Social Studies 10-1

## Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

# Communities and migration

# Shortages and vaccines

- In spring 2020 some Alberta stores limited how many packages of certain goods one shopper could buy.
- Hospitals were seeking masks and gloves while some factories and ports slowed.
- By December 2020 some governments had authorized a first COVID-19 vaccine, and a sharing debate was underway.

**2020 in a local aisle**

**Mar 2020**
**Store limits in Alberta**
Some stores cap what one shopper can buy.

**Spring 2020**
**Hospitals seek masks**
Some ports slow while hospitals look for supplies.

**Dec 2020**
**A first vaccine is authorized**
Health Canada authorizes one vaccine.

Store limits, mask shortages, and a vaccine decision arrive in one year and land on different people.

# Local pressures of globalization

- Migration, technology, and agriculture meet when a seasonal crew, a phone, and a perishable crop share one Alberta farm.
- A pandemic reaches daily life through supply chains and through debates about how vaccines were shared.
- Resource questions arise when water, wildlife, and a say in a project sit beside jobs and local taxes.

# Key terms

### migration

Migration is movement to live or work in another place, for a season or for a longer stay, including moves into Alberta and moves away from it.

### pandemic

A pandemic is the spread of an infectious disease across many countries, as with COVID-19 after the World Health Organization's declaration on 11 March 2020.

### temporary foreign worker

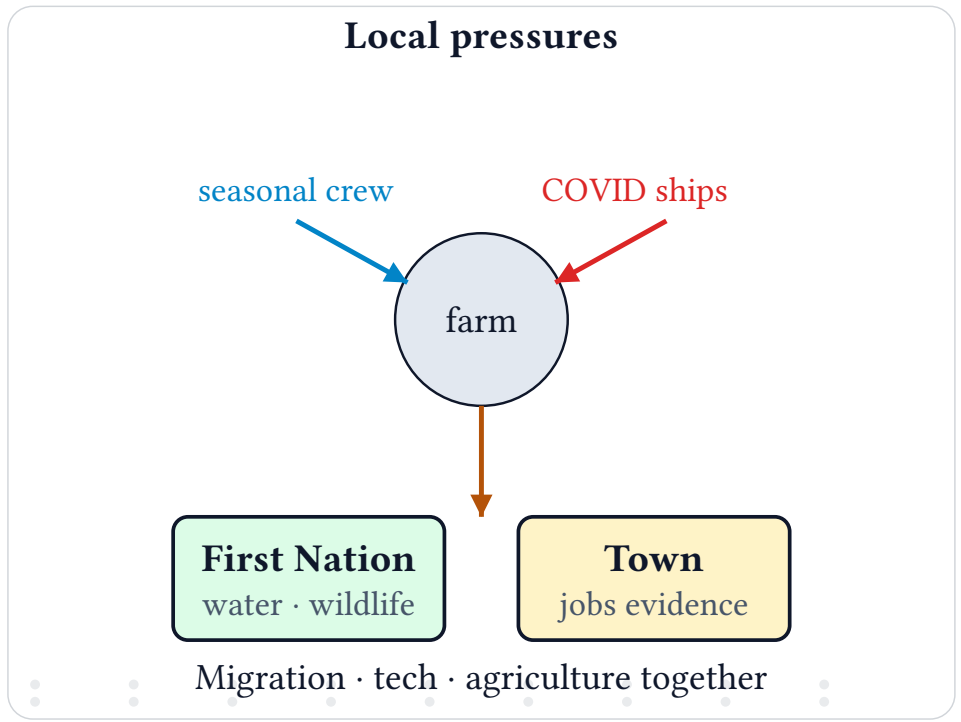
A temporary foreign worker is a person authorized under a federal program to work in Canada for a limited time, often on a permit that names one employer, including on farms.

### supply chain

A supply chain is the linked path of farms, factories, ships, and stores that moves a product from where it is made to the person who buys it.

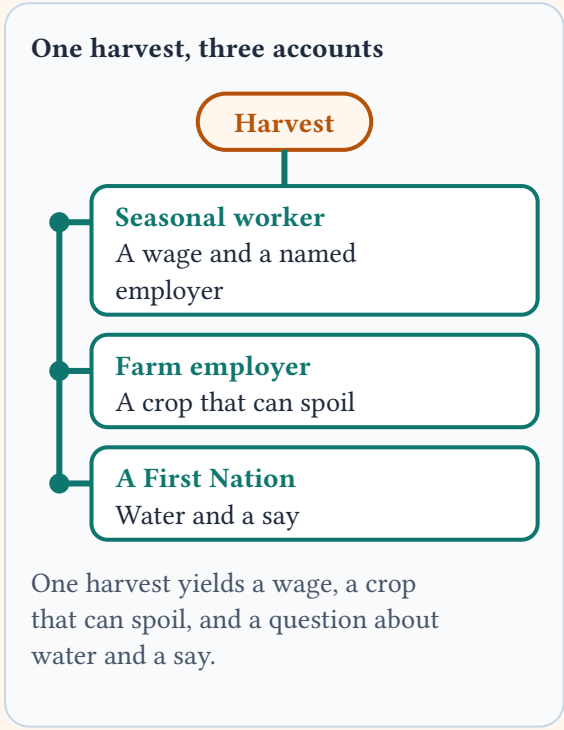
# Local pressures and farm perspectives

- A seasonal move, a phone call home, and a crop that spoils if the crew is short are migration, technology, and agriculture together.
- COVID-19 shows a pandemic through broken or slowed shipments and through a vaccine-access debate.
- A First Nation's water and wildlife evidence and a town's jobs evidence are two resource perspectives.



## Comparison table

- Temporary foreign worker: remittances and a wage, separation from family, a permit that commonly names one employer, and employer-arranged housing.
- Farm employer: perishable crops, a claim that peak local hiring falls short, and program wages, housing, and travel arrangements.
- A named First Nation: water, wildlife, and a say in decisions if irrigation or a plant expands, beside any jobs the project brings.



## Two paths for vaccine doses

- COVAX supporters argued a shared pool could reach health workers and high-risk people in many countries.
- Supporters of direct contracts argued that elected governments owed doses to their own residents.
- Dose totals stay on a World Health Organization publication with its date visible.

## Actions for students

- Read the Government of Canada page on the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and one page from a worker-led organization.
- Write an MLA with one ask: the latest public summary of agricultural housing inspections in the constituency and the office a resident can call.
- Take a task a worker-led group assigns, such as helping at a public information night that group designed.

## Review

- A crew member’s phone carries family conversations and news of the next shift.
- A workplace app on that phone may log location or output during the day.
- A student response is to read the public rule and ask a worker-led group what the letter should say.