



Global Citizen Unit Plan



Day	Lesson	Expectations	Activities	Resources
1	Introduction to Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	What is Politics?	
1			Names & Faces	
2			Political Classifications	PowerPoint projector
3	Politics in the Real World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe various career opportunities related to the study of politics (e.g., research, civil service, law, journalism, political life). • distinguish among opinions, facts, and arguments, and judge arguments on the basis of the quantity and quality of evidence presented and the methods used by authors to verify their claims; • provide interpretations of political events from different perspectives (e.g., gender, cultural, economic); 	Current Political Events	
4			Political Careers	
5-6			Evaluating Evidence	CBC Field Trip
7	Power and Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the key arguments for and against the processes of “globalization” in economics, politics, and culture (e.g., opportunities for exchanges and international cooperation; likelihood of hegemony or domination of weaker by stronger nations); • analyse how natural resources and human resources help to determine the power and influence of a country (e.g., geography, demography, economic resources and markets, military strength and diplomatic traditions); 	Globalization	Internet access, <i>Cultivating Peace</i> video
8			Human and Natural Resources	

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9	Political Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse how predominant social and cultural beliefs and ideologies can affect minority groups both positively and negatively (e.g., through immigration policies and multiculturalism programs; through racial profiling, restriction of rights, genocide, or ethnic cleansing). explain how similar values, beliefs, and ideologies (e.g., religions, nationalism, culture, social and economic values) can result in cooperation between governments; explain the role of religious beliefs in national and international politics (e.g., religious fundamentalism, secularism, relationship between religions and states); describe the main characteristics of the world's major political ideologies (e.g., fascism, conservatism, liberalism, socialism, communism); express opinions, understandings, arguments, and conclusions, as appropriate for different audiences and purposes, using a variety of styles and forms (e.g., role plays, interviews, simulations, debates, group presentations, seminars, reports, essays); 	Political Terminology	
10			Societal Beliefs Affecting Minorities	
11			When Do Governments Cooperate?	
12			Religion in Politics	
13-15			Ideologies	<i>Communism and Socialism and Liberalism v. Conservatism</i> videos
16			Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the main differences between the social beliefs and ideologies in developed and developing countries (e.g., individual and community property ownership, various degrees of state ownership of

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17-18		<p>production, inter-party democracy and intra-party democracy, public programs and privatization);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the main economic, political, and social characteristics of developed and developing countries; evaluate the accuracy and usefulness of common classifications of states (e.g., developed or developing; Western and/or non-aligned; major, medium, or small powers) used in describing relationships among states; compare key elements of selected theories concerning the nature of effective development (e.g., in relation to human development, global industrialization, sustainable national development, ecological preservation); 	Developed v. Developing Nations	
19			Effective Development	
20	Rights and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the most important international human rights documents (e.g., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1976; Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1959; World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, 1964) and assess their significance; evaluate the extent to which the rights and responsibilities of states in the international community are parallel to the rights and responsibilities of citizens in democratic national communities (e.g., based on analysis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Geneva Conventions, and the mandate/work of the U.N. and Canadian Commissions on Human Rights and on the Status of Women); 	Key Documents	
21			Personal Rights & Responsibilities	
22			Group Rights & Responsibilities	

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23-24	First Knight	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•	Movie	<i>First Knight</i>
25	Global Citizen Unit Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•	Test	