

SASKATCHEWAN CURRICULUM FOR TOPIC THREE

Course/ IRP	Grade	Curriculum Organizer	Prescribed Learning Outcomes
History	20 (11)	Global Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that human rights are those rights that an individual is entitled to simply because he or she is human.
	30 (12)	Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that significant populations within the Canadian community have felt that they have historically not being allowed to enjoy equality in terms of rights and opportunities. ▪ Know that those populations have pressed for equal opportunities to participate in societal and political decision making.
		Charter of Rights and Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that the Charter guaranteed the traditional freedoms of speech, association, conscience, and religion, and prohibited discrimination on the basis of colour, sex, or creed. ▪ Know that the Charter broke new constitutional ground respecting mobility rights, equality rights, minority-language education rights, gender equity, and multiculturalism.
Law	30 (12)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Saskatchewan and Canadian Human Rights Codes provide criteria to assess legal rights. ▪ Differentiate between traditional and current worldviews of law. ▪ Investigate rights and freedoms to which all Canadians are entitled. ▪ Use electronic databases to assist research activities. ▪ Understand that statutes evolve as the societal standard of norms and mores changes. ▪ Appreciate the need of the minority in society for protection from tyranny of the majority.
Social Studies	8	Power and Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examine the role of power and authority in the application of diverse decision-making processes in a variety of contexts. ▪ Assess the impact of citizens' willingness and ability to actively engage in the Canadian political processes.
	20 (11)	Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that dialectical thinking is the process of searching out the contradictions and conflicts of an issue in order to find a unifying idea or an agreement without ignoring the cause of the tension. • Know that human rights are those rights that an individual is entitled to simply because she or he is human.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a human rights claim by an individual or group imposes a set of responsibilities and obligations which other individuals and groups must honour. • Know that human rights are more than "demands for rights"; they involve a moral entitlement to the right in question which other people in society collectively have decided they will honour. • Know that the morality of human rights is based on the humanity and the inherent dignity of the individual. • Know that human rights are universal and as such apply to all people regardless of nationality, race, religion, political beliefs, age, or gender.
		Wealth and Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that welfare is the belief that one's personal potential is being developed adequately. • Know that marginalization is the process of eliminating groups of people from those that have social significance within society. • Know that empowerment gives people acceptance and makes them active participants in those things that are significant to their welfare and that of society. • Know that human well-being depends upon a number of factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ consuming enough goods and services to meet basic human needs; ○ having good health; ○ having a sense of community; ○ having the right to contribute through satisfying work, freedom of expression, and feeling accepted and equal; and, ○ having a healthy environment in which to live
	30 (12)	Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know that over time realities change making it necessary for society to respond. ▪ Know that a society may choose not respond to change until more change forces it to deal with the new reality. ▪ Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that change is a process in which people's reaction to different situations ranges over time from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denial that any change is necessary; to, - acknowledgment that a situation requires some concern; to, - acceptance that something should be done; to defense of the change that was made. ▪ Decision making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that decision making is a process in which individuals and groups:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine whether a decision is required; - determine their goals and define them as criteria; - determine the various options available; - make a decision; - develop a plan to carry the decision out; and, - monitor the plan using the predefined criteria as a basis for determining whether the decision is achieving the goals.
		Culture/Acculturation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prejudice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that a prejudice is an attitude or belief (often negative) toward a group or person which is thoughtlessly accepted (learned) by someone who either refuses to find out whether the attitude is justified or refuses to accept legitimate contrary evidence.
		Culture/ Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historic injustice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that it is a reality that a variety of injustices have been committed by mainstream Canadian society against different groups of people in the past. - Know that these groups are insisting that Canadian society has to recognize these legitimate grievances and take steps to rectify them. ▪ Politics of inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that inclusion is an issue of perception and of power. - Know that inclusion to be effective has to occur at the social level; - Know that minorities must be able to participate in the significant social organizations of society at the economic level; and, - Know that minorities must have a share in society's wealth and its control at the political level. ▪ Know that minorities must feel that their point of view plays an active role in the political process.

		<i>Governance/ legitimacy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Know that rights are those claims for recognition by individuals and groups that take precedence over the claims of other individuals and groups that a society is duty-bound to recognize.▪ Know that there are two major approaches to protecting rights within the state:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the parliamentary tradition in which elected representatives, in order to gain reelection, must tailor their policies to appeal to the broadest possible coalition of groups within their constituencies; and,- placing a charter of rights in the constitution and then depending upon the judiciary to determine whether there have been violations by governments.▪ Know that in a liberal democracy, minorities have human rights which must be protected from the arbitrary use of power by the majority.
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