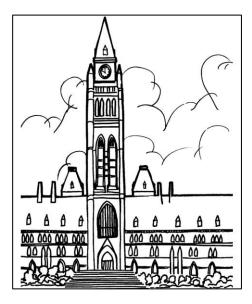
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# STUDY GUIDE

canadas ernnent meconomy



### GOVERNMENT

- 1. What type of representative democracy does Canada have? parliamentary
- 2. Citizens can participate in Canada's democracy by voting and holding office.
- 3. How old do citizens need to be to vote? 18
- 4. Is voting in Canada compulsory (required) or optional? optional
- 5. Who the citizens can vote for (legislatures only, chief executive only, or both)? legislatures only
- 6. Canada has 3 branches of government:
  - a. **legislative** branch- creates laws
  - b. executive branch- enforces laws
  - c. judicial branch-interprets laws

# legislative branch

- 7. What is the name of Canada's legislative branch? Parliament
- 8. Canada's legislature has 2 parts. What is the term for this? bicameral
- 9. The 2 parts of Canada's Parliament are the
  - House of Commons and the Senate.
- 10. How many seats/members are in the House of Commons? 338
- 11. How are these members chosen? Directly elected by Canadian citizens
- 12. Members of the House of Commons are elected every 3-4 years. What is the term limit for this position? Unlimited (no term limits- can be reelected indefinitely)
- 13. How many current different political parties are in Canada's House of Commons? 6
- 14. Which political party has the most members in the House of Commons? Liberal Party
- 15. How many seats/members are in the Senate? 105
- 16. How are these members elected? Appointed by the governor-general on advice of the prime
- 17. Senate members can serve until the age of 75.

# judicial branch

- 18. Number of total judges in Canada's Supreme Court (highest court): 9
- 19. How are Supreme Court judges selected? Vacancies are appointment by the prime minister
- 20. Supreme Court judges are appointed for life and can serve until the age of 75.

# executive branch

- 21. Although Canada is now independent from Great Britain, one major link between the two countries is that Canada and Great Britain still share the same monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, who is the head of state.
- 22. How does the head of state (monarch) come to power? Hereditary (through their bloodline)
- 23. Canada has a constitutional monarchy, which means the monarch's power is limited by the constitution. Describe the role of the monarch. **Traditional, symbolic leader of the country**
- 24. Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch of 16 Commonwealth Realm countries. Who does she select to represent her in each of these countries? governor-general
- 25. Who currently represents the monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) in Canada? **Governor-general Julie**Payette (title and name)
- 26. The current head of government (chief executive) in Canada is **Prime Minister Justin Trudeau** (title and name). He is the leader of the **Liberal** Party in the Parliament.
- 27. What is the role of Canada's prime minister? Heads the military, enforces laws, leads the Parliament, and runs the country day-to-day
- 28. How is the chief executive chosen in Canada's parliamentary democracy? The leader of the political party with the most members in the House of Commons becomes the prime minister.
- 29. How is the way the chief executive is selected in a parliamentary democracy different than the way the chief executive is selected in a presidential democracy? In a parliamentary democracy, the chief executive is <u>indirectly</u> elected by the citizens, but it a presidential democracy, the chief executive is <u>directly</u> elected by the citizens.

## **ECONOMY**

- Canada has a mixed economy leaning towards market.
  List 4 "market characteristics" of Canada's government.
  - Private citizens and corporations decide what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce
  - Prices for goods and services are decided by producers and consumers and based on supply and demand
  - Easy for entrepreneurs to start a business
  - Businesses are owned by private citizens and corporations

List 1 "command characteristic" of Canada's government.

Laws and court system in place to protect people's property rights.

- 2. What does NAFTA stand for? North American Free Trade Agreement
- 3. Explain the purpose of NAFTA. To create a free trade zone between Mexico, Canada, and the United States.
- 4. What are some positive and negative aspects of NAFTA? Answers will vary.