

Title

An overview of Social Studies in New Brunswick Schools from 1990-1999



(School days museum)

Hypothesis

The Social Studies curriculums of the 1980's became a thing of the past with total reform for the curriculums of the 1990's. This change led to a whole new way of teaching and looking at social studies education in New Brunswick. With the Growth of technology and a more rapidly changing world, the social studies classrooms and curriculums now struggle to keep up.

Discussion of Sources

Primary Sources

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- History Curriculum including rationale, Program Design and Components, Outcomes, Assessment and Resources.

New Brunswick Department of Education, (1992) History 112

- Ancient Medieval History curriculum including rationale, key concepts and resources

New Brunswick Department of Education, (1994) Political Science 120

- Political Science curriculum including rationale, key questions and resources.

New Brunswick Department of Education, (1998) Canadian History 1998

- Canadian History curriculum including rationale, key questions and resources.

New Brunswick Department of Education, (1993) Canadian Geography 120

- Canadian Geography: Portraits of a Nation curriculum including rationale, key questions and resources.

New Brunswick Department of Education, (1993) History 120

- World Issues curriculum including rationale, key questions and resources.

Secondary Sources

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-Used for Canadian Studies in the early nineties.

Peabody, G. & MacGregor, C & Thorne, R. (1987) *The Maritimes: Tradition, Challenge and Change* Halifax, Maritext Limited

-Used for a discontinued grade ten Maritime Studies course in the nineties.

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-Book co written by UNB professor Alan Sears about Social Studies . Alan also gave me some advice for the project when I bumped into him in the Library.

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CBC Digital Archives Retrieved March 11, 2011, from: **http://archives.cbc.ca/society/religion_spirituality/clips/794/** on the “Kirpan controversy in the classroom” Broadcast Date: July 6, 1990

CBC Digital Archives Retrieved March 11, 2011, from: **<http://archives.cbc.ca/society/education/clips/2675/>**

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on “Peckford vs. the teachers” Broadcast Date: April 7, 1993

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on “For survivors, the hurt comes back” Broadcast Date: March 15, 1991

CBC Digital Archives Retrieved March 11, 2011, from:
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“Citizenship remains the primary focus of social studies in Canada” -Alan Sears

Context of Education in New Brunswick

According to the Province of New Brunswick's website it explains the provinces education system as such: New Brunswick has a strong cultural and educational heritage that reflects the influences of both its French-speaking and English-speaking populations. In 1816 the New Brunswick colonial legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of primary schools in all counties. The province's modern public school system was established in 1871. In the early 1990's New Brunswick had 450 elementary and secondary schools with a combined annual enrolment of 141,650 students. There were few private schools. In the same period the province had 13 institutions of higher education, with about 22,450 students.

New Brunswick is home to four public universities which offer a wide variety of educational programs. The University of New Brunswick, with its main campus in Fredericton and another in Saint John, is the oldest English-language University in Canada, and is the province's largest university. St. Thomas University is a small, Roman Catholic institution in Fredericton whose central liberal arts program is complemented by professional programs in education and social work. Mount Allison University, located in the Town of Sackville, offers undergraduate programs in arts, science, commerce, fine arts and music. Université de Moncton, Canada's largest francophone institution outside of the province of

Quebec, has its main campus in the City of Moncton, with satellite campuses in the City of Edmundston and the Town of Shippagan.

New Brunswick Community College (NBCC) programs cover the education and training spectrum. The NBCC system offers everything from academic studies to mechanical engineering, from health care to construction trades to advanced technologies. In all, there are more than 100 regular training programs, plus a selection of industry-oriented, short-term training services available to New Brunswick residents and beyond. Most NBCC programs involve 40 to 80 weeks of study, with co-op programs longer in duration.

The provincially-funded public education system, Kindergarten to Grade 12, is offered through a dual system of English and French schools. Attendance at New Brunswick public schools is compulsory until the completion of high school or the age of 18. The Province's Education Act distributes authorities and responsibilities between the provincial government, as represented by the Minister of Education and District Education Councils (DECs), which are elected at the local level every four years. Generally, the minister establishes and monitors the educational and service standards and policy framework while the DECs, through their superintendents, are responsible for program implementation and operation of the schools. The governance structure also includes school-based advisory committees known as Parent School Support Committees. Members are elected at the school

level and serve three-year terms. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into 14 school districts, nine Anglophone and five francophone. (province of NB <http://www.new-brunswick.net/new-brunswick/overview.html>)

Throughout the 1990s there were several major changes to the structure of the New Brunswick School system. First, in 1991-1992 Kindergarten was introduced into all New Brunswick public schools. Second, and one of the more extreme changes for students, was the addition of Middle school, which not only created new schools, but also changed the dynamic of high school. In 1998-1999 Grade 9 moved to the high school level, making them 4 year schools, and Grade 6 was moved to what is now known as Middle School. From the early nineties to the present New Brunswick schools are run as follows:

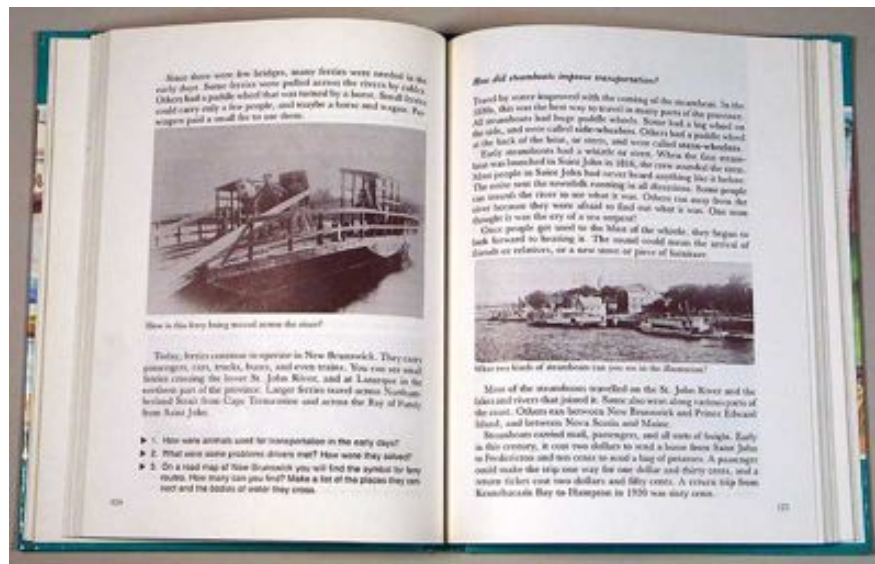
Primary: K-2
Elementary: 3-5
Middle: 6-8
High: 9-12

Because of this shift, and the fact that curriculums had yet to change after this move, the Grade 9 curriculum shifted to the Grade 8's, however the document still refers to Grade 9 students. (<http://www.unb.ca/centres/nbcea/nbeduc90.html>)

Teaching and Learning Resources in Social Studies

What we discovered during our research was that a number of the social studies and history curriculums of the 1990s have yet to change. Most were written in the middle to late 1990s and although many are in the process of change most are still in use as the official curriculum. Because of this, many of the textbooks are quite accessible, either through the public library or within the schools themselves.

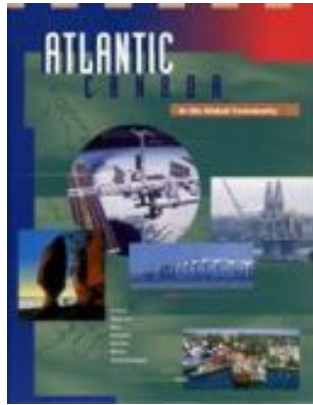
Social Studies Education By Course / Grade level



New Brunswick: Its History and its people (School Days Museum)

Middle Level Social Studies Education

According to the Grade 8 Atlantic Canada Social Studies Curriculum, which was written in 1998, the suggested text is Atlantic Canada in the Global Community.



Atlantic Canada in the Global Community

In the attempt to familiarize students with the histories and importance of the Atlantic Provinces and their contribution to the global community, this book and in turn this course, focuses on five broad interrelated themes: physical setting, culture, economics, technology, and interdependence. Values such as responsibility and tolerance are emphasized as well as respect for the traditions, institutions, and the rich cultural heritage of the region.

According to the curriculum introduction the major premise of this course is explained as such:

“The grade 9 social studies course, Atlantic Canada in the Global Community, enables students to examine and reflect on the major issues that affect them as individuals, Atlantic Canadians, and global citizens. Students will explore and appreciate the unique physical features of this region; the diverse cultural, ethnic, and historical backgrounds that exist in Atlantic Canada; the economic issues and

challenges they face in the context of global trends; the role of technology in the past, present, and future for Atlantic Canada; and the importance of world view for effective global citizenship. The prescribed course of study seeks to introduce issues from the adolescent student's perspective and then expand each issue to place it in the Atlantic Canadian and the global context. Through this approach, students will become aware of their personal connections to each of the issues examined. This is achieved through incorporating various disciplines, especially anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, political science, and sociology into five key themes.” (curriculum document, 1998)

High School Education

Ancient Medieval History Grade 10: Curriculum Document 1997

Course Description:

“Political Science 120 is an introductory political science course designed to develop an understanding of various political ideologies and systems. The merits of each will be compared and contrasted to the Canadian system.” (pg 1 curriculum document) “The curriculum for Ancient-Medieval History, therefore, is articulated in terms of content (historical understandings) and skills (historical thinking) and direction is provided which links the teaching of particular skills to the attainment of certain content.” (pg 1, curriculum document)

Textbook: Prologue to the Present

This textbook was released in 1997 and is used as a resource for grade ten social studies (i.e. Ancient Medieval History). The textbook attempts to tackle some basic questions about the origins of humans. Some of these questions involve

"controversial" topics that may be slightly touchy for the religious students believing that God created man. At this point however it appears that academics may have won that fight and are able to teach the origins of humans beyond a few thousand years and instead we look into the millions from a much more scientific perspective. The fact that a picture of Darwin is on the first page should be a clue of what is to come for the more astute readers. The book however quickly jumps into more recent history and it attempts to identify social structures and ancient cultures from the periods of 3500 BCE up to about 500 years ago. The civilizations where this book mostly focuses are those from Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Renaissance and the Reformation The Byzantine Empire and the Islamic world.

Political Science 120 : Curriculum Document 1994

Course description:

Political Science 120 is an introductory political science course designed to develop an understanding of various political ideologies and systems. The qualities of each will be compared and contrasted to the Canadian system.

Textbook: Ideologies

This political science textbook was re-published in 1992 after first being released in 1982. Because of the recent changes in many of the world's political

systems and landscapes at the end of the 1980s the textbook has a tendency to focus in those areas. Those areas include the War in the Persian Gulf, the end of the cold war, the re-uniting of east and West Germany, and the rethinking of apartheid in south Africa. They also touch on the major role that Islamic fundamentalism plays in Middle Eastern politics as well as the NAFTA agreement between the U.S.A, Mexico and Canada. Although the text book seeks to shed light on these recent political events its goal is not to simply address recent political trends and more than anything, the authors want readers to "have a good grasp of the ideas that have shaped the 20th century" and for students to have "developed the skills necessary to act upon" their ideas.

Modern History 112: Curriculum Document 1992

Course Description:

According to the document the overarching theme of Modern History is the evolution of the peoples of the west during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries toward wider involvements and larger identities.

Importantly, History 112, in terms of the revisions presented here, preserves most of the existing course material and organizational structure. The focus on the development of modern Europe continues, but a new thematic framework overlays the course. To buttress this structural theme, some supporting material has been added to several of the existing units, a unit on nineteenth-century culture has been created, and the concluding "area studies" units on China and the Middle East have been replaced by units based on global issues.

(Curriculum Document)

Textbook: Canada's Century

This book was released in 1987 for the purposes of being used as a textbook for Grade 12 Modern Canadian Studies. At this point in time it is apparent that social studies textbook writers have grasped the idea that the actual learning of the facts in the book is not what is important. Instead, the writers believe that the process of learning itself is what is important. So although the textbook is factually based like many textbooks the skill of learning and processing information is actually the goal. This is very apparent by the introduction of the textbook, which is actually a guide to problem solving as opposed to a lengthy paragraph about John A. Macdonald or Lester B. Pearson. Important topics covered in this text include the Government of Canada, The Law, English French relations, Canadian American Relations and Canadian foreign policy. There is also a lengthy portion of the text that is an overview of the country from confederation to the present but there does not appear to be any part of within the overview or elsewhere that

discusses our Aboriginal History. Most of the focus is actually on early political figures as well as World War I and World War 2.

Ancient Medieval History: Curriculum Document, 1997

Course Description:

The task of enabling the student to understand and adapt to changes and challenges arising in society falls largely in the domain of the social studies. Developing students so they become informed, active, responsible citizens who understand their roots and have a clear vision of their future and, who are willing to confront issues, and participate in local, national, and world affairs is the goal of social studies education.

The teaching suggestions are based on the assumption that students should be active participants in the learning process, and that students should be challenged to think. Thinking in this context involves analyzing cause and effect, comparing and contrasting, identifying perspective, reconstructing the past, weighing alternatives, etc

World Issues 120: Curriculum Document 1993

Course Description:

The table of contents for the existing World Issues 120 reveals our Westerncentric view of the world, in that it deals almost exclusively with the East-West confrontation. A curriculum which focuses almost exclusively on the United States and the former Soviet Union cannot be described as a World Issues curriculum. Such a curriculum ignores the fact that the great bulk of the world's population exists outside these two nations. It ignores the entire Third World; it ignores issues related to the North-South debate; it ignores such global issues as over-population; environmental degradation and famine. Also noticeable by its absence is any unit dealing with the world of the future, which would require students to examine the implications of continuing trends and possible alternatives to these trends.

The collapse of the Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe and the upheaval within the former Soviet Union itself during the past two years has further undermined the conceptual framework of the existing World Issues course.

The following is offered as an effort to address this perceived imbalance in the existing curriculum and as a response to the changes wrought by the geopolitical revolution we have lately witnessed.

Canadian History 122: Curriculum Document 1998

Course Description:

This course presents the history of Canada from the early years of the nineteenth century to the present. Topics examined include: The Maritime Provinces (1815-1864), the Canada's, the Confederation Era, the MacDonald Era: Expansion and Consolidation, the Laurier Era: Prosperity and Development, Years of Crisis, Between the Wars, Canada in World War II, and Canada in the Modern World.

Textbook: Canada Revisited

This book was published in 1992 with a focus on Canadian studies. Unlike the Canada's Century textbook that we looked at earlier, this book does begin with the origins of Canada by beginning with Aboriginal studies of the Plains people, the Iroquois and the Northwest Coast People. The book continues on with Canada's story of European colonization to the first part of the 20th century. Each chapter is organized in a way to focus on one or more of the four key ideas which are: power, co-operation, decision-making and conflict. It is easy to see how any of these themes could be used to spark a class debate to allow for higher level learning. As citizenship seems to be a primary focus of much of the SS curriculums much of the content within the textbook is aimed at being an active and engaged citizen of this country. This is accomplished by looking at the effect of the government on our daily lives as well as the social, political and economic history of Canada. This textbook also strives to lead teachers into a more engaging lesson plans by encouraging students to "jump into history" through role play, simulations, debates and other critical thinking exercises as opposed to simple lecture style or text to test teaching methods.

Canadian Geography 120: Portraits of the Nation- Curriculum Document 1993

Course description:

Canadian Geography 120 is the study of the cultural and physical landscapes of Canada and how they impact one another. It examines physical systems and compares them with man-made structures and systems, explaining how they interact in the ever-changing world. It has a focus on environmental issues, Geographic understandings, and the relationship between humans and the natural world.

One of the great things about this course for students and teachers alike is that the curriculum itself suggests a number of quality resources rather than being limited to one. Because the curriculum is lenient when it comes to what resources to use, the teacher is free to use their expert opinion, which gives both teacher and student the freedom to explore deeper into the subject matter. What's more is that these are simply suggested resources and not a requirement, so as the country and the world changes so to can the teaching material.

Some of the suggested texts are:

- Geographic Understandings, Walter G. Kemball, 1990
- Canada and the World: An Atlas Resource, Geoffrey J. Matthews, 1985 and 1994
- Vistas Canada
- The Canadian Landscape: Map and Air Photo Interpretations, Copp Clark, 1978

- Canada: Exploring New Directions
- Dynamic Canada
- Canada: Land of Diversity, Graham Draper, 1990

Discontinued Courses/ Texts Used for Multiple History Courses:

Textbook: Canada: Builders of the Nation: Second Edition

This book was published in 1991. This textbook seems to share many of the ideas of those historians that developed the Historical Benchmarks that are en vogue in today's history classrooms. Along with the content that begins with the British North America in the 1830s, this textbook seeks to bring out the inner historian in the students by drawing a line from primary and secondary sources to paint a picture of what actually occurred in the past. The book begins by bringing up five relevant historical topics: who reconstructs the past, what are some sources for reconstructing the past, sample reconstructions, preserving the past and "You Can be a Historian". In the "You the Historian" portion the book the textbook asks students to use the ideas that must have been a precursor to the Benchmarks. It asks students to step into the shoes of the historical figures, to compare continuity and change for the "Then and Now" section, and to use primary source evidence such as studying gravestones in an old cemetery for one of the suggested class projects. Overall this textbook seems to be the most forward thinking of the lot

due to the stress on actual "doing" historical research as opposed learning through "reading" and "listening" or "watching".

Textbook: Canada: Growth of a Nation

This book was actually published in 1984 but there is evidence in the cover that it was used into the 1990s. The book begins with the study of Canada from a scientific perspective looking back millions of years to the dinosaurs and then from an "Ancient History" point of view where it traces the origins of Canada's first Nations over 30,000 to 35,000 years ago. First Nation studies appear to be through the traditional lens of SS textbooks throughout the 20th century where traditional headdress and stereotypical depictions of native culture are illustrated. This book also seems to have quite an American slant to it speaking of the Plains of Abraham and grouping Canadian first nations with these groups. Also, the actual word "Indians" is used throughout the book to describe Canada's first Nations because it was not until later that this would become socially unacceptable to some extent, except of course in the naming of sports teams.

Modern History 120

Textbook: The Maritimes: Tradition, Challenge and Change - Peabody,

MacGregor and Thorne 1987.

This book was published in 1987 but there is evidence in the cover of the book that it was used into the late 1990s. According to Paula Galbraith (SS teacher at the time) the book was used for a specific grade 10 course that has since been discontinued. The book is entirely focused on the Maritimes and I suspect that the curriculum direction is a result of Ottawa centric and generic Canadian learning that may have occurred in previous decades. The book was written by authors from the three Maritime Provinces to ensure that each province is given equal time which may not have been the case in textbooks prior to its release. The main topics covered in this book are Maritime Geography, Sociology, Political Science, Economics and Cultural Anthropology. It appears that the book is split into two halves where the first half is dedicated to the background factual information while the second half attempts to use the facts to tackle some of the common issues faced by Maritimers on an ongoing basis. This appears to be an early shift from a factual textbook to one that is more focused on the process of learning itself. It is also quite refreshing to see a textbook that is looking at relevant local information that can be useful for a citizen who is living in the Maritimes. As an example, there are pictures of Elsie Wayne and the Irving refinery in the text. A student from Saint

John at the time should be more engaged as a result of this due to the fact that students enjoy connecting content to what they already know and understand

Broader Social Context

Social Issues in the 1990's Throughout Canada:

http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/education/school_boards.html This article from CBC explains how NB was a model for change across the country. With its radical school board changes who was to run the schools now?

http://archives.cbc.ca/society/religion_spirituality/clips/794/

Kirpan controversy in the classroom

Broadcast Date: July 6, 1990

By the 1990s, the question of religion in public schools has expanded to include the right to wear religious symbols, such as the Sikh kirpan (a small ceremonial dagger) in the classroom. Some parents feel the kirpans are dangerous and should be considered weapons and therefore should not be allowed to be worn in class.

<http://archives.cbc.ca/society/education/clips/2675/>

Linking school and suicide

Broadcast Date: Sept. 17, 1991

Residents of Puvirnituq are mourning the loss of a young suicide victim. He's the eighth young man to kill himself this summer in the small northern Quebec village. Parents are shuddering at the thought that their teenage sons and daughters feel so isolated and hopeless, and are wondering how the school system plays a part.

CBC Television reporter Allen Abel tries to uncover some of the underlying reasons for this horrifying trend.

http://archives.cbc.ca/politics/provincial_territorial_politics/clips/5475/

Peckford vs. The Teachers

Broadcast Date: April 7, 1993

1985: Conservatives have ruled Newfoundland and Labrador for 13 years and show no signs of yielding as Brian Peckford enters his third election. His combative stance against Ottawa over the province's promising natural resources is well received, and Newfoundlanders and Labradorians envision a more prosperous future. But, as shown in this CBC Television clip, Peckford has his critics.

The loudest are the province's civil servants, spearheaded by teachers who have suffered two years of wage freezes at Peckford's hands. From Lewisporte to Port aux Basques, at hotels, town halls and in parking lots, the premier is beset by angry throngs of teachers who are out to make his campaign trail a living hell. It is one of the most acrimonious campaigns the province has seen since the Smallwood years.

<http://archives.cbc.ca/society/education/clips/4007/>

For survivors, the hurt comes back

Broadcast Date: March 15, 1991

Eva Cardinal still cries when she remembers seeing an older girl punished and humiliated at her residential school. Classmates were forced to pin the girl down on a table as a nun beat her. The hurts of the past are coming back to Cardinal and thousands of other residential school survivors as the churches that ran the schools begin to apologize. But as a CBC reporter learns, the survivors say the apologies are too little, too late.

<http://archives.cbc.ca/society/education/clips/15515/>

Newfoundland votes for secular schools

Broadcast Date: July 2, 1997

The vote is in, and it's a "Yes." In a historic referendum, Newfoundlanders and Labradorians have voted to abolish the province's existing church-run school system in favour of a secular system. In this 1997 clip, we hear from a local coffee shop owner who tells us what his customers are saying about the results. We also hear from Premier Brian Tobin, who says it is definitely time for a change. The old system, he says, was "no longer appropriate."

Timeline of Some of the Major World Events Throughout the Decade:



1990-

- Manuel Noriega, ruler of Panama, surrenders to U.S. troops and is arrested on drug-trafficking charges.
- Washington D.C. Mayor Marion Barry arrested on crack cocaine charge.
- Former USSR ruler Mikail Gorbachev wins Nobel Peace Prize.
- Oka Crisis takes place in 1990 involving an armed standoff between people of the Mohawk nation (North American indigenous peoples in Canada), and the Canadian military over a dispute involving land held via treaty to the Mohawk people
- The Gulf War - Iraq was left in severe debt after the 1980s war with Iran. President Saddam Hussein accused Kuwait of flooding the market with oil and driving down prices. As a result, on August 2, 1990, Iraqi forces invaded and conquered Kuwait. The UN immediately condemned the action, and a coalition force led by the United States was sent to the Persian Gulf. Aerial bombing of Iraq began in January 1991.
- The release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela from jail in February 1990 after thirty years of imprisonment for opposing apartheid and white-minority rule in South Africa. This would resolve with the end of Apartheid in South Africa in 1994, marking the end of the original Civil Rights era of the 20th century.

1991-

- International forces led by the United States attack and retake Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army in Desert Storm.
- Channel Tunnel "The Chunnel" completed linking England and France by road and rail under the English Channel.



- Federal Minimum Wage raised to \$4.25 an hour.



1992-

- Arkansas Democratic Governor Bill Clinton elected President of the United States.
- Los Angeles riots claim 58 dead in aftermath of Rodney King beating and verdict.
- U.S. Supreme Court ends invocations at public school functions.
- Federal budget deficit passes \$4 trillion.
- The "World Wide Web" started up for home use.
- Carol Mosely Braun becomes the first black women elected to the United States Senate.
- Bosnian War (1992–1995) - the war involved several ethnically defined factions within Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats as well as a smaller faction in Western Bosnia led by Fikret Abdić. The Siege of Sarajevo (1992–1995) marked the most violent urban warfare in Europe since World War II at that time as Serb forces bombard and attack Bosniak controlled and populated areas of the city. War crimes occur including ethnic cleansing and destruction of civilian property.
- The 1992 Los Angeles riots occurred, with 53 deaths and 5,500 property fires in a 100-square-mile (260 km²) riot zone. The riots were a result of the state court acquittal of three White and one Hispanic L.A. police officers by an all-white jury in a police brutality case involving motorist Rodney King, but in 1993, all four officers were convicted in a federal civil rights case.



1993-

- World Trade Center in New York City bombed by Middle Eastern terrorists
- Blizzard of '93 pounds the Eastern United States with rain, wind, and snow from Florida to Canada.
- Coup against Russian leader Boris Yeltsin fails in Moscow.
- A large flooding of the Mississippi causes the loss of many homes and also lives.
- Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian Prime Minister Yasser Arafat agree to the Peace Process at the culmination of the Oslo Accords, negotiated by the United States President Bill Clinton on September 13, 1993
- Waco Siege - On February 28, shortly after the attempt to serve the warrant, an intense gun battle erupted, lasting nearly 2 hours. In the aftermath of this armed exchange, four agents and six followers of David Koresh were killed. The siege ended 50 days later when a second assault on the compound was made and a fire destroyed the compound. Seventy-six people (24 of them British nationals)[3] died in the fire, including more than 20 children, two pregnant women, and Koresh himself.
- Hubble Space Telescope launched in 1990; revolutionizes astronomy. Unfortunately, a flaw in its main mirror caused it to produce fuzzy, distorted images. This was corrected by a shuttle repair mission in 1993.



1994-

- Jackie Kennedy Onassis dies of lymphoma cancer.
- U.S. troops seize the country of Haiti.
- Byron De La Beckwith was convicted of the 1963 murder of civil rights leader Medgar Evers
- Long-time CIA officer Aldrich Ames and his wife were charged with espionage
- The First Chechen War (1994–1996) - the conflict was fought between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria. After the initial campaign of 1994–1995, culminating in the devastating Battle of Grozny, Russian federal forces attempted to seize control of the mountainous area of Chechnya but were set back by Chechen guerrilla warfare and raids on the flatlands in spite of Russia's overwhelming manpower, weaponry, and air support.
- The Rwandan Genocide - between April 6, 1994 until mid-July 1994 a mass killing of hundreds of thousands of Rwanda's Tutsis and Hutu political moderates occurred by the Hutu dominated government under the Hutu Power ideology. Over the course of approximately 100 days, at least 500,000 people were killed.[4] Estimates of the death toll have ranged between 500,000 and 1,000,000,[5] or as much as 20% of the total

population of the country. It resulted in serious criticism of the United Nations and major countries for failing to stop the genocide.

- NAFTA - The North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA is an agreement signed by the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America. The agreement came into force on January 1, 1994.



1995-

- O.J Simpson tried and found innocent of two counts of murder of Nicole Simpson and Ron Goldman.
- Palestinians granted limited self-rule in accord with Israel at White House.
- The Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, the bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killed 168. Bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh claimed he bombed the building in retaliation for the 1993 Waco massacre.

1996-

- President Clinton re-elected as first two-term Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt.
- Terrorist bomb explodes in city park during Atlanta Summer Olympics.
- Ted Kazynski, the so-called Unabomber, is captured after his manifesto is identified by his brother.
- TWA Flight 800, bound from New York to Paris, exploded and crashed into the Atlantic Ocean shortly after take off, killing all 230 aboard
- The Kosovo War - War between ethnic-Albanian separatists and Yugoslav military and Serb paramilitary forces in Kosovo begin in 1996 and escalates in 1998 with increasing reports of atrocities taking place.



1997-

- Western North Carolina resident Eric Rudolph identified as prime suspect in several southern US abortion clinic bombings.
- Labour Party takes control of Great Britain for first time in twenty years.
- Hong Kong ceded from England to communist China.
- Princess Diana killed in automobile accident in Paris.
- NASA's "Pathfinder" module lands on Mars.
- Timothy McVeigh sentenced to death for Oklahoma City bombing.
- O.J Simpson found guilty for 1994 murders in civil court.
- Mother Theresa dies.
- Comet Hale-Bopp crosses United States; Heaven's Gate Cult found in mass suicide.
- In the United Kingdom, the first cloned mammal, Dolly the sheep was confirmed by the Roslin Institute, and was reported by global media on February 26, 1997. Dolly would trigger a raging controversy on cloning and bioethical concerns regarding possible human cloning continue to this day.



1998-

- Lewinsky scandal - US president Bill Clinton was caught in a media-frenzied scandal involving inappropriate relations with a White House intern Monica Lewinsky, first announced on January 21, 1998
- Michael Jordan retires from the NBA.
- U.S. Embassies bombed by terrorists in Kenya and Tanzania with hundreds killed.
- Gerhard Schroder led the Social Democratic Party to victory in the German parliamentary election, bringing an end to 16 years in power by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democratic Party
- Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals sets an all-time major-league season home-run record with his 70th home run
- John Glenn, first US astronaut to orbit the earth, returns to space aboard the shuttle *Discovery*. His 1962 solo flight lasted five hours, the 1998 trip lasted nine days.
- Dr. Barnett Slepian, an obstetrician who performed abortions, was shot to death in his home in the Buffalo, NY suburb of Amherst

- Massimo D'Alema, a former Communist, became Italy's prime minister
- Two school boys found guilty of murder and capital battery in the fatal shootings of four students and a teacher in Jonesboro, Ark.
- British Petroleum announced a merger with Amoco Corp, the largest takeover of a US company by a foreign company



1999-

- Peace agreement reached in Northern Ireland, ending over eighty years of terrorism and civil war.
- President Clinton fights off impeachment by Senate vote of confidence.
- Seattle Police battle demonstrators in the worst civil unrest of the decade during World Trade Organization talks.
- John F. Kennedy Jr., his wife and her sister die in a plane crash off the coast of Massachusetts.
- An Egypt Air flight crashes off the coast of the United States, killing all aboard.
- Two students open fire in a Columbine, Colorado high school killing 13 before committing suicide

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1990s.html>

1990's Pop Culture



The 1990s were a decade of many diverse scenes in music, however they are perhaps best known for grunge, teen pop, Eurodance and electronic dance music, and for being the decade that hip-hop and alternative rock became mainstream.



- The film Titanic becomes a cultural phenomenon throughout the world, and eventually becomes the highest grossing film of all time grossing over \$1.8 billion worldwide.



TV shows, mostly sitcoms, were popular with the American audience. Series such as Roseanne and Seinfeld, both which premiered in the late eighties, and Frasier, a spin-off of the 1980s hit Cheers were watched throughout the 1990s. These sitcoms, along with Friends, The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air, Full House, and Martin, turned TV in new directions and defined the humour of the decade.



The Leafs were relevant to the NHL in the early 90s mostly because of the presence of their captain Doug Gilmour. Doug Gilmour along with several other prominent hockey players were still hanging on to the mullet hair style

Joe Carter hit the biggest home run in Canadian history when he homered off of Mitch “Wild Thing” Williams to beat the Philadelphia Phillies in 1993 to win the World Series. The Jays also won in 1992 when they beat the Atlanta Braves.

Michael Jordan was at his best in the 1990s winning six NBA championships along with six NBA Finals MVPs. Along with many other achievements, Jordan is considered to be one of the greatest athletes to ever live.

. <http://www.mountainimes.com/history/1990s/world.php3>)

Relation or Significance of Study of Education in New Brunswick Today

Today the word inclusion is widely used here in New Brunswick. It is the idea that all children have the right to an education system that includes them and their special needs. Although the province is still working though some of the difficulties, it is clear from our research that this is not a new idea.

In 1994 the province put out a report to help the growing number of teacher's assistants and support workers within the school understand the functions within their position. It is clear that their work was taken seriously and has proven to be a valuable part of the education system.

<http://www.gnb.ca/0000/publications/curric/teacherassisguide.pdf>

Conclusions

Because the curriculum documents are currently under going change the education New Brunswick children are receiving in their social studies and history classes are similar if not the exact same as those of the 1990s and the 2000s. While there are aspects of history that do not change, the history described within the 1990s curriculum documents come from a Western world view and it leaves out almost all other racial, social, cultural, ethnic, and religious views. Although it is up to the classroom teacher to inform their students that the history described in many of these suggested texts is of one perspective, the teachers need the support of the province within the curriculum. If the provincially proscribed curriculum does not reflect the need to look at the world from multiple perspectives then it makes it difficult for the teacher to teach the students to think outside the box.