### BIG IDEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social justice issues are interconnected.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Individual worldviews shape and inform the understanding of social justice issues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The causes of social injustice are complex and have lasting impacts on society.</td>
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<td>Social justice initiatives can transform individuals and systems.</td>
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#### Learning Standards

**Curricular Competencies**

**Students are expected to be able to do the following:**

- Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions
- Assess and compare the significance of people, places, events, or developments at particular times and places, and determine what is revealed about issues of social justice in the past and present (significance)
- Ask questions and corroborate inferences about the content, origins, purposes, and context of multiple sources and multiple perspectives (evidence)
- Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups and individuals at different times and places (continuity and change)
- Determine and assess the long- and short-term causes and consequences, and the intended and unintended consequences, of an event, legislative and judicial decision, development, policy, and movement (cause and consequence)
- Explain different perspectives on past and present people, places, issues, and events, and distinguish between worldviews of the past or present (perspective)
- Recognize implicit and explicit ethical judgments in a variety of sources (ethical judgment)
- Make reasoned ethical judgments about controversial actions in the past or present after considering the context and standards of right and wrong (ethical judgment)

**Content**

**Students are expected to know the following:**

- various theoretical frameworks, interpretations, and concepts of social justice
- connections between self-identity and an individual's relationship to others in society
- connections between social justice issues
- past and present social injustices in Canada and in the world, their possible causes, and their lasting impact on individuals, groups, and society
- roles of governmental and non-governmental organizations in issues of social justice and injustice
- processes, methods, and approaches individuals, groups, and institutions use to promote social justice
### Various Theoretical Frameworks, Interpretations, and Concepts of Social Justice:

*Sample topics:*
- equity and equality
- values, morality, ethics
- social service, social responsibility
- justice (e.g., restitution, restorative justice)

### Connections Between Self-Identity and an Individual's Relationship to Others in Society and to the Environment:

*Sample topics:*
- privilege and power
- diverse belief systems and worldviews of minoritized groups
- traditional and unceded territories of indigenous peoples
- inclusive and non-inclusive language

### Connections Between Social Justice Issues:

*Sample topics:*
- connections between and among issues:
  - race
  - poverty
  - LGBTQ
  - status of women
  - environmental and ecological justice
  - peace and globalization
  - disabilities
  - other marginalized and vulnerable groups

### Past and Present Social Injustices in Canada and in the World, Their Possible Causes, and Their Lasting Impact on Individuals, Groups, and Society:

*Sample topics:*
- individual ideas, thoughts, beliefs, and actions
- group ideas, thoughts, beliefs, and actions
- policies and practices of institutions and systems

### Roles of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations in Issues of Social Justice and Injustice:

*Sample topics:*
- international laws
- UN resolutions and declarations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content – Elaborations</th>
<th>SOCIAL STUDIES – Social Justice 12</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</td>
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<tr>
<td>• human rights codes</td>
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<td>• civil and criminal laws</td>
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<td>• indigenous rights</td>
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**Processes, methods, and approaches individuals, groups, and institutions use to promote social justice:**

*Sample topics:*

- activism, advocacy, and ally-building
- dispute and conflict resolution processes and practices
- social media and technology
- schooling and education