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

**Key**

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?
2. ***federal***
3. ***provincial/ territorial***

***iii) municipal***

1. . The [federal government](http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/Education/OurCountryOurParliament/glossary-e.aspx#federal_government) creates ***laws*** and manages programs and services that tend to affect the whole country, the ***provinces/territories*** 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 ***municipal governments*** are responsible for establishing by-laws and services that are administered in a specific ***city, town*** or village.
2. Fill out this T-Chart showing the responsibilities of the Federal , Provincial and Municipal Governments. **Go to website or page 136 in text for this chart!!**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Federal Government Responsibilities | Provincial Government Responsibilities | Municipal  Responsibilities |
| * national defence * foreign affairs * employment insurance * banking * federal taxes * the post office * copyright law * criminal law | * provincial taxes * hospitals * prisons * education * marriage * property and civil rights * rules of the road * age of majority | * building permits and zoning * city parks * public transportation * collection of garbage and recycling * water and sewer services * fire prevention * city roads and sidewalks * licensing and control of pets |

**Canada’s Democracy in Action**

1. When are federal elections held in Canada? ***Every 5 years***
2. Canada is divided up into ***ridings***  and there are ***308*** of them.
3. A riding is a ***another word for constituency or electoral district.***
4. The larger the population, the more ridings it will have so it is representation by ***population***
5. How old do you have to be to vote in Canada? 18
6. The candidate who gets the most votes becomes a ***Member of Parliament***. The political party with the most Members in the ***House of Commons*** usually forms the ***government***. The next highest number forms the ***opposition***.

**Canada’s Parliamentary System**

1. Canada’s Parliament has three parts:
2. ***Monarch (Governor General)***
3. ***Senate***
4. ***House of Commons***
5. These three parts work together to decide on ***policies*** and ***laws*** and examine the pressing issues of the day.
6. **Look at page 134 for the answer to this chart!**

**Federal Government in Canada**

The Crown (monarch)

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Governor General

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

Senate (some members from all provinces and territories)

House of Commons

Opposition government

Prime Minister (leaders of the party with most elected members)

Cabinet – chosen by prime minster to manage different departments

Appoints based on Prime Ministers recommendations

advises

Appoints based on Prime Ministers recommendations