

# UNIT 1: CANADIAN DEMOCRACY

## Part - A Chapters 1 & 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_



### I Can:

- Explain what democracy is!
- Explain and apply effective group work skills!
- Identify three ways to make decisions and the negative and positive attributes of each
- Differentiate between fairness & equity vs. equality
- Apply the 4 principles



# Democracy

Democracy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Working in a Group

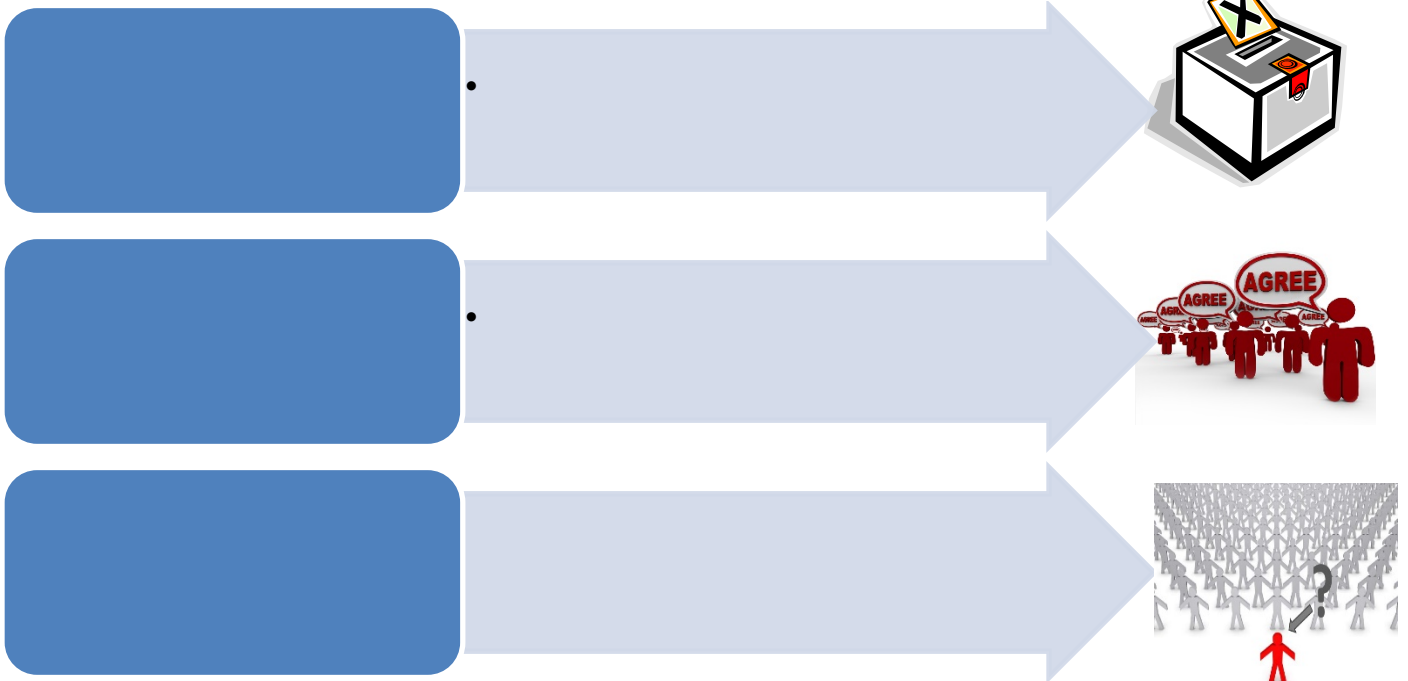
In a group I need to \_\_\_\_\_ others, \_\_\_\_\_ to work and  
\_\_\_\_\_ myself.

Rationale: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_




Opinions: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Perspectives: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Three Ways to Make Decisions



**A good title for this chart would be:**

Type of Decision Making	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Voting</b> 		
<b>Consensus</b> 		
<b>Representatives</b> 		

Which would be the best for a group of 5 making a decision and why?

Which would be the best for a classroom making a decision and why?

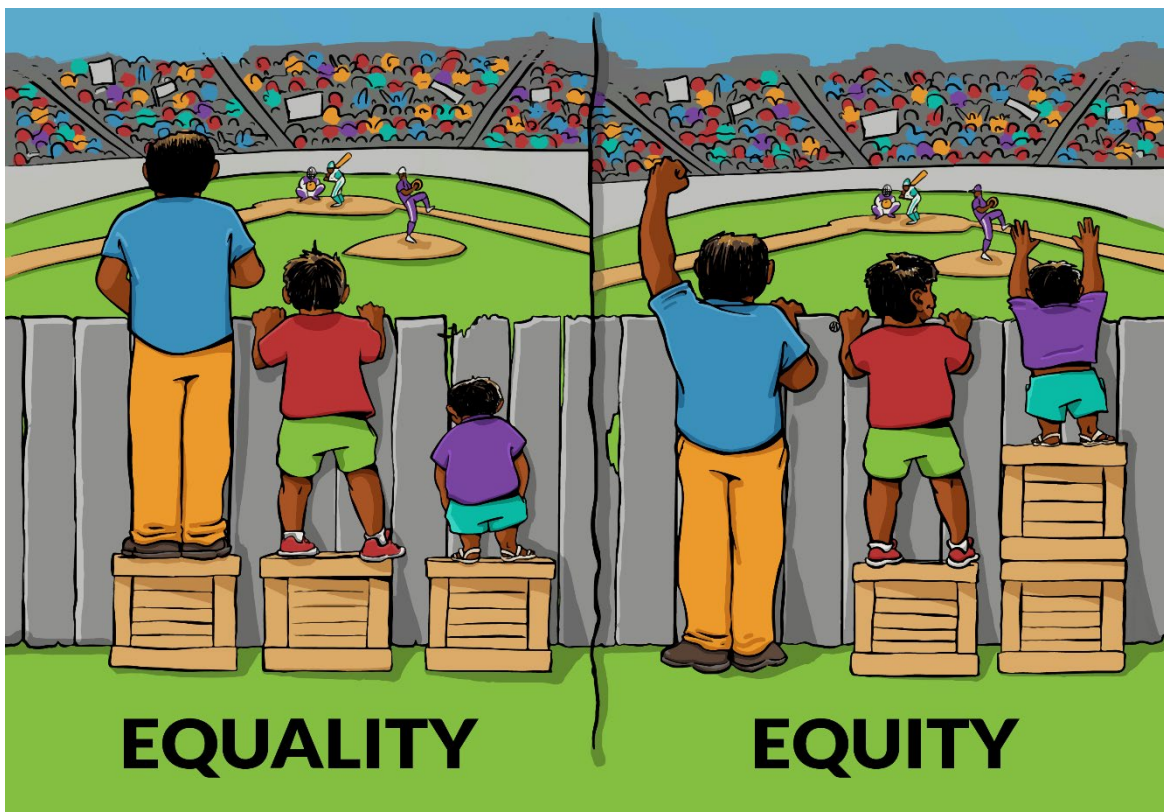
Which would be the best for a school making a decision and why?



## Fairness and Equity, and Equality

Copy the examples from page 26 and provide information for each example explaining how it shows fairness and equity, or equality. Why is it important for each example?

<u>Fairness and Equity</u>	<u>Equality</u>



# Democracy and the Four Principles

The term democracy comes from—*demokratia*, from *demos* meaning common people + *kratos* meaning rule, strength, power.

To function effectively, democracies must ensure an active role for the people through four key principles:

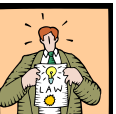
Justice	
Equity	
Representation	
Freedom	

If a government is run on these principles it is a **democracy**, so we would call it a \_\_\_\_\_ government!

## Two types of democracy:



- **Direct democracy** → A way of making decisions in which everyone in a group votes (no representatives)
- **Representative democracy** → a political system where citizens elect representatives to govern and make decisions on their behalf.



Canada's government is a \_\_\_\_\_ democracy!!

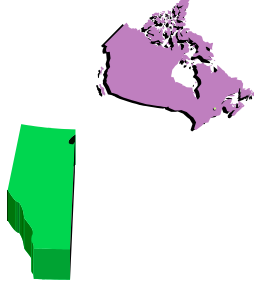
# Government & Democracy

Government → \_\_\_\_\_



Canada has three main Levels of Governments:

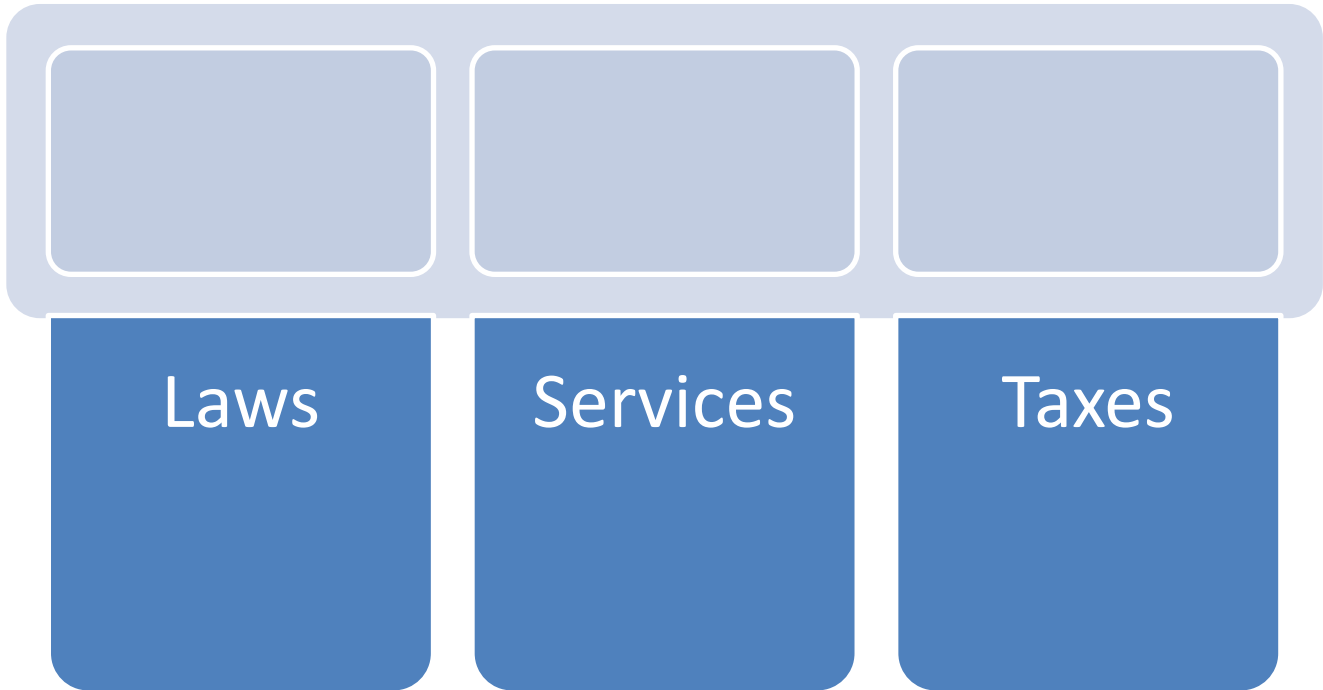
- Federal = Whole country
- Provincial = Each province
- Local/Municipal = Cities, town, or district



We also have First Nations governments in Canada at all three levels.



All Levels of Governments are Responsible for Three Main Things:



Each level of government is responsible for making laws, providing services and collecting taxes for the people they represent.

Example: The Federal Gov't makes laws for the \_\_\_\_\_, the Provincial gov't makes laws for the \_\_\_\_\_, the Municipal/local Gov't make laws for the \_\_\_\_\_.

# Laws (Regulations)

## How do Government LAWS/regulations Affect You?

What is a regulation?

Why are regulations important?

### TAXES

Taxes: \_\_\_\_\_



GST

PST

HST

Income Taxes

Property Taxes

Governments provided services for the people based on their needs. Below are 11 main services provided by Canada's government. Some are federal services, some municipal and some provincial. Below each, explain why they are important services.

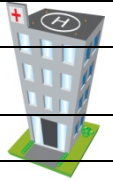
# Government Services → Pg. 40-43

1) Hospitals

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2) Snow Plows

•



3) Firefighters

•

4) Recycling

•

5) Road construction

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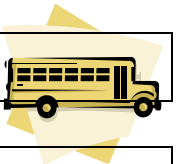


6) Historic sites and museums

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7) Schools

•



8) Public parks

•

9) Public Library

•

10) Police officers

•



11) Public Transportation

•

**NOT FOR FREE!!**

**Services cost money, just think about how much it cost to plow the city of Lethbridge after a big snow storm!! To pay for services the government needs some serious \$\$\$! How do you think they get that \$\$\$?**




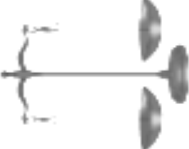
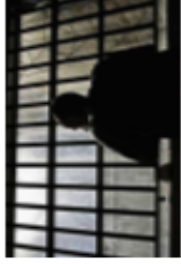
**YOU GOT IT → TAXES!!!!**



Let's find out.

## The Five Parts of Canada's Legal System

From *Canada Today*, Prentice-Hall, 1996

<b>Citizens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• elect the government</li><li>• possess rights protected by law</li><li>• are responsible for obeying the law</li></ul> 	<b>Governments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• make the laws</li><li>• set down punishments for crimes</li><li>• ensure order in society</li><li>• guarantee rights</li></ul> 	<b>Police</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• enforce the laws</li><li>• try to prevent crimes from happening</li><li>• catch those who break the law</li></ul> 	<b>Courts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• interpret the law</li><li>• decide guilt or innocence</li><li>• decide on punishment for those convicted of breaking laws</li></ul> 	<b>Prisons</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• carry out punishments</li><li>• try to rehabilitate criminals</li><li>• protect the public from criminals</li></ul> 
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When we think of laws, we think of criminals and police, but these are only a small part of the justice system in Canada.

# EXTRA NOTES