**Civics Exam Review**

**Below is a list of facts, some of these are new and some are review. Add these to your notes!**

1. The study of civics has rigorously taught me the importance of participation in my community by **highlighting the key roles of the different level of governments and what there duties are**. For instance if I was to participate in an alcohol prevention campaign, I would be considered as a supporter of the provincial government.

2. The purpose of the Canadian senate is **to block irresponsible bills passed by the House of Commons**.  They also may serve on parliamentary committees and commissions**that investigate important issues such as child poverty, and make recommendations for further action or study**. Our Senate should be reformed if they have abused their privileged position. Like Georges Dessaulles who was appointed at the age of 80 in 1907 and served for 23 years, but only spoke twice. Once to thank his fellow senators for his 100th birthday and once to deny that his appointment was part of a corrupt bargain.

3. A **majority government holds 155 seats or more** and takes up most of the House of Commons. Thus providing them with an advantage if any decision is made, more people will agree upon it and it could be passed on. In a **minority, less then 154 seats** are taken therefore less people agree with you, which make your decisions harder to pass on. In this case it is better if you’re a majority government since you have more people on your side and you’re more likely to be successful.

5**. Federal Government:**

-governs all of Canada

-foreign trade and relations

-currency/money

-defence

-postal service

-immigration

-communications

-unemployment

-criminal law

-aboriginal peoples

**Provincial & Territorial Government:**

 -governs a province or territory

-property and civil rights

-marriage licensees

-health and welfare

-education

-alcohol consumption

-natural resources and environment

-hospitals

-driver education and licensing

-motor vehicle operation and licensing

-provincial or territorial highways

**Local/Municipal Government:**

-governs a city

-police and fire departments

-streets and roads

-water and sewage

-transit

-garbage and recycling

-libraries

-recreation

-local programs

6. **The jobs of the Governor General are:**

-to represent the British monarchy

-signs all bills into law, (royal assent)

-officially welcomes reps of foreign governments to Canada

-reads the speech from the Throne -promotes pride and awareness of Canada

7. Hearsay is **information received from other people that one cannot adequately substantiate**. It is at no point admissible in a Canadian courtroom.

8. The youth criminal justice act is a federal legislation that was passed in 2002 that states youths aged 12-17 are prosecuted in Canada’s criminal justice system. It states in section 13:”No person shall be convicted of an offence in respect of an act or omission on his or her part while that person was under the age of twelve years.”

9. Communism is when everyone is equal. All jobs pay the same, everyone has the same thing and everyone is **LITERALLY equal**. The government owns all property. Fascism is when the property is privately owed and the government is authoritarian.

10. The Official Leader of the Opposition is the **party that has the second highest number of seats** in the House of Commons.

11. Freedom of expression is not an absolute right, since all of our rights have **reasonable limits and most accommodate the common good.**

12. **The Left wing believes in:**

-government involvement

-ensuring equal opportunities through law

-the inevitability of social change

-generous subsidies such as welfare, medicare, and pension benefits

-higher taxation to guarantee social services

-a small military especially in peacetime

**The Right wing believes in:**

-minimal government involvement in peoples lives

-responsible citizens

-marinating traditions

-emergency relief and personal charity

-lower taxation to promote independence

-strong military for defence

13. The significance of the sentencing in the Nuremberg trials was that international law found individuals responsible for the crimes, but **there was no domestic law forbidding that crime**. So the Germans could not be charged since there was **no German law forbidding them from starting World War 2 or carrying out the genocide**. At the end, 11 German leaders were condemned to death and a precedent was set in international law. It said that: individuals could be held responsible for aggressive war and crimes carried out by a country in defiance of international law.

14.The UDHR is an **international document**that was adopted by the UN in 1948 that **proclaims basic human rights for all people**. Even though it cannot be enforced, it had set standards for others in countries in which they are encouraged to follow.

15. The three founding groups of Canada would be the **first nations, Inuit and Métis**.

16. The concept of Canadian citizenship has changed since Confederation because now we do not discriminate who wants to come in. Instead we use a point system that evaluates how productive that immigrant will be in Canada and depending on their abilities they will get accepted or rejected. This differs from before since we are now colour blind and do not judge someone on where they’re coming from, but rather who they are as a member of society.

17.Legal rights: Rights of people in dealing with the justice system and law enforcement, namely: [**Section 7:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Seven_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) right to life, liberty, and security of the person. [**Section 8:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Eight_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) right from unreasonable [search and seizure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_and_seizure).

[**Section 9**:](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Nine_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) freedom from arbitrary detainment or imprisonment.

[**Section 10**:](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Ten_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) right to legal counsel and the guarantee of [habeas corpus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habeas_corpus).

[**Section 11:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Eleven_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) rights in criminal and penal matters such as the right to be [presumed innocent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presumption_of_innocence)until proven guilty.

[**Section 12:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Twelve_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) right not to be subject to [cruel and unusual punishment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruel_and_unusual_punishment).

[**Section 13:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Thirteen_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) rights against self-incrimination [**Section 14:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_Fourteen_of_the_Canadian_Charter_of_Rights_and_Freedoms) rights to an interpreter in a court proceeding.

18. Voter turnout has dramatically decreased since 1980. In 1980 we had a 69.3% voter turnout and in 2004 we had a 60.9% voter turnout, the turnout was reduced by 9% possibly due to citizens not caring or possibly even being undecided.

19. Today’s major global problems include: global warming, HIV/AIDS, poverty, abortion, war, violence, discrimination, racism, natural tragedies (earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, tornadoes …etc).

20. Many of them can be addressed by simply taking precautions. Others are natural and cannot be addressed. There’s really no possible solution for them because if there were it would be pursued. The best way to address them though is to follow rules and be as careful as possible. An alternative may be to become a refugee and move to a more modern day country to see problems like these decrease.

21. A responsible citizen includes:

-obeying all laws

-respecting others’ rights

-voting

-reporting crimes

-volunteering

-serving as jurors

-acting as witnesses

22.USA has put out the patriot act in November 2001.The Act increases the ability of law enforcement agencies to search telephone, e-mail communications, medical, financial, and other records; eases restrictions on foreign intelligence gathering within the United States. While Canada passed the Anti terrorism act on December 18 2001 amending the Criminal Code. The act provisions allowing for ‘secret’ trials, preemptive detention and expansive security and surveillance powers. (Page 194)

23.Canada has been a good global citizen since they helped capture some of Al-Qaeda’s leaders. They also helped aid in many countries and are a part of the United Nations.(Page 195)

24.Ordinary people can improve the world without relying on the government by maintaining and supporting peace, respecting everyone’s rights, and respecting everyone in general. No one shall look down on others. We are all the same.

25. A global citizen is one who is not only concerned about his nation, or is self-centered, but one who is concerned about the international world. A global citizen would be someone who would sacrifice their things to benefit others across the border and sea.

26. The UDHR impacts human rights since it allows all humans in the world to life, liberty, and security of a person, which includes adequate food, shelter clothing, medical care and social security. Only Saudi Arabia and South Africa have decided not to participate. This is a powerful impact and makes everyone have a limited standard of living.

27. The vital principle of international law was established to advance human rights in response to the holocaust because, a certain race was discriminated and all people have equal rights. This caused the development of the international law.

28. The benefits of multiculturalism are: (page 159)

-getting to know different people

-relating to different culture’s, religions, and belief’s

-meeting more people

-discovering new things about others

-much more

29.Democracy work outs differences among people because all the people have the same rights and if everyone has equal rights they are all equal in the government’s eyes.

30. Many things are required for a society and its citizens for a government to function democratically like: Equal rights for all the citizens, choosing their own leaders, speak freely, argue with government, Vote.