Social Studies 10-2

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Acting as a global citizen

Four people, one uniform contract

- A student asks the school board to publish the factory list for team uniforms.
- A trustee can put a labour clause on the board agenda, and a nonprofit can research the clause.
- A Canadian retailer that sells the uniforms can adopt a supplier code and pay for safety repairs.

Actors and tools

- Individuals, governments, organizations, and businesses in Canada each carry civic responsibilities, and the responsibilities differ.
- The tools include activism that supports globalization, activism that opposes globalization, legislation, agreements, consumer activism, and corporate responsibility.
- A responsible plan names who acts, which tool they use, and the first public step on a political, social, or environmental issue.

Key terms

civic responsibility

Civic responsibility is a duty held by a person, a government, an organization, or a business in Canada to address a globalization opportunity or challenge.

pro-globalization activism

Pro-globalization activism is public action that supports expanded trade, investment, or cooperation because the speakers expect gains for income, skills, or rights.

anti-globalization activism

Anti-globalization activism is public action that challenges trade deals, corporate reach, or global rules because the speakers expect harm to workers, communities, or the environment.

consumer activism

Consumer activism is shoppers and students using purchases, boycotts, letters, and labels to press a firm or a public buyer.

Key terms

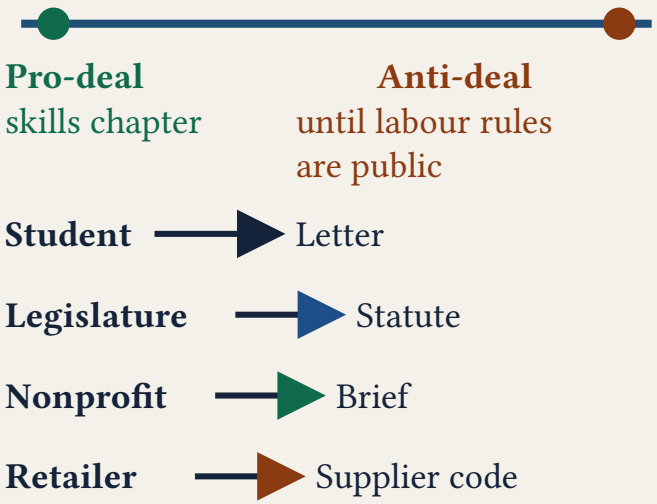
corporate responsibility

Corporate responsibility is a business practice of setting and funding rules for wages, safety, and environmental care in its sites and its suppliers.

Actors and tools

- A student can write the school board a letter asking where the team uniforms are made.
- A legislature can pass a statute that sets a public rule for those factories.
- A nonprofit can publish a research brief that the board and the public can read.
- A retailer can set a supplier code that tells factories which labour rules they must meet.
- Activism that supports globalization can back a skills chapter in a trade deal.
- Activism that opposes globalization can keep pressing until the labour rules are public.

Actors and a spectrum



Sorting six Canadian responses

- Six short actions from public life in Canada, or from a well known historical protest, sit in a row.
- Two actions are activism with opposite claims about trade. The other four are a law, a treaty text, shopping pressure, and a company code.
- Each action names the person or group who can carry it out.

Draft the uniform strategy

- The class asks the school board to require a public supplier list and a labour report for team uniforms.
- The first step is a five minute brief at a public board meeting, with a follow up date.
- The brief names the board, the retailer, and a nonprofit research partner as actors with different tools.

Review

- Parliament passes a statute that makes certain large firms report on forced labour and child labour in supply chains.
- From memory, name that means, and name one different means a student shopper can use the same week.
- State the means with the class labels: a statute, and the shopper’s own choice.

A personal action plan

- Four actors in Canada carry civic responsibilities: individuals, governments, organizations, and businesses.
- Six tools are activism that supports globalization, activism that opposes globalization, legislation, agreements, consumer activism, and corporate responsibility.
- Understand the issue, see who holds each tool, and answer with one public step that has a date.