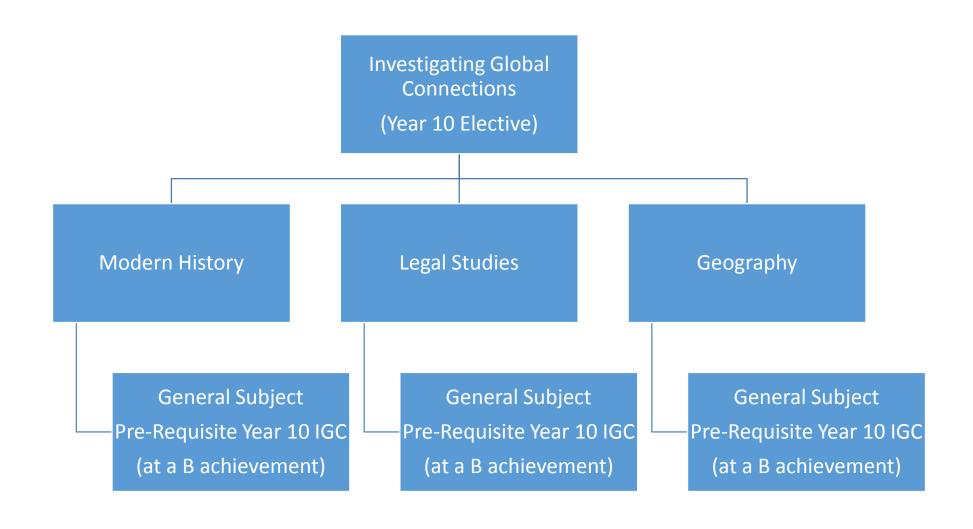


Investigating Global Connections

[IGC]

Subject offerings and pathways



- Isn't this just Year 10 Humanities?
- Yes, but it is more than just that. IGC was developed to give our students intense preparation for the new ATAR suite of Humanities subjects. It includes a term each of Modern History, Legal Studies and Geography. Students are assessed using the same genres of assessment they will encounter in the senior ATAR subjects and in most cases the same Marking Guides are used to grade their work.

- What topics will I cover?
- Term 1: History Power. This unit investigates how governments and groups use and abuse power. The assessment is a Source Investigation.
- Term 2: Geography Who Runs the World? This unit examines the role of the United Nations in meeting the needs of the world's most vulnerable people. We use data to evaluate the success of the UN programs and make proposals for action.
- Term 3: Legal Studies Social Justice. This unit looks at the values that shape our laws and the political and government systems that make the laws. Students investigate a case or issue that has issues of injustice.
- Term 4: Personal Interest Project Data Research. This term, students investigate an are of personal interest and gather primary data to analyse.

- I'm studying Maths and Science, why do I have to do this subject?
- IGC works with data and evidence, using data to solve real problems and justify human solutions. IGC develops student abilities to create extended pieces of writing and responses, which are needed in the ATAR maths and science courses.

- I'm not doing ATAR, should I do IGC?
- If you have an interest in history, the law and the world around you, IGC still has something for you, even if you are not aiming for an ATAR pathway. However, there is a lot of reading and writing in IGC, as well as discussion and debating, so if you are struggling with English, you may find IGC more difficult. However, the subject Community Studies may interest you. It has social and community based topics without the high amount of reading and extended writing as IGC.

Source Analysis

Captain Cook's landing at Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), 1777.



The Source is the perspective of a European soldier who joined the search for new land. This sketch, featured in the senior modern history Queensland pdf, is by an anonymous author from Cook's third voyage (1776–80).

The source is meant to show the British communicating with the aboriginals of Tasmania peacefully, it expresses the British's point of view trying to make peace.

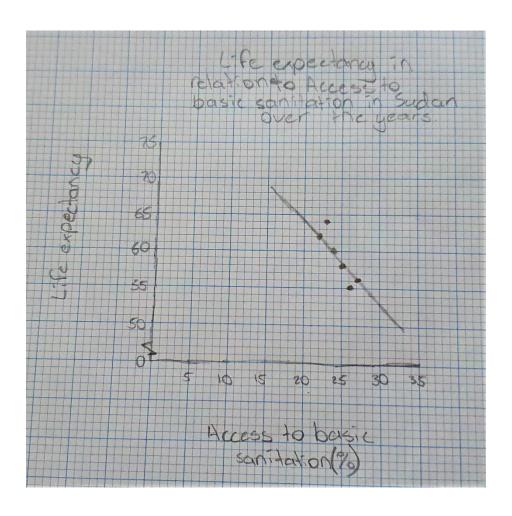
Although the picture is difficult to identify in certain

parts, the aboriginals are easily noticeable through their lack of clothing, darker shade of hair and the amount of them facing towards the Europeans, the Europeans are seen on the left, shaded in clothes and one of them- supposedly lieutenant James cook stand's before a aboriginal handing him something.

This source is biased, not only because it was created in the perspective of someone from Cook's third voyage but because it shows a peaceful scene. Another source from Wikipedia's references claimed that when the Europeans first came across land and found the aboriginals, they identified them as hostile and shoot them with their guns and cannons.

The image above paints the aboriginals as curious and peaceful, this strongly plays along with the lie coving up the frontier wars, this gives the Europeans great power as they are able to manipulate what people in the future will see as history, the Europeans wanted to be remembered as good, helping a population technologically behind and colonizing them for the better.

Representing Data

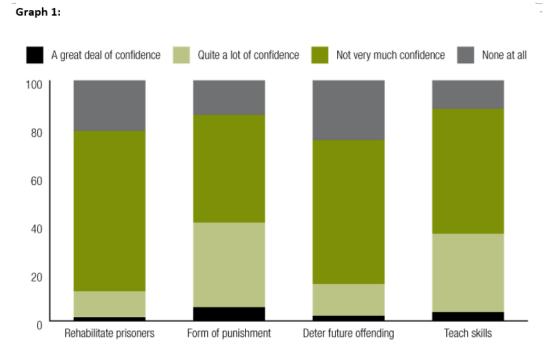


Analysing Case Studies

Laws:

Laws surrounding the issue of who has access to the parents' room are very vague. There is no set law to who has access to a parent's room; however the room was designed for parents and/or guardians regardless of gender, to have a private room to tend to the needs of their infant children. What is 'socially acceptable' has a major role in determining the legalities regarding the matter, as laws are created to represent and uphold what is ethically and morally 'socially acceptable'. However, in the case being studied, the child's rights have been violated. All humans, regardless of age, gender or sexuality, have the "right to sanitation", which is derived from "the right to an adequate standard of living". This entitles each person fair and equal access to sanitation services that provide privacy and ensure dignity, and are physically assessable, safe, hygienic and secure. Therefore the child has been denied his human rights to sanitation and an adequate standard of living, after being denied access to public restrooms and privacy, as well as being humiliated and a loss of dignity, through being deprived of the opportunity to maintain his bodily functions.

 Creating, interpreting and analysing primary data



The above graph (Roberts & Indermaur, 2017) shows the very little amount of confidence that the Australian public have in the differing aspect of their system. To rehabilitate prisoners, only 15% of citizens have any confidence at all of this being achieved. For the justice system to deal an acceptable form of punishment, 42% of participants have confidence. To deter future offending, under 20% of citizens have confidence that this will be achieved. Finally, to tech these prisoners required skills, a mere 39% of respondents have any deal of confidence in the system.

Contact Details

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