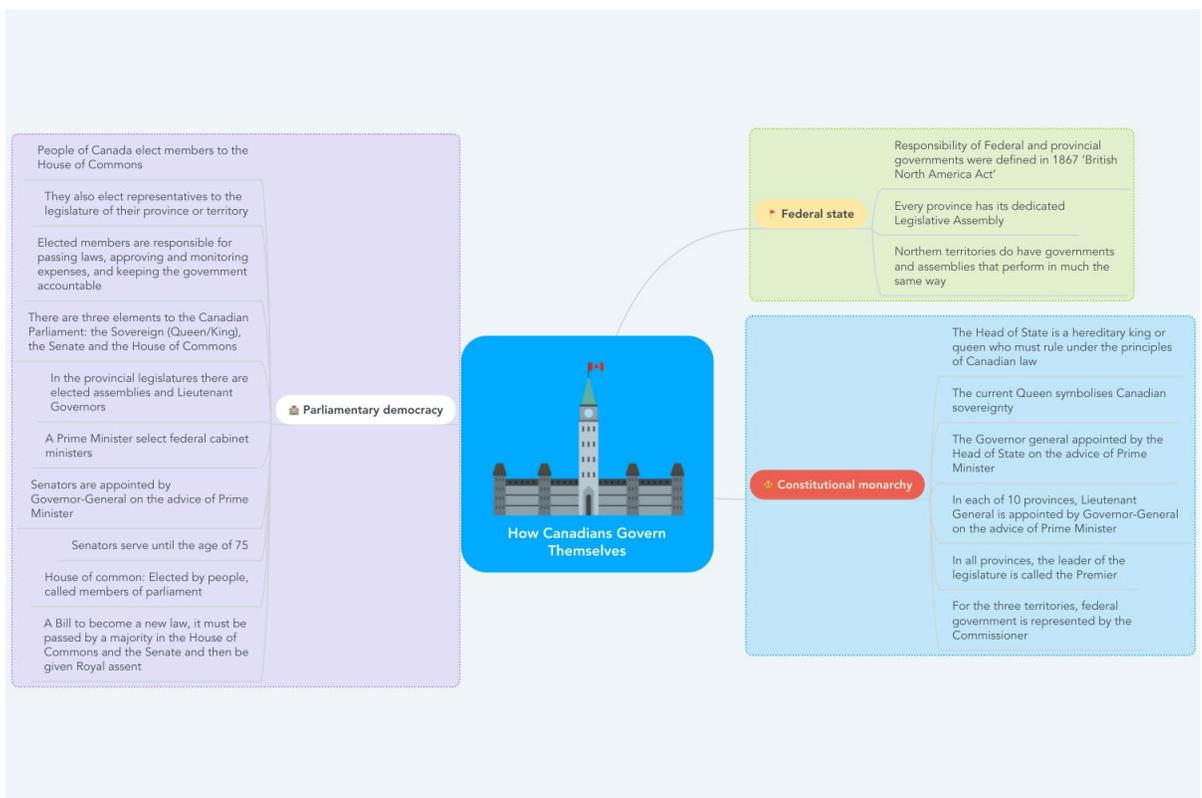




Chapter 5: How Canadians Govern Themselves





1 Federal state

- 1.1 Responsibility of Federal and provincial governments was defined in 1867 'British North America Act.'
- 1.2 Every province has its dedicated Legislative Assembly
- 1.3 Northern territories do have governments and assemblies that perform in much the same way



2 🏰 Constitutional monarchy

- 2.1 The Head of State is a hereditary king or queen who must rule under the principles of Canadian law
- 2.2 The current Queen symbolises Canadian sovereignty
- 2.3 The Governor-general appointed by the Head of State on the advice of Prime Minister
- 2.4 In each of 10 provinces, Lieutenant General is appointed by Governor-General on the advice of Prime Minister
- 2.5 In all provinces, the leader of the legislature is called the Premier
- 2.6 For the three territories, the federal government is represented by the Commissioner



3 Parliamentary democracy

- 3.1 People of Canada elect members to the House of Commons
- 3.2 They also elect representatives to the legislature of their province or territory
- 3.3 Elected members are responsible for passing laws, approving and monitoring expenses, and keeping the government accountable
- 3.4 There are three elements to the Canadian Parliament: the Sovereign (Queen/King), the Senate and the House of Commons
- 3.5 In the provincial legislatures, there are elected assemblies and Lieutenant Governors
- 3.6 A Prime Minister select federal cabinet ministers
- 3.7 Senators are appointed by Governor-General on the advice of Prime Minister
- 3.8 Senators serve until the age of 75
- 3.9 House of common: Elected by people, called members of parliament
- 3.10 A Bill to become a new law, it must be passed by a majority in the House of Commons and the Senate and then be given Royal assent