



CCP5758-7

# Canadian Government

# Provincial & Territorial Governments

Chapter Slice



# CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

## Provincial & Territorial Governments

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

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy



# Assessment Rubric



## Canadian Government



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_

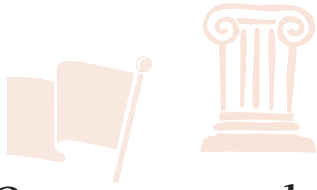
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>Understanding Concepts</b>	Demonstrates a limited understanding of the concepts. Requires teacher intervention.	Demonstrates a basic understanding of the concepts.	Demonstrates a good understanding of the concepts.	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the concepts.
<b>Response to the Text</b>	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
<b>Analysis &amp; Application of Concepts</b>	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

**T**his 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

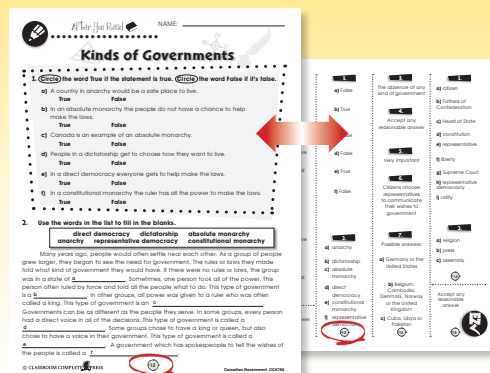
**Reading passages and activities** (in the form of reproducible worksheets) make up the majority of our resource. The reading passages present important grade-appropriate information and concepts related to the topic. Embedded in each passage are one or more questions that ensure students understand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



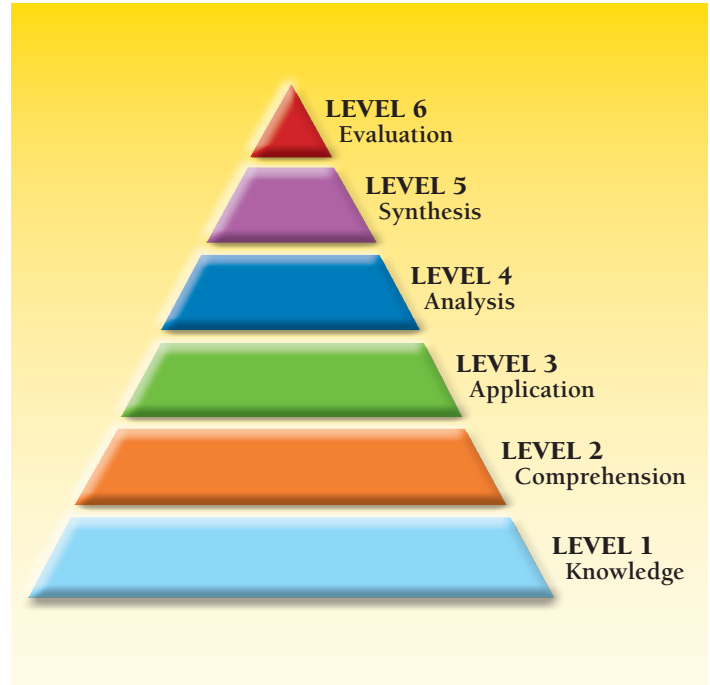
# Bloom's Taxonomy

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: \_\_\_\_\_



# Provincial and Territorial Governments

1. Canada is made of up **ten provinces** and **three territories**. Write the name of each below. You may use an atlas to help you.

**Provinces:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Territories:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write each term beside the correct meaning. Use a dictionary to help you.

federation	the Crown	provinces	Canada
territories	unicameral	premier	Legislative Assemblies
Lieutenant-Governor	Commissioner	delegated power	

a) The world's second largest country in total area

b) Another name for the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain

c) A government made up of one group of people

d) The Queen's representative to each province

e) The Queen's representative to each territory

f) Governing houses of the provinces, similar to the House of Commons

g) A group of separate states joined together under one federal government

h) Receive their powers directly from the Crown (British government)

i) Receive their powers from the federal government of Canada

j) The government leader in each province or territory

k) Power given to the territories by the government of Canada



# Provincial and Territorial Governments

Canada is a **federation** or a group of separate states joined together with one federal government. There are ten Canadian states, called **provinces**. Canada also has three **territories**. Territories are not provinces. Canada’s territories are regions with their own governments supported by the Canadian federal government. The size of the provinces and territories make Canada the second largest country in area in the world.

The chart below lists the names of ten provinces and three territories:

Province	Territory
Alberta	Northwest Territories
British Columbia	Nunavut
Manitoba	Yukon
New Brunswick	
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Nova Scotia	
Ontario	
Prince Edward Island	
Quebec	
Saskatchewan	

The main difference between a province and a territory is that a province receives power directly from the Crown (British constitutional monarchy). The territories get their power from Canada’s federal government.



**How are Canada’s provinces different from Canada’s territories?**

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# Provincial and Territorial Governments

**T**he Constitution Act of 1867 gives a great deal of independence and power to each of the provinces. Each province makes its own decisions about healthcare, education, welfare, and transportation for its citizens. The federal government gives each province money to help pay for these things. Each provincial government tries to make the best decisions it can for its citizens. The territories also receive money from the federal government.

The government of each province and territory is **unicameral**. This means that only one group of people makes decisions and laws in each province or territory instead of two. This law-making body is very much like the federal House of Commons.

In most provinces, the law-making body is called the **Legislative Assembly**. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador called their law-making groups **Houses of Assembly**. Quebec calls it the **National Assembly**. Ontario has a Legislative Assembly but its members are called **Members of Provincial Parliament (MPPs)**.

The leader of each of the Legislative Assemblies is called a **premier**. Most of the time, the premier is the head of the political party with the most seats in the Assembly. The Yukon also follows this plan. However, there are *no* political parties in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut. The Queen's representative to each province is the **Lieutenant-Governor**. In the territories, the Queen's representative is called the **Commissioner**.

The territories have the power to do only the things that the federal government approves. A great number of Aboriginal peoples live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the Yukon.



# Provincial and Territorial Governments

1. Put a check mark next (✓) to the answer that is most correct.

a) Each province is in charge of, and makes decisions about, the following services for its citizens:

- A education, welfare and the military
- B Canada Post, the military and lotteries
- C education, healthcare, transportation and welfare
- D education and healthcare only

b) How does each province get the money to pay for services for its citizens?

- A The provinces raise money through lotteries.
- B Each citizen gives as much money as they can to their provincial government.
- C People pay directly each time they use one of these services.
- D Each province receives money from the federal government.

c) The law-making body in most provinces is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A National Assembly
- B House of Assembly
- C Legislative Assembly
- D House of Commons

d) Members of the Ontario legislature are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A Members of Provincial Parliament
- B Premiers
- C MPPs
- D Both A and C

e) There are political parties in all Canadian provinces and territories EXCEPT:

- A Northwest Territories and the Yukon
- B Nunavut and the Northwest Territories
- C Nunavut and the Yukon
- D All of Canada's provinces and territories have political parties.

f) What is the difference between provincial and territorial governments?

- A Only territorial governments are unicameral.
- B Territories get their power from the provincial governments.
- C Territories get their power from the federal government.
- D There are no differences.



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# Provincial and Territorial Governments

2. Use the Internet or an atlas to label the following map. The names of the provinces and territories are listed in the box below. (You may need to use their abbreviations.)



- Alberta (AB)
- Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)
- Ontario (ON)
- British Columbia (BC)
- Prince Edward Island (PE)
- Northwest Territories (NT)
- Manitoba (MB)
- Nova Scotia (NS)
- Saskatchewan (SK)
- Nunavut (NU)
- New Brunswick (NB)
- Quebec (QC)
- Yukon (YT)

3. Explain why Canada is called a **federation**.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe the make up of the provincial governments.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Become a Research Detective!

Use the Internet or other sources to find out who is **Premier** of each province and territory. Which political party is each person a member of? (If someone does not belong to a political party, they are called an "Independent". Try to find out how long each person has been in this office as well. Record your answers in the chart on the next page.







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?



# 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 \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# 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     | candidate  | debate         | power            |
| committee   | amendment  | rights         | democracy        |
| federation  | parliament | Cartier        | election         |
| campaign    | Ottawa     | government     | politics         |
| anarchy     | bill       | executive      | enforce          |
| cabinet     | leader     | vote           | constitution     |
| legislature | monarch    | prime minister | 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



# 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**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# 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.**

**Provinces:** Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan

**Territories:** Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon

**2.**

- a) Canada
- b) the Crown
- c) unicameral
- d) Lieutenant-Governor
- e) Commissioner
- f) Legislative Assemblies
- g) federation
- h) provinces
- i) territories
- j) premier
- k) delegated power

**6**

Accept any reasonable answer

**7**

a)  C

b)  D

c)  C

d)  C

e)  B

e)  C

**9**

**2.**

- 1** BC
- 2** NT
- 3** NU
- 4** QC
- 5** MB
- 6** SK
- 7** ON
- 8** AB
- 9** YT
- 10** NL
- 11** NB
- 12** NS
- 13** PE

**3.**

Accept any reasonable answer

**4.**

Accept any reasonable answer

**5.**

Accept any answer that can be verified

**10**

**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

**13**



**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

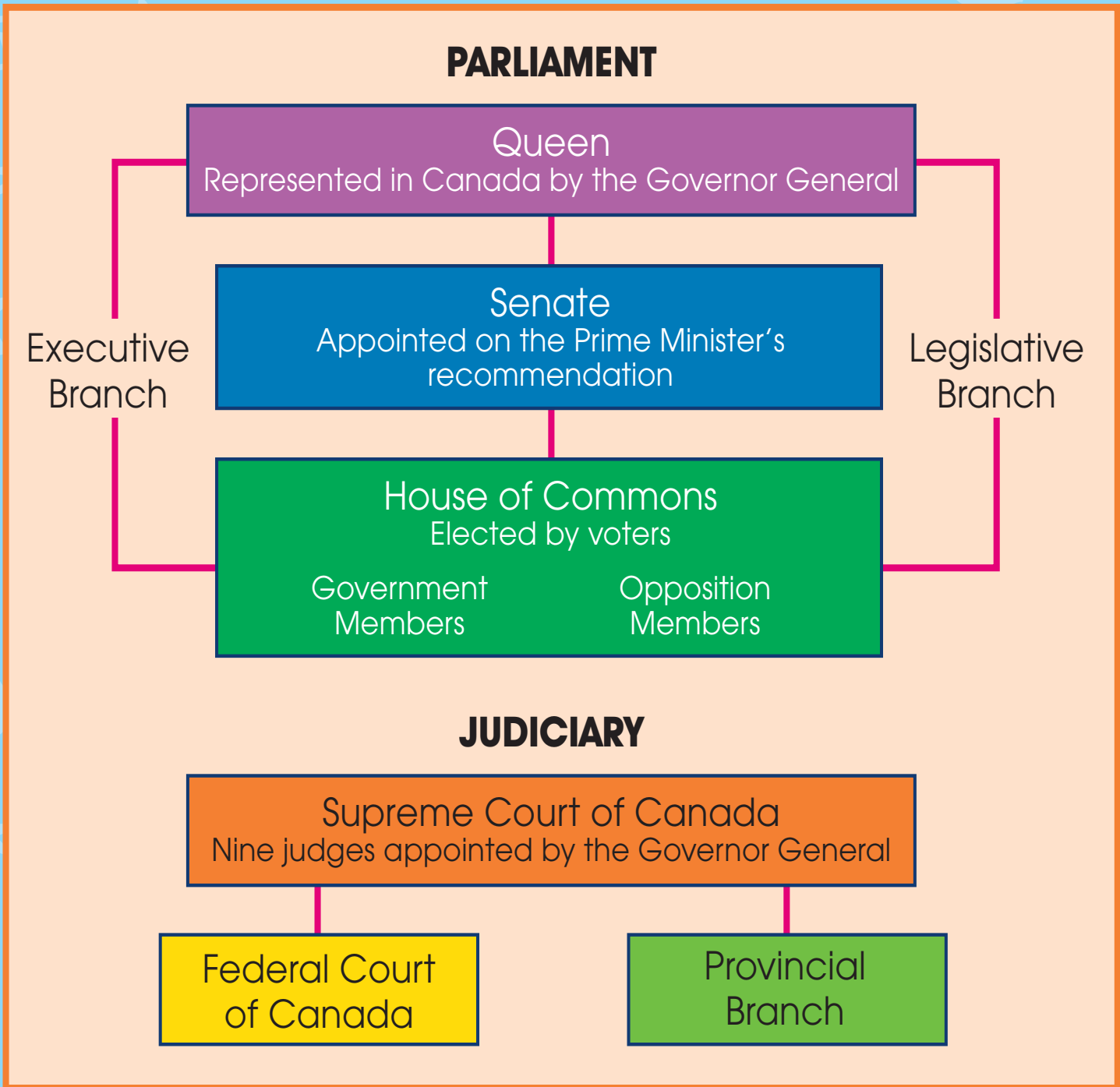
**Part A**

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

