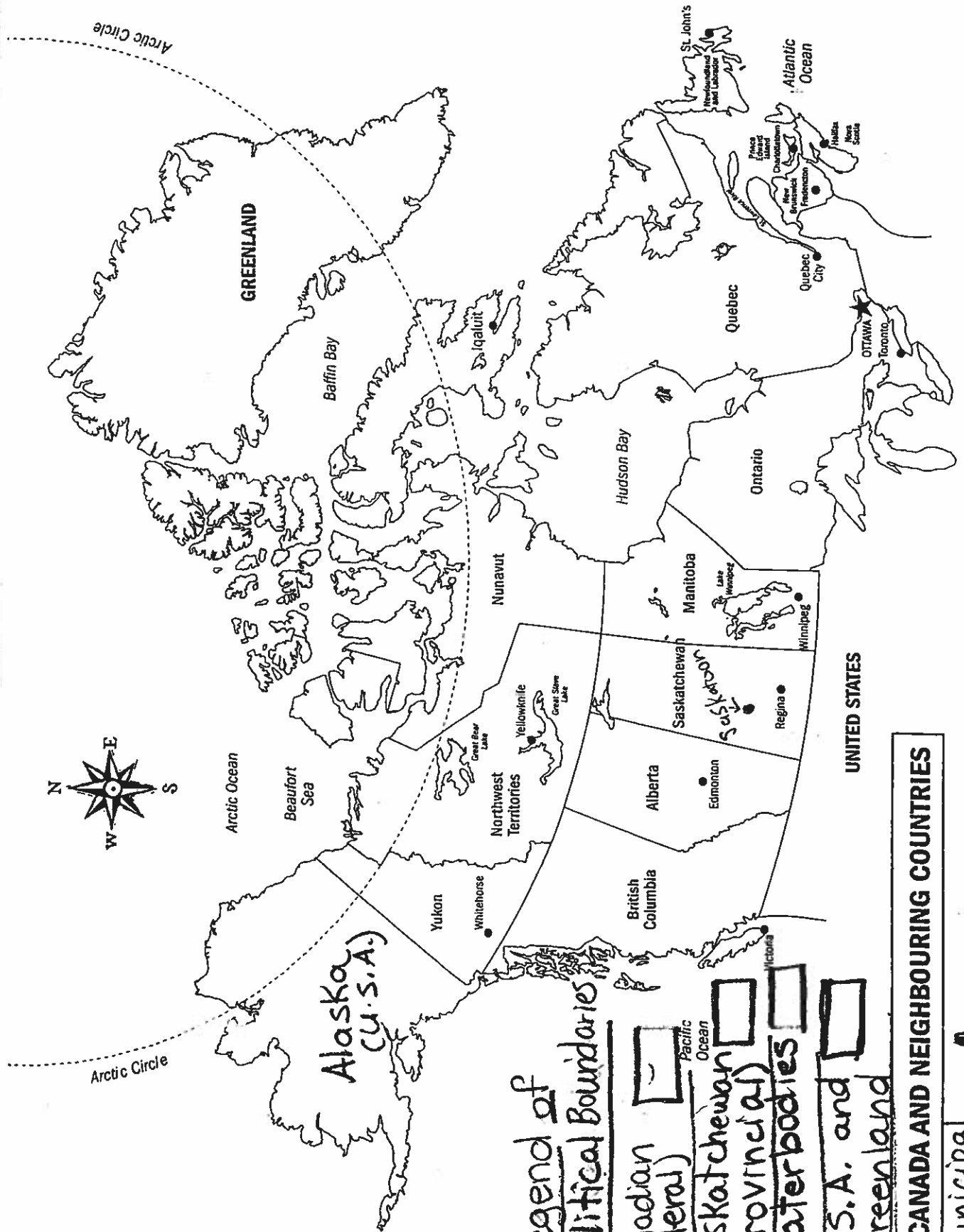


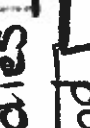



3 Levels of Government In Canada



Legend of
Political Boundaries
 Canadian Federal 
 Saskatchewan (Provincial) 
 Waterbodies 
 U.S.A. and Greenland 

CANADA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

municipal ●

Date:

































Name:

ACTIVITY 3.1: Government Responsibilities

(Canada)

(Saskatchewan)

(Saskatoon)

FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	MUNICIPAL
 Citizenship and passports	 Colleges and universities	 Animal control
 Criminal law	 Drivers' licensing and highways	 Fire protection
 Currency	 Education	 Land use planning (zoning)
 Federal taxes	 Healthcare	 Libraries
 Fisheries	 Municipalities	 Local police
 Foreign affairs and trade	 Natural resources	 Property taxes
 Indigenous lands and rights	 Property and civil rights	 Parks and recreation
 National defence	 Provincial law and courts	 Public transportation
 Official languages	 Provincial taxes	 Streets and sidewalks
 Postal service	 Social services	 Waste management
 Veterans affairs		 Water supply and treatment

1. Highlight or circle all the government areas that affect your life.
2. Identify two examples where different levels of governments may have to work together. Connect the areas by drawing a line between them.
3. Which level of government do you think affects you the most?

Thinking about: Political Parties



1. Using information from the reading match the correct definition to each term.

Political party

a program that helps a political party explain their ideas to voters

Prime Minister

the political party in second place in a federal election

Platform

groups of people who share the same ideas about how the country should run

Official Opposition

the leader of the winning political party in a federal election

2. What are some of the main political parties in Canada?

3. What is the main goal of a political party?

4. Using the information from the reading and your own ideas tell why it is important for political parties to choose a good leader as a candidate?

Thinking about: All About Elections



6. Using information from the reading match the correct definition to each term.

Riding or Constituency

an agency of Parliament that organizes and runs all federal elections

Ward

people who come to your household to check the names of eligible voters

Elections Canada

the person in charge of an election

Chief Electoral Officer

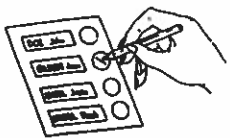
the specific area of people a candidate is elected to represent in a federal or provincial election

Enumerators

the area of a city that a candidate is elected to represent

7. Circle the right answer.

Elections give people the opportunity to choose people who they would like to represent them in office.	True	False
An election is not like organizing a big public event.	True	False
Usually the Prime Minister tries to hold an election when voters feel the government is doing a good job.	True	False
It is not important to divide areas into ridings or ward to make sure people of all communities are fairly represented in the selected government.	True	False
The purpose of Elections Canada is to make sure the right for all eligible Canadian voters to participate in an election is protected.	True	False



VOTING PROCEDURES



Number the boxes in the correct order.

The Elector Information Card confirms that your name is on the list of electors. Call the Elections Canada office in your Electoral District if you don't receive one.

An Elector Information Card

This card will confirm that you meet all the conditions for the pending election. You must vote in the electoral district where you reside. If you have moved from this address, please call 1-800-668-8683 for information.

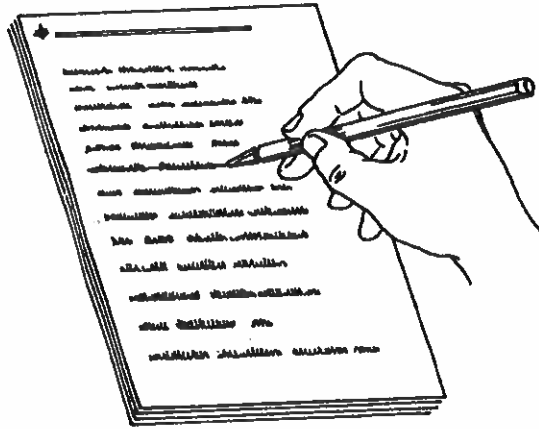
Cet avis indique que votre nom est sur la liste des électeurs pour la prochaine élection. Vous devez voter dans la circonscription électorale où vous résidez. Si vous avez changé d'adresse, veuillez composer le 1 800 668 8683 pour des renseignements.

LE JOUR DU SCRUTIN, LES BUREAU DE VOTE SONT OUVERTS DE 9 H 00 - 20 H 00.

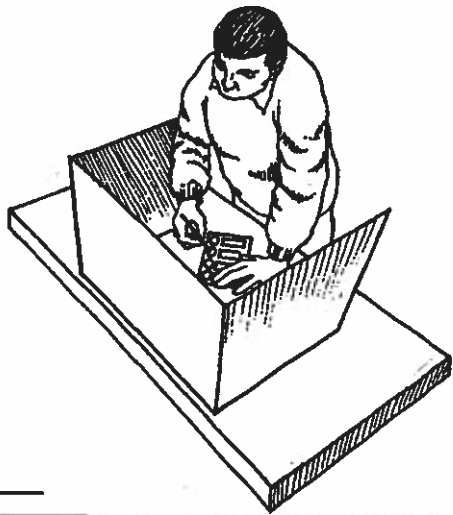
Apr 5, 1999

ELECTORAL DISTRICT / CIRCONSCRIPTION ELECTORALE		TELEPHONE/TELEPHONE	
HASTING-FRONTENAC-LENNOX & ADDINGTON			
Poll No.	The Polling Place Will Be At Or Near	1-800-775-4137	473-0999
094	Lanadoo Home for the Aged 319 Bridge St. W. NAPANEE		

The Poll Clerk draws a line through your name on the Register of Electors and then enters it in the Poll Book.



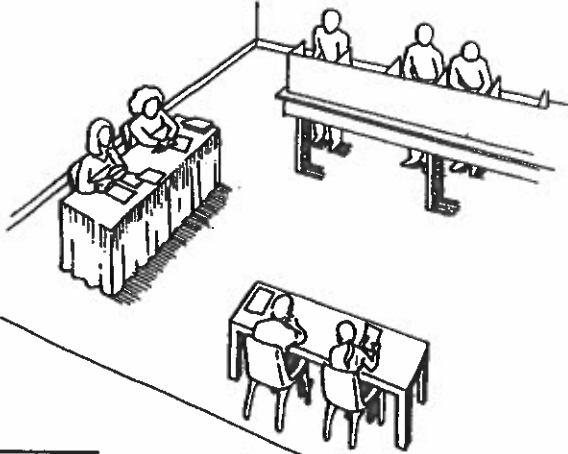
Behind a voter's screen you vote by secret ballot.



The Deputy Returning Office checks your ballot and then drops it in the ballot box.

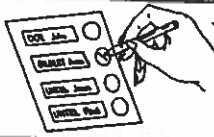


On Polling Day go to your Polling Station. Present your Elector Information card.



An enumerator visits your home during the election period to find out the names of the people in your house who can vote.

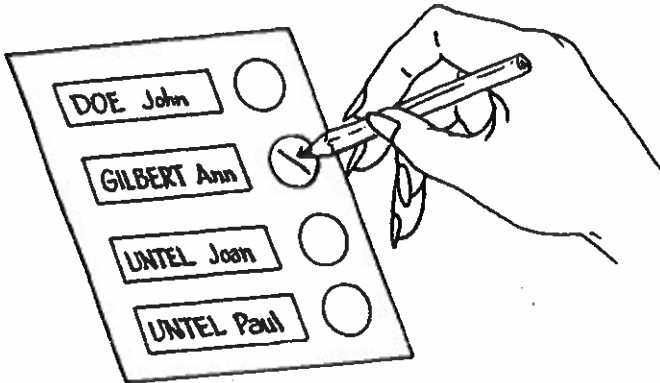




VOTING PROCEDURES (CONTINUED)



On the ballot mark an "X" in the circle to the right of the name of the candidate you prefer.



The enumerators record the names of all the eligible voters. They also give each voter an Elector Information Card.



The Deputy Returning Officer counts the ballots at the end of the day.



The Deputy Returning Officer hands you a folded ballot with his/her initials on it.



The winning party celebrates its victory.



The Deputy Returning Officer calls the headquarters of the candidates with the results.



What Are Taxes?

Did you know Canadians have to pay money to the federal, provincial and municipal governments for the public services they provide? The money that Canadians are required to pay to the government is called **taxes**.



Taxes pay for the operation of the government and its activities. This can be expensive. People cannot choose to pay for some public services and not for others. The building and repair of roads, schools, libraries and hospitals are just some of the things paid for with tax money. Even if you do not need to use the services of a hospital, police or fire fighters, as a member of the community you are expected to pay taxes. You might not need the service now, but who knows about later?

Canadians pay taxes in many ways. The first way is by giving up some of their salary. This is called **income tax**. The second way is by paying extra money for things we buy. This is called **sales tax**. The third way is by paying taxes on any property someone owns. This is called **property tax**.

The government knows how much tax money they need by deciding ahead of time what they plan to spend the money on. This plan is called a **budget**. A budget explains how much things will cost and if the government has enough money to pay for it.

Each year, federal, provincial and municipal governments are responsible to keep track of money spent. If at the end of the year, the government spent more money than it had, this is called a **deficit**. If the government has money left over, this is called a **surplus**.

Brainwork:

1. What is the sales tax in your province or territory? _____

2. What is the Goods and Services Tax?

Thinking about: What Are Taxes?

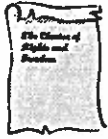


1. Using information from the reading match the correct definition to each term.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Taxes | if the government has money left over |
| Budget | the extra money we pay for certain things we buy |
| Property Tax | the money given up from a salary |
| Deficit | the plan of how to spend money and how much |
| Income Tax | money that Canadians are required to pay to the government |
| Surplus | if the government spent more money than it had |
| Sales Tax | paying extra money on any property someone owns |

2. Why do governments collect tax money from its citizens?

3. People cannot choose to pay for some public services and not for others. Do you agree with this? Explain.



Name _____

Thinking about: The Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Using your own ideas, how could the lives of Canadians be different if we did not have the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

Create a poster to encourage people to practice their rights and freedoms.



Name _____

Thinking about: How Our Laws Are Made

You have been asked by the federal cabinet to ask for funding to guarantee students a healthy snack everyday. Turn this idea into a bill and then do a pretend vote as a class to turn it into a law.

Step One: Complete the Law Planner

What is the purpose of the law?	Who will it benefit?
What are the advantages to the law?	
What are the disadvantages of not having this law?	
What do experts say?	

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rules and Laws

Rule	Who makes it?	Who does it affect?	Who is responsible for following the rule?
Law	Who makes it?	Who does it affect?	Who is responsible for following this law?

ACTIVITY 2.4: Our Rights and Responsibilities

For each of the following rights from the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, write down a corresponding responsibility.

Right	Responsibility
I have the right to speak freely...	... and I have the responsibility to <i>not say things that would be hurtful or disrespectful to others.</i>
I have the right to meet with a public or private group...	... and I have the responsibility to
I have the right to worship in the religion of my choice, or not worship at all...	... and I have the responsibility to
I have the right to be friends with or associate with whomever I choose...	... and I have the responsibility to
I have the right to vote in an election (when I am at least 18 years of age)...	... and I have the responsibility to
I have the right to communicate in either French or English when dealing with the federal government...	... and I have the responsibility to
I have the right to be treated fairly regardless of my race, background, religion, gender, age, or mental or physical ability...	... and I have the responsibility to

Date: _____

Name: _____

Government Leaders

The leader of the federal government is called the _____ (Canada)

This leader's name is _____.

The leader of the provincial government is called the _____ (Saskatchewan)

This leader's name is _____.

The leader of the municipal government is called the _____ (City of Saskatoon)

This leader's name is _____.

Government Responsibilities

Federal	Provincial	Municipal (Local)

The Premier

Did you know the Premier is the political leader of a provincial government? The job of the Premier is like the job of the Prime Minister in the federal government. In a provincial election, the leader of the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature becomes the Premier of the province and is officially appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. A Premier must call an election within every five years.

One of the jobs of the Premier is to choose Cabinet Ministers. These people control the government and carry out plans for important areas like health, education, and finance.

Sometimes, the provinces' Premiers get together to discuss mutual concerns in small groups. All the premiers of Canada meet with the Prime Minister to discuss issues of concerns to all of Canada. When all the Premiers and the Prime Minister meet, it is called a First Ministers Conference.

Brainwork!

1. In which province or territory do you live in?

2. What is the capital of your province?

3. Who is the Premier of your province?

4. Which political party does your Premier represent?

6. What is the name of your member to the legislature?

7. Which political party does your member to the legislature belong?

Thinking about: The Provincial Level Of Government

1. What is the leader of a province called? _____

2. How is a provincial government the same as the federal government?

3. How is a provincial government different from the federal government?

4. Using information from the reading fill in the following chart.

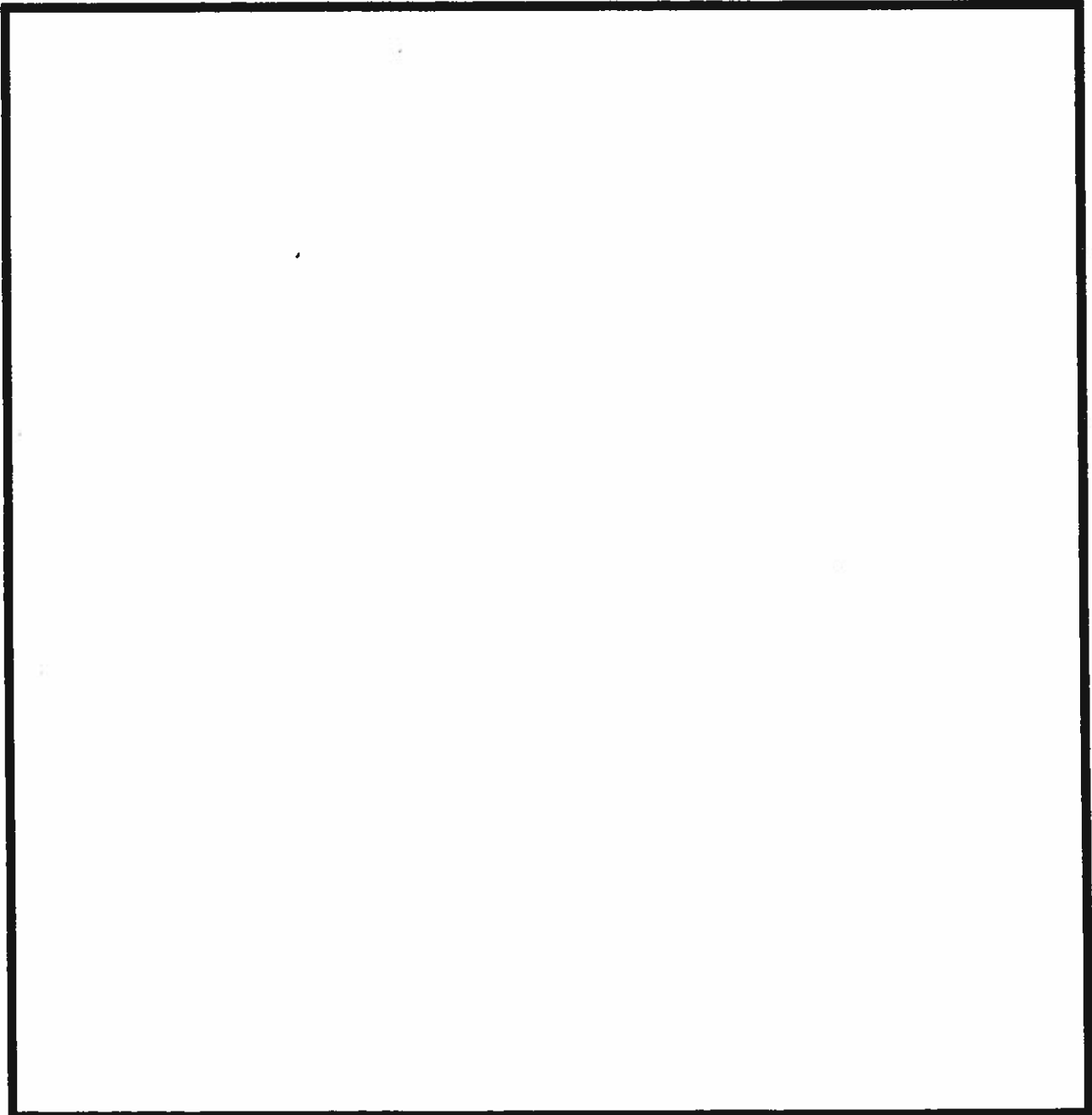
Province	Name of Elected Member	Name for Legislature
British Columbia Saskatchewan Manitoba Alberta _____ _____ _____	Member of the Legislative Assembly or MLA	
Ontario		Provincial Parliament
	Member of the National Assembly or MNA	
Newfoundland		House of Assembly

Thinking about: The Provincial Level Of Government

Every province is responsible for providing its citizens certain services. Some of these services include:

- Education
- Forestry, Lands & Wildlife
- Family and Social Services
- Provincial Parks
- Agriculture
- Healthcare and Hospitals
- Provincial Inter-city Highways
- Energy
- Tourism

Cut pictures from magazines that are examples of provincial services. Paste the pictures in the space below to create a collage.





Thinking about: Municipal or Local Governments

1. What three things must a community have in order to be officially established as a municipality.

2. Laws in a local community are called by-laws. Give an example of a by-law.

3. List some of the services that a municipal or local government provides.

4. What are some of the services provided by your local government that you use?

5. What are two ways that municipal or local governments raise money?

6. Using information from the reading, write the definition of the following terms.

Mayor _____

By- Law _____

Thinking about: Political Parties



Draw a portrait of what you think a good political candidate might look like. Does it matter how they are dressed or if they smile?

Name of political candidate: _____

Why should people vote for your political candidate?

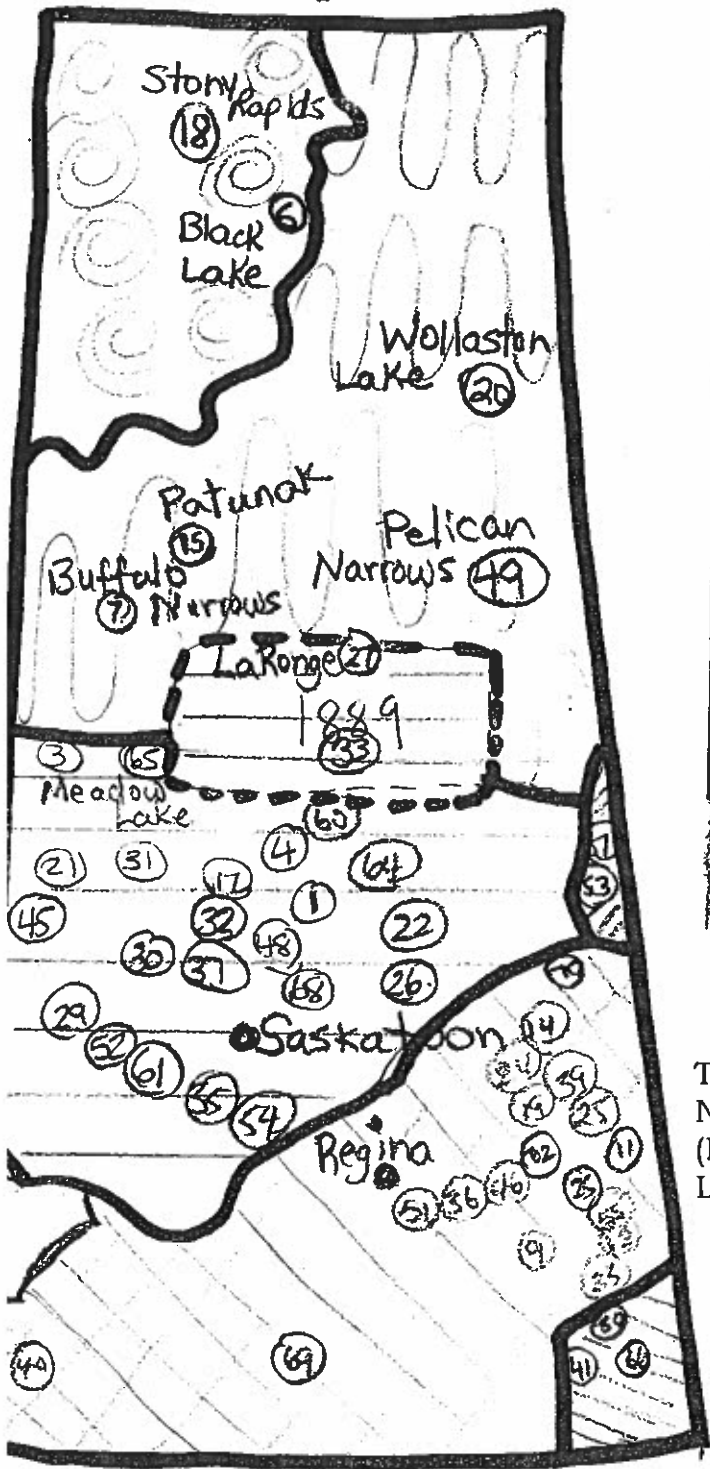
Date: _____

Name: _____

Research: First Nations Government

What I Need to Find Out	What I Have Discovered	How This Is Different From The Past?
Who is the leader of a First Nations government? (name, official title)		
Does he or she make decisions by him or herself? Who else helps make these decisions? (official title/s)		
Who represents citizens in this government? How and how often are representatives elected?		
How do they make the decisions?		
How do these decisions become bylaws?		
How is this government structured?		
How can we get involved with making these decisions?		
Name one or more problem(s) that this government has to solve.		
Ask, and then answer group question of your choice.		

Saskatchewan Treaty Boundaries



Legend - Colour each map area to match the key	
	Treaty Boundary #2
	Treaty Boundary #4
	Treaty Boundary #5
	Treaty Boundary #6
	Treaty Boundary #8
	Treaty Boundary #10
	treaties signed
	Treaty Boundary #7

FIRST NATIONS IN SASKATCHEWA

There are six Nations and eight language groups of First Nations people in Saskatchewan. These include the Cree (Plains Cree, Swampy Cree and Woods Cree), Dakota, N Lakota, Dene, and Saulteaux Nations.

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, First Nations people lived throughout North America. Many cultural groups have lived in what is now Saskatchewan. Today, six nations of First Nations people remain in these territories. There are eight language groups within these nations.

Date: _____

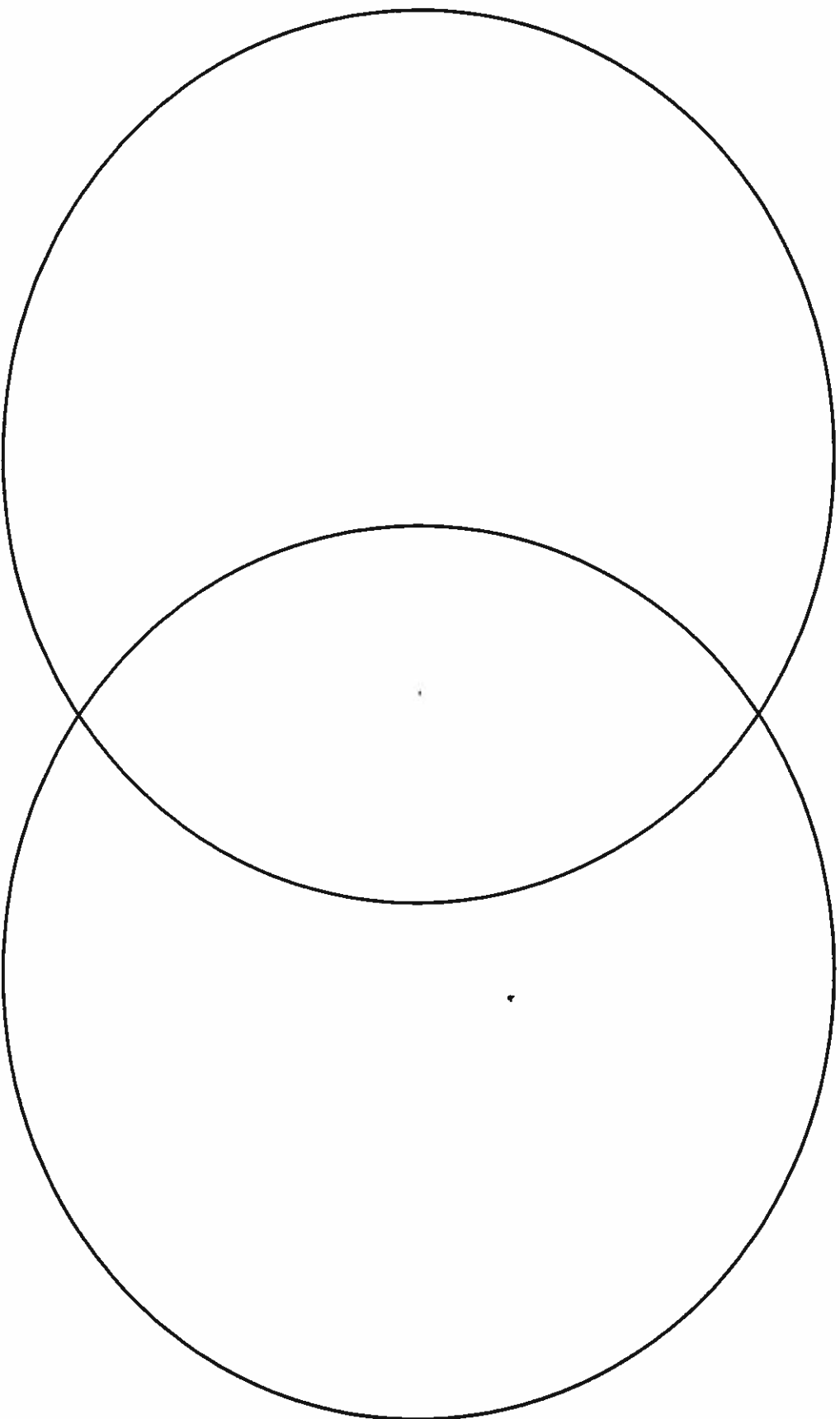
Name: _____

Research: Métis Government

What I Need to Find Out	What I Have Discovered
Who is the leader of the Métis government? (name and official title)	
Does he or she make decisions by him or herself? Who else helps make these decisions? (official title/s)	
Who represents citizens in this government? How and how often are representatives elected?	
How does this government make the decisions?	
How do these decisions become bylaws?	
How is this government structured?	
How can we get involved with making these decisions?	
Describe one or more problem(s) that this government has to solve.	
Ask, and then answer group question of your choice.	

**Comparing First Nation Government Structures with
Canadian Governing Structures**

VENN DIAGRAM



**First Nations, Metis and Inuit Government
Structure**

**Canadian structure: Municipal, Provincial and
Federal government**

Name _____

Class President

Pretend you are running for class president. Design a poster with a slogan for yourself. List some reasons, on your poster, to tell why people should vote for you.



