**CHV2O Unit 1 Civics Review**

**Part A: Terms**

Can you remember the following terms? These terms will appear in matching, multiple choice, or true/false questions. In the space provided, write a brief description of each term that is identified.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Terms: | Descriptions: |
| Human Dignity |  |
| Common Good |  |
| Negotiation |  |
| Mediation |  |
| Arbitration |  |
| Conciliation |  |
| Democracy |  |
| Athens |  |
| Bureaucracy |  |
| The Divine Right of Kings |  |
| The Magna Carta |  |
| The Constitutional Act of 1791 |  |
| The Quebec Act of 1774 |  |
| The War of 1812 |  |
| Fathers of Confederation |  |
| The British North America Act of 1867 |  |
| Sir John A Macdonald |  |
| The suffrage movement |  |
| Thomas Hobbes |  |
| John Locke |  |
| Informed Citizenship |  |
| Purposeful Citizenship |  |
| Active Citizenship |  |
| Values |  |
| Beliefs |  |

**Part B: The Characteristics of Democracy**

Read each statement carefully and then identify whether each one is true (T) or false (F).

1. \_\_\_\_ A select group of individuals have a voice in decision-making.
2. \_\_\_\_ Members in a democratic society live in freedom.
3. \_\_\_\_ Citizens are discouraged from taking part in public discussions and debate on civic issues.
4. \_\_\_\_ Citizens are not encouraged to uphold human dignity.
5. \_\_\_\_ Citizens have a sense of responsibility for other people.
6. \_\_\_\_ Decisions reflect the will of the minority.
7. \_\_\_\_ Citizens should respect the rights of others.
8. \_\_\_\_ The government does not have to respect the rights of citizens.

**Part C: Authoritarianism vs. Democracy**

In your own words, describe some of the main differences between authoritarianism and democracy:

**Part D: Forms of Government**

Can you match each type of government with its proper description?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Aristocracy | C. Monarchy | E. Socialism | G. Anarchy | I. Timocracy |
| B. Constitutional Monarchy | D. Plutocracy | F. Dictatorship | H. Democracy | J. Theocracy |

1. \_\_\_\_ This is the condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of government authority.
2. \_\_\_\_ This leader is the most senior member of the royal family in the nation or state where they hold power. He or she only has the powers given to them by the nation or state’s Constitution and laws.
3. \_\_\_\_ A government in which the means of planning, producing, or distributing goods is controlled by a central government that therefore seeks a more just and equitable distribution of property and labour.
4. \_\_\_\_ It is the most dominant form of authoritarianism. It is when a single person or group have unlimited authority over the citizens in a nation or state.
5. \_\_\_\_ This is when intelligent individuals rule. It is a form of an oligarchy.
6. \_\_\_\_ This is when wealthy individuals rule. It is a form of an oligarchy.
7. \_\_\_\_ A government in which a privileged, upper class rules. Usually birth, intelligence, culture, or wealth determine who is considered “privileged.”
8. \_\_\_\_ It means “rule by the people.” Individual rights and freedoms take precedence over state order. There is an orderly system for transferring power.
9. \_\_\_\_ The leader of this form of government is a hereditary head of state. He or she leads a nation or state as the most senior member in a royal family.
10. \_\_\_\_ When religious individuals rule. It is a form of an oligarchy.

**Part E: Pros and Cons of Government**

Be prepared to discuss one form of government. You must be able to identify 3 positive or 3 negative aspects of this form of government. Use the space below to prepare your answer: