Fitton

Social Studies 11

Name:

Date:

**The best argument against democracy is a**

**five-minute conversation with the average voter.**

**~Winston Churchill**

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*Government and You!... Canada: Our Home and Native Land*

A. Purposes of Government.

1. Make decisions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. National Security.

3. Protection of life and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property.

4. Determines use of resources.

5. Provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Foreign relations.

B. **Constitutional Monarchy** (Follows the British Model – based on Magna Carta):

**Constitution** –

A set of rules that dictate how Parliament is to govern; The Constitution clearly delineates the powers of the federal and provincial governments.

**Monarchy** –

Canada’s head of state is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; who is represented in Canada by the Governor General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The GG is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister; their role is symbolic.

**C.** **Federal System**

1. Federal System: Central and Provincial governments divide up responsibility for governing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Federal Government: A national government located in Ottawa that makes decisions for the entire country. Ex:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Federal Provincial

Trade, Commerce, Taxation Direct Taxation (Sales; Income)

Postal Service, currency, defense Hospitals, Marriage, prisons, courts

Fisheries, banking, Aboriginals Local governments, education, highways

Citizenship, criminal law, federal prison Licenses, provincial police, charities.

**New Responsibilities**: The federal level has responsibility for any powers not outlined explicitly in the Constitution; these are called “Residual Powers” – under Section 91 of the BNA Act. Example: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**D. Party System**: ‘Gonna Rock and Roll all night and party every day!’

-A political party is a group of people with common set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; This set of values is called a party **ideology**.

-The political party’s set of ideas and plans they campaign on are called the **party platform**.

-Each party runs a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in as many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible. There are 338 in Canada. Each has approximately 100,000 inhabitants; accordingly they vary in size depending on urban and rural areas.

-The party with the largest quantity of elected candidates forms the **government**; the party with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest number of seats forms the **official opposition.**

-The party **caucus** is the private meeting of elected members of a political party.

-The three major players in Canadian Federal politics (from Left wing to Right) wing include:

New Democratic Party (NDP) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Liberals\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conservative Party\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Representative Democracy**: The people elect representatives to run the nation.

-Due to the size and complexity of modern nations, citizens living in democracies elect representatives to express their views to their local, provincial and federal governments.

Level of Gvnt. Name of Representative Term for Electoral District

Federal MP\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Constituency; Riding

Provincial MLA (Most Provinces) Constituency; Riding

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

Local/Municipal Councilor, Alderperson, Mayor, Reeve Ward; District

Democracy:  The state of affairs in which you consent to

having your pocket picked, and elect the best man to do it.



Mrs. Fitton

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A. Purposes of Government.

1. Make decisions **PEACEFULLY**

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4. Determines use of resources.

5. Provides **SOCIAL SERVICES**.

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**C.** **Federal System**

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**New Responsibilities**: The federal level has responsibility for any powers not outlined explicitly in the Constitution; these are called “Residual Powers” – under Section 91 of the BNA Act. Example: **TELECOMMUNICATIONS / AIRPORTS**.



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Liberals **JUSTIN TRUDEAU**

Conservative Party **STEPHEN HARPER**

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