

## UNIT 1 – AWARE CITIZEN

### Introduction to Civics

#### Civics vs Politics

Where do we, as Christians, find our citizenship?

The study of governments and citizens and how governments work is called \_\_\_\_\_?

The 4 aspects of Political Thinking (Political significance, Objectives/Results, Stability/Change, Political perspective)

### Types of Decision Making

Authoritarian

Democratic

Collective/Consensus

Who rules?

In whose interest do they rule?

How do they rule?

What are the characteristics of a Democratic government?

What are the characteristics of an Authoritarian government?

How do governments use power? Authority, influence, and coercion

How are conflicts resolved? Negotiation, mediation, arbitration

### Democracy Around the World

Types of democracy?

History of Democracy – The start? Citizenship? Iroquois Confederacy? Magna Carta?

American Revolution? French Revolution?

What are elements of democracy? Obstacles to democracy?

What makes a country free? Partly free? Not free?

### Citizenship in Canada

What does citizenship mean? What does it mean to be a citizen of CANADA?

Who is considered a citizen? What are the benefits of citizenship?

How can one become a citizen? What are the basic responsibilities of being a Canadian?

What is the constitution? Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

### Evolution of Democracy

Declaration of the Rights of Man, Code of King Hammurabi, Magna Carta, John Locke, New Zealand, Amendment 15 to US Constitution, European Union, Univ. Declar'n of Human Rights

### Ideologies

What is an ideology?

Forms of Government as an Ideology: Democracy; Autocracy: Monarchy, Dictatorship; Oligarchy; Theocracy; Anarchy

Forms of Social Structure as an Ideology: Feudalism; Socialism; Fascism; Communism; Capitalism; Totalitarianism (know the cows)

What does a personal ideology look like?

What is a pluralist society? Why is it important?

## Human Rights

Articles of the Declaration of Human Rights

## Global Citizenship

Individual Level

Canada as a Global Citizen

Geneva Convention

Failures of the Declaration

Enforcing Human Rights

Canada and Human Rights

Trade

CIDA

Global Poverty and Foreign Policy

NGOs

Canadian Peacekeeping

Global Conflict: Terrorism (and Canada's response)

Environmental Interdependence

Millennium Development Goals

## **UNIT 2 – INFORMED CITIZEN**

### Canada's Federal System of Government

What is Federalism?

Jurisdictions of federal, provincial, and municipal government?

Why choose federalism?

### Canadian Branches of Government

Explain the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Formation and Function of municipal government: mayor, council

Formation and Function of provincial government: Lieutenant Governor, premier, MPPs, seats, parties, leaders of the parties

Formation and Function of federal government: Governor General, Prime Minister, Cabinet, Backbenchers, MPs, Public Service, House of Commons, parties, leaders, caucus, Official Opposition, Minority vs Majority governments, Speaker of the House, Question Period, The Senate

### How Laws are Made

Bill vs. Act

Types of Bills

8 Steps to move from bill to law

## Canada's Justice System

Goals of the Judicial System

Fundamental Legal Rights

The Criminal Justice Process

Principles of Sentencing

Youth Criminal Justice Act

Wrongful Convictions

Civil Law

## Political Ideologies

Definition

The Political Spectrum

Communism, Socialism, Liberalism, Conservatism, Fascism

Pluralist Society

In Canada: Left-wing vs Centre vs Right-wing

## Canada's Political Parties

Main Parties: Conservative Party of Canada, New Democratic Party (NDP), Liberal Party of Canada, Bloc Quebecois, Green Party

Other Political Parties: Communist Party of Canada, Christian Heritage Party, Canada Action Party, Natural Law Party, Libertarian Party, Etc

Leader, views on taxation, economics, social, tradition vs change, crime, healthcare, environment, and military for each of the main parties

Party Discipline