

Module 6: Student Inquiry

Using the outcomes below as an inquiry guide, students research and analyze one (1) of the following themes: International Law; Human Rights Law; Youth and the Law; Labour Law; Environmental Law.

Theme 6A: International Law

Enduring Understanding

International law goes beyond the boundaries of one's country and provides guidelines for living as global citizens in an increasingly interconnected world.

Learning Experiences

- 6A.1 Explain the nature and the general principles of international law.
 - 6A.2 Identify issues that are relevant to international law, such as disarmament, international crime, refugees, problems of nationality, the conduct of war, terrorism, and the law of the sea.
 - 6A.3 Explain concepts such as diplomatic immunity and extradition.
 - 6A.4 Describe the role, function, and jurisdiction of international judicial bodies such as the International Court of Justice and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
 - 6A.5 Examine issues in implementing international law into the domestic realm and resolving international conflicts.
 - 6A.6 Analyze violations of international law and explore how the acts and laws of different countries, both past and present, have violated the principles of international law, such as segregation in the United States and the Nuremberg laws in Germany.
 - 6A.7 Evaluate the impact of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* on Canadian law.
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Theme 6B: Human Rights Law

Enduring Understanding

All human beings have the right to be protected and live freely, equally, and with dignity.

Learning Experiences

- 6B.1 Explain the reasons for the creation of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and key concepts associated with the declaration.
 - 6B.2 Identify the fundamental freedoms and legal safeguards entrenched in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and compare them with those contained in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.
 - 6B.3 Explain what means a person can use to exercise his or her rights under the Charter, such as challenging a provincial or federal law, and describe the role of agencies such as the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission.
 - 6B.4 Explain how rights and freedoms may be limited and how they are accompanied by specific obligations and responsibilities.
 - 6B.5 Analyze situations in which rights and freedoms may conflict, such as those involving freedom of expression, hate literature, traditions, and defamation.
 - 6B.6 Examine the rights of groups or individuals in Canada that have not been respected, such as Indigenous rights, minority rights, gender politics, the status of women, and linguistic rights.
 - 6B.7 Assess the impact of the *Indian Act* and other legislation, as well as unfulfilled treaty obligations, on the human rights of Indigenous peoples in Canada.
 - 6B.8 Assess the contribution of key people and organizations in the promotion of human rights both nationally and internationally.
 - 6B.9 Measure the effects of collective action, such as petitions and special interest groups, on the evolution of law in democracies.
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Theme 6C: Youth and the Law

Enduring Understanding

Youth are treated differently in law. Youth are both entitled and restricted by law, in different ways and in different circumstances. Laws pertaining to youth are constantly evolving to reflect the changing nature of society.

Learning Experiences

- 6C.1 Analyze the fundamental rights described in the *Declaration of the Rights of the Child* (1959), as well as the guiding principles of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (2003).
 - 6C.2 Assess the effectiveness of international laws concerning the respect of children's rights.
 - 6C.3 Analyze the impact of educational inequities on First Nations reserves and the changes that are being made to improve access to education.
 - 6C.4 Debate the rationale for treating youth differently from adults in issues such as voting, driving, consent, school attendance, and criminality.
 - 6C.5 Describe the evolution of youth law from the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (1908) to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (2003), including amendments to the act adopted in 2012.
 - 6C.6 Assess some of the elements of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (2003), including amendments adopted in 2012, and explain the arguments for and against these items.
 - 6C.7 Analyze certain aspects of criminal law that may apply to minors or concern minors but are not defined in the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, such as possession and drug trafficking, child protection, sexual assault, and harassment.
 - 6C.8 Identify resources available for young victims.
 - 6C.9 Compare the treatment provided to adults and minors regarding arrest, detention, trial, and sentencing.
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Theme 6D: Labour Law

Enduring Understanding

Labour law is designed to protect and serve the interests of both the employer and employee. Labour laws ensure that rights and responsibilities are viable and just for the well-being of both sides in the employment relationship.

Learning Experiences

- 6D.1 Explain why labour law is required to address such issues as safety, hygiene, and basic workers' rights.
 - 6D.2 Compare the role of the federal and provincial governments in the development of laws relating to labour and the workplace.
 - 6D.3 Describe the key elements and protection granted to workers by provincial and federal legislation, such as the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba, the *Canada Labour Code*, the *Trade Unions Act*, the *Labour Relations Act*, and the *Employment Standards Code*.
 - 6D.4 Explore issues related to workers' rights, such as organized labour, collective bargaining, and back-to-work legislation.
 - 6D.5 Describe the legal recourses available if workers' rights are not respected, such as complaints, grievances, mediation, and severance.
 - 6D.6 Analyze the effects of the liberalization of trade exchanges, globalization of the economy, and technological change on the future of collective bargaining and workplace regulations.
 - 6D.7 Analyze the rationale and impact of employment equity policies on groups such as Indigenous peoples, women, visible minorities, and people with disabilities.
 - 6D.8 Explore issues related to migrant workers, such as temporary foreign workers, skilled workers entering into Canada, and human trafficking.
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Theme 6E: Environmental Law

Enduring Understanding

Pollution and climate change have no boundaries. The earth is a dynamic, organic, and interconnected living space that needs to be protected. Environmental laws provide that protection to ensure a sustainable world for all, now and in the future.

Learning Experiences

- 6E.1 Identify the need and rationale for laws to protect the environment.
 - 6E.2 Distinguish the separation of powers regarding environmental protection among the federal, provincial, and municipal governments as it relates to such areas as forestry, fisheries, endangered species, waste management, and hazardous materials.
 - 6E.3 Assess the effects that international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2016) have had on protecting the environment, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting sustainable development.
 - 6E.4 Evaluate the roles of individuals and non-governmental organizations with regard to environmental protection.
 - 6E.5 Describe the leadership of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities with regard to their traditional land use practices and environmental impact.
 - 6E.6 Analyze specific criminal or civil cases related to environmental laws, such as nuclear incidents, oil spills, or poaching.
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