

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Democracy - What Is It?

**Government** - Why do we need a government?

We need a government to make sure we can live safe and comfortable lives. The government does this by making laws and deciding how to enforce these laws. The government also provides services to its citizens. Schools, hospitals, police, libraries, courts of law, communities centers, and public transportation are all services that the government provides. The people that work for the government must make decisions about which services to spend tax money on and what laws they should have.

**Democracy** - What does that mean?

The word **democracy** means *rule by the people*. It is used to describe a form of government where the citizens have a voice in how the government is run. Their voice comes from the power they have to vote for government officials. In Canada, we have a democratic government. Any Canadian citizen over 18 years old can vote in an election. They have the power to elect or remove their government officials.

**Preview of 10 pages from this product that contains 60 pages total.**

1. Why

2. What does democracy mean?

## Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the missing word

- The government makes laws and decides how to \_\_\_\_\_ these laws.
- Citizens get to vote for the \_\_\_\_\_ they think will do the best job.
- The term democracy is used to describe a \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Canada, the government is democratic because the citizens get a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Democracy means rule by the \_\_\_\_\_.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. Anyone over the age of 18 can vote in an election.	True	False
2. Citizens have a voice because they get a vote in who is in government.	True	False
3. Government officials need to decide what services to spend tax money on.	True	False
4. Services that the government provides are: schools, hospitals, and police.	True	False
5. The government provides restaurants for its citizens.	True	False

# Representative vs Direct Democracies

## Direct Democracy

There are two forms of democracies that give the people a voice. A direct democracy and a representative democracy. In a **direct democracy**, every citizen votes on all important decisions. They would all gather in a townhall or large space to vote on major issues. Direct democracies were used more in the past, as you can probably imagine that it would be difficult to get all 37 million Canadians into one area to vote. Direct democracies were used more in ancient civilizations, like Athens, Greece. An assembly would put together a list of issues that the citizens would vote on. Once the agenda for the meeting was prepared, all of the citizens would gather in the main square to cast their votes.

## Representative Democracy

The other type of democracy is a representative democracy. In a **representative democracy**, the people elect representatives to run the government. This is a more efficient form of democracy because we get to choose competent people to vote on our behalf. The candidates we choose must explain what services they will provide and what laws they will create or change. We call their plan a platform. It is important that everyone who votes becomes familiar with each candidate's platform so they can use their vote wisely. If they choose a random candidate or do not vote, they lose their voice in the government. When a citizen knows about the candidates, they are **informed citizens**.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. In a direct democracy, all citizens gather to vote.	True	False
2. In a representative democracy, only elected officials vote.	True	False
3. Direct democracies are ideal for large countries.	True	False
4. Athens, Greece used a direct democracy.	True	False
5. Canada uses a direct democracy.	True	False

## Questions

Use information from the text to **show** your answer

1. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is it important to be an informed citizen?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which form of democracy do you think is best? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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# Participation in Democracy

## Why is Participation Important

Democracy has become the most popular form of government across the globe over the last hundred years. It has replaced other forms like dictatorships or oligarchies where one person or a small group of people rule over the citizens. It is very popular because citizens have the power to participate in shaping their communities and society. They are encouraged to participate in making and changing the rules by which they live in. The more people participate, the more democratic their society is.



## How to Participate

Citizens participate in democracy by doing any of the following things:

- Participating in local, provincial, and federal elections
- Participating in political discussions
- Trying to persuade others to vote a certain way
- Signing petitions
- Wearing a bumper sticker or putting a sign on their car
- Writing letters to representatives
- Contributing money to campaign for a candidate
- Attending city hall meetings to get information on local issues
- Campaigning for a candidate
- Running for office - trying to get elected to government



## Why Should You Participate?

Many citizens do not participate in our government. They do not do any of the things above. This can anger others, especially people who live in a country where a dictator rules the government and does not listen to the citizens. In order to decide whether to participate in democracy, you should ask yourself:

- What is the purpose of the government?
- How important are your rights?
- How satisfied are you with the way the government is working?

If you feel that your rights are important, and that the government is not serving you the way they could be, you should definitely participate in the government. Remember the purpose of the government is to make our lives better, by keeping us safe and providing services we need.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Participation in Democracy - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. Why is participation important for a democracy to work?

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2. How can you participate in democracy? List your top 5 ways.

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## Summary

Write the important details from the reading passage

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## Matching

Draw a line from the term to the definition

Term	Description
Democracy	Form of government where one person is in control.
Dictatorship	Form of government where a small group has control.
Oligarchy	Form of government where all citizens have control.
Participation	Trying to get elected into office.
Running for office	An example would be signing a petition.



# Local Governments

## Why We Need Local Governments

We need a local government to take care of the services and laws that relate to our towns and cities. If we only had one level of government for all of Canada, it would be difficult to manage all of the small cities and towns.

## Local Governments - Taxes

Imagine waking up to over a metre of snow and not having anyone plowing the roads. The people would be upset because they need to get to work. We need services in our cities! Services cannot be provided without money. The local government collects taxes in many ways: property tax, user fees and sale on goods, funds from other levels of government, and rental of equipment. The local government spends most of their tax money on roads, parks, agriculture, administration, and waste and water management.

## Local Governments - Laws

The local government makes rules that are called bylaws to tell the people in the city what they can and can't do. An example would be a parking sign that tells citizens where they can park and for how long. Every city has its own bylaws, and the bylaws in one town do not equal the rules in other towns. In Oshawa, the city councillors have passed a bylaw making it illegal for anyone to climb a tree. In Kanata, there is a bylaw against having a purple car in your neighborhood. The people in these cities are responsible for obeying the bylaws. If someone is caught breaking a bylaw, they are required to pay a fine.

A bylaw is changed at a city council meeting. The councillors who have been elected into office vote on the bylaw. Depending on who proposed the bylaw, a presiding councillor may be required to convince the councillors to vote in their favour. Councillors will usually give a speech about the bylaw before the motion is put to a vote. If the majority of councillors vote in favour of the bylaw, it will be passed.

## Questions

Use the text to support your answer

1. Why do we need a local government? What services do they provide?

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2. How does the government make money? What do they spend it on?

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## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. The local government is responsible for plowing snow off roads.	True	False
2. The local government makes bylaws that can send people to prison.	True	False
3. A bylaw is only in effect in the city that it is passed in.	True	False
4. The mayor alone passes bylaws at city council meetings.	True	False
5. In Oshawa, they have made it illegal to climb a tree.	True	False



# Organization of Local Governments

## Types of Local Governments

There are 4 types of local governments, Urban, Rural, First Nations, and Métis. Each type has their own structure, but they all provide the same service to their communities. All types have an elected leader, a council, and scheduled meetings for their community to have the opportunity to participate in their local government.

### Urban

The urban local government is used in cities. The Mayor is the leader who is elected into office by the citizens of the community. There are between 7 and 15 councilors who represent the people. They are voted in as well and their job is to listen to the community by taking phone calls, meetings, and messages from the citizens. They also pass bylaws at city hall council meetings. Vancouver has 10 city councilors and a mayor. Chilliwack on the other hand only has 6 city councilors and a mayor.

### Rural

The rural local government is used for less densely populated areas. Usually a rural area is vast for smaller communities or villages that are spread out. It is common for several communities to be governed together. The Reeve is the leader of a rural local government. The council usually has 3 councilors for villages who are all elected by voters. The Reeve or councilor is chosen by the council.

### First Nations

First Nation communities govern themselves with their own local government. The Chief is elected by the community. The council is selected by the community and the number of councilors depends on the size of the First Nation. Having an organized local government is important for First Nations communities so they can be heard at the Provincial and Federal levels of government.



### Métis

The Métis also have their own local government. They select a council of 5 councilors and then a Chairperson is selected by the council members. The Métis council will meet to discuss issues within their community and the Chairperson and councilors pass along these issues to the next level of government - the Provincial level.



# Role of School Boards

## What is a School Board?

A school board is another type of local government. The school board in your community needs to serve you and your families. If you have issues or concerns about the decisions made in your school, you have the opportunity to communicate with the members of the school board. It is their job to listen and meet the needs of the community. The school board makes decisions about educational services and programs in schools.

## School Board Members

Since school board are local governments, they need to be democratic, meaning the people need to have a voice in who runs the school board. School board trustees are elected every three years to serve as members of the school board. When citizens go to vote for government representatives, they also vote for which trustee they want to win. The school board hires a superintendent who has the full-time job of making sure that the decisions made by the school board are carried out. In Alberta, there are about 60 school boards and over 450 trustees. In Edmonton, there are three school boards - the Edmonton Public School Board, the Edmonton Francophone School Board, and the Edmonton Catholic School Board. Each Board has approximately 8 trustees.

## Types of Schools

There are many types of schools in Alberta. They can go to one of the many public schools which are open to everyone. There are also separate schools which offer instruction in the Roman Catholic faith as well as a variety of language programs. Most separate schools are French. There are also Francophone schools that are run by the Francophone School Board and offer programming in French. Albertans have the right to be able to have their children taught in French. These separate schools have similar curriculums but offer content with a special focus on science, music, or athletics. First Nation schools also exist which offer a different curriculum and often teaching their own native language.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. Public schools are only open to certain groups of people.	True	False
2. Francophone schools teach in French.	True	False
3. There are 50 school boards in Alberta.	True	False
4. A trustee is elected by the citizens of a community.	True	False
5. School boards are a form of local government.	True	False

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How are school boards democratic?

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2. What is the job of a trustee?

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3. Why do we have more than one type of school?

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# Provincial Government

## Why We Need a Provincial Government

Just like the local or municipal government, the provincial government also offers services for everyone in Alberta. The provincial government has elections for voters to choose representatives that make decisions on what services and laws to provide for their citizens. The provincial government requires citizens to pay taxes to provide these services. Healthcare is the most expensive service, followed by education.

### Healthcare

The provincial government spends 37% of the tax money they collect on offering free healthcare services. Outside of the hospitals they build and maintain, and the doctors and nurses they hire, the Alberta government also spends 1% of the healthcare budget on educating Albertans on living a healthy lifestyle. Have you seen any of their ads? These public service announcements focus on anti-smoking, exercise, healthy eating and more. The government believes they can save on hospital bills if people get healthier by living healthier lives!

### Education

The provincial government in Alberta runs the educational programs in the province. Teachers, educational assistants, principals and other staff all work for the provincial government. The province decides what is taught at each grade as they write the curriculum. They also buy supplies like textbooks, pencils, paper and more for the students to ensure that students can be successful. The government of Alberta administers the provincial standardized tests as well. The department of education is the section of government that runs the education system in Alberta. They give money to local school boards, support students with special needs, and certify teachers who have graduated teacher's college.

### Law Making

The people who are elected into the provincial government are known as Members of the Legislative Assembly or MLAs. The MLAs create laws that need to be followed by all the citizens in Alberta. An example of a provincial law that was passed in 2001 was then the Legislative Assembly required all Albertans under 18 to wear a helmet while riding a bicycle. For a bill to be passed, an MLA needs to propose it to the other MLAs. If the majority agree with the bill, the bill will become law.



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# Role of the Lieutenant Governor?

## Who is the Lieutenant Governor?

Canada's government is a Constitutional Monarchy. This means our head of state is a Monarch, or King/Queen. As of now, the Queen is our head of state and needs to be represented here in Canada. The Lieutenant Governor represents the Queen in Alberta's government. The Queen is too busy to travel to all the provinces of Canada, or to Canada in general, so she uses a Lieutenant Governor and a Governor General (her representative in the Federal government) to represent her.

## What are some of the Lieutenant Governor's duties?

- Sign bills passed by the Legislative Assembly
- Invite the leader of the winning political party to become Premier
- Issue a Royal Proclamation that calls the Legislature into session
- Read the Speech from the Throne to open new sessions of the Legislature
- Dissolve the Legislature so elections can be held

Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What is the role of the Lieutenant Governor?

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2. Do you think the Lieutenant Governor shares everything they do with the queen? Why or why not?

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True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. A Monarch is a King or Queen.	True	False
2. Canada's government is a Parliamentary Monarchy.	True	False
3. The Prime Minister is the head of state.	True	False
4. The Lieutenant Governor represents the Queen in Alberta.	True	False
5. The Governor General represents the Queen in Canada.	True	False
6. The Lieutenant Governor signs bills on behalf of the Queen.	True	False
7. The Queen travels to Canada and all the provinces often.	True	False

# The Métis Nation of Alberta Association

## Aboriginal Rights vs Métis Rights

In 1763, the Royal Proclamation was signed by King George III to claim the land in North America for Britain. When they claimed the land, they recognized that the First Nations had rights to some of the land and that no European settlers could take land away from any First Nations group. While the Aboriginals had their land rights recognized, the Métis did not! They felt they were being treated unfairly, so they established the Métis Nation of Alberta Association (MNAA).

## Métis Nation of Alberta Association (MNAA)

The MNAA was established in 1932 to represent the interests and concerns of the Métis in Alberta. During this time, the Métis had no land in Alberta. The MNAA fought for the rights of the Métis people and persuaded the Alberta government to create 12 Métis settlements in 1938. The MNAA is governed by a provincial council that is comprised of a provincial president, vice-president, and 6 regional presidents and vice-presidents who are all democratically elected.

## Constitutional Changes

The Constitution Act was signed in 1982 and officially recognized Aboriginal peoples as the "Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada." This finally meant that the Métis were recognized as being one of Canada's Aboriginal peoples. They had been struggling for recognition for many years, but now had been recognized by the Canadian government, which gave them a chance for further negotiations. The MNAA continues to negotiate with the provincial and federal governments.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. The Royal Proclamation recognized the rights of the Métis.	True	False
2. The Métis were not recognized as Aboriginals until 1982.	True	False
3. The MNAA represent all of the Métis in Alberta.	True	False
4. The MNAA was established in 1938.	True	False
5. The Constitution Act recognized Aboriginals as Métis, Inuit, and Indian.	True	False

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What was the Royal Proclamation?

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2. Why did the Métis want to be grouped with the First Nations?

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3. What does the MNAA do?

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# Ancient Athens - Government

## Birthplace of Democracy

2500 years ago in Athens, Greece, the Greeks started the first form of a democratic government where citizens had the rights to participate. The democratic governments that exists around the world today have been shaped by the same principles that the Greeks established many years ago. Athens was a city-state in Greece that ran their government much differently than the other city-states in Greece. Sparta, Troy, Olympia, and Mycenae were other city-states that were ruled by tyrants and greedy dictators.

## Citizens

There were three categories of people that lived in Greece. The citizens were the top category. They were men who were over the age of 20 and had completed their required military service. Only these citizens could have the power to participate in the government. The middle category were the metics who were born outside of the city-state. They could not become citizens regardless of how powerful or wealthy they were. The bottom category were the slaves that were owned by the rich Athenians or other city-states. People often became slaves if they were captured in war or if they were caught stealing/breaking the law.

## Questions

Use evidence from the text to support your answer

1. Who was able to participate in government in Athens?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What were the 3 categories of people in Athens?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the missing words

- Slaves were often people captured in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Men over the age of \_\_\_\_\_ could become citizens in Athens.
- Slaves could not \_\_\_\_\_ in government.
- Only \_\_\_\_\_ could become citizens in Athens.
- Other city-states in Greece were ruled by tyrants and greedy \_\_\_\_\_.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. Ancient Greece began 2000 years ago.	True	False
2. The democratic form of government began in Sparta.	True	False
3. Athens was a city-state in Greece.	True	False
4. Metics were people born outside of Athens.	True	False
5. Only citizens had the power to participate in the government in Athens.	True	False

# Direct Democracy in Athens

## The Assembly

The **Assembly** meetings took place every 8 to 10 days throughout the year. During this time, Athens had a male population of 60,000 citizens in which approximately six thousand would participate. The six thousand would meet on the **Pnyx Hill** in a dedicated space and anyone who wanted to speak, or vote could do so by raising their hand. The majority would win in all matters. Once a year, citizens could meet to decide whether or not to exile someone from Athens. Most of the time, they would choose someone who did not participate in democracy. They would scratch a mark on the **Ostrakon** who they wanted to exile on a broken piece of pottery called an **Ostrakon**. Exile refers to forcing someone to leave for a period of time. The English language adapted the word ostracize from this.

## Direct Democracy

This form of participating in government is called **Direct Democracy**. Every member at the assembly had a right to speak and vote on issues. The citizens who participated in government took it very seriously, and even looked for ways to improve. Citizens who were allowed to participate, but chose not to, were called **Ostracized**. This type of democracy differs from the **Representative Democracy** that Canada uses, where only elected officials get to pass laws and make decisions for the government.

## How to Vote

Voting was usually done by a show of hands. Each citizen's vote counted as one vote, regardless of their status in society. Another method they used was to drop either a brown or white stone in a jug. A brown stone would mean voting one way and a white stone meant they voted the other way. At the end of the voting, the stones were counted, and the **decree** was announced.



## Key Terms

### Assembly

Group of citizens that met to discuss and vote on issues in Athens.

### Pnyx Hill

A large area that could hold over 6,000 men at one time. It had a platform for people to stand on so they could communicate to the audience.

### Ostrakon

A piece of pottery that was used to write down the name of who they wanted to exile.

### Exile

Forcing someone to move away from a place forever.

### Direct Democracy

Type of democracy where all citizens have a right to vote on issues.

### Representative Democracy

Type of democracy where only elected officials get a chance to vote on laws and governmental decisions.

### Decree

Decision made by the citizens after voting.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Direct Democracy in Athens - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What is direct democracy?

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2. How did Athenians vote in the assembly?

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## Making Connections

Text - I made a connection to something else you've read  
Text - I made a connection to a current event  
Text - I made a connection to something in your life

What does the reading remind you of? A book you've read, something happening in the world, or something that has happened to you? Explain.

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## Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. Who was allowed to vote in Athens?	Everyone	Citizens
2. Where was the assembly held?	Pnyx Hill	Agora
3. What was the name of the broken pottery?	Ostrakon	Ostracise
4. How many citizens participated in the assembly?	6,000	60,000
5. They voted using their...	Ballets	Hands

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption This

Explain the picture



## Pnyx Hill

- Small rocky hill
- Located 110m high
- Gathering place for assemblies
- Was used in 507 BC
- Power went to the citizens, away from the king
- The vema or bema is the stepping stone that the speaker would stand on to talk to the audience
- Over 6000 citizens would gather here to participate in the government

What do you notice in the picture? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

Quote

What did Plato mean by the quote?

"One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors" - Plato

"Good people don't need laws to tell them to act responsibly... and bad people will always find ways around laws" - Plato



# Social Structure in Athens

## Background

Although Athens was forward thinking in their government, they still did not provide equality to the people in their society. Women, slaves, and metics were treated very differently than citizens. Very rarely could people move classes as it took the majority of citizens to vote for a slave or metic to become a citizen. Women were never allowed to become a citizen, and therefore could not participate in the government.

## Boys and Girls in Athens

Boys and girls were born in Athens, and their birth was even celebrated. When a boy was born, the family hung an olive branch on their front door indicating victory! When a girl was born, they attached a pigtail to her head indicating her future as a homemaker. Both boys and girls were raised by the mother and played with toys like dolls, swings, and tops. At the age of 7, the boys went to school to learn reading, writing, and math, while the girls stayed home to be educated by their mother. The mom taught them how to read and write, as well as household skills like weaving, spinning, and child rearing. When a girl turned 15, the father would choose a husband for her, and they would go live with his family! When a boy turned 18, they were required to serve in the military. At the age of 20, they became citizens of Athens.

The rights men and women had were very different. Women were forced to have a male guardian who made important decisions for them. The male was usually her father, husband, brother, or son and they were in charge of her life.

## Slaves

Slavery was part of the society in Athens. Each citizen of Athens owned several slaves who were forced to work for free. Even the poor Athenians owned two or three slaves! No one ever criticized the use of slaves as the rights of individuals were not as important as the rights of the collective!

## Key Terms

### Slave

Someone who is owned by the city-state or a wealthy person.

### Metic

Someone who was not born in Athens but moved there.

### Citizen

A man in Athens who was born there, over 20 years old, and performed his required military service.

### Male Guardian

Women needed a male guardian to make important decisions for them. The male was usually her father, husband, brother, or son and they were in charge of her life.

### Olive Branch

Branch on an olive tree. Used to indicate a boy was born to the family who hung it on their front door. Symbolized victory for the family.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Social Structure in Athens - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. Who had more rights in Athens, men or women? Explain.

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2. How were the lives of boys and girls in Athens different? Explain.

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## Summarize

Write the most important details from the reading passage

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## Matching

Draw a line from the term to the description

Term	Description
Citizen	Someone who was born outside of Athens.
Metic	A symbol of victory when a boy was born.
Slave	When a man had control over another woman.
Olive Branch	A man who was born in Athens and could vote.
Male Guardian	Someone who was owned by the State of Athens or another person.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Athens - Government Structure

## 3 Pillars of Government

The three pillars of government in Athens were:

- (1) **Assembly** - all citizens can participate and vote on matters
- (2) **Council of 500** - full-time government of Athens
- (3) **Court** - decided someone's guilt or innocence and punishments for breaking laws

## Council of 500

The council of 500 was known as the boule because they met in the Bouleuterion at the Agora - central gathering place. The citizens in Athens were divided into 10 tribes. Each tribe could send 50 members to serve on the council. Members needed to be over the age of 30. For 1/10 of the year (36 days), the 50 members from a tribe would be in charge of the council.

Membership in the council was a democratic process for the following reasons. First, the council was chosen in a lottery format where names were chosen randomly, therefore everyone had an equal chance to be on council. Second, citizens could only serve on the Council twice. This gave everyone a chance to get on Council. Lastly, the Chairman or leader of the Council was chosen randomly in a lottery and would only serve for 24 hours. The Council had the important job of setting the **agenda** for Assembly meetings. When 6000 citizens attended an Assembly, an agenda was necessary to keep meetings organized. The agenda outlined what would be discussed and voted on during the meeting.

## Court System

If Athenians had a problem with someone, they could bring their complaint to the **magistrate**. Magistrates were the judges of the court who were chosen by lottery for a one-year term. Magistrates could set a fine for punishment, or they could send a case to trial. A trial would have a jury of 20 people on it who would listen to the defendant and the plaintiff explain their case. Athenians would hire professional speech writers to help them make effective arguments. If found guilty by the jury, they would be sentenced to death, or face imprisonment. Athenians avoided the death penalty.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. The Assembly had how many people participate?	50	6000+
2. The Council was made up of people over the age of...	50	30
3. Council members were chosen from a...	Voted	Lottery
4. The Council had the important job of setting the...	Agenda	Laws
5. A magistrate could fine or send a case to...	Trial	Prison

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How does using a lottery give everyone a chance to participate in government?

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2. What problems might arise if any man over 30 could become a magistrate?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

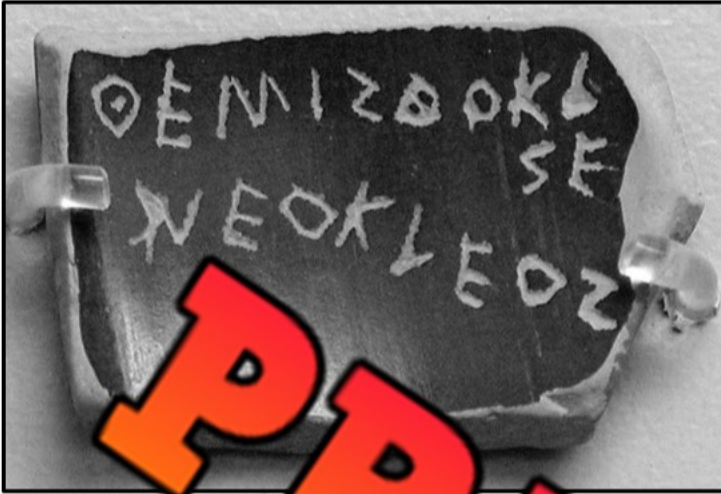
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

10

# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption These

Explain the pictures



Thémistocle was a General in Athens who was voted to be exiled. He was forced to leave Athens for 10 years! He could return after that and get his property back.



Another vote in Athens exiled. He was exiled from Athens and Persia, Athens's enemy. Persia promoted him to General of Magnesia.

What do you notice in the pictures? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

Quote

What did they mean by the a

"Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you!" - Pericles: Orator and General in Athens

"Society is well governed when its people obey the magistrates, and the magistrates obey the law." - Solon: Lawmaker and Poet



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

||

# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption This

Explain the picture



- Pericles was a master orator (public speaker)
- Known as the first citizen of Athens
- Led Athens from 461 to 429 BC: "Age of Pericles"
- He promoted the arts and literature
- His family was wealthy, so he studied when he was younger
- He is always portrayed wearing a helmet
- He spent his wealth supporting the Arts

What do you notice in the pictures? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

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Quote

What did Thucydides mean by this quote?

"Our policy does not copy the laws of neighboring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. It is called a democracy, because not the few but the many govern. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition" - Thucydides, at Pericles' Funeral

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# Iroquois Society

## Longhouse Shelter

The Iroquois nations were divided into 9 clans, which were led by clan mothers. In each longhouse, all of the people living there were descendants from the same clan mother. Each clan was identifiable by an animal: bear, wolf, turtle, snipe, eel, heron, hawk, beaver, and deer. Within one longhouse, many generations would live. Children lived with their parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents. As families grew larger, longhouses were expanded. Some longhouses would grow to be almost the size of a football field! Small Iroquois villages would have four or five longhouses, while large villages had 50 or more longhouses. It was common to have 500 people living in just one longhouse.



## Role of Iroquois Women

Women in the Iroquois society were equally respected as men. Clan Mothers were the leaders of the clans. When a Clan Mother passed away, they passed the title to a female relative. They would choose the chief who they would work with to make decisions for the people. Clan Mothers decided when ceremonies would begin and how many feasts and soups that would be necessary. Women in general were important when they gave birth, which meant they were responsible for determining the future generations. When a woman got married, her husband would join her family's longhouse. Their children belonged to the mother's clan. The women also took care of the plants. Women raised corn, beans, and squash, which were the staple foods that the Iroquois people survived on. These three crops are known as the "Three Sisters."

## Role of Iroquois Men

Women were the heads of the clans, but men served as Chiefs and were responsible for serving on the Grand Council, which was the government of the Iroquois. Men were in charge of hunting and fishing, cutting trees down for longhouses and canoes, and fighting wars against other clans. Women often decided whether or not to go to war, but the men were the ones who fought.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Iroquois Society - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What was the role of women and clan mothers in the Iroquois society?

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2. What was the role of men in the Iroquois society?

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## Summarize

Write important details from the reading passage

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## Definitions

Define the following terms below.

Term	Definition
3 Sisters	
Clan Mothers	
Longhouse	

# Selecting the Chief

Caption This

Explain the picture



## Chief Hiawatha

- Was the leader of the Mohawk tribe
- He is responsible for co-founding the Iroquois Confederacy
- He was chosen by a Clan Mother to become Chief

## Clan Mothers Criteria for Chief

- Honesty and kind-heartedness
- Ability to think clearly
- Loyalty to family
- Knowledge of traditional customs
- Ability to uphold the Great Law
- Ability to represent his people
- Ability to accept criticism



What is different  
Chief Hiawatha vs our  
leader (Prime Minister):

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1. Why do you think Clan Mothers would choose this criteria? List at least 3 criteria.

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Quote

What did Dewasenta mean by the quote?

Iroquois Clan Mother Alice Papineau Dewasenta once said, "We are the givers of life. We own the land, the mother. We are honored in a ceremony four times a year with the changing of the seasons. The ceremony lasts six days and there are songs and dances especially dedicated to the mothers. Because a mother is a mother to everybody, we say Ethinoha'. It means 'our mothers,' an honorable word."

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# Iroquois Confederacy - A Democracy

## The Great Law - Democracy

The Great Law was written to ensure that decisions are made democratically.

The following democratic principles are used:

- Even though each nation had differing numbers of chiefs in the Grand Council, each chief had the same level of authority.
- Authority was equal between men and women. Only men could be on the Grand Council, but it was the clan mothers who chose the chiefs and could remove them.
- The **clan system** meant that people could belong to more than one nation, which ensured that one nation wouldn't try to take over the Confederacy.

## Democratic Decision Making

Canada is a representative democracy where we vote in the candidate who receives the most votes. When government officials pass a law, they just need a majority vote. The Iroquois Confederacy was different. They required a consensus when making decisions. A consensus means everyone needs to agree on the decision being made. If any chief in the Grand Council needed to have an open-mind so decisions could be made. If any chief was too stubborn, they could ruin the decision making process. Chiefs were encouraged to think deeply about issues and listen to the ideas of others. They negotiated diplomatically, compromising and doing what was best for the Confederacy. Diplomacy is the professional managing of relationships between nations. The Iroquois Confederacy succeeded because they were able to put the needs of everyone ahead of their own.

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How did both men and women have authority in the Iroquois Confederacy?

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2. What is a consensus? What would happen if your class had to reach a consensus?

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## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. A consensus means only a majority of people needed to agree.	True	False
2. Diplomacy means everyone listens to each other and negotiate fairly.	True	False
3. Do you think all countries act diplomatically in today's world?	True	False
4. The clan system meant that people could only be a part of one nation.	True	False
5. Men had more power because they were the chiefs.	True	False

# Decision Making in the Grand Council

## What is the Grand Council

The 6 nations would meet at the Grand Council to discuss issues that arose in the 6 different nations. When the nations arrived, each nation had a role. The Onondaga were the Fire Keepers and were responsible for opening the Grand Council. They welcomed everyone and announced what they would be discussing. The Mohawk and Seneca were known as the Elder Brothers, as they were the first to join the Confederacy. The Oneida and Cayuga were known as the Younger Brothers.

## Process of Decision Making

During meetings of the Grand Council, a speaker from the Mohawk, Onondaga, or Seneca nations would be chosen to hold the position for the day. The next day, a new speaker would be chosen. While the chief spoke to the audience, their clan mother and faithkeeper stood behind him to advise and remind him of his responsibility to his people.

When a speaker was invited to address the audience, he calmly explained his nation's story. The chiefs listened and formulated questions to get clarification. Everyone was allowed to ask questions of the speaker. If a consensus was made, the next issue could be brought to the audience by the same speaker or a new one. If not everyone agreed, the issue was postponed until the chiefs get advice from their communities.

## Democracy in the Iroquois Confederacy

Everyone had a voice in the Iroquois Confederacy. Each nation would have clan meetings where men, women, and children could speak. The clan mothers would inform the chiefs of issues that needed to be discussed. The chief would bring these issues to the Grand Council.

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How was decision making a democratic process?

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2. How did all people - men, women, and children have a voice in decision making?

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## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. The Onondaga were responsible for keeping the fire going.	True	False
2. Seneca, Mohawk and the Oneida were the First Nations to join.	True	False
3. Decisions needed to be agreed upon by consensus.	True	False
4. All men, women, and children had a voice in the Iroquois nations.	True	False
5. Other members would often interrupt the speaker if they disagreed.	True	False



# Consensus vs Majority Rule

The Iroquois and Ancient Athenians both had different ways of making democratic decisions. The Iroquois used consensus while the Athenians used majority rule. Both types of decision making are still used in government to this day. The Assembly of First Nations and the Nunavut legislature still use the consensus model. The rest of Canada uses elections that have a majority rule format.

1. What is the difference between consensus and majority rule decision making?

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## Benefits of Consensus Format

- Consensus decision making is cooperative. Everyone needs to agree for decisions to be made.
- Everyone participates in decision making. Participants can put forward ideas and recommend changes.
- Everyone agrees with the decisions which means the decisions will be well thought out and help everyone.

## Benefits of Majority Rule Format

- Majority rule decision making is competitive. The side with the most votes, wins!
- Each person counts for 1 vote in a majority rule format. Every citizen can participate and it's the only fair way to make a decision.
- Decisions are made quickly because once all the arguments have been made, a vote is held and a decision is made. A consensus is too slow as it is difficult to persuade everyone to agree.
- Majority rule is more practical for large groups as it would be hard to convince an entire country to agree on something.

2. Have you ever been a part of a consensus format of decision making? What were some challenges? Explain. **Example:** ordering pizza at home or with friends?

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3. Which format of decision making do you think is better for small groups and large populations? Explain.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Historical Models of Democracy

Multiple Choice

/10

1. Athens started with which type of democracy? a) Representative b) Direct c) Symbolic d) All of the above	2. The Assembly in Greece met where? a) Ostrakon b) Sparta c) Pnyx Hill d) The Agora
3. When all citizens vote on all decisions... a) Direct Democracy b) Every Democracy c) Representative Democracy d) Exact Democracy	4. People who were born outside of Athens but live there were called... a) Metics b) Citizens c) Ostrakon d) None of the above
5. What was the only group that did not participate in the government? a) Metics b) Citizens c) Slave d) None of the above	6. On average, how many citizens participated in Athens government? a) 100 b) 6,000 c) 10,000 d) 60,000
7. What is the name of the Iroquois constitution or rule book? a) The Law of Peace b) The Iroquois Legislature c) The Great Law of Peace d) None of the above	8. Which nation was not part of the Iroquois Confederacy? a) Seneca b) Mohawk c) Oneida d) Cree
9. How many chiefs participate in the Grand Council? a) 10 b) 50 c) 100 d) 150	10. When everyone has to agree on a decision, it is called... a) Majority Rule b) First Past the Post c) Consensus d) Diplomacy



Definitions– What does the term mean (1 mark each) /5

Term	Definition (what does it mean)
Diplomacy	
Consensus	
Majority	
Clash of civilisations	
The Great Law	

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is a direct democracy? Which ancient civilisation used one?  

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2. How did the Iroquois Confederacy use diplomacy?  

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3. What were the roles of men and women in the Iroquois Confederacy?  

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4. If someone wanted to exile another person in Ancient Greece, what was the process?  

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Long Answer (5 marks each) /10

1. What are the benefits of a consensus format of decision making and the majority rule format?

2. How was the Iroquois Confederacy and Ancient Greece government examples of democracy?



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancient Athens - Government

## Birthplace of Democracy

2500 years ago in Athens, Greece, the Greeks started the first form of a democratic government where citizens had the rights to participate. The democratic governments that exist around the world today have been shaped by the same principles that the Greeks established many years ago. Athens was a city-state in Greece that ran their government much differently than the other city-states in Greece. Sparta, Troy, Olympia, and Mycenae were other city-states that were ruled by tyrants and greedy dictators.

## Citizens

There were three categories of people that lived in Greece. The citizens were the top category. They were men who were over the age of 20 and had completed their required military service. Only these citizens could have the power to participate in the government. The middle category were the metics who were born outside of the city-state. They could not become citizens regardless of how powerful or wealthy they were. The bottom category were the slaves that were owned by the rich Athenians or other city-states. People often became slaves if they were captured in war or if they were caught stealing/breaking the law.

## Questions

Use evidence from the text to support your answer

1. Who was able to participate in government in Athens?

Citizens of Athens – men over the age of 20 who were free and completed their required military service.

2. What were the 3 categories of people in Athens?

Metics, Slaves, Citizens

## Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the missing word.

- Slaves were often people captured in war
- Men over the age of 20 could become citizens in Athens.
- Slaves could not participate in government.
- Only men could become citizens in Athens.
- Other city-states in Greece were ruled by tyrants and greedy dictators

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. Ancient Greece began 2000 years ago.	True	False
2. The democratic form of government began in Sparta.	True	False
3. Athens was a city-state in Greece.	True	False
4. Metics were people born outside of Athens.	True	False
5. Only citizens had the power to participate in the government in Athens.	True	False

Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Direct Democracy in Athens - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What is direct democracy?

When everyone gets a say or vote in all decision making.

2. How did citizens vote in the assembly?

They voted by using rocks, or their hands. Some votes used coloured rocks to symbolize yes or no votes.

## Making Connections

Text - I can make a connection to something else you've read  
Text - I can make a connection to a current event  
Text - I can make a connection to something in your life

What does the reading remind you of? A book you've read, something happening in the world, or something that has happened to you? Explain.

Answers will vary

## Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. Who was allowed to vote in Athens?	Everyone	<u>Citizens</u>
2. Where was the assembly held?	<u>Pnyx Hill</u>	Agora
3. What was the name of the broken pottery?	<u>Ostrakon</u>	Ostracise
4. How many citizens participated in the assembly?	<u>6,000</u>	60,000
5. They voted using their...	Ballets	<u>Hands</u>



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption This

Explain the picture



## Pnyx Hill

- Small rocky hill
- Located 110m high
- Gathering place for assemblies
- Was used in 507 BC
- Power went to the citizens, away from the king
- The vema or bema is the stepping stone that the speaker would stand on to talk to the audience
- Over 6000 citizens would gather here to participate in the government

What do you notice in the picture? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

Answers will vary

Quote

What did Plato mean by the quote?

"One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors" - Plato

If you don't participate in the government, you don't get a voice in the decisions being made and therefore have to live in a society where others make the decisions for you.

"Good people don't need laws to tell them to act responsibly... and bad people will always find ways around laws" - Plato

Society will always have problems. Bad people will also exist and find ways to cause problems.

Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Social Structure in Athens - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. Who had more rights in Athens, men or women? Explain.

Men did as women had much less rights. Women needed a male guardian to make decisions for them.

Only men could vote or participate in the government.

2. How were the lives of boys and girls in Athens different? Explain.

When boys were born, they celebrated. Girls were homemakers who were homeschooled and sent to

live with their families at an early age. Their marriage was arranged. Boys would go to school and

learn mathematics and language. Boys could eventually take part in the government as citizens.

## Summarize

Write the most important details from the reading passage

Answers will vary

## Matching

Draw a line from the term to the description

Term	Description
Citizen	Someone who was born outside of Athens.
Metic	A symbol of victory when a boy was born.
Slave	When a man had control over another woman.
Olive Branch	A man who was born in Athens and could vote.
Male Guardian	Someone who was owned by the State of Athens or another person.



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Athens - Government Structure

## 3 Pillars of Government

The three pillars of government in Athens were:

- (1) **Assembly** - all citizens can participate and vote on matters
- (2) **Council of 500** - full-time government of Athens
- (3) **Court** - decided someone's guilt or innocence and punishments for breaking laws

## Council of 500

The council of 500 was known as the boule because they met in the Bouleuterion at the Agora - central gathering place. The citizens in Athens were divided into 10 tribes. Each tribe could send 50 members to serve on the council. Members needed to be over the age of 30. For 1/10 of the year (36 days), the 50 members from a tribe would be in charge of the council.

Membership in the council was a democratic process for the following reasons. First, the council was chosen in a lottery format where names were chosen randomly, therefore everyone had an equal chance to be on council. Second, citizens could only serve on the Council twice. This gave everyone a chance to get on Council. Lastly, the Chairman or leader of the Council was chosen randomly in a lottery and would only serve for 24 hours. The Council had the important job of setting the **agenda** for Assembly meetings. When 6000 citizens attended an Assembly, an agenda was necessary to keep meetings organized. The agenda outlined what would be discussed and voted on during the meeting.

## Court System

If Athenians felt wronged by someone, they could bring their complaint to the **magistrate**. Magistrates were the judges of the court who were chosen by lottery for a one-year term. Magistrates could set a fine for punishment, or they could send a case to trial. A trial would have a jury of 20 people on it who would listen to the defendant and the plaintiff explain their case. Athenians would hire professional speech writers to help them make effective arguments. If found guilty by the jury, they would be sentenced to death, or face imprisonment. Athenians avoided the death penalty.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer

1. The Assembly had how many people participate?	50	6000+
2. The Council was made up of people over the age of...	50	30
3. Council members were chosen from a...	Voted	Lottery
4. The Council had the important job of setting the...	Agenda	Laws
5. A magistrate could fine or send a case to...	Trial	Prison

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How does using a lottery give everyone a chance to participate in government?

It allows everyone a chance to participate because people were not chosen based on popularity or skills.

2. What problems might arise if any man over 30 could become a magistrate?

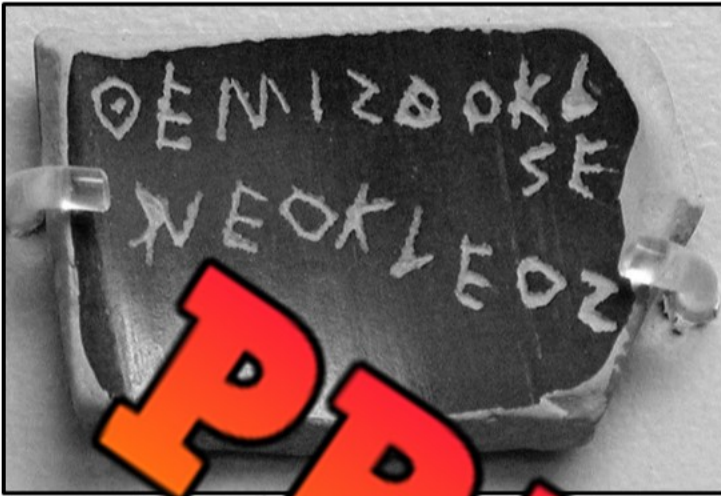
Answers may vary - people that are unqualified could become magistrates and use their power unwisely.

Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption These

Explain the pictures



Thémistocle was a General in Athens who was voted to be exiled. He was forced to leave Athens for 10 years! He could return after that and get his property back.



Another vote in Athens. Thémistocle was exiled. He was exiled from Athens and Persia, Athens's enemy. Persia promoted him to General of Magnesia.

What do you notice in the pictures? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

**Answers will vary**

Quote

What did they mean by the a

"Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you!" - Pericles: Orator and General in Athens

**Even if you don't like politics, your life will be affected by the decisions made in the government.**

"Society is well governed when its people obey the magistrates, and the magistrates obey the law." - Solon: Lawmaker and Poet

**People get along when they obey the law and when the law keepers enforce the law properly.**



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Life in Athens: Primary Sources

Caption This

Explain the picture



- Pericles was a master orator (public speaker)
- Known as the first citizen of Athens
- Led Athens from 461 to 429 BC: "Age of Pericles"
- He promoted the arts and literature
- His family was wealthy, so he studied when he was younger
- He is always portrayed wearing a helmet
- He spent his wealth supporting the Arts

What do you notice in the pictures? What is interesting to you? What wonderings do you have?

Answers will vary

Quote

What did Thucydides mean by this quote?

"Our policy does not copy the laws of neighboring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. It is called a democracy, because not the few but the many govern. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition" - Thucydides, at Pericles' Funeral

Ancient Greece were the creators of democracy and they did not copy other styles of government. Their government represented all people - rich and poor.

Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Iroquois Society - Questions

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. What was the role of women and clan mothers in the Iroquois society?

The clan mother arranged meetings between people of the clans. They listened to the people. They also selected the chief and could remove them also. Women took care of growing the 3 sisters: corn, beans, squash.

2. What was the role of men in the Iroquois society?

Men were responsible for building longhouses, and were selected as chiefs.

## Summarize

Write down important details from the reading passage

Answers will vary

## Definitions

Define the following terms below.

Term	Definition
3 Sisters	<u>The three vegetables that women grew were: corn, squash, beans</u>
Clan Mothers	<u>Leaders of a clan in the Iroquois 6 nations. Selected the chiefs and could also remove them.</u>
Longhouse	<u>The shelter that the Iroquois people lived in. They could be built up to 100 yards long!</u>



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Selecting the Chief

Caption This

Explain the picture



## Chief Hiawatha

- Was the leader of the Mohawk tribe
- He is responsible for co-founding the Iroquois Confederacy
- He was chosen by a Clan Mother to become Chief

## Clan Mothers Criteria for Chief

- Honesty and kind-heartedness
- Ability to think clearly
- Loyalty to family
- Knowledge of traditional
- Uphold the
- Great
- Ability to accept his
- Ability to accept criticism



What is different  
Chief Hiawatha vs a  
leader (Prime Minister):

Clothing, hair, hat, shoes, etc.

1. Why do you think Clan Mothers would choose this criteria? At least 3 criteria.

They choose a chief who could think clearly because the Council they needed to vote on decisions and make quick decisions. They chose someone who could accept criticism so they could learn and improve. They also chose someone who could uphold the Great Law so that justice is served.

Quote

What did Dewasenta mean by the quote?

Iroquois Clan Mother Alice Papineau Dewasenta once said, "We are the givers of life. We own the land, the mother. We are honored in a ceremony four times a year with the changing of the seasons. The ceremony lasts six days and there are songs and dances especially dedicated to the mothers. Because a mother is a mother to everybody, we say Ethinoha'. It means 'our mothers,' an honorable word."

Clan mothers are very important as they are the givers of life. They are honoured with ceremonies and dance dedicated to the mother.



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Iroquois Confederacy - A Democracy

## The Great Law - Democracy

The Great Law was written to ensure that decisions are made democratically. The following democratic principles are used:

- Even though each nation had differing numbers of chiefs in the Grand Council, each chief had the same level of authority.
- Authority was equal between men and women. Only men could be on the Grand Council, but it was the clan mothers who chose the chiefs and could remove them.
- The **clan system** meant that people could belong to more than one nation, which ensured that one nation wouldn't try to take over the Confederacy.

## Democratic Decision Making

Canada is a representative democracy where we vote in the candidate who receives the most votes. When government officials pass a law, they just need a majority vote. The Iroquois Confederacy was different. They required a consensus when making decisions. A consensus means everyone needs to agree on the decision being made. Chiefs of the Grand Council needed to have an open-mind so decisions could be made. If any chief was too stubborn, they could ruin the decision making process. Chiefs were encouraged to think deeply about issues and listen to the ideas of others. They negotiated diplomatically, compromising and doing what was best for the Confederacy. Diplomacy is the professional managing of relationships between nations. The Iroquois Confederacy succeeded because they were able to put the needs of everyone ahead of their own.

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How did both men and women have authority in the Iroquois Confederacy?

Men were the chiefs and women chose the chiefs and could remove them. The clan mother was a very respected position in the Iroquois nations.

2. What is a consensus? What would happen if your class had to agree on a decision?

When everyone needs to agree on a decision.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. A consensus means only a majority of people needed to agree.	True	<b>False</b>
2. Diplomacy means everyone listens to each other and negotiate fairly.	<b>True</b>	False
3. Do you think all countries act diplomatically in today's world?	True	<b>False</b>
4. The clan system meant that people could only be a part of one nation.	True	<b>False</b>
5. Men had more power because they were the chiefs.	True	<b>False</b>



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Decision Making in the Grand Council

## What is the Grand Council

The 6 nations would meet at the Grand Council to discuss issues that arose in the 6 different nations. When the nations arrived, each nation had a role. The Onondaga were the Fire Keepers and were responsible for opening the Grand Council. They welcomed everyone and announced what they would be discussing. The Mohawk and Seneca were known as the Elder Brothers, as they were the first to join the Confederacy. The Oneida and Cayuga were known as the Younger Brothers.

## Process of Decision Making

During meetings of the Grand Council, a speaker from the Mohawk, Onondaga, or Seneca nations would be chosen to hold the position for the day. The next day, a new speaker would be chosen. While the chief spoke to the audience, their clan mother and faithkeeper stood behind him to advise and remind him of his responsibility to his people.

When a speaker was invited to address the audience, he calmly explained his nation's concerns. Chiefs listened and formulated questions to get clarification. Everyone was allowed to interrupt the speaker. If a consensus was made, the next issue could be brought to the audience by the same speaker or a new one. If not everyone agreed, the issue was postponed until the chiefs get advice from their communities.

## Democracy in the Iroquois Confederacy

Everyone had a voice in the Iroquois Confederacy. Each nation would have clan meetings where men, women, and children could speak. The clan mothers would inform the chiefs of issues that needed to be discussed. The chief would bring these issues to the Grand Council.

## Questions

Use information from the text to support your answer

1. How was decision making a democratic process?

All people could voice their concerns to the clan mother and the chief.

2. How did all people - men, women, and children have a voice in decision making?

In each nation, clan mothers organized meetings where all people could voice their concerns and chief decided if they would bring the matters to the Grand Council. This means all people had a voice in decision making.

## True or False

Circle whether the statement is true or false

1. The Onondaga were responsible for keeping the fire going.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
2. Seneca, Mohawk and the Oneida were the First Nations to join.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False
3. Decisions needed to be agreed upon by consensus.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
4. All men, women, and children had a voice in the Iroquois nations.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
5. Other members would often interrupt the speaker if they disagreed.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Consensus vs Majority Rule

The Iroquois and Ancient Athenians both had different ways of making democratic decisions. The Iroquois used consensus while the Athenians used majority rule. Both types of decision making are still used in government to this day. The Assembly of First Nations and the Nunavut legislature still use the consensus model. The rest of Canada uses elections that have a majority rule format.

1. What is the difference between consensus and majority rule decision making?

Consensus means that everyone needs to agree on the decisions being made. Majority rule means that everyone gets to vote and the side with the most votes wins.

## Benefits of Consensus Format

- Consensus decision making is cooperative. Everyone needs to agree for decisions to be made.
- Everyone participates in the decision making. Participants can put forward ideas and recommendations.
- Everyone agrees with the decision which means the decisions will be well thought out and help everyone.

## Benefits of Majority Rule Format

- Majority rule decision making is competitive. The side with the most votes, wins!
- Each person counts for 1 vote in a majority. Every citizen can participate and it's the only fair way to make a decision.
- Decisions are made quickly because once the arguments have been made, a vote is held and a decision is made. A consensus is more difficult as it is difficult to persuade everyone to agree.
- Majority rule is more practical for large groups as it would be impossible to convince an entire country to agree on something.

2. Have you ever been a part of a consensus format of decision making? What were some challenges? Explain. **Example:** ordering pizza at home or with friends?

Answers will vary.

3. Which format of decision making do you think is better for small groups and large populations? Explain.

Large groups – majority rule is better as a consensus would be impossible due to the fact that not everyone would agree. In a small group, a consensus should be the goal so that everyone is happy with the decision.



Name: **Answer Key** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Historical Models of Democracy

Multiple Choice

/10

1. Athens started with which type of democracy?

- a) Representative
- b) Direct**
- c) Symbolic
- d) All of the above

2. The Assembly in Greece met where?

- a) Ostrakon
- b) Sparta
- c) Pnyx Hill**
- d) The Agora

3. When all citizens vote on all decisions...

- a) Direct Democracy**
- b) Every Democracy
- c) Representative Democracy
- d) Exact Democracy

4. People who were born outside of Athens but live there were called...

- a) Metics**
- b) Citizens
- c) Ostrakon
- d) None of the above

5. What was the only group that participated in the government?

- a) Metics
- b) Citizens**
- c) Slave
- d) None of the above

6. On average, how many citizens participated in Athens government?

- a) 100
- b) 6,000**
- c) 10,000
- d) 60,000

7. What is the name of the Iroquois constitution or rule book?

- a) The Law of Peace
- b) The Iroquois Legislature
- c) The Great Law of Peace**
- d) None of the above

8. Which nation was not part of the Iroquois Confederacy?

- a) Seneca
- b) Mohawk
- c) Oneida
- d) Cree**

9. How many chiefs participate in the Grand Council?

- a) 10
- b) 50**
- c) 100
- d) 150

10. When everyone has to agree on a decision, it is called...

- a) Majority Rule
- b) First Past the Post
- c) Consensus**
- d) Diplomacy

Term	Definition (what does it mean)
Diplomacy	Fair negotiations between nations
Consensus	When everyone agrees with a decision
Majority	When one decision gets more votes than the rest.
Clan chief	A person who leads the clan by choosing the chief and listening to the people in
The Great Law	A list of rules that is essential to the Iroquois Confederacy.

## Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is a direct democracy? Which ancient civilization used one?

Ancient Greece used a direct democracy where every citizen had a voice in all decision.

2. How did the Iroquois Confederacy use diplomacy?

At the Grand Council, members listened carefully to each other and had a consensus before a decision was made.

3. What were the roles of men and women in the Iroquois Confederacy?

Men could become the chiefs, while women were the clan mothers and growers of the 3 staple crops.

4. If someone wanted to exile another person in Ancient Greece, what was the process?

They would meet at the Assembly and write the person who they wanted to exile on a piece of ostrakon.



1. What are the benefits of a consensus format of decision making and the majority rule format?

A consensus style of decision making is best for small groups as all people need to agree on the decision being made. This is ideal so that everyone is happy. It does not work very well for larger groups unless they act diplomatically and have an open mind in the decision making process. The Iroquois Confederacy was a large group that used a consensus format. They were diplomatic because they listened and questioned each other respectfully. A majority rules format is not as good for small groups as the losing side will be unhappy. It works better for large groups so that decisions can be made quickly. The side with the most votes wins and the decision is final.

2. How were the Iroquois, the Romans and Ancient Greece government examples of democracy?

In Athens, they moved away from single rulers/dictators to a form of government where all citizens had a voice in decision making. They used a direct democracy where all citizens (men over the age of 30 who were born in Athens and who completed military service) would meet on Pnyx Hill to vote on decisions affecting their society. The only problem with their form of government was that not all people had a voice. Women, slaves and metics did not have a vote. In the Iroquois Confederacy, all people in the clans/nations had a voice because they could tell their chief or clan mother of any issues. They would then bring these issues to the Grand Council where the Chiefs of all 6 nations would debate and then vote on matters. If a consensus was made, the decision was final. In both of these forms of government, all people had a voice in decision making.