskegs), marshes, bogs, and fens. Wetland conservation is important, as these areas prevent flooding and erosion, provide a large supply of clean water, help moderate the climate, and support diverse plant and animal species. They also provide valuable products (like timber) for Ontario industries, and offer many opportunities for outdoor activities.

Typical muskeg adjacent to the Severn River, Ontario, 1952 (I0012744)

## Wetlands