

Social Studies 10-1 Vocabulary

- **Globalization:** worldwide integration and development
- **Transnationals:** going beyond national boundaries and interests
- **Unionized:** to form a union
- **Society:** an organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes
- **Democracy:** a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges
- **Bias:** a lead towards one side of an argument
- **Collective Identity:** your identity in relationship to whom you are a part of
- **Individual Identity:** how you express yourself in society
- **Traditions:** customs in your family or religion
- **Language:** your form of communication
- **Pluralistic Society:** a society made up of many groups
- **Intermarriage:** marriage between people of different social classes
- **Minority Group:** a minority group in society
- **Official Bilingualism:** the official use of at least two languages in a country
- **International Trade:** the interchange of raw materials and manufactured goods among distant groups of people
- **Mercantilism:** from the 16th to the 19th centuries, a system of government-sponsored international business ventures designed to make European monarchs rich
- **Capitalism:** an economic system for increasing individual wealth, requiring a relatively free market, open competition, the profit motive, and at least some private ownership of the means of production
- **Free market:** a market in which government would regulate nothing and all businesses and property would be privately owned
- **Free Market Economy:** a system in which government does not intervene (or intervenes only minimally) in the production and control of goods and services
- **Entrepreneurs:** people who take risks by launching business ventures in the hopes of making a profit
- **Exploitation:** the use of a person or group for selfish purposes
- **Communism:** a planned economic system in which government owns all means of production and all people work for government-owned and government-run enterprises
- **Industrialization:** a stage of economic development that occurs when the place of production shifts from the home and small craft shops to large factories
- **Industrial Revolution:** the combination of social and economic changes brought about by the extensive use of machinery in production, especially in Great Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries
- **Cottage Industries:** an early stage of economic development in which workers produce limited numbers of goods in their homes
- **Imperialism:** an association between peoples that intentionally benefits one people over another, often by laying claim to territories inhabited by indigenous or non-indigenous peoples, seizing land and resources through conflicts and warfare, and imposing political control
- **Canadien:** Francophones living in North America

- **Paternalistic:** characterized by treating or governing a people in a fatherly way, especially by providing them without giving them rights and responsibilities
- **Residential Schools:** boarding schools for the acculturation and assimilation of Aboriginal students run by religious groups or government from the 1830s to the 1950s
- **Disaggregated:** divided into parts, as, for example, the First Nations were divided from one another by the Indian Act
- **First Nations Policing Policy:** policy put into effect by the Canadian government in June 1991, to improve the relationship between Aboriginal people and police by promoting safe and secure communities and providing First Nations people across Canada with professional, effective, culturally appropriate police services that are accountable to the communities they serve.
- **Subsidies:** financial help given by government to help support an industry.
- **Bretton Woods Agreement:** an agreement forged after WWII in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, by 44 countries to establish a system of rules, institutions, and procedures for the postwar global economy
- **International Monetary Fund:** a global network of institutions established by the Bretton Woods Agreement to promote international trade and regulation of currency (money) among Western countries
- **Fixed Exchange Rate:** the value of a country's currency as set by its government
- **Gold Standard:** a provision of the Bretton Woods Agreement that all printed money, such as paper dollar, would be convertible to gold and could be cashed in at any time for that gold
- **Floating Exchange Rates:** currency rates that are not fixed by government but instead find their own value on the foreign exchange market
- **Inflation:** a situation in which the amount of currency in circulation increases yet each unit of currency buys less
- **World Bank:** an agency of the United Nations that in practice is independent and controlled by its 184 member countries, which provides loans to less developed countries that are in financial difficulty
- **Quotas:** proportional shares, such as those paid by member countries of the international monetary fund
- **Centrally Planned Economic system:** a system under which government planners decide what goods to produce, and how many
- **International Money Markets:** markets in which funds loaned for a short time to business or governments are bought and sold, for example, short-term bonds and certificates of deposit
- **Mutual Fund:** a company that combines its clients' money and invests it in a collection of stocks, bonds, and other securities
- **Recession:** a period of reduced economic activity lasting longer than two business quarters (6 months)
- **Totalitarian:** a political system under which individuals are totally subordinate to the decisions of the state
- **General agreements on tariffs and trade:** an international agreement between 1947 and 1995 that aimed to reduce trade barriers among member countries
- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):** 1994 treaty among Canada, the US, and Mexico to improve trade by removing tariffs and other economic barriers

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a calendar year
- **The G8:** an informal group of 8 major industrial democracies that meets at annual summits to discuss economic and foreign policies
- **Canadian International Development Agency:** a government agency responsible for administering foreign aid programs in less developed countries
- **Subsidiaries:** companies controlled by the parent company
- **Capital Intensive Production:** manufacturing in which most work is done by hand
- **Labour-intensive Production:** manufacturing in which most work is done by machines
- **Human Capital:** the knowledge, skills, and talents that workers have
- **Intermodal Transportation:** a system in which several types of transportations are used to move freight, especially when the starting point and destination are far apart
- **Nationalize:** the taking over of ownership by a government from private business
- **The European Union (EU):** the world's largest and most powerful common market, which works to develop common foreign and security policies and to address other issues such as citizens' rights job creation, regional development and environmental protection
- **Outsourcing:** the hiring of one company by another to fulfill certain tasks in production
- **Comparative Advantage:** a country's ability to produce or service with comparatively fewer resources than another country
- **Deforestation:** the clearing of trees to clear up land and gain lumber
- **Urbanization:** the conversion of rural areas into urban space
- **Conservation Plans:** strategies to protect and preserve resources
- **Stewardship:** obligation to maintain resources with sustainability
- **Agribusiness:** large-scale agricultural business, such as factories
- **The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):** organization which works to meet the challenges of globalization, helping governments achieve sustainable economic growth while maintaining financial stability
- **Quality of Life:** the conditions of people's lives
- **Disparity:** social, economic, or political gaps/differences
- **Standard of Living:** measures of the quality and quantity of goods and services
- **Human Development Index (HDI):** measures the average achievements in a country in 3 basic areas of human development
 - **GDP Index:** a measure of GDP per capita
 - **Life Expectancy Index:** a measure of a person's life expectancy
 - **Knowledge Index:** a measure of a country's adult literacy rate
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights:** the basis of UN policy that defines human rights to which each and every person on the globe is entitled to (political, civil, equality economic, social, and cultural rights)
- **Convention Rights of a Child:** international legislation outlining children's rights, which recognizes that all children have the right to grow up in a family environment in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, and in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity

- **Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE):** UN agency that has identified several areas of global concern for women including health and violence
- **Employment Equity:** the principle of equal pay for equal work/equal work value
- **Transnationals:** corporations that operate in more than one country
- **Green Revolution:** period between the 1960s and 1970s when many traditional farming practices were replaced by technologies that increased agricultural production
- **Genetic Modification (GM):** technology that allows genes from one species to be introduced into another to produce a high yielding crop
- **Pandemic:** a worldwide epidemic
- **Public Trust:** an essential resource of life for everyone that should not be exploited for profit purposes
- **Privatize:** to enable the sale of government owned corporations and services to private businesses
- **Infrastructure:** systems such as transportation, communication and electrical power which support economic activity
- **Referendum:** a general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision
- **Plebiscite:** a direct vote in which the entire electorate can vote to express the will of the people