**Chapter 6 Introduction: Our System of Government in Canada**

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

Using the website ***Parliament of Canada*** and the textbook we will answer the following questions.

**Canada’s System of Government**

1. What are the three levels of government in Canada?

i.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. . The [federal government](http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/Education/OurCountryOurParliament/glossary-e.aspx#federal_government) creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and manages programs and services that tend to affect the whole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/Education/OurCountryOurParliament/glossary-e.aspx#provincial_or_territorial_government) have powers to make decisions relating to areas of [law](http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/Education/OurCountryOurParliament/glossary-e.aspx#law) that affect their province or territory directly, and the [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/Education/OurCountryOurParliament/glossary-e.aspx#Local_government) are responsible for establishing by-laws and services that are administered in a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or village.
2. Fill out this T-Chart showing the responsibilities of the Federal , Provincial and Municipal Governments.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Federal Government Responsibilities | Provincial Government Responsibilities | MunicipalResponsibilities |
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**Canada’s Democracy in Action**

1. When are federal elections held in Canada? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Canada is divided up into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them.
3. A riding is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The larger the population, the more ridings it will have so it is representation by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How old do you have to be to vote in Canada? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The candidate who gets the most votes becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The political party with the most Members in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually forms the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The next highest number forms the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Canada’s Parliamentary System**

1. Canada’s Parliament has three parts:
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. These three parts work together to decide on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and examine the pressing issues of the day.
6. Turn to page 134 in your text and complete the chart:

 **Federal Government in Canada**

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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_