

Social Studies M2 Summary

Connecting with Global Events

Social Attitudes : *beliefs and values that influence how people interact

- It refers to the evaluative responses or opinions individuals hold toward various social objects, including people, groups, institutions, and issues.
- They reflect how people feel and think about specific social topics and can influence behavior and interactions within society.

Key Features Social Attitudes :

1. **Evaluative** : It involves evaluations of people, groups, or issues, which can be positive, negative, or neutral.
2. **Cognitive** : Attitudes are based on beliefs and thoughts about the subject.
3. **Affective** : The emotional aspect of attitudes reflects feelings toward the subject.
4. **Behavioral** : Attitudes often lead to certain behaviors or actions.
5. **Normative** : Shaped by various factors, including personal experiences, cultural influences, socialization, and exposure to media.

Effects of Changing Social Attitudes :

- Shifts in societal views can influence laws, spark movements, reshape norms, alter markets, and affect relationships.
1. It can lead to new laws and policies.
 2. It can fuel social movements. ⇒ Ex: protests
 3. It can influence cultural norms and values.
 4. It can affect markets and industries.
 5. It can impact relationships and social interactions

Social Studies M2 Summary

Bringing People Together

Community cohesion : *when communities unite as one

- is when communities come together with shared sense of belonging and mutual support in a society.

Aspects of bonding with others :

- The aspects that can bring people together.

1. **Social Interaction** :

- people engage with one another.

2. **Shared Values and Goals** :

- common understanding and agreement on the values and objectives.

3. **Inclusion and Participation** :

- all community members have opportunities to participate.

4. **Trust and Safety** :

- individuals feel secure and supported.

5. **Cultural Diversity** :

- embracing and celebrating differences within the community.

Factors that bring people together :

1. **National Celebrations** :

- to celebrate their national identity
- diversity and multiculturalism are also celebrated.

2. **Religious Festivals** : *Ex: Ramadan, Eid, and Christmas

- to celebrate their sacred religious beliefs.

3. **International Communities** :

- like concerts or work-related events abroad (ex. World Expo)
- The use of Internet ⇒ bring_(s) people together who haven't been able to see each other.

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Exploring Cultures

Exploring cultures :

- is a fascinating journey that enriches our understanding of the world and the diverse ways people live, think, and express themselves.

Ways we can explore other cultures :-

1. Volunteering : *skills → learning → understanding == relationships

- allows individuals to immerse themselves in a community.
- understanding of local customs and challenges.
- bring skills that can benefit the community, creating mutual learning opportunities and building relationships based on shared goals.

2. Cultural Exchange :

- enable participants to share their own cultures while learning about others, promoting dialogue and understanding.
- enhances language skills and encourages the appreciation of diverse communication styles.
- foster long-lasting friendships and networks, creating a sense of global community and shared experiences.

3. Tourism : *it supports local economies/communities

- exposes travelers to various cultural practices, cuisines, and traditions, broadening their perspectives.
- supports local economies, encouraging preservation of cultural heritage and traditions.
- deeper appreciation for the culture's history and values.

Social Studies M2 Summary

How are Populations Changing

Population :

- refers to the total number of individuals inhabiting(living) a specific area.
- Maybe add its factors

Characteristics of a Population : *can come in ABC situation question

- Size
- Density
- Age Structure
- Gender Ratio
- Birth and Death Rates
- Migration Patterns

Longevity : *how long someone lives

- the length of time that an individual life.
- used to describe a long lifespan.
- often measured by life expectancy.

Obesity : *synonym : "overweight"

- is a medical condition characterized by an excess accumulation of body fat that may impair health.
- often measured by life expectancy.

How longevity and obesity affect global population :-

Longevity :

- As life expectancy increases, older adults typically require more medical care.
- An aging population can lead to labor shortages; as fewer young people enter the workforce.
- Longer lifespans often result in increased healthcare costs.
- There is a greater need for social services tailored to the elderly.

Obesity :

- Can lead to increased morbidity and mortality rates.
- The healthcare costs can be substantial.
- Obesity can lead to a lower quality of life
- Individuals may experience reduced productivity.