



CCP5758-1

Canadian Government

What is Government?

Chapter Slice



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

What is Government?



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GRADES 5 - 8
Reading Levels 3 - 4



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Critical Thinking Skills

Canadian Government

Skills For Critical Thinking		Reading Comprehension									
		Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Writing Tasks	
LEVEL 1 Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List Facts / Details Recall Information Match Sequence Recognize Validity (T/F) 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 2 Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare & Contrast Summarize State Main Idea Describe 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 3 Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply What Is Learned Infer Outcomes 	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
LEVEL 4 Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw Conclusions Make Inferences Identify Cause & Effect 	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 5 Synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predict Design Create Compile Research 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 6 Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defend An Opinion Make Judgements 	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy



Assessment Rubric



Canadian Government



Student's Name: _____ Assignment: _____ Level: _____

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Understanding Concepts	Demonstrates a limited understanding of the concepts. Requires teacher intervention.	Demonstrates a basic understanding of the concepts.	Demonstrates a good understanding of the concepts.	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the concepts.
Response to the Text	Expresses responses to the text with limited effectiveness, inconsistently supported by proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with some effectiveness, supported by some proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with appropriate skills, supported with appropriate proof	Expresses thorough and complete responses to the text, supported by concise and effective proof from the text
Analysis & Application of Concepts	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with few, unrelated details and incorrect analysis	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with some detail, but with some inconsistent analysis	Interprets and applies various concepts in the text with appropriate detail and analysis	Effectively interprets and applies various concepts in the text with consistent, clear and effective detail and analysis

NEXT STEPS:

WEAKNESSES:

STRENGTHS:



Teacher Guide



Our resource has been created for ease of use by both **TEACHERS** and **STUDENTS** alike.

Introduction

This resource provides ready-to-use information and activities for remedial students in grades five to eight. Written to grade and using simplified language and vocabulary, social studies concepts are presented in a way that makes them more accessible to students and easier to understand. Comprised of reading passages, student activities and overhead transparencies, our resource can be used effectively for whole-class, small group and independent work.



Writing Tasks are included to further develop students' thinking skills and understanding of the concepts. The **Assessment Rubric** (page 4) is a useful tool for evaluating students' responses to many of the activities in our resource. The **Comprehension Quiz** (page 48) can be used for either a follow-up review or assessment at the completion of the unit.

PICTURE CUES

This resource contains three main types of pages, each with a different purpose and use. A **Picture Cue** at the top of each page shows, at a glance, what the page is for.



Teacher Guide

• Information and tools for the teacher



Student Handout

• Reproducible worksheets and activities



Easy Marking™ Answer Key

• Answers for student activities

How Is Our Resource Organized?

STUDENT HANDOUTS

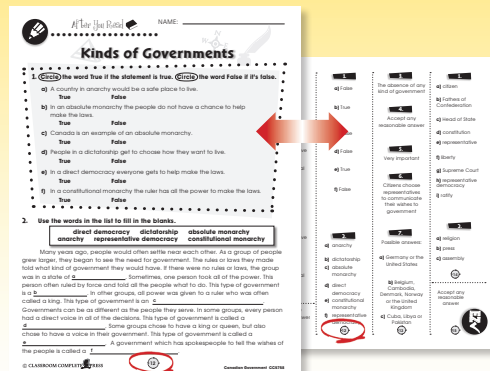
Reading passages and activities (in the form of reproducible worksheets) make up the majority of our resource. The reading passages present important grade-appropriate information and concepts related to the topic. Embedded in each passage are one or more questions that ensure students understand what they have read.

For each reading passage there are **BEFORE YOU READ** activities and **AFTER YOU READ** activities.

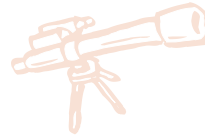
- The **BEFORE YOU READ** activities prepare students for reading by setting a purpose for reading. They stimulate background knowledge and experience, and guide students to make connections between what they know and what they will learn. Important concepts and vocabulary are also presented.
- The **AFTER YOU READ** activities check students' comprehension of the concepts presented in the reading passage and extend their learning. Students are asked to give thoughtful consideration of the reading passage through creative and evaluative short-answer questions, research, and extension activities.

EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY

Marking students' worksheets is fast and easy with this **Answer Key**. Answers are listed in columns – just line up the column with its corresponding worksheet, as shown, and see how every question matches up with its answer!



Every question matches up with its answer!



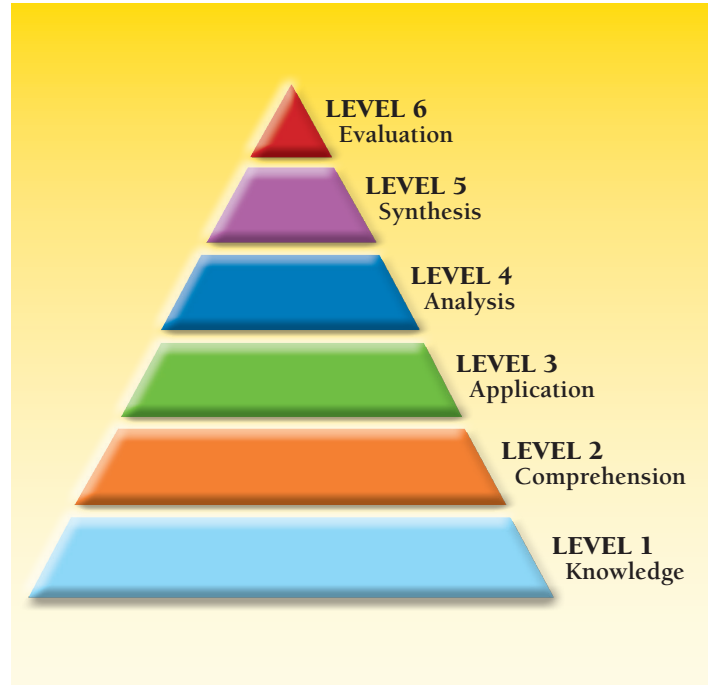
Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM.**

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in our resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension and understanding of important social studies concepts. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, and using language at a remedial level, information and questions are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text and concepts through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, attaining a greater understanding of concepts, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Social Studies program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions to ask, inspiring students' interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.



BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

**Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.*



Vocabulary



- enforce • government • defend • rights • legislate • authority • power • conflicts • security • consent
- common good • dictatorship • anarchy • absolute monarchy • direct democracy • constitutional monarchy
- representative democracy • constitution • liberty • supreme law • citizen • ratify • Confederation
- legislature • popular sovereignty • executive • legislative • judicial • prime minister • Supreme Court
- Parliament • Senate • House of Commons • Governor General • Cabinet • Member of Parliament
- premier • justices • committees • appointed • elected • election • amendments • sponsor • debate
- proclamation • propose • Royal Assent • Lieutenant-Governor • Commissioner • delegated power
- legislative assemblies • federation • unicameral • Crown • secret ballot • majority government
- minority government • political parties • nominate • campaign • vote • senator

NAME: _____



What Is Government?



1. Use a straight line to match each word to its meaning. Use a dictionary to help.

1	enforce	the ability to control someone or something	A
2	government	the person or group of people who makes the rules or laws for everyone else	B
3	defend	to create or pass laws	C
4	rights	to make or keep safe from danger, attack, or harm	D
5	legislate	one who is in charge or in command of others	E
6	authority	something that is due to a person or governmental body by law, tradition, or nature	F
7	power	the power that people have the right to use because of custom, law, or consent of those being governed	G
8	leader	to command obedience to	H

2. Suppose that you are asked to create a new country. What would you name it? What would be the **first three laws** that you believe should be passed?

3. Sometimes two or more countries disagree so strongly that they begin to wage war against each other. What does "**waging war**" mean? Do you think that war should be the first solution that the leaders of countries try? Why or why not?



What Is Government?

Each of the more than 200 countries in the world has some form of government. The person or group of people who makes the rules or laws for everyone else is called a **government**. This person or group has the power or **authority** to do this. The **leader** or leaders of a government are the ones who take charge and make plans. In most countries, leaders are chosen by the people. However, in some countries leaders use force to take charge of the government. There are many kinds of governments in the world.

Why Do We Need Governments?

Can you imagine what life would be like if there were no rules? People could do or say anything they wanted. They could take things or hurt innocent people and no one could punish them. Now think what a country with no rules or laws would be like. This isn't a pleasant thought, is it? A government is **necessary** to protect our **rights**.

The governments of two or more countries may have **conflicts** or disagreements. Sometimes these disagreements are so serious that they lead to a war between the countries.



Why do you think people need some kind of government? Give at least three reasons. Write your answer in complete sentences.

NAME: _____



What Is Government?

1. Fill in each blank with a word from the list. Some words will be left over.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| rights | leader | power | authority | legislate | enforce | necessary |
| defend | government | security | conflicts | consent | common good | |

Suppose you want to start a brand new country. Your first step would be to make sure of the people's safety or _____. To do this, you would need to appoint the person or group of people who would make the rules or laws for everyone else. This group is also called the _____.

Governments are _____ to keep order in society. They provide a system of rules or laws to follow when people have disagreements or _____ with each other. The _____ of this country is the one who is in charge or in command of all the others. This person in charge will have the _____ or power to give orders to other members of the government. Everyone in the government should work for the _____ or well-being of all of the citizens. Some of the citizens will _____, or keep from danger, the rest of the people. Hopefully, this country of yours will be successful.

2. Why do you think it is **very important** to make sure that all of the citizens of a country are safe?

3. If two countries have a conflict with each other, name **two** ways they can resolve or settle it.

4. How are those who serve in the government selected in your country?



Here are five writing tasks about the Canadian government. Be sure to think about all that you have learned about the Canadian government as you write. Write your answers in complete sentences in your notebook.

Task #1 Every country on Earth has some kind of government even though all governments are not alike. Organize your thoughts and knowledge about government and discuss the purpose(s) of government. In Canada's system of government, who or what are most important?

Task #2 On July 1, 1867, Canada became a new nation. The Fathers of Confederation wrote the Constitution Act of 1867 to describe the kind of government the new country would have. They also wrote about the rights that Canadian citizens would have. Suppose you had the responsibility of writing a constitution for a new country. What items would you make sure to include? Describe how you would address the rights of the citizens; the manner in which laws would be made; and how the leaders of government would be selected.

Task #3 Canadians share common responsibilities, too. Why do you think that it's important that Canadians should:

- understand and obey Canadian laws?
- participate in Canada's democratic political system?
- vote in elections?
- allow other Canadians to enjoy their rights and freedoms?

Task #4 The federal government has many important jobs. It is in charge of employment for all Canadian citizens, national defense (the military), the post office system, and other important departments. Your task is to choose one of these departments and do some research about it. Collect as many facts about it as you can. Present your information as a Bulletin board display or a PowerPoint presentation. Then share your project with your classmates.

Task #5 All countries have problems which must be solved. Some of these problems are so serious that they are present in most governments; for example, child poverty. If you were the Prime Minister of Canada which three problems would you try to solve and what would you do to solve them?

NAME: _____



Crossword Puzzle!

Word List

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| saga | legislative | election | leader |
| assent | government | Parliament | judicial |
| Ottawa | monarchy | executive | senate |
| MP | democracy | candidate | prime |
| | | cabinet | confederation |
| | | law | enforce |
| | | liberty | queen |
| | | committee | debate |

Down

1. a person who seeks elected office
4. a group of people who discuss the bills in Parliament
5. command obedience to a law
7. to discuss a subject such as a bill
9. approval of a bill to become law, or Royal _____
10. female monarch
13. a form of government in which the people have supreme power
16. the branch of government that makes sure the laws are constitutional
17. the group of people who make the laws for everyone else
18. the head of the government is called the _____ Minister
19. the abbreviation for Member of Parliament
20. a rule that must be obeyed
23. the legislative body of Canadian government

Across

2. the capital city of Canada
3. This branch enforces the laws
6. another word for freedom
8. a story of brave deeds that is sung or told
11. the prime minister's advisors
12. one of the houses of Parliament
14. a guide or director
15. A campaign ends on _____ Day
19. a form of government led by a queen or king
21. the branch of government that makes laws
22. Fathers of _____



Word Search



Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. A few may even be backwards! Look carefully!

freedom
committee
federation
campaign
anarchy
cabinet
legislature

candidate
amendment
parliament
Ottawa
bill
leader
monarch

debate
rights
Cartier
government
executive
vote
prime minister

power
democracy
election
politics
enforce
constitution
House of Commons

n	l	e	u	v	z	p	a	r	l	i	a	m	e	n	t	a	s
t	e	e	f	g	h	j	w	k	l	l	m	o	a	q	w	l	n
e	r	t	y	h	h	f	a	d	s	l	e	a	d	e	r	e	o
n	k	t	l	m	n	b	t	v	m	x	a	x	e	z	q	g	m
i	r	i	g	h	t	s	t	z	a	o	c	s	r	f	g	i	m
b	g	m	w	x	y	g	o	v	e	r	n	m	e	n	t	s	o
a	l	m	l	f	g	h	i	r	x	o	p	a	o	c	d	l	c
c	n	o	i	t	a	r	e	d	e	f	c	d	r	n	r	a	f
f	g	c	b	y	z	a	b	c	c	f	e	h	i	c	a	t	o
l	m	n	e	f	g	h	i	b	u	w	c	n	e	s	h	u	e
a	n	a	r	c	h	y	f	g	t	c	u	a	f	x	y	r	s
m	f	g	t	f	g	h	i	b	i	a	i	c	r	o	b	e	u
e	k	l	y	f	g	e	t	o	v	m	l	o	a	t	r	c	o
n	f	r	e	e	d	o	m	e	e	p	i	n	r	r	i	c	h
d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	l	a	n	s	k	l	t	e	e
m	b	p	r	i	m	e	m	i	n	i	s	t	e	r	b	i	r
e	r	o	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	g	b	i	o	p	q	l	e
n	r	w	e	l	e	c	t	i	o	n	z	t	z	a	b	c	b
t	d	e	m	o	c	r	a	c	y	h	i	u	p	v	b	h	g
h	i	r	b	l	y	z	a	b	c	r	e	t	a	b	e	d	c
c	d	i	s	a	e	d	y	h	g	f	r	i	o	p	q	e	t
o	l	q	s	c	i	t	i	l	o	p	r	o	t	u	v	w	x
l	m	n	r	s	t	e	t	a	d	i	d	n	a	c	b	h	g

NAME: _____



Comprehension Quiz



Part A

Circle the word **True** if the statement is true. **Circle** the word **False** if it's false. If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true.

1. A government is the person or group of people who make the rules for everyone else in a country.
True **False** _____
2. For some countries, anarchy is a good type of government to have.
True **False** _____
3. Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy.
True **False** _____
4. Each provincial government is in charge of healthcare, education, welfare and transportation for its citizens.
True **False** _____
5. The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of the country.
True **False** _____
6. In Canada, federal elections are held every three years.
True **False** _____
7. In a country with popular sovereignty the citizens do not hold the highest power in the government.
True **False** _____
8. The Supreme Court is the only branch of the federal government in which the people cannot directly vote for its members.
True **False** _____
9. A person who wishes to hold public office should have a good sense of right and wrong.
True **False** _____
10. Territorial governments get their power from the federal government of Canada while provincial governments get their power from the Crown.
True **False** _____

SUBTOTAL: /10



Comprehension Quiz



Part B

Answer each question in complete sentences.

1. Briefly tell how a bill becomes a federal law.

3

2. Name each **branch** of the federal government and tell what each one does.

6

3. What form(s) of government is the best for its citizens and why?

2

4. Discuss **three** of the duties of the federal government of Canada.

3

5. Discuss some of the problems that might occur if a **minority government** is elected. ("Minority" means that there are more seats in the House of Commons held by members of other parties than those held by the party of the prime minister.)

2

SUBTOTAL: /16



1.

1 H

2 B

3 D

4 F

5 C

6 G

7 A

8 E

2.

Accept any reasonable response

3.

Waging war means attacking another group of people to gain power and control. Accept any reasonable response.

6

Accept any reasonable answer

7

1.

a) security

b) government

c) necessary

d) conflicts

e) leader

f) authority

g) common good

h) defend

2.

Accept any reasonable answer

3.

Accept any reasonable answer

4.

Accept any reasonable answer

8

Across:

- 2. Ottawa
- 3. executive
- 6. liberty
- 8. saga
- 11. Cabinet
- 12. Senate
- 14. leader
- 15. election
- 19. monarchy
- 21. legislative
- 22. Confederation

Down:

- 1. candidate
- 4. committee
- 5. enforce
- 7. debate
- 9. Assent
- 10. queen
- 13. democracy
- 16. judicial
- 17. government
- 18. Prime
- 19. MP
- 20. law
- 23. Parliament

10



Part B

- 1. Accept any reasonable response
- 2. Legislative – makes laws for the country
Judicial – makes sure the laws conform to the constitution
Executive – makes sure laws are obeyed
- 3. Accept any reasonable response
- 4. Accept any reasonable response
- 5. Accept any reasonable response

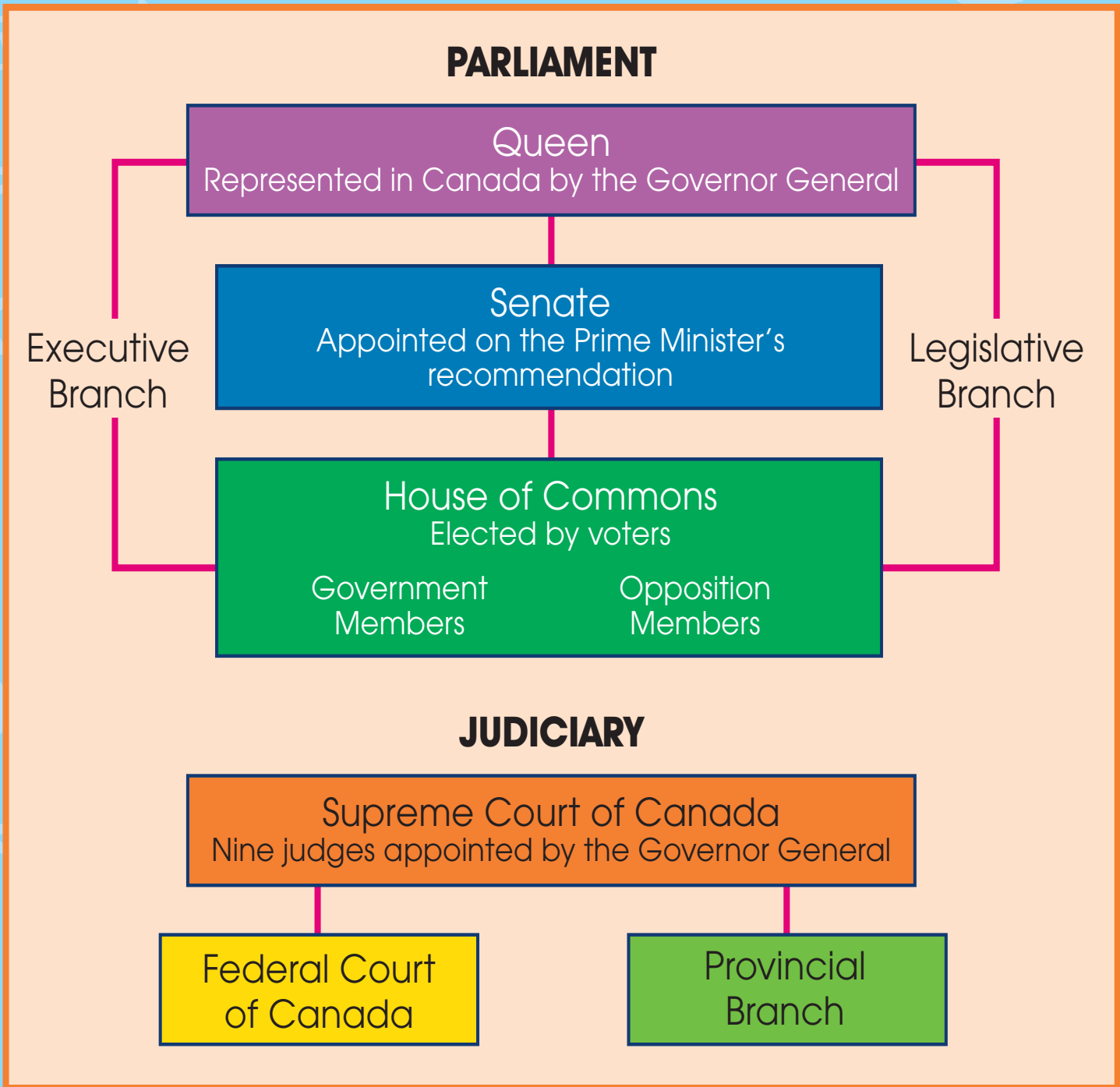
Part A

- 1. True
- 2. False – Not good for any country
- 3. True
- 4. True
- 5. True
- 6. False – Every four years
- 7. False – Citizens do hold the highest power
- 8. False – The Supreme Court and the Senate are parts of two branches where people do not vote for the members.
- 9. True
- 10. True

Word Search Answers

n	l	e	u	v	z	p	a	r	l	i	a	m	e	n	t	a	s
f	e	r	y	h	h	j	w	k	l	l	i	m	o	a	q	l	n
n	k	t	l	m	n	b	f	d	s	l	e	a	d	e	r	o	
i	r	i	g	h	t	s	t	v	z	m	x	a	x	e	z	m	
b	g	m	w	x	y	g	o	v	e	r	n	m	e	n	t	m	
a	l	m	l	f	g	h	i	r	x	o	p	a	o	c	d	o	
c	n	o	i	t	a	r	e	d	e	f	c	d	a	r	i	a	
f	g	c	b	y	z	a	b	c	c	f	e	h	i	c	a	f	
l	m	n	e	f	g	h	i	b	u	w	e	n	e	s	h	o	
a	n	a	r	c	h	y	f	g	t	c	u	a	f	x	y	e	
m	f	g	t	f	g	h	i	b	i	a	i	c	i	o	b	u	
e	k	l	y	f	g	e	t	o	v	e	l	o	a	t	t	s	
n	f	r	e	e	d	o	m	e	e	p	i	n	r	i	c	h	
d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	n	s	k	i	t	e	
m	b	p	r	i	m	e	m	i	n	i	s	t	e	r	b	i	
e	r	o	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	g	b	i	o	p	q	e	
n	r	w	e	l	e	c	t	i	o	n	z	t	u	p	a	b	
t	d	e	m	o	c	r	a	c	y	h	i	e	t	a	b	g	
h	i	r	b	l	y	z	a	b	c	r	e	t	a	b	e	c	
c	d	i	s	a	e	d	y	h	g	f	i	o	p	q	e	t	
o	l	q	s	c	i	t	i	l	o	p	r	o	t	u	v	x	
l	m	n	r	s	t	e	t	a	d	i	n	a	c	b	h	g	

Three Branches of the Federal Government



Canada's Major Political Parties



The Conservative Party



The Bloc Quebecois



The New Democratic Party



The Liberal Party



The Green Party

Canadian Parliament Senate Throne



Queen's Park



The House of Commons



The Parliament Buildings

