# Student Survey

Look at the chart below. What do you want to know about the Canadian Parliament and Canada’s system of government?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>What I know</th>
<th>What I want to know</th>
<th>What I learned (you will fill out this column later)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How does the government help me every day?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I tell the government what I think is important?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are my rights and freedoms?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is Parliament?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a bill?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The top level of government in Canada is the federal government. What does the federal government control? Check as many of the following as you think are true.

- The Mint (where currency is made)
- The Armed Forces
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Roads
- Selling alcohol
- Banking system
- Highways
- Police forces
- Railroads
- Recreation
- Airports
- Prisons
- Recycling
An Act of Parliament decides (mark each box as either true or false):

- The age you can drive
- The age you can drink alcohol
- The age you can vote in a federal election
- The age you can vote in a provincial election
- Who is allowed to become a citizen
- Laws governing free speech
- Where you live
- What religion you are allowed to follow

**Bonus!** If Parliament is NOT responsible for some of these things, who is? Write your answer next to each thing.

**Government or Parliament?**

Take a look at the diagram below. The words *Parliament* and *government* have different meanings.

Based on this diagram and anything else you might know, what do you think the difference is between Parliament and government?
A Canadian Democracy

Different countries have different rules. These rules are called laws. The people who make these laws are called various things, depending on the country. Look up these words in a dictionary or use the glossary at the back of Our Country, Our Parliament:

Governor General:

Monarch:

Representative:

Parliamentarian:

Member of Parliament:

Senator:

Head of State:

Head of Government:

Different countries have different names for their leaders and different ways of choosing a leader. In Canada, citizens elect a leader. In the chart below, put a checkmark in the column that matches how various types of leaders are chosen. Can you think of other terms for people who govern a country? Add these terms to the chart below and mark whether they are elected or non-elected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader's Title</th>
<th>Elected</th>
<th>Not-elected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King or Queen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canada’s democracy is similar to Great Britain’s and to the United States’. Pick another country and try to find out the similarities and differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Other Country:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizens may vote for the leader</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women may vote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major decisions are made by one person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People may be arrested without cause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens may live wherever they like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws apply to everyone equally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women may be elected leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyone has the right to free health care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers may be critical of the government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People may be put in prison without trial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People are free to practise any religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People may criticize the government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyone has equal rights under law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Youth Narrators

When you come to a new place, it is sometimes nice to meet other people to show you around. In this activity, you are going to meet the youth narrators, the people who will guide you as you learn more about Parliament. Later, you will get to learn more about one of your classmates.

Part One: The Youth Narrators

Choose one of the youth narrators shown on page 7 and page 50 of Our Country, Our Parliament. Try to answer the following questions about your narrator using complete sentences. If you are not sure of an answer, it is okay to guess or to write, “I don’t know” or “I can’t tell.”

1. What is the name of your narrator?

2. How old do you think your narrator is?

3. What is his or her job?

4. Does he or she wear a uniform?

5. Do you think he or she gets paid well?

6. Do you think he or she goes to school?

7. What special equipment or tools might he or she need to do his or her job?

8. What languages do you think he or she might speak?

9. Is there anything else you can tell about your youth narrator, just by looking and reading?
Part Two: Your Classmates

You probably only discovered a small amount of information about your youth narrator. It is easier to find out more about people if you can ask them questions.

Find a partner whom you do not know very well. At first, don’t ask your partner any questions and try to fill out the following information using complete sentences. If you are not sure of an answer, it is okay to guess or to write “I don’t know” or “I can’t tell.”

1. What is the name of your partner? ...........................................................................................................................

2. How old do you think your partner is? ...........................................................................................................................

3. What activities do you think your partner does outside school (such as jobs, sports and hobbies)? ..........................

4. What are your partner’s favourite things to wear? ..........................................................................................................

Finished? Now, try again! Make up some new questions and take turns asking each other those questions. Write down your questions and your partner’s answers in the space provided. See whether you can find out five things about your classmate that you didn’t know already.

1. Q: .................................................................................................................................................................
   A: .................................................................................................................................................................

2. Q: .................................................................................................................................................................
   A: .................................................................................................................................................................

3. Q: .................................................................................................................................................................
   A: .................................................................................................................................................................

4. Q: .................................................................................................................................................................
   A: .................................................................................................................................................................

5. Q: .................................................................................................................................................................
   A: .................................................................................................................................................................


**Mustafa Takes a Walk**

*Read the following story and answer the question that follows.*

One bright sunny day, Mustafa decided to take a walk in his neighbourhood. His family had recently moved to Vancouver from Toronto. In Vancouver, Mustafa’s father ran a corner store with his brother. Before that, Mustafa’s father had been a reporter for a Toronto community newspaper. Mustafa still liked to read the newspaper.

He stopped by his father’s store and picked up a copy of the local newspaper. A story about a new tax was on the front page. Mustafa’s father was discussing the law with a customer. The customer disagreed with the new law. The customer asked Mustafa’s opinion, but Mustafa said he needed to find out more before he made up his mind.

He said goodbye to his father and went to his language school. After class, he talked to some friends about the new law. Later, Mustafa found many letters to the editor inside the newspaper. Some of the writers agreed with the new law, some didn’t. Mustafa still couldn’t decide.

After school, Mustafa went to his neighbourhood temple. His uncle was there. His uncle had a parking ticket that he disagreed with. He wanted to take the matter to court. Mustafa was worried because his uncle didn’t speak much English, but Mustafa’s uncle said that a court interpreter would be provided. Mustafa’s uncle hoped the ticket would be resolved quickly because he had a vacation in Hawaii planned. Mustafa wished him good luck.

He went home and helped his mother get ready for work. She was going to the family store, and it was Mustafa’s turn to make dinner for the rest of the family.

Which rights and freedoms do Mustafa and his family enjoy? Use *Our Country, Our Parliament* (pages 12–13) and what you have learned to identify what parts of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* protect Mustafa’s family.
Charter of Me
Create a charter of rights and freedoms for yourself. Have fun, but be prepared to defend your choices!

Charter of  (name)

Rights
I,  (name), have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

Freedoms
I,  (name), have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

I have the right to

Write an example of two of these rights or freedoms in your everyday life.
Comparing Charters of Me

Read the Charters of Me for everyone in your group. What rights and freedoms are similar? Which ones are different?

**Similar Rights and Freedoms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right/Freedom</th>
<th>Who does it protect?</th>
<th>Who does it NOT protect?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Different Rights and Freedoms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right/Freedom</th>
<th>Who does it protect?</th>
<th>Who does it NOT protect?</th>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Group Charter

Create a charter of rights and freedoms for your group. Have fun, but be prepared to defend your choices!

Charter of __________________________ (name of your group)

Rights

We, members of __________________________ (name of your group), have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

Freedoms

We, members of __________________________ (name of your group), have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________

We have the right to __________________________
Road to the Senate

Senators come from a variety of backgrounds and bring a diversity of experience to their job. Research a current Senator and present him or her to your class. Be persuasive in explaining why your Senator is well suited for Parliament and make suggestions about what committees he or she might sit on or run. Use the following questions as a guide to help organize your ideas, but be sure to expand on the information in your speech. Remember: be persuasive and passionate!

Name of Senator: ..............................................................................................................................................

Province/Territory the Senator Represents: ........................................................................................................

Party Affiliation (if any): ......................................................................................................................................

Profession(s): .......................................................................................................................................................

Political Experience: ..........................................................................................................................................

Non-Political Experience: .....................................................................................................................................

Other Interesting Information: ............................................................................................................................

What are three reasons this person makes a good choice for Senator?

1. ........................................................................................................................................................................

2. ........................................................................................................................................................................

3. ........................................................................................................................................................................

What committees is this Senator a member of? What other committees might he or she sit on? Why?

.........................................................................................................................................................................
Activity 7

Name: ..........................................................

Road to the House of Commons

Members of Parliament (MPs) are elected to represented ridings in the House of Commons. Research a current MP and create a campaign sign, and television or radio commercial to present to your class.

Part 1: Preliminary Research


Name of MP: ...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Constituency: ...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Political Affiliation: ......................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Occupation(s): ....................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Federal Political Experience: ........................................................................................................................................................................................................

Other Experience: .....................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Other Interesting Information: ......................................................................................................................................................................................................

Three Reasons This Person Makes a Good MP:

...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Part 2: Campaign Sign

Create a campaign sign for your MP. Check out page 19 of Our Country, Our Parliament for ideas. Your campaign sign should include the following (check off each element once you have included it in your sign):

☐ A picture of the MP (when available)  ☐ Appropriate colours

☐ The MP’s name, party and party logo  ☐ A tag line or brief statement of belief

Part 3: Television or Radio Campaign Commercial

Create a television or radio campaign commercial for your MP. Be prepared to present it to your classmates. Be sure to include the following (check off each element once you have included it in your commercial):

☐ The name of the MP and his or her party

☐ The reasons why he or she should be elected as the MP

☐ A highlight of his or her experience, especially as it relates to his or her work as an MP

☐ A tag line or brief statement of belief
Making a Speech

How do parliamentarians communicate their ideas to the media, to the public and to their colleagues? One way is by giving speeches and addressing crowds on a regular basis.

Try your hand at writing a speech! Remember, people prefer short, easy sentences and ideas. Use your imagination. Choose one of these scenarios:

- In the Senate Chamber: Write a speech to be given by a Senator in support of an issue that he or she has been investigating in committee.
- In the House of Commons: Write a speech to be given by an MP during Question Period, either questioning a member of Cabinet or responding to a question from another member of the House.
- At a public event or news conference: Write a speech to be given by the Prime Minister or a Cabinet Minister about a new piece of legislation.

Keep in mind that parliamentarians usually adapt their speech to appeal to their audience. Use the following outline to help you organize your ideas.

Before writing your speech, brainstorm some ideas. Your speech should include these points:

My audience is: ..................................................................................................................................................................................

Introduce yourself: .............................................................................................................................................................................

What is your point? .............................................................................................................................................................................

Why is your point valid? ........................................................................................................................................................................

Why should your audience care about this issue? ..................................................................................................................................

If applicable, what have members of the opposition done to oppose your proposal? ..........................................................................

Compliment and thank your audience, telling them what they can do (e.g. vote for a bill, give you support). ..........................................

Now that you have your ideas organized, write the good copy of your speech!
In the House: Game Questions

These questions are drawn from Section 3: Canada’s Democracy in Action and Section 4: The Business of Parliament of Our Canada, Our Parliament and are specifically related to the careers of Members of Parliament.

1. According to the Constitution Act, national elections must be held at least once every two years. **FALSE**
2. Canada is divided into a number of electoral districts or constituencies called ridings. **TRUE**
3. People running in an election who do not belong to a party are called unassociated candidates. **FALSE**
4. On Election Day, the candidate who gets the most votes in a riding wins and becomes that riding’s Member of Parliament. **TRUE**
5. The political party with the most elected MPs usually forms the Government. **TRUE**
6. The leader of the party in power and the Head of Government is called the Prime Minister. **TRUE**
7. The number of ridings has remained the same since Confederation. **FALSE**
8. If a majority of MPs vote to defeat the Government in the House of Commons on a vote of confidence, Parliament is usually dissolved and an election is held. **TRUE**
9. During an election campaign, candidates are not allowed to put up campaign signs or canvass door-to-door. **FALSE**
10. Candidates may spend as much money as they want during a campaign. **FALSE**
11. Youth are allowed to help out candidates during campaigns. **TRUE**
12. Canada has many different political parties. **TRUE**
13. To vote in a federal election, you must be a Canadian citizen and at least 21 years of age. **FALSE**
14. To vote in a federal election, you must publicly announce for whom you want to vote. **FALSE**
15. The only way to vote is by going to a polling station on Election Day. **FALSE**
16. The Members of Parliament who do not belong to parties that form the Government are called Opposition MPs. **TRUE**
17. The Official Opposition is usually the party with the second most elected members after the winning party. **TRUE**
18. Canada has a bicameral parliamentary system, meaning there are two separate Chambers: the Senate for Senators and the House of Commons for Members of Parliament. **TRUE**
19. When MPs meet in the House of Commons in Ottawa, it is said that the House is in session or is sitting. **TRUE**
20. The governing party sits to the left of the Speaker of the House of Commons. **FALSE**
21. Only Senators take part in question period, a daily period of time during which parliamentarians ask the Government questions about its activities or important issues. **FALSE**
22. Opposition MPs are not allowed to introduce new bills. **FALSE**
23. The first and only female Speaker of the House of Commons was the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé. **TRUE**
24. The House of Commons has a red carpet to represent Canada. **FALSE**
In the House: Game Point Cards

Print and cut out these cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Prime Minister briefly provides new policy direction.</th>
<th>You rehearse question period materials with your staff.</th>
<th>You find time to answer a few letters.</th>
<th>Your assistant brings you a sandwich.</th>
<th>You find your missing binder in your desk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIN 3 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 1 POINT</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 1 POINT</td>
<td>WIN 1 POINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your assistant trades your Thursday afternoon House duty with another MP; you can take an earlier flight home.</th>
<th>You make it safely home and your kids are still awake to say goodnight!</th>
<th>Your Committee meeting runs late and you miss lunch.</th>
<th>One of your staff calls in sick.</th>
<th>The party whip calls to make sure you’ll be in the House this afternoon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIN 3 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A breaking news story changes your question period strategy. You form a new strategy with your staff.</th>
<th>You draw House duty on a Thursday afternoon and have to miss a lunch with friends.</th>
<th>You attend three different receptions—at the same time!</th>
<th>You misplace all your correspondence for the day.</th>
<th>You spill coffee on your Blackberry and lose all your contact numbers and scheduling information.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A snowstorm delays your flight home.</th>
<th>You are asked by the Prime Minister to join the Cabinet.</th>
<th>Your party wins the election.</th>
<th>You are invited as a guest of honour to a celebration in your riding.</th>
<th>You propose a bill that passes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIN 0 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 3 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 1 POINT</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The budget passes successfully!</th>
<th>You are elected as Speaker of the House of Commons.</th>
<th>You are praised in your riding’s newspaper for your great work!</th>
<th>The Prime Minister invites you to lunch.</th>
<th>You are selected to sit on a committee you want to join.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIN 1 POINT</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 3 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 2 POINTS</td>
<td>WIN 3 POINTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Bill on the Hill**

Cut out the steps for passing a bill and re-arrange them in the correct order. Glue the steps in the correct order on a blank sheet of paper and show how each step is connected using arrows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Step 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A parliamentarian has a good idea and writes it down to become the Good Idea Bill.</td>
<td>The changed Good Idea Bill C has its Third Reading.</td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill C goes to the Senate, where it goes through a similar legislative process (Introduction and First Reading, Second Reading, Committee Stage, Report Stage, Third Reading), and passes.</td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill is introduced (First Reading) in the House of Commons, printed and given a number that starts with a C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Committee reports on the Good Idea Bill C. Changes to the bill are considered and voted on.</td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill receives Royal Assent from the Governor General.</td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill C goes to committee, where it is examined line by line.</td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill C has its Second Reading, during which it is debated and voted on in principle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Good Idea Bill is now the Good Idea Law.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Good Idea Bill C passes in the House of Commons!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If the bill was introduced in the Senate, it would be given the letter S followed by a number.
Make it Law

My bill:

Why is this idea good for Canadians?
1.
2.
3.

Are there any reasons this idea might be difficult to pass?
1.
2.
3.

Does this bill fit with the rights and freedoms in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

What extra information would help me better understand this idea?

How can I get more information about this idea?

How can this bill be changed to make it better?

Write your new, amended bill here:
A Capital Experience

1. Name three world capitals and their countries:

...........................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................

2. What makes a capital special? Name five things a national capital should have.

• ............................................................................................................

• ............................................................................................................

• ............................................................................................................

• ............................................................................................................

• ............................................................................................................

At the centre of every capital is its legislature. Some capitals have very modern Parliament Buildings, others very old ones.

Parliament Hill houses many services, and offices, meeting spaces and other places that all help parliamentarians in their daily business. What sort of services and places do you think can be found on Parliament Hill? Guess by checking off which services and places you think you would find on Parliament Hill from the list below. You may be surprised!

I think Parliament Hill has:

- [ ] A daycare centre
- [ ] A cat sanctuary
- [ ] Its own bus service
- [ ] A greenhouse with exotic plants
- [ ] A full-service spa
- [ ] A flame that burns all day, every day
- [ ] A swimming pool
- [ ] Tennis courts
- [ ] Cafeterias
- [ ] A clock tower
- [ ] Meeting rooms and reception spaces
- [ ] A throne
- [ ] A dance studio
- [ ] An area for journalists to meet
- [ ] The Memorial Chamber to honour Canadians who gave their lives in military service
- [ ] An elevator
Make Your Point!

Make your voice heard: select an issue that interests you and create a poster!

Before making your poster, answer the following questions:

What is your issue?

Why did you select this issue? Why is this issue important to you and others?

What is your poster’s main message?

Are there any other messages you want to include (e.g. important facts or support for your message)?

How are you going to make your poster stand out and grab people’s attention?

Remember, a great poster is:
- Readable
- Well-organized
- Succinct
No Postage Required

Did you know that mailing letters to Parliament is free? Try your hand at writing a letter to a Senator or Member of Parliament (MP). Use this sheet to help organize your thoughts and arguments, and to format your letter.

Your Issue: .................................................................

What you want the Senator or MP to do about it: .................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of your letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your name and address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and address of Senator or MP:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction and reason for writing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument 3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for action:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature and name:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Speaker’s Challenge Crossword Puzzle**

Look up information in *Our Country, Our Parliament* to find the words to complete the crossword clues.

**ACROSS**
1. The city where parliamentarians meet to make laws is called ________.
2. A bill requires Royal ________ before it can become a law.
3. The young people who run messages for Senators and Members of Parliament (MPs) are called ________.
4. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime ________.
5. Another word for constituency is ________.
6. When a new law is being considered by Parliament, it is called a ________.
8. The Governor ________ represents the Monarch in Canada.
9. Canada’s political system is based on the ________ parliamentary system.
12. Canada has a constitutional ________.
13. MPs not part of the Government are called ________ Members.
14. Canada’s Parliament has two ________, the Senate and the House of Commons.
15. MPs are elected; ________ are appointed.
16. The central tower in the Parliament Buildings is called the ________ Tower.
17. The highest law in Canada is the ________.
18. When it’s time for an election, the Governor General ________ Parliament.

**DOWN**
1. The city where parliamentarians meet to make laws is called ________.
2. A bill requires Royal ________ before it can become a law.
4. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime ________.
7. Canada’s first democracy was the Iroquois ________.
8. The party with the most elected MPs usually forms the ________.
10. Candidates ________ for office.
11. The Prime Minister selects Senators and MPs to be part of the ________, a group that makes policy decisions and manages departments.
13. MPs not part of the Government are called ________ Members.
14. Canada’s Parliament has two ________, the Senate and the House of Commons.
Speaker’s Challenge
Crossword Puzzle

Answer Key

ACROSS
3. The young people who run messages for Senators and MPs are called PAGES. (page 47)
5. Another word for constituency is RIDING. (page 17)
6. When a new law is being considered by Parliament, it is called a BILL. (page 31)
8. The Governor GENERAL represents the Monarch in Canada. (page 23)
9. Canada’s political system is based on the BRITISH parliamentary system. (no specific page)
12. Canada has a constitutional MONARCHY. (page 14)
15. MPs are elected; SENATORS are appointed. (page 24)
16. The central tower in the Parliament Buildings is called the PEACE Tower. (pages 41–42)
17. The highest law in Canada is the CONSTITUTION. (page 11)
18. When it’s time for an election, the Governor General DISSOLVES Parliament. (page 18)
19. Canadians vote on ELECTION Day. (page 21)

DOWN
1. The city where parliamentarians meet to make laws is called a CAPITAL. (page 36)
2. A bill requires Royal ASSENT before it can become a law. (page 30)
4. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime MINISTER. (page 24)
7. Canada’s first democracy was the Iroquois CONFEDERACY. (page 9)
8. The party with the most elected MPs forms the GOVERNMENT. (page 17)
10. Candidates RUN for office. (page 17)
11. The Prime Minister selects Senators and MPs to be part of the CABINET, a group that makes policy decisions and manages departments.
13. MPs not part of the Government are called OPPOSITION Members. (page 22)
14. Canada’s Parliament has two CHAMBERS, the Senate and the House of Commons. (page 23)
Parliament Web Quest

Quest 1: Canada’s Senate
Go to the Parliament of Canada website (www.parl.gc.ca) to find the answers to five questions. Good luck!
1. What is the average age of a Senator?
2. What are the top three occupations (jobs) that Senators have held or currently hold?
3. Who is the current Leader of the Opposition in the Senate?
4. How many Senators currently sit in the Cabinet?
5. How many Speakers of the Senate have there been since 1867?

Quest 2: The House of Commons
Go to the Parliament of Canada website (www.parl.gc.ca) to find the answers to five questions. Good luck!
1. Who is the Speaker of the House of Commons?
2. Who was Canada’s longest serving Prime Minister?
3. Who is the Member of Parliament (MP) for your riding? To which political party does he or she belong?
4. What are the top three occupations (jobs) that MPs had before becoming MPs?
5. What is the salary of the Prime Minister?

Quest 3: The Parliament Buildings
Go to the Parliament of Canada website (www.parl.gc.ca) to find the answers to five questions. Good luck!
1. The House of Commons has an impressive art collection. What is the oldest object in the collection? (Hint: Look under “Art” in the A–Z Index.)
2. What is the name of the current Peace Tower Carillonneur? What is his or her job?
3. At the Parliamentary Boutique, you can buy a teddy bear. What is the teddy bear wearing?
4. How much does it cost to take a Parliamentary tour?
5. What three requirements must Parliamentary Guides have?

Quest 4: Parliamentary Trivia
Go to the Parliament of Canada website (www.parl.gc.ca) to find the answers to five questions. Good luck!
1. When did women get the right to vote in Canadian federal elections?
2. Name one husband and wife who both served in Parliament. (Hint: Look under “Spouse” in the A–Z Index.)
3. Who was the first black person appointed to be a Cabinet Minister?
4. Name three MPs, past or current, who were not born in Canada. Give their country of origin.
5. How old was Canada’s youngest Prime Minister when he took office?
Parliament Web Quest: Answer Key

Quest 1: Canada’s Senate
1. At the time of writing, the average age of Senators was 65.2. (Look under “Birth date” in the A–Z Index.)
2. At the time of writing, the top three occupations of Senators were lawyer, businessman/woman and merchant. (Look under “Occupations” in the A–Z Index.)
3. The name of the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate can be found by searching under “Senate” in the A–Z Index.
4. Find the answer by searching under “Cabinet” in the A–Z Index.
5. The number of Speakers of the Senate since 1867 can be found by searching under “Speakers of the Senate” in the A–Z Index.

Quest 2: The House of Commons
1. The name of the Speaker of the House of Commons can be found by searching under “Speakers” in the A–Z Index.
2. Canada’s longest serving Prime Minister was William Lyon Mackenzie King (21 years).
3. Find your MP by typing in your postal code on the main page of the Parliament of Canada website.
4. At the time of writing, the top three occupations of an MP were lawyer, farmer and businessman/woman. (Look under “Occupations” in the A–Z Index.)
5. The basic salary of the Prime Minister can be found by searching under “Allowances” in the A–Z Index.

Quest 3: The Parliament Buildings
1. The oldest object in the collection is a portrait of the Honourable Sir Allan Napier MacNab, from 1853.
2. Andrea McCrady is the current Carillonneur. She plays the Peace Tower Carillon (concerts of the bells). This information can be found at www.parl.gc.ca/Collections/carillon-e.htm.
3. The teddy bear is wearing a t-shirt with an illustration of the Parliament Buildings on it.
4. Nothing! Parliamentary tours are free.
5. The three prerequisites for becoming a Parliamentary Guide are being a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, bilingual and a university student.

Quest 4: Parliamentary Trivia
1. Women had the right to vote starting on January 1, 1919. (Look under “Women” in the A–Z Index.)
2. There are numerous responses to this question. (Look under “Spouse” in the A–Z Index.)
3. Lincoln MacCauley Alexander was appointed Minister of Labour in 1979.
4. There are many choices. (Look under “Trivia,” Country of birth” and “House of Commons” in the A–Z Index.)
5. Canada’s youngest Prime Minister was Joe Clark, who was 39 when he took office in 1979.
Parliamentary Bingo

Make a bingo card using the vocabulary in the glossary of *Our Country, Our Parliament*. Write one word per square. Be sure to read the definitions carefully because you need to know them to play the game!

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