

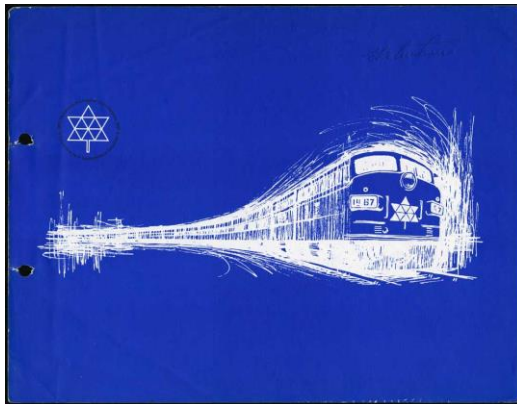
Lesson Resource Kit - Centennial Ontario:

Conflict, Change, and Identity in 1967

Grade 10: Canadian History since World War I

Introduction

Designed to fit into teachers' practice, this resource kit provides links, activity suggestions, primary source handouts and worksheets to assist you and your students in applying, inquiring, and understanding Canada between 1945 and 1982.



Front cover of *Confederation Train* itinerary, ca. 1965

Project files of the Centennial Planning Branch, RG 5-52-89
Archives of Ontario, I0073509

Topic

Ontario during the 1960s

Sources

- [Mirror, Mirror... Looking back through the eyes of the CFPL news camera](#) online exhibit
- Use the Archives of Ontario's online exhibit about the CFPL television station:
 - As a learning resource for yourself
 - As sites to direct your students for inquiry projects
 - As places to find and use primary sources related to the curriculum

Themes that can be addressed

- Immigration
- Canadian identity
- The civil rights movement
- Citizenship

Curriculum

Strand D. Canada, 1945-1982

<i>Overall Expectations</i>	<i>Historical Thinking Concepts</i>	<i>Specific Expectations</i>
D1. Describe some key social, economic, and political events, trends, and developments in Canada between 1945 and 1982, and assess their significance for different groups in Canada.	Historical Significance; Continuity and Change	D1.1, D1.2, D1.3, D1.4
D2. Analyse some key experiences of and interactions between different communities in Canada, as well as interactions between Canada and the international community, from 1945 to 1982 and the changes that resulted from them.	Continuity and Change; Historical Perspective	D2.1, D2.2, D2.3, D2.4, D2.5
D3. analyse how significant events, individuals, and groups, including Aboriginal peoples, Québécois, and immigrants, contributed to the development of identity, citizenship, and heritage in Canada between 1945 and 1982.	Historical Significance; Cause and Consequence	D3.1, D3.3, D3.6

Assignment & Activity Ideas

Gather information & discuss

- Studying the past can seem daunting to a student, if only because they may feel they don't know where to start. Beginning with a group discussion about the 1960s, to identify big themes and issues of the decade (especially in Canada) will give all students a similar basis of knowledge before they begin their study.
- Ask your students to brainstorm what they know about the 1960s using the "1960s – What do I know?" worksheet provided in this kit.
- Once students have made a list of what they do know about the 1960s, have them brainstorm a list of what they don't know about Ontario during that decade.
 - Have students read the "Secondary Source: 1960s Ontario Timeline" handout included in this lesson kit.

Alternative History Collage

- Have students examine the Centennial history timeline distributed to students across Canada in 1967, using the "Primary Source – Centennial History Collage" handout provided in this kit. Have students try to identify historical moments, groups, and individuals depicted, working individually or in groups.
- Following reading, have a discussion in the class to unpack the collage and what it tells us about how Canadian history was depicted in 1967.
 - Key questions could include: who is represented in this timeline collage? Who is left out? What does this collage tell the viewer about Canadian history? How could this timeline be more representative and balanced?
 - For context, have students read the "Secondary Source: 1960s Ontario Timeline" handout included in this lesson kit.
- Ask students to create their own alternative timeline collage, using reproductions of primary sources, secondary sources, artistic renderings, and other materials.

Creating new Primary and Secondary Sources

- For many students, their families may not have been in Canada during the Centennial. Introduce the use of interviewing and oral history to students so that they can record their own families' histories.
- Ask students to select a family member alive in 1967 for an interview, using the "Oral History Interview" worksheet.
- Have students annotate their interview subjects answers with other primary and secondary sources, to be kept as an historical resource in your school's library!

1967-2017 Video Comparisons

- Have students visit the [Mirror, Mirror... Looking back through the eyes of the CFPL news camera](#) online exhibit on the Archives of Ontario's website, to watch the following videos:
 - [Racial Discrimination in Housing Applications](#)
 - [Unemployment Touches Nation With Panic](#)
 - [Increased Immigration Leads to the Opening of a New Court of Canadian Citizenship](#)
 - [Streeters React to John Glenn's Successful Trip Into Space](#)
 - [Minister Speaks out Against Sunday Movies](#)
 - [Peace Movement Begins as Protesters Draw Attention to the Threat from Nuclear Weapons](#)
 - [U.S. President John F. Kennedy Assassinated - Londoners React](#)
 - [The Public Reacts to Anti-Smoking Announcement by Surgeon General of the United States](#)
 - [Londoners travel to Ottawa and Selma Alabama in Support of the Civil Rights Movement](#)
 - [Woodstock High School Student Appeals for the Right to Wear Long Hair](#)
 - [Centennial Celebrations Look to the Past in Art and Music](#)
 - [CFPL News Goes to Expo '67 in Montreal](#)
 - [Centennial Caravan Provides a 45 Minute Time Tunnel Through Canada's History](#)
- Have students use the "Primary Source – CFPL News Footage Notes" included in this lesson kit to take notes on the videos watched.
- Once students have watched the videos and taken notes on their observations, ask them to create 2-3 video shorts depicting important moments during the current decade with an impact on Ontarians' lives.
- Share the videos online, and tag @ArchivesOntario!

Connect with the Archives of Ontario!

- Use social media to share your students' work with the Archives, either by setting up an account for your class or by using your institutions Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, or Flickr accounts.
- Use [#FamilyTies150](#) to connect your students' work to other Archives of Ontario sesquicentennial social media content; [#Ontario150](#) and [#Canada150](#) are also being used by many organizations to mark the anniversary online.
- Staff at the Archives of Ontario can also share your students' work with our audiences and provide feedback directly to your class!
 - Please contact staff at the Archives of Ontario at reference@ontario.ca if you're interested connecting with staff.

Handouts & Worksheets

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Exploration through the Archives

Over the course of a lifetime, most people accumulate a variety of records.

Taken together, these records can provide a fascinating view into someone's life and into the past.

Like a detective investigating a case, a researcher using these records can get a sense of what a place looked like, what people were thinking, what life was like, and what happened and why.

Some examples of records that a historian may look at are:

- ✓ birth, death, and marriage records
- ✓ letters or diaries
- ✓ photographs, sketches, and paintings
- ✓ court records
- ✓ audio, video and film records



An **archive** is a place where these records and historical documents are preserved and made available for research. The **Archives of Ontario** collects and preserves records relevant to the history of Ontario.

Using primary sources from the Archives of Ontario's collections, you too can be an investigator exploring the past and understanding the present.



1960s – What Do I Know?

Topic	What do I know?	Where did I get this information?
Music in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>What types of music were popular in the 1960s?</i>• <i>Which musicians were popular in the 1960s?</i>• <i>Was this different than before?</i>	
Fashion in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>What did people wear?</i>• <i>How did they style their hair?</i>• <i>Was this different than before?</i>	
Technology in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>What new technology became available in the 1960s?</i>• <i>What technology was not yet available in the 1960s?</i>	
Important People in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Who are some key Canadian figures in the 1960s?</i>• <i>Who are some key non-Canadian figures in the 1960s?</i>	
Ontario in the 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Who lived in Ontario in the 1960s?</i>• <i>How did living in Ontario change during the 1960s?</i>	

Secondary Source: 1960s Ontario Timeline

Year	Event / Development
1960	The “Sixties Scoop” begins, as Indigenous children across Ontario (and Canada) are systematically removed from their families by child welfare authorities (or “scooped up”), and placed in foster homes or residential schools. This practice continues until the 1980s.
1960	The <i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i> is approved by the federal government.
1960	Canadian Voice for Women for Peace anti-nuclear group is founded.
1960	Indigenous peoples recognised by the “Indian Register” (known as “Status Indians”) gain the right to vote in Canadian federal elections.
1960	The National Art Gallery opens in Ottawa.
1961	Poet Pauline Johnson becomes the first individual Canadian woman to appear on a Canadian postage stamp.
1961	Canadian Medical Association concludes that cigarette smoking causes cancer.
1962	Immigration Minister Ellen Fairclough introduces new regulations which mostly eliminate racial discrimination in Canadian immigration policy
1962	Canada becomes the third nation in space, with the launch of satellite <i>Alouette I</i> .
1962	Canada's last criminal execution takes place in Toronto.
1962	The <i>Ontario Human Rights Code</i> is enacted, initially prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, and access to services and facilities on grounds such as race, ethnicity, and religion.
1962	The Cuban Missile Crisis takes place; Ontarians prepare for the possibility of a Soviet-led nuclear attack on North American soil by conducting safety drills, assembling emergency kits, and building shelters.
1963	First Black Member of Provincial Parliament Leonard Braithwaite (MPP for Etobicoke, Ontario) is elected.
1964	Canadians are issued Social Insurance cards for the first time.
1965	Minimum wage in Ontario is raised to \$1.00/hour (equivalent of \$7.63/hr in 2016).
1965	The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario inadvertently causes a major power blackout across North America.
1965	Canada gets a new red-and-white, maple leaf flag.
1965	Klu Klux Klan activity is reported in Amherstburg, Ontario.
1966	The CBC introduces some colour television broadcasts.
1966	Death of Chanie Wenjack, an Anishinaabe boy from Ogoki Post, who ran away from a residential school near Kenora, Ontario, and subsequently died from hunger and exposure to the harsh weather. His death sparks national attention and the first inquest into the treatment of Indigenous children in Canadian residential schools.

Year	Event / Development
1967	Centennial celebrations of the 100 th anniversary of Confederation begin.
1967	GO Transit begins operating commuter trains in the Greater Toronto Area.
1967	Pizza Pizza chain of restaurants is established in Toronto.
1967	The National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) is established in Canada.
1967	"Love-in" gathering held at Queen's Park in Toronto, attended by more than 4,000 people.
1967	Toronto's Caribana Festival is founded.
1967	The following schools are founded: Algoma University (Sault Ste. Marie), Algonquin College (Ottawa), Conestoga College (Kitchener), Confederation College (Thunder Bay), Durham College (Durham Region), Fanshawe College (London), Fleming College (Peterborough), George Brown College (Toronto), Georgian College (Barrie), Humber College (Toronto), Loyalist College (Belleville), Niagara College (Welland), Seneca College (Toronto), Sheridan College (Oakville), and University of Toronto Mississauga (Mississauga).
1967	Expo '67 in Montréal operates from April to October; thousands of Ontarians travel to Quebec to attend the fair.
1967	"Points System" introduced to Canadian immigration process, under which each applicant was awarded points for age, education, ability to speak English or French, and demand for that particular applicant's job skills.
1967	"O Canada" becomes the national anthem.
1968	Civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee; Ontarians mourn at memorial gatherings held across the province.
1968	The <i>Royal Commission on the Status of Women</i> is created to recommend steps that might be taken by the federal government to ensure equal opportunities with men and women in all aspects of Canadian society.
1968	Pierre Elliott Trudeau is elected as Canada's 15 th Prime Minister.
1969	Section 251 of the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> is passed by Parliament, decriminalizing abortion and birth control under certain circumstances.
1969	The Ontario Science Centre opens in Toronto.
1969	English and French are both recognized as the official languages of Canada by the federal government.
1969	Ministry of Indian Affairs releases a "White Paper" that proposes to abolish the Department of Indian Affairs, and eliminate special status for Indian peoples and lands. It is strongly opposed by Indigenous leaders who say its language of equality masks an assimilation agenda.
1969	Homosexuality is decriminalized in Canada, introduced by Trudeau's omnibus bill <i>The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1968-69</i> .

Primary Source – New Immigrants to Ontario in 1967

Country of Origin	Total Arrivals in Ontario, 1967	Country of Origin	Total Arrivals in Ontario, 1967
Algeria	6	Malta	589
Argentina	365	Mexico	167
Australia	1,833	Morocco	73
Austria	1,491	Netherlands	2,137
Belgium	418	New Zealand	356
Bermuda	94	Northern Ireland	1,657
Brazil	344	Norway	139
Bulgaria	14	Pakistan	337
Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	65	Philippines	1,523
China	2,284	Poland	982
Czechoslovakia	87	Portugal	6,514
Denmark	498	Romania	32
England	24,415	Saudi Arabia	6
Egypt	355	Scotland	10,448
Estonia	1	South Africa	786
Finland	584	Spain	459
France	1,326	Sweden	408
Germany	6,277	Switzerland	1,390
Greece	6,187	Syria	46
Hungary	352	Tunisia	1
Iceland	4	Turkey	187
India	1,740	USSR	165
Iran	31	United States	7,011
Republic of Ireland	1,330	Wales	674
Israel	1,043	Yugoslavia	1,541
Latvia	1	Africa, <i>not elsewhere specified</i> (n.e.s.)	439
Lebanon	403	Asia, n.e.s.	1,082
Lesser British Isles	37	Central America, n.e.s.	27
Italy	19,612	Europe, n.e.s.	3
Luxembourg	20	South America, n.e.s.	1,007
Japan	397	West Indies, n.e.s.	5,023
TOTAL			116,850

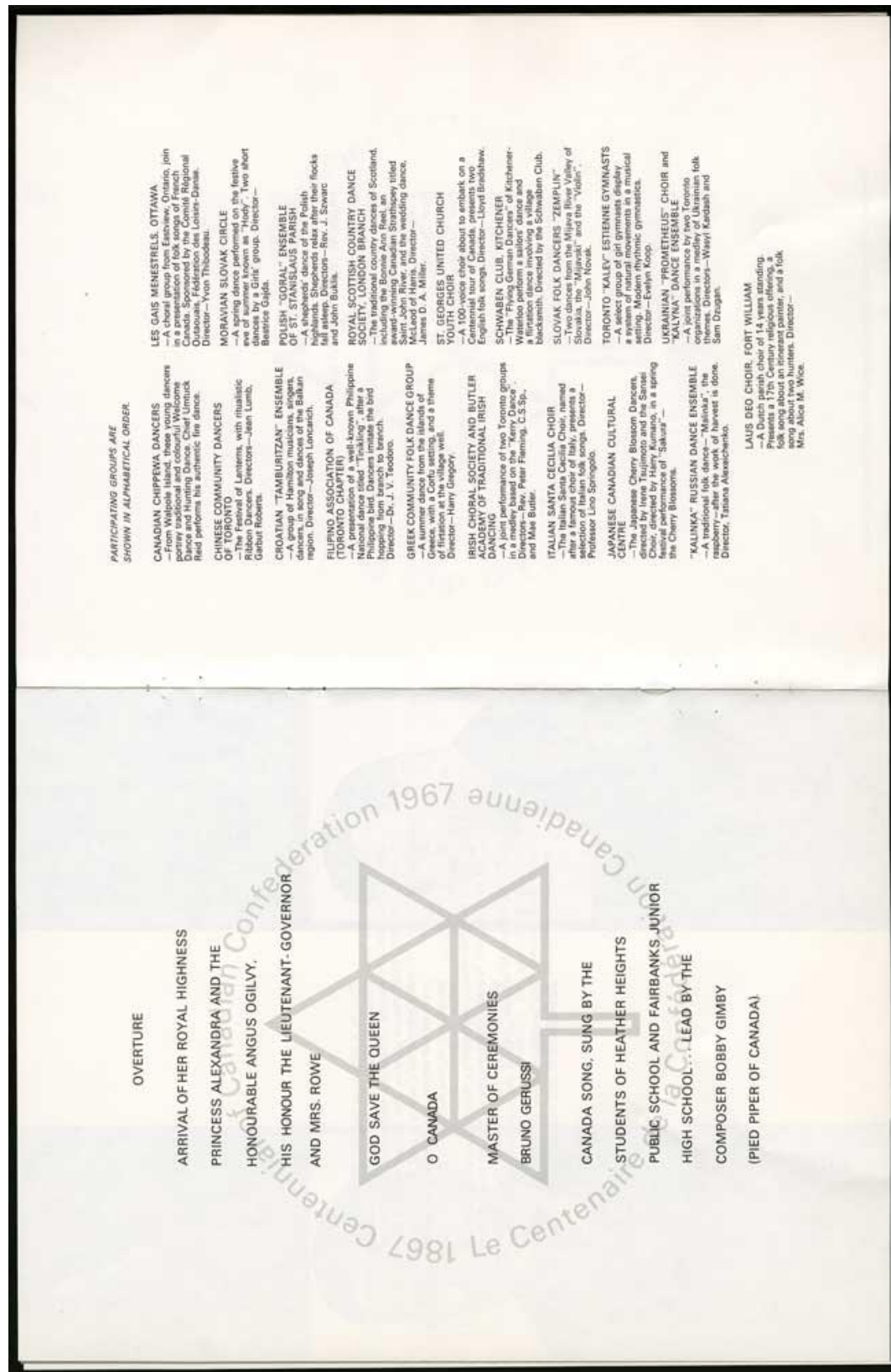
Source: 1967 Immigration Statistics, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Canada Immigration Division. Ottawa, 1967. Library and Archives Canada (accessed Aug. 22, 2016).

Primary Source – Ontario Folk Arts Festival

Ontario Folks Arts Festival programme, 16 May 1967

Project files of the Centennial Planning Branch, RG 5-52-107

Archives of Ontario, I0073518



Primary Source – Portraits from the Past



Laura Secord is famous for her 1813 trek through the American lines to warn Canadians of a proposed surprise attack on Beaver Dams.



This is the type of daytime dress that homemakers wore in 1867—the year of Confederation. The floorlength skirt was supported by one or two severely starched petticoats and a softly draped fichu of lace was worn around the shoulders and knotted at the bustline.

Women Raise Centennial Funds

Portraits from the Past—A Hit

The Ontario Centennial Planning Branch has a smash hit on its hands and the Branch is delighted.

"Portraits from the Past," a fashion show of 40 old-time costumes, has been designed and organized by the Branch. The show is loaned to various women's groups around the province for presentation in local communities. Proceeds go to Centennial projects.

Bookings for the show can be made through the Ontario Centennial Planning Branch, Department of Tourism and Information, 185 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5.

Already, more than 50 bookings have been made up to December 1966 and a second set of costumes may be ordered to accommodate all the requests anticipated for 1967.

The costumes are modelled by members of the sponsoring group—or their friends—and local hairstylists and cosmeticians contribute their services in creating the hairdos and makeup of the past.

Two Centennial employees travel with the show and they arrive

the day before the scheduled event. Mrs. Thelma Morrow is the costume co-ordinator and Bruce Elder is stage manager. The costumes are fitted to the models chosen by the sponsoring group and a dress rehearsal is held to ensure a smooth performance.

Music cues and a prepared script help to make the show run smoothly.

There is no charge from the Branch for the loan of the costumes, but profits must be applied to a Centennial project or event of the sponsor's choosing.

The show includes such historical figures as Laura Secord, Lady Tupper, Madame Champlain, Queen Victoria, Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, Pauline Johnson and Mrs. John Graves Simcoe.

When the show was introduced in Brockville by the Brockville Centennial Committee, Hon. James Auld, Minister of Tourism and Information, attended the presentation along with J. A. Brockie, Director of the Ontario Centennial Planning Branch.

Besides the show, the Branch has produced two books of costumes which can be made for Centennial events. "A Century of Fashion," a booklet of women's fashions, is a great success and more than 8,000 copies have been distributed.

Now, the Branch has produced "Men's Attire for Centennial Celebrations." Both brochures were researched and written by Dorothy B. Keen. The booklet

on men's attire was written for those who desire authentic costumes for parades, pageants, plays, Old Home Weeks and other projects involving masculine attire as worn from before Confederation to the Roaring Twenties.



The appearance of the first Model T in 1908 brought changes to the fashion world. Clothes began to shrink in size and quantity and milady daring showed—not only her ankle—but an inch or two of leg.

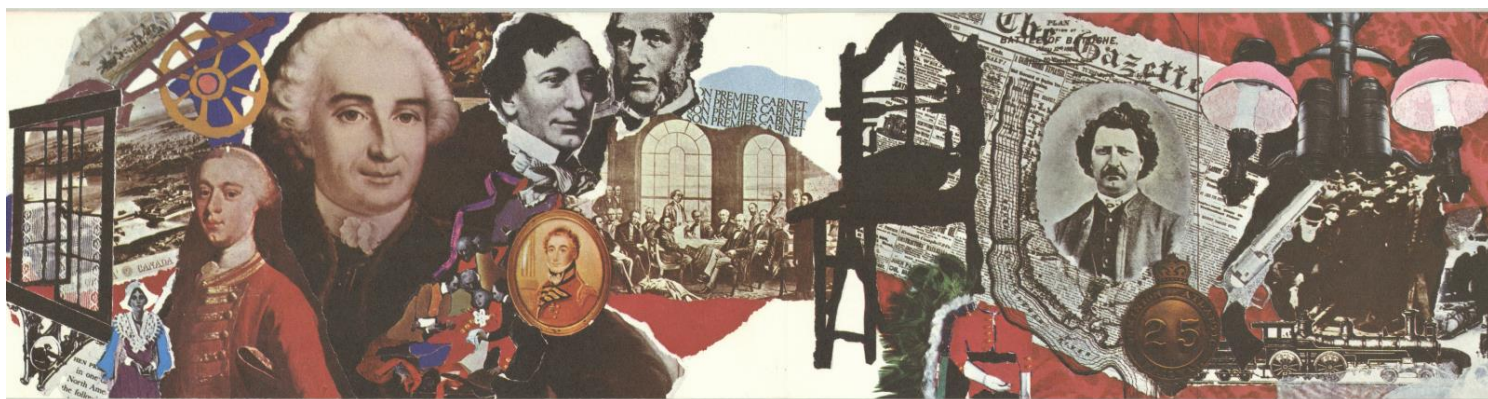


The Quakers were welcomed by Col. John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Above, a typical Quaker outfit of the times.

Primary Source – Centennial History Collage

In 1966, the Government of Canada distributed Centennial packages to students across the country – they included the historical collage below (here broken into four parts).

Look at the collage: can you identify the historical moments, place, and peoples depicted?



Confederation Train Brochure, [1964-1967]
Project files of the Centennial Planning Branch, RG 5-52-82
Archives of Ontario, I0073514

Primary Source – CFPL News Footage Notes

Watch the CFPL Television news clips available on the Archives of Ontario's website, and make observation notes for 3 of the videos.

Video Title	Notes (<i>what is being said/shown?</i>)	Names, Dates, & Places Mentioned in the video

If you were asked to create short videos depicting important moments for Ontarians in the current decade, which historical moments or important people would you show?

Oral History Interview Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ask a family member who was alive in 1967 if you can interview them with the following questions:

Question	Response
Where did you live in 1967? Describe that place.	
How old were you in 1967?	
Did you live with your family in 1967? If so, in what kind of place did you live?	
What was your role in 1967? (ie: did you go to work? did you go to school?)	
What special holidays did your family celebrate at that time?	
Do you remember how your family celebrated holidays at that time?	
Did you ever celebrate national holidays? If so, which ones?	
How did national holidays or anniversaries make you feel at that time? Did you enjoy celebrating them? If so – why? If not – why not?	
Has the way you celebrate or mark holidays changed since 1967? If so – how?	
Were you in Canada in 1967? If so – did you participate in any Centennial anniversary activities or events?	

Interview questions have been adapted from Colouring in the Leaves by M.J. Rutherford Smith, & from the Ontario Genealogical Society