**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
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| 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 |  |
| Senate |  |
| Laws |  |
| Interest Groups |  |
| Private Member’s Bill |  |
| Political Party |  |
| Party Platform |  |
| Political Spectrum |  |
| Socialist  |  |
| Conservative |  |
| Political Ideology |  |
| Libertarianism |  |

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

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| **Concepts** | **Supporting Information** |
| Elements of Democracy  | 1.
2.
3.
4.
 |
| Obstacles to Democracy  | 1.
2.
3.
 |
| Citizen Rights | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
 |
| Citizen Responsibilities | 1.
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5.
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 |
| Roles of the Constitution | 1.
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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**