



Oxford
Lower Secondary

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Social Studies



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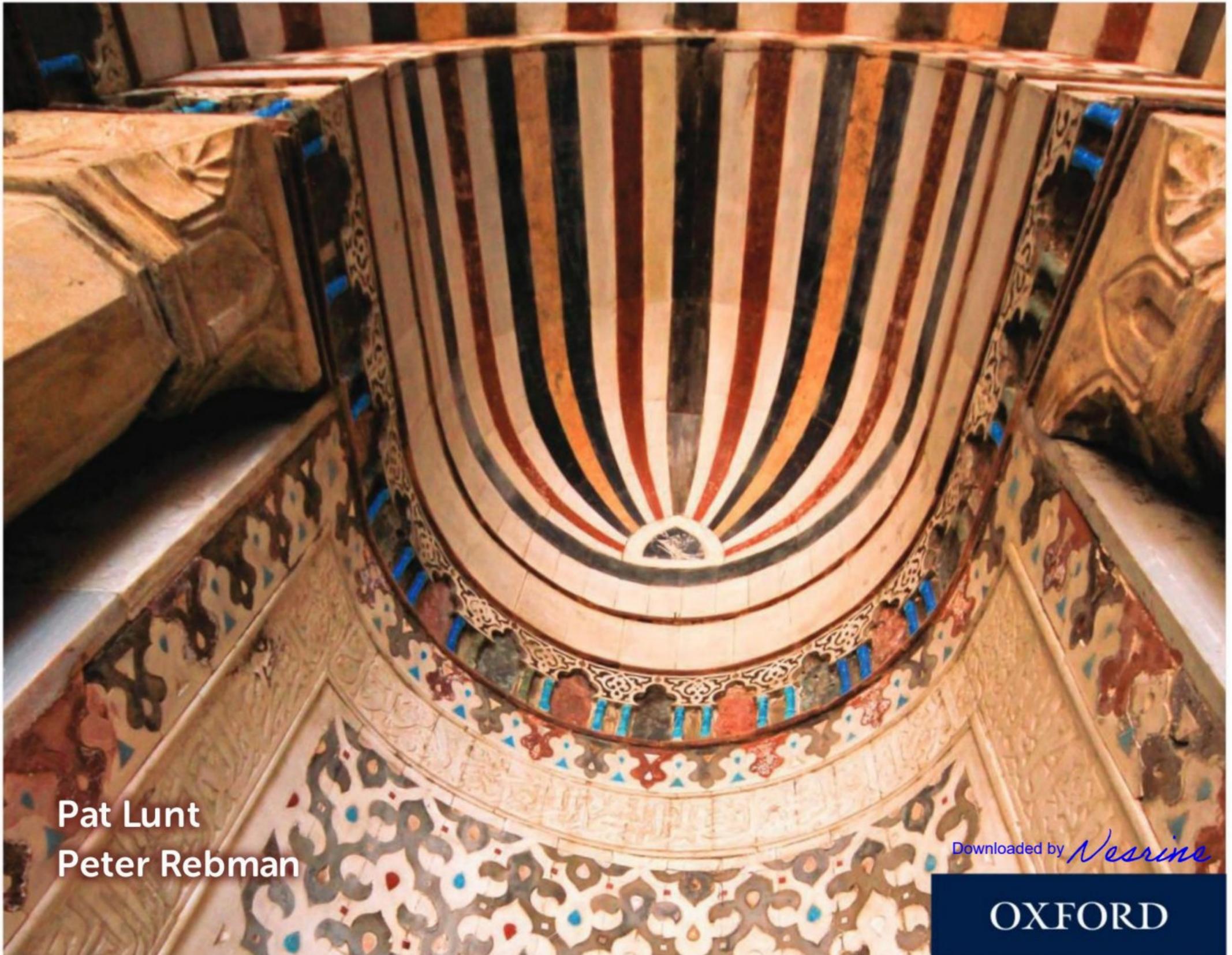
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Pat Lunt
Peter Rebman

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Introduction

What this book is about

Social studies helps you to understand how societies around the world work. You will study how societies are organised and operated, and you will explore the impact of some decisions people make on how the society should be run.

You will discover ways in which history has helped to form the modern world and modern societies. You will study how human activity has affected the environment both in the past and in the present. You will explore how resources are distributed around the world and how these are used in different ways.

You will also explore ideas of government and the role of citizens in creating societies that are fair, safe and stable.

Bringing all this knowledge together gives you a basic understanding of some of the processes that have formed modern society. You gain information that will help you put together a better society in the future.

This book is divided into 5 units.

1 Identity and culture

In this unit you will explore how a person's personality influences their sense of identity. You will examine the importance of a national identity and specifically what this means in countries of the Arab world. You will also explore the idea of being a global citizen and how ideas about right and wrong are applied to global issues.

2 History and heritage

We study history because it helps us to understand how people and events from

the past have influenced the modern world. In this unit you will examine some of the achievements from the Golden Age of Islam and from the Ottoman Empire. You will also explore the historic involvement of different countries in the region and how the modern countries of today were established.

3 People and places

This unit is concerned with geography, which is the study of the natural features of the Earth and of human activity. In this unit you will explore the importance of the world's oceans and the negative impact that much of human activity is having on these vast marine habitats. You will also explore the factors that are leading to more and more people moving to live in cities and the impact this has on the environment and resource use.

4 Citizenship

Citizenship studies help you understand the relationships between individuals, groups and organisations within and between societies. You will explore the need for social order and how this is achieved and maintained. You will also study the idea of international relations and the role of work in modern societies. The unit explores traditional and digital mass media and the impacts these have on how society operates.

5 Economics

Understanding basic economic ideas is important in modern societies that contain different economic systems. In this unit you will assess how different economic

systems work. You will also find out about the role of creativity in business and the importance of people who start new businesses. You will also examine the major economic ideas of technological innovation and globalisation.

Learning by doing

Each unit is made up from a number of lessons. The activities for each lesson encourage you to learn by doing. They are designed to develop and stretch your ability. You will be challenged to interpret text, images and data. You will be asked to write, create, discuss and report.

Each chapter begins with an introduction which includes an overview of the content. There are also images to discuss and a 'Talk about' feature which is a basis for a small group discussion. A 'Fact finder' feature presents an interesting fact together with a challenge to find out more facts related to that topic.

As you work through the unit you will be presented with information that aims to develop your understanding. At the end of the unit there is a review section consisting of test questions and assessment activities. Completing these sections will show what you have learned.

What you will find in each lesson

Each lesson has four pages in the book. In each lesson you will find:

Learning objectives

These set out what you will be doing during the lesson.

Introductory paragraph

This explains the main idea within the lesson and poses a number of questions that you should be able to answer by the end of the lesson.

Lesson content

This contains information as text or in other forms, such as charts and graphs, and images.

Case study

Some lessons include a case study to illustrate a particular point from the lesson.

Did you know?

Some lessons include an interesting fact relevant to the content.

Activities

The activities let you show that you have understood the material and encourage you to explore further and use or develop new skills.

Highlighted words

Throughout the text words that are new or have specific meanings in a particular context are highlighted and set in bold. These words have been identified as key words that you need to understand in order to make best use of the rest of the material. These words and their definitions can be found in the glossary at the back of the book where they are arranged alphabetically.

Glossary

At the back of the book is a glossary that contains words that have been highlighted throughout the text. The glossary provides definitions for these words in the context in which they have appeared. You should become familiar with these words and practise using them yourself in different sentences.

1

Identity and culture

Learning objectives

In this unit you will:

- identify the link between identity and personality
- discover the factors that contribute to a national identity
- examine what national identity means in countries of the Arab world
- assess some major global social and cultural trends
- develop an understanding of global ethics
- analyse some issues of global ethics
- recognise causes of conflict and methods of conflict resolution.

Overview

Every person in the world is a unique individual who has their own self-identity. They have thoughts and feelings which form their ‘internal world’. When people live together in an organised and ordered group, we call this a society. Because people live in groups, they create a ‘social world’ outside themselves. This unit considers the relationship between individuals and society. It explores how people form a self-identity, a social identity and a national identity. It considers how these identities influence the ways in which people relate to society.

This unit explores some significant social and cultural changes that have taken place in different societies around the world. It also considers how people in the modern world can see themselves as ‘global citizens’ who are part of a global society. It explores ways in which we can apply our ideas about what is right and wrong to global issues that are affecting the planet today.

This girl is taking part in a litter-picking campaign in Dubai's Mushrif Park.

These young volunteers are greening their neighbourhood by planting trees.

Talk about

We are all aware of environmental problems such as climate change and the plastic pollution filling the oceans. What other environmental problems are you aware of? What do you think are the causes? How do you think we can solve these problems? Whose responsibility is it to take the necessary action? How can people work together to solve the problems you have identified?

Fact finder

In several Arabian Gulf countries, the traditional pearl diving industry is an important part of the nation's cultural identity. Archaeological evidence suggests that pearl fishing in the region started around 5000 BCE. Throughout history, Gulf pearls were exported to many countries, including Turkey, India, China and Europe. In the 19th century, the centre for the world's pearl trade was Mumbai, India. The pearl diving industry reached its height in the early 20th century, then it began to decline due to the arrival of cultured pearls from Japan.

 Find out some more facts about pearl diving or about another traditional economic activity that is part of your nation's cultural identity.

Word cloud

colony discrimination expatriate humanitarian
indigenous infrastructure prejudice
psychology sociologist temperament

These workers are cleaning an oil-covered pelican after an oil spill.



Learning objectives

- Explain how people develop their identity.
- Understand how personality traits influence identity and behaviour.
- Discuss the 'Big 5' personality traits.

We each have a unique identity which develops over our lifetime. Our personal identity is the idea we have of who we are. How do aspects of our personality influence our identity? How does our personality affect the ways in which we relate to other people and take part in society?



Different factors influence people as their identity develops.

What is our identity?

Sociologists are interested in our social identity. Our social identity is formed because we identify ourselves with certain groups. We put people into categories and then identify ourselves with some of these categories.



The ways in which we categorise other people and ourselves help to form our social identity.

Psychologists are interested in our self-identity, which is made up of the ideas and beliefs we have about ourselves. Some of these ideas come from the groups we identify with, such as our ethnic group. Many of the ideas are influenced by internal factors, such as our emotions and our personality traits. Personality traits are long-lasting characteristics of our behaviour and **temperament**. Personality traits affect how we interact with the world.

What are the 'Big 5' personality traits?

The 'Big 5' is a term used by personality psychologists to describe the five general traits of human personality. These are:

- openness
- conscientiousness
- extroversion
- agreeableness
- neuroticism.



Each of the 'Big 5' covers a range of more specific personality traits. Every person displays a unique combination of these traits. In this way, the five personality traits cover the limitless variety of different personalities.

Openness

Openness in this context means being open to different experiences. People who are open are curious and want a wide range of new experiences. They are willing to take risks, have an active imagination and are creative thinkers.

Positive aspects of openness include finding solutions to problems or finding new ways of doing things. Negative aspects include being unpredictable or lacking the focus to complete tasks.

People who have less openness are more cautious. They do not like risk and change. They may miss out on new experiences and can be unwilling to try new ideas. The positive aspect of cautiousness is being more consistent. Cautious people persevere with a task until they complete it.

We see ourselves in certain ways based on our personality traits. Which of the 'Big 5' personality traits is this boy expressing in his thoughts?

Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness means being organised, reliable and efficient. People with high levels of conscientiousness have a strong sense of duty. They are self-controlled and self-disciplined, which helps them achieve their goals. They prefer planned and well-organised activities. They are good at organising their own lives. A negative aspect of very high conscientiousness is being stubborn.

People with low levels of conscientiousness have a more relaxed approach and enjoy unplanned activities. Negative aspects of very low conscientiousness include being unreliable and careless.



People with high levels of conscientiousness are more likely to be organised and self-disciplined and to pay attention to detail.

Extroversion

In **psychology**, the term ‘extrovert’ describes a person who directs their thoughts and actions outside themselves. Extroverts prefer action to thinking and they typically have lots of energy. They are very sociable and usually need to work with others to explore their ideas.

Positive aspects of high extroversion include having lots of energy and a positive approach to different situations. Negative aspects include being attention-seeking or dominating and putting one’s own needs before the needs of others.

The opposite of extrovert is introvert. An introvert focuses on internal thoughts and feelings rather than stimulation from outside. Introverts are usually reserved and reflective. Positive aspects of introversion include being able to think carefully before making decisions. A negative aspect is becoming too interested in internal feelings and withdrawing from social life.



People with high levels of agreeableness are more likely to work in co-operation with others and to want to help other people meet their needs.

Agreeableness

People with high levels of agreeableness are friendly and warm. They think the best of people and are both trusting and trustworthy. They are compassionate and enjoy co-operating with others.

Positive aspects of high levels of agreeableness are a desire to maintain good relationships with other people and to encourage social harmony. The negative aspect is that agreeable people may become too submissive. They may not be able to assert their own rights or wishes. People with low levels of agreeableness are more likely to be suspicious of other people and to lack trust. They may put their own needs before the needs of others and be less likely to help others. Low levels of agreeableness can be positive if someone has to make difficult decisions and unpopular choices.

Neuroticism

Neuroticism is the tendency to experience a range of negative and changeable emotions, including anger and anxiety. People with high levels of neuroticism are more likely to feel stress and to be pessimistic. This makes them think they are not able to overcome difficulties and challenges. They may find it harder to think clearly and to make good decisions.

People with low levels of neuroticism are more likely to be calm and less easily upset.

Activities

- 1 In your own words, define identity.
- 2 For each of the 'Big 5' personality traits, give one example of a more specific trait. For example: 'Agreeableness – trusting'.
- 3 Work in a group. Look at the diagram of factors that affect social identity on page 8.
 - a Carry out a class survey to find out how important each of these factors is to people in the class.
 - b Draw a simple chart to present your data.
 - c Draw conclusions about which factors are important parts of people's social identity in the class.
- 4 Work in a group. Imagine that you are starting up a new business and need to recruit employees. Referring to the 'Big 5' personality traits, discuss what personality traits you think different employees need to have. Which type of work will each personality trait be better at doing? Do you think you need to have a mixture of personalities in the business? How will the different people work together?

Learning objectives

- Explain the idea of 'national identity'.
- Examine factors that influence the development of national identity.

'Nationality' is a legal term. A person's nationality gives them certain rights in their country of birth or residence. Is a national identity more than this? How do people form a national identity? What influence does a national identity have on individuals and on society?

Definitions of 'national identity'

The term 'national identity' is used in two ways.

- 1 It describes the character or identity assigned to a whole nation. A nation's identity is based on the country's physical features and on the shared characteristics of its citizens, such as culture, language, race, religion and political aims.
- 2 It describes the degree to which an individual person identifies with their nation. A person's national identity is often part of their self-identity. For example, a person might say that he or she is Saudi Arabian or Kuwaiti.

The following sections are concerned with an individual's understanding of their national identity.

Historical connections and national identity

A national identity comes partly from the idea of having a historic territory or homeland. Many modern nations are quite recent creations. Despite this, the idea of having a historical connection to the land is an important part of national identity for many people.

A national identity also comes from common historical memories and stories. These are also often closely linked with the physical lands. The lands were places where ancestors lived and worked. Particular places are linked to important historical events and people.

Did you know?

The San people of Southern Africa are thought to have lived in the same lands for over 20 000 years.

Culture, ethnicity and national identity

Cultures develop among groups of people. The traditions, customs and values of a culture are passed from one generation to the next. Norms of behaviour reflect the values and beliefs that underlie the culture and these norms become part of the identity of the group. A group that shares a common culture is known as an ethnic group. In places where the ethnic group forms the majority of the population, the ethnic culture of that group also becomes the national culture. For some people, identifying with the ethnic group has more meaning than identifying with a physical territory.



In Arab countries there is a strong identification with a geographical and political nation, but family and tribe are also important parts of national identity. Traditional clothing, such as the abaya which is common in many Arab countries, can also be part of national identity.

Geography and national identity

Once early people began to settle and live in a particular place they began to identify themselves with that place. The land became 'theirs' along with the resources it provided. For example, people would identify their land with hills or rivers and as a place producing a certain crop or type of animal.

The distinctive physical features of a nation, for example grasslands or mountains, give it a geographical character and are part of its identity. People celebrate the geographical features of their nation in literature, song and art. In this way, the geography of their nation has become part of the people's cultural expression.



Deserts are an important feature of countries in the Middle East and North Africa. They are a characteristic of these nations and have a special place in the hearts and minds of the populations.

Case study

Aboriginal art

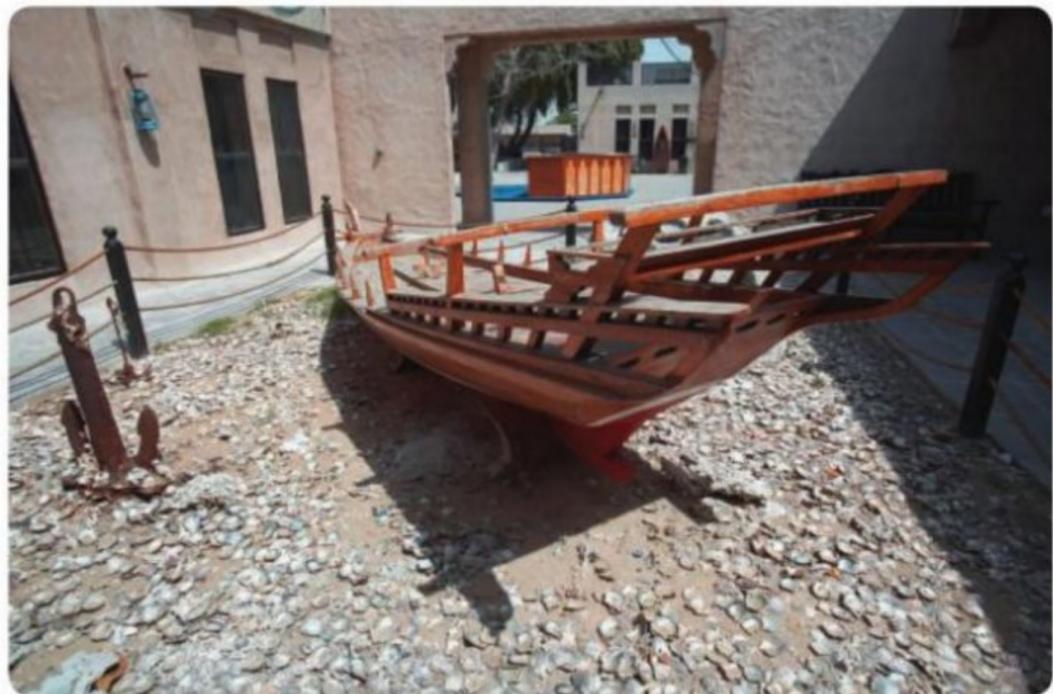
The Aboriginal people of Australia have a deep and intense relationship with their land and their ancestors. Their art has a unique style and often portrays the landscape in a very symbolic way. Between 1976 and 1979, an artist called Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri created a series of paintings called *Warlugulong*, which show symbolic maps of his lands. They represent the intersecting paths walked by ancestral heroes and heroines.



Ancient Aboriginal rock paintings like this have inspired Aboriginal artists like Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri.

Economic activity and national identity

A nation's identity is also partly shaped by its economy. Economies are based on the natural resources available for people to use. This aspect of a national identity is connected with the local geography because it is the land that provides these resources. It is also connected with history, particularly the historical use of resources. Economic activities such as craft-making and other traditional industries also become part of a nation's identity.



Pearl diving is an important part of the history and national identity of a number of countries on the Arabian Gulf. This pearl diving boat is on display in Dubai's Maritime Museum.

Politics and national identity

Politics is all the activities involved in governing a country. The way a country's government is formed and organised reflects part of the national identity. For example, in a country ruled by a monarch, part of that country's national identity is having a royal family.

Governments introduce laws that reflect the way in which people want to live and the values they want to uphold. The laws make sure that people understand that they have rights and duties, and that these are

the same for everyone. Rights, values and behaviour are important parts of an individual's self-identity and national identity too.

The functions of national identity

A national identity gives people a sense of belonging for many reasons.

- Identifying with the physical territory of their nation gives communities a physical location in the world.
- Identifying the territory as a historic homeland links communities to their national history.
- Long-term occupation of a territory gives a community a sense of stability and continuity. The community sees their nation as their rightful dwelling place.
- A national identity can give individuals a sense of well-being as they feel part of a united community.
- When a community identifies with their nation, the people work towards the prosperity and progress of their nation. They also benefit from that prosperity and progress. What is good for the nation is good for the individual.
- A national identity can be an important part of individual people's personal identity. It becomes part of 'who they are' and so helps them to define themselves.

National identity and diversity

When we use national identity to form part of our identity we put ourselves in our national group, and all other nationalities become 'other'. This identification can lead to negative attitudes towards people from nations that are not our own. People from other nations can experience **discrimination** and **prejudice**.

Individuals and nations face a common challenge. We want to welcome and accept the diversity of human identities and cultures. At the same time we want to keep our own national identity, national pride and sense of belonging.

Activities

- 1 Work in pairs. Take turns to write down words that you think represent aspects of your country's national identity.
- 2 Carry out research on the internet and in holiday brochures to find out how the geography of your country has become part of its national identity.
- 3 Make an information poster that explains and illustrates the national identity of your country.

What is national identity in the Arab world?

Learning objectives

- Identify factors that contribute to Arab identity.
- Define the terms 'nationalism' and 'patriotism'.
- Examine the role of nationalism and national identity.

The Arab world is made up of countries with a majority Arab population. Arabs have a long and proud history and heritage, yet they live in some of the world's newest nations. How do the traditions of an ancient heritage and the rapid changes of the modern world interact?

Arab identity

The history of the Arab people began in the Arabian Peninsula and what is now southern Syria. Arab culture spread with the expansion of Islam under the Rashidun, Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates.

In 1945, Arab countries formed an organisation called the Arab League to promote the interests of member states and to encourage closer bonds between them. The Arab heritage, language and culture of each of these countries are important parts of their national identity.



Camel herding has been part of Arab culture for many centuries.

History and identities of Arabian Gulf countries

The original people of the Arabian Peninsula lived in communities based around family groups. The collective identity of Arabian Gulf countries today includes many elements from the traditional lifestyles of these people, including: the nomadic Bedouin lifestyle; pearl diving in the Arabian Gulf; the caravan routes of the spice and incense trade.

Islam is the faith of most people of the Arab world and provides the foundation for their culture. The norms and laws of these societies are based on the religious laws of Sharia.