

Social Studies 9

Final Exam Review Package

PAT Date: _____

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

Make sure that you are familiar with the vocabulary for each chapter and that they appear in your glossary sheets.

General Vocabulary

Issue	Society	Criteria	Biased	Advocacy
Perspective	Governance	Unbiased	Political Cartoon	Criteria
Point of View	Political System	Significance	Analyze	Consensus
Quality of Life	Economic System	Persuasive	Cause and Effect	Validity
Inference	Imply	Validity	Impose	infringe
Rights	Opinion	Impartial	Debate	

Chapter 1

Govern	Legislative Branch	Popular Vote	Supreme Court	Bill
Governance	Judicial Branch	Minorities	Accountable	Press Gallery
Government	House of Commons	Senate	Civil Service	Assimilation
Constitution	Prime Minister	Representation by Population	Federal Accountability Act	Slogan
Executive Branch	Constituent / constituency	Judges	Watchdog	Lobbyist

Chapter 2

Fair and equitable	Criminal Record	Jury	Defense
Justice	Sentence	YCJA	Prosecution
Justice System	Rehabilitate	Jury Duty	Sequester
Legislation	Reintegrate	Elizabeth Fry Society	Criminal Code of Canada
Community Service	Young Offenders	John Howard Society	

Chapter 3

Suffrage	Legal Rights	Labour Unions
Charter of Rights and Freedoms	Equality Rights	Internment
Fundamental Freedoms	Indian Act	Mobility Rights
Democratic Rights		

Chapter 4

Affirm	First Nations	Indian Act	Reserve	Residential School	Francophone	Publicly Funded
Collective Identity	Inuit	Sovereignty	Treaty 6,7,8	Assimilate	Official Language Communities	Autonomy
Collective Rights	Indian	Annuity	Numbered Treaties	Entrenching	Official Language Minority	
Métis	Patriate	Ethnocentrism	Amendment	Anglophone	Scrip	

Chapter 5

Immigration	Labour Force Growth	Family Class	Economic Factor
Law	Point System	Economic Class	Political Factor
Policy	Chinese Head Tax	Refugee Class	Tuberculosis
Immigration and Refugee Protection Act	Refugee	Health Factor	HIV/AIDS
Demographic	Accord	Security Factor	Excluded

Chapter 6

Economics	Scarcity	Publicly Owned	Collective	Supply	Competition	Strike
Unemployment Rate	Land	More Government Involvement	Cooperation	Demand	Monopoly	Producer
Mixed Economy	Labour	Less Government Involvement	Shift Left	Equilibrium	Government Grants	Collective Bargaining
Market Economy	Capital	Public Good	Shift Right	Consumer	CBC	Regional
Command Economy	Privately Owned	Individualism	Crown Corporation			

Chapter 7

Consumerism	Jobs	Marketing	Plain Folks Appeal	Regionalism
Identity	Consumer Spending	Advertising	Testimonials	Prosperity
Health and Safety	Economic Growth	Bandwagon Effect	Scientific Appeal	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Trans Fats	Environment	Emotional Appeal	Boycott	Economic Decision Making
Legislation	Legislation	Glittering Generalities	Budget	Media

Chapter 8

Social Programs	Public Health Care	Median	Conservative Party	Democratic Party
Taxation	Income Tax	Taxation Model	Liberal Party	Republican Party
Health Insurance	Tax Base	Black Market	NDP	Political Party
Private Health Care	Sales Tax	Tax Evasion	Green Party	Party Platform
Profit	Goods and Services Tax (GST)	Underground Economy	Bloc Quebecois	

Chapter 9

Environment	Co2 Emissions	Oil Sands	Quality of Life
Biodiversity	GDP per capita	Development	Network
Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol	International Agreements	Stake
Environmental Issues	Ratified	Carbon Tax	Social Involvement
Green House Gas (GHG)	Species at Risk Act(SARA)		

FEDERAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

Complete the following chart by answering what are the 3 branches of government and list 3 things that each branch is responsible for.

<i>The 3 Branches of Canada's Federal System</i>	<i>The responsibilities of these federal branches are?</i>
1.	- - -
2.	- - -
3.	- - -

What are the advantages and disadvantages of Canada's Senate?
Record your answers in the chart below.

<i>Advantages of Senate</i>	<i>Disadvantages of Senate</i>
+	-
+	-
+	-
+	-
+	-

Why has voter turnout in federal elections continued to decrease?

Would forcing citizens to vote be an effective way to deal with voter apathy? Why or why not?

What is the difference between winning by popular vote versus by riding? Define each term and then write an explanation of what the benefit of each would be.

Popular Vote	Riding
Definition-	Definition-
Benefit-	Benefit-

Complete the following chart on the role of **Members of Parliament**.

What is their role?	
Where do they work?	
Who gives them their job?	
When the Prime Minister gives them special duties what is this called?	
What are some areas that the Prime Minister might ask MP'S to work in?	

How do we ensure that our politicians are **accountable** to the voters?

Complete the chart below on "*Government Watchdogs*". List the different areas of government or others who are responsible for holding the government accountable for their actions.

"Government Watch Dogs"	How they keep the Government Accountable for their actions?
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Complete the following chart on Lobby Groups.

Lobby Groups	
<i>Definition of Lobbyist</i>	
<i>Examples of Lobby Groups</i>	

<i>Who hires them?</i>	
<i>What is their role?</i>	
<i>How do they influence government decision making?</i>	

JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND YOUTH JUSTICE

Complete the chart outlining the differences between the Criminal Code of Canada and the YCJA.

YCJA	CC Of C

What are the 2 Justice Advocacy Groups mentioned in chapter 2 and what role do they play in our society?

Justice Advocacy Group #1	Justice Advocacy Group #2
----- -----	----- -----
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

What role do Aboriginal Elders play in issuing meaningful consequences to youth who commit crimes in their communities?

Who serves on juries in Canada? Why would a person choose to be tried by a jury rather than by a judge?

What are some positives and negatives of having average citizens serve on juries?

Positives	Negatives
-	-
-	-

CANADA'S CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Complete the following chart that lists your individual rights under the Charter. Briefly describe each right and freedom.

Individual Right Under the Charter	Description of that Right
Fundamental Freedoms	
Democratic Rights	
Mobility Rights	
Legal Rights	
Equality Rights	

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

Collective Rights – Official Groups under the Charter

- **Outcomes: In what ways does the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms meet the needs of Francophone's in minority settings?**

Explain *how and why* the **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms** created in 1982 protects the rights of language groups in our country. Provide examples to support your answer.

What is the Supreme Court's role when it comes to interpreting the Charter? Give an example of a language issue they have had to settle.

Give 3 examples of language laws in Canada and Quebec

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Why is it sometimes necessary for a government to restrict certain rights in the name of security? What are specific examples of this happening in Canada?

What are some of the reasons the **Anti-Terrorism Act** was created?

What sections of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms relate to security issues? I.e., which rights could be restricted in the name of security?

Rights Vocabulary

Fill in the blank with the appropriate word. The words are provided for you to choose from.

Land for the exclusive use of First Nations is called a _____.

_____ belong to groups of people and are entrenched in Canada's constitution.

The shared identity of a group of people, especially because of a common language and culture is _____.

Europeans used the word _____ to describe the First Nations of North America, although these peoples were diverse and had names for themselves.

The purpose of collective rights is to _____ the collective identity of groups in society and to create a society where people of different identities belong.

Aboriginal peoples and Canada's government continue today, including negotiations to establish modern Treaties and to clarify rights related to the _____ of Aboriginal peoples.

The act originally aimed to _____ First Nations peoples.

Under the Numbered Treaties, _____ are mostly symbolic today.

We, the First Nations, proclaim our dedication and commitment to the recognition of our unique history and destiny within Canada by _____ our treaty and Aboriginal rights within the constitution.

In this chapter, you discovered what laws recognize the collective rights of _____ peoples?

_____ means to bring to a country something that belongs to the country.

_____ involves a group in Canadian society whose members speak either French or English – as their first language.

The belief that one's culture is superior to all other cultures is called _____.

A(n) _____ is a person whose first language is English.

A(n) _____ is a person whose first language is French.

_____ involves a group that speaks one either French or English and that does not make up the majority population of a province or territory.

A federal legislation related to the rights and status of First Nations peoples, first passed in 1876 and amended several times is called

_____.

Canada's government issued _____ to the Métis, instead of establishing Métis lands in Manitoba.

In 1984, it called for new legislation to give the Métis settlements more

_____.

As an Aboriginal people of Canada, the Métis consider rights to land, and rights to use the land in traditional ways, as _____

_____.

Section 23 of the Charter says that a French-speaking or English minority population of sufficient size in any province has the right to

_____ schools that serve their language community.

Affirm	First Nations	community	Anglophone	Indian Act
Language minority	assimilate	Indian	scrip	Reserve
Collective identity	sovereignty	entrenching	autonomy	Annuities
Funded	Francophone	patriate	official	Official language
Collective rights	Inherent rights	ethnocentrism	publicly	

What 3 groups are given extra **collective rights** in the Charter?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Choose 6 key events from the Métis timeline in your textbook that you feel were most important in providing rights and recognition for the Métis.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

What are Métis Harvesting Rights? Why do the Métis peoples have these rights?

What is the **purpose** of Canada’s Immigration and Refugee Protection Act?

What **three categories** are contained in the act? What percentage of immigrants comes from each category?

CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE
1.	
2.	
3.	

Why does Canada’s workforce need immigration? List several reasons.

What **skills** do you think Alberta needs new immigrants to have?

How could the **Provincial Nomination Program** help Alberta get immigrants with the rights skills? What about a province like Quebec?

What is the **point system** for accepting immigrants?

Which categories of immigrants do not have to qualify under the point system?

List 3 health factors that impact qualifying as an immigrant into Canada. 3 marks

How are Canada's immigration laws different today than in the past?

How do you think immigration policies might change in the future?
Why?

List the 2 **objectives** of Canada's Immigration and Refugee Protection Act that you think are the most important. Give reasons for your selections.

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

	Mixed Economy: Canada	Market Economy: United States
Degree of government involvement		
Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For individuals• For groups		
Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For individuals• For groups		
Other Evidence/Information		

The three factors of production are _____, _____,
and _____.

What is the relationship between **supply and demand**? What happens to **price** as the other two factors change?

What value does a market economy put on the importance of **individualism**? Why?

What evidence would you look for to determine whether a society has a mixed or a market economy?

How are income and wealth shared (distributed) differently in a mixed economy versus a market economy?

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) sets trade rules between Canada and the US and reduces tariffs (taxes) and subsidies for goods traded between the two countries. Considering that Canada and the US have different economic systems, provide a **benefit** and a **drawback** of Canada's involvement in NAFTA.

Benefit - _____

Drawback - _____

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS VOCABULARY

Directions: Use the Word Bank to complete the sentences. Words may be used more than once.

Word Bank: **consumer, government, left, right, mixed economy, market economy, planned economy, middle, environments, uncreative, individual, privately run, weakness**

- 1) Pensions to support senior citizens would be an example of a Shift _____
- 2) In a pure market economy the _____ drives all economic decision making.
- 3) All Canadians benefit when workers are fairly paid and have proper, safe working _____.
- 4) Private companies respond to consumer demand with _____ and _____ - and that creates more and better jobs for everyone.
- 5) Crown corporations are needed because Canadians need _____ involvement in creating the public good.
- 6) A _____ _____ is an economic system where government makes the decisions on how to use resources.
- 7) Canada's government would be found in the _____ of the economic continuum.
- 8) Brian Mulroney making cuts to government spending was considered to be a shift _____.

CONSUMERISM

List some examples of opportunities (positives) and challenges (negatives) that consumerism can create for society.

Opportunities of Consumerism on Society	Challenges of Consumerism on Society
+	-
+	-
+	-
+	-
+	-

What are the 5 factors that guide consumer behaviour?

-----, -----, -----, -----, and -----.

What is **consumer sovereignty**? Why is it important in mixed and market economies?

How can a society based on consumerism have a significant impact on the environment? List several ways.

Describe some techniques that advertisers use to sell products and provide an example for each.

Advertising Techniques	Definition	Example
1. Bandwagon Effect		
2. Emotional Appeal		
3. Glittering Generalities		
4. Plain Folks Appeal		
5. Testimonials		
6. Scientific Appeal		

Why is advertising a “necessary evil” in mixed and market economies? Are there any situations or locations where advertising should be restricted? Why?

SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND TAXATION

Place the following terms on the economic and political spectrum.
Economic terms go above the line, political terms go below.

More taxes	Conservative Party	New Democratic Party	Liberal Party
Less taxes	More Gov involvement	Less Gov involvement	Cooperation
competition	Republican	Democrat	Market economy
Mixed economy	Command economy	Crown corporations	Total gov control



Briefly describe some of the election promises (platforms) that were made by each federal political party during the 2011 federal election.

PARTY	PLATFORM PROMISES
Conservative	- - -
NDP	- - -
Liberal	- - -
Bloc Quebecois	- - -
Green Party	- - -

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. **Correct the statement if necessary**

- _____ 1. Health care is completely free for all Canadian citizens.
- _____ 2. Health care services in the United States are run like businesses and can make a profit.
- _____ 3. Canada's Employment Insurance program is supported by taxes.
- _____ 4. Canadian citizens, who have lived in Canada for 10 years or more, can collect a monthly pension once they turn 60 years old.
- _____ 5. Alberta is the only province that does not collect provincial sales tax on products and services.
- _____ 6. Students who work part-time generally do not have to pay income tax because they don't earn enough money.
- _____ 7. The Bloc Québécois has candidates in every province and territory in Canada to represent the rights of the French language minorities.
- _____ 8. The following is a list of requirements needed in order to be a member of a political party:
 - Must be a resident of Canada
 - Must be at least 16 years old
 - Must not be a member of another party.
- _____ 9. Sir John A. MacDonald championed the idea of a health care system paid for by taxes and available for all Canadians.
- _____ 10. All of the major political parties in Canada agree that health care in Canada should not be privatized.
- _____ 11. A government that provides some social programs for its citizens would have a mixed economy.
- _____ 12. A party's political platform never changes.
- _____ 13. It is illegal to not report your income to the government.

Complete each statement.

1. A financial gain made by a company or owner of a business is called a(n) _____.
2. The government of Canada supports the idea of using taxes to provide services to citizens. The _____ does not support this idea as much as Canada does.
3. Everyone in Canada pays _____ regardless of the province or territory in which they live.
4. A government that provides extensive social programs and plays a central role in the economy would be placed towards the _____ economy side of the economic continuum.
5. There are _____ major political parties in Canada.
6. There are _____ major political parties in the United States.
7. The more money a person earns, the more _____ he or she has to pay.

Matching

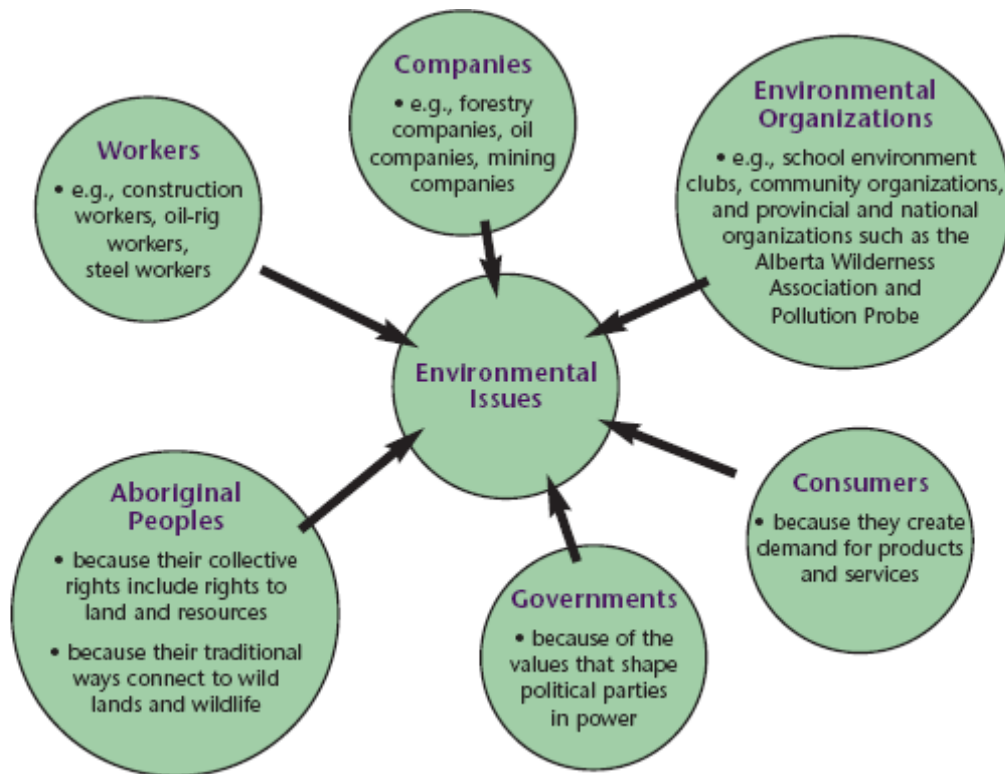
Match the following words or terms to their correct description below.

- A. tax base**
- B. health insurance**
- C. dental care**
- D. constitution**
- E. crime, health care, and lower taxes**
- F. Aboriginal peoples, agriculture, and women's equality**
- G. median**
- H. social services**

- _____ 1. the *Canada Health Act* does not cover this service
- _____ 2. key issues in the Liberal Party's platform
- _____ 3. a company's agreement to pay for health care in exchange for a monthly fee
- _____ 4. in statistics, the middle number that separates the higher half from the lower half
- _____ 5. affordable housing, pensions, and income assistance
- _____ 6. Unlike Canada's, the U.S.'s _____ does not identify federal or state responsibilities for social programs.
- _____ 7. all the economic activity that governments tax
- _____ 8. key issues in the Conservative Party's platform

Environmental Issues

Why does it seem so difficult for all stakeholders in environmental issues (consumers, environmentalists, Indigenous Groups, companies, governments, etc.) to come together and come up with solutions to solve environmental concerns?



Citizenship is about building a society that includes everyone — individuals and groups. Based on the mind map above, why are citizenship and environmental issues connected?

How do environmental issues connect to quality of life? Find 3 examples based on the mind map.
