

LITERACY FOUNDATIONS SOCIAL STUDIES

Curriculum 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Literacy Foundations

The development of this curriculum has been guided by the following principles of learning:

- Learning requires the active participation of the student.
- People learn in a variety of ways and at different rates.
- Learning is both an individual and a group process.

This document also recognizes that British Columbia's schools include individuals of varied backgrounds, interests, abilities, and needs. Wherever appropriate for this curriculum, ways to meet these needs and to ensure equity and access for all learners have been integrated as much as possible into the learning outcomes. In addition, the following First Peoples principles of learning have been affirmed within First Peoples societies to guide the teaching and learning of provincial curricula:

- Learning ultimately supports the well-being of the self, the family, the community, the land, the spirits, and the ancestors.
- Learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential, and relational (focussed on connectedness, on reciprocal relationships, and a sense of place).
- Learning involves recognizing the consequences of one's actions.
- Learning involves generational roles and responsibilities.
- Learning recognizes the role of indigenous knowledge.
- Learning is embedded in memory, history, and story.
- Learning involves patience and time.
- Learning requires exploration of one's identity.
- Learning involves recognizing that some knowledge is sacred and only shared with permission and/or in certain situations.

Because these principles of learning represent an attempt to identify common elements in the varied teaching and learning approaches that prevail within particular First Peoples societies, it must be recognized that they do not capture the full reality of the approach used in any single First Peoples society.

RATIONALE

The aim of Literacy Foundations is to enable adults to develop knowledge and skills in five subject areas (English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and Information and Communications Technology) in order to be successful in courses required for graduation in either the Adult Graduation Program or the 2004 Graduation Program. The courses within each subject area of Literacy Foundations are bridging courses and provide standardized, competency-based Prescribed Learning Outcomes to address the literacy development needs of two main groups of adult students:

- **non-graduated adult students** who are functioning below the Grade 11 or 12 level in a given subject area and need to upgrade their skills and knowledge in preparation for entry into a graduation program (Adult Graduation Program or 2004 Graduation Program)
- **graduated adult students** who wish to take a Grade 11 or 12 level course to upgrade their graduation diploma but who are functioning below that level in a given subject area and need to upgrade their skills to enable them to successfully complete the course they have chosen to take

There is no requirement that students must take or that schools must offer any or all of the subject areas and courses within each subject area. Students can work with their school to determine which subject area(s) and course(s) within a subject area would best meet their needs.

Although Literacy Foundations addresses the needs of adult students, school-age students who have significant skill and knowledge gaps in any of the five subject areas of Literacy Foundations and need to upgrade their basic skills in order to be successful in coursework at the Grade 10, 11, and 12 levels may also benefit from some or all of the courses in Literacy Foundations.

REQUIREMENTS AND GRADUATION CREDITS

The Literacy Foundations courses within each subject area are coded as Grade 10 elective courses but are **not** creditable toward graduation. They are bridging courses that build the foundational skills necessary for students to successfully enter a graduation program.

Literacy Foundations courses cannot be considered equivalent to the Ministry Authorized K-9/10 curriculum as the Prescribed Learning Outcomes in the five Literacy Foundations subject areas do not contain all of the Prescribed Learning Outcomes found within the same subject areas of the Ministry Authorized K-9/10 curriculum. Successful completion of Literacy Foundations courses will not grant students equivalency for Grade 10 level Ministry Authorized courses. However, the Prescribed Learning Outcomes in the Literacy Foundations courses are sufficiently aligned with the Prescribed Learning Outcomes in the Ministry Authorized K-9/10 curriculum or the Ministry of Advanced Education's ABE (Adult Basic Education) Fundamentals curriculum to prepare adult learners to be successful in the courses required to obtain a graduation diploma.

Although the Literacy Foundations courses within each subject area are not creditable toward a graduation credential for either adult or school-age students, they are designated as four-credit courses for Ministry of Education reporting and funding purposes. Student achievement in Literacy Foundations courses must be reported in accordance with provincial policy.

There are no prerequisites for Ministry-Developed courses. Educators use their professional judgment in assessing students' ability to demonstrate the skills and knowledge necessary to achieve the Prescribed Learning Outcomes in a specific Literacy Foundations course/level.

SUGGESTED TIMEFRAME

The Literacy Foundations courses within each subject area typically contain 80 to 120 hours of instructional content. This estimate is provided as a suggestion only; when delivering the Prescribed

Learning Outcomes, teachers may adjust the instructional time as necessary to meet local school and student needs.

SUBJECT AREAS

Literacy Foundations contains the learning outcomes for the courses within each of the five following subject areas:

- English Language Arts
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Studies
- Information and Communications Technology

To further clarify options and next steps for students as they move through and beyond the courses within the subject areas, introductory information and a diagram showing sample pathways is included in each of the subject areas. In particular, the sample pathways diagrams illustrate the following:

- suggested options for sequential skill-building as students progressively upgrade their knowledge and skills through the Literacy Foundations course(s) within a subject area (these are indicated by black arrows in the sample pathways diagrams);
- suggested options for moving from Literacy Foundations courses into courses for credit in either the Adult Graduation Program or the 2004 Graduation Program

The sample pathways are not prescriptive and are not intended to indicate that any course is a prerequisite for another.

However, students whose goals include pursuing post-secondary academic or trades education should be fully informed of specific prerequisite courses required for entry into the post-secondary program of their choice prior to selecting the pathway that will best meet their needs. Detailed information on BC post-secondary programs and requirements can be accessed on the British Columbia Council on Admissions and Transfer (BCCAT) website: www.educationplanner.ca.

PRESCRIBED LEARNING OUTCOMES

The Prescribed Learning Outcomes are the legally required content standards for the provincial education system. They define the required skills and knowledge for Literacy Foundations courses. The Prescribed Learning Outcomes are statements of what students are expected to know and be able to do by the end of each course within a subject area.

In comparison to the organization of the Prescribed Learning Outcomes outlined in the grade levels of provincial K-12 curriculum, the Prescribed Learning Outcomes of Literacy Foundations have been structured with the specific needs of the adult learner in mind. The essential question guiding the development of these Prescribed Learning Outcomes was: What does a student need to know and be able to do at each specific level in order to be successful at the next level?

It is expected that student achievement will vary in relation to the Prescribed Learning Outcomes. Evaluation, reporting, and student placement with respect to the Prescribed Learning Outcomes are dependent on the professional judgment and experience of teachers, guided by provincial policy.

For ease of reference, Prescribed Learning Outcomes are coded alphanumerically within each subject area; however, this arrangement is not intended to imply a required instructional sequence.

Wording of Prescribed Learning Outcomes

All Prescribed Learning Outcomes complete the stem: "It is expected that students will...."

When used in a Prescribed Learning Outcome, the word "including" indicates that any ensuing item **must be addressed**. Lists of items introduced by the word "including" represent a set of minimum requirements associated with the general requirement set out by the outcome. These lists are not necessarily exhaustive, however; teachers may choose to address additional items that also fall under the general requirement set out by the outcome.

Conversely, the abbreviation "e.g.," (for example) in a Prescribed Learning Outcome indicates that the ensuing items are provided for illustrative purposes

or clarification, and are **not required**. Presented in parentheses, the list of items introduced by "e.g.," is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, nor is it put forward in any special order of importance or priority. Teachers are free to substitute items of their own choosing that they feel best address the intent of the learning outcome.

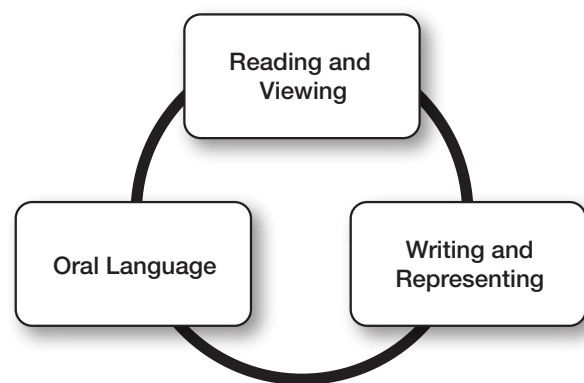
STRATEGIES FOR SUPPORTING LITERACY LEARNING WITHIN THE SUBJECT AREAS

All teachers, at all grades, teaching all subjects are teachers of literacy. Teachers do not just teach content knowledge but also ways of reading, writing, and oral expression specific to that subject area. Language allows students to make connections across many areas of study.

What is literacy? Literacy is "the ability to understand and employ printed information in daily activities, at home, at work and in the community – to achieve one's goals and to develop one's knowledge and potential."

- *The International Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (IALLS), 2005*

The ability to read is a cornerstone for success in education, work, and life; literacy is the essential skill upon which all other learning depends. It is expected that students enrolled in Literacy Foundations will experience greater success in these courses when there is a focus on reading, writing, and oral language development across all subject areas with the goals of comprehension and understanding.



More time for literacy learning does not mean less time for learning other subjects. In fact, literacy learning provides a way into the increasingly complex ideas and texts that students encounter in all subject areas as they advance through the levels and grades. By integrating literacy learning and adapting instruction to respond to the diverse literacy needs of their students, all subject teachers:

- prepare students to read, write, and comprehend subject area-specific material;
- provide students with opportunities to practise and apply literacy skills and strategies in many different contexts; and
- can better support success for all learners.

British Columbia's education system supports the principles of integration, equity, accessibility, and inclusion for students of all backgrounds, interests, and abilities. Literacy challenges should not be a barrier to students; therefore, the Ministry of Education encourages teachers to consider a variety of instructional and assessment strategies that embed and support literacy learning.

The following are examples of strategies that support literacy learning throughout the Literacy Foundations subject areas. They are not grade-specific but rather suggestions that can be adapted to the particular learning situation.

Ways that teachers can support students to develop oral language skills:

- Assign roles for small group discussion (e.g., leader, recorder, timer, mediator, and presenter).
- Teach, model, and reinforce appropriate listening and speaking behaviours.
- Create a variety of situations where students can use oral language to express ideas, information, and emotions (e.g., speeches, storytelling, debates).
- Teach listening strategies designed to focus attention on identifying the main purpose or theme in informational and literary texts.
- Model how making connections to prior knowledge, making predictions, and evaluating ideas are important listening skills.

Ways that teachers can support students with reading and viewing skills:

- Read and identify features of both informational and literary texts (e.g., illustrations, glossary, and table of contents).
- Identify purpose for reading, model “reading-between-the-lines” to make inferences, and use context to find meaning.
- Demonstrate and teach use of graphic organizers (e.g., in Science, use bar graphs, line graphs, pie charts, tables, and diagrams to extract and convey information; in Math, draw pictures to portray a problem or flow charts to outline the steps to solve a problem; in Social Studies, use timelines to illustrate a sequence of events and charts to compare systems).
- Use a variety of reading strategies, including skimming, scanning, rereading, making predictions, and making connections (e.g., in Science, identify main points that support or refute information and bias in an article; in Math, identify extraneous information in a word problem).
- Identify subject-specific vocabulary (e.g., in Information and Communications Technology, perform internet searches using efficient research skills such as use of keywords / vocabulary; in Science, create a dictionary with plain language definitions of common terminology).

Ways that teachers can support students with writing and representing skills:

- Model the writing process: pre-writing (generate ideas, identify purpose and audience), writing (develop and organize ideas, support the main idea), post-writing (edit and revise)
- Teach subject-specific vocabulary for content, skills, and processes (e.g., in Science, use class time to create subject-specific dictionary and provide simple definitions).
- Teach and model conventions of writing such as grammar, punctuation, spelling, content, style, and form (e.g., in Social Studies, develop criteria for essay writing and have students proof and edit their own work).
- Demonstrate strategies to generate ideas, such as brainstorming, discussion, and visualizing, and mapping and other organizers.

- Explore the features and conventions of various forms of writing (e.g., in English Language Arts, students can write letters, travel journals, résumés, or short stories).

Ways that teachers can support students to demonstrate evidence of thinking:

- Model how to ask questions (e.g., in Information and Communications Technology, students can develop questions to assess web content for reliability; in Math, students can develop questions to determine steps to solve a word problem).
- Create space for ambiguity and various points of view (e.g., in Social Studies, students can explore “what-if” or alternative historic scenarios; in English Language Arts, students can read a variety of poems or essays on one theme or topic and compare and contrast the ideas presented).
- Encourage students to think independently and to expand thinking (e.g., in Science, students can apply theories to new problems; in Social Studies, students can study current events and propose approaches to social or civic issues; in English Language Arts, students can select reading materials based on their own goals or interests).

Resources:

The following resources are starting points to learn more about literacy strategies and other considerations that can assist teachers designing educational programs for students:

- English Language Arts integrated resource packages and curriculum
- BC Performance Standards (reading, writing)
- Secondary literacy strategies:
 - *Teaching Students with Learning and Behavioural Differences: A Resource Guide for Teachers*
 - *Students with Intellectual Disabilities: A Resource Guide for Teachers*
 - *Students from Refugee Backgrounds: A Guide for Teachers and Schools*
- Literacy specialist and English Language Arts teachers in your school or district
- *Shared Learnings: Integrating BC Aboriginal Content K-10* (2006)

INCLUSION, EQUITY, AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL LEARNERS

British Columbia’s schools include people of varied backgrounds, interests, and abilities. When selecting specific topics, activities, and resources to support the implementation of Literacy Foundations, teachers are encouraged to ensure that these choices support inclusion, equity, and accessibility for all students. In particular, teachers should ensure that classroom instruction, assessment, and resources reflect sensitivity to diversity and incorporate positive role portrayals, relevant issues, and themes such as inclusion, respect, and acceptance.

Government policy supports the principles of integration and inclusion of students taking English as a Second Language (ESL) and of students with special needs. Some strategies may require adaptations to ensure that those with special and/or ESL needs can successfully achieve the Prescribed Learning Outcomes.

Some students with special needs may require program adaptation or modification to facilitate their achievement of the learning outcomes identified in Literacy Foundations.

INFUSING ABORIGINAL CONTENT

The Ministry of Education is dedicated to ensuring that the cultures and contributions of Aboriginal peoples in BC are reflected in all provincial curricula.

Authentic Texts and Resources

In order to present authentic First Peoples content and worldviews, it is important to draw from Aboriginal learning and teaching resources. Authentic First Peoples texts are those that:

- present authentic First Peoples voices, i.e., historical or contemporary texts created by First Peoples (or through the substantial contributions of First Peoples)
- depict themes and issues important to First Peoples cultures (e.g., loss of identity and affirmation of identity, tradition, healing, role of family, importance of Elders, connection to the land, the nature and place of spirituality as

an aspect of wisdom, the relationships between individual and community, the importance of oral tradition, the experience of colonization and decolonization)

- incorporate First Peoples story-telling techniques and features as applicable (e.g., circular structure, repetition, weaving in of spirituality, humour).

Due to the diversity of Aboriginal communities in BC, Canada and the world, and the need to provide a relevant context to classroom instruction and assessment, it is suggested that resource selection focuses primarily on First Peoples texts and resources from the local community wherever possible.

Working with the Aboriginal Community

To address Aboriginal content and perspectives in the classroom in a way that is accurate and that respectfully reflects Aboriginal concepts of teaching and learning, teachers are strongly encouraged to seek the advice and support of local Aboriginal communities. As Aboriginal communities are diverse in terms of language, culture, and available

resources, each community will have its own unique protocol to gain support for integration of local knowledge and expertise. To begin discussion of possible instructional and assessment activities, teachers should first contact Aboriginal education co-ordinators, teachers, support workers, and counsellors in their district who will be able to facilitate the identification of local resources and contacts such as Elders, chiefs, First Nations tribal or band councils, Aboriginal cultural centres, Aboriginal Friendship Centres, and Métis or Inuit organizations. In addition, teachers may wish to consult the various Ministry of Education publications available, including the “Planning Your Program” section of the resource *Shared Learnings*. This resource was developed to help all teachers provide students with knowledge of, and opportunities to share experiences with, Aboriginal peoples in BC.

For more information about these documents, consult the Aboriginal Education web site:

www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/welcome.htm

LITERACY FOUNDATIONS: AT A GLANCE

The aim of Literacy Foundations is to enable adults to upgrade their knowledge and skills in five subject areas in order to be successful in courses required for graduation in either the Adult Graduation Program or the 2004 Graduation Program. Students can work with their school to determine which courses within the five subject areas outlined below would best meet their needs. There is no requirement that students must take or that schools must offer any or all of the courses within each subject area.

Literacy Foundations English Language Arts

CORE COURSES

- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 1: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 2: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 3: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 4: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 5: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 6: Core
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 7: Core

*COMPANION COURSES

- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 1/2: Companion - Speaking and Listening
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 1/2: Companion - Reading
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 3/4: Companion - Reading
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 3/4: Companion - Writing
- Literacy Foundations English Language Arts Level 5/6/7: Companion - Writing

**Companion courses are designed to supplement the Prescribed Learning Outcomes of the Literacy Foundations English Language Arts core courses.*

Literacy Foundations Mathematics

COURSES

- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 1
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 2
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 3
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 4
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 5
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 6: Apprenticeship and Workplace
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 6: Math Foundations
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 7: Apprenticeship and Workplace
- Literacy Foundations Mathematics Level 7: Math Foundations

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Literacy Foundations Science

COURSES

- Literacy Foundations Science: Biology
- Literacy Foundations Science: Chemistry
- Literacy Foundations Science: Physics

Literacy Foundations Social Studies

COURSE

- Literacy Foundations Social Studies

Literacy Foundations Information and Communications Technology

COURSE

- Literacy Foundations Information and Communications Technology

LITERACY FOUNDATIONS

Social Studies

INTRODUCTION

Literacy Foundations (LF) Social Studies comprises one course. The Prescribed Learning Outcomes in this course define the specific knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students are expected to achieve. Curriculum organizers include

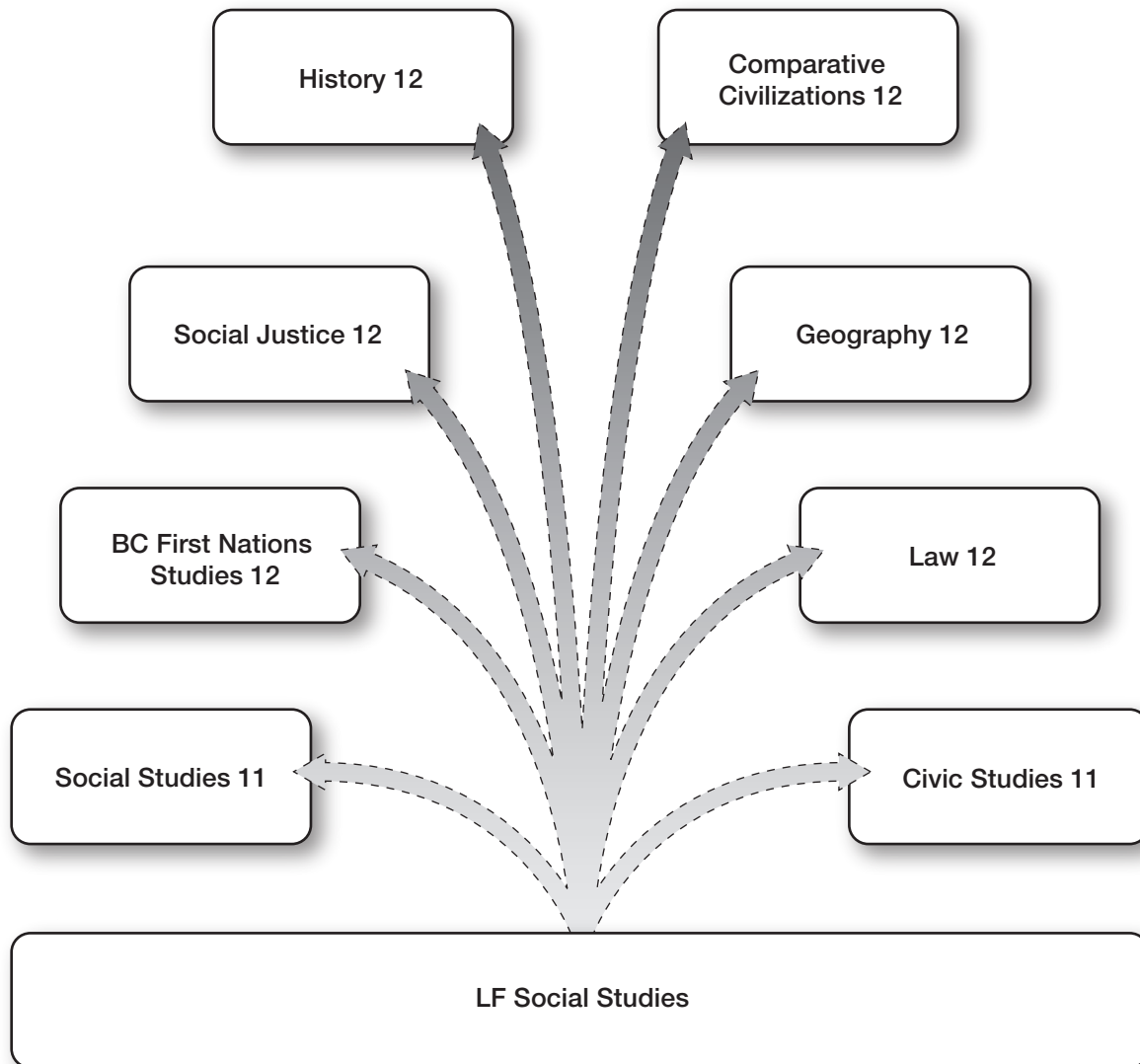
- Skills and Processes of Social Studies
- Identity, Society, and Culture
- Governance
- Human and Physical Environment

Following the Prescribed Learning Outcomes within each of the above curriculum organizers is a section outlining recommended content topics. The topics selected have been determined to be necessary background knowledge for students intending to pursue social studies at a Grade 11 or 12 level. The sub-categories of each topic are suggested only, and educators may use their discretion in determining the topic breadth and depth appropriate for students.

The aim of Literacy Foundations Social Studies is to help students develop the knowledge and skills needed to be successful in Grade 11 or 12 social studies courses. The Literacy Foundations Social Studies courses are appropriate for students who are intending to graduate with the Adult Graduation Diploma (Adult Dogwood) and who have not been enrolled in a social studies course for many years or who have not taken any social studies courses at the secondary level. These courses are also intended for graduated or non-graduated students who may need to complete a senior level social studies course in order to satisfy prerequisite admission requirements for the post-secondary academic/trades program of their choice. The Literacy Foundations Social Studies courses support students in acquiring the foundational knowledge and skills needed for success in senior level social studies courses.

The sample pathways diagram on the following page illustrates the various course options that students may select in order to move progressively towards their particular goal.

LITERACY FOUNDATIONS SOCIAL STUDIES
SAMPLE PATHWAYS



Literacy Foundations Social Studies

SKILLS AND PROCESSES OF SOCIAL STUDIES

It is expected that students will:

- A1 apply critical thinking skills, including questioning, comparing, summarizing, drawing conclusions, and defending, to a range of issues, situations, and topics
- A2 demonstrate effective research skills, including:
 - accessing information
 - assessing and identifying sources of information
 - collecting data
 - evaluating data
 - organizing information
 - presenting information
- A3 demonstrate effective written, oral, and graphic communication skills
- A4 describe the attributes of active citizenship (e.g., ethical behaviour, open-mindedness, respect for diversity, and collaboration)

IDENTITY, SOCIETY, AND CULTURE

It is expected that students will:

- B1 describe the relationships between Canada’s First Peoples and European explorers and settlers at time of contact
- B2 evaluate the influence of immigration on Canadian society
- B3 describe the significance of key events and factors in the development of BC and Canada
- B4 demonstrate a knowledge of historical and contemporary factors that help define Canadian civic identity
- B5 describe the legal rights and responsibilities of individual, groups, and organizations in Canadian society
- B6 describe the importance of trade for BC and Canada
- B7 compare Canada’s economy, technology, and quality of life with those in one or more selected countries

GOVERNANCE

It is expected that students will:

- C1 identify historical roots of the Canadian political and legal systems
- C2 describe Canada’s electoral systems and processes
- C3 describe key characteristics of the legal and justice systems in Canada
- C4 describe the structure and function of Canada’s federal, provincial, territorial, First Nations, and municipal governments

Literacy Foundations Social Studies

HUMAN AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

It is expected that students will:

- D1 explain how climate affects human activity
- D2 analyse interactions between human activity and the atmosphere, with reference to
 - global climate change
 - ozone depletion
 - acid precipitation
- D3 assess the various considerations involved in resource management, including
 - sustainability
 - availability
 - social/cultural consequences
 - economic consequences
 - political consequences
- D4 assess the environmental impact of human activities, including
 - energy production and use
 - forestry
 - fishing
 - mining
 - agriculture
 - waste disposal
 - water use

Literacy Foundations Social Studies: Recommended Content Topics

TOPIC 1: CULTURE

- culture vs. society
- causes of diversity
- diversity of First Peoples cultures in Canada
- aspects of multiculturalism
 - “melting pot” / “mosaic”
 - bilingualism
- racism
- role of women

TOPIC 2: FIRST PEOPLES

- traditional First Peoples relationships with the land and nature, nomadic lifestyle, circular relationship with land to society
- early resources and materials such as clothing, housing, utensils, containers (e.g., cedar-based materials in coastal BC)
- contemporary First Peoples resource/land use and management practices
- cultural and linguistic diversity
- social organizational structures and systems (e.g., bands, tribes, matriarchal, hereditary)
- First Peoples in BC including First Nations, Inuit, and Métis

TOPIC 3: PRE-CONTACT

- existence of First Peoples civilization prior to contact with explorers and colonization
- differing historic timelines
 - Aboriginal
 - European
- theory vs evidence
 - differing points of view/theories (e.g., DNA, geographical - Bering land bridge/coastal migration)
 - oral history

TOPIC 4: EXPLORATION

- forming the country of Canada as a political entity
- contributions made by First Peoples in the development of Canada
 - supporting early explorers with survival
 - allies in war
- interactions between Aboriginal peoples and the early explorers (e.g., Cabot, Cartier, Champlain)
- importance of fish and fur trade
 - European conditions and economic needs
 - Canada’s geography and resources
- economic conditions in BC related to geography and resources

Literacy Foundations Social Studies: Recommended Content Topics

TOPIC 5: COLONIZATION

- interactions between Aboriginal peoples and the early explorers
- economic conditions in BC as result of colonization
- the development of New France
 - Louisburg
 - the role of the Roman Catholic Church
- thirteen colonies
 - acquisition of land/development of communities
- British/French conflict
 - contributions made by First Peoples
- Upper/Lower Canada settlement
- fur trade
 - Hudson’s Bay Company/French trade/North West Company
- evolving responses of First Peoples resulting from contact and colonialism
 - residential schools, self-identification

TOPIC 6: DEVELOPMENT OF BC

- contributions of First Peoples (e.g., support for development of farms and ranches)
- Cook/Vancouver explorations by sea
- Fraser/Thompson explorations by land
- Spanish pushing north/Americans pushing west
- Gold Rush
- origins and impact of immigration (e.g., inclusion of Sikh community in logging industry)
- Cariboo Trail
- development of the railway (e.g., Chinese workers)

TOPIC 7: CONFEDERATION

- provinces and territories/capital cities
 - the first four provinces: July 1867, *BNA Act*
 - recognition of Indian nations
 - all other provinces/territories (in chronological order)
 - British Columbia
 - two colonies into one
 - reasons for joining Canada
- Métis demographics

TOPIC 8: GOVERNANCE

- purpose of government
- political ideologies (e.g., Aboriginal governance, socialism, communism, capitalism, pluralism)
- the fundamental forms of government (e.g., democracy, dictatorship, Aboriginal self-governance, monarchy)
- levels of government
 - federal, provincial, territorial, municipal government
 - executive, legislative and judicial branches
 - main political parties in Canada and BC
 - self-determination of Aboriginal peoples, traditional and contemporary models of governance for Aboriginal peoples
- electoral process, including MPs, MLAs, ridings
 - how is one elected?

Literacy Foundations Social Studies: Recommended Content Topics

TOPIC 9: CANADA’S CONSTITUTION

- the role of the *BNA Act* and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Canadian history

TOPIC 10: LAW AND LEGAL SYSTEMS

- The Rule of Law
 - equality, habeas corpus, double jeopardy and self-incrimination
- Kinds of Law
 - criminal law
 - civil law
 - constitutional law (e.g., Inuit/Nunavut, Nisga’a)
- Canada’s Court System
 - federal, provincial, municipal
 - Supreme Court, Provincial Court, Appeal Courts
 - Aboriginal community justice systems

TOPIC 11: CITIZENSHIP

- individual rights and responsibilities
- Human Rights legislation
 - Charter of Human Rights
 - UN Declaration of Human Rights
 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - BC Code of Ethics
- First Peoples (e.g., status, non-status, Métis, Inuit)
- immigration

TOPIC 12: HUMAN AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- relationship of First Peoples and natural world
- global climate change
- resource management
- environmental impact of human activities