**Civics Test 1 Review**

**Definitions**

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Civics | – The study of rights and duties of a citizen |
| Citizen | – Community members who owe loyalty and allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from that government |
| Citizenship | – Membership in a political community, such as a country, including rights, duties and responsibilities. |
| Rights | – Claims to which all people are entitled by moral or ethical principles or by legal guarantees. |
| Responsibilities | – Things for which one is accountable |
| Government | -Any organization that has the power to make and enforce law and decisions for its members |
| Social Contract | -As a citizen you agree to give up certain freedoms and adhere to specific duties and responsibilities in order to receive protection from the government |
| Democracy | -Government by the people /decisions made by the people |
| Authoritarian | -Government by one person (King, Queen, Emperor, Pharaoh, etc) |
| Direct Democracy | -All citizens participate in government. Citizens vote on everything |
| Representative Democracy | -People elect representatives who vote on laws for the citizens |
| Monarchy | -Ruled by one person - Kings, queens, etc. Usually born into power |
| Dictatorship | -Ruled by one person – Power is not inherited, usually acquired by force |
| Republic | -A state that is not ruled by a hereditary monarch  -Patricians – Wealthy people who ruled in Republics  -Plebeians- Ordinary citizens ruled by Patricians |
| Magna Carta | -King John of Britain, was forced to concede some power to the Barons .  He was forced to respect certain rights of his citizens |
| Constitution​ | -A formal set of rules that explain how a country and its peoples are governed |
| Constitutional Monarchy | -A form of government in which a monarch (king or queen) acts as head of state within the guidelines of a constitution |
| Self Governance | Self Governance gives Aboriginal governments powers similar to that of local governments in Canada to demands that Indigenous governments be recognized as sovereign, and capable of "nation-to-nation" negotiations as legal equals to the Crown​ |
| Roles of Prime Minster/Premier | -Heads of government ​  -Leaders in their political parties |
| Cabinet Minster | -Members of the government who are responsible for running parts of the government |
| MP/MPP | -Participate in the creation of legislation, laws of the country or province​  -Make and vote on bills |
| Caucus | -meetings held in private by parties to discuss issues and parliamentary strategy ​ |
| Role of the crown | Lieutenant Governor (Provincial) – Same as Federal  Governor General (Federal) – Most important – grants royal assent |
| Senate | Members are appointed by the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. ​Review and vote on laws |
| Laws | A set of rules intended to be long-term solutions to issues that society faces. |
| Interest Groups | Groups such as businesses lobby about concerns like competition, property rights, labour laws, and environmental laws​ |
| Private Member’s Bill | MPs or MPPs who feel strongly about an issue will introduce a bill on their own, or as part of a group of representatives. |
| Political Party | – An organization of people with similar values and beliefs who seek to influence or control the government by winning elections. ​ |
| Party Platform | – A set of ideas and promises created during an election campaign to explain a political party’s position on important issues. |
| Political Spectrum | A system for classifying political beliefs, often on a left-to-right scale. ​ |
| Socialist | – Political philosophy that promotes equal rights to education, medical care, employment, safe working conditions, and that supports the power of the government to ensure economic equality. |
| Conservative | – Political philosophy that promotes lower taxes, increased private business, and a respect for tradition, and that supports individual freedom through a limited government role. ​ |
| Political Ideology | - A set of beliefs about how society should work and about the role of government in relation to economic, social, and moral affairs.​ |
| Libertarianism | A collection of political philosophies and movements that uphold liberty as a core principle. Libertarians seek to maximize political freedom and autonomy, emphasizing freedom of choice, voluntary association and individual judgment​ |

**Leadership Styles**

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| **Leadership Style** | **Characteristics** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| **Democratic** | -Equal power distribution  -Encourages discussion  -task and goal oriented | -Members are productive  -Everyone has an opinion  -Promotes teamwork | -Less efficient /slower  -Not everyone will always be happy  -productivity conflicts |
| **Autocratic** | -Leader does what they want  -limits/no discussion  -100 task oriented | -Very efficient  -good under pressure  -public does not concern itself with decisions | -Resentment/citizens protest.  -No options  -Corruption |
| **Laissez-Faire** | -Don’t care  -relaxed, uninterested about tasks/goals | -Freedom = higher satisfaction  - Happier + more productive  -less work load | - free choice – conflict  -Poor time management / productivity |

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| **Concepts** | **Supporting Information** |
| Elements of Democracy | 1. Decisions are made for the good of the people 2. Legal and Political Equality 3. Democracy Protects minorities 4. Democracy encourages peace, respect and tolerance |
| Obstacles to Democracy | 1. Ethnic differences and conflicts 2. A large gap between the rich and poor 3. A low literacy rate |
| Citizen Rights | 1. Democratic Rights 2. Language Rights 3. Equality Rights 4. Legal Rights 5. Mobility Rights 6. Freedom of Religion |
| Citizen Responsibilities | 1. Obeying the law 2. Taking responsibility for ones self and family 3. Serving on a Jury 4. Voting in elections 5. Helping other in the community 6. Protecting Heritage and the environment |
| Roles of the Constitution | 1. Explain the rules and functions of government ​ 2. Acts as the supreme law of Canada​ 3. Explains the rights of citizens ​ |
| Levels of Government | 1. Federal 2. Provincial 3. Municipal |
| Branches of Government | 1. Legislative -Discusses the issues of government and passes laws 2. Executive - Responsible for carrying out laws and operating the government 3. Judicial -Administer justice through the civil and criminal courts   Interpret and apply the laws |

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| Canadian Political Parties | **Conservative Party​**  -Believes in a smaller, limited government ​  -Supports lower taxes for people and businesses  **Liberal Party​**  -Supports a balance between the public sector and private business​  -Socially progressive: supports changes in traditional values  **New Democratic Party**​  -Promotes economic equality ​  -Supports spending on social programs ​  **Bloc Quebecois** ​  -Believe in the Quebec Nationalism, Quebec Sovereignties, and Social Democracy ​--Pro, Environmentalist, same sex marriage, abortion rights, legalization of assisted suicide and finially the abolition of the Canadian Senate.  **Green Party of Canada**​  -Sustainability: protect the environment through the use of renewable resources ​  -Social Justice: equitable distribution of resources to ensure that all have full opportunities for personal and social development.​ |

**Political Party Spectrum**



Left Centre Right

Socialist Conservative

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| Citizen |  |
| Citizenship |  |
| Rights |  |
| Responsibilities |  |
| Government |  |
| Social Contract |  |
| Democracy |  |
| Authoritarian |  |
| Direct Democracy |  |
| Representative Democracy |  |
| Monarchy |  |
| Dictatorship |  |
| Republic |  |
| Magna Carta |  |
| Constitution​ |  |
| Constitutional Monarchy |  |
| Self Governance |  |
| Roles of Prime Minster/Premier |  |
| Cabinet Minster |  |
| MP/MPP |  |
| Caucus |  |
| Role of the crown |  |
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| Laws |  |
| Interest Groups |  |
| Private Member’s Bill |  |
| Political Party |  |
| Party Platform |  |
| Political Spectrum |  |
| Socialist |  |
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| Political Ideology |  |
| Libertarianism |  |

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| **Leadership Style** | **Characteristics** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
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| **Autocratic** |  |  |  |
| **Laissez-Faire** |  |  |  |

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| **Concepts** | **Supporting Information** |
| Elements of Democracy |  |
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| Citizen Rights |  |
| Citizen Responsibilities |  |
| Roles of the Constitution |  |
| Levels of Government |  |
| Branches of Government |  |

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| Canadian Political Parties | **Conservative Party​**  -  -  **Liberal Party​**  -  -  **New Democratic Party**​  -  -  **Bloc Quebecois** ​  -  -  **Green Party of Canada**​  - ​  - |

**Political Party Spectrum - Write down where each major political party would like on the spectrum**

Left Centre Right

Socialist Conservative

**List the steps in making a Bill into a Law**