**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.

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| Terms: | Descriptions: |
| **Human Dignity** | The feeling that one is respected and valued in a society |
| **Common Good** | What will make the most people safe, secure and happy |
| **Negotiation** | Both parties discuss the issues and try to resolve differences, being careful to avoid negative, blaming language. Usually both parties have to give up some of their demands in order to reach a compromise. |
| **Mediation** | A third party helps both parties arrive at a solution to the conflict. |
| **Arbitration** | A third party is given the power to decide the outcome of the conflict. |
| **Conciliation** | A third party clearly defines both the points of agreement and the points of difference that must be resolved to end the conflict. |
| **Democracy** | It means “rule by the people.” Individual rights and freedoms take priority. Citizens have a voice. There is an orderly system for transferring power. |
| **Athens** | Athens has often been called the “Birthplace of Democracy.” The male population was given citizenship. The majority ruled. Women, enslaved people, and men of foreign birth were not eligible for citizenship, though. |
| **Bureaucracy** | Bureaucracy is an organized system of civil servants that administer to a government. The Romans developed bureaucracy. |
| **The Divine Right of Kings** | It was believed that the monarch was God’s representative on earth. The monarch’s word was law. One could not question or challenge the monarch. The chief role of citizenship = obey. |
| **The Magna Carta** | It is one of the most important documents in the history of citizenship and democracy. It upheld the principle that no one is above the law (today’s ‘Rule of Law’). |
| **The Constitutional Act of 1791** | The Act of 1791 divided the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada (later Ontario), and Lower Canada (later Quebec), heavily Catholic and French -speaking.  The Act also granted to the Canadas, for the first time**, legislative assemblies elected by the people**. **The name Canada also became official** at this time and has been used ever since. The Atlantic colonies and the two Canadas were known collectively as British North America. |
| **The Quebec Act of 1774** | It allowed religious freedom for Catholics and permitted them to hold public office. |
| **The War of 1812** | The Americans attempted to conquer Canada (believing it would be easier than directing targeting Great Britain). The U.S. launched an invasion in June of 1812. By 1814, the American attempt to conquer Canada had failed. |
| **Fathers of Confederation** | They were representatives from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada who **worked together to establish a new country. They created two levels of government: federal and provincial.** The Province of Canada was split into Ontario and Quebec. All these provinces formed a new country: The Dominion of Canada. |
| **The British North America Act of 1867** | The British Parliament passed the British North America Act in 1867. The Dominion of Canada was officially born on July 1, 1867. |
| **Sir John A Macdonald** | He was Canada’s first Prime Minister. |
| **The suffrage movement** | It was a movement led by women that sought to achieve voting rights for women. |
| **Thomas Hobbes** | Hobbes believed that people were selfish and aggressive.  Hobbes argued that anarchy could only be avoided if people surrendered their freedom for order.  He supported the idea of an absolute leader who could, nor should, be opposed. |
| **John Locke** | * Locke is seen as the father of Liberalism. * This puts the individual ahead of the government. * He saw people’s basic nature as good and descent. * Locke believed a government should protect peoples’ natural rights. These rights included: * the right to life * the right to liberty * the right to protection of property |
| **Informed Citizenship** | We must become aware of the broad range of needs and interests that exist in our world. |
| **Purposeful Citizenship** | We must recognize that we have an important role to play in our communities and government. We must understand and respect others’ worldviews, values, and beliefs. |
| **Active Citizenship** | It involves putting our knowledge into use in various levels of society. Knowledge = power. |
| **Values** | A value is something precious or important to you. |
| **Beliefs** | A belief is something you feel is true. |

**Part B: The Characteristics of Democracy**

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

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

Democratic leaders work towards meeting the needs of their citizens whereas authoritarian leaders are very self-serving. Authoritarian leaders prop up their power with the support of the military. Democratic citizens have a voice in how the country is run. Authoritarian leaders must be obeyed and a refusal to follow them leads to serious consequences.

**Part D: Forms of Government**

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

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

1. \_\_G\_\_ This is the condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of government authority.
2. \_\_B\_\_ 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. \_\_E\_\_ 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. \_\_F\_\_ 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. \_\_I\_\_ This is when intelligent individuals rule. It is a form of an oligarchy.
6. \_\_D\_\_ This is when wealthy individuals rule. It is a form of an oligarchy.
7. \_\_A\_\_ A government in which a privileged, upper class rules. Usually birth, intelligence, culture, or wealth determine who is considered “privileged.”
8. \_\_H\_\_ It means “rule by the people.” Individual rights and freedoms take precedence over state order. There is an orderly system for transferring power.
9. \_\_C\_\_ 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. \_\_J\_\_ 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:

**Examples: Democracy – Pro: citizens are entitled to rights and freedoms.**