

## INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL MAXIMILIAN PROGRAMME OF INQUIRY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 2022/23

Age	An inquiry into: Who we are	An inquiry into: Where we are in place and time	An inquiry into: How we express ourselves	An inquiry into: How the world works	An inquiry into: How we organize ourselves	An inquiry into: Sharing the planet
	An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human.	An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives.	An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic.	An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	An inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and with other living things; communities and the relationships within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.
5–6	Central idea* Making balanced choices about daily routines enables us to have a healthy lifestyle.  Key concepts: function, causation, reflection  Related concepts: balance, well-being Lines of inquiry  Daily habits and routines (hygiene, sleep, play, eating) Balanced choices Consequences of choices	Central idea Communities are enriched by their members and the different perspectives they bring. Key concepts: change, perspective Related concepts: continuity, diversity Lines of inquiry  • What a community is  • People within a community  • The personal stories of community members	Central idea People recognize important events through celebrations and traditions.  Key concepts: form, perspective Related concepts: beliefs, culture, values Lines of inquiry  • What traditions are  • How and why people celebrate • Similarities and differences between various celebrations	Central idea All living things go through a process of change. Key concepts: change, connection Related concepts: cycles, transformation Lines of inquiry Life cycles How living things change over their life time Developmental stages of various living things	Central idea Transportation systems are directly related to the needs of a community. Key concepts: function, connection Related concepts: systems Lines of inquiry • Specific purposes of different transportation systems • Factors that affect the kinds of systems that can be developed • Relationship between transportation systems and the environment	Central idea People interact with, use and value the natural environment in different ways.  Key concepts: causation, responsibility, reflection  Related concepts: conservation, interdependence, order  Lines of inquiry  Local natural environment  Human use of the local environment  Actions that benefit or harm the local environment
6–7	Central idea Homes reflect personal identity and local culture.  Key concepts: form, connection, perspective  Related concepts: creativity, diversity  Lines of inquiry  The concept of home Different types of homes  Circumstances that determine where people live	Central idea Public areas strengthen communities and provide people with opportunities to connect.  Key concepts: function, connection Related concepts: cooperation, ownership Lines of inquiry  Different public areas and their functions.  How public areas develop How these places differ from our homes	Central idea Imagination is a powerful tool for extending our ability to think, create and express ourselves.  Key concepts: causation, perspective, reflection  Related concepts: empathy, invention, transformation  Lines of inquiry  How we demonstrate and enjoy our imagination How our imagination helps us to consider other perspectives How imagination helps us to solve problems The value of imagination	Central idea Understanding the properties of air allows people to make practical applications. Key concepts: function, causation Related concepts: force, energy Lines of inquiry  The evidence of the existence of air What air can do and how we use it  The relationship between air, light and sound	Central idea* Systems need to be in place to maintain organization in communities.  Key concepts: connection, responsibility  Related concepts: interdependence, organization, systems  Lines of inquiry  • The concept of organization • Different systems of organization that we use personally • Different systems of organization in our community • Collection, storage and	Central idea People can establish practices in order to sustain and maintain the Earth's resources.  Key concepts: change, responsibility, reflection  Related concepts: lifestyle, resources  Lines of inquiry  Limited nature of the Earth's resources  Personal choices that can help sustain the environment  Reusing and recycling different materials  Reducing waste

					use of information for organization	
7–8	Central idea Relationships are enhanced by learning about other people's perspectives and communicating our own.  Key concepts: perspective, reflection Related concepts: communication, empathy, open-mindedness  Lines of inquiry Social interactions Acknowledging others' perspectives Managing and resolving conflict	Central idea The development of global perspectives is supported through understanding our place in the world in relation to others.  Key concepts: connection, perspective Related concepts: context, location, orientation  Lines of inquiry:  How we represent place Representations of place through time The relationship of our location to other parts of the world	Central idea Through the arts people use different forms of expression to convey their uniqueness as human beings.  Key concepts: function, perspective, reflection Related concepts: perception, self- expression Lines of inquiry  The diverse ways in which people express themselves How everyone can express their uniqueness through the arts The role of art in culture and society	Central idea The design of buildings and structures is dependent upon the environment and available materials.  Key concepts: connection, responsibility Related concepts: structure, sustainability, transformation  Lines of inquiry  Considerations to take into account when building a structure How building impacts on the environment Indigenous architecture	Central idea In a workplace people share responsibility towards a common purpose.  Key concepts: function, causation connection  Related concepts: cooperation, employment  Lines of inquiry  Purpose of a workplace  Interconnectedness of people in a workplace  Importance of a shared vision or common purpose	Central idea Over time, living things need to adapt in order to survive.  Key concepts: change, connection Related concepts: adaptation, evolution Lines of inquiry  • Concept of adaptation • Circumstances that lead to adaptation • How plants and animals adapt or respond to environmental conditions
8–9	Central idea Understanding different ways of learning enables people to respond to their own learning needs as well as those of others.  Key concepts: function, perspective, responsibility  Related concepts: diversity, motivation  Lines of inquiry  Learning communities How people construct knowledge Different learning styles How learning styles impact the way people engage in a learning community	Central idea Family histories provide an insight into cultural and personal identity.  Key concepts: change, reflection Related concepts: chronology, history, tradition Lines of inquiry  Family ancestry  Artifacts, heirlooms or rituals that have meaning in a family Similarities and differences between generations within a family	Central idea A variety of signs and symbols facilitates local and global communication.  Key concepts: form, connection Related concepts: culture, media, pattern Lines of inquiry • Signs and symbols • Reasons for the development of communication systems • Specialized systems of communication	Central idea* Human survival is connected to understanding the continual changing nature of the Earth.  Key concepts: causation, change, connection  Related concepts: erosion, geology, tectonic plates, movement  Lines of inquiry  How the different components of the Earth are interrelated How the Earth has changed and is continuing to change Why the Earth changes Human response to the Earth's changes	Central idea Communities provide interconnected services designed to meet people's needs.  Key concepts: function, causation, connection  Related concept: networks  Lines of inquiry  Reasons people live in the local community Services needed to support a community Planning services for a community	Central idea Water is essential to life, and is a limited resource for many people.  Key concepts: function, responsibility Related concepts: conservation, equity, processes Lines of inquiry  Sources of water and how water is used What happens to water after we have used it Distribution and availability of usable water Responsibilities regarding water
9–10	Central idea What we believe is a part of who we are. Key concepts: perspective, reflection Related concepts: diversity, perception Lines of inquiry  • What we believe • How beliefs influence the way we behave • The impact of religion and spiritual traditions on society	Central idea Human migration is a response to challenges, risks and opportunities.  Key concepts: causation, change, perspective Related concepts: population, settlement Lines of inquiry  The reasons why people migrate Migration throughout history  Effects of migration on communities, cultures and individuals	Central idea Choices of role models reflect the characteristics that societies and individuals value.  Key concepts: causation, perspective, reflection  Related concepts: self-fulfillment, influence  Lines of inquiry  Role models and why we value them  Why we should develop our own gifts, talents and interests  How personal strengths can be applied to help others	Central idea Energy may be converted from one form to another and stored in various ways.  Key concepts: form, function, connection Related concepts: conservation, transformation  Lines of inquiry  Forms of energy  The storage and transformation of energy  Conservation of energy Renewable and sustainable energy	Central idea Marketplaces depend on the ability to produce goods and supply services that can be exchanged.  Key concepts: function, connection Related concepts: interdependence, supply and demand  Lines of inquiry  • Medium of exchange in various marketplaces • Ethics of the marketplace • How and in what ways we depend on people in other places • How global movement and communication affect the availability of goods and services	Central idea Children worldwide face a variety of challenges and risks.  Key concepts: function, reflection Related concepts: equality, rights Lines of inquiry  Challenges and risks that children face How children respond to challenges and risks  Ways in which individuals, organizations and nations work to protect children from risk

10–11	Central idea Complex factors contribute to the process of making decisions that have implications for ourselves and others.  Key concepts: causation, change, connection Related concepts: choice, systems Lines of inquiry  Factors that influence our decisions Decision-making processes for groups and individuals Impact or consequences that decisions can have	Central idea Past civilizations shape present day systems and technologies. Key concepts: causation, change, perspective Related concepts: continuity, progress, technology Lines of inquiry  • Aspects of past civilizations that have survived • Reasons these systems and technologies developed • Why modern societies continue to use adaptations of these systems and technologies • Implications for the future	Central idea Rituals, traditions and artifacts provide a window into the beliefs and values of cultures.  Key concepts: function, perspective, reflection Related concepts: beliefs, diversity Lines of inquiry What constitutes a culture Significance of rituals and traditions How artifacts symbolize beliefs and values	Central idea The fact that materials can undergo permanent or temporary changes poses challenges and provides benefits for society and the environment.  Key concepts: form, function, responsibility Related concepts: measurement, transformation Lines of inquiry  Nature of chemical and physical changes Practical applications and implications of change in materials Ethical dilemmas associated with manufacturing processes and byproducts	Central idea Governmental systems and decisions can promote or deny equal opportunities and social justice. Key concepts: function, responsibility Related concepts: equality, government or governance Lines of inquiry Types of governance Principles of human rights and social justice The effect of institutional behaviours and attitudes on social justice	Central idea Biodiversity relies on maintaining the interdependent balance of organisms within systems.  Key concepts: connection, responsibility Related concepts: balance, biodiversity, interdependence Lines of inquiry  Interdependence within ecosystems, biomes and environments  Ways in which organisms are interconnected in nature  How human interaction with the environment can affect the balance of systems
11–12	Central idea  Personal well-being is dependent on a complex balance of interconnected factors.  Key concepts: change, responsibility Related concepts: growth, relationships Lines of inquiry  The concept of "well-being"  Factors that contribute to well-being (physical, mental, social and spiritual)  Personal issues affecting our well-being	Central idea  Exploration leads to discovery and develops new understandings.  Key concepts: form, perspective, reflection  Related concepts: consequences, discovery, geography  Lines of inquiry  Reasons for exploration (historical and personal)  Feelings and attitudes associated with exploration  What we learn through exploration  Methods of navigation	Central idea People's outward appearance can lead to perceptions and misconceptions.  Key concepts: function, perspective, reflection  Related concepts: creativity, diversity, stereotypes  Lines of inquiry  Personal adornments, clothing and identity  Reasons for what people wear  Impact of first impressions  Countering misconceptions	Central idea Reproduction of living things contributes to the continuation of the species. Key concepts: change, connection Related concepts: cycles, growth Lines of inquiry • Reproduction as part of a life cycle • Reproductive processes • Genetics and hereditary factors	Central idea Technology impacts on the world of work and leisure. Key concepts: change, connection, responsibility Related concepts: communication, systems, ethics Lines of inquiry • Technology and inventions of the home, workplace and leisure activities • Circumstances that lead to the development of important inventions and their impact • How technology supports/impacts sustainability	Central idea* Finding peaceful solutions to conflict leads to a better quality of human life.  Key concepts: causation, perspective, responsibility  Related concepts: conflict, diversity, justice  Lines of inquiry  Causes of conflict  Conflict resolution and management  Living and working together peacefully