

Interactions and Interdependence		Corresponding Unit & Foundational Knowledge Objectives
Examine the various kinds of organizations that humans establish as a means of systematically meeting their needs and wants.	SIN 10.1	Unit 1 Social Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that humans establish various kinds of organizations as a means of systematically meeting their needs and wants.</li> <li>• Know that social organizations stem from and deal with the basic assumptions of ordered social life.</li> </ul>
Analyze the political processes that are necessary within society to resolve differences about decisions made for society.	SIN 10.2	Unit 3 Social Contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the political process within society is necessary to resolve differences over the basis (ideology) on which decisions are made for society.</li> </ul> Unit 1 Social Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that individuals within organizations must have some way of resolving differences and making and enforcing conclusions so that a collective course of action can be carried out.</li> </ul>
Evaluate the impact of conflicting ideologies on societies.	SIN 10.3	Unit 3 Social Contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that societies have to deal with conflicting perspectives or ideologies about the best way to organize and direct society.</li> <li>• Know that a pluralistic society is one in which diverse cultural traditions, with different norms and values are accepted.</li> <li>• Know that individuals and societies accept certain claims to power as being legitimate and reject other claims as being illegitimate.</li> </ul>
Dynamic Relationships		
Examine the regulations of social organizations.	SDR10.1	Unit 1 Social Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the regulation of social organizations disciplines human behaviour to conform to some definite, continuous, and organized patterns of behaviour.</li> <li>• Know that any group or organization must decide on some means of decision making which will allow it to function effectively.</li> </ul>
Understand the beliefs and values of a society will affect its social, political, and economic organization.	SDR10.2	Unit 2 Economic Decision Making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the beliefs and values of a society will affect its social and political organization which in turn will affect its economic organization.</li> </ul>

Analyze how and why nations ally with other nations.	SDR10.3	Unit 5 Sovereignty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that nations which lack the national power of a rival will often ally with other nations in order to balance the power of the more powerful nation.</li> <li>• Know that certain areas of the world because of their resources and location are seen as contributors to the national power of any nation controlling the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Power and Authority</b>		
Examine the competing interest groups in society, and how each works to satisfy their needs and wants.	SPA10.1	Unit 3 Social Contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that societies are made up of competing interest groups each with a power base and each desiring decisions that will satisfy their needs/wants.</li> </ul>
Examine the role of global interdependence and evaluate the ongoing effort to resolve disputes between nations.	SPA10.2	Unit 5 Sovereignty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that there is an ongoing search for moral alternatives to war as a mechanism for resolving disputes between nations.</li> <li>• Know that the values of nationalism, militarism and economic prosperity are the basis on which international relations are conducted.</li> <li>• Know that the goal of national sovereignty is in a constant state of tension with the goal of global interdependence.</li> <li>• Know that the traditional function of a state is to organize and arm society with the necessary power to protect the social order from internal disruption and external attack.</li> <li>• Know that the ability of a state to maintain its autonomy depends upon the national power it can use to protect itself.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources and Wealth</b>		
Examine the role of economics and its effect on society and its citizens.	SRW10.1	Unit 2 Economic Decision Making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that economics is a study of the way in which societies make decisions about the goods and services they will produce to meet the wants of its citizens.</li> </ul>
Analyze standard of living and how it affects quality of life issues.	SRW10.2	Unit 2 Economic Decision Making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that standard of living is a measure of the quantity and quality of the</li> </ul>

		<p>goods and services available to people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that standard of living is a measure of the consumption of goods and services that individuals and groups privately and/or collectively can achieve.</li> </ul>
Examine the economic paradigms in which an economy can be organized to make decisions about production.	SRW10.3	<p>Unit 2 Economic Decision Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that there are paradigms in which an economy can be organized to make decisions about production: according to tradition, through a central authority, or according to the market system.</li> <li>• Know that industrial societies are based on many complex systems of political and economic organizations known as an infrastructure which make possible the production of goods and services.</li> </ul>
Investigate the relationship between resource production and international trade.	SRW10.4	<p>Unit 4 International Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that international trade allows nations to export their surpluses and to import goods which are scarce.</li> <li>• Know that while governments want to raise the standard of living in their society through international trade, they also want to protect the interests of their citizens and the security of the state from the competition of international trade.</li> <li>• Know that every nation has a specific set of resources arranged in certain patterns which can be used to produce certain commodities more efficiently.</li> <li>• Know that specialization is a process in which individuals or regions are allowed to concentrate on doing what they do best.</li> </ul>

For detailed information on foundational (knowledge, skill and value) objectives, organization and suggested instructional approaches refer to the [Social Studies 10 \(1992\) Curriculum Guide](#).

**SRPSD SOCIAL STUDIES 20**

**June 5, 2015**

Interactions and Interdependence		Corresponding Unit & Foundational Knowledge Objectives
Examine the universality of human rights.	SIN20.1	Unit 1 Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• know that dialectical thinking is the process of searching out the contradictions and conflicts of an issue in order to find a unifying idea or an agreement without ignoring the cause of the tension</li> <li>• know that human rights are those rights an individual is entitled to simply because he or she is human</li> <li>• know that human rights are universal and as such apply to all people regardless of nationality, race, religion, political beliefs, age, or gender</li> </ul>
Examine the morality of human rights and corresponding roles and responsibilities of individuals and groups.	SIN20.2	Unit 1 Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that a human rights claim by an individual or group poses a set of responsibilities and obligations which other individuals and groups must honour</li> <li>• Know that human rights are more than “demands for rights”; they involve a moral entitlement to the right in question which other people in society collectively have decided they will honour</li> <li>• Know that the morality of human rights is based on the humanity and the inherent dignity of the individual</li> </ul>
Dynamic Relationships		
Analyze how population distribution, composition, and growth rates vary, and may influence social policy.	SDR20.1	Unit 2 Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• know that the rate of natural increase in a population is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate</li> <li>• know that population growth rates vary from region to region and that regions with different population compositions make different demands on social policy</li> <li>• know that population density can be calculated in several different ways</li> <li>• Know that a theory is made up of a set of definitions, assumptions, and propositions integrated into a meaningful whole and is a proposed explanation for some aspect of reality</li> </ul>
Investigate the effect migration has had on people’s histories and their relationships with others.	SDR20.2	Unit 2 Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that migration of people has had a major effect on people’s histories and their relationships with other groups of people.</li> </ul>

Examine the environment as a complex system that impacts plant and animal habitats.	SDR20.3	<p>Unit 3 Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the environment is a complex system of interacting, interdependent, living and non-living parts, with the whole environment being greater than the sum of each part</li> <li>• Know that a habitat is the place where plant and animal species naturally live, and that if a habitat changes significantly, the species depending on that habitat for resources may not survive</li> </ul>
Examine how technology affects both natural and social environments.	SDR20.4	<p>Unit 3 Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the power of technology affects both the natural and social environments and has consequences attached to its use</li> <li>• Know that sociotechnology is a social process in which knowledge created by science and technology is put at the disposal of people who may not understand these knowledge bases and may use them for narrow personal purpose</li> </ul>
<b>Power and Authority</b>		
Examine the relationship between change and globalization.	SPA20.1	<p>Unit 5 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that change is an ongoing process that is caused by technological, cultural, and social forces.</li> <li>• Know that globalization is the process of increasing the interdependence of the regions of the world and is the result of technological, economic, cultural, and political change.</li> <li>• Know that systems have parts which are interrelated so that changing one part affects or changes another part and the affected part in turn affects or changes the first part.</li> <li>• Know that the process of change will continue for the foreseeable future, making it necessary for people to adapt to new circumstances as they develop.</li> <li>• Know that issues in the future will remain complex and many-sided. Anyone wishing to understand them adequately will have to be prepared to use a dialectical thinking process to resolve the complications and contradictions.</li> </ul>
Investigate how governance, foreign policy and strategic interest aim to maintain social stability and national power.	SPA20.2	<p>Unit 5 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that governance is the process of decision making and policy determination aimed at maintaining social stability within society</li> <li>• Know that the foreign policy of a nation is the priorities, goals, and plan of</li> </ul>

		<p>action established to achieve the nation's goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that national power is the people, resources, organization, and information a nation can use to achieve its goals.</li> <li>• Know that strategic interest involves either protecting or extending a source of national power.</li> </ul>
Resources and Wealth		
Determine how an individual's welfare is enhanced or marginalized.	SRW20.1	<p>Unit 4 Wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that human beings create social organizations to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>• Know that wealth is defined as those things which satisfy human needs and wants.</li> <li>• Know that welfare is the belief that one's personal potential is being developed adequately.</li> <li>• Know that marginalization is the process of eliminating groups of people from those that have social significance within society.</li> <li>• Know that empowerment gives people acceptance and makes them active participants in those things are significant to their welfare and that of society.</li> <li>• Know that human well-being depends upon a number of factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ consuming enough goods and services to meet basic human needs;</li> <li>○ having good health;</li> <li>○ having a sense of community;</li> <li>○ having the right to contribute through satisfying work, freedom of expression, and feeling accepted and equal; and,</li> <li>○ having a healthy environment in which to live.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Understand that conflict is a normal and healthy part of human interaction, and can be resolved in a variety of approaches.	SRW20.2	<p>Unit 4 Wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that conflict can be a normal and healthy part of human interaction provided the participants maintain a balance of cooperation and competition in working out their differences</li> <li>• Know that the resolution of conflict within a society depends upon how the various parties approach the conflict: competition, collaboration, avoidance, accommodation, or compromise.</li> <li>• Know that the global economy has become increasingly interdependent</li> <li>• Know that society and technology form a reciprocal change process where one affects the other</li> </ul>

		<p>Unit 5 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that because conflict within any human relationship is inevitable, all social organizations must have some means of resolving conflict and making decisions that all can accept.</li> </ul>
Understand that all economic systems have a process that answers economic questions.	SRW20.3	<p>Unit 4 Wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that capital formation is the investment of wealth into goods and services which can produce more goods and services.</li> <li>• Know that all economic systems have a process that answers the three basic economic questions: what should be produced; how should it be produced, and for whom should it be produced?</li> </ul>
Investigate the potential costs of satisfying our needs and wants.	SRW 20.4	<p>Unit 5 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that scarcity is the relationship which occurs when needs and wants exceed the limited resources available to meet those needs and wants.</li> <li>• Know that the cost of anything we choose is the value of all the other things we have to give up in order to get that desired thing.</li> </ul> <p>Unit 3 Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that resources are those parts of the environment considered valuable because they meet human needs.</li> <li>• Know that carrying capacity of a habitat is its ability to produce food surplus to its needs which can be used to support other forms of life.</li> </ul>
Assess environmental decisions based on the political process and the market place.	SRW 20.5	<p>Unit 3 Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that effective problem solving requires the ability to define and understand problems clearly and accurately.</li> <li>• Know that in liberal, industrial societies decision making is done through two major processes which often interact with each other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the political process where governments gain direction from the electorate and institute changes;</li> <li>○ the market place where people collectively make decisions by voting with the dollars they use to buy goods and services.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

For detailed information on foundational (knowledge, skill and value) objectives, organization and suggested instructional approaches refer to the [Social Studies 20 \(1994\) Curriculum Guide](#).

Interactions and Interdependence		Corresponding Unit & Foundational Knowledge Objectives
Analyze how worldview impacts the way a society develops.	SIN30.1	<p>Unit 1 Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worldview: Know that a worldview is a description of reality providing “natural and believable” knowledge which is generally accepted by the members of a cultural group, because it meets their needs, creates order and coherence, and provides a basis for predictions.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ values; cultural homogeneity; cultural diversity</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Unit 2 Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that a worldview is a description of reality, widely accepted within a society                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Canadian worldview; Nationalism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Examine acculturation in Canadian history.	SIN30.2	<p>Unit 3 Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acculturation: Know that there are four possible approaches to cultural change each with a set of assumptions about power and social change.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ annihilation; segregation; assimilation; accommodation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Acculturation: Know that acculturation is the process of two or more cultures adapting to the each other so that people within the respective cultures can interact with each other                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ monism; cultural dominance; conformity; prejudice; enculturation;parental rights; children’s rights;state rights; consequences; democratic worldview; pluralism; inclusion; accommodation model; culture conflict; cultural flexibility; cultural growth;cultural diversity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Model: Know that models are simplified versions of reality                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ acculturation model; consequences</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conflict                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ historic injustice; allocation; conflict resolution; sovereignty; politics of inclusion</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Examine the role social contract plays in Canadian society.	SIN30.3	<p>Unit 3 Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socialization: Know that socialization is an interactive process in which the environment affects and shapes the individual and the individual, in turn, shapes the environment.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ enculturation</li> <li>• Social change: Know that acculturation means that a culture has to adapt some of its norms so that they are acceptable to other cultures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ social stability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social contract: Know that in society people live as if there were a social contract which defines the norms and more governing conduct within a society both explicitly and implicitly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ norms; validation; ethnocentrism; race; Charter of Rights and Freedoms; marginalization; acceptance; contract; law; citizenship; nation; sovereignty; pluralism; politics</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cultural change: Know that cultural change creates challenges for established power groups by creating new sources of wealth, mass education, unions, new urban centres, and new attitudes about equality and freedom.</li> </ul>
<b>Dynamic Relationships</b>		
Apply the change process to how Canadian society adjusts to natural, social, and technological realities	SDR30.1	Unit 1 Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social change: Know that societies adjust to a pattern of realities (natural, social, and technological) in ways that seem reasonable at the time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ change; decision-making; politics; political decision-making</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Unit 5 Globalization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change: Know that over time realities change making it necessary for society to respond. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ gradual change; accelerated change; abrupt change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Assess the influence of social and natural environments on society	SDR30.2	Unit 1 Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social contract: Know that a social contract is an agreement between the members of a group which explicitly and implicitly defines the rights and obligations of each member.</li> <li>• Society: Know that society is a system where individuals and social organizations performing a variety of roles interrelate with each other according to a set of mutual expectations and in ways controlled by the social and natural environments.</li> </ul> Unit 4 Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International society: Know that international society is a system where individuals and social organizations performing a variety of roles</li> </ul>

		<p>interrelate with each other according to a set of mutual expectations and in ways controlled by the social and natural environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International political culture (political customs;beliefs; expectations; symbols; attitudes; values; traditions; skills(; legitimacy; continentalism; international community</li> <li>● International political system: Know that the international political system is made up of states, international organizations, multinational organizations, transnational groups, and individuals who are interdependent, competitive, and insecure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ national interests; national power; foreign policy;</li> <li>○ protectionism; free trade; trade liberalism; collective security; balance-of-power systems.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Power and Authority</b>		
Examine the conflict that exists as a result of the distribution of power and wealth.	SPA30.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conflict: Know that conflict about power and wealth is serious, because power and wealth are seen by people as being critical to their well being.</li> </ul>
Understand how and why the Canadian political system was developed, how it functions, and what is considered to be legitimate behaviour in Canadian political decision making.	SPA30.2	<p>Unit 4 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Legitimacy: Know that in any political system, the political culture establishes appropriate and inappropriate actions for gov't; issues to be discussed politically; and people to discuss those issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ constitutional ideology; democracy; constitutionalism; constitution; rights; parliamentary sovereignty; popular sovereignty; Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; majority and minority rights; justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Political culture: Know that political culture is a combination of political customs;beliefs; expectations; symbols; attitudes; values; traditions; skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ culture; pluralistic societies; governance</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Political system: Know that a political system is all the interrelated organizations, practices, and traditions that allow society to make authoritative, binding, and coercive, decisions affecting all its members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ federalism; division of power; residual powers; bicameral legislature; legislature representation</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Political discourse: Know that political discourse is the language of politics</li> </ul>

		<p>and, as in any language, this discourse involves the use of information, concepts, metaphors, and symbols to communicate ideas.</p> <p>Unit 3 Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that Canadian governments in developing foreign policy have to resolve ambivalent and contradictory pressures both from within and without Canada</li> <li>• judicial review; political process; legitimacy; political culture</li> </ul>
<b>Resources and Wealth</b>		
Explore Canadian economic development models and paradigms.	SRW30.1	<p>Unit 2 Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model: Know that models are simplified representations of reality (e.g., pictures, small figures, diagrams, concept maps, recipes, blue prints) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Knowledge; Paradigm/Ideology; Models of Social Systems; Business Enterprise Models</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Investigate the economic, social, and environmental influences on standard of living.	SRW30.2	<p>Unit 2 Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard of living: Know that standard of living is a set of criteria which defines human well-being, and if the criteria change, then the definition of standard of living changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ criteria; standard of living criteria; efficiency; economic efficiency; social efficiency; environmental efficiency</li> <li>○ standard of living criteria; economic goals and criteria; per capita GPA; development; marginalization</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

For detailed information on foundational (knowledge, skill and value) objectives, organization and suggested instructional approaches refer to the [Social Studies 30 \(1997\) Curriculum Guide](#).