

Social Studies 11 Chapter 9 The Structure of Canada's Government.

Resources: Counter Points pages 220 - 247
Towards Tomorrow; Government
Student Work book an handouts

And you ;)

Website worth your while.....

Glossary of Parliamentary Terms

<http://www2.parl.gc.ca/Sites/LOP/Education/GlossaryInter/index.asp?Language=E>

Canada Page good site

<http://www.thecanadapage.org/Government.htm>

1. Introduce Ideology assignment.
2. Begin Government.
3. **Review Why do we need a Government?**
4. **Complete Ex 2 Workbook**
5. **Look at Ex 3 , do you get it? Not yet... wait until the presentations are done.**
6. **Read the Red book pages and define with awesome examples**
Freedom vs a Right
Equality
Intellectual Equality
Intellectual Freedom
Economic Equality
Freedom
7. **Create a T chart to compare/contrast Private /Public Ownership with examples.**

What type of Government does Canada have?

8. **Define the following terms**

Term	Definition	Country Practiced	Apply to Canada Explain why or why not
Responsible Government			
Representative Democracy			
Direct Democracy			
Constitutional Monarchy			
Federal system			
Unitary system			

Democracy			
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Division of Powers Constitution – Written / Unwritten

9. Complete Ex 5

Division of Powers Constitution – Written / Unwritten

10. Go to the following website and answer what is a Constitution? Why is not just a written document. Give an example
11. http://www.canadiana.ca/citm/specifique/written_e.html
12. History of the Canadian Constitution... useful site....
13. <http://www.mapleleafweb.com/features/history-canadian-constitution>
14. Red book, Read pages 127 on page 134 and answer 1,2,3,4,5
15. Red book page 132 answer 1-3
16. Red book page 137 1,2,3

British North America Act 1867

1. **Complete the following chart**
2. Try this site out
3. <http://thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/british-north-america-act-1867-document>
4. Three minute guide to the BNA ACT
5. <http://www.chrc-ccdp.ca/en/browseSubjects/bnaguide.asp>
6. The BNA Act outlined responsibilities of each level of government.
7. Sec 91 and 92 are very important. Why?
8. **Identified the powers for only two levels of government . Why?**
9. **Identify at least 3 important points of what this act did.**
10. **.Identify at least 3 limitations?**
- 11.

British North America Act 1867	
What	
When	
Why	
Who	
How	
Changes occurred after 1982?	
Historical Significance	

- 17.
18. Red book page 140 1-4
19. Red book page 143 1-3
20. Red book page 147 1-6
21. Red book page 148 1-3
22. **Complete Ex 8** (Workbook pages 17-20)

23. Answer questions 4 page 226 from Counterpoints

12.

- Let's practice..... do activity sheet.....
- Divisions of Powers Chart and Activity sheet 8-2 (teacher handout)

Structure of the Federal Government (Review with class)

http://www.craigmarlatt.com/canada/images&downloads/government_structure.pdf

24. Assignment

Re-create the diagram **Structure of Canada's Federal Government and the Diagram Definition Sheet.**

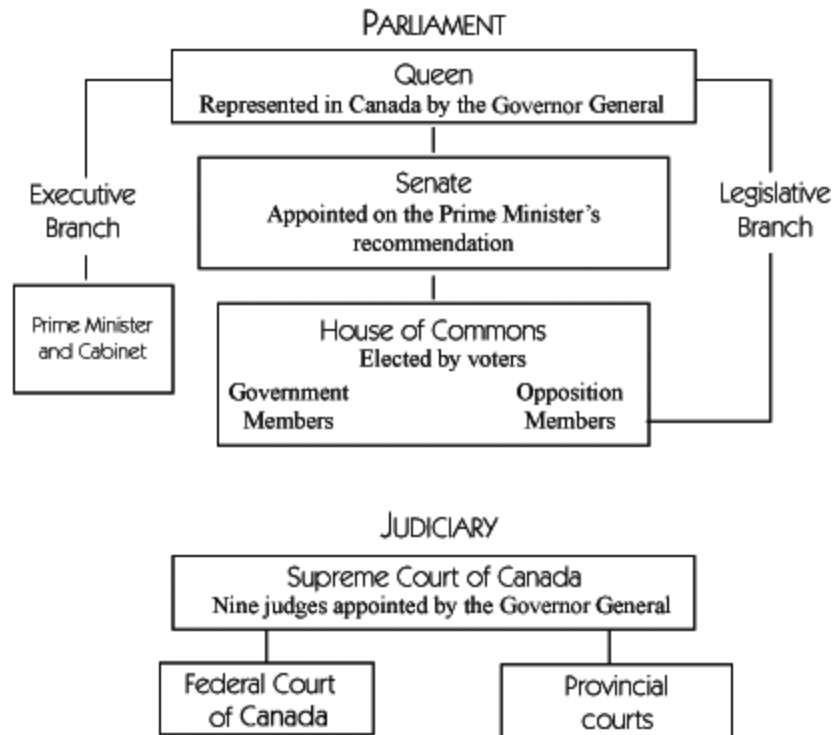
Part A. For the Diagram: Identify title, position and current name . Provide current examples with illustrations....

**Evaluation: 10 marks content
 5 marks for diagram total = 15 marks)**

Part B. Recreate the Structure of Canada's Government Diagram Definition Sheet

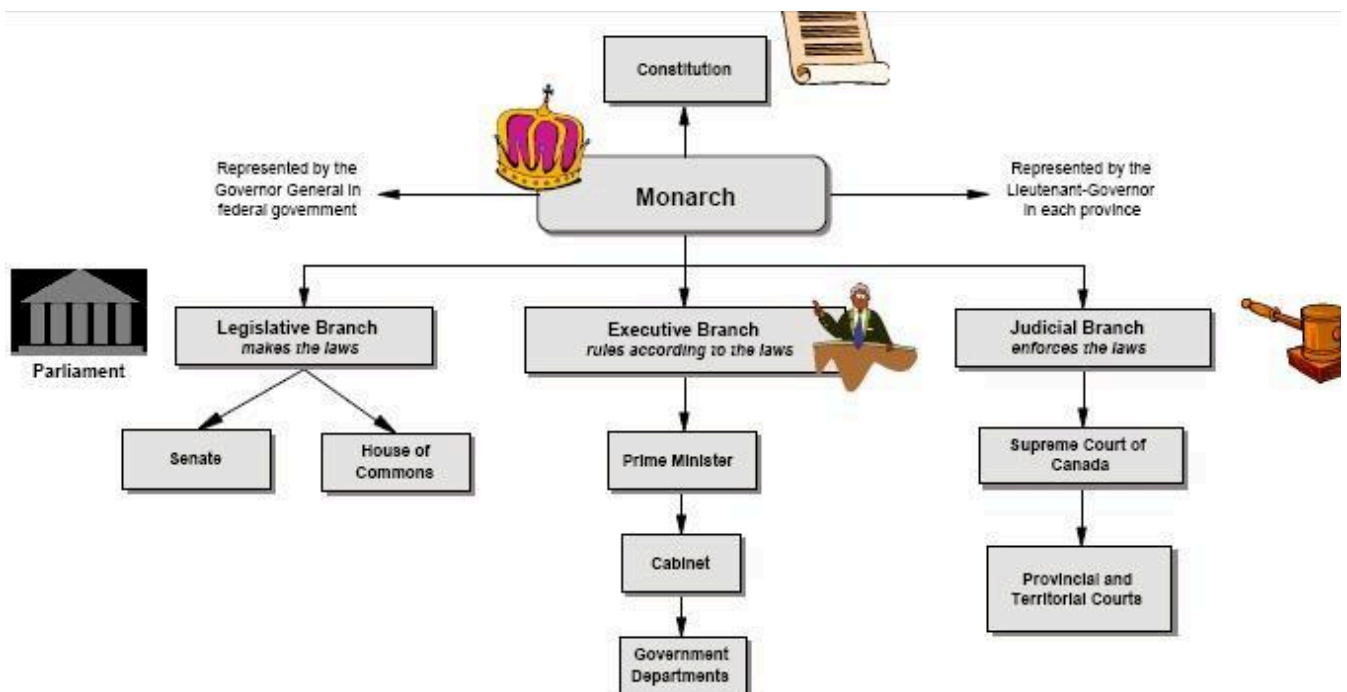
**For the Definition Sheet. Identify which branch, provide a definition (responsibility/function} and provide a current name/representative.
(content 15 marks)**

CANADA'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT



By the *Constitution Act, 1867*, "the executive government of and over Canada is declared to continue and be vested in the Queen." She acts, ordinarily through the Governor General, whom she appoints, on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor General normally holds office for five years, though the tenure may be extended for a year or so.

Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons

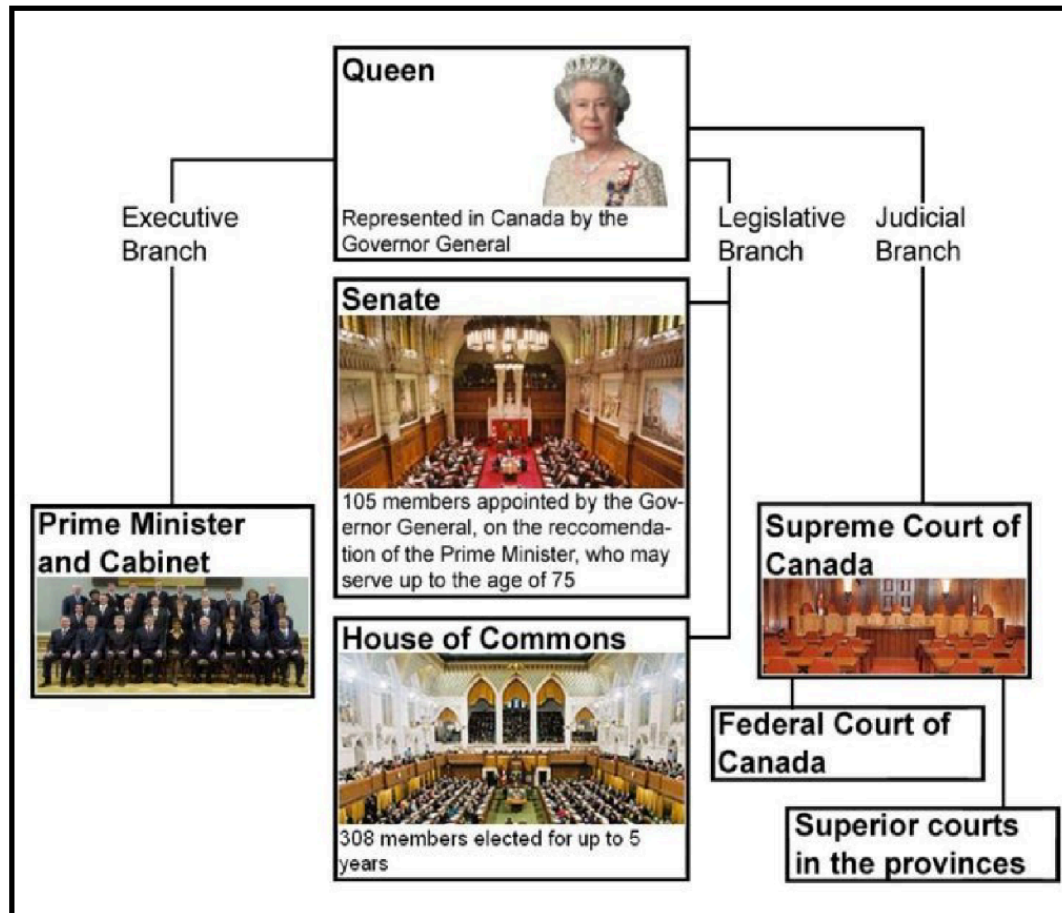


The Federal Government of Canada is organized into three main branches. The organization is because there are three main responsibilities of government.

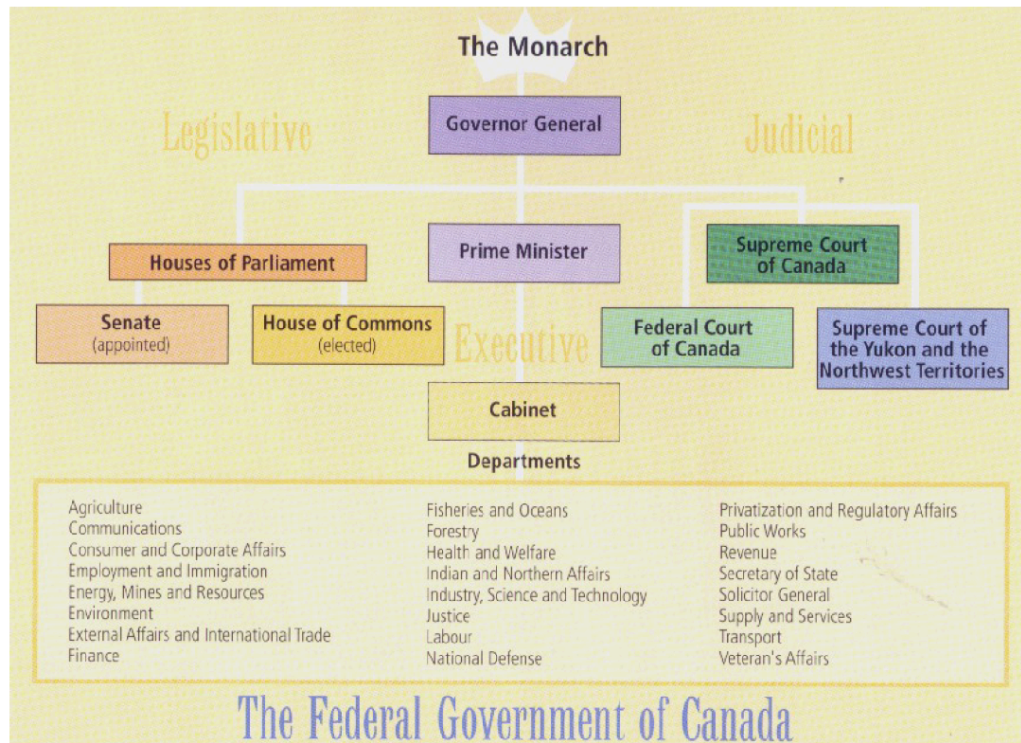
1. Making Laws – The work of making laws is shared by the Prime Minister, the House of Commons and the Senate. All laws must have a majority approval of the House of Commons and the Senate. Laws also require the approval of the Governor General.
2. Interpreting Laws – Laws are administered and interpreted through the courts. This is the work of the Judiciary. The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court in the country.
3. Providing Services – There is the day-to-day work of the government. The Executive (Prime Minister and the Cabinet) undertakes federal duties.

Tradition means Canada's Federal Government is connected to the British Monarch. The Monarch has no real power in Canada. Rather, the Monarch, represented by the Governor-General, acts on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Government.



Branches of Government



Recreate the Structure of Canada's Government Diagram Definition Sheet

Task: After copying the diagram and identifying the key positions with current names. Complete the following chart. (15 marks)

Position	Identify which Branch	Responsibility/function	Name
Queen			
Governor General			
Prime Minister			
Cabinet			
Cabinet Ministers			
Government of the day			
Speaker			
Member of Parliament			
House of Commons			
Independents			
Official Opposition			
Shadow Cabinet			
Back Benchers			
Question Period			
Committee of the Whole			
Standing Committees			
Senate			
Supreme Court of Canada			
Federal Courts			
Provincial Courts			
Leader of the Official Opposition			
Caucus			

Branches of Government

Governments in Canada have three branches: (1) Executive, (2) Legislative and (3) Judicial.

Table 1. Branches of Federal Government

Branch	General Role
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprised of the Cabinet and the bureaucracy (i.e., public servants), this branch carries out the government business, manages actions, performs day-to-day operations and implements laws of Canada.• Head of State is the Queen of England (...represented by Governor General of Canada).• Head of Government is the Prime Minister.
Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The legislative bodies of Canada. They make and debate the laws.• It is also called Parliament.• Parliament consists of the monarch and a bicameral legislature (i.e., an elected House of Commons and an appointed Senate).
Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprised of judges and the various courts of Canada, this branch decides who broke the law and the punishment that corresponds.• The Supreme Court of Canada is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court has nine justices led by the Chief Justice of Canada. Each justice is appointed by the Governor General.• This court hears appeals from decisions rendered by the various appellate courts from the provinces and territories.

To offer an example, the **Legislative Branch** would create a law about the time of year that a person could fish. The **Executive Branch** would see to it through setting up various ministries and agencies that people only fished during that time. The **Judiciary** would put anyone on trial that broke the law and fished outside of the allotted time and would decide upon an appropriate punishment.

25. Complete Activity 1-1 The Branches of Government.

26. (Refer to the figure 9-8 on page 227)

<http://fcweb.limestone.on.ca/~strided/Civics%20and%20Careers/Unit%202%20-%20Lesson%203%20-%20Branches%20of%20Government.pdf>

27. Watch video. Parliamentary Democracy.

28. Answer question 3,5 on page 226 of Counterpoints.

Division of Powers: The Levels of Government: Who Does What?

Federal Government Division of Powers (website example)

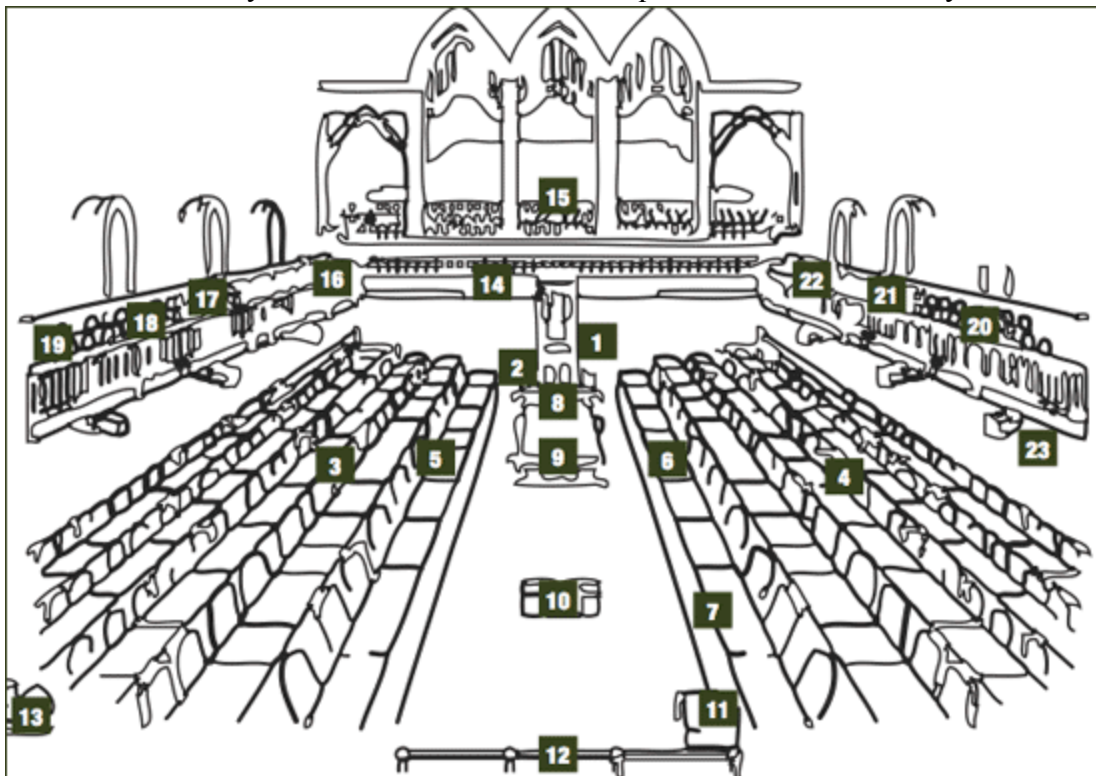
http://www.craigmarlatt.com/canada/images&downloads/division_of_powers.pdf

29. Complete Ex 6

Parliamentary System

Federal Government

30. Complete Activity Sheet 2-1 **The Components of Parliament**
31. Red book page 35, **Role of House of Commons** answer 1-7
32. Page 43 questions 1-6 **Purpose of the House of Commons**
33. Red book [age 54 questions 1-5 **Role of Prime Minister**
34. Red Book page 58 questions 1-4 **Role of Cabinet.**
35. **Red book page 27 1-3 Role of Governor General.**
36. Counterpoints page 240 questions 3 and 4.
37. Locate on the Internet a current makeup of the **seats in the House of Commons**
38. **Counterpoints Figure 9-10** , research on the Internet the current breakdown of our House of Commons and provide an explanation of how the distribution of seats works, political party alignment and results from the last federal election.
39. Complete the **diagram of the House of Commons** including the correct percentage of representatives for each political party. Color Code (20 marks) include your research from the above question with this activity.



- 1 Speaker
- 2 Pages
- 3 Government Members*
- 4 Opposition Members*
- 5 Prime Minister

- 6 Leader of the Official Opposition
- 7 Leader of the Second Largest Party in Opposition
- 8 Clerk and Table Officers
- 9 Mace
- 10 Hansard Reporters
- 11 Sergeant-at-Arms
- 12 The Bar
- 13 Interpreters
- 14 Press Gallery
- 15 Public Gallery
- 16 Official Gallery
- 17 Leader of the Opposition's Gallery
- 18 Members' Gallery
- 19 Members' Gallery
- 20 Members' Gallery
- 21 Speaker's Gallery
- 22 Senate Gallery
- 23 T.V. Cameras

* Depending on the number of MPs elected from each political party, government Members may be seated on the opposite side of the Chamber with opposition Members (or vice versa).

Facts about the 39th Parliament..

Average age: 52

Youngest Member: 28

Oldest Member: 75

Number of Members elected for the first time (in 2006): 70

Number of seats in the House of Commons: 308

Number of seats held by women: 65

Number of seats held by Members born outside of Canada: 41

Number of seats held by Members of Inuit, Métis or First Nations origin: 5

Prevalence of occupations, rank overall of businessman/business woman: Third

Prevalence of occupations, rank overall of farmer: Second

Prevalence of occupations, rank overall of lawyer: First

Another wonderfully creative assignment.....

Recreate the diagram of the House of Commons including the role/position and responsibilities for numbers 1-13. (copy and paste from last activity). Your diagram must include a political breakdown(color coded) outlining the number of representatives for each political party in Ottawa.....Your diagram must include a legend to show such things as the shadow cabinet, Leader of Opposition etc

House of Commons diagram 2013			
Title	Role/job	Responsibilities...	Interesting fact
Speaker			

SS 11 Diagram of House of Commons Seating plan and questions

Name: _____

Late: -5

1. Current breakdown of the House of Commons
2. Brief explanation of how the distribution of seats work in the House of Commons..
3. Political party alignment (rep throughout Canada)
4. Results of the last federal election (2011)
5. Diagram includes
 - a. Cabinet
 - b. Shadow Cabinet
 - c. Backbenchers
 - d. Bloc, Liberal, Conservatives, NDP, Independent.
 - e. Color Code
 - f. Neatness

/ 20 marks

IS it Worth Keeping ? Canadian Senate.

40. Red book questions 1-4 Role of Senate page 36
41. Counterpoints page 230 Figure 9-12. Locate on the Internet a current makeup of the seats in the Senate. Answer the questions.
42. Create a chart that compares and contrasts the different arguments to either abolish or reform the Canadian Senate. (page 231 of Counterpoints)
43. **Your Proposal.** Complete the following Chart . Using the textbook, workbook and internet complete the following chart and then answer the following question.

What should happen to the Canadian Senate?

44. Read , take notes for each of the options and then you choose which of the three you most agree with and then compose a multi-paragraph argument with evidence..... enjoy

	Abolish the Senate	Keep the Senate	Reform the Senate
Consider the points below when answering the question			
Present day function			
Cost			
Age			
Selection			
Experience			

Legislative Branch

Mr Bill meet Ms Law. How does a Bill become a Law?

The Supreme Court of Canada

http://www.craigmarlatt.com/canada/images&downloads/supreme_court.pdf

- 45. Red book, page 20 questions 1 and 2
- 46. How a law is made. Complete Ex 7

1. Briefly describe how one would go about creating a law?
2. Would your law apply to everyone?
3. Would there be exceptions? Why
4. How would you enforce your law?
5. Should the creation of laws be an easy or difficult task?

Laws:

Municipal: banning skateboarding on city pty

Provincial: zero tolerance to violence in public schools like Templeton: security guards, surveillance cameras, dogs

Federal: allowing Same Sex marriage.

These laws must be enforceable, and should reflect the interests of the public. However all laws do not please everyone all the time. Why not?

47. Look at Figure 4-7 page 237...to help you understand the steps a bill must go through to become a law and then..... You get to choose your group of 3-5 to....
48. **Create a children's storybook around the passage of a bill to law.** (Hand out)
49. Answer questions on Page 240 2a,3,4a,b,c
50. Answer questions 3,5,6, 12 (10 marks) (Looking back) page 247
51. Red Book pages 21-23 then **complete Activity sheet 2-2 passing a law.**
52. REd book answers 1-4 in Legislative terms. page 26

Provincial/Territorial and Local Governments

Provincial Governments

http://www.craigmarlatt.com/canada/images&downloads/ontario_structure.pdf

- has the authority to make laws within their provincial jurisdictions, such as laws affecting hospitals, police forces, property rights, highways, roads ,and provincial jails.

NOTE:

- the federal , provincial and municipal governments pass laws, which are known as statutes, to govern matters within each of their own jurisdictions

Local Government

- create laws known as by-laws, which are regulations that deal with local issues, such as

<http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/bylaws/>

53. Counter Points page 246. question 1. Review the diagram of the current **Provincial government (hand out)**
54. Create a Provincial/Municipal Diagram of our current government. Explain the roles and responsibilities of all. Name names. (**Each diagram is worth 15 marks**)

Municipal government: The City of Vancouver website.

<http://vancouver.ca/ctyclerk/orgcharts/109organization.pdf>

55. **Synthesis:** Create a diagram that shows the relationship among the Federal, provincial, and municipal governments. (15 marks)
56. Red book page 178 questions 1,2,3
57. Red book page 196 questions 1,2,3,4,5,6,

Aboriginal Governing Structures

- Indians bands established under the federal Indian Act
- Some authority to make bylaws that apply to each band's reserve lands
- Self government example Nisga's Nation

http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/p_r/pub/sg/plcy_e.html

58. Counterpoint chapter review page 218 Political Issues

59. Counterpoint chapter review page 220

60. Check out the IRP's hand outs

61. Review Focus questions

62. Check out the Provincial Exams for both Social Studies 11 and Civics' 11

63. Review..... Video, Review, Video.

64. Test.

65. Begin citizen and government: The Electoral Process.

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- e. Color Code
- f. Neatness

/ 20 marks

SS 11 Diagram of House of Commons Seating plan and questions

Name: _____

Late: -5

1. Current breakdown of the House of Commons
2. Brief explanation of how the distribution of seats work
3. Political party alignment (rep throughout Canada)
4. Results of the last federal election (2008)
5. Diagram includes
 - a. Cabinet
 - b. Shadow Cabinet
 - c. Backbenchers
 - d. Bloc, Liberal, Conservatives, NDP, Independent.
 - e. Color Code
 - f. Neatness

/ 20 marks

SS 11 Diagram of House of Commons Seating plan and questions

Name: _____

Late: -5

1. Current breakdown of the House of Commons
2. Brief explanation of how the distribution of seats work in the House of Commons..
3. Political party regional representation (rep throughout Canada)
4. compare the results of the most recent federal elections (2015) and previous election (2011)
5. Diagram includes
 - a. Cabinet
 - b. Shadow Cabinet
 - c. Backbenchers
 - d. Bloc, Liberal, Conservatives, NDP, Independent.
 - e. Color Code
 - f. Neatness

/ 20 marks

House of Commons diagram 2013			
Title	Role/job	Responsibilities...	Interesting fact
Speaker			

/15 marks

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/ 20 marks

House of Commons diagram 2013			
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Laws:

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These laws must be enforceable, and should reflect the interests of the public. However all laws do not please everyone all the time. Why not?

Canada's Constitution.

Royal Proclamation 1763

- BNA subject to English law and governed by Great Britain
- Most people in the colonies (maritime provinces ok with this) why Loyalists mostly
- However , there were those crazy fathers of Confederations like Macdonald, Cartier, Brown who wanted be sovereign (independent) and more political and economic control over Canada

1860's

- What was known as the 13 (actually 14) colonies, (known today as USA)were engaged in a bloody civil war (also known as the War of Independence)
- Canadians feared this might spill over into Canada

- 1864 (Charlottetown conference) created a framework , blueprint for rule, to create a union of colonies (confederation)
- moved to Quebec (conference) created the 72 resolutions
- 1866 moved to London for approval
- 1867 , little opposition from Britain, British parliament passed the British North America Act (also known as the BNA Act)
- July 1st (let's celebrate , it's Canada's birthday)1867
- Actually March 29th, 1867
- What did it create..... refer to the wonderful handout that I gave you ☺