

BIG IDEAS

Global and regional conflicts have been a powerful force in shaping our contemporary world and identities.

The development of political institutions is influenced by economic, social, ideological, and geographic factors.

Worldviews lead to different perspectives and ideas about developments in Canadian society.

Historical and contemporary injustices challenge the narrative and identity of Canada as an inclusive, multicultural society.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions • Assess the significance of people, places, events, or developments, and compare varying perspectives on their significance at particular times and places, and from group to group (significance) • Assess the justification for competing accounts after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence) • Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups during this period (continuity and change) • Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups influence events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence) • Explain and infer different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective) • Recognize implicit and explicit ethical judgments in a variety of sources (ethical judgment) • Make reasoned ethical judgments about actions in the past and present, and determine appropriate ways to remember and respond (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development, structure, and function of Canadian and other political institutions, including First Peoples governance • political and economic ideologies and the development of public policy • changing conceptions of identity in Canada • Canadian autonomy • domestic conflict and co-operation • discriminatory policies and injustices in Canada and the world, such as the Head Tax, the Komagata Maru incident, residential schools, and internments • international conflicts and co-operation • human–environment interaction • economic development and Canada’s role in a global economy • truth and reconciliation in Canada