Citizenship in a globalizing world slide deck

Social Studies 10-2

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Quality of life and human rights

The same wage, two different weeks

- Two households in one town take home the same wage after a new export factory opens.
- One household has a nearby clinic, a full school day, clean air on the walk, and a turn to speak before the council vote.
- The other household waits half a day at a crowded clinic, walks through smoky air, and hears about the factory contract after the signatures.

Income and quality of life

- One way to judge quality of life looks at income and treats the dollar figure as the whole story.
- A wider way keeps the dollars and adds health, school, safety, the environment, belonging, and a real chance to speak.
- Human rights belong in that judgment: dignity, food and shelter, and a share in public decisions.

Key terms

quality of life

Quality of life is a judgment about how people live, using income together with health, education, safety, environment, belonging, and political voice.

human rights

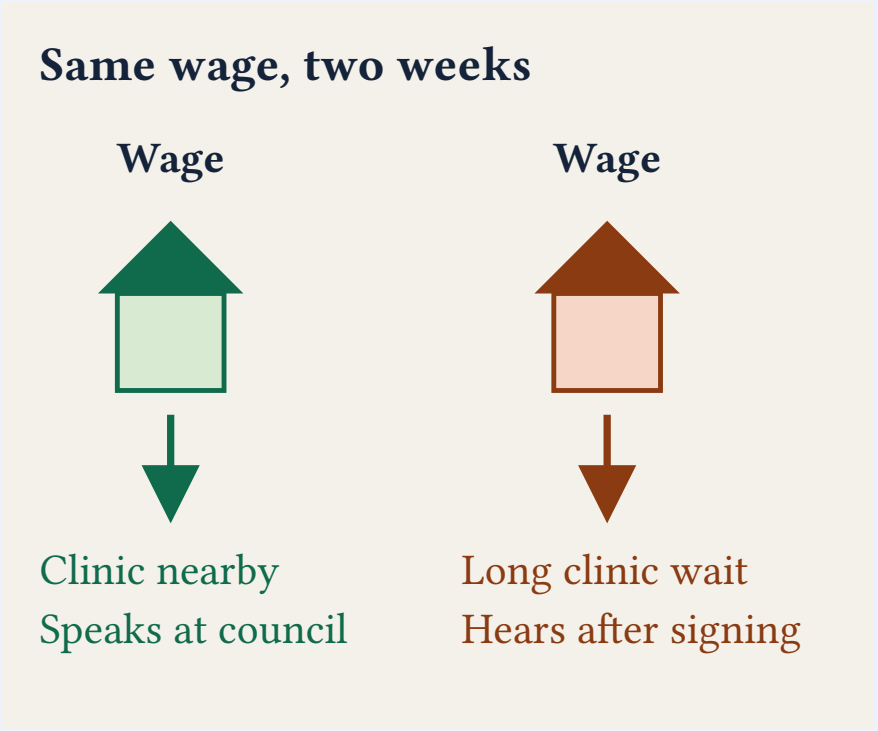
Human rights are public standards of dignity, basic living needs, and participation that apply to every person.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a public United Nations document from 1948 that sets out shared standards for dignity, living conditions, and participation in government.

Two ways to judge a week

- An income reading uses a wage table or a national income rank. The evidence stops at dollars.
- A wider reading uses the clinic, finishing school, street safety, river and air quality, belonging, and a real turn to speak.
- A rights row asks about dignity, food and shelter, and a share in the decision. Each question matches a fact from the factory town.



The factory-town file

- A file on one factory town holds a payroll summary, a clinic wait list, an air quality note, and a council agenda.
- The payroll summary shows wages up for the households the factory hired.
- The agenda shows the contract already signed when residents arrive. The air note shows haze on the school walk.

A new pair of records

- Record A ranks countries by average income and stops at the dollar figure.
- Record B interviews neighbours about clinics, school, evening safety, the river, festivals, and council seats.
- Decide which record matches which understanding, then add one rights question.

Review

- A provincial release celebrates a region because average wages rose, and the release is silent on clinics, schools, air, and hearings.
- From memory, name the understanding that release uses when it celebrates wages and stays silent on clinics, schools, and hearings.
- Add the missing evidence a wider understanding would require, such as clinics, schools, air, and a chance to speak.

Summary

- The income reading judges quality of life by dollars and stops once the wage figure is known.
- The wider reading keeps dollars and adds health, education, safety, the environment, belonging, and political voice.
- The 1948 declaration, in classroom words, asks about dignity, food and shelter, and a share in public decisions.

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Youth and women in globalization

One jacket, two shifts

- A buyer message shortens a shipping date, and young sewers in a garment region extend the shift to finish the pieces.
- A seventeen year old in a Canadian mall folds jackets from that same kind of order on an evening retail shift.
- A classmate's feed shows a campaign about the brand's factory list, and the seventeen year old mall worker recognizes the brand's logo from the jackets.



Youth and women

- Children and youth meet globalization when they learn about a global issue, when they work, and when a global style mixes with who they are.
- Women meet globalization in rules about gender, in pay and safety on the job, and in chances to own a business.
- School fees, a long walk, or hours of unpaid care can take hours away from a girl’s school day.

Key terms

youth employment

Youth employment is paid work by young people, including garment and retail jobs tied to global orders, with wages, hours, and school time all visible.

gender relations

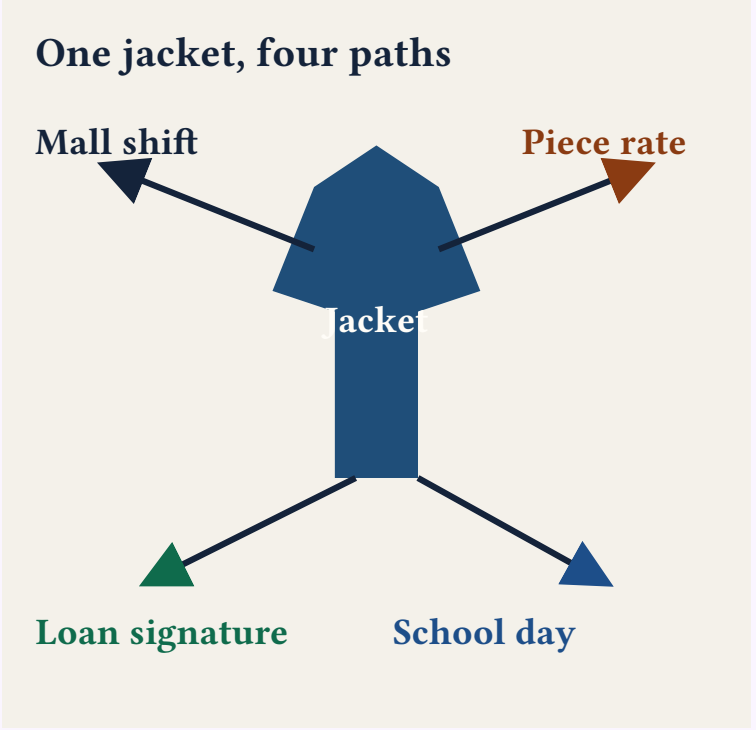
Gender relations are the expectations and rules about who does care work, who speaks, who travels, and who can sign for a loan or a business.

entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the work of owning and running a business, including a small export firm that sets prices and hires neighbours.

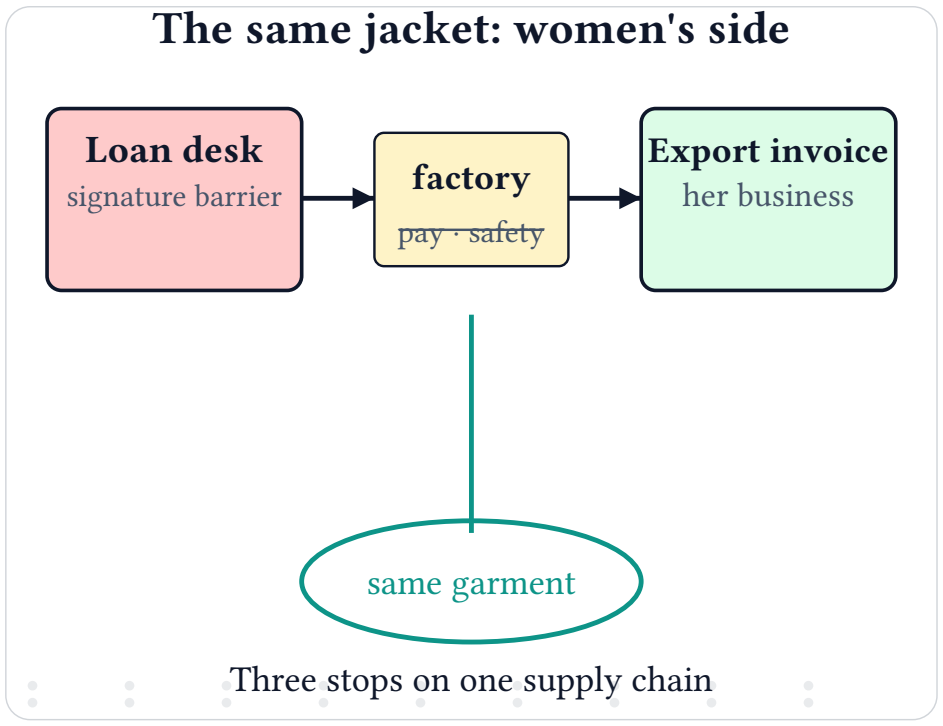
A youth column and a women’s column

- A class feed about a jacket brand builds awareness of the factories behind the logo.
- A piece rate in a garment shop and an evening mall shift both show youth doing paid work.
- Speaking a home language while wearing that global logo shows identity in two ways at once.



The same jacket, women’s side

- A loan desk asks a woman owner for a male relative’s signature.
- Garment pay and factory safety show the labour conditions women meet in that work.
- An export invoice in her name shows a business that she owns and runs.
- School fees, a long walk, or hours of unpaid care can take a girl’s class day.



One jacket, four papers

- The papers are a buyer deadline, a piece rate slip, a mall shift card, and a class campaign slide.
- The deadline and the slip show pressure to finish pieces, and a wage tied to those pieces.
- The campaign slide shows awareness. The shift card shows a Canadian youth inside the same chain.

Trade records and school days

- A cooperative owned by a woman exports roasted coffee and keeps a larger share than a single bulk buyer used to pass back.
- A lending desk asks her for a father or husband’s signature before the expansion loan.
- Her niece’s timetable shows a long walk and afternoon care hours that collide with secondary classes.

Review

- A grade 10 feed carries a garment label campaign, and a friend works the mall shift that sells the brand.
- From memory, separate learning about the issue from the paid shift that sells the brand.
- Add one identity detail that a logo on its own leaves out.

Summary

- Youth impacts to hold onto are learning about an issue, paid work, and identity.
- Impacts on women to hold onto are gender relations, labour conditions, and owning a business.
- Girls' school access belongs in quality of life. The local timetable is the evidence.

Image credits

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

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Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Democratization and human rights

Media and contracts

- Cameras and boycott campaigns carry a demand for equal political rights across borders.
- In another decade and country, foreign investment and market reforms continue while competitive elections are suspended.
- Both scenes show globalization meeting government. In one, more people get a say. In the other, deals continue while that say stays small.

Free and unfree elections

- Democratization is a move toward a government people can hold to account, with more people taking part in public decisions.
- Global media and organizations can support human rights claims that local people are already making.
- Trade and investment can keep going in years when few people get a real say in government.

Key terms

democratization

Democratization is a movement toward accountable government and wider political participation, including real elections and public voice.

political voice

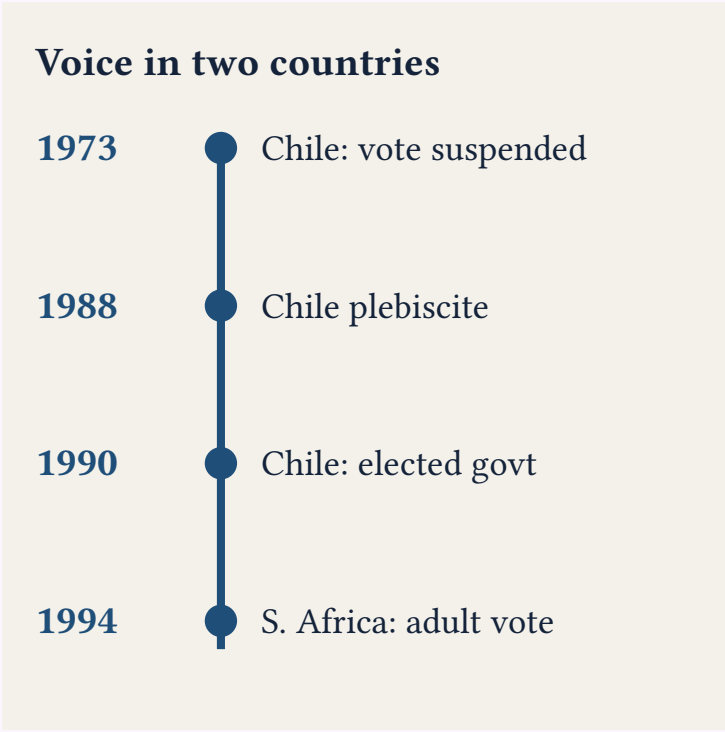
Political voice is a real chance to learn about a public decision, speak, organize, and have that speech count in the result.

human-rights claim

A human-rights claim is a public demand that dignity, equality, or participation be respected, often aimed at a government or a powerful organization.

South Africa’s louder claim, Chile’s suspended vote

- Democratization here means accountable government, public information, room to organize, and a vote that counts.
- In South Africa before 1994, local movements plus foreign news, boycotts, and United Nations attention carried a human rights claim farther.
- In Chile, investment and market reforms continued in years when competitive elections were suspended.



South Africa

- The record includes international news coverage, a consumer and cultural boycott, United Nations debate, and the 1994 election.
- South African unions, civic groups, and the African National Congress pressed the human rights claim.
- Foreign cameras and organizations carried that claim farther. The 1994 vote extended the suffrage to all adult citizens.

Chile

- From the mid 1970s into the 1980s, Chile's military government pursued market reforms and foreign investment.
- Competitive elections stayed suspended and public opposition was tightly restricted in those years.
- The 1988 plebiscite rejected an extension of military rule, and an elected civilian government took office in 1990.

Review

- A concession text is published, opponents speak in a hearing, and a legislature records a vote.
- From memory, say what this scene shows about a real chance to learn the deal, speak, and have the speech count.
- Contrast it with a concession signed by a small executive group while the hearing calendar stays empty.

Pair the deal with the voice

- Democratization is a move toward a government people can hold to account, with more people taking part.
- South Africa's path shows local human rights claims amplified by global media and organizations, then a 1994 vote.
- Chile's path in the 1970s and 1980s shows investment proceeding while competitive elections were suspended.

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Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Communities and migration

Three local effects

- A worker in Canada sends money that pays a sibling’s school fee and a roof repair abroad.
- In 2020, clinics in many countries sought the same masks and later the same vaccine supplies.
- A mine proposal on a class handout lists new wages and a plan to test the river.

Three effects with sources

- Migration includes movement for work or safety, new communities in Canada, and money sent home that supports people abroad.
- The COVID pandemic showed how a pandemic ties countries together: masks, staff shortages, and illness crossed borders.
- A resource project can offer wages and municipal income and also raise questions about water, land, and consent.

Key terms

remittance

A remittance is money a migrant sends to a household in another place, often used for school, food, or shelter.

interdependence

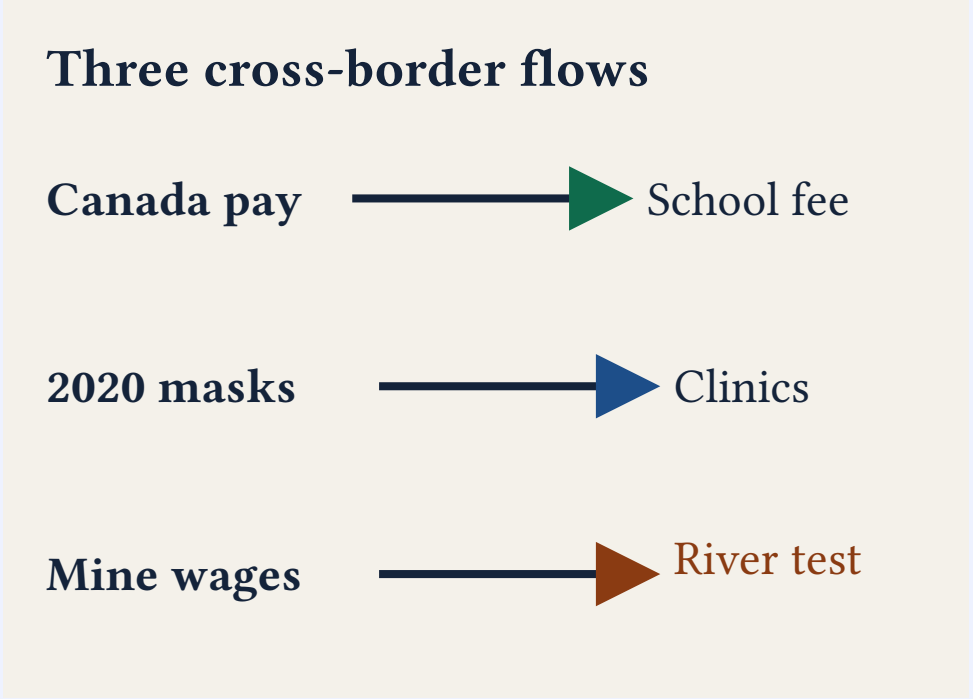
Interdependence is a link in which a clinic, a workplace, or a river in one place depends on decisions and production in another place.

resource issue

A resource issue is a dispute or a choice about land, water, minerals, or forests when a project brings wages and also affects the local environment.

Three local effects

- A family card shows work in Canada and a monthly transfer that pays for school and shelter abroad.
- From 2020 to 2021, masks, gloves, and vaccines crossed borders because clinics in many countries needed the same supplies.
- A mine proposal pairs a wage promise with river testing, and a First Nation reviews harvesting and consent.



Three papers on the desk

- The papers are a family transfer card, a supply timeline, and a two page mine summary.
- The card names a Canadian paycheque and a sibling’s school fee abroad.
- The timeline names shared medical goods. The mine summary names jobs beside a river test.

A new pair of links

- A prairie plant pauses, and a clinic overseas delays elective care because gloves run low.
- A forestry licence offers seasonal wages, and a Métis harvester asks for a say about a trapline.
- Decide which scene is pandemic interdependence and which is a resource issue.

Review

- A newcomer in Alberta sends money each month for a cousin's school fees and a roof abroad.
- From memory, name the effect of the money sent home, and name both the community in Alberta and the household abroad.
- Add one qualitative limit, such as the sender's own budget staying tight.

Both ends of a link

- Migration links a Canadian workplace and community with a household abroad through movement and remittances.
- The COVID pandemic showed health and supply interdependence, described with respect for ill people and health workers.
- Resource issues hold wages and environmental stakes, including Indigenous reviews of land and water, in one decision.

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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

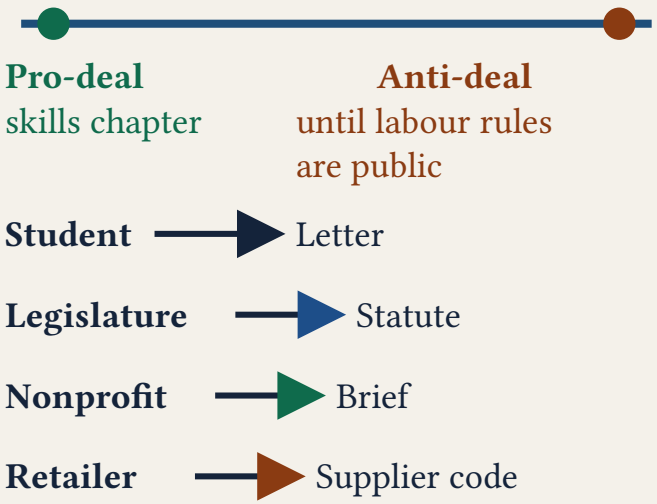
corporate responsibility

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.