

BIG IDEAS

Emerging ideas and ideologies profoundly influence societies and events.

The physical environment influences the nature of political, social, and economic change.

Disparities in power alter the balance of relationships between individuals and between societies.

Collective identity is constructed and can change over time.

Learning Standards

| Curricular Competencies | Content |
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| <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 historical significance at particular times and places, and from group to group (significance) • Assess the justification for competing historical accounts after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence) • Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups at the same time period (continuity and change) • Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups affect 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"> • political, social, economic, and technological revolutions • imperialism and colonialism, and their continuing effects on indigenous peoples in Canada and around the world • global demographic shifts, including patterns of migration and population growth • nationalism and the development of modern nation-states, including Canada • local, regional, and global conflicts • discriminatory policies and injustices in Canada and the world, such as the Head Tax, the <i>Komagata Maru</i> incident, residential schools, and World War I internment • physiographic features and natural resources in Canada |