

Social Studies 30–1

2016
Released
Items



For further information, contact

Dwayne Girard, Team Leader, at
Dwayne.Girard@gov.ab.ca,

Dan Raitz, Examiner, at
Dan.Raitz@gov.ab.ca, or

Deanna Shostak, Director, Diploma Examinations, at
Deanna.Shostak@gov.ab.ca, or

Assessment Sector, (780) 427-0010.
To call toll-free from outside of Edmonton, dial 310-000.

The Alberta Education website is found at education.alberta.ca.

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Released Sources and Questions—Social Studies 30–1

Introduction

This document contains 17 questions. An answer key is also included.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following two sources.

Source I

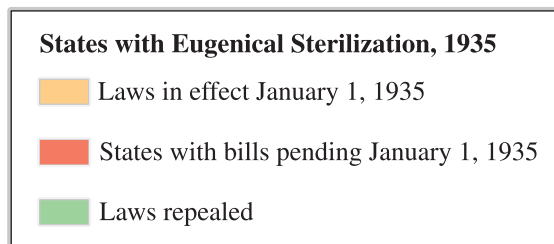
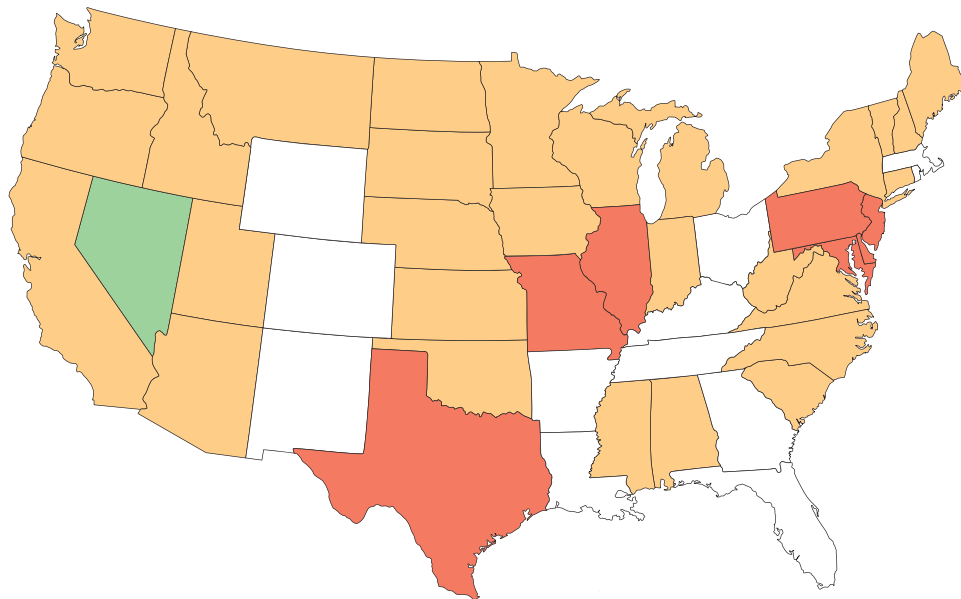
Alberta's Sterilization History

In Alberta, beginning in the early 1900s, many people campaigned for the passage of legislation that would require mental-health testing before the provision of marriage licenses. Influenced by the international eugenics¹ movement, backed by genetic theory at the time, promoted by influential citizens, and fueled by racist sentiments, these initial calls for mental-health testing soon became demands for sterilization. In March 1928, Alberta's Sexual Sterilization Act was passed. By 1929, the Eugenics Board of Alberta began determining which Alberta citizens should be prevented from procreating. The only other Canadian province to pass legislation authorizing involuntary sterilization was British Columbia. British Columbia, however, appears to have had a much less aggressive program than Alberta's. Between 1929 and 1972, over 2 800 Albertans were sterilized, many without their knowledge or consent.

¹an attempt to improve the human race by restricting who is able to reproduce

Source II

Legislative Status of Eugenic Sterilization in the United States



Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following source.

Alberta did not always have its current electoral system. My father was a provincial elections official in the 1950s, and he once described to me the system used then.

In cities such as Edmonton, the number of MLAs to be elected was based on population. On voting day, voters simply voted for a party, not for any one person. A formula was used to determine what portion of the “available seats” each party received based on its share of the vote. Thus, if there were 12 seats available, and 25% of the votes went to Party A, that party elected three MLAs. Prior to the election, Party A would have created a list of its 12 candidates in order from its number one candidate to its number 12 candidate. In winning three seats, the top three people on Party A’s list were elected; the remaining nine were out of luck.

In rural ridings, a ranking ballot was used to elect one MLA per riding. If, for example, four names appeared on the ballot, the voter was to rank the choices from first to fourth. When votes were tallied, first choices were added up. If no candidate won by a majority, the lowest finishing candidate was dropped out of the race and all the ballots for him or her were recounted, this time based on each voter’s second choice. This process continued until a candidate won by majority consent.

I asked my father why this system was dropped. He insisted it was due to voter confusion. Instead of ranking the candidates, voters often simply wrote the number *one* by their first choice, leaving the other choices blank. Thus, there were few second choices to redistribute. He felt people did this because they believed that, somehow, by ranking candidates, they were lessening the chances that their candidate of choice would win the election.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following headlines.

Headlines in a Canadian Newspaper

- I.** Mayor denies using illegal drugs in his youth
- II.** Federal judge confirms fraud in 2011 federal vote
- III.** Senator says he will not quit Senate after expense scandal
- IV.** Political parties fined for breaking federal phone call rules
- V.** Member of Parliament disciplined for non-payment of taxes

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following two sources.

Source I

On April 30, 2009, the European Union's 27 health ministers held an emergency meeting in Luxembourg to coordinate national measures to prevent the spread of H1N1 influenza virus. France pushed to suspend all European Union flights to Mexico, where thousands of infections had been confirmed. Cases of H1N1 had also been confirmed in Britain, Spain, Germany, and Austria.

Source II

On May 8, 2009, the University of Western Ontario, in reaction to the H1N1 flu outbreak, prohibited nonessential university-related travel to Mexico. The goal of this action was to limit exposure of faculty, staff, and students to the flu.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following source.

The Union Nationale was a provincial political party that was formed in Québec during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the 1936 Québec provincial election, the Union Nationale defeated the governing Liberal Party led by Louis-Alexandre Taschereau.

Program of the Union Nationale – 1936

- Proposal I:** Defend and preserve the French culture, language, religion, and institutions in Québec
- Proposal II:** Challenge the English capitalists' control of Québec industries and natural resources
- Proposal III:** Improve the standard of living of French Canadians by raising wages, regulating hours of work, and improving working conditions
- Proposal IV:** Remove the corrupt, inefficient, and wasteful Taschereau government
- Proposal V:** Collaborate with the church and eliminate Québec communists
- Proposal VI:** Increase the rights and power of the provincial government to achieve the previously stated proposals

Use the two sources on page 2 to answer questions 1 to 4.

1. In context, which of the following phrases from Source I would be **most** troubling to a supporter of individual rights?
 - A. “promoted by influential citizens”
 - B. “backed by genetic theory at the time”
 - C. “a much less aggressive program”
 - D. “many without their knowledge or consent”

2. Canadian citizens today would be protected from the actions described in Source I by which aspect of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
 - A. Freedom of conscience and religion
 - B. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
 - C. The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty
 - D. The right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment

3. The non-shaded states and one green-shaded state in Source II **most likely** valued
 - A. a commitment to individual rights
 - B. minority rights over majority rights
 - C. equality rights regardless of age or gender
 - D. the rights of religious and ethnic minorities

4. Taken together, the sources show that, in Canada and the United States,
 - A. propaganda techniques were used to gain approval for sterilization campaigns
 - B. regional legislative powers were employed to establish sterilization programs
 - C. voluntary and non-voluntary sterilization programs existed
 - D. a national policy for sterilization was implemented

Use the source on the top of page 3 to answer questions 5 to 7.

5. The electoral system described in the recollection was **most likely** created to ensure that
- A. voters were given greater choice of political parties
 - B. the news media did not overly influence the voting public
 - C. the political party in power maintained control of the government
 - D. representation in the legislature accurately reflected voter preference
6. Information in the recollection implies that the electoral system described was abandoned **primarily** because
- A. the system led to reduced rates of voter turnout
 - B. the cost of carrying out elections was unreasonably high
 - C. voters were inadequately informed as to how the system worked
 - D. elections officials were concerned about urban-rural representation
7. Supporters of the electoral system currently used in Alberta provincial elections would **most likely** criticize the electoral system used in the 1950s in cities because it would result in
- A. increased political powers being assumed by unelected officials within the government bureaucracy
 - B. the immediate elimination of fringe political parties with a small base of public support
 - C. increased political influence on government by lobbyists representing rural interests
 - D. the frequent election of minority governments unable to maintain power for full terms

Use the headlines on the bottom of page 3 to answer questions 8 to 10.

8. An advocate of electoral reform would be **least** concerned about which of the following headlines?
- A. Headline I
 - B. Headline II
 - C. Headline III
 - D. Headline IV
9. Which of the following scenarios could be **most clearly** related to the situations described in the headlines?
- A. Corporate lobby groups push for greater access to influential politicians.
 - B. Disgruntled voters demand a tax break to offset the effects of rising inflation.
 - C. Political backbenchers deflect demands for greater governmental accountability.
 - D. Disillusioned citizens disengage from the democratic process in response to corruption.
10. In the Canadian context, an action that would **most likely** address the issues in the headlines would be to
- A. ensure freedom of the press is protected
 - B. increase the number of members of Parliament elected
 - C. enforce a code of conduct among individuals holding office
 - D. reform the Senate based on the concept of representation by population

Use the two sources on the top of page 4 to answer questions 11 to 13.

11. Considering the information in both sources, the dilemma **most directly** faced by democracies is that
- A. pandemics must be eliminated in a fiscally responsible manner
 - B. problems in developing countries may have global implications
 - C. the pursuit of the common good may challenge principles of liberalism
 - D. the government ignores the will of the people without considering the consequences
12. A civil libertarian would find the course of action described in Source II
- A. acceptable, because it is fiscally prudent
 - B. acceptable, because it protects individual freedoms
 - C. unacceptable, because it affects only a limited group
 - D. unacceptable, because it represents an illiberal action
13. For which of the following questions could the sources be **most directly** used as supporting evidence?
- A. Do pandemics present a threat to international trade relations?
 - B. How have human rights been managed during emerging pandemics?
 - C. Are medical practices responsible for the global nature of pandemics?
 - D. Should free speech be restricted to protect the collective good during pandemics?

Use the source on the bottom of page 4 to answer questions 14 to 17.

14. Proposal I **most directly** focuses on the concept of
- A. socialism
 - B. progressivism
 - C. individual rights
 - D. collective identity
15. Trade-union activists would likely have been **most** supportive of Proposal III and
- A. Proposal I
 - B. Proposal II
 - C. Proposal V
 - D. Proposal VI
16. Which of the following proposals would be **most likely** to hinder efforts to eliminate the “inefficient, and wasteful” government described in Proposal IV?
- A. Proposal I
 - B. Proposal II
 - C. Proposal V
 - D. Proposal VI
17. Considered together, these proposals suggest that a major goal of the Union Nationale was to
- A. reduce the role of government in Québec
 - B. encourage investment in the Québec economy
 - C. ensure that Québécois become politically active
 - D. weaken influences threatening Québécois society

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2016 Released Items Key

Question # in Document	Key	Question # in Document	Key
1	D	10	C
2	D	11	C
3	A	12	D
4	B	13	B
5	D	14	D
6	C	15	B
7	D	16	D
8	A	17	D
9	D		