

Harmonisation des contenus abordés en DNL SES SELO – Terminale				
TOPIC 1	Lien(s) avec les Objectifs d'Apprentissage du Programme Officiel		QUESTIONS/ DEBATES	Vocabulary / mechanisms / stats reading (Definition and/or illustrations)
<p>THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH and THEIR CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Quelles sont les sources et les défis de la croissance économique ?</i></p>	ECONOMIE	OA 1 – Comprendre le processus de croissance économique et les sources de la croissance.	What is “economic growth”?	Growth / wealth / production / goods / services
			How to assess it? <i>(stats: reading a variation with the correct vocabulary: has increased/decreased by)</i>	GDP / Economic growth rate/
			What is needed to produce?	Factors of production / labor / capital / natural resources / technical progress /
			Why do humans produce?	Human needs / wants / profits / wages / income / trade / consumption
		OA 5 – Comprendre qu’une croissance économique soutenable se heurte à des limites écologiques (notamment l’épuisement des ressources, la pollution et le réchauffement climatique).	What are the consequences of EG on the environment?	(over) consumption / non-renewable resources / resources depletion / renewable resources / air-water-land pollution / pollutants emissions (wastes) / global warming / climate change / negative externalities (or “polluter-pay” principle)
			What are the links between “global warming” and “climate change”? (signs / causes)	Fossil energies / CO2 (➔ carbon dioxide) emissions / GreenHouse Gases (GHGs) / climate disruptions /
			What are the effects of climate change (from environmental, economic and social point of view)?	Climate refugees / food shortage / drought / flood / lack of clean water/ social unrest (tensions)/ civil wars / wars (civil wars...) / diseases /
			What are the possible solutions to achieve the goal of “sustainable growth”?	Carbon footprint / environmental footprint / overshoot day / sustainable growth / climate policies / carbon tax / carbon market / emissions trading cap and trade / taxes / maluses / bonuses / subsidies / technological innovations / ecofriendly behaving / greenwashing...

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TOPIC 2	Lien(s) avec les Objectifs d'Apprentissage du Programme Officiel		Vocabulary / mechanisms / stats reading (Definition and/or illustrations)
<p>INEQUALITIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE</p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Quelles inégalités sont compatibles avec les différentes conceptions de la justice sociale ?</i></p>	<p>SOCIOLOGIE</p>	OA 1 – Comprendre que les inégalités économiques et sociales présentent un caractère multiforme et cumulatif	<p><i>What is an inequality?</i></p> <p><i>Inequality vs difference</i></p>
			<p><i>Make a distinction between economic and social inequalities</i></p> <p><i>Income / median income / wealth gap / property / patrimony / poverty line / education / housing / gender gaps/ / racial and ethnic inequalities (US-GB) / life chances / (in)equality of opportunity</i></p>
			<p><i>Show that inequalities are sometimes linked each other and they can reinforce each other.</i></p> <p><i>(correctly express causes and consequences with various expressions or words)</i></p> <p><i>Income inequalities savings / financial investment, bonds, shares → financial incomes (interests / dividends)</i></p> <p><i>Gender → glass ceiling → gender income inequalities</i></p> <p><i>School curricula → (un)employment.</i></p> <p><i>Social background → school curricula</i></p> <p><i>Living area (deprived urban areas vs wealthy neighbourhoods) → unemployment → drugs trafficking/ violence/deviance → school curricula → school success & underachievement.</i></p> <p><i>Income/patrimony levels → schooling</i></p> <p><i>Income/patrimony levels → housing → schooling</i></p> <p><i>Access to healthcare/ medical care... → life expectancy. (US....)</i></p>
		OA 2 – Savoir interpréter les principaux outils de mesure des inégalités, statique	<p><i>How to measure economic inequalities ?</i></p> <p><i>Working on chart vocabulary (X axes, Y axes, ...)</i></p>
		OA 4 – Comprendre l'action des pouvoirs publics en matière de justice sociale	<p><i>How can policy makers achieve the goal of social justice?</i></p> <p><i>Welfare state/ income and wealth / redistribution / taxes / social (security) contributions / social transfers / housing benefit / child benefit / school grant / public services / affirmative action policies / quotas / equality / parity / equity / fairness</i></p>

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TOPIC 3	Lien(s) avec les Objectifs d'Apprentissage du Programme Officiel		Vocabulary / mechanisms / stats reading (Definition and/or illustrations)
<p>POLITICAL COMMITMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Comment expliquer l'engagement politique dans les sociétés démocratiques ?</i></p>	<p>SOCIOLOGIE & SCIENCES POLITIQUES</p>	<p>OA 2 – Comprendre pourquoi les individus s'engagent...</p>	<p><i>What is "political commitment"?</i></p> <p><i>Being a citizen / citizenship / democracy / politics / being involved in...</i></p>
			<p><i>What are the different reasons of political commitment?</i></p> <p><i>Conquest of political power (as a politician); Defending human beings or minorities' rights; Defending workers' rights through unions; Denouncing poverty, inequalities or discriminations and acting to reduce it compensate it; Claiming for a better access to labor market, education or housing, ...; Creating awareness among the population about some economic, social and environmental issues; Promoting change / refusing change.</i></p>
			<p><i>What are the various factors affecting individual's engagement in collective action?</i></p> <p><i>Context effect / Institutional effect. (compulsory voting / the voting day or days / the salience of an election / the importance of an issue...); Collective action; Explanations of participation / non-participation; Structure of political opportunities; Incentives and disincentives of collective action; Comparison of personal gain with personal costs; Altruistic reasons; Smaller groups are easier to organize than larger ones; Opposing groups;</i></p>
		<p>OA 1 – Comprendre que l'engagement politique prend des formes variées.</p>	<p><i>What are the various forms of political commitment?</i></p> <p><i>Repertoires of collective action; Demonstrating; Voting (placing a vote in a ballot box); Abstention from a vote; Entering a blank vote; Rendering a ballot paper invalid; Being a politician; Issuing leaflets; Signing petitions (to launch an online petition / to circulate a petition calling on the Government to propose Petitioning and calling upon the government to push...</i></p>

		<p>OA 1 – Comprendre que l'engagement politique prend des formes variées.</p>		<p>Retaining people; Inciting people to riot; Joining an association; Having membership in a political party; Participating in party activities Becoming a responsible/sustainable consumer (→ socially Responsible Consumption) Boycotting or to buying certain products (to “buycott”) Donating money; Taking part in a strike; Sitting in; Banning from social media; Asking for rebranding institutional places; Tearing down a statue / Taking down monuments or to move them from public spaces / Doing graffiti on statues; Occupying the country's roundabouts (Yellow Vests protestors); Being part of a government watchdog organization; being a whistleblower; Calling people out on social media; Attracting media focus to a cause → to publicize; Broadcasting information(s) about a cause through social networks; Being a “patriot”, being a “nationalist” ...</p>
		<p>OA 3 – Comprendre que l'engagement politique dépend de variables socio- demographiques comme l'âge ou la génération.</p>	<p>What about youth and political engagement?</p>	<p>Apathetic generation / stand-by generation / engaged generation?</p>