

### Appendix A Key Terms - The History of Elections

- **Compulsory Voting:** Electoral participation by qualified voters that is required by law (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, and Italy)
- **Psephology:** is the statistical study of elections. Psephology uses compilations of precinct voting returns for elections going back some years, public opinion polls, campaign finance information and similar statistical data. The term was coined from the Greek *psephos*, 'pebble', which the Greeks used as ballots
- **Universal Suffrage:** consists of the extension of the right to vote to all adults, without distinction as to race, sex, belief, or economic or social status. This would include right to vote or participate in government, most often in a democracy.
- **Electorate:** is the group of people entitled to vote in an election.
- **Enfranchisement:** The extension of the right to vote to certain groups and categories of individuals formerly excluded by law or procedure.
- **Chief Electoral Officer:** They report directly to Parliament and, therefore, are completely independent of the government of the day and all political parties. The Chief Electoral Officer is not allowed to vote in federal elections. The Chief Electoral Officer serves until retirement at age 65 or resignation. They can be removed from office only for cause, by the Governor General of Canada after a joint request following a majority vote by the House of Commons and Senate of Canada.
- **Returning Officer:** is responsible, under the general supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, for the preparation and conduct of an election in his or her electoral district. The duties of a returning officer are varied and call for the use of a wide range of modern management techniques: financial planning; materiel, human and financial resources management; contract negotiation; public and media relations; and office automation, to name a few.
- **Riding:** A legislative constituency from which an individual is elected with the charge to act in a public fashion on behalf of the people residing within the constituency.

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### Appendix B Women and the Vote - Reading Assignment

1. Complete the table by paraphrasing (use your own words) what happened for each event:

Women and the Vote, 1912–1921	
1912	
1914	
1915	Edmonton, February. Nellie McClung, heading one of the largest delegations to the Alberta legislature ever assembled, presents a petition demanding the vote for women. Winnipeg, December. Suffragists present a 45,000-name petition to Premier Tobias C. Norris.
1916	
1917	February. Ontario women get the vote but still cannot sit in the legislature; April. British Columbia women get the vote; Serving members of the armed forces (including women) get the federal franchise through <i>Military Voters Act</i> ; Female relatives of soldiers at the front get the vote through <i>War-time Elections Act</i> .
1918	
1919	
1920	Federal electoral law amended; changes include universal female (and male) suffrage regardless of provincial law.
1921	

2. Match each appropriate event with the proper year (use the numbers assigned):

Women and the Vote, 1867–1900	
YEAR	Description of the Event

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1. 1876
2. 1894
3. 1885
4. 1900
5. 1873
6. 1867
7. First women's suffrage group set up in Toronto under the guise of a literary society.
8. Women's Enfranchisement Association of New Brunswick formed; Manitoba Equal Suffrage Club founded; House of Commons votes down a petition for women's suffrage presented by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.
9. Sir John A. Macdonald introduces, then withdraws, an elections act amendment giving women the vote.
10. <i>British North America Act</i> entrenches women's exclusion from the vote.
11. Female property owners in British Columbia are first "Canadian" women to gain right to vote in municipal elections.
12. By this date, most women property owners have the vote in municipal elections.

### 3. Answer True or False (T/F) for each question:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Women in Lower Canada were bound by the common law convention barring women from the polls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In British Columbia women had the democratic right to vote in 1917.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Legislation in 1920 provided universal access to the vote without reference to property ownership or other exclusionary requirements

### 4. Short Answer Questions:

*“Legislation in 1920 provided universal access to the vote without reference to property ownership or other exclusionary requirements – age and citizenship remained the only criteria.”*

Based on the above quote should the age criteria be lowered? (Justify your response)

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*“Nellie McClung was a women's rights activist who helped found the Manitoba Political Equality League in 1912 and led the movement to enfranchise Canadian women. In 1916, Manitoba women were the first to gain the right to vote in provincial elections. Women gained the right to vote in 1918 at the federal level.”*

What are some of the reasons for it to take so long for women to have the right to vote? What are some ways you could help this movement progress if you were present during this era?

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## Appendix C

### Functions of Elections and the Major Electoral Systems

#### Key Terms:

- **Political Succession:** The transfer of leadership and the exercise of power from one person or group of persons to another by violent or non-violent means
- **Homeostasis:** The tendency in a social or political system to stabilize by means of self-adjustments that counters or compensate for disruptive and destabilizing influences.
- **Majority Systems:** An electoral system requiring either a plurality or an absolute majority to elect representatives to an organization or political institution.
- **Proportional Representation Systems (PR):** A multi-member electoral system in which each qualified party wins seats in a legislature in proportion to its total popular vote.
- **Plurality:** The number of votes secured by a candidate that is more than the number obtained by any rival candidates for office and is less than a majority of total votes cast.
- **Absolute Majority:** A number of votes equal to more than 50% of the eligible votes cast.
- **Preferential Ballots:** An electoral form that permits the voter to mark the candidates in the order of his or preference by placing numbers rather than Xs beside their names.
- **Run-Off Ballots:** A final election to break a tie or to forces a majority of support for one candidate.

#### Functions of Elections:

1. Recruiting
2. Collective Decision
3. Political Socialization
4. Educate and Justify to the Public
5. Personal Efficacy

#### Electoral Systems

##### Two Main types:

- Majority Systems & Proportional Representation Systems
  - Majority Systems:
    - Single Member Constituency (FPTP)
    - Multi-Member Constituencies (Municipal Elections)
    - Preferential Ballots (Ranking of Candidates)
    - Run-Off Ballots (e.g. France)
  - Proportional Systems
    - Party List Systems
      - Take-it-or-leave-it (One Party, Israel)
      - Popular Preference (Select a few top members)
      - Complete Freedom (Absolute Choice of all)
    - Single Transferable Vote
      - Droop Quota (Lowest eliminated and transferred)
      - Hare Quota (A get's 3<sup>RD</sup> votes and 4<sup>th</sup> gets seat C)
      - D'Hondt Quota (A gets 1<sup>st</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> and B = 2<sup>nd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup>)

## **Appendix D**

### **Functions of Elections and Types of Electoral Systems**

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

In your own words define and describe each key term. (Be sure to paraphrase all definitions and terminology, make all definitions your own, and do not re-write each definition word for word)

**1. Political Succession:**

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**2. Homeostasis:**

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**3. Majority Systems:**

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**4. Proportional Representation Systems (PR):**

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**5. Plurality:**

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**6. Absolute Majority:**

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**7. Preferential Ballots:**

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### 8. **Run-Off Ballots:**

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### Appendix E Canada's Elections - Key Terms

- **List of electors:** Everyone who is allowed to vote has their name on the list of electors, also known as the voters list.
- The list of electors is now taken from the **National Register of Electors**. The Register is a computer database of Canadians who have the right to vote.
- If my name is on the list of electors, I will receive a notice of **Confirmation of Registration** in the mail soon after an election is called. This notice is important. It gives me lots of information. It tells me when and where I go to vote. If I do not receive this notice, I will phone Elections Canada to make sure I get on the list.
- The **poll clerk** works at the polling station. The poll clerk has the list of electors and will look for my name before I vote. The poll clerk also helps the deputy returning officer count the votes after the polling station is closed.
- The **deputy returning officer (DRO)** works at the polling station. The DRO gives me a special paper for voting. This paper is called a ballot. The DRO helps people to vote, if asked. The DRO counts the votes after the polling station is closed.
- The **voting screen** is a private place in the polling station where I mark my ballot.
- The **ballot box** is where all the marked ballots go. This is where I will put my ballot after I have made my choice.
- People who want to be elected are called candidates. Their names are listed on the ballot.

#### 1. What Elections are all About:

- The **electoral process** includes all the steps taken to choose a government. There are two parts to the electoral process: the **organizational part** and the **political part**.
- The **organizational part** includes all the people who work for Elections Canada with the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO). They help me vote but do not tell me for whom to vote.
- The **political part** includes candidates who want to be elected as members of Parliament (MPs). When a group of candidates work together, they form a political party. There are many political parties in Canada.



**Appendix F**  
**Take Home Quiz: Elections and Electoral Systems**

*Instructions: Answer all questions in sentence form.*

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

1. What is Psephology?
2. Why are most authoritarian and totalitarian states hard pressed to stage elections?
3. What is the rationale behind compulsory voting?
4. Which group in society feels the most alienated from elections?
5. Infer why it took until 1918 and 1960 for women and aboriginal people respectively to obtain the right to vote?
6. Who is currently excluded to vote in Canada?
7. Describe the homeostatic function of a political system.
8. What is a DRO and what do they do?
9. Explain what FPTP means. Provide an example of a country that practices this electoral system.
10. This is a type of electoral system that divides a state or its sub-national units into relatively equal constituencies.

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*“[Women’s suffrage] is a matter of evolution and evolution is only a working out of God’s laws. For this reason we must not attempt to hurry it on” (James P. Whitney, The Daily Mail and Empire, March 21, 1911).*

11. In a few paragraphs critically analyse what this statement meant at the time. If this statement were to be made today people would have much to say. Comment on why women should be allowed to vote.

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## Voting and Elections, What's it all about?

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### **Rubric - *Votergate* (Reaction Paper)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Level 4</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 1</b>
<b>Development of Ideas</b>	Well-developed ideas; introduces new ideas, and stimulates arguments	Developing ideas; sometimes stimulates arguments	Poorly developed ideas which do not add to arguments	Does not provide arguments
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	Thoughts are characterized depth of insight into theoretical issues, originality of treatment, and relevance, arguments are well supported.	Thoughts tend to address peripheral issues. Generally accurate, but could be improved with more analysis and creative thought. Tendency to recite facts rather than address issues.	Poorly developed critical thinking and use of thoughts	Does not demonstrate critical thinking
<b>Clarity</b>	well articulated and understandable	understandable, but some thought is required	difficult to clarify	does not present ideas clearly