

Strategy #2

Did You Know?

Purpose:

- To activate and extend prior knowledge.
- To help students focus on material and become familiar with it or recall or it.
- To help students become familiar with or recall terms.
- To help students make connections between what they know and what they are about to learn.
- To reinforce student learning through the use of visuals.

Task:

Students, in pairs or small groups, are given a list of 10 “Did you know” (Part B – Student Answer Form) statements about Nellie McClung. Their challenge is to match each of the statements to one of the 10 visuals.

Material:

- Copies of the 10 visuals relating to Nellie McClung, the Vote, and The Persons’ Case.
- Copies of the “Did You Know” list.

Steps:

1. Ten visuals relating to Nellie McClung, the Vote for Women or the Person’s Case (Part A Visuals) are made available to students through:
 - a. A Gallery Walk – The 10 “posters” may be placed throughout a classroom
 - b. A PowerPoint Presentation
 - c. A package of posters given to each pair or small group
2. Each pair/group is given a copy of the “Did you Know Statements” form.
3. Students will examine the visuals and note on the “Did you know “statements form which visual matches each statement.

Formative Assessment:

As the students view the posters, the teacher notes which students have prior knowledge and which may require more background knowledge. The teacher may also note which students are able to read the grade level document and which require reading supports.

Did You Know Statement Form

Student Sheet

Did you know?

1. In addition to writing 16 books, including a Canadian several best seller, *Sowing Deeds in Danny*, McClung was a columnist for many newspapers and a contributor to magazines such as *Maclean's*, *Canadian Home Journal*, *Country Guide*, and *Chatelaine*. **Visual #** ____
2. Nellie McClung made frequent speaking tours throughout Canada and the United States beginning in 1908 and not ending until she was well into "retirement" in the 1940s. **Visual #** ____
3. In 1914, Nellie McClung took the part of Premier Roblin when the Political Equality League put on a Women's Parliament at the Walker Theatre in Winnipeg and in Brandon. **Visual #** ____
4. In 1915, Premier Norris promised women in Manitoba the vote if they could gather 20,000 names on a petition. **Visual #** ____
5. Due to the pressure applied by McClung and other members of the Political Equality League, Manitoba was the first province to grant women the right to vote in Provincial Elections and the right to sit in the Provincial Legislature in 1916. **Visual #** ____
6. After leaving Manitoba, Nellie McClung lived in Alberta where she continued the fight for the right of women to vote. It was achieved in 1916. Nellie and three friends celebrated by buying new hats. **Visual #** ____
7. Before October 18, 1929, women in Canada were not legally considered to be persons. Nellie McClung was one of five women (The Famous Five) who wrote letters to the Canadian Government and fought for and won the right for women in Canada to be recognized as persons in the BNA Act – making them eligible to sit in the Senate **Visual #** ____
8. During her life, Nellie McClung served in areas where women were seldom heard, such the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (1936-1942) **Visual #** ____
9. In 1938, Nellie represented the Famous Five in Ottawa when Prime Minister Mackenzie King unveiled a plaque commemorating the women in the "Persons Case." **Visual #** ____
10. In 1973, Nellie McClung was honoured by the Canadian Government on the 100th anniversary of her birth **Visual #** ____

Did You Know Statement Form

Student Sheet

Did you know?

1. In addition to writing 16 books, including a Canadian several best seller, *Sowing Deeds in Danny*, McClung was a columnist for many newspapers and a contributor to magazines such as *Maclean's*, *Canadian Home Journal*, *Country Guide*, and *Chatelaine*. **Visual # 9**
2. Nellie McClung made frequent speaking tours throughout Canada and the United States beginning in 1908 and not ending until she was well into “retirement” in the 1940s. **Visual # 7**
3. In 1914, Nellie McClung took the part of Premier Roblin when the Political Equality League put on a Women’s Parliament at the Walker Theatre in Winnipeg and in Brandon. **Visual # 5**
4. In 1915, Premier Norris promised women in Manitoba the vote if they could gather 20,000 names on a petition. **Visual # 3**
5. Due to the pressure applied by McClung and other members of the Political Equality League, Manitoba was the first province to grant women the right to vote in Provincial Elections and the right to sit in the Provincial Legislature in 1916. **Visual # 8**
6. After leaving Manitoba, Nellie McClung lived in Alberta where she continued the fight for the right of women to vote. It was achieved in 1916. Nellie and three friends celebrated by buying new hats. **Visual # 4**
7. Before October 18, 1929, women in Canada were not legally considered to be persons. Nellie McClung was one of five women (The Famous Five) who wrote letters to the Canadian Government and fought for and won the right for women in Canada to be recognized as persons in the BNA Act – making them eligible to sit in the Senate **Visual # 10**
8. During her life, Nellie McClung served in areas where women were seldom heard, such the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (1936-1942) **Visual # 6**
9. In 1938, Nellie represented the Famous Five in Ottawa when Prime Minister Mackenzie King unveiled a plaque commemorating the women in the “Persons Case.” **Visual # 1**
10. In 1973, Nellie McClung was honoured by the Canadian Government on the 100th anniversary of her birth **Visual # 2**