

**EXERCISE #2**  
**Types of Government**

Block \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.3-5

1. What are the origins of the term "democracy"?

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2. Identify the elements of a democratic system of government.

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3. Why is it important for a democracy to have a constitution?

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4. a) Who is known as the "father" of modern communism?

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b) What did he believe about economic equality?

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5. Complete the following chart comparing communism and capitalism.

Communist Economic System	Capitalist Economic System

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6. What type of revolution did Karl Marx predict?

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7. Although communist countries seek to achieve *economic* equality, what types of inequalities often arise?

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8. a) To what does the term "fascis" refer?

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b) In what way does the arrangement serve as a symbol of fascism?

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9. Identify the elements of a fascist system of government.

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**EXERCISE #5**  
**The Structure of Canada's Government**

**CHAPTER ONE**

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Try to complete the following by memory. If necessary, refer to the *Student Workbook* p. 6-12

**A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate term(s).**

In Canada we have a system of government called \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in which we elect representatives to act on our behalf. Each  
representative belongs to a \_\_\_\_\_ party, such as the \_\_\_\_\_  
party which is currently in power here in Canada.

Our Government is also described as a \_\_\_\_\_  
because Queen Elizabeth II is our \_\_\_\_\_. Her  
representative in Canada is the \_\_\_\_\_. Neither  
figure is very involved in the workings of Canada's government.

The three branches of Canadian government are \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. In parliament, the group  
that carries out the executive functions of the government is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
It's leader, currently \_\_\_\_\_, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Cabinet Ministers are all members of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
When Cabinet Ministers meet together they are expected to show  
cabinet \_\_\_\_\_. This means that they must all support the decisions of their  
party. Each Cabinet Minister works with a \_\_\_\_\_ minister, as well as many public  
\_\_\_\_\_. These civil servants, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, perform  
many of the administrative tasks of the government.

Members of the governing party who are not in the Cabinet are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
These members must support their party while also keeping in mind the wishes of the  
\_\_\_\_\_. Opposite the Cabinet sits the \_\_\_\_\_.  
This term refers to MPs from the Official \_\_\_\_\_ who have been chosen  
to shadow a specific minister from the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons, the \_\_\_\_\_ House maintains order and  
applies the rules of Parliament to all. The primary function of the House of Commons is to

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introduce and debate \_\_\_\_\_. The Opposition plays a very important role in this process, especially during \_\_\_\_\_ periods. Another government organization, the \_\_\_\_\_, was designed to serve as a final check on the decisions made by the House of Commons. Sometimes the Senate is called the \_\_\_\_\_ House, and the House of Commons is called the \_\_\_\_\_ House.

**B. Complete the following short answer questions.**

1. a) Why do some politicians think that the Senate should be reformed?

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b) Identify a possible solution to the issue of Senate reform.

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2. What is the primary function of the Opposition in the House of Commons?

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3. In what sense may the Prime Minister be deemed the most powerful person in Canada's government?

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4. Do you think that the system of political parties is effective? Why/why not?

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**EXERCISE #6**  
**The Three Levels of Government**

Block \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.6 and p.11

1. Why did Canada choose a federal system of government?

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2. Explain why the federal government was given power over such areas as computers and air travel.

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3. Complete the following chart outlining the areas of responsibility of the three levels of government:

Municipal	Provincial	Federal

4. Referring to p.11 in the *Student Workbook*, what is the biggest difference between the structure of government at the federal and provincial level? How does this affect the law-making process?

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**EXERCISE #6**  
***The Three Levels of Government***

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5. a) What is the title of the head of government at the local level?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Who is your local head of government?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) The elected representatives on a municipal council are called \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_.

6. a) Describe the structure of aboriginal self-government.

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

b) How does a chief differ from a mayor?

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

7. Do you think that it is best for Canada to be a federal state? Considering both the pros and cons, write a paragraph outlining your opinion.

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**EXERCISE #7**  
**How a Law is Made**

**CHAPTER ONE**

Block \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.12-13

1. Complete the following chart (moving from left to right) describing the process of how a law is made.

<u>First Reading</u>	<u>Second Reading</u>	<u>Committee Discussions and Report</u>
<u>Third Reading</u>	<u>The Senate</u>	<u>The Governor General</u>

2. Why do some Canadians think that the Senate should be changed? Identify and explain three reasons.

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3. Do you think that the Senate should change? Why/why not?

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**EXERCISE #8**  
**Canada's Constitution**

Block \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.14-16

1. Canada's government is called a federal system because it has a federal government, a provincial government, and municipal governments. Why was this system of government chosen for Canada?

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2. a) What was the purpose of the British North American Act? (Constitution Act, 1867)

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- b) How involved was Britain in the creation of the BNA Act?

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3. a) Identify three British traditions maintained in Canada's "unwritten" Constitution.

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- b) What does responsible government mean?

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- c) Why is this section of the Constitution called the "unwritten" Constitution?

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4. Identify the components of Canada's "written" Constitution.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

5. a) Define the term "patriation".

\_\_\_\_\_

b) What policy presented a stumbling block to Trudeau on the road to patriation? Why was this issue so hard to resolve?

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

6. Which province opposed the Constitution Act? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The new amending formula stated that...

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

8. a) Initially, many provincial premiers were opposed to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Why do you think these premiers were opposed?

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

b) Identify and explain the clause which managed to appease the opposing premiers.

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