

- 1) What is the boom-bust cycle?
- (A) The alternating periods of economic prosperity and depression
  - (B) The tendency of the rich to get richer and the poor to stay poor
  - (C) A political theory about the rise and fall of governmental power
  - (D) A Marxist theory about the tendency of large corporations to fragment
- 2) **Statement I**  
Everyone is born free and equal.  
**Statement II**  
Everyone has the right to own property.  
**Statement III**  
Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security.  
**Statement IV**  
Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work.  
Which of the given statements refers to the protection of human rights in the labour movement?
- (A) Statement I
  - (B) Statement II
  - (C) Statement III
  - (D) Statement IV
- 3) In Canada, consensus decision-making is used in
- (A) Alberta
  - (B) Quebec
  - (C) Nunavut
  - (D) the Yukon
- 4) Which of the following individuals believed that if change had to come about it had to honour the citizens of the past and the future?
- (A) Karl Marx
  - (B) Adam Smith
  - (C) Robert Owen
  - (D) Edmund Burke
- 5) Which of the following ethnic groups was treated as an enemy alien in Canada during the First World War?
- (A) Italian
  - (B) Russian
  - (C) Japanese
  - (D) Ukrainian

- 6) The October Crisis occurred when
- (A) members of the Mohawk nation demanded the return of their traditional land
  - (B) a militant Québécois nationalist group engaged in kidnapping and other crimes
  - (C) the government cracked down on suspected terrorists after the attacks of September 11, 2001
  - (D) a large group of environmentalist protesters blockaded a logging camp in British Columbia
- 7) Collectivist economies are called
- (A) control economies
  - (B) command economies
  - (C) communist economies
  - (D) cooperative economies
- 8)
- Land treaties
  - Residential schools
  - The 1969 White Paper
  - The Gradual Civilization Act
- The given list contains examples of liberalism imposed on which group?
- (A) Women
  - (B) First Nations
  - (C) British royalty
  - (D) European settlers
- 9) In Canada, the citizens elect people to serve in the government on their behalf. This is known as
- (A) direct democracy
  - (B) liberal democracy
  - (C) deliberative democracy
  - (D) representative democracy
- 10) Liberal democracies often react to serious crises by
- (A) imposing special taxes
  - (B) suspending civil liberties
  - (C) taking direct control of the economy
  - (D) granting increased powers to the police

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Issue 3 Quiz C

- 11) In theory, which of the following statements about collectivist economies is **true**?
- (A) No citizen is richer or poorer than another.
  - (B) There are no periods of economic depression.
  - (C) Citizens are rewarded in proportion to their efforts.
  - (D) Collectivist economies are weaker than free market economies.
- 12) Which of the following groups of people had to wait the **longest** to receive full suffrage in Canada?
- (A) Women
  - (B) The Inuit
  - (C) First Nations
  - (D) European men
- 13) What was the **main** purpose of the residential school system?
- (A) To provide aboriginal children with free education
  - (B) To teach aboriginal children about their native culture
  - (C) To assimilate aboriginal children into European culture
  - (D) To help alleviate the social ills plaguing aboriginal communities
- 14) At the federal level, the political process in Canada is **best** described as
- (A) authoritarian
  - (B) a direct democracy
  - (C) proportional representation
  - (D) a representative democracy

**What is the primary societal role of the government?**

**Speaker I**

Really, the government should not have a major role in society; people can make decisions for themselves. The most important thing that the government can do is to allow citizens to work for themselves—to save money and spend it on the things they want and need. In today's society, the more wealth you have, the freer you are.

**Speaker II**

It's sad to say, but I think that we need the government in order to protect us from one another. I am not saying that all people are bad, but without the protection of the government, people would be stealing, fighting, and doing whatever it took to survive. The government provides us with laws, and punishes those who break them. It makes sense for people to give up their rights in order to ensure their safety.

**Speaker III**

In order for society to thrive, people need stability. The government can provide this not only by ensuring the safety of the citizens, but by establishing a stable social framework for society to build itself around. This leaves people free to live without undue interference from their fellow citizens.

**Speaker IV**

The government should be more or less indistinguishable from society. All government decisions, such as new laws, should be the decisions of the people. Only they have the right to decide what is best for them. The government, then, is a tool that the citizenry uses to carry out its collective will.

- 15) Each of the speaker's statements are based on a
- (A) democratic theory
  - (B) social contract theory
  - (C) modern liberal philosophy
  - (D) classical liberal philosophy

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- 16) Speaker IV's statement is consistent with the ideas of
- (A) Edmund Burke
  - (B) Thomas Hobbes
  - (C) Baron de Montesquieu
  - (D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Sweat rolled down Tom's face as he shovelled coal into the mouth of the furnace. He took care not to accidentally brush against the scorching metal grate as he worked; he had a half-healed burn on his left arm as a reminder to be careful. His coal pile was getting low, so he signalled to one of the boys to bring another load. When the lad tipped the coal out onto the floor, a great cloud of coal dust billowed up, making Tom cough.

"Someone ought to clean this place up," thought Tom as he walked down the street where he lived. The ramshackle buildings on either side looked ready to fall onto the road at any moment, and Tom knew that they were packed to bursting with people like him. And the smell...well, on a hot day, the smell rising from the gutters would sicken a rat. Tom laughed bitterly to himself. It would take a flood of biblical proportions to clean this place.

- 17) Faced with the working conditions described in source, labourers responded by
- (A) forming political parties
  - (B) organizing labour unions
  - (C) moving away from cities
  - (D) returning to cottage industries

Feature I	Feature II
Both the Nazis in Germany and the Communists in Russia	Nazis in Germany
Feature III	Feature IV
Communists in Russia	Neither the Nazis in Germany nor the Communists in Russia

- 18) Which group in the source seized power through a popular revolution?
- (A) Feature I
  - (B) Feature II
  - (C) Feature III
  - (D) Feature IV

### Views on Changes to the Wheat Board



#### Canadian Government Politician

It is time to stop the monopoly of the Canadian Wheat Board in Western Canada. The removal of the monopoly will allow western farmers to sell directly to the grain handlers instead of marketing those crops only through the Board. We will still support the Board for the next five years and then they will have to compete with other companies.



#### Canadian Farmer I

I'm going to see more companies want to buy my grain. The more competition the better. Things will be better for farmers under open competition.



#### Canadian Farmer II

This move is anti-democratic because the government wants to remove farmer-elected directors from the Board and replace them with government appointees. We farmers have elected them and the government is going to remove them. What they are doing is illegal.

- 19) Farmer II has objections that are based on his belief that the government is being
- (A) liberal
  - (B) illiberal
  - (C) democratic
  - (D) authoritarian

**Speaker I**

“We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face.”

—John Foster Dulles

**Speaker II**

“If we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity.”

—John F. Kennedy

**Speaker III**

“The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want.”

—Harry S. Truman

**Speaker IV**

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.”

—Winston Churchill

- 20) Speaker I is most likely referring to
- (A) dissuasion
  - (B) proliferation
  - (C) containment
  - (D) brinkmanship