

Social 30-1 and 30-2
Review sheets RI 3 and 4

These are meant to be an **aid** for you in reviewing material for this course.

RI 3: To what extent are the principles of liberalism viable?

1. What are some of the common principles between the aboriginal Great Law of Peace and liberalism?
2. What is the major conflict between the aboriginal ideological focus and liberalism?
3. What is the difference between enfranchisement and suffrage?
4. Describe the difference between direct and representative democracy? Indicate the benefits and challenges of each.
5. Explain some examples of direct democracy that are currently being used.
6. Historically liberal principles were forced on the aboriginal in Canada. Explain how.
7. What type of circumstances appear to allow countries to be susceptible to intrusion by another country?
8. Describe the main features of the following economic systems: free market (aka: Private Enterprise, Price System, capitalism, laissez faire), command economy (aka: communism, public enterprise), and traditional, and mixed
9. Democratic liberalism was imposed by USA on several occasions. Briefly describe some of the key point of each of the following impositions: Iraq, after WWI in Europe, Cuba
10. What is the difference between responsible government and checks and balances?
11. How are decision reached using the consensus decision making process?
12. Explain how each of the following conditions is necessary for a government system to be considered a liberal democracy. Separation of powers, rule of law, independent media
13. How does Canada's practice of party solidarity conflict with liberalism?
14. Cite the challenges and benefits of having two-party VS a multi-party system?
15. Explain the merits and drawbacks of proportional representation (popular vote) and 'first past the post' (single member system)
16. Explain each of the challenges to democracy listed. (voter turnout, elite groups, influence of lobby groups
17. How are each of the challenges listed in 14 a challenge to a government following the will of the people?
18. Cite some current and historical examples where the government chose practicality over popular opinion.
19. Explain the basic differences between each of the following forms of authoritarian governments; oligarchy, junta, monarchy.
20. Give examples of the following techniques in practice: propaganda, controlled participation, direction of popular discontent, terror.
21. For each of the above techniques, what is the purpose of using them in society?
22. Explain the challenges and benefits of an authoritarian government
23. What are two types of rights guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
24. What is the government's justification for limiting your rights after guaranteeing them in the

Charter?

25. Which of the rights apply to landed immigrants? Why do some not apply to immigrants?
26. Which groups are considered in the Charter?
27. What are some of the guarantees for these groups?
28. Explain the process that resulted in the current French language sign laws?
29. Explain the purpose and use of the 'notwithstanding' clause of the Charter.
30. Explain the use of affirmative action programs.
31. What is stop loss?
32. What was the purpose of the War Measures Act?
33. Explain the three times that the War Measures Act was implemented in Canada's history?
34. How is the Emergencies Act different than the War Measures Act?
35. What arguments could be made for the use of the anti-terrorism act in light of the Charter's guarantees?
36. Explain the principles of postmodernism.
37. What are the principles of modernism?
38. How are the challenges that postmodernists provide useful to a modernist?
39. Define extremism.
40. Explain how some extremist ideologies have worked their way into mainstream ideologies?
41. How did consumerism result from economic liberalism?
42. Explain some of the **unexpected** consequences of economic liberalism.
43. What actions can YOU take to combat poverty and inequality?
44. What actions can YOU take to combat the destruction of the environment?
45. What is the purpose of Kyoto Agreement?
46. Why do some governments not fulfill their targets for Kyoto?
47. What are some examples of a pandemic?
48. How are pandemics more of a risk in liberal democracies than they are in illiberal systems?
49. How has the supply of fresh water become a political issue?

RI 4: To what extent should my actions as a citizen be shaped by an ideology?

1. Explain the difference between determining citizenship based on jus soli and jus sanguinis. Give an example of each.
2. Describe a benefit and a challenge of allowing naturalized citizenship?
3. What are the benefits and challenges of allowing multiple citizenships?
4. Provide some examples of **direct** ways a citizen can participate in society?
5. Provide some examples of **indirect** ways a citizen can participate in society?
6. Define each of the following understandings of citizenship: liberal/individualistic, communitarian, civil republican.
7. What is the goal is a philanthropist?
8. What are pacifists? How are they different from conscientious objectors?
9. Give some examples of alternative service that can be done as an alternative to military

service.

10. What caused the people to take action in the Ukraine in 2004?
11. What actions did the people take to create the Orange Revolution in the Ukraine?
12. What is apartheid? What actions did it include?
13. How did the local people fight the illiberal policy of apartheid in South Africa?
14. What is the primary difference between the ANC (African National Congress) and the PAC (Pan-African Congress)? Why the split?
15. What was the Sharpeville massacre so offensive to liberal democracies?
16. How did the world fight this apartheid in South Africa?
17. What changed then made the US citizens fight their government's attempt to bring liberalism to Vietnam?
18. List some examples of the way the people of the US raised awareness and fought against US involvement in Vietnam.