Social Studies 10-1 full slide deck

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Multiple perspectives

Three students’ mornings

- A Calgary student packs regalia for a powwow while family messages about the grand entry fill the phone.
- A classmate prints posters for a French-language film night at a community hall.
- A third student refreshes a global song chart that updates from studios on several continents.

Identity and globalization

- A perspective becomes visible when you name the speaker, the evidence, and the value that speaker treats as important.
- Identity shapes how a person meets a global song, product, or news story.
- The same global connection can affirm one community's public life and crowd another community's language or calendar.

Key terms

perspective

A perspective is a way of seeing an issue that comes from a person's community, values, and evidence.

identity

Identity is the mix of belonging, language, culture, beliefs, and roles through which a person understands who they are.

globalization

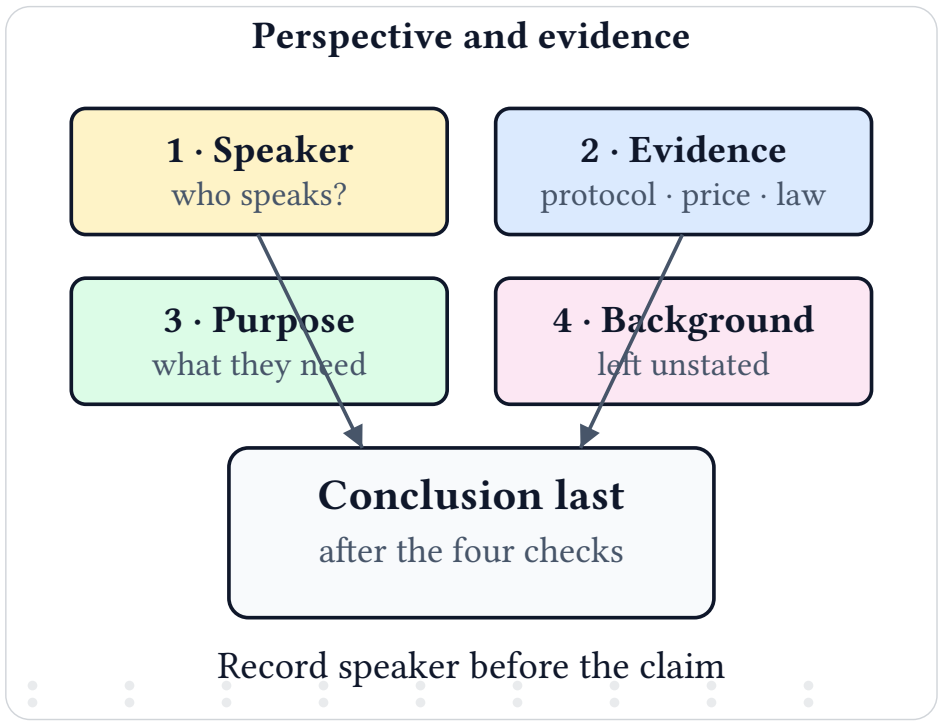
Globalization is the process by which the world's people become more connected and more interdependent.

source check

A source check names the speaker, the purpose, the evidence, and the perspective the source leaves in the background.

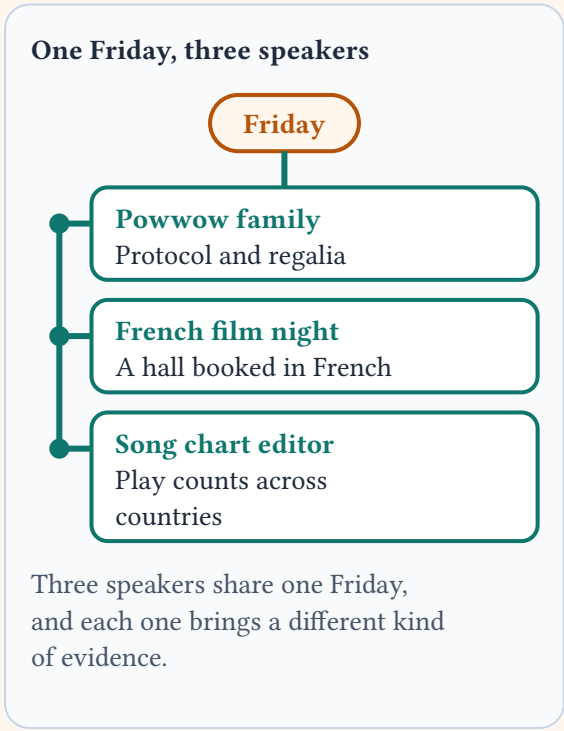
Perspective and evidence

- Name the speaker before you name the conclusion.
- Ask what evidence that speaker treats as decisive: protocol, language, price, law, or audience.
- A source check records speaker, purpose, evidence, and the perspective left in the background.



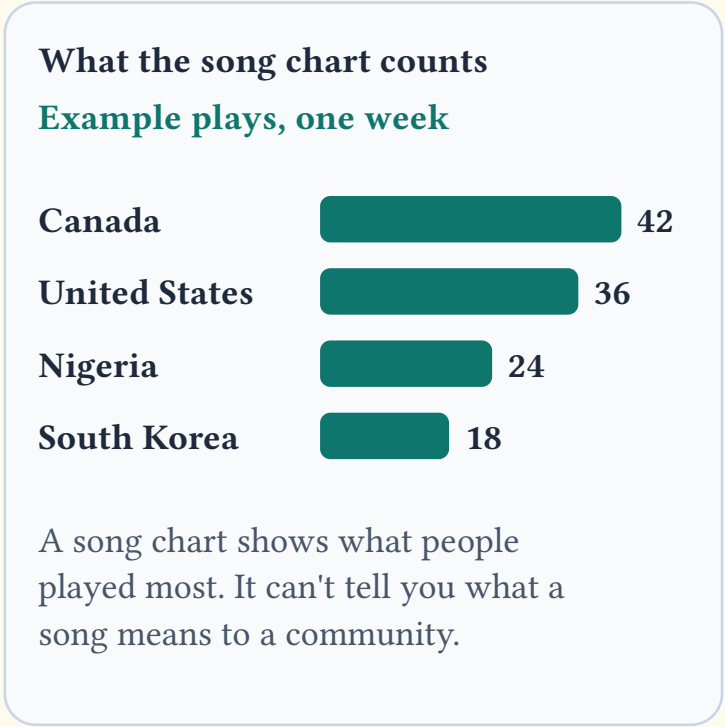
Comparison table

- Powwow preparation: the speaker is a First Nations student and family; the evidence is protocol, regalia, and grand entry; the value is continuity of community.
- French film night: Francophone students book a hall so French has a public audience.
- Global song chart: the speaker is a streaming editor; the evidence is play counts; the value is a market that crosses borders.



Source frame for a song chart

- Speaker: a streaming editor choosing songs for a global chart.
- Purpose: rank plays so listeners stay on the service.
- Evidence: play counts. Background: powwow protocol and the French-language audience sit outside the ranking.



Film-night poster

- The poster names a French-language film, a community hall, and a Friday time.
- The speaker is the student committee, and the purpose is to gather a local audience.
- The background box still asks who else is gathering that night.

Review

- A Cree-language podcast episode and a national retail ad appear in the same feed.
- Each item has a speaker, a purpose, and a limit.
- A full answer says how identity and globalization meet in that feed.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Expressions of identity

Four public expressions

- A Métis youth wears a sash and plays fiddle tunes learned from an aunt at a community gathering.
- A Sikh classmate ties a dastaar before school as part of religious practice.
- A Francophone troupe rehearses a play in French for parents and neighbours.



Identity in public practice

- Individuals and collectives express identity through tradition, language, religion, spirituality, the arts, attire, land, ideas, and role models.
- Peoples promote these expressions so a language or practice stays public when global media is loud.
- A fair group names each speaker’s evidence before it looks for a shared next step.

Key terms

collective identity

Collective identity is a shared sense of belonging built through language, practice, memory, and institutions.

tradition

A tradition is a practice a community repeats and teaches so a meaning stays alive across generations.

role model

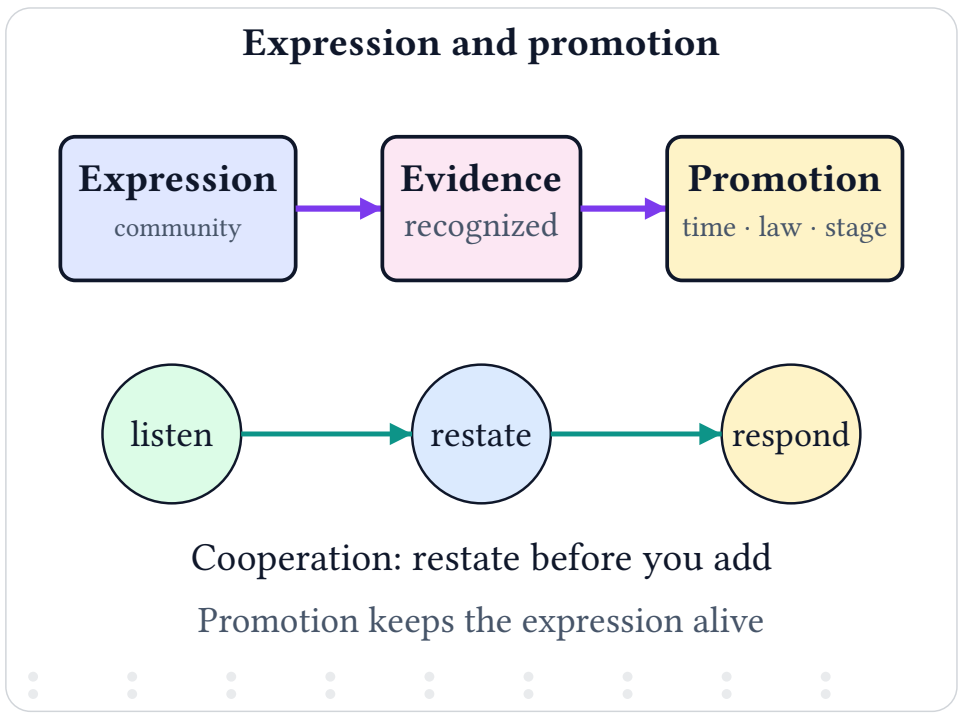
A role model is a person whose public conduct gives others a pattern for belonging and responsibility.

relationship to land

A relationship to land is the set of responsibilities, stories, and uses that tie a people to a particular place.

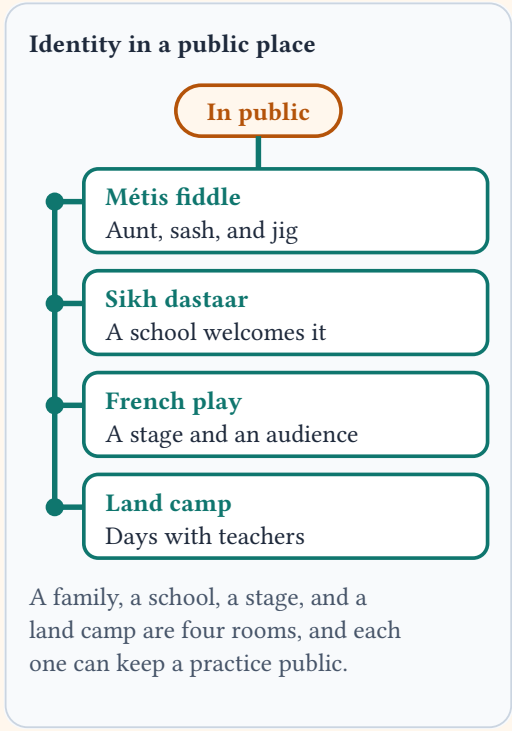
Expression and promotion

- An expression is evidence of identity when a community teaches it and recognizes it.
- Promotion means time, money, law, or a public stage so the expression continues.
- Cooperation in class means restating someone else's view before you add your own.



Comparison table

- Métis fiddle and sash: arts and tradition; promotion looks like a community hall, teachers, and a public jig or workshop.
- Sikh dastaar: religion and attire; promotion looks like a school rule that welcomes religious dress.
- Francophone play: language and the arts; promotion looks like rehearsal space and an audience that hears French.
- Family camp on a territory: relationship to land and spirituality; promotion looks like time on the land with elders and teachers.



A fiddle workshop

- Speaker: Métis musicians and the aunt who teaches.
- Expression: the arts, tradition, and a role model.
- Promotion: a Saturday work-shop with instruments, a hall, and an invited audience.

Saturday fiddle workshop

Morning
Aunt teaches fiddle tunes
The tunes come from the family.

Afternoon
Dancers wear a sash
The sash shows at the jig.

Evening
The hall is booked
A public room keeps it visible.

The tune, the sash, and the booked hall each let other people see the same family practice.

School dress-code meeting

- A Sikh student asks the school to welcome the dastaar in its dress code.
- A classmate asks for quiet rehearsal space for the French play.
- The meeting needs a restatement before any proposal is ranked.

Review

- An Inuit student teaches a throat-singing pattern learned from a relative.
- A classmate organizes a land-based weekend with elders along a river the family knows.
- Both are promotions if they have teachers, time, and a public or community audience.

Image credits

Themightyquill, Ceinture-fléchée-ftl, CC BY 3.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Dimensions of globalization

A phone in Edmonton

- The phone was assembled from parts made in more than one country.
- A Canadian carrier and Canadian privacy rules govern how it connects here.
- The group chat on the screen mixes English, emoji, and a family language.

One phone in three dimensions

- A phone in an Alberta classroom is political when laws govern its data, spectrum, and import.
- The same phone is economic when wages, shipping, and price connect factories and buyers.
- The phone is social when the language of an app and a group chat shape daily relationships.

Key terms

political dimension

The political dimension of globalization is the layer of laws, states, and institutions that set rules for cross-border life.

economic dimension

The economic dimension of globalization is the layer of production, trade, prices, and investment that crosses borders.

social dimension

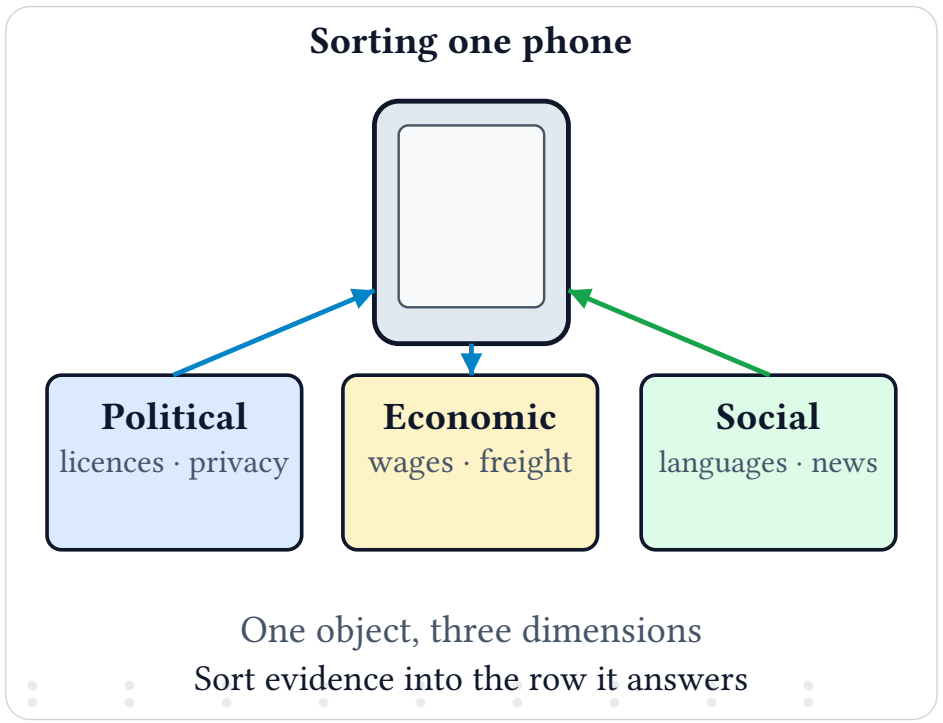
The social dimension of globalization is the layer of language, media, migration, and daily relationships among people.

sketch map

A sketch map is a simplified geographical drawing with labels that support an inference about movement or place.

Sorting the dimensions

- Political: spectrum licences, import rules, and privacy statutes.
- Economic: wages in assembly plants, freight costs, and the retail price.
- Social: app languages, friendships, and the news the phone delivers.



Sketch map of a supply route

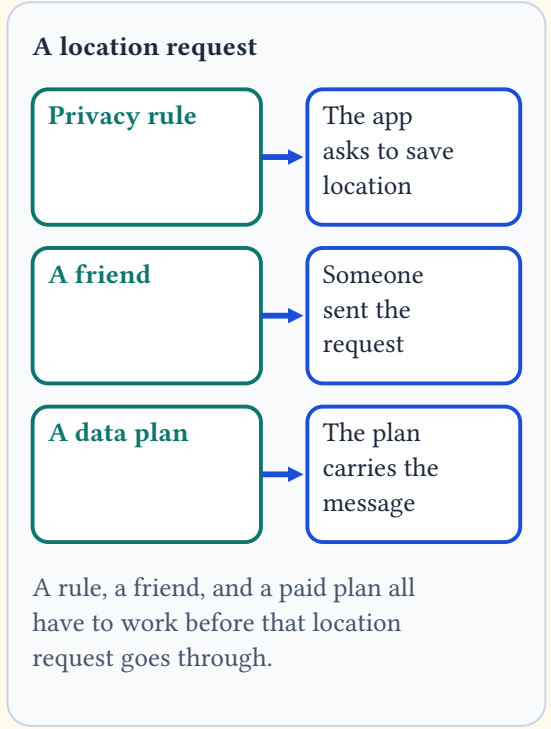
- Label A, Pacific factories: components and assembly, an economic place.
- Label B, Port of Vancouver: ships, customs rules, and inspection, a political and economic gate.
- Label C, Edmonton store and classroom: price, privacy settings, and a multilingual chat, all three dimensions.



The phone reaches Edmonton only after factories, a ship, and the port have each done their part.

A privacy prompt

- A pop-up asks for location data before a map app will load.
- Canadian privacy law is the political context of that pop-up.
- The friend who sent a pin is the social context, and the data plan is the economic context.



A rule, a friend, and a paid plan all have to work before that location request goes through.

Sneaker shipment

- A sneaker is designed in one country, stitched in another, and sold in a Calgary mall.
- A trade rule and a wage are different facts.
- The logo on a classmate’s foot is a social fact about status and advertising.

Review

- A rumour says a government may restrict an app.
- Students still sort law, price, and relationships.
- The sketch map asks where the company and the users live.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Media and diversity

Three patterns in one feed

- A chorus recorded for a global chart sounds familiar in Edmonton, Lagos, and Seoul.
- A Prairie artist keeps a Cree phrase inside a club beat that also travels.
- A French-language series sits in a Canadian streaming row beside those tracks.

Coexisting media patterns

- Universalization shows up when the same commercial chorus, logo, or plot is easy to recognize in many countries.
- Hybridization shows up when a new work keeps more than one tradition audible or visible.
- Diversification shows up when connection adds local languages and local producers to the menu.

Key terms

universalization of pop culture

Universalization of pop culture is the spread of a similar commercial style, story, or product across many places.

hybridization

Hybridization is a cultural mix in which more than one tradition stays recognizable in the new work.

diversification

Diversification is the growth of more cultural choices, languages, or local productions as connection increases.

media literacy

Media literacy means naming who made a message, what evidence it uses, and whether the claim is wider than that evidence.

Patterns before judgment

- Universalization: one commercial style becomes easy to find in many places.
- Hybridization: the mix keeps the sources recognizable.
- Diversification: the menu of languages and local works grows.

Caption and soundtrack

- Maker: a streaming editor writes, Local culture goes global.
- Evidence in the track: a Cree phrase and a club beat both stay audible.
- Oversimplification test: the caption claims replacement, while the audio shows a mix.



A hybrid track

- Maker and purpose: an artist and a label seeking listeners across borders.
- Evidence: a recognizable Cree phrase plus a recognizable club beat.
- Limit: one track is weak evidence about every Cree speaker’s view of the mix.



French streaming row

- A platform adds a row labeled French-language series in Canada.
- The row is a technological shelf for an existing language.
- A caption that says streaming erased French would fail the evidence test.

Review

- The same jingle airs in several countries with translated slogans.
- A local choir records a version that keeps the jingle and a heritage melody.
- Students classify each item and test the caption.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Opportunities for identity

Three opportunities in one year

- A school board opens a Francophone program so children can learn in French.
- A First Nation expands a language nest where elders teach the community language to small children.
- A city arena changes its uniform rule so a Sikh athlete can wear a dastaar.

Terms for different changes

- Acculturation is change through contact while a community's own practices continue.
- Accommodation changes the institution. Affirmation of identity publicly recognizes a people.
- Cultural revitalization rebuilds a practice, and integration joins shared institutions with a distinct identity intact.

Key terms

acculturation

Acculturation is cultural change through lasting contact, as people take on some practices of another culture while continuing their own.

accommodation

Accommodation is a change in rules or institutions so more than one culture can continue in public.

cultural revitalization

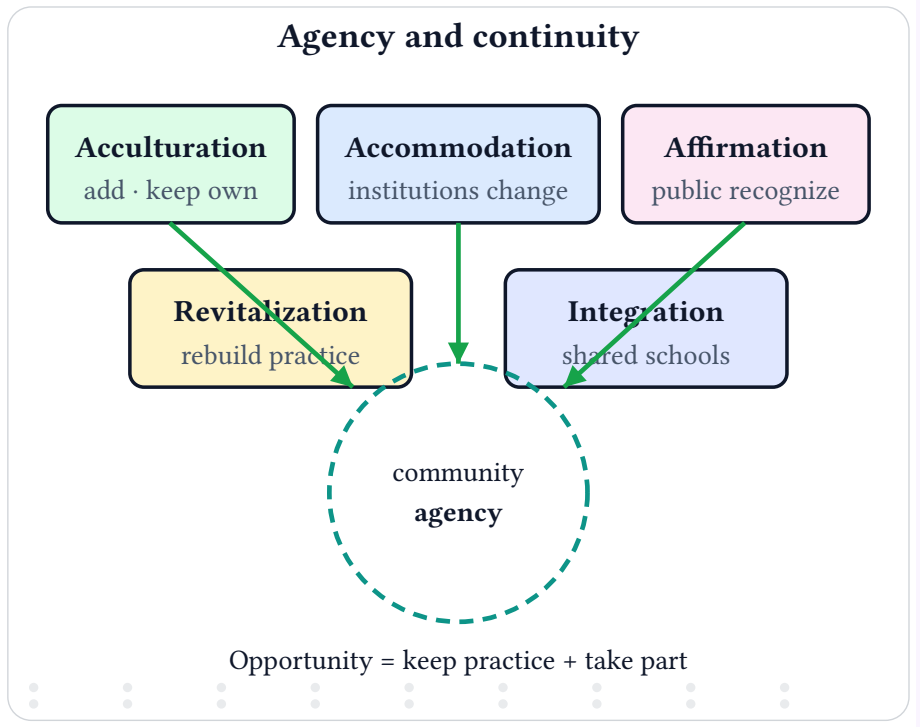
Cultural revitalization is a community's work to rebuild a language, art, or practice that had been pushed to the margins.

integration

Integration is participation in shared institutions while a distinct identity continues.

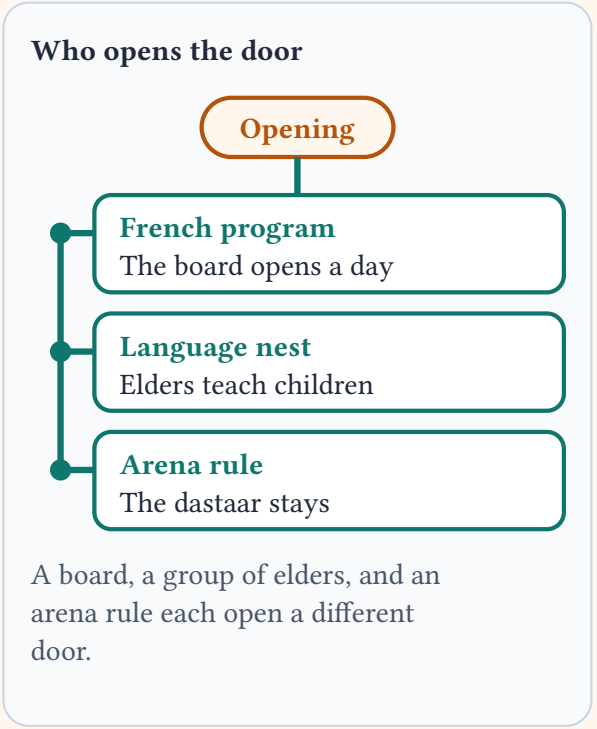
Agency and continuity

- Acculturation: people add practices and keep their own.
- Accommodation and affirmation: institutions change and publicly recognize an identity.
- Revitalization and integration: a community rebuilds a practice and also takes part in shared schools, teams, or workplaces.



Comparison table

- Francophone program: accommodation and affirmation. Charter education rights and a French school day continue French in public.
- Language nest: cultural revitalization. Elders teach the nation's language to children.
- Arena rule: accommodation. The athlete's religious attire continues, and the institution changes the uniform line.



A board, a group of elders, and an arena rule each open a different door.

A language nest

- Who moves: children enter a room where the community language is the teaching language.
- Who decides: the First Nation and elders set the teaching.
- What continues and grows: the language returns to daily speech with the youngest speakers.

A language nest morning

Arrival
Young children arrive
The nest meets in the morning.

Teaching
Elders lead the class
Elders are the teachers.

Language
The nation's language
The class is taught in that language.

The nest works when the children, the elders, and the nation's language are in the room together.

Arena rule

- The athlete keeps the dastaar.
- The arena rewrites the uniform line.
- The team roster stays shared.

Review

- A newcomer family adds English at work and keeps its home language at the table.
- A school adds a Métis fiddling elective taught by Métis musicians.
- Students match terms to these fresh cases.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Challenges to identity

A policy and a playlist

- For more than a century, Canadian law and churches ran residential schools for Indigenous children.
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission heard survivors and described family separation and language loss.
- This week a global playlist on a phone repeats one commercial style in many cities.



Terms for different harms

- Assimilation pressures a people to replace language, kinship, or belief with a dominant model.
- Marginalization pushes a people away from public decisions, income, or safety.
- Homogenization flattens difference into one style, while accommodation and integration are responses that keep an identity in public.

Key terms

assimilation

Assimilation is pressure to replace a community's language, family life, or practice with those of a dominant group.

marginalization

Marginalization is being pushed to the edge of public life, resources, or decision making.

homogenization

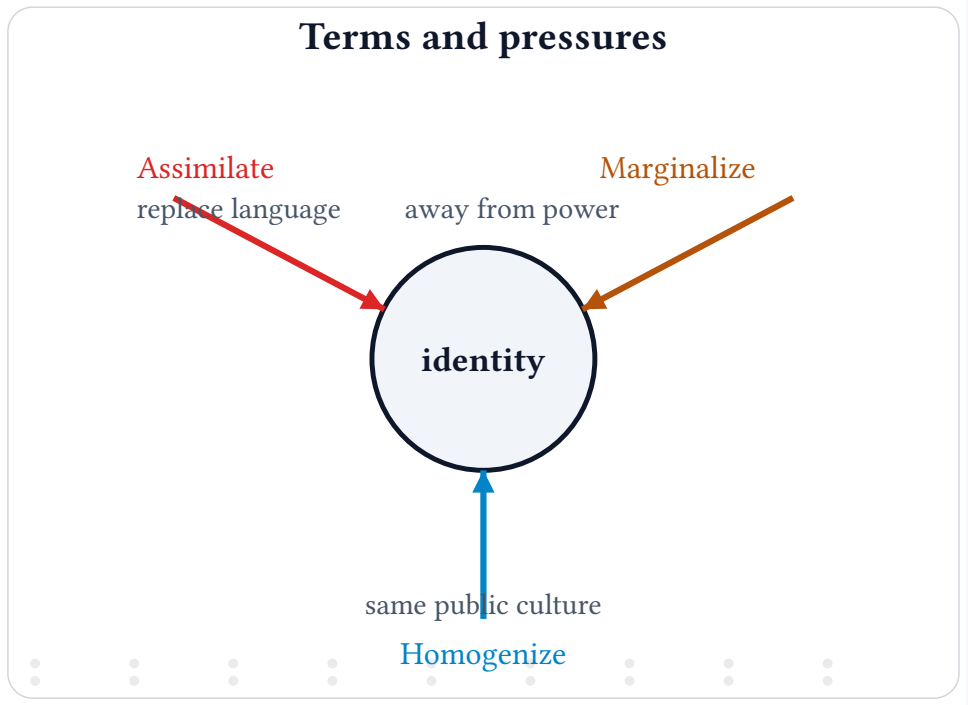
Homogenization is the flattening of cultural difference into one commercial or institutional style.

integration

Integration is participation in shared institutions while a distinct identity continues.

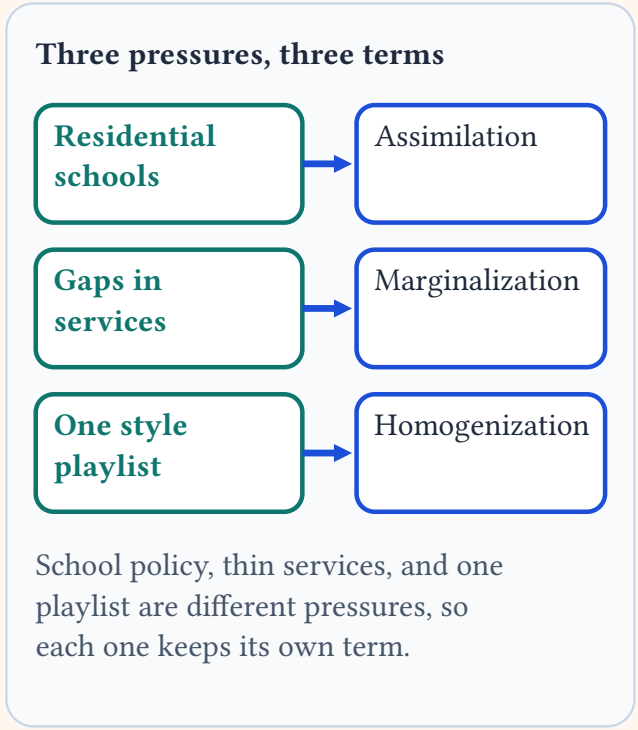
Terms and pressures

- Assimilation: the pressure is to replace a people's language and family life.
- Marginalization: the pressure pushes people away from decisions, land, income, or safety.
- Homogenization: the pressure makes public culture sound or look the same.



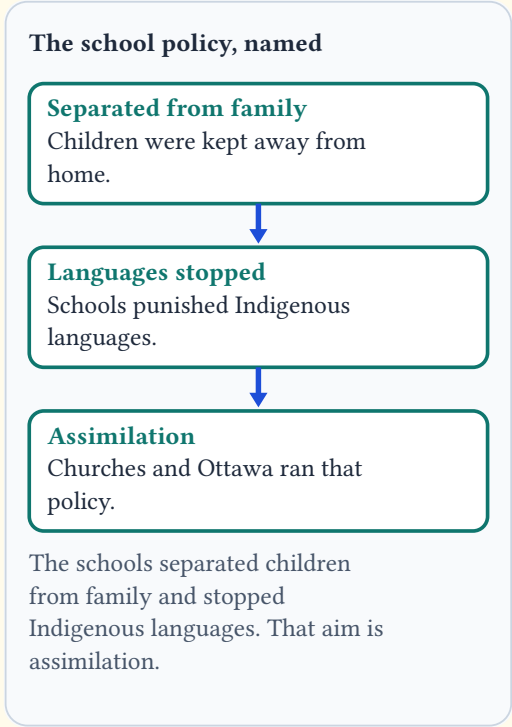
Challenges and responses

- Residential schools: assimilation. Children, families, and Indigenous languages were the target of a replacement policy.
- Later gaps in control and services: marginalization. Many First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities still face edges in housing, health, and jurisdiction.
- One-style playlist: homogenization. A response is accommodation, such as playlists and funding led by Indigenous and Francophone artists.



Residential school policy

- Actor: the federal government and the churches that operated the schools.
- Pressure: separate children from families and suppress Indigenous languages.
- Term: assimilation, because the aim was replacement of language and home life.



Playlist with a different term

- A chart playlist uses one production style in many countries.
- Local-language songs are hard to find on the front page.
- Artists still release those songs on smaller rows and community stations.

Review

- A workplace schedules only the holidays of one tradition.
- A film studio dubs every story into one language and shelves the others.
- Students classify each pressure and name a response.

Image credits

Jon Kolbert, Mother Earth Circling - Healing from the residential school experience, CC BY-SA 3.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 1: Globalization and identity

Language laws and promotion

A language law timeline

- 1969: Parliament passes the Official Languages Act, giving English and French federal status.
- 1977: Quebec adopts the Charter of the French Language, often called Bill 101.
- In 1982, Charter section 23 set minority-language education rights.
- 2019: Parliament passes the Indigenous Languages Act after decades of language loss.



Laws and community judgment

- The Official Languages Act and Charter section 23 give French and English a public legal place in Canada.
- Quebec's Charter of the French Language makes French the public language of that province.
- The Indigenous Languages Act supports revitalization, and First Nations, Métis, and Inuit nations judge whether control sits with them.

Key terms

language law

A language law is a statute that sets where a language must or may be used in public life.

linguistic rights

Linguistic rights are legal claims to use, learn, and receive services in a language.

cultural content rule

A cultural content rule requires a share of media or school time for a language or a nation’s stories.

linguistic revitalization

Linguistic revitalization is organized work to bring a language back into daily use with its speakers and teachers.

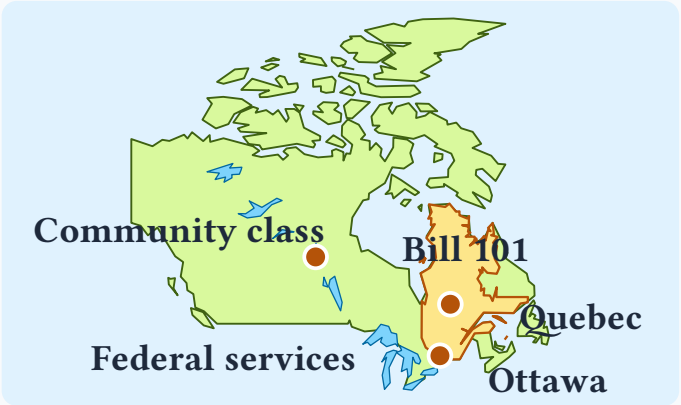
Weighing language laws

- Linguistic rights name who the law treats as a rights holder.
- Public space is the schools, signs, courts, media, or funding the law opens.
- Daily use is evidence that children and workers speak the language there.

Perspectives on language efforts

- Francophone perspective: French needs schools, signs, and media because English dominates continental life. Bill 101 and section 23 are security tools.
- Federal bilingual perspective: English and French are the official languages of Parliament and federal services, a constitutional design since 1969 and 1982.
- First Nations, Métis, and Inuit languages tie people to land and kin.
- The 2019 Act is federal recognition. Nations ask whether teaching and funding follow their authority.

Where each effort applies



Bill 101 covers Quebec. Federal services sit in Ottawa. A community class can sit far from both.

Bill 101

- Bill 101 names French as Quebec's public language, on signs and in workplaces.
- Schools, commercial signs, and public life are the space the law opens.
- English-speaking and Indigenous communities in Quebec have language claims beside this law.

Indigenous Languages Act

- The 2019 Act recognizes Indigenous language rights in federal law.
- Revitalization depends on nations, elders, and teachers.
- A paragraph needs a claim, the instrument, and a limit.



Review

- Section 23 gives some parents the right to minority-language education in French or English.
- A Francophone family outside Quebec is the usual French example.
- The paragraph still needs a limit.

Image credits

Benoit Rochon, Panneau d’arrêt à Wendake Québec, CC BY-SA 2.5

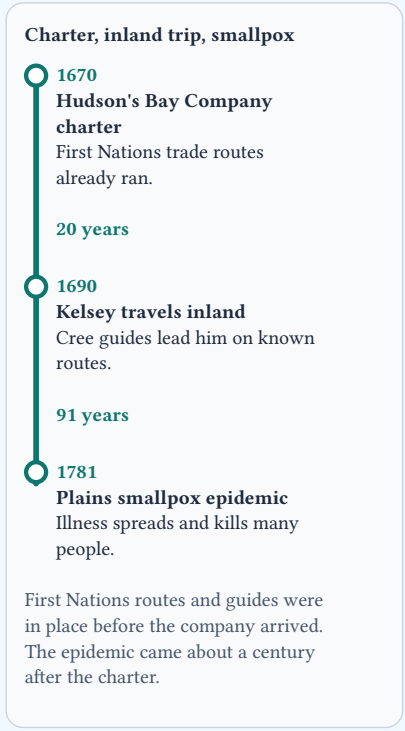
Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Contact and responsibility

Charters and the fur trade

- In 1670 the English Crown chartered the Hudson’s Bay Company to trade furs in the watershed of Hudson Bay.
- Cree and Assiniboine traders already carried furs, pemmican, and news along plains and woodland routes.
- Epidemics, including smallpox, killed large numbers of Indigenous people in the centuries after contact.



Consequences and responsibility

- Indigenous nations governed land, traded, and kept histories long before European ships arrived.
- Contact brought metal goods and alliances, and it also brought epidemics and pressure on land.
- A student shows responsibility by citing a nation’s own public history before speaking about that nation.

Key terms

historical globalization

Historical globalization is the long linking of distant societies through trade, empire, migration, and technology before the digital economy.

imperialism

Imperialism is a policy in which one state takes control of another people's land, labour, or government.

global consciousness

Global consciousness is the habit of noticing how people live, using evidence, and remembering that those people are the ones living the condition.

social responsibility

Social responsibility is a duty a person accepts toward others, paired with an action that person can actually carry out.

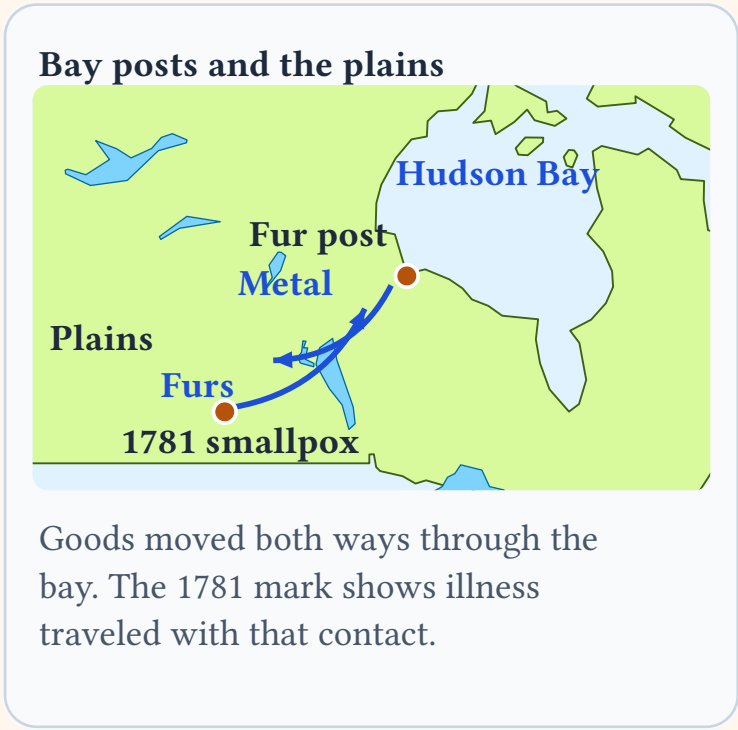
Past consequences and present duties

- Then: metal tools, cloth, and guns entered Indigenous economies, and furs entered European markets.
- Then and later: disease reduced populations while competition for land and alliances grew.
- Now: a student names who still lives with that history and cites that community's public account.



Three records of one trade

- Cree and Assiniboine traders: routes, pemmican, and furs are the evidence, and the stake is livelihood and alliance.
- Hudson’s Bay Company: the 1670 charter and the account books are the evidence, and the stake is profit for a distant company.
- Epidemic memory: oral accounts and burial places are the evidence, and the stake is the families who were lost.



Goods moved both ways through the bay. The 1781 mark shows illness traveled with that contact.

Past and present

- Historical consequence: epidemics during the fur-trade centuries reduced Indigenous populations.
- Contemporary consequence: nations still rebuild population, language, and jurisdiction after those losses and later policies.
- Student duty: cite a nation's own public timeline before summarizing that nation's history.

Smallpox on the Pacific coast

- In 1862 smallpox spread along the Pacific coast as people moved for gold and trade.
- Haida, Tsimshian, and other nations lost huge parts of their populations.
- A student action is to use a nation’s own memorial page when describing that year.

Review

- A new post opens where a nation already trades food and hides.
- A later epidemic hits the same nation.
- The answer needs a past consequence, a present consequence, and a student duty.

Image credits

Travel Manitoba, York Factory, Manitoba (2017), CC BY 2.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Oral history and Eurocentrism

Two accounts of one river

- A Cree knowledge keeper describes a river by camps, kin, and the seasons when fish run.
- A 19th-century surveyor describes the same river by miles, timber, and a route for boats.
- A classroom wall map still draws Europe larger and more central than its land area.

Oral evidence and map centres

- An oral account is evidence when the teller, the protocol, and the community check are clear.
- A written colonial report is also evidence, with its own author and purpose.
- Eurocentrism shows up when Europe sits in the middle and other nations appear only after contact.

Key terms

oral history

Oral history is an account held in memory and speech, passed with witnesses, protocol, and the community's own checks.

protocol

Protocol is the set of permissions, gifts, and ways of listening that a community asks for before a story is shared.

Eurocentrism

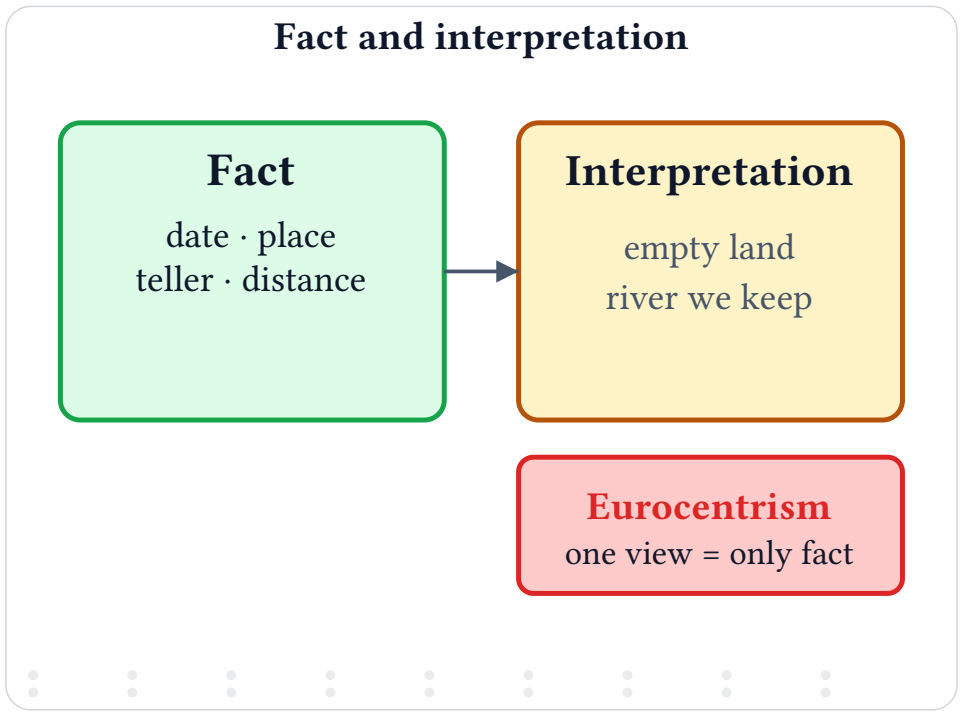
Eurocentrism is the habit of treating European history, maps, and writing as the center and the model everyone else is measured against.

interpretation

An interpretation is a claim about what events mean, built from selected facts and from the teller's position.

Fact and interpretation

- A fact here is a checkable detail: a date, a place, a named teller, a measured distance.
- An interpretation is the meaning someone builds, such as ‘empty land’ or ‘a river our families keep’.
- Eurocentrism is visible when the European interpretation is printed as if it were the only fact.



Knowledge keeper and surveyor

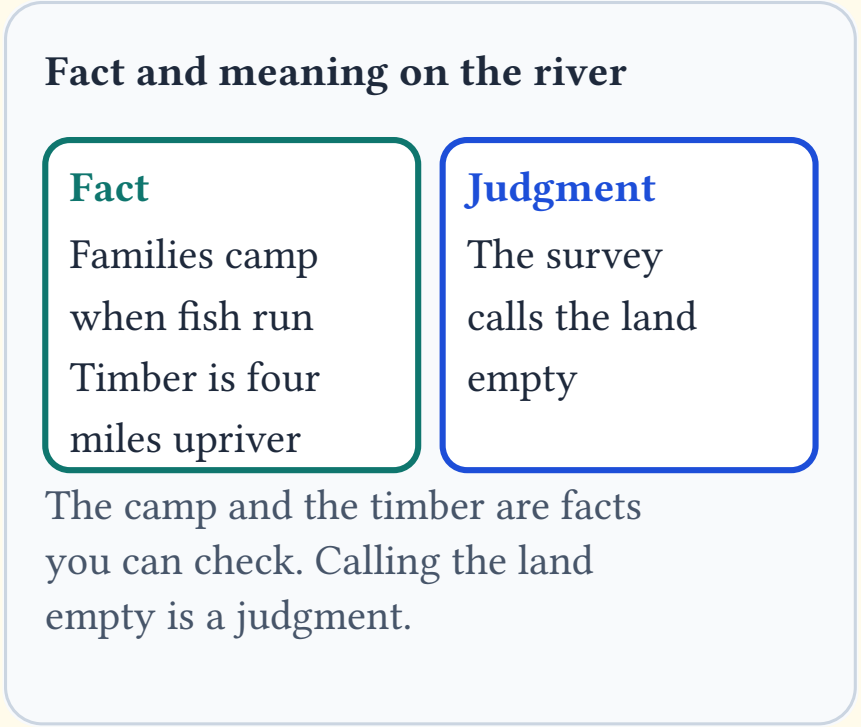
- Knowledge keeper: speaker is a named Cree teller, evidence is camps and fish seasons, meaning is relationship to the river.
- Surveyor: speaker is a colonial official, evidence is miles and timber notes, meaning is a route for outside use.
- Wall map: speaker is the publisher, evidence is the chosen projection, meaning is a world that starts in Europe.



The top drawing marks Cree camps on the river. The lower drawing shows Greenland large on a Mercator map and smaller when degrees are equal.

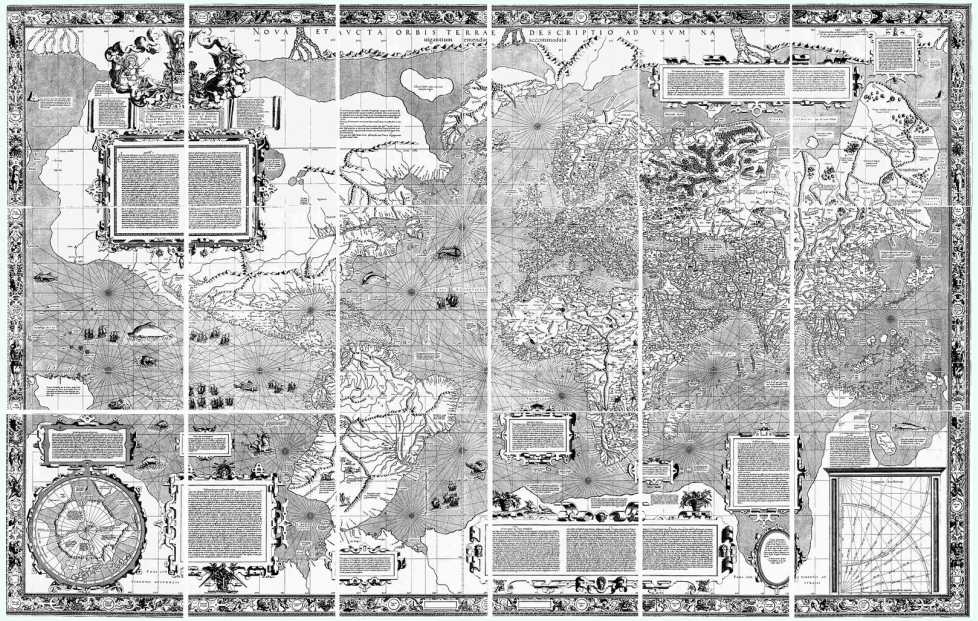
Fact and meaning

- Keeper: ‘We camp below the rapids when the fish run.’ That sentence holds a place and a seasonal use.
- Surveyor: ‘The channel is four miles to the timber berth.’ That sentence holds a distance and a commercial goal.
- A caption that says the river was empty until the survey confuses an interpretation with a fact.



A Mercator map caption

- A Mercator map enlarges lands near the poles and was built for ocean navigation.
- Greenland looks huge beside Africa, though Africa's land area is far larger.
- A fair caption says who the map helps and which view it pushes aside.



Review

- An Elder describes a trail by stories of who traveled it.
- A railway planner describes the trail as an empty right-of-way.
- The answer separates fact from interpretation and names Euro-centrism if it appears.

Image credits

Gerardus Mercator, Mercator 1569 world map composite, public domain

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Cultural contact

Goods and new rules

- Birchbark canoes and snowshoes made the inland trade possible, and they were Indigenous technologies.
- Copper pots, wool, and guns moved the other way, into Indigenous and Métis communities.
- In 1763 the Royal Proclamation said settlers needed a Crown process before taking Indigenous land.

Three impacts on river communities

- Goods and technologies moved: metal pots, guns, cloth, canoes, snowshoes, and pemmican.
- Depopulation followed epidemics that traveled the same corridors as traders.
- Governments changed as the Crown, the company, and Indigenous law all claimed a say.

Key terms

cultural contact

Cultural contact is the meeting of peoples in which goods, ideas, diseases, and institutions move between them.

depopulation

Depopulation is a sharp drop in the number of people, in this history often from epidemics after contact.

pemmican

Pemmican is a preserved food of pounded meat and fat, produced in large amounts by Métis and First Nations suppliers for the fur trade.

Royal Proclamation

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 is a British statement that recognized Indigenous title and set a process for settlement on Indigenous land.

Three impacts on a map

- Trace a good: pemmican from the plains to the brigades heading north and west.
- Trace a loss: smallpox moving along the same posts where people met.
- Trace a rule: the Proclamation line and, later, numbered treaties on those watersheds.

Map legend for three impacts

- Goods: canoes, pemmican, furs, metal, and cloth moving along rivers and cart trails.
- Depopulation: epidemic marks at meeting places where travelers shared camps.
- Institutions: company posts, the 1763 proclamation, and Indigenous councils that already governed the routes.

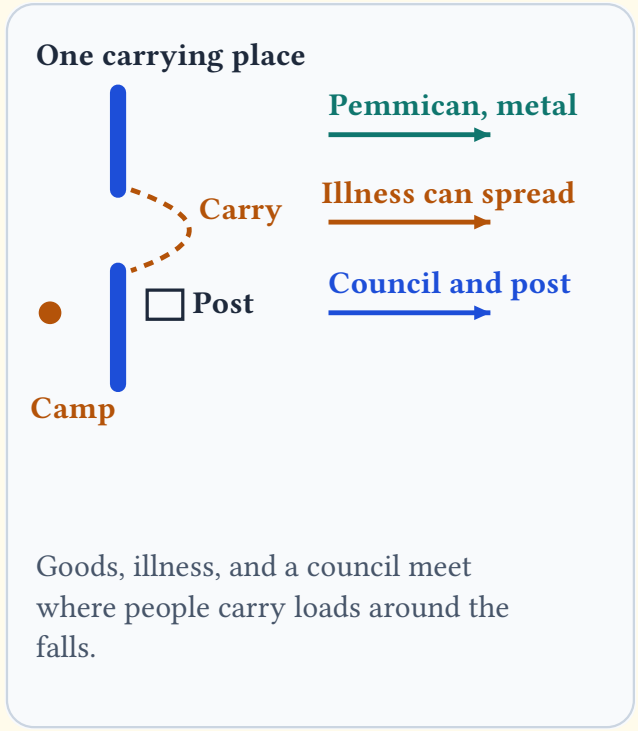
Stops on the fur route



The posts and the portage are the travel route. The 1763 mark lays a new rule on that same route.

Inference from one post

- The post sits where a river meets a carrying place, so brigades must stop.
- Stopping means trade in pemmican and metal, and it also means shared camps.
- Shared camps explain how an epidemic and a new rule can arrive with the goods.



Goods, illness, and a council meet where people carry loads around the falls.

The Red River cart trail

- Red River carts carried pemmican and trade goods across the plains.
- Métis families built that freight system and a distinct community at Red River.
- The trail also brought newcomers, surveyors, and arguments about land.



Review

- Two rivers meet and brigades must unload.
- Food, metal, and news change hands.
- The answer names goods, depopulation risk, and a governing change.

Image credits

Unknown photographer, Library and Archives Canada e011156506_s1, Métis Traders on the Plains, CC BY 2.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Foundations of historical globalization

Cotton and a mill town

- In the 1800s British mills spun cotton at a scale far beyond a row of hand looms.
- Much of the fibre and much of the later cloth market sat in colonized lands, including India.
- Indian hand weavers lost markets as factory cloth and colonial rules reshaped their trade.



Four foundations of the cotton trade

- Capitalism supplied the profit motive for plantations, factories, and chartered companies.
- Industrialization turned cotton and other raw goods into factory products at huge volume.
- Imperialism and Eurocentrism organized labour, land, and the story Europe told about that system.

Key terms

capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system in which private owners invest money in production and seek profit from the sale.

industrialization

Industrialization is the shift to machine production in factories, with wage workers and goods made at a new scale.

historical globalization

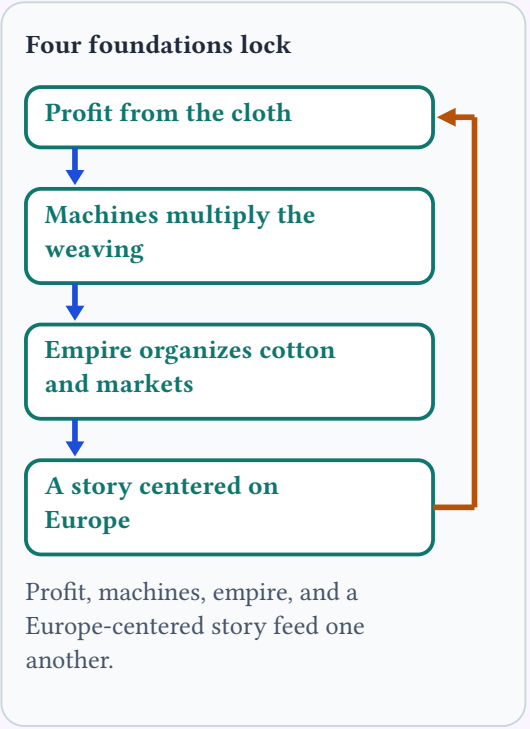
Historical globalization is the long linking of distant societies through trade, empire, migration, and technology before the digital economy.

empire

An empire is a state that rules territories and peoples beyond its home country.

Links among the four foundations

- Investors buy machines because they expect profit. That is capitalism feeding industrialization.
- Empires secure fibre, ports, and customers. That is imperialism feeding the factory.
- School stories that start at the mill and shrink the weaver are Eurocentrism serving the same system.



Profit, machines, empire, and a Europe-centered story feed one another.

Foundation table for cotton

- Raw cotton grown in India was shipped to mills in Britain, and the finished cloth was shipped back to India to sell.
- Capitalism: mill owners and investors seek profit from machine-made cloth.
- Industrialization: spinning machines and wage workers raise the volume of cloth.
- Imperialism and Eurocentrism: colonial rules steer Indian cotton, and textbooks treat the British mill as the center of the story.



Raw cotton grown in India was shipped to mills in Britain, and the finished cloth was shipped back to India to sell.

Facts and foundations

- Profit: an owner borrows money to add spindles and expects cloth sales to pay the debt.
- Machine: a steam-driven mill employs wage workers and out-produces a row of hand looms.
- Empire and story: colonial policy opens the Indian market to British cloth, and a textbook calls the mill the birth of the mod-ern world.

Canadian timber exports

- Square timber from eastern forests sold to British buyers in the 1800s.
- Investors and wage camps organized the cut.
- Imperial trade preferences and a story of ‘empty forest’ shaped who benefited.

Review

- A factory opens in an industrial city.
- The raw material grows in a colonized countryside.
- The answer uses all four foundations and says where empire grips the route.

Image credits

Francis Franklin, Quarry Bank Mill Styal, CC BY-SA 4.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Imperial policies in India and Canada

Three imperial policies

- Under the British Raj, land-revenue systems pressed Indian peasants to pay cash to landlords and the state.
- Under French rule, habitants farmed St. Lawrence lots inside the seigneurial system.
- After Confederation, the Indian Act of 1876 set out who held status and how many First Nations would be governed.

Three kinds of impact

- Political impact tells who gained the power to tax, police, or define membership.
- Economic impact tells who kept the profit from land, cotton, timber, or furs.
- Social impact tells what happened to language, family, faith, and daily status.

Key terms

British Raj

The British Raj is the period of direct British Crown rule in India from 1858 to 1947.

Indian Act

The Indian Act is the Canadian law, first passed in 1876, that defined status and imposed rules on many First Nations governments and lives.

seigneurial system

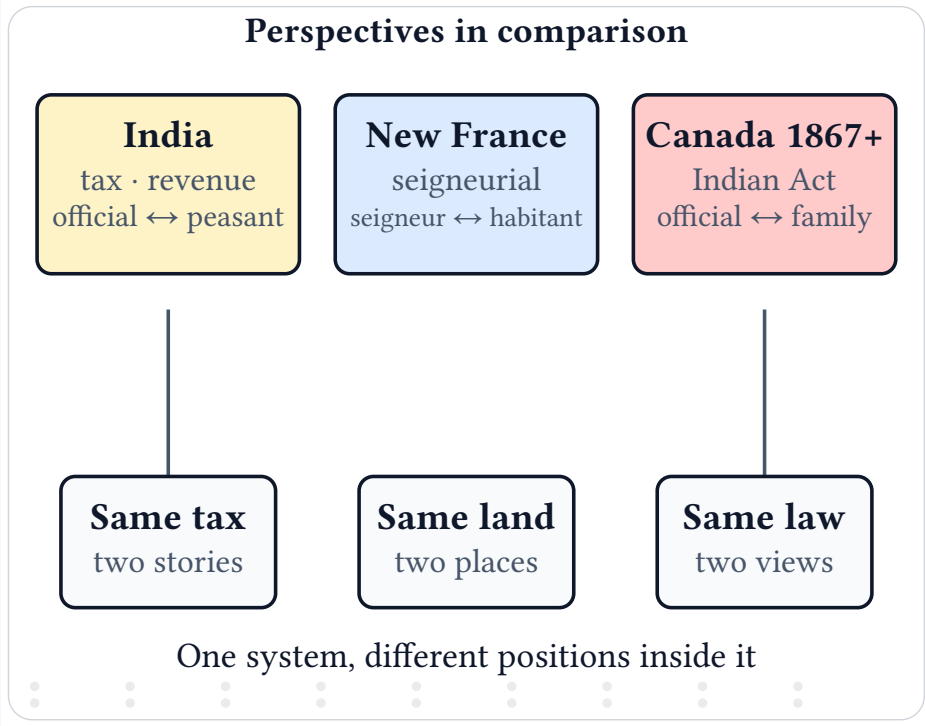
The seigneurial system was the French colonial land system along the St. Lawrence, with a seigneur and habitant farmers owing duties.

source list

A source list is a short record of who made each source, when, and which question that source can answer.

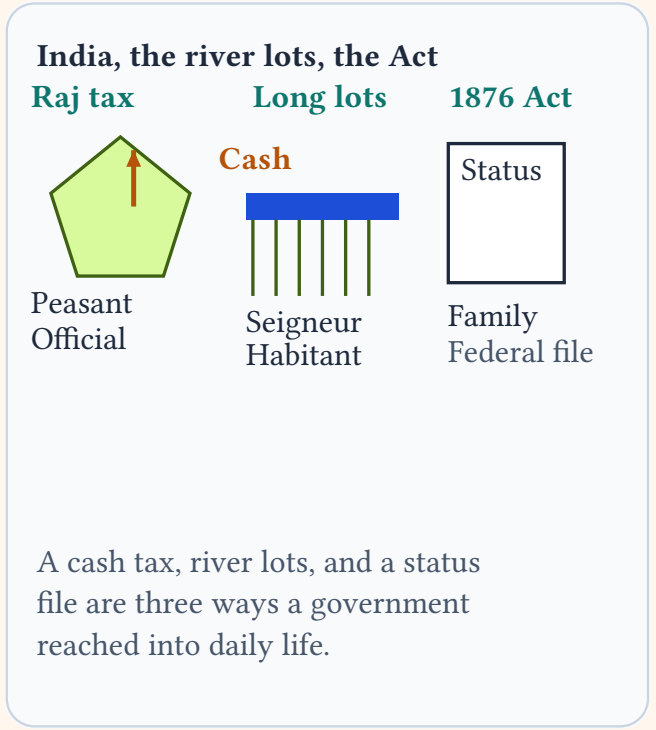
Perspectives in a comparison

- In India, a British revenue official and an Indian peasant would describe the same tax differently.
- In New France, a seigneur and a habitant shared a system and stood in different places inside it.
- In Canada after 1867, a federal official and a First Nations family would describe the Indian Act differently.



Impact table for India and Canada

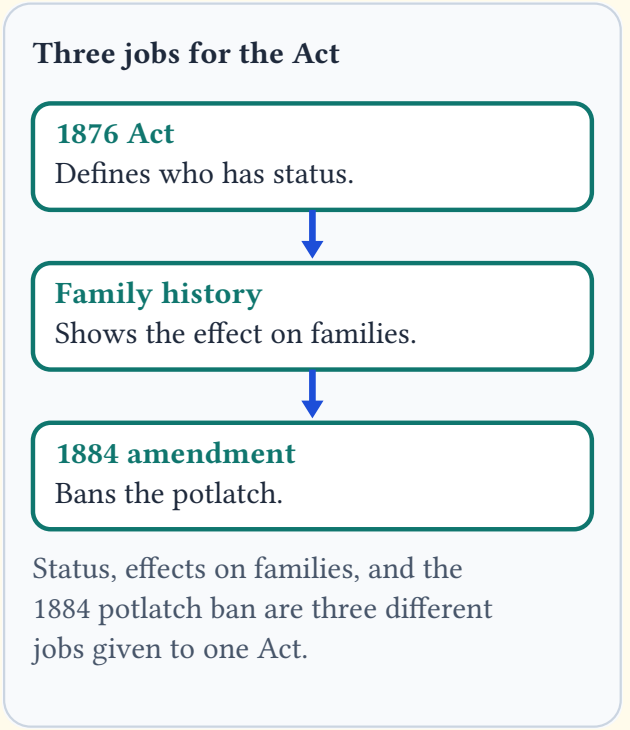
- British India: revenue officials stress order and tax, while peasants and displaced weavers stress debt and lost markets.
- French and British Canada: seigneurs and later British merchants stress land and trade, while habitants and Indigenous nations stress duties, faith, language, and territory.
- Canadian governments after Confederation: federal files stress administration, while First Nations and Métis families stress status rules, scrip, and land that went to others.



A cash tax, river lots, and a status file are three ways a government reached into daily life.

Sources on the Indian Act

- Source one: the statute itself, for what the law says on paper.
- Source two: a First Nation’s public history, for how families lived with status and governance rules.
- Source three: a historian’s account, for context such as the potlatch ban and elected councils.



Sources on the land tax

- A revenue manual says what peasants owed.
- An Indian writer's account says what debt did to a village.
- A British official's report says what the empire thought it achieved.

Review

- The folder is about the potlatch ban under Canadian law.
- You may use the law, a nation’s account, and one historian.
- The answer assigns each source a question.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Contemporary legacies

Legacies of policy

- Children in residential schools were punished for speaking Indigenous languages and were kept away from their families.
- Status rules from the Indian Act still shape legal identity for many First Nations people.
- A border drawn in the colonial era can decide which workers and which goods pass a customs gate today.

Old rules in the present

- Residential schools broke family teaching of language, and many communities are rebuilding that teaching now.
- The Indian Act's status rules still sort records, membership debates, and access to programs.
- Borders, official languages, and trade routes drawn in imperial times still move goods and people.

Key terms

residential school

A residential school was a boarding institution, funded by the Canadian state and run largely by churches, that separated Indigenous children from their families and languages.

legacy

A legacy is a result of an older policy that still shapes law, language, land, or trade.

status

Status under the Indian Act is a legal category that decides who the federal government recognizes under that law, with effects on rights and records.

language hierarchy

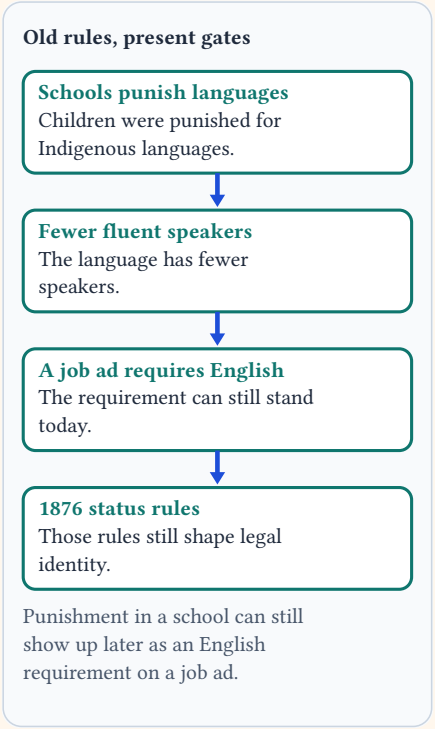
A language hierarchy is a ranking, often made by schools and hiring rules, that treats one language as the default for public life.

Policy and present rules

- Start with the policy: the school system or the Act.
- Name the present issue: language loss, a membership dispute, or a border delay.
- Say how that issue touches globalization: media, work permits, trade, or schooling across countries.

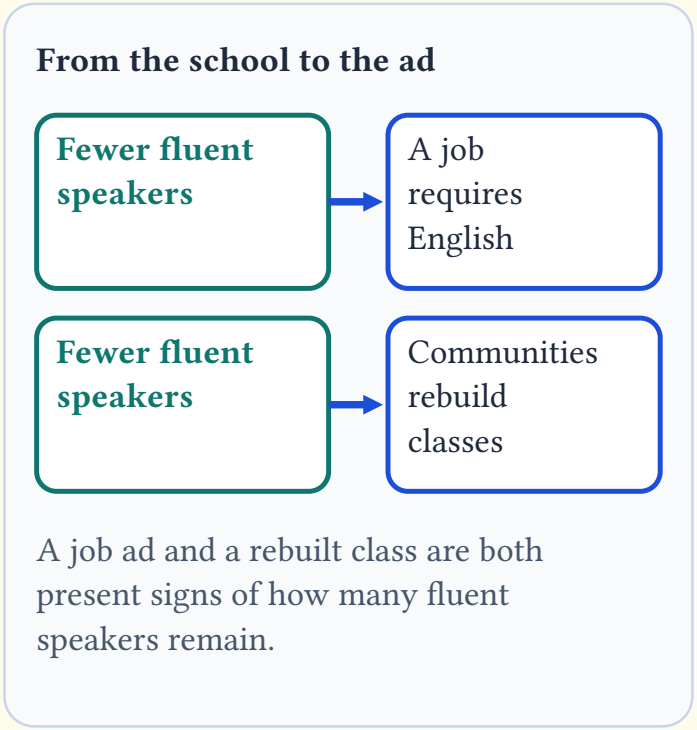
Legacy table

- Residential schools: the present issue is trauma and interrupted language, and communities respond with survivor testimony and language classes.
- Indian Act status: the present issue is a legal category that still sorts rights and records.
- Colonial borders and official languages: the present issue is a gate that decides whose goods, workers, and words move easily.



Language loss and employment

- Policy: residential schools punished children for speaking their languages.
- Present issue: fewer fluent speakers, and heavy work for communities rebuilding classes.
- Globalization link: a hiring rule or a media market that treats English as the default public language.



A divided homeland

- The Canada-United States border crosses territories nations used before either state.
- A family may need a passport to visit relatives a short drive away.
- Goods can face duties on a route people once traveled as one homeland.

Review

- Pick either status rules or a language requirement.
- Give the older policy that fed it.
- Give the present global setting where it still sorts people.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 2: Legacies of historical globalization

Changes and apologies

Three important dates

- In 2008, a Prime Minister apologized for residential schools in Parliament.
- In 2014, the Tsilhqot’in decision recognized Aboriginal title on a nation’s land.
- In 2019, the Indigenous Languages Act set out federal support for language work.

Three attempts with dates

2008
Apology in Parliament
A speech on residential schools.

2014
Tsilhqot'in title decision
The court recognizes Aboriginal title.

2019
Indigenous Languages Act
The law supports language work.

The speech, the land ruling, and the language law each move a different part of life.

Measures of change

- Name the attempt: apology, court case, claim process, or language program.
- Pick a criterion the people affected would recognize: land, language, or authority.
- Say what changed, what remains, and what a student can do next with a source.

Key terms

attempt

An attempt is a public action meant to address a harm, such as an apology, a court ruling, a payment, or a language program.

criterion

A criterion is the test you use to judge an attempt, such as whether control of land, language, or government actually shifted.

Aboriginal title

Aboriginal title is a legal recognition, in Canadian courts, of an Indigenous nation's right to land based on occupation before Crown sovereignty.

decision record

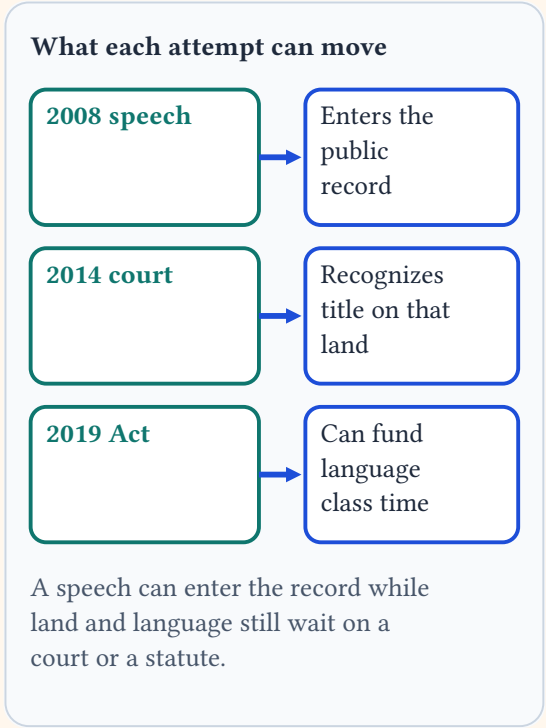
A decision record names the choice, the evidence, and the action that follows from them.

Parts of a decision record

- Choice: which attempt you are judging, named and dated.
- Evidence: what the text of the apology, judgment, or program actually does.
- Action: what you will cite, ask, or support inside a student's reach.

Three attempts compared

- The 2008 apology: evidence is the parliamentary speech; the change is public acknowledgment; land and school authority stay for other processes.
- 2014 Tsilhqot'in title: evidence is the Supreme Court judgment; the change is recognized Indigenous control on that title land.
- Language programs and the 2019 Act: evidence is classes and the statute; the change depends on speakers, funding, and who directs the work.



Language as a criterion

- The speech admits the state's role in residential schools and the harm to children and cultures.
- The speech acknowledges harm, while fluent generations and land return depend on further action.
- A student action is to pair the speech with a nation's language page and say what support the nation is asking for.

Tsilhqot’in title and land

- The 2014 judgment recognizes Aboriginal title for the Tsilhqot’in Nation on a defined area.
- Title includes the right to decide uses of that land, with tests the Court described.
- A student action is to read the nation’s own summary and cite it beside the judgment.

Review

- A nation runs a language nest for preschool children.
- A government grant helps pay for it.
- You judge the attempt and add an action you can take.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Interdependence and resource decisions

An oil sands decision

- A Canadian trade official tracks export rules, buyer requirements, and royalty revenue from the Athabasca oil sands.
- A Cree or Dene land guardian from a Treaty 8 nation brings evidence about water, wildlife, and harvesting.
- A town worker in Fort McMurray depends on project wages and lives with the same air and water as the neighbours.

Relationships and speakers

- Politics, economics, the environment, and people's daily lives all sit inside one global resource decision.
- A perspective becomes usable when the speaker, the priority, and the evidence are named together.
- Interdependence appears when extraction moves wages, water, and the next approval at the same time.

Key terms

perspective

A perspective is a reading of a decision that comes from a person's role, values, and the evidence that person treats as decisive.

interdependence

Interdependence is a link among people, the economy, and the environment in which a change in one part moves the other parts.

royalty

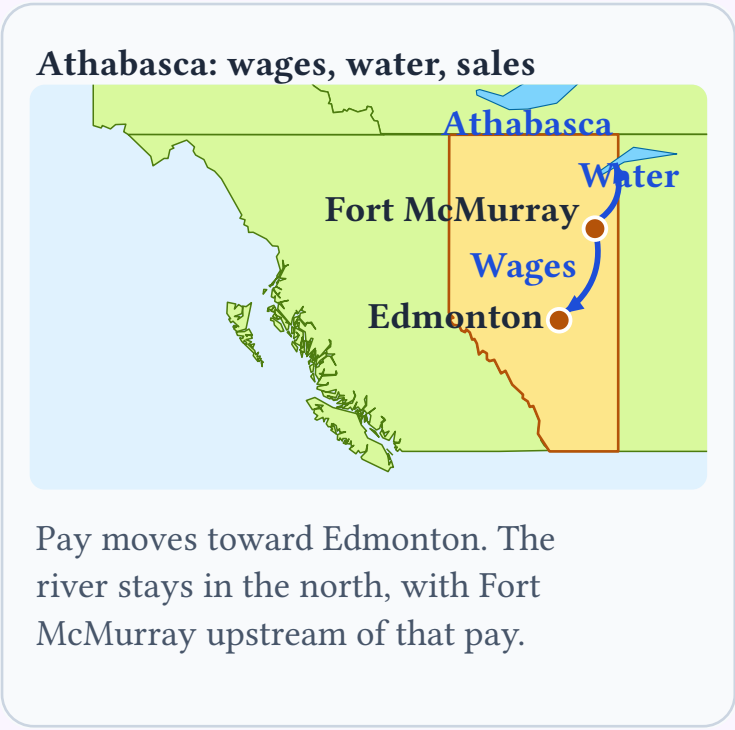
A royalty is a payment a firm makes to a government for the right to develop a publicly owned resource.

land guardian

A land guardian is a person who watches water, wildlife, and a community's use of territory and speaks from that evidence.

Two-way chains

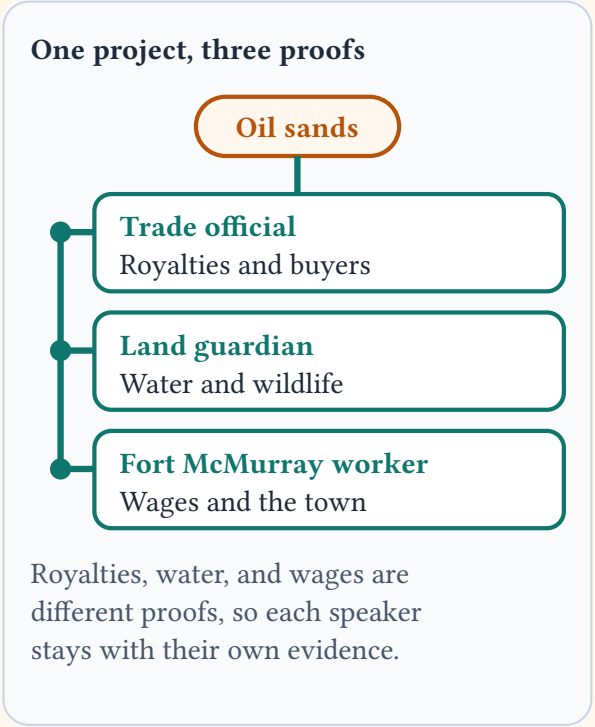
- Follow extraction into wages, royalties, and the public services those payments help fund.
- Follow the same extraction into water use, disturbed land, and habitat for animals people harvest.
- Follow community responses back into approvals, monitoring, and the trade positions governments defend.



Pay moves toward Edmonton. The river stays in the north, with Fort McMurray upstream of that pay.

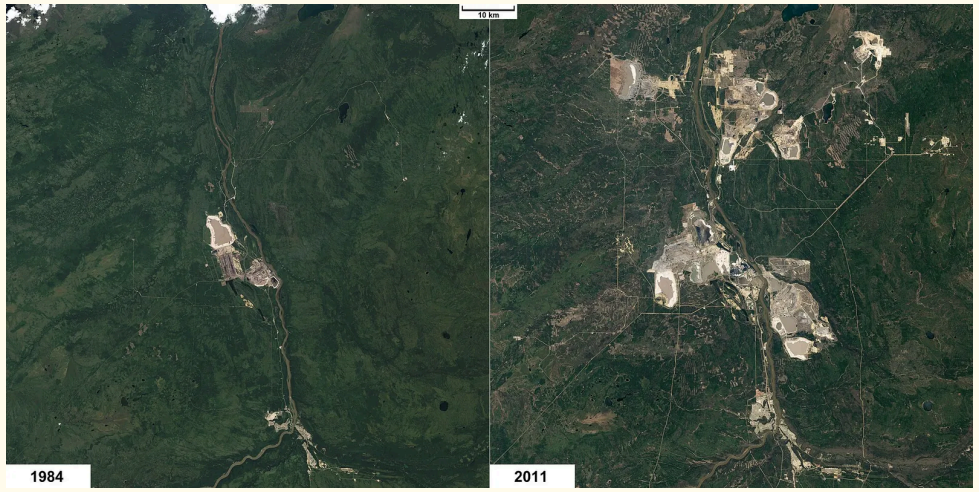
Comparison table

- Trade official: market access and royalty revenue matter most, with export rules and buyer requirements as evidence.
- Cree or Dene land guardian: water, wildlife, and treaty livelihood matter most, with land use and community monitoring as evidence.
- Fort McMurray worker: wages and a livable town matter most, with the job, housing, and the family's daily surroundings as evidence.



Interdependence chain

- The official's link runs from bitumen sales to royalties, public revenue, and Canada's export stance.
- The guardian's link runs from water and wildlife to harvesting, health, and a treaty duty.
- The two links meet where a government sets conditions on a project that also feeds trade.



A Fort McMurray worker’s view

- The worker’s evidence includes a paycheque, a shift schedule, and the cost of housing in town.
- The same person also breathes the local air and may fish or drink water from the region.
- The worker’s row can support the project and still carry environmental evidence.

Review

- A trade memo praises a proposed expansion for royalties and foreign sales.
- A Treaty 8 land user files a comment about caribou habitat and river access.
- A full answer builds a short interdependence chain that includes both writers.

Image credits

NASA, edited by Gretarsson (31 May 2015), NASA EO Athabasca tar sands environmental impact 1984 vs 2011, public domain

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Foundations of economic globalization

The 1944 conference

- Parts of a phone may be designed in one country, assembled in a second, and sold in a third.
- The factory may be funded by capital that crosses a border, under tariff and investment rules.
- In July 1944, delegates at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, designed the IMF and the World Bank.



Flows and foundations

- Contemporary economic globalization joins cross-border production, capital, trade, and rules.
- The program names Hayek, the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and Friedman as foundations to place in context.
- A historical fact is a dated, sourced event, and a judgment about its meaning is an interpretation.

Key terms

economic globalization

Economic globalization is the growth of cross-border production, capital, trade, and the rules that govern those flows.

price coordination

Price coordination is Hayek's claim that prices carry dispersed knowledge through a complex economy when government direction of production stays limited.

Bretton Woods

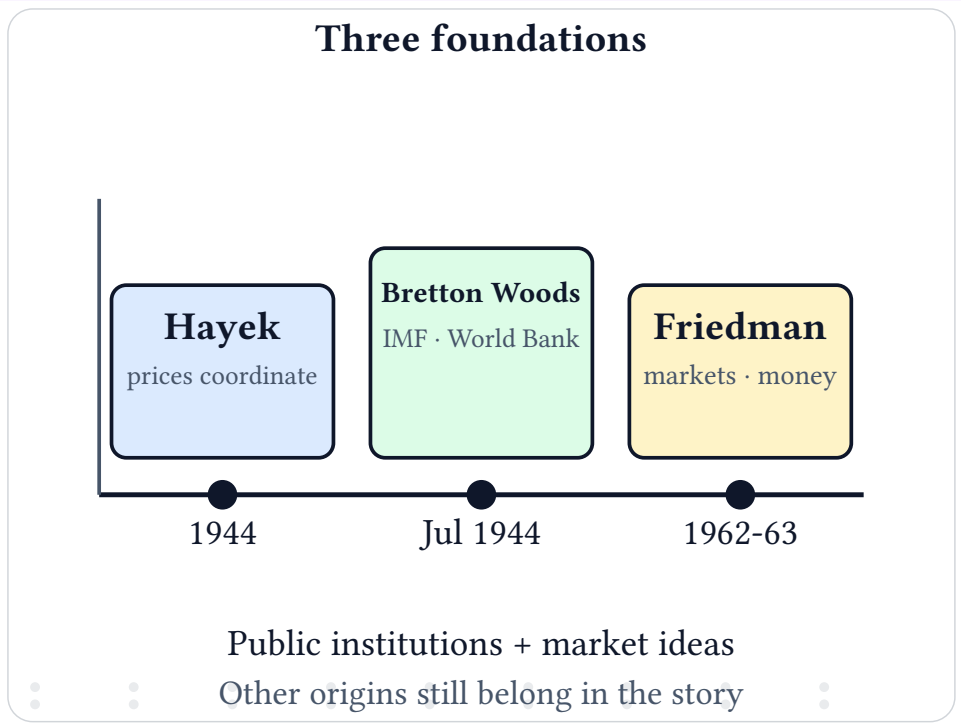
Bretton Woods names the July 1944 conference that created the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

monetary stability

Monetary stability is Friedman's claim that steady money and wide market choice should anchor economic life.

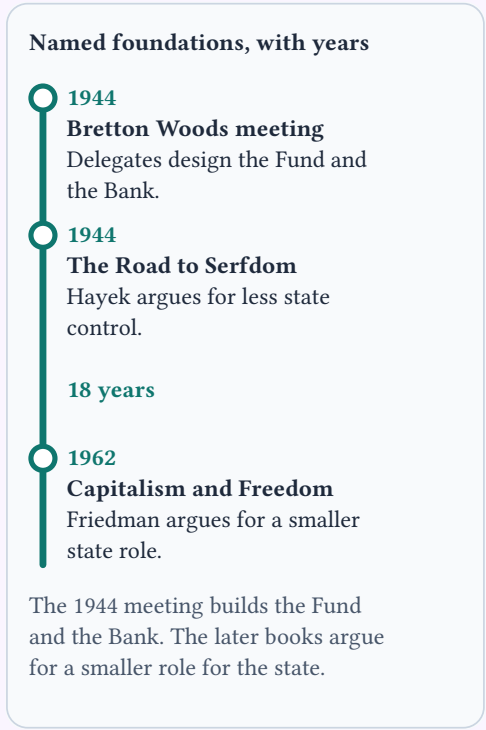
Three foundations and other origins

- F. A. Hayek, writing in 1944 and 1945, argued that prices coordinate a complex economy and that government direction of production should stay limited.
- The Bretton Woods Conference of July 1944 created the IMF and the World Bank as public institutions for currencies and reconstruction lending.
- Milton Friedman, in work published in 1962 and 1963, argued for monetary stability and for market choice, including criticism of fixed exchange rates.



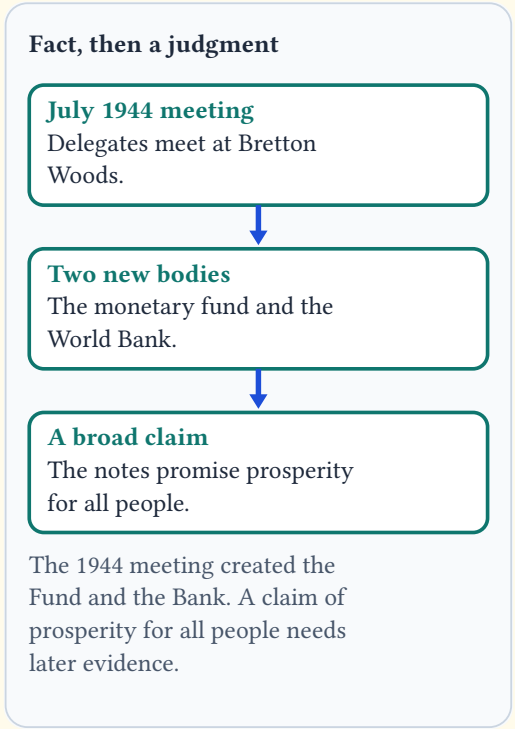
Comparison table

- Hayek, 1944 to 1945: prices coordinate dispersed knowledge, and the state should limit its direction of what gets produced.
- Bretton Woods, July 1944: forty-four Allied nations designed the IMF and the World Bank after depression and war.
- Friedman, 1962 to 1963: monetary stability and market choice, with floating exchange rates preferred to a rigid peg.



Fact and interpretation at Bretton Woods

- Fact: the conference met in July 1944 and its agreements created the IMF and the World Bank.
- Context: delegates were responding to the Depression, the tariff conflicts of the 1930s, and a world war.
- Interpretation: a claim that those bodies produced prosperity for all people needs evidence from later decades.



Hayek and Friedman on a timeline

- Hayek's 1944 book and 1945 essay answer wartime fear of state-directed production.
- Friedman's 1962 book and 1963 monetary history answer debates about money, choice, and the state's economic role.
- Each placement needs a date, a context, and one sentence that is marked as an interpretation.

Review

- A bank based in one country lends to a mill in a second country.
- A trade rule sets the tariff on the mill’s exports.
- A full answer names the economic flow and one 1944 institution that belongs to this family of rules.

Image credits

King of Hearts, Mount Washington Hotel Bretton Woods October 2021 002, CC BY-SA 4.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Expansion of globalization since 1945

Shipping and digital media

- In 1956, Malcolm McLean's ship Ideal X carried truck bodies as same-size containers from Newark toward Houston.
- In 1991, the World Wide Web opened a public way to send designs, orders, and ads across borders in seconds.
- A shipping-company advertisement and a dockworkers' report describe that same industry for different purposes.



Factors in postwar expansion

- Since 1945, agreements and organizations such as GATT, the WTO, the United Nations, the IMF, and the World Bank have widened the rule book.
- Transnational corporations organize production across countries, and container shipping and the internet move goods and instructions.
- A media check asks about authority, purpose, evidence, and oversimplification in a corporate ad and in a labour report.

Key terms

international organization

An international organization is a body that states create to carry shared rules, talks, or lending across borders.

transnational corporation

A transnational corporation is a firm that directs production or distribution in more than one country.

containerization

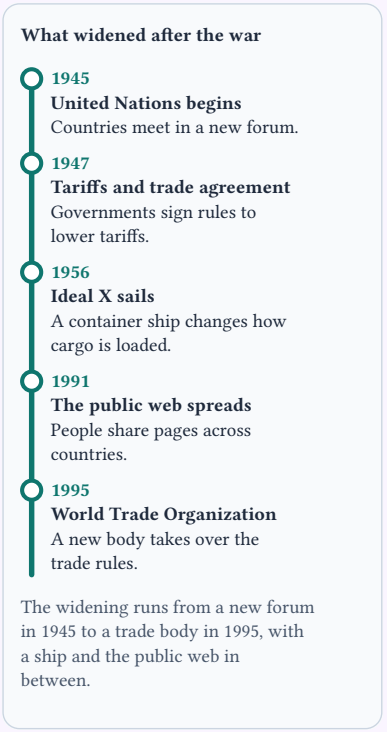
Containerization is the use of same-size metal boxes, begun in commercial service in 1956, that cut the time and cost of moving goods.

oversimplification

An oversimplification is a media claim that turns a many-sided situation into one slogan and leaves other evidence aside.

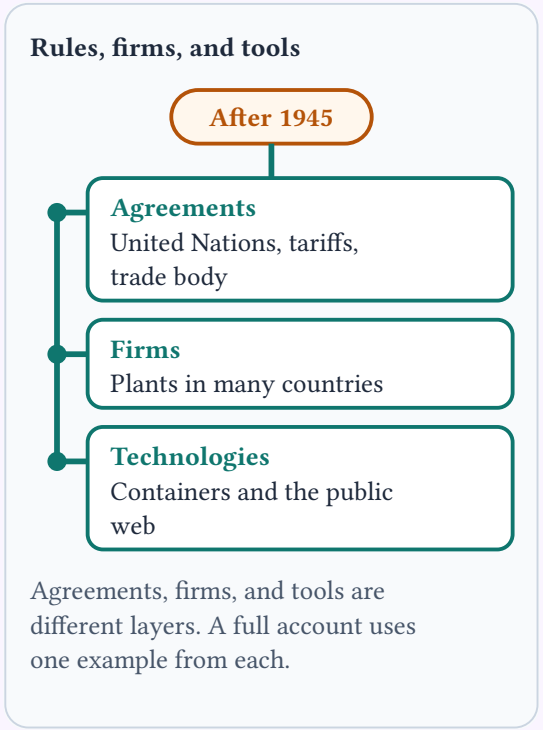
Four dated factors

- The United Nations began in 1945, the GATT was signed in 1947, and the WTO replaced that arrangement as an organization in 1995.
- The IMF and the World Bank, created at Bretton Woods, lent and monitored as globalization expanded after the war.
- Transnational corporations, container fleets, and the internet linked factories, ports, and customers across many countries.



Comparison table

- Agreements and organizations: United Nations 1945, GATT 1947, IMF and World Bank in operation, WTO 1995.
- Transnational corporations: firms that direct production or distribution in more than one country.
- Technologies: container shipping from 1956 and the public internet from the 1990s, which cut time for goods and for instructions.



Agreements, firms, and tools are different layers. A full account uses one example from each.

A shipping ad and a labour report

- The classroom sample ad comes from a shipping firm and aims to win customers with images of speed and plenty.
- The classroom sample report comes from a dockworkers' organization and aims to document hours, contracting, and safety.
- Each item has authority, a purpose, evidence, and a point where the claim becomes too simple.

An ad and a labour report

- A transnational phone brand advertises connection, design, and a low price.
- A labour report on an assembly contract describes shifts, supervision, and who employs the line.
- The student names authority, purpose, and one oversimplification for each item.

Review

- A container line's recruitment poster promises travel and global friendship.
- A port safety bulletin lists a contracting practice and an injury review.
- A full answer names speaker, purpose, evidence, and one over-simplification, plus one postwar factor the poster leaves aside.

Image credits

Caelie Frampton from Vancouver, BC, Canada, COSCO Vancouver (ship, 2004) 001, CC BY 2.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Trade and investment in Alberta

Three Alberta cases

- Energy projects in Alberta have drawn capital from Canadian firms and from firms based in other countries.
- Wheat, canola, and beef from Alberta farms sell to buyers abroad when trade rules lower barriers.
- Accounting, software support, or engineering design for those sectors can be located in Alberta or in another country.



Opportunities and challenges

- Trade liberalization and foreign investment open markets and bring in capital, and each one also ties local work to distant rules.
- Economic growth and privatization can expand output and shift a public company to shareholders, and each one raises the question of who benefits.
- Outsourcing and the knowledge economy let design or support work sit in more than one country, which can bring files in and send files out.

Key terms

trade liberalization

Trade liberalization is the lowering of tariffs, quotas, and other barriers so goods and services cross borders more easily.

foreign investment

Foreign investment is capital from outside the country that builds or buys lasting assets such as a plant, a mine, or a firm.

outsourcing

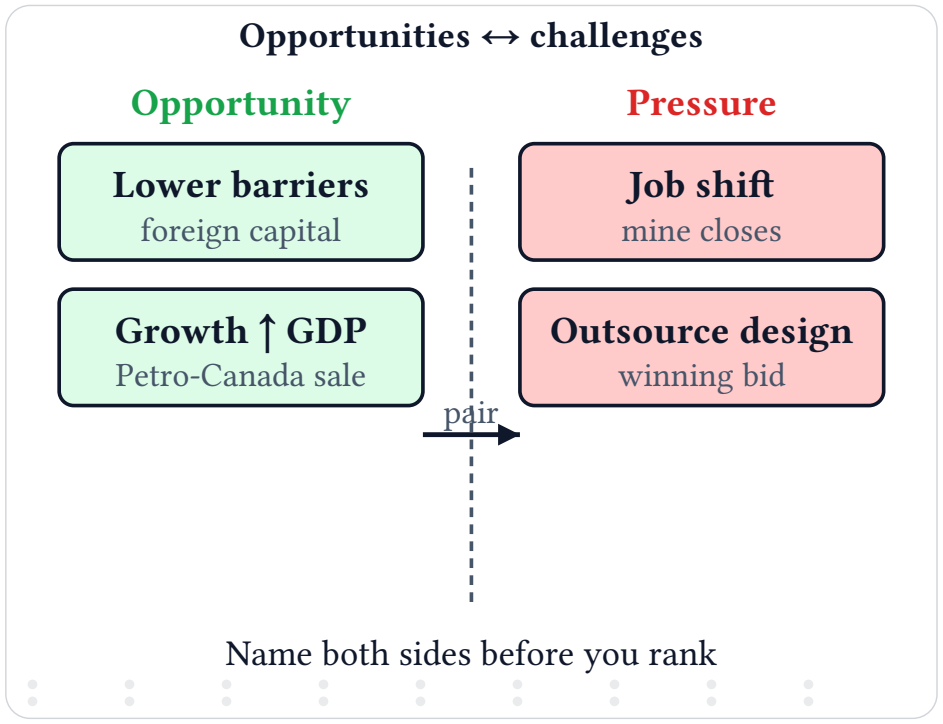
Outsourcing is moving a task to another firm, often in another place, in search of a lower cost or a special skill.

knowledge economy

The knowledge economy is the share of economic life in which research, design, software, and specialized services create much of the value.

Paired opportunities and challenges

- Trade liberalization lowers barriers, and foreign investment supplies capital for plants and mines that local savings might build more slowly.
- Economic growth is a rise in goods and services produced, and privatization, as with Petro-Canada between 1975 and 2004, moves a Crown firm to shareholders.
- Outsourcing and the knowledge economy relocate design, software, and professional tasks to the office that wins the work.



Comparison table

- Energy investment: foreign and domestic capital fund projects, with jobs and technology as the opportunity and distant control as the challenge.
- Farm exports: wheat, canola, and beef gain buyers under liberalized rules, and farmers meet prices and border decisions made far away.
- A movable professional job: design, software, or accounting can sit in Alberta or abroad, which is outsourcing inside the knowledge economy.



Outside capital and energy come in, crops go out, and a job can leave with a distant decision.

Source check of an announcement

- A classroom sample of a company news release announces an energy investment and promises local benefits.
- The speaker is the firm, and the purpose is to inform markets and attract support.
- The release can carry news of a plan, and community effects and current provincial totals need other sources.



Farm export note

- A farm organization's note celebrates access for canola or beef under a trade agreement.
- The speaker is the organization, and the purpose is to inform members and argue for open markets.
- The note is strong on the opportunity and thin on households outside that commodity.

Review

- A firm posts a software or drafting role that may be filled in Calgary or in an overseas office.
- The posting is a source with a hiring purpose.
- A full answer links the posting to outsourcing and the knowledge economy and keeps numbers for Statistics Canada.

Image credits

Darren Kirby from Edmonton, AB, Canada, Canola in Alberta Canada, CC BY-SA 2.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Land and resource agreements

The James Bay project

- In 1971 Quebec announced dams on rivers flowing west into James Bay, including the La Grande.
- On 11 November 1975, Cree and Inuit leaders signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement with Quebec, Canada, and the hydro corporations.
- Electricity from the La Grande complex travels south, while the changed river meets Cree communities near its mouth.



People and land on one map

- Spirituality, stewardship, sustainability, and resource development are four ways people describe the relationship between a community and a river project.
- In 1975 Cree and Inuit leaders signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.
- Later hydro debates show the questions stayed alive.
- Impact assessment is a tool of environmental law, and a sketch map shows who lives downstream of a dam and who uses the power.

Key terms

stewardship

Stewardship is the work of caring for land, water, and animals so a community can keep living from that place.

sustainability

Sustainability is a pattern of resource use that keeps health, culture, and livelihood available for the next generation.

resource agreement

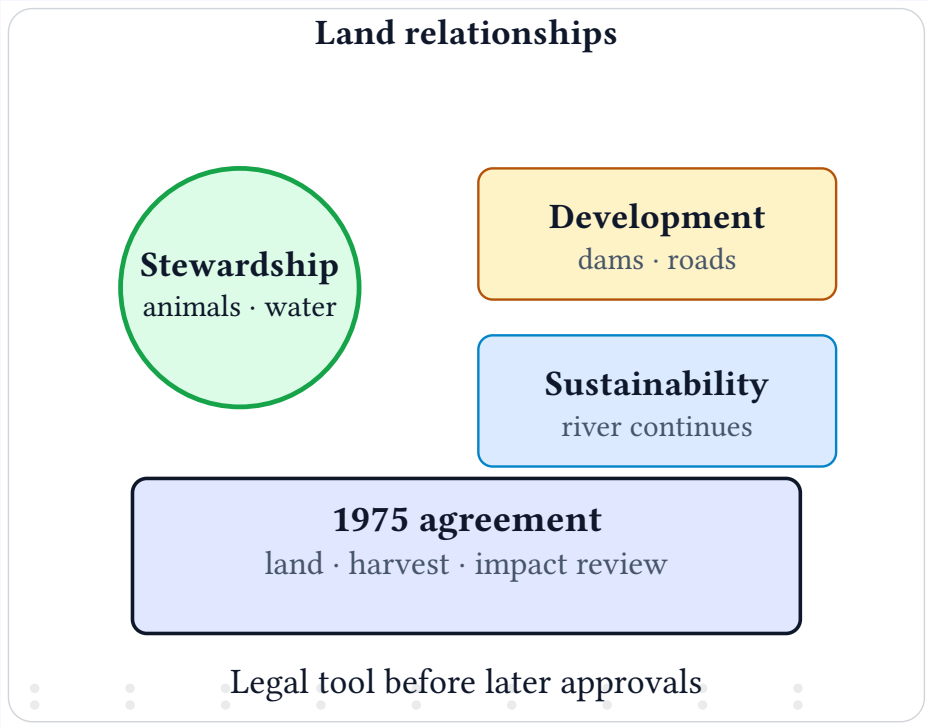
A resource agreement is a formal deal among governments and the peoples of a territory about land, harvesting, compensation, and development.

impact assessment

An impact assessment is a legal study of a project's effects on the environment, health, society, and Indigenous peoples before a government decision.

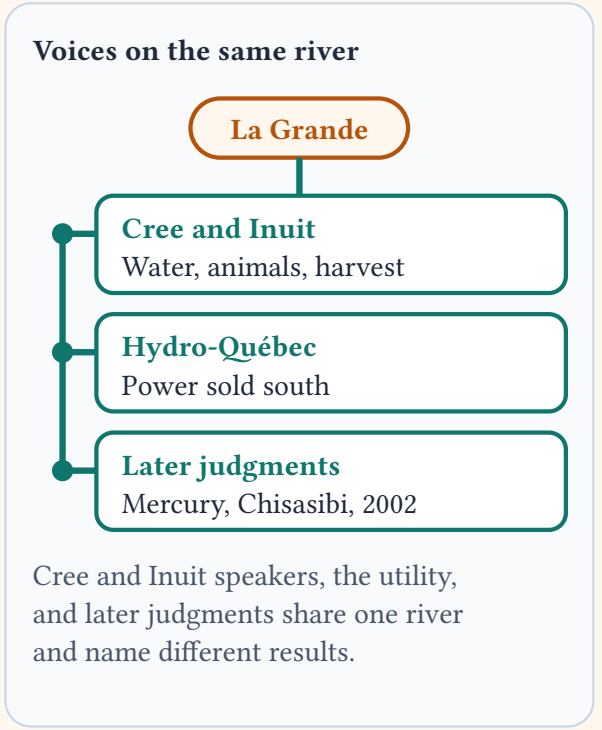
Four relationships and a legal tool

- Public Cree and Inuit statements describe a spiritual relationship with animals, water, and future generations, which grounds stewardship of hunting territories.
- Sustainability asks whether community life and the river system can continue, while resource development builds dams, reservoirs, roads, and transmission.
- The 1975 agreement set land categories, harvesting rights, compensation, and institutions, and impact assessment studies effects before a later approval.



Comparison table

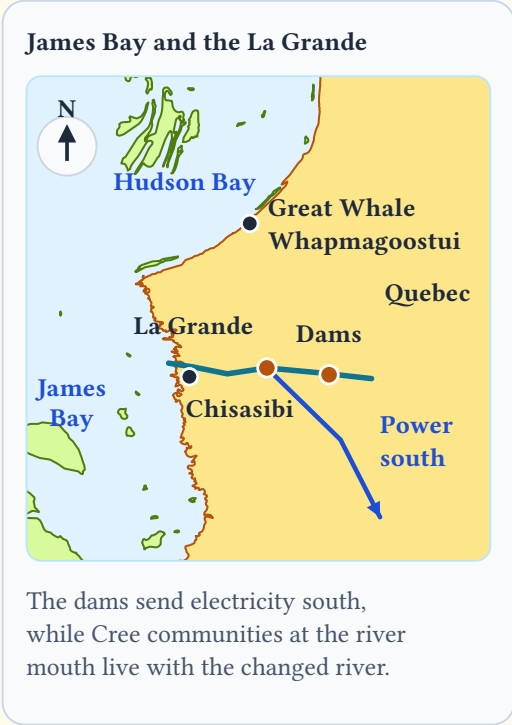
- Cree and Inuit land relationships: public teachings of spiritual responsibility, stewardship of animals and water, and harvesting that families still rely on.
- Hydro development: Quebec and Hydro-Québec sought electricity, construction work, and power that could be sold far to the south.
- Later judgments include mercury in fish, the 1980 move to Chisasibi, Great Whale, and the 2002 Paix des Braves.



Cree and Inuit speakers, the utility, and later judgments share one river and name different results.

Sketch map of the La Grande River

- Draw James Bay on the west, the La Grande flowing west, a dam and reservoir inland, and Chisasibi near the mouth.
- Draw a transmission corridor running south toward southern users and export markets.
- Write one inference about who lives with the changed river and who receives the electricity.



Impact assessment as a tool

- An impact assessment gathers studies of water, wildlife, health, society, and effects on Indigenous peoples.
- Review committees under the James Bay agreement are a regional form of that study-and-comment work.
- The finished study informs a cabinet decision, and consent remains a political and nation-to-nation question.

Review

- The 2002 Paix des Braves set a new Cree-Quebec framework for development.
- A partial diversion of the Rupert River went ahead under that framework.
- A full answer uses stewardship or sustainability and one geographic inference.

Image credits

fargomeD, Évacuateur de crues R-B, CC BY 2.5

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 3: Globalization and sustainable prosperity

Sustainability and prosperity

Wages and harvesting

- A household in a resource region can see wages rise when a project is busy.
- A public community report can describe language programs, hearings, and access to camp.
- Health ties the two pages together when water, food, and care are part of daily life.

Indicators of prosperity

- An income reading of prosperity watches wages, revenue, and the goods a household can buy.
- A community reading also watches health, language, time on the land, and political voice.
- A sustainability reading asks whether the next generation still has those goods, and the research skill uses three source types.

Key terms

prosperity

Prosperity is a judgment of how well people are doing that can count earnings, health, a living language, days at camp, and a say in decisions.

sustainability

Sustainability is a test of whether the next generation can still meet health, culture, and livelihood needs.

oral history

Oral history is a spoken account of lived experience, gathered with a community's permission and checked with the teller.

source mix

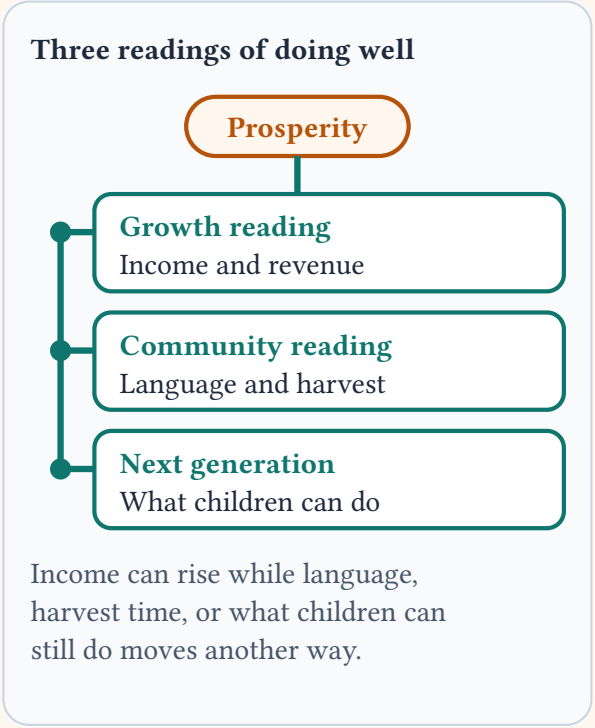
A source mix is a set of at least three source types chosen so each type answers a different part of one research question.

Indicators and source types

- Statistics Canada can answer questions about income, employment, and some health measures, and the table title and date belong in the citation.
- A hearing transcript or a public report from a Cree, Inuit, or First Nations government can answer questions about voice, land, and language programs.
- Oral history, gathered with permission and checked with the teller, can answer questions about daily time on the land.

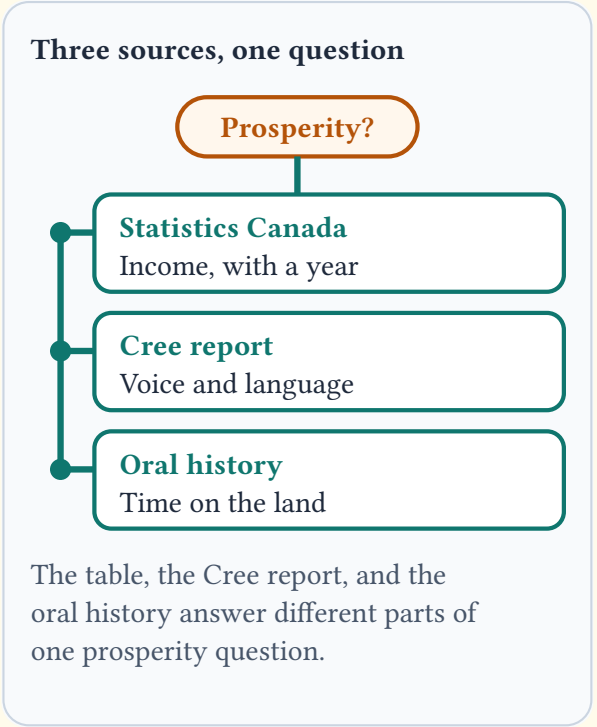
Comparison table

- Growth reading: speakers in firms and trade offices often treat rising income, output, and revenue as the decisive indicators.
- Community reading: many Indigenous governments' public reports treat language, harvesting time, health, and a seat at negotiations as part of doing well.
- Next-generation reading: sustainability holds those goods up to the question of what children will still be able to do.



Three-source research plan

- Question: did the La Grande project bring prosperity to Eeyou communities?
- Put income on a Statistics Canada table and voice on a Cree report or hearing.
- Assign time on the land to an oral history gathered with permission, and cite every item.



The table, the Cree report, and the oral history answer different parts of one prosperity question.

An oil sands community

- The question asks whether an oil-sands expansion brought prosperity to a Treaty 8 community and to Fort McMurray households.
- The same three source types return, aimed at this region.
- The student predicts how the position might change when the third source arrives.

Review

- The new question asks whether a northern town is prospering after a mine opening.
- Income, language, and a seat at the hearing all have to be covered.
- A full answer names three source types and refuses a single-blog research plan.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Quality of life

Two working days

- An Edmonton consumer in Grade 10 buys a plain T-shirt and can read the price on the mall tag.
- A garment worker in Dhaka sews export clothing, and the tag shows a price more clearly than a factory address.
- The 2013 Rana Plaza collapse in Dhaka made factory buildings part of how people judge those jobs.



Quality of life and rights

- Income is one indicator beside health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 ties fair work, living standards, schooling, and a share in government to that bundle.
- The key issue asks students to understand and assess globalization here, and to respond with a strategy in a later lesson.

Key terms

quality of life

Quality of life is a reading of how a person or a community lives, built from income, health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice together.

human rights

Human rights are claims every person holds, including bodily safety, fair conditions of work, an adequate standard of living, schooling, and a share in public decisions.

indicator

An indicator is one observable condition, such as pay, years in school, or a reachable clinic, that people use when they compare lives.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

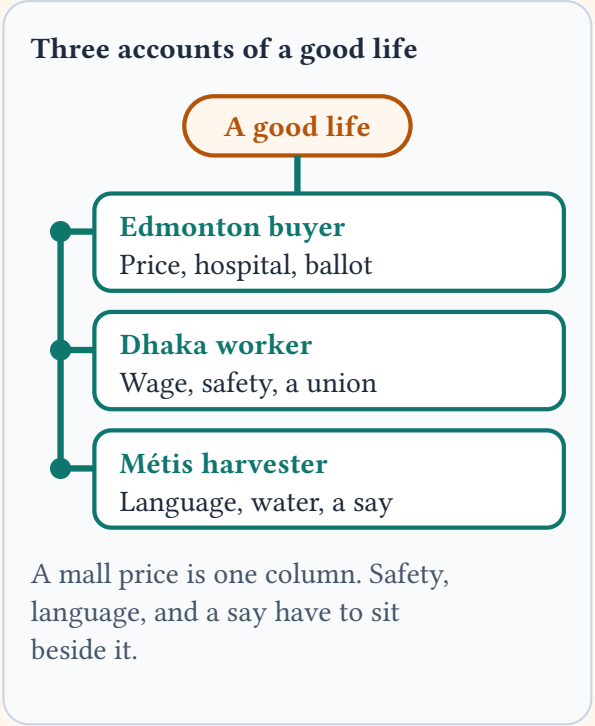
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the United Nations text, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, that lists rights for every person.

Indicators before ranking

- Place income, health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice in one header row.
- Fill one column for the Edmonton buyer and one column for the Dhaka sewer, and leave a blank where a number is missing.
- Use the International Labour Organization and Statistics Canada whenever a cell needs a figure that has a year.

Comparison table

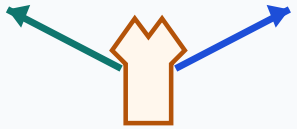
- Edmonton consumer: posted price, provincial hospital care, a public high school, and a ballot at age 18.
- Dhaka garment worker: the wage, the shift, factory safety after disasters such as Rana Plaza, and freedom to organize.
- A named First Nations, Métis, or Inuit speaker: language, kinship, clean water, and a say in land decisions, beside income and clinics.



Worked grid for an exported shirt

- Header cells name pay, clinics, classrooms, building safety, surroundings, culture, and a say in decisions.
- The buyer column records Alberta health coverage, a public high school, and voting age 18, with the price as the pay-side clue.
- The sewer column records hours, walls, and unions, and it leaves amounts blank for a dated public table.

One exported shirt



Edmonton buyer	Dhaka worker
Mall price	Wage and hours
Hospital, school	Rana Plaza, 2013
Ballot at 18	A union voice

Compare the mall price with the Dhaka wage, safety, and a union voice. Leave the wage number blank until a dated table gives it.

A third understanding

- Suppose a Métis speaker who harvests near a prairie river treats water, camp language, and a town paycheque as signs of a good season.
- Some of those signs match the shirt grid, and some belong only to this speaker and this place.
- Any count of fish, wages, or clinic visits waits for a dated public table or a community publication.

Review

- An Edmonton grocery cashier and a wheat farmer near Lethbridge share a food system and live different days.
- Each person still needs several indicators, and a 1948 article can name some of the cells.
- Amounts wait for Statistics Canada or another dated public table.

Image credits

Tareq Salahuddin from Dhaka, Bangladesh, Garment factory in Bangladesh Women working, CC BY 2.0

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Youth and women in global work

Youth work in Calgary

- A Grade 10 student in Calgary watches a garment-strike clip and a music-award clip during one lunch.
- The same student folds shirts for a global clothing brand on a Saturday mall shift.
- An International Labour Organization page on child labour sits with those scenes because youth jobs follow different legal rules.

Work and care for youth and women

- Youth meet globalization through awareness of distant issues, through employment, and through identity in media and in local communities.
- Women meet it through gender patterns in hiring and pay, through firms they start, and through care for children and elders.
- Feminist, labour, and business speakers answer different questions, and a fair account keeps each body of evidence.

Key terms

global awareness

Global awareness is knowledge of events beyond one's town, paired with a check on who made the message and what evidence the message shows.

youth employment

Youth employment is paid work by young people, including a legal part-time job in Canada and child labour that harms health or schooling in some export sectors.

care work

Care work is the labour of looking after children, elders, and people who are ill, whether a wage is attached or the work happens at home.

entrepreneurship

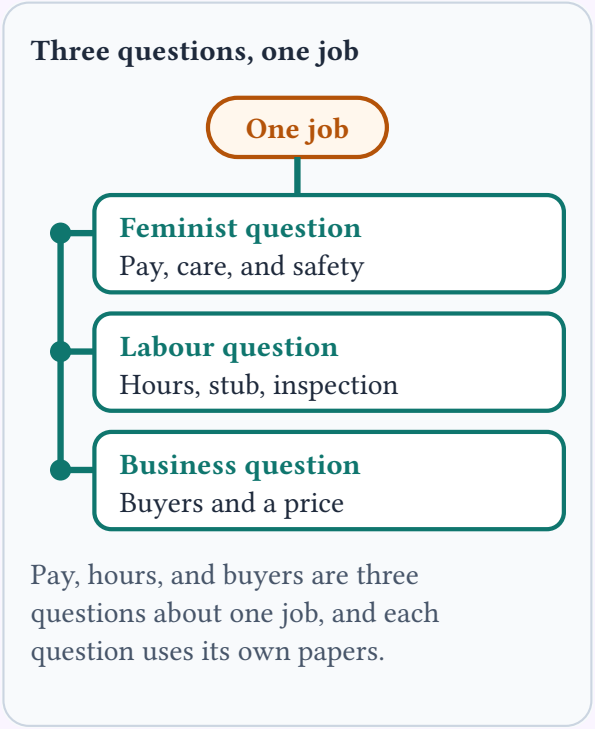
Entrepreneurship is the work of starting and running a business, including finding customers, credit, and enough hours to fill the orders.

Youth lines and adult questions

- Awareness of global issues grows when a clip arrives, and it grows sturdier when the publisher and the evidence are named.
- Youth employment includes a legal Alberta shift and, in some export sectors, child labour that harms school or health.
- Identity is shaped by brands and platforms and also by family, language, and local rooms a platform barely shows.

Three perspectives on work

- Feminist perspective: ask how gender shapes pay, safety, care, and voice, and treat equality as the measure.
- Labour perspective: ask how wages, hours, unions, and injuries are set, and use a contract, a stub, or an inspection as proof.
- Business perspective: ask how a firm finds customers, credit, and a price buyers will pay, and treat enterprise as one path to income.



One week and three questions

- Weekdays, a young woman sews garments for export and keeps a pay stub and a written record of hours.
- On many evenings she looks after a younger sibling, and on some of those evenings her brother takes the same task.
- Sunday she posts repaired jeans for buyers in other provinces and keeps the postage and materials receipts.

Her week, three lines

Weekdays
She sews export clothes
The wage comes from a global brand.

Evenings
Care for a younger sibling
Unpaid care sits beside the paid shift.

Sunday
She sells repaired jeans
A local sale uses the same skill.

The paid shift, the unpaid evenings, and the Sunday sale are one person's week.

Comments and questions

- Comment A says evening childcare belongs in any comparison of women's and men's available hours.
- Comment B says the sewing room needs a union because the shift runs long and an inspection has already failed.
- Comment C says the Sunday shop can grow if postage stays predictable and a small loan is approved.

Review

- The Calgary student still has a lunch clip, a Saturday fold, and a life beyond the brand logo.
- Youth analysis separates awareness, employment, and identity.
- The young woman’s week separates care hours from Sunday orders.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Rights and democratization

Two headlines and one paragraph

- Headline one: a government files a workplace complaint under a trade agreement's labour process.
- Headline two: a 2021 investigation reports that spyware sold abroad was used to watch journalists.
- A Grade 10 writer has one short paragraph that a classmate who disagrees can still recognize as fair.

Globalization and rights

- A labour clause or a public campaign can spread a workplace right inside the reach of that rule or that audience.
- Cross-border surveillance and concentrated corporate power can pressure expression, association, and local choices.
- A respectful position has a claim, evidence, a fair restatement, and a limit, and it can be read aloud.

Key terms

democratization

Democratization is a shift toward competitive elections, legal protection of rights, and governments that answer to the public in speech and in votes.

labour clause

A labour clause is wording in a trade agreement that names workplace rights, such as freedom of association, and a process governments may use when those rights are denied at a covered site.

cross-border surveillance

Cross-border surveillance is the sale or use of monitoring tools across countries in ways that can watch journalists, organizers, and private people.

respectful position

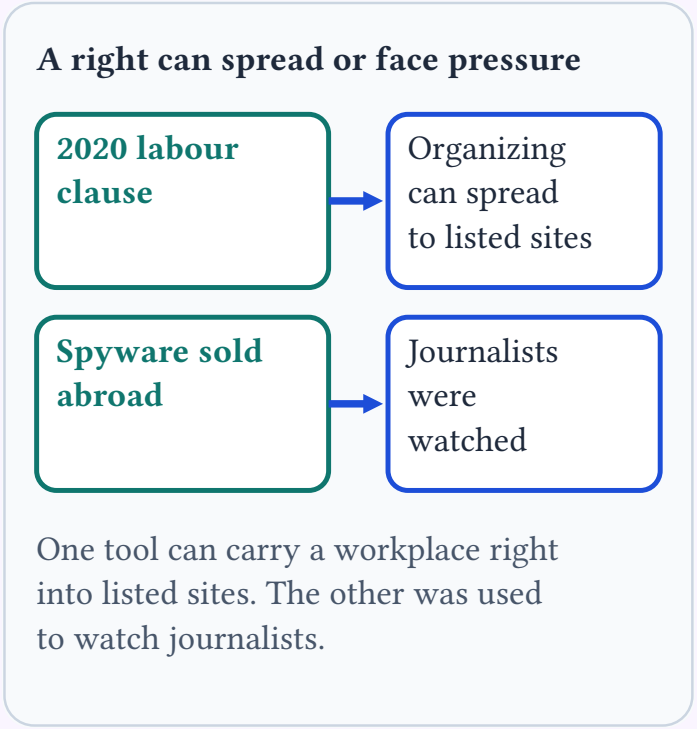
A respectful position is a short statement with a claim, named evidence, a fair restatement of a different view, and a limit on what that evidence shows.

Mechanisms and fair sentences

- A spreading mechanism names the right, the rule, and the sites that rule can reach.
- A pressuring mechanism names whose speech or association is watched, or whose orders can be moved when costs change.
- Four sentences carry a respectful position: claim, evidence, re-statement, and limit.

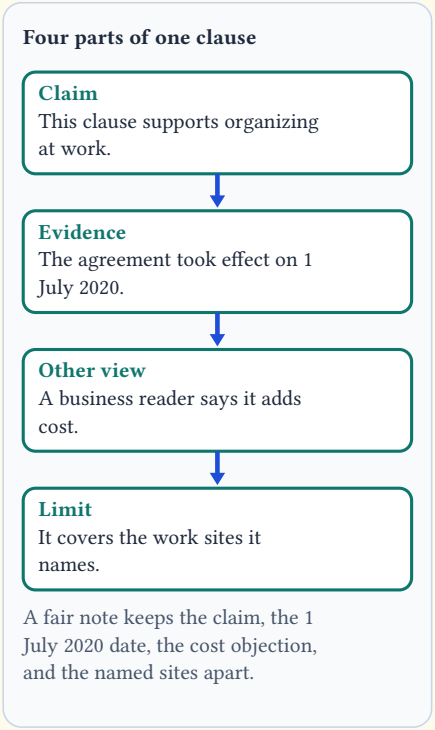
Comparison table

- Labour clause: CUSMA's rapid-response path for freedom of association and collective bargaining at a covered facility.
- Public organizing: workers and allies who publish a demand, march, or file a complaint that buyers and officials can see.
- Pressure: spyware sold across borders and used on journalists and organizers, and a firm's power to move orders when wages rise.



The labour clause

- Claim: a labour clause can support the right to organize where the agreement's process applies.
- Evidence: CUSMA, in force since 1 July 2020, has a rapid-response process for denial of freedom of association at a covered facility.
- Restatement and limit: a business reader may say the clause adds cost and reaches listed sites, and sites outside that list need a different tool.



Spyware

- The Pegasus Project in 2021 reported cross-border use of spyware against journalists and organizers.
- A security official may argue that monitoring tools are purchased to pursue serious crime.
- The position still needs a limit: a reported set of targets is evidence about those targets.

Review

- A brand shifts sewing orders to another country after local wages rise.
- Workers and a local official describe pressure, while a manager describes the price buyers will pay.
- The four-sentence shape still applies, and it can be spoken in under a minute.

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

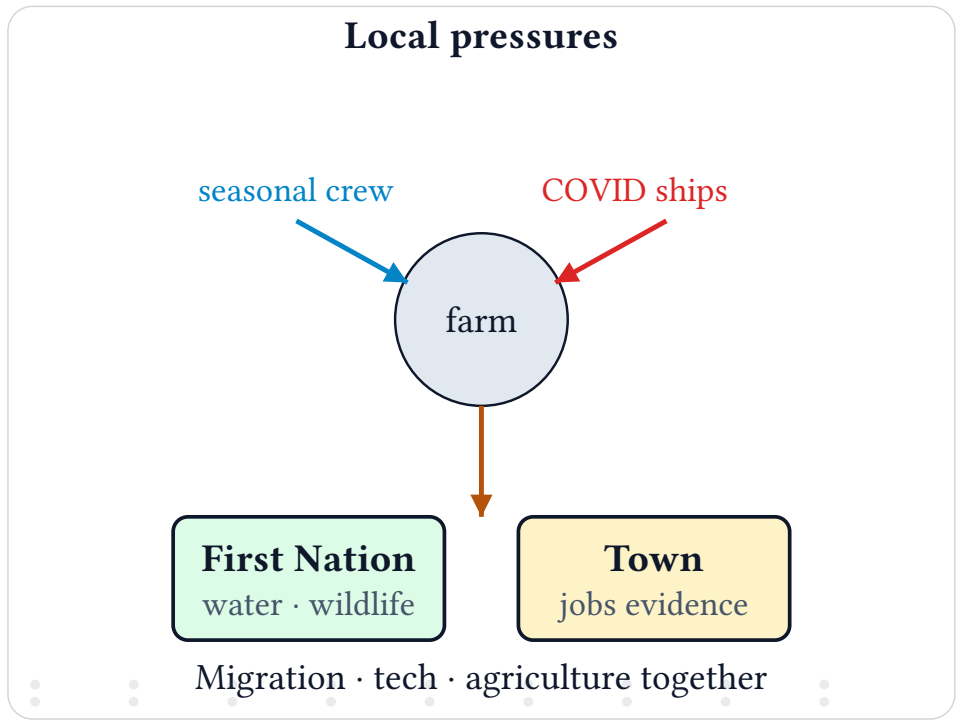
A temporary foreign worker is a person authorized under a federal program to work in Canada for a limited time, often on a permit that names one employer, including on farms.

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.

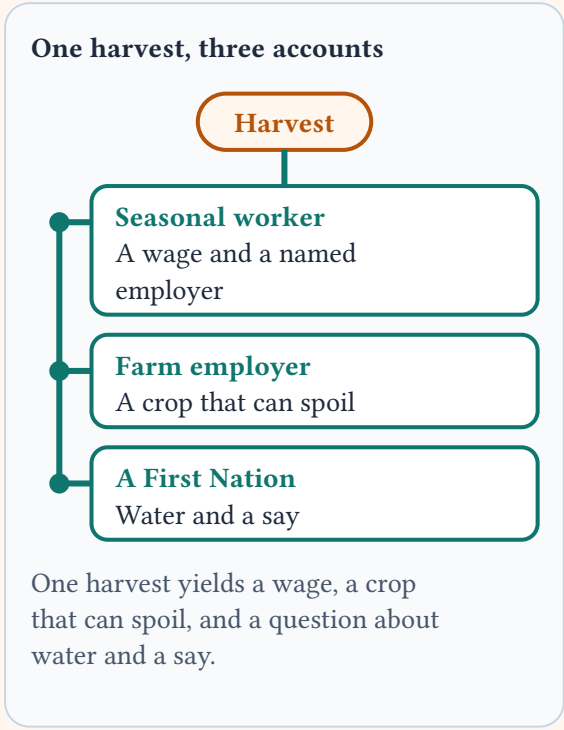
Local pressures and farm perspectives

- 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.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Civic responsibilities

Two cafeteria suppliers

- The student council will choose a cafeteria supplier before the next term.
- Supplier A is cheaper, and several families have said the price gap matters.
- Supplier B publishes a factory list and a waste report and charges more.

Duties and capacity

- Political duties include learning who inspects labour and trade, writing a representative, and preparing to vote at 18.
- Social duties include careful speech about workers and classmates' families, and environmental duties include checking waste and water claims.
- Individuals, governments, organizations, and businesses hold different tools, and a fair talk starts by restating the other view.

Key terms

civic responsibility

Civic responsibility is a public duty a person accepts, including political, social, and environmental duties that fit that person's age and role.

global citizenship

Global citizenship is the practice of treating cross-border effects as part of one's duties while staying honest about the actions a young person can carry out.

restatement

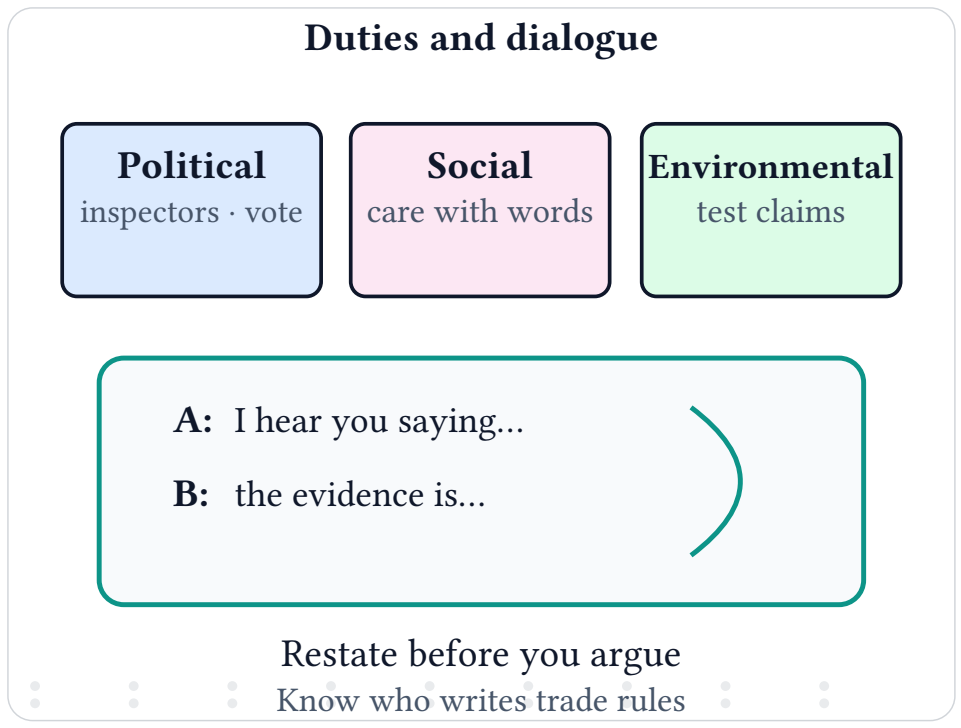
A restatement is a sentence that repeats another person's view and the evidence they are using, fairly, before the speaker adds a different view.

civic actor

A civic actor is an individual, a government, an organization, or a business, each with a different set of tools for addressing globalization.

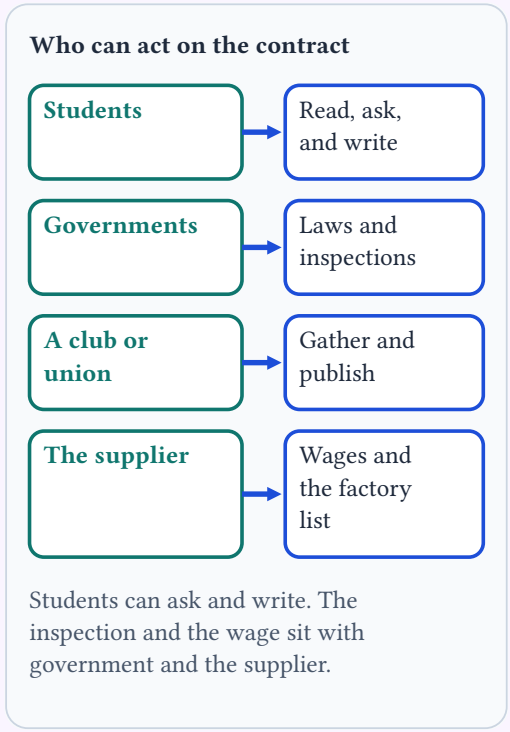
Duties and respectful dialogue

- Political work here is knowing who inspects and who writes trade rules, contacting them, and getting ready to vote at 18.
- Social work is speaking about workers and about classmates' families with care, and environmental work is testing waste claims against a public report.
- The cooperation move is a restatement: I hear you saying this, and the evidence you are using is that.



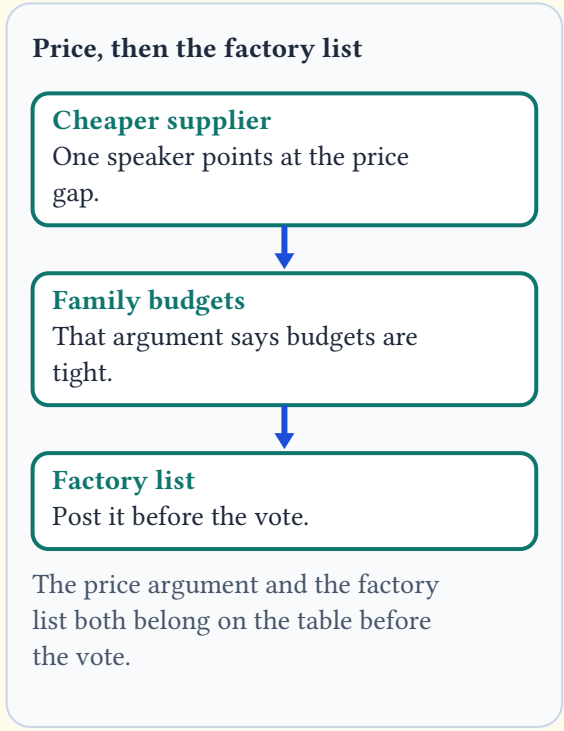
Comparison table

- Individuals can read, ask, and write within a student’s week, while governments can legislate, inspect, and set trade policy.
- Organizations such as a student club, a union, or a community group can gather people and publish a longer comparison.
- Businesses can set wages, choose suppliers, decide what to disclose, and handle waste inside their operations.



Building on another view

- Speaker A says the cheaper supplier matters because family budgets are tight, and the evidence is the price gap.
- Speaker B: I hear you saying the price gap matters for family budgets.
- Speaker B then adds the factory list and proposes posting both sheets before the council votes.



Tasks for each actor

- The individual task should be finishable by a student before the council meeting.
- The government task should be something an inspector or a legislature can require.
- The organization and the business each keep a task that matches their tools.

Review

- One student wants a Saturday riverbank cleanup organized with a community group.
- Another wants a council bylaw on upstream runoff and names a factory as the source.
- A fair reply restates the bylaw plan before adding the cleanup.

Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Active global citizenship

Four objects on a desk

- A printed International Labour Organization page on garment conditions, with the year visible.
- A blank letter addressed to the Member of Parliament for Lethbridge.
- A T-shirt whose brand publishes a sewing-factory list, beside a flyer for a community event.

Steps in a citizenship plan

- Pro-globalization activism supports trade and agreements in the name of incomes, prices, or cooperation.
- Anti-globalization activism is organizing to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.
- A personal strategy verifies a source, sends one specific ask, names the limit of a label, and joins work led with the people affected.

Key terms

pro-globalization activism

Pro-globalization activism is organizing to support cross-border trade, investment, and agreements because the organizers argue those links can raise incomes, lower prices, or deepen cooperation.

anti-globalization activism

Anti-globalization activism is organizing to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.

consumer activism

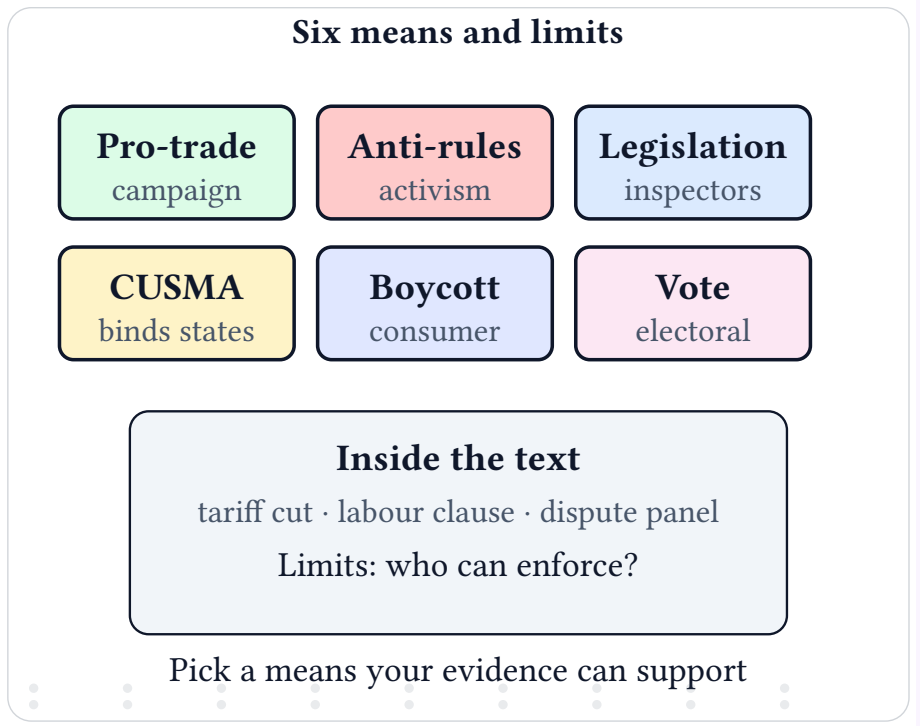
Consumer activism is the use of a purchase, a refusal to buy, or a letter to a firm to push for a change in how a product is made or sold.

corporate responsibility

Corporate responsibility is a firm's public code, audit, or report on labour, rights, or the environment, reaching as far as that document and whoever enforces it.

Six means and their limits

- Pro-globalization campaigns back trade that cuts tariffs or opens a market to foreign trade.
- Anti-globalization activism presses for changes to trade rules and corporate power.
- Legislation is a statute enforced by public inspectors, and an agreement such as CUSMA binds the governments that join, inside its text.
- Consumer activism uses a purchase, a refusal, or a letter to a firm.
- A corporate code reaches as far as the document and its enforcers.



Comparison table

- Pro-globalization activism supports agreements and open markets. Anti-globalization activism organizes to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.
- Legislation is a statute with inspectors. An agreement is a text between governments, such as CUSMA, inside the obligations that text lists.
- Consumer activism is a buyer's purchase, refusal, or letter.
- Corporate responsibility is a firm's code or audit, as far as the firm, a law, or a union takes it.

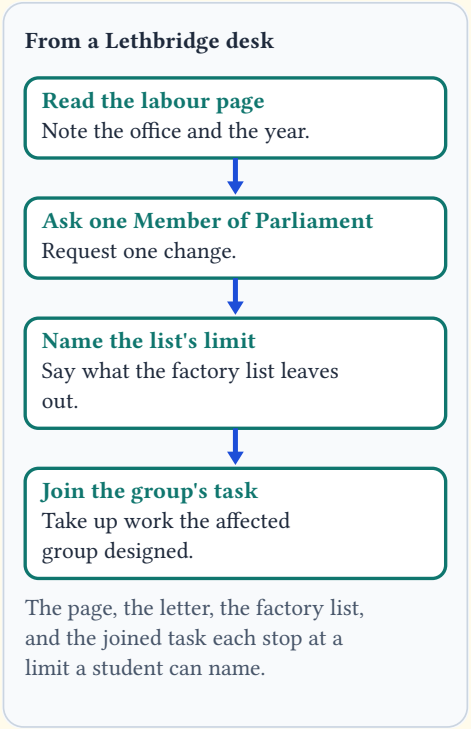
Who each response can change

Response	Who it can change
Pro-globalization campaign	A campaign can push a government to cut tariffs or open a market to foreign trade.
Anti-globalization activism	People can push a government to change a trade rule.
Legislation	A law can make every employer in the province follow a rule, such as a minimum wage.
Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement	The three governments must follow the trade rules they signed.
Consumer activism	Buyers can pressure one company by refusing to buy or by writing to it.
A corporate code	A company's own rules apply only to that company and its suppliers.

Laws and trade agreements reach the most people. A single buyer reaches one company.

A Lethbridge action plan

- Verify an International Labour Organization page: publisher, year, finding, and one perspective left in the background.
- Write the Member of Parliament one ask about how Canada reports the use of labour clauses when association is denied at a covered workplace.
- Buy from a brand that publishes its sewing-factory list, and name the list’s limit.
- Take a task assigned by a group led with the people affected.



Farm housing plan

- The question changes to agricultural worker housing in one Alberta constituency.
- The evidence page is the Government of Canada program description, read for the year and the housing rule.
- The actions are an MLA sentence, a grocery choice with a named fair-labour certification, and a task a worker-led group assigns.

Review

- Understand globalization by verifying a source's publisher, date, evidence, and background.
- Assess it by naming what a means can reach, including the limit of a label or a code.
- Respond with a specific letter, a traceable purchase, and a project led with the people affected.