

### The Federal System

1. When was Canada formed? Which are the provinces that came together to form Canada? When did the rest of the provinces join Canada?

2. Why did the Fathers of Confederation choose to unit the provinces under the federal system?

---

---

3. How do you understand federalism?

4. Which are the three levels of government?

---

5. What areas does the federal government control and what areas the provincial and municipal governments?

Federal responsibilities	Provincial responsibilities	Municipal responsibilities

6. Use the following words to fill out the following passage:

responsible, decision making, assigned, treatment, protection, collection services, responsible, supply, establishment, local

The Fathers of Confederation \_\_\_\_\_ all new areas of \_\_\_\_\_ that did not yet exist to the federal government as **residual** (leftovers) **powers**. This is why the federal government is \_\_\_\_\_ for laws regarding telecommunications and information services such as cable television stations, computers, modem, and faxes.

7. The, \_\_\_\_\_ or **municipal** , level of government provides essential \_\_\_\_\_ such as garbage \_\_\_\_\_ , sewage \_\_\_\_\_ , fire \_\_\_\_\_ , water \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of schools.

### The Parliamentary System

1. In Canada the powers of government are divided into three branches:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Use the word bank to fill out the following passage:

purchase, ensure, requirements, laws, branches, rests with, inspect, separate, represented, appointed, elected, amend,

The **executive power** of government is the power to make decisions and administer them. For example, a municipal government may \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants, a provincial government decide on high school diploma \_\_\_\_\_ and the federal government may decide to \_\_\_\_\_ helicopters for national defence. The executive branch of power is made up of the Monarch, \_\_\_\_\_ by the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

**Legislative power** is the power to make \_\_\_\_\_. All three levels of government have the power to make and \_\_\_\_\_ laws. The legislative branch is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_ Senate and the \_\_\_\_\_ House of Commons.

**Judicial power** is the power to interpret and administer the law, Governments do not hold this power directly. In democracies such as Canada, the judiciary is \_\_\_\_\_ from the other two \_\_\_\_\_ of the government to \_\_\_\_\_ that the government acts according to the Constitution and the laws of Canada. Judicial power \_\_\_\_\_ the courts and judges.