

# Social Studies 9

## Final Exam Review Package

PAT Date: January 23 at 8:45 AM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### UNIT A Economics, Consumerism and Quality of Life

Boycotts	Goods and Services	Private Ownership
Capital	Tax	Privatization
Central Planning	Government Grants	Producer
Collective	Government	Profit
Bargaining	Ownership	Profit Motive
Collectivism	Gross Domestic	Progressive Income
Common/Public	Product	Tax
Good	Health Care	Public Education
Competition	Income	Public Health Care
Constitution	Income Assistance	Publically Owned
Consumer	Income	Quality Of Life
Consumerism	Distribution	Regulation
Cooperation	Income Gap	Right Wing
Corporation	Income Tax	Risk
Crown Corporation	Individualism	Scarcity
Ecological	Industrial	Self Interest
Economic	Expansion	Self-Reliance
Continuum	Inequality of	Social Programs
/Spectrum	Wealth	Social Welfare
Economic	Investors	Strike
Development	Labour	Supply And
Economic Freedom	Labour Dispute	Demand
Economic Growth	Labour Union	Tax Breaks
Economic Spectrum	Land	Trade Unions
Economic System	Left Wing	Unemployment
Economics	Legislation	Union Membership
Employment	Lobby	Wages and Benefits
Entrepreneur	Market Economy	Welfare
Environmental	Marketing/	Welfare System
Protection	Advertising	Work Conditions
Equality	Means of	Workplace Safety
Equilibrium	Production	Command Economy
Executives	Mixed Economy	Shift Left
Financial Security	Necessities	Shift Right
Foreign Investment	Pension	Monopoly
Free Trade	Pension Plans	Sales Tax

Black Market  
Underground  
Economy  
Climate Change  
Greenhouse Gases

Kyoto Protocol  
Ratified  
Oil Sands/Tar  
Sands

International  
Agreement  
Democrats  
Republicans

### **UNIT B Canada's Federal Political System and Political Decision Making**

Accountability  
Bias  
Cabinet  
Campaign  
Contributions /  
Donations  
Campaigning  
Constituents  
Election Process  
Elections  
Electorate  
Executive Branch  
Federal Court  
First Past the Post  
Governor General  
House of Commons  
How a Bill is  
passed (all steps  
and stages)

Income Tax  
Judicial Branch  
Labour Union  
Legislation  
Legislative Branch  
Lobby Group  
Majority  
Government  
Media  
Minority  
Government  
Official Opposition  
Parliament  
Political  
Candidates  
Political Party  
Political Platforms  
Popular Vote  
Prime Minister

Senate  
Social Programs  
Tax Breaks  
Voting  
Constitution  
Minorities  
Rep by Pop  
Judges  
Supreme Court  
Civil Service  
Legislation  
Conservative Party  
Liberal Party  
NDP  
Green Party  
Bloc Quebecois

### **UNIT C Individual and Collective Rights**

Affirm  
Anglophone  
Annuity  
Assimilate  
Autonomy  
Canadian Charter  
of Rights and  
Freedoms  
Collective Identity  
Collective Rights  
Constitution  
Entrenching  
Ethnocentrism  
First Nations  
Francophone

Indian  
Indian Act  
Inherent Rights  
Labour union  
Metis  
Numbered Treaties  
Official Language  
Community  
Official Language  
Minorities  
Patriate  
Publicly Funded  
Reserve  
Scrip  
Sovereignty

Supreme Court  
Fundamental  
Freedoms  
Democratic Rights  
Mobility Rights  
Legal Rights  
Equality Rights  
Residential School  
Suffrage  
Internment  
Inuit  
Amendment

## UNIT D Immigration and Youth Justice

Classes of	Persecution	Defense
Immigrants	Point System	Prosecution
Deportation	Privacy	Sequester
Economic Factors	Provincial	Criminal Code of
Elizabeth Fry	Nomination	Canada
Society	Program	Immigration and
Fair and Equitable	Refugees	Refugee
Immigration	Rehabilitate	Protection Act
Immigration and	Reintegrate	Demographic
Refugee Board	Sentence	Labour Force
Individual Rights	Young Offender	Growth
and Freedoms	Youth Criminal	Chinese Head Tax
John Howard	Justice Act	Health Factors
Society	Community	Security Factors
Jury Duty	Service	Political Factors
Legal Rights	Criminal Record	Excluded
Offence	Jury	

## Economic Systems and Quality of Life

	Mixed Economy: Canada	Market Economy: United States
<b>Degree of government involvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some resources are publicly owned and some are privately owned</li> <li>• Individuals and government both make decisions about what to produce.</li> <li>• Individual consumers and government influence economic decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources are privately owned</li> <li>• Individuals make decisions on how to use resources</li> <li>• Individual consumers drive economic decision making by choosing what to buy.</li> </ul>
<b>Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For individuals</li> <li>• For groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is still good choice for consumer products at competitive prices and people still have the opportunity to make a good living compared to others.</li> <li>• Everyone receives good health care, education etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lot of choice in consumer products and individuals have the ability to make a good living. Competition usually means cheaper prices</li> <li>• Lower taxes</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For individuals</li> <li>• For groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not as much consumer choice and some things may be more expensive.</li> <li>• Some groups may have to pay a higher percentage on their taxes if they make more money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Some groups may not be able to afford necessary services if they are priced out of their limit.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Evidence/ Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadian oil executives still make more money than teachers make but in return pay more taxes (Progressive Income Tax) and both will receive the same medical attention if they are sick. In Canada, there are many places to comparative shop for most goods, (Wal-Mart vs. Canadian Tire) but they can not shop around for cheaper/better health care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans can make a lot more money than Canadians in some fields of work can. They have a lot of consumer choice when it comes to some products such as cell phone providers. They are also cheaper because of this competition. Some Americans cannot afford basic necessities such as health care.</li> </ul>

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

consumer	market economy	privately run
environments	middle	right
government	mixed economy	uncreative
individual	planned	weakness
left	economy	

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

## 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
<p>+Economic Growth            +Creates a lot of jobs (higher standard of living)            +Improves Quality of Life when people have many modern conveniences.</p>	<p>-Harms the environment            -Lower standard of living for people in some countries because companies or so competitive they may pay low wages, have bad working conditions etc.            -May harm Quality of Life if we live in polluted areas and lose are natural environment due to production of consumer goods.</p>

What are the 5 factors that guide consumer behaviour?

Health, safety, jobs, the environment and marketing.

Describe the 6 techniques that advertisers use to sell products and provide an example for each.

Advertising Techniques	Definition	Example
Bandwagon Effect	Encourages you to buy a product or service because everyone else is	Answers will vary
Emotional Appeal	Uses strong emotional language that connects with your fears and desires	Answers will vary
Glittering Generalities	Relates the product or service to words or images that promise everything	Answers will vary
Plain Folks Appeal	Relates a product or service to the experience of ordinary folks	Answers will vary
Testimonials	Use celebrities or experts to speak for a product	Answers will vary
Scientific Appeal	Uses statistics or scientific data to persuade consumers to buy a product or service	Answers will vary

## Social Programs and Taxation

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- F 1. Health care is completely free for all Canadian citizens. **It is not free because it is paid through taxes.**
- T 2. Health care services in the United States are run like businesses and can make a profit.
- F 3. Canada's Employment Insurance program is supported by taxes. **Everyone who works has E.I taken off their pay cheque.**
- T 4. Canadian citizens, who have lived in Canada for 10 years or more, can collect a monthly pension once they turn 60 years old.
- T 5. Alberta is the only province that does not collect provincial sales tax on products and services.
- T 6. Students who work part-time generally do not have to pay income tax because they do not earn enough money.
- F 7. The Bloc Québécois has candidates in every province and territory in Canada to represent the rights of the French language minorities. **They only run candidates in Quebec**
- F 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 **some are 14**
  - Must not be a member of another party. **Can be a member of another party**
- F 9. Sir John A. MacDonald championed the idea of a health care system paid for by taxes and available for all Canadians. **It was Tommy Douglas, leader of the CCF (now NDP)**
- T 10. All of the major political parties in Canada agree that health care in Canada should not be privatized.
- T 11. A government that provides some social programs for its citizens would have a mixed economy.

- F** 12. Bloc Québécois and the Green Party of Canada are the only two political parties in Canada that list “the federal role of Québec” as one of their platform issues. **Only the BQ have this as an issue in their platform**
- F** 13. A party’s political platform never changes.
- T** 14. It is illegal to not report your income to the government.
- F** 15. The median income for families in Alberta in 2005 was \$67 000. **Alberta has the highest median income in Canada at \$76,000**

### Social Programs and Taxation

*Complete each statement.*

1. A financial gain made by a company or owner of a business is called a(n) **profit**
2. The government of Canada supports the idea of using taxes to provide services to citizens. The **United States** does not support this idea as much as Canada does.
3. Canadians pay for health care, income assistance, and pensions with taxes. The U.S. does not offer **pensions** as a social program.
4. Canadian families pay approximately **35** percent of their income on taxes.
5. Everyone in Canada pays **G.S.T.** regardless of the province or territory in which they live.
6. In order for a new political party to have its name appear on a ballot during an election, it must have the endorsement of at least **no** voters.
7. A government that provides extensive social programs and plays a central role in the economy would appear towards the **planned** economy side of the economic continuum.
8. There are **five** major political parties in Canada.
9. There are **two** major political parties in the United States.
10. The more money a person earns, the more **income tax** he or she has to pay.



## Social Programs and Taxation

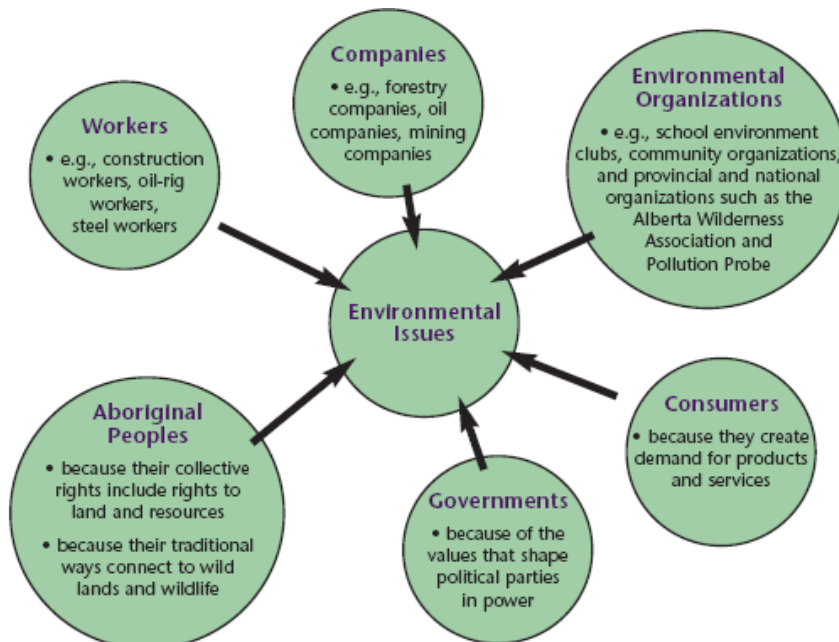
### Matching

*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

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

## Environmental Issues



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

**Answers will vary.  
Please see Ms. Kongsrud**

### 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>
<b>1.EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>	<b>-proposes laws -puts laws into action -runs the day to day business of the government</b>
<b>2.LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>	<b>-makes laws -represents the interests and the rights of Canada's regions</b>
<b>3.JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>	<b>-applies and interprets laws</b>

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>
<p><b>+sober second thought</b></p> <p><b>+represent minorities</b></p> <p><b>+represent regions</b></p>	<p><b>-not elected</b></p> <p><b>-ineffective because they are not elected</b></p>

What is the difference between winning by popular vote versus by first past the post?

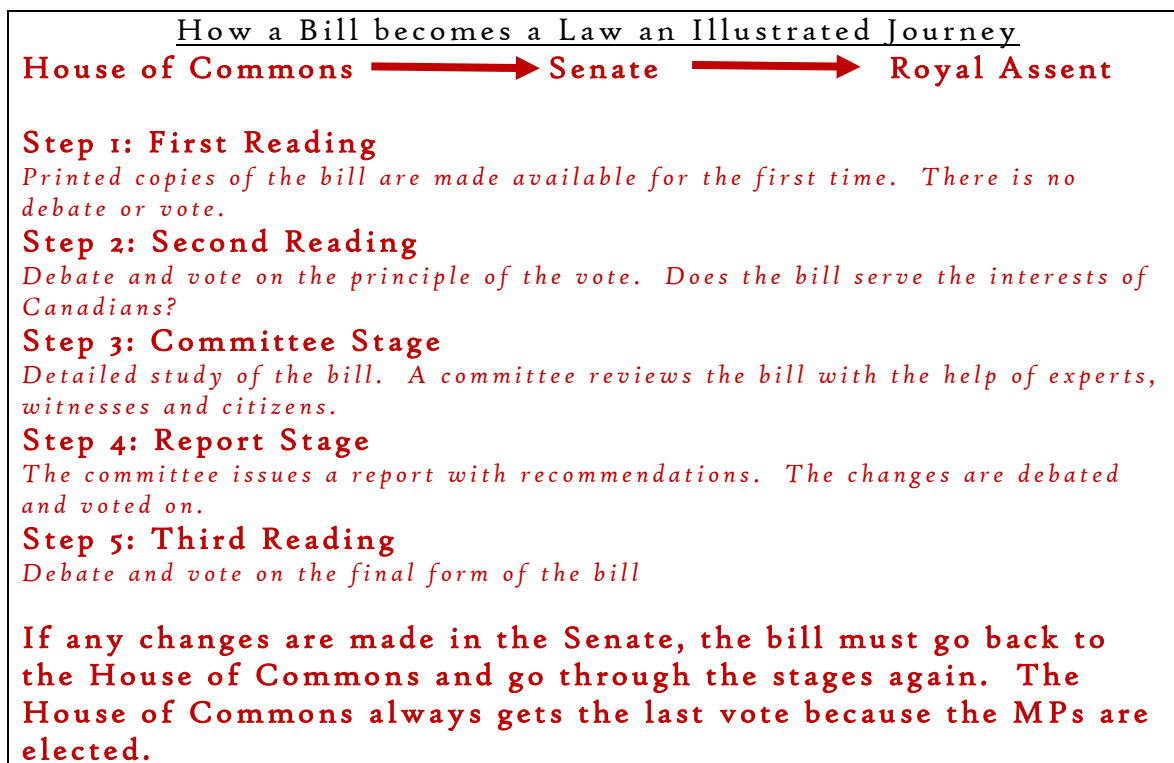
Define each term and then write an explanation of what they benefit of each would be?

Popular Vote	First Past the Post
<p><b>Definition-</b></p> <p><b>The total votes cast in the election is looked at and each party receives the same amount of seats as they did percentage of votes</b></p>	<p><b>Definition-</b></p> <p><b>In every electoral district the candidate with the most votes wins the seat in the House of Commons</b></p>
<p><b>Benefit-</b></p> <p><b>All people who voted have representation in the government and parties need to cooperate and come up with a middle ground</b></p>	<p><b>Benefit-</b></p> <p><b>Creates a clear majority that can effectively do what their platform set out to do.</b></p>

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

What is their role?	To represent the constituents in their riding and to create legislation
Where do they work?	In the House of Commons and in their constituency.
Who gives them their job?	The voters in their riding.
When the Prime Minister gives them special duties what is this called?	The Prime Minister gives them a portfolio or appoints them to the Cabinet.
What are some portfolios that the Prime Minister might ask MPs to work in?	Agriculture/Defence/Finance/Health/Industry/International Trade/Natural Resources/Revenue/Treasury/Canadian Heritage/Democratic Reform/Fisheries and Oceans/ Human Resources and Social Development/ Intergovernmental Affairs/ Justice/ Public Safety/ Seniors/Veteran Affairs/Citizenship and Immigration/ Environment/ Indian and Northern Affairs/Foreign Affairs/ International Cooperation/ Labour/ Public Works/ Transportation

Draw an illustration that shows the usual path that a bill takes before it becomes a law.



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.MEDIA	They inform the public about the impact the government is having on their lives. Citizens can then be informed about what the government is doing
2.ELECTIONS	If the government is not doing what the people want they have the opportunity to vote for a different party.
3.INTEREST GROUPS/LOBBY GROUPS	They represent the views and perspectives of different groups on issues that are important to Canadians. They meet with the government to inform them of the different views.
4.OPPOSITION PARTIES	They represent other ideologies in Canada and debate in Parliament the legislation that is proposed.

Complete the following chart on Lobby Groups.

Lobby Groups	
<i>Definition of Lobbyist</i>	Someone who is paid to represent the interests of a particular group to key decision makers in government.
<i>Examples of Lobby Groups</i>	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers Green Peace Mothers Against Drunk Driving
<i>Who hires them?</i>	Groups who have a particular interest in which laws/policies are put in practice by the government
<i>What is their role?</i>	To influence the decision makers in favour of their clients/interests
<i>How do they influence government decision making?</i>	They offer different perspectives and in-depth expertise on the issues.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Freedom to express your opinions</li><li>• Freedom to choose your own religion</li><li>• Freedom to organize peaceful meetings and demonstrations</li><li>• Freedom to associate with any person or group</li></ul>
Democratic Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The right to vote for members of the House of Commons and of provincial legislatures</li><li>• The right to vote for a new government at least every five years</li></ul>
Mobility Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The right to move anywhere within Canada and to earn a living there</li><li>• The right to enter, stay in, or leave Canada.</li></ul>
Legal Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The right to be free of imprisonment, search and seizure without reasons backed by law and evidence</li><li>• The right to a fair and quick public trial by an impartial court that assumes you are innocent until proven guilty</li></ul>
Equality Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The right to be free of discrimination because of race, national or ethnic origin, religion, gender, age or mental or physical disability.</li></ul>

## 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?

In a detail paragraph explain how and why the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects the rights of language groups in our country. Provide examples to support your answer.

**ANSWERS WILL VARY**

**PLEASE SEE MS. KONGSRUD**

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 **reserve**

**Collective rights** 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 **collective identity**.

Europeans used the word **Indian** 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 **affirm** the collective identity of groups in society and to create a society where people of difficult identities belong.

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

The Indian act originally aimed to **assimilate** First Nations peoples.

Under the Numbered Treaties **annuities** 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 **entrenching** our treaty and Aboriginal rights within the constitution.

In this chapter, you discovered what laws recognize the collective rights of **First Nations** peoples?

**Patriate** means to bring to a country something that belongs to the country.

**Official language** 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 **ethnocentrism**

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

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

**Official language minority** 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 **Indian Act**.

Canada’s government issued **scrip** to the Métis, instead of establishing Métis lands in Manitoba.

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

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

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



## Immigration Laws and Policies

1. What is the purpose of Canada's Immigration and Refugee Protection Act?

- Pursue social, cultural and economic benefits for all Canadians
- Respect the bilingual and multicultural character of Canada
- Share the benefits of immigration and support a prosperous economy across all regions of Canada
- Reunite families in Canada
- Promote the successful integration of immigrants into Canadian society.

2. What categories, and percentages of immigration, are contained in the act?

- Refugees (13%)
- Family class (28%)
- Economic Immigrants (55%)
- Other (4%)

3. Why does Canada's workforce need immigration?

Canada's labour force is shrinking because the amount of people retiring does not equal the amount of people entering the labour force so Canada needs immigration to ensure growth.

4. What is the point system for accepting immigrants?

An economic immigrant needs 67 points to qualify for immigration based on different factors. These factors include Education, ability to speak English or French, work experience, age, arranged employment, and adaptability.

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

Family class or Refugees

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

- Could put Canadians at risk – communicable disease
- Could endanger public safety – mental illness
- Could put an excessive demand on Canada's health services – cost of treating AIDS/HIV

7. How are Canada's immigration laws different today from in the past?

In the past Canada's immigration laws excluded people because of their race or country of origin. They favoured immigrants of British ancestry.

## Judicial System and Youth Justice

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

YCJA	CC Of C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12-17 year olds</li> <li>• Allows for counselling and community service as consequences</li> <li>• Prohibits adult sentences for 12-14 years of age. Some adult sentences for 14-17 years of age for serious crimes</li> <li>• Protects the privacy of young offenders. News media may not publish names unless they have been tried as an adult</li> <li>• Most young offenders can avoid a criminal record.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults</li> <li>• Usual consequence is going to court</li> <li>• Defines sentences which sometimes includes imprisonment</li> <li>• Allows the publication of offenders' names</li> <li>• Creates a criminal record for most offenders.</li> </ul>

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

Youth Justice Committees exist in some communities and reflect the idea of sentencing circles. It is based on the traditions of Aboriginal peoples whose systems of justice is based on the idea that breaking a law is a community hurts the whole community. Elders can use their knowledge and experience to help make decisions based on what is best for the entire community.

What are the two Justice Advocacy Groups studied and what role do they play in our society.

Justice Advocacy Group #1	Justice Advocacy Group #2
<p><b>JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wants the government to work towards preventing young people to turning towards crime by ensuring education, ending poverty, addiction counselling etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wants the government to ensure that offenders can re-enter society and become better citizens through rehabilitation.</li> </ul>