

Study Guide – Power and Authority Unit

Use this crib sheet to focus your preparation for the quiz. The sheet doesn't contain the answers, just the material you should know from class. Everything on this sheet could be on the quiz in some form. Handouts, activities and discussions form the basis of the test. The quiz will test your actual knowledge of key terms and your recall of topics under headings. Sample question: Name and describe two non-democratic forms of government.

Big ideas: Think of *power* as the tool used to shape peoples' thoughts and actions. It comes in several forms and is gained in many ways. *Authority* here best relates to government. We looked mostly at democracy, in particular Canada's, and briefly at several other types.

Terms: provide definitions and descriptions

- Define *power*
- *Forms, users and sources* of power - look at your one page, three table handout
- Multiple examples of resources for power (e.g. knowledge/education, strength/military etc.)
- Decision making in a democracy. Can you list these from memory and then briefly describe them? Majority, consensus, plurality
- Contrast anarchy and authority. Name 3 benefits of authority in a democracy.
- Name and briefly describe these types of governments - representative democracy (*recall demos kratos*), oligarchy, autocratic/dictatorship, totalitarianism and authoritarianism

Be able to:

- Describe the 3 branches of the Canadian Gov't and important/related terms – Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary. What is the central role of each? Why are they separate from each other? You have a handout graphic from class.
- Describe, in general terms, the electoral system in Canada. Including:
 - Who can vote? Who cannot vote? What is a riding? What do we call our federal representatives?
 - What is meant by "first past the post"?
 - How is choosing a Prime Minister different than choose a president?
- Compare/contrast the levels of government by providing examples of responsibilities specific to each level. e.g. national defence is federal, education is provincial.
- Explain, with examples, how some countries are more powerful than others. Consider factors that increase power. E.g. an educated society. Reflect on your assignment for ideas.
- Identify major political parties in Canada.

