GRADE 6
SOCIAL STUDIES
Canada’s Interactions with the Global Community
WHY LEARN SOCIAL STUDIES?

You learn about social studies in order to become a better member of your community. You do this by becoming a responsible and active citizen.

It is important that you become a more thoughtful, engaged and knowledgeable participant in the world so that you can learn to value the differences and similarities people share.
UNIT LEARNING GOALS


2. Learn what, “International Cooperation,” is and why it is important in addressing global issues.

3. What role does Canada and Canadians play in the world?

4. What are some of the current important international political, social, economic and environmental issues and what is their impact on the global community.

5. What are some of the aspects and impact of Canada and Canadian’s involvement in some regions of the World
What is a Global Community?
What is a Global Community?

• A **community** is a group of individuals that come together to share similar beliefs and values.

• A **global community** is a group of individuals around the globe that share similar beliefs and values.
As a member of a community, do you have responsibilities?

What are they?

- Vote
- Be good stewards of the earth
- Look after those in need
- Be aware of what is going on in the world
- Volunteer
RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

• Work for the common good
• Develop a sense of yourself as part of a community
• Understand how communications are structured
• Develop positive character traits and values
RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

• Become informed about global issues
• Learn about the causes and consequences of these issues.
• Think about how these issues might best be addressed
• Act upon their ideas/get involved
• Behave as responsible Stewards of Creation
GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- We belong to a world community made up of almost 200 countries (There are 195 countries in the world!)
- Many issues are not just important to a specific country, but to the entire world and all countries.
What issues can you think of that are important to the entire world?

- Global warming
- Poverty
- Natural disasters
- Nuclear war/disasters
- Chemical warfare
- Biological warfare
- Pandemics/diseases
- Education
- Human rights
- Deforestation
- Food supplies
- Equality – based on age, gender, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, education
WHAT ARE GLOBAL ISSUES?

• A global issue is an important problem that has the potential to affect people everywhere.
• Examples include issues such as climate change or the spread of diseases.
• Many global issues are related to how we share our planet and its resources.
• Some global issues are related to the desire to have equality and fairness or lack of injustice in our world.
What is Inquiry Based Learning?

• When we just looked at our, “Learning Goal,” for this unit, did you have any questions pop into your head?

• Once we began asking one question, did lots more occur to you?

• If you want to be a Life Long Learner, then the most important attribute you can possibly have it to be curious!

• When you look at and learn about the world around you, you need to become engaged and involved. You do this by learning how and why and when and also be making connections and asking questions and by challenging prior knowledge and other people’s ideas and opinions (politely of course!)
INQUIRY PROCESS
The Inquiry Process helps you to investigate, solve problems and reach conclusions. It has five parts:
1. Formulate questions
2. Gather and organize information, evidence and data
3. Interpret and analyze information, evidence and date
4. Evaluate information, evidence and data and then draw conclusions.
5. Communicate what you discover
TO REVIEW.... 5 PARTS OF INQUIRY BASED LEARNING....

- Formulate Questions
- Gather and Organize
- Interpret and Analyze
- Evaluate and Draw Conclusions
- Communicate
Look at map on p. 11 of text
Add to identified global issues around the world:

- Human Rights
- Disaster Relief
- World Health
- The Environment
- International Conflict
BIG IDEAS OF UNIT

• Why is international cooperation necessary to solve global issues?
• How does Canada make a difference in the world?
• How do Canada’s actions affect the global community?
Global Issues

Political

- Political – such as war/armed conflict involves the rules that countries follow and the ways that we agree to govern ourselves as a world community
Global Issues

Social

• issues such as child labour, involve the conditions in which people live and what seems fair and right.
Global Issues

Economic

- issues such as poverty, involve the management of a country’s money, industry and trade.
• issues such as climate change, involve the health and sustainability of our natural environment.
INQUIRY PROCESS - QUESTIONS

How do countries decide to work together on an issue?

How are disagreements resolved?

Some problems involve people making big changes. How can you convince other people or other countries to make difficult changes that might impact their economy or the success of a political party?

Is Canada doing enough to help solve global issues?

How does where you live affect your perspective on global issues?

Do our actions always have good results?

What are my responsibilities to help as a Global Citizen?

How do people in other parts of the world feel about Canada’s actions?
CANADA’S INTERACTION WITH THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

Unit # 1

HUMAN RIGHTS
“The development of peoples depends, above all, on a recognition that the human race is a single family.”
What are Human Rights?

Food  Shelter  Education

Safety  Freedom from discrimination

These rights apply to everyone, no matter where they live and not matter what their:

Race  Religion  Ethnicity

Nationality  Physical or mental ability

Age  Gender  Sexual orientation
HUMAN RIGHTS

Read and discuss p. 16 of text
Complete Handout # 1 “Human Rights?”

ALL HUMAN BEINGS ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS.
The United Nations (UN) is an International Organization founded in 1945 after WWII. As of 2013, 193 countries, including Canada, were members of the UN.

Representatives from the member countries discuss problems that affect the world and work together to resolve these problems.
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (1948)
“All people are born free and equal...”

- The right to life
- The right to freedom
- The right to personal safety
- The right to be treated fairly by the legal system
- The right to citizenship
- The right to marry
- The right to freedom of thought and freedom of religion
- The right to freedom of expression
- The right to participate in government
- The right to an elected government

- The right to work
- The right to fair pay
- The right to decent working conditions
- The right to an adequate standard of living
- The right to education
- The right to own property
Activity: Formulating Questions About Human Rights BLM 1.3
What is Canada’s role in Supporting Human Rights? (p 22 text)

What is an NGO?
(non-governmental organization)

“Jesus said, “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.”
Non-Government Organizations

• A non-government organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizen’s group which is organized on a local, national or international level.

• People with a common interest get together to address a problem that they want to solve in the world.

Can you think of any global issues that NGO’s may support?
What do NGOs Provide?

- **Analysis** – They study the problem and how to best fix them.

- **Expertise (experts)** - The knowledge is transferred to another place in need.

- Help monitoring and implementing international agreements.
Types of NGOs

• Educational
• Cultural
• Scientific
• Environmental
Canadian & International NGO’s

The Salvation Army
Canadian Red Cross
WaterAid
WWF
ME TO WE
World Vision
Amnesty International
My NGO is Doctors Without Borders or MSF
Peacekeepers:

Thinking about interrelationships:

Until the 1990s, Canada provided approximately 2,500 soldiers every year to the United Nations Peacekeeping missions. However, in 2013, only about 60 peacekeepers were sent on missions. How might this decrease affect how Canada is seen by other countries in the global community?

Peacekeeping is the term applied to United Nations (UN) military intervention operations.
Canada’s Role in Responding the World Hunger.

TEARS ARE NOT ENOUGH
Bryan Adams Lyrics
"Tears Are Not Enough"

As every day goes by
How can we close our eyes
Until we open up our hearts

We can learn to share
And show how much we care
Right from the moment that we start

Seems like overnight
We see the world in a different light
Somehow our innocence is lost

How can we look away
'Cause every single day
We've got to help at any cost

We can bridge the distance
Only we can make the difference
Don't ya know that tears are not enough

If we can pull together
We could change the world forever
Heaven knows that tears are not enough

It's up to me and you
To make the dream come true
It's time to take our message everywhere

C'est l'amour qui nous rassemble
D'ici ?I'autre bout du monde
Let's show them Canada still cares
You know that we'll be there

If we should try together you and I
Maybe we could understand the reasons why
If we take a stand every woman, child and man
We can make it work for God's sake lend a hand
Canada’s Role in Ending Discrimination.

What is discrimination?

Discrimination is the unfair treatment of a group of people because of their race, gender, religion, ethnicity, nationality, disability, age or sexuality.
In 2000, all members of the UN agreed to a set of eight international development goals. Their target date was 2015. By achieving these goals, UN members support a variety of human rights. These are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
What rights do children have?
THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

- The right to a name and nationality.
- The right to affection, love, and understanding and to material security.
- The right to adequate nutrition, housing and medical services.
- The right to special care if handicapped, be it physically, mentally or socially.
- The right to be among the first to receive protection and relief in all circumstances.
- The right to be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
- The right to full opportunity for play and recreation and equal opportunity to free and compulsory education, to enable the child to develop his individual abilities and to become a useful member of society.
- The right to develop his full potential in conditions of freedom and dignity.
- The right to be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace, and universal brotherhood.
- The right to enjoy these rights regardless of race, color, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, and property, birth, or other status.
What issues do children face? (p. 29)

CHILD LABOUR    RIGHTS TO EDUCATION    CHILD SOLDIERS
How can we help to protect human rights?

To be human is to be answerable. We must be answerable first to God and to what he calls us to be. We must secondly be answerable to society – to carry out our roles for the common good.
ASSIGNMENT:

• **See:** review the human rights that all people have. Where in the world are these rights not being respected?

• **Reflect:** think about one human rights issue that interests you. How are people’s lives affected by the issue? How are your own actions connected to the issue?

• **Act:** Find out what, if anything, is being done about the issue you chose. Create your own plan of action for a campaign to help change the situation.
Why does Canada participate in specific international accords and organizations?

North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC]
World Health Organization [WHO]
North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]
United Nations [UN], including the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and/or the Convention on the Rights of the Child

What is the influence of some significant accords and/or organizations in which Canada participates?
• What action has the UN or NATO taken in response to international conflicts?
• What was Canada’s involvement?
• How effective do you think these actions were?
• Is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child reflected in Canada’s Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
• What is the role of the WHO?
• What are some of the issues that the WHO has been involved in that have affected Canada?”
UNIT INQUIRY
“Canada Makes a Difference Team”
p. 15
p. 108-111
CANADA’S INTERACTION WITH THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

ECONOMY & TRADE
What is trade?

It is the exchange of goods or services between countries for money or for other goods or services.
I have.....
I need.....
You have.....
You need.....
I will give you this if....
You will give me that.....
Trade

• Trade is mutually beneficial to both of the parties involved.
• Canada is a nation that depends on international trade.
Trade

• Although Canada has an abundance of natural resources, we cannot always grow or produce everything that we need (or think we need).

• For example, Canada produces a lot of steel (which is a combination of metals which occur naturally in Canada). Steel is used to make cars.

• We do not, however, have rubber, so we need to bring in tires from other countries (or at least, bring in the materials needed to make tires).
Trade

Trade occurs in two ways:

1) A country buys things that it needs from another country. These items are called: **IMPORTS**

2) A country produces things that other countries want or need. When we sell goods or services to another country, these are called: **EXPORTS**
Imports and exports
TRADE
Canada’s trading partners 2014

Canada’s Trading Partners

- USA: $208 billion
- China: $24 billion
- Mexico: $13 billion
- Japan: $13 billion
- UK: $10 billion
- Other countries: $7 billion

In billions of dollars
Why is The United States Canada’s largest trading partner?

- They are our nearest neighbours to the South.
- It is a big and powerful nation.
- We share a border and are the very close.
- USA trades with Canada too.
International Accords & Organizations

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) - In 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect, creating one of the world’s largest free trade zones and laying the foundations for strong economic growth and rising prosperity for Canada, the United States, and Mexico.
International Accords & Organizations

APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) - is a forum for 21 Pacific Rim member economies that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
WHO (World Health Organization) - is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) - NATO’s essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.
UN (United Nations) - The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization to promote international cooperation.