

STUDENT WORKBOOK

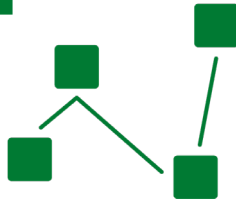
**ELEMENTARY
EDITION**

**LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY
OF ONTARIO**

Answer
Key



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**THIS BOOK
BELONGS TO:**

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

Fill in the blanks using the words found in the word bank below!

Premier

Members of Provincial Parliament

Leader of the Official Opposition

Political Parties

Government

THE GOVERNMENT

After an election, the political party with the greatest (most) number of elected

members is asked to form the Government. The leader of the party with the

largest number of elected Members of Provincial Parliament

becomes the leader of the provincial government, called the Premier.

The government is responsible for setting priorities and policies that take care

of the day-to-day running of the province.

THE OPPOSITION

Opposition parties in parliament serve to keep the government of the day accountable.

The opposition may be made up of one or more political parties.

The political party that elects the second-most number of MPPs after the government

forms the Official Opposition and their leader becomes the Leader of

the Official Opposition.

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

There are three branches of government in Ontario.

Choose the branch of government below that matches each description.

This branch is made up of the 124 elected Members of Provincial Parliament. They have the power to pass, amend, or repeal laws. They work at the **Legislative** Assembly of Ontario.

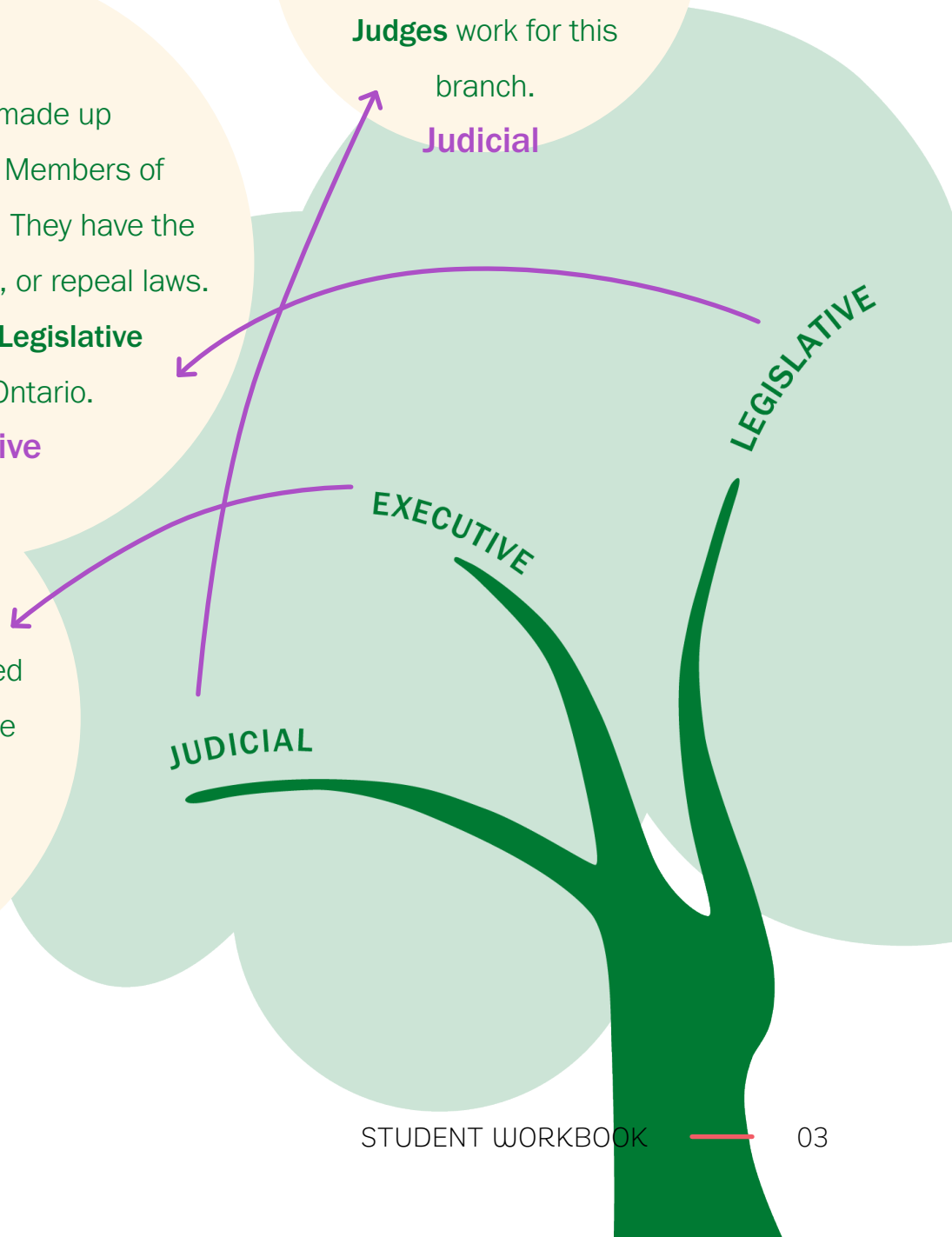
Legislative

This branch is made up of the Ministers of Cabinet. They can also be called the **Executive** Council. They are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Premier.

Executive

This branch is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law. **Judges** work for this branch.

Judicial



LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Fill in the blanks using the words found in the word bank below!

City/Town Hall

Ottawa

Premier

Prime Minister

ten

Toronto

Justin Trudeau

Doug Ford

Mayor

three

THE FEDERAL LEVEL

The federal parliament is located in Ottawa ,

Canada's capital city! The federal government is responsible for things that affect Canada as a country, like citizenship, money, and the army.

The leader of the federal government is called the Prime Minister .

Their name is Mark Carney .

THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL

There are ten provinces and three territories

in Canada. Ontario's parliament, also called the

Legislative Assembly of Ontario, is located in

Toronto.

The provincial government is responsible for things

that affect Ontario as a province, like driver's

licenses, health care, and education. The

leader of the provincial government is

called the Premier.

Their name is

Doug Ford.



THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Each city or town has its own government.

The municipal level is responsible for local issues, like

local roads, public parks, and local police. The leader

of the municipal government is usually called a

Mayor and they would work at

City/Town Hall.



ACTIVITY

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

List each responsibility under the appropriate level of government.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Army

Foreign Affairs

Public Transit

Birth Certificates

Garbage Pick-up

RCMP

Canada Post

Healthcare

Recycling

Citizenship and Immigration

Public Libraries

Road Signs

City Parks

Local Police

Snow Removal

Criminal Law

Lottery

Tourism

Driver's Licenses

Marriage Certificates

Transportation

Education

Money

Firefighters

Fisheries

Provincial Parks

OPP

LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL

Army	Citizenship and Immigration
Foreign Affairs	Criminal Law
RCMP	Fisheries
Canada Post	

PROVINCIAL

Birth Certificates	OPP	Education
Healthcare	Driver's Licenses	Provincial Parks
Lottery	Marriage Certificates	
Tourism	Transportation	

MUNICIPAL

Public Transit	Public Libraries Road	Local Police
Garbage Pick-up	Signs	Snow Removal
Recycling	City Parks	Firefighters

ABOUT THE CROWN

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Canada is a constitutional monarchy, which means the King—His majesty King Charles III is Canada's Head of State. Although all laws in Canada are passed in Her name, the power of governing rests with the Prime Minister or the Premier, not the King.

The Head of State has no influence over decisions made by the country's elected officials and does not interfere with the decisions of parliament.

The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor represent the King in Canada and the Provinces and act on her behalf.



Choose the title that matches each role below.

TITLES

His Majesty
King Charles III

Governor General
of Canada

Lieutenant Governor
of Ontario

ROLES

Canada's Head
of State

His Majesty
King Charles III

Represents
the King
in Ontario
(provincial level)

Lieutenant
Governor of
Ontario

Represents
the King
in Canada
(federal level)

Governor General
of Canada



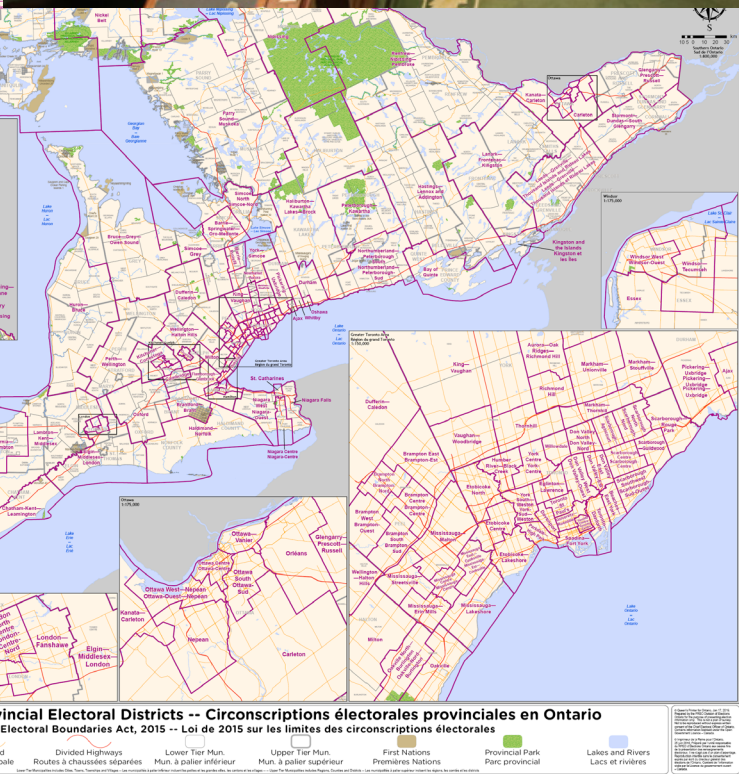
MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Members of Provincial Parliament (MPPs) are elected by the people of Ontario to represent them at the provincial parliament. MPPs work in the Legislative Chamber, the Legislative Building in Toronto, and in their communities near the people they represent.

MPPs have many roles and responsibilities.

Select the tasks below that are **NOT** part of a Member of Provincial Parliament's job:

- *discuss and debate proposed bills*
- *represent the people from their community at the provincial parliament*
- ~~*rescue lots of animals*~~ X
- *help people in their community*
- *work in Toronto*
- ~~*have a swimming pool at their house for everyone in the neighbourhood*~~ X
- *attend special events in their community*
- *work in their community*



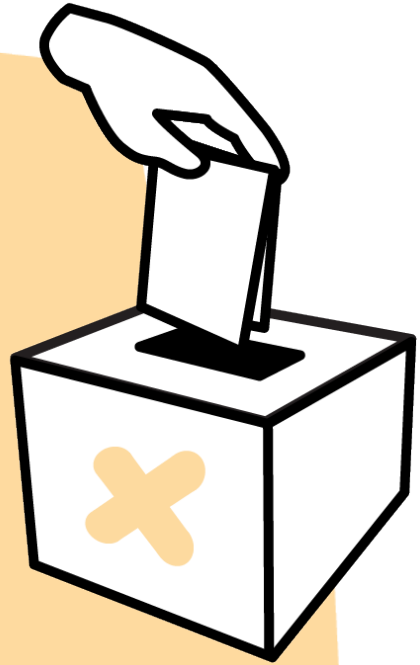
WHO IS YOUR MPP?

Visit the Elections Ontario website at www.elections.on.ca and enter your postal code to find out the name of your riding and MPP!

VOTING AND POLITICAL PARTIES

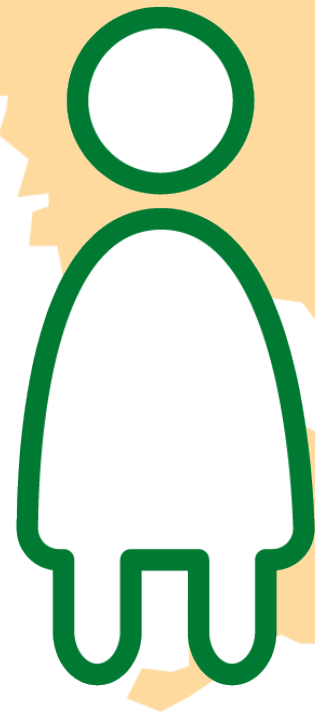
VOTING IN ONTARIO

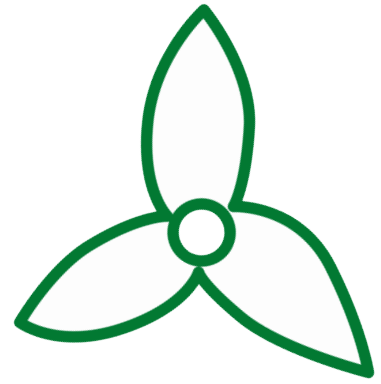
To be elected as an MPP a candidate must win the most votes. Whoever has the most votes wins and will become the MPP for the riding, even if they receive less than 50% of that riding's total votes. Only Canadian citizens who live in the Province of Ontario and who are over the age of 18 can vote in a Provincial election.



POLITICAL PARTIES

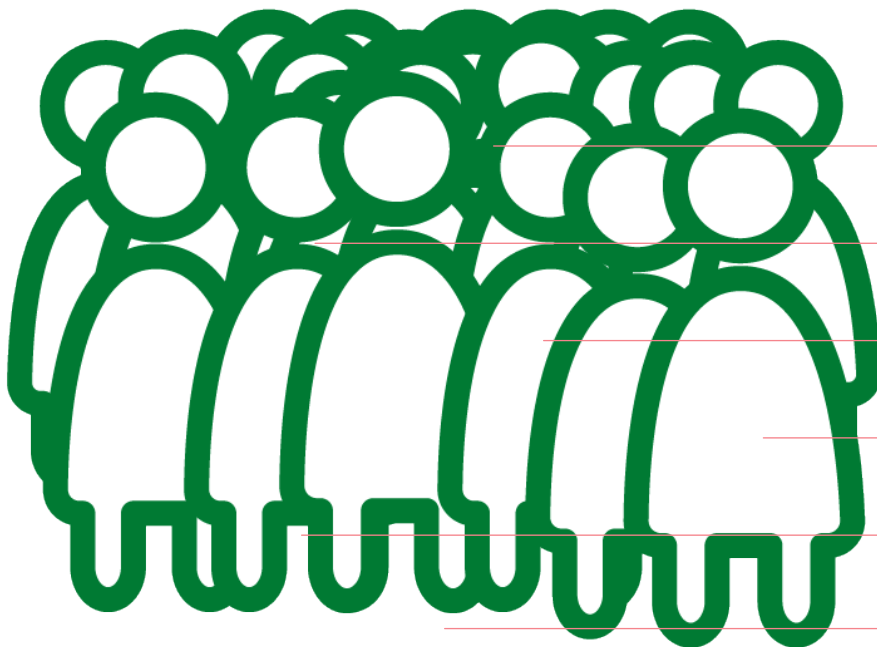
After a provincial election, the political party with the most MPPs will become the government. The party with the second highest number of MPPs is called the official opposition. In Ontario, we have four different political parties that have MPPs working in the provincial parliament. Each political party has their own party leader.





WHO ARE MY REPRESENTATIVES?

1. What is the name of your provincial riding?
2. Who is the MPP for your riding?
3. What political party does your MPP belong to?
4. Is your MPP a member of the government or the opposition?
5. Who is the MP for your riding?
6. Who is the City Councilor for your area?



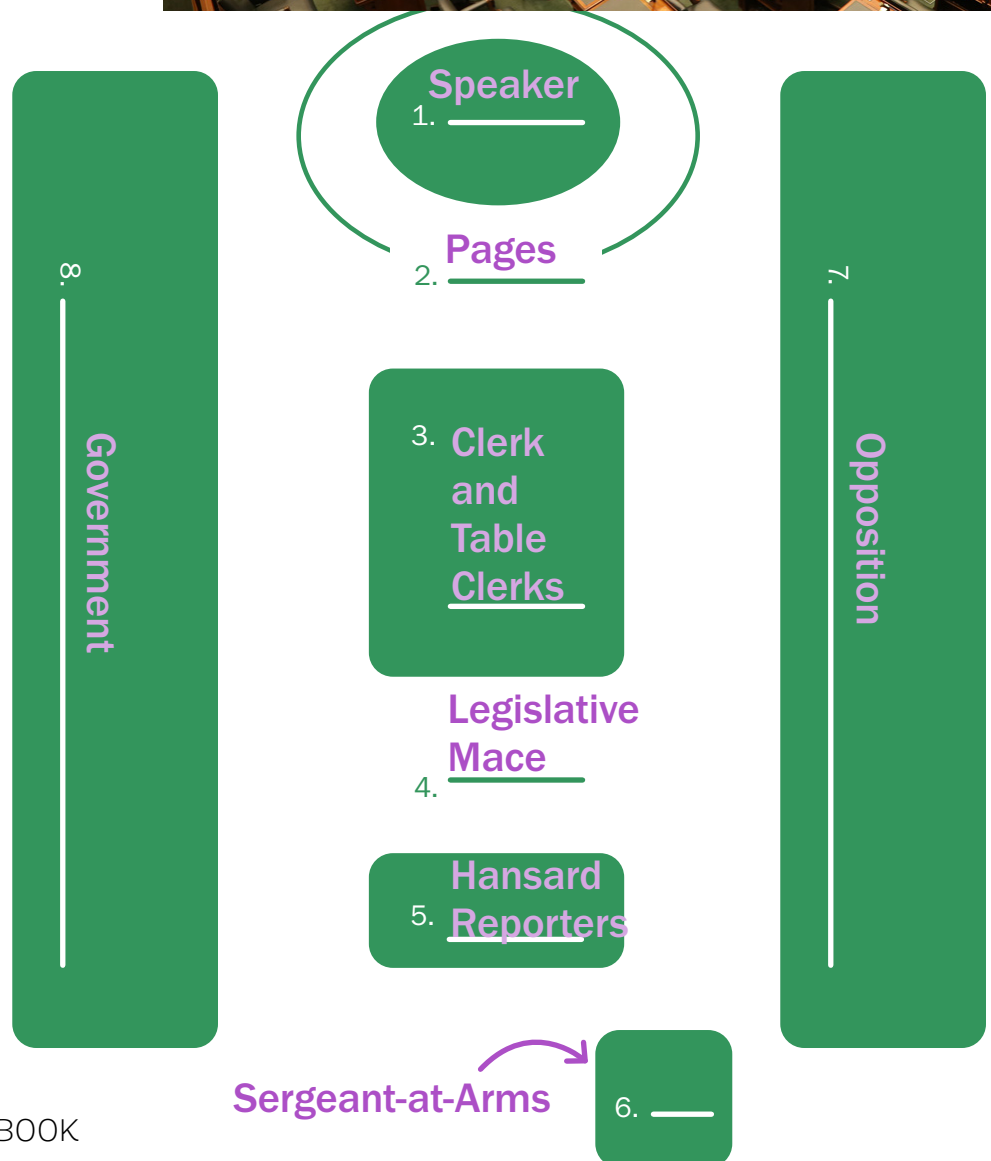
THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER

MPPs and various House Officers sit in the Legislative Chamber when the House is in session. This is where MPPs work to change or create new laws in Ontario.



Label the roles in the Legislative Chamber using the options from the word bank below.

Sergeant-at-Arms
Pages
Speaker
Government
Hansard Reporters
Clerk and Table Clerks
Opposition
Legislative Mace



PARLIAMENTARY PLAYERS

Draw arrows to connect each Parliamentary Player to their description.



THE SPEAKER



THE CLERK



THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS



LEGISLATIVE PAGES



HANSARD REPORTER

The Clerk

I am an expert in the rules of Parliament!
I also am responsible for counting the votes in the Chamber.

Legislative Pages

We deliver messages to and from the MPPs while in the Chamber. We also bring them glasses of water!

Hansard Reporter

I record what the MPPs say while in the chamber. You can read this record online once I am finished!

Sergeant-at-Arms

I am in charge of security in the Chamber and throughout the whole building. I am also the guardian of the Mace.

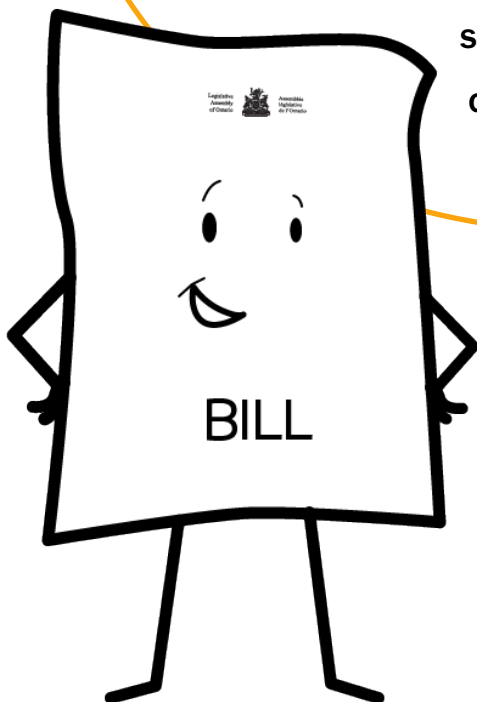
The Speaker

I give MPPs permission to speak in the Chamber. I will not participate in the debates and I can only vote if there is a tie.

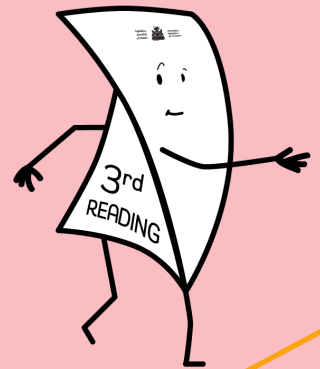
HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The process of passing bills into law is one of the main tasks of a Legislative Assembly, and it takes up a major portion of the Assembly's time. All bills must pass through several stages of the legislative process before a bill can become a law.

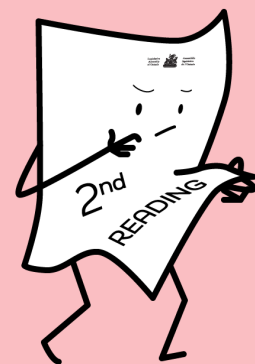
The stages of a bill are all scrambled! Put these stages in the correct order by filling in each stage's number in the circles below.



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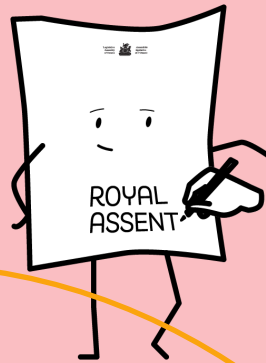


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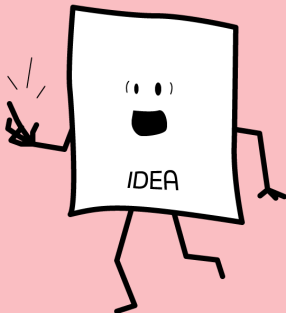
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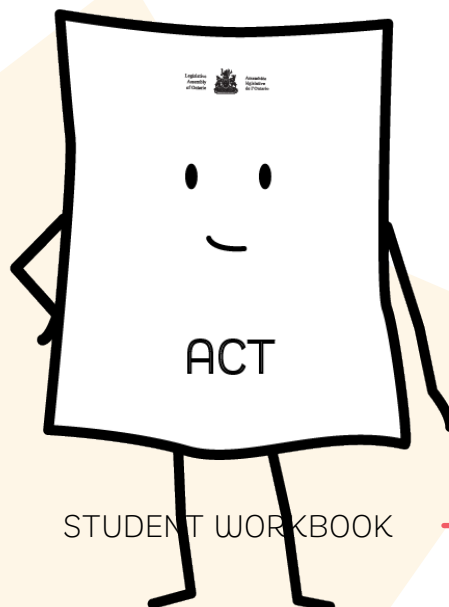
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? DID YOU KNOW

A law is also called an Act.

Legislative
Assembly
of Ontario



Assemblée
législative
de l'Ontario

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO
PARLIAMENTARY PROTOCOL
AND PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ROOM 191, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING,
QUEEN'S PARK, M7A 1A2

GENERAL INFORMATION: 416-325-7500

TOUR BOOKINGS: 416-325-0061

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