

Executive Branch

Definition

Governor General - explain role The Governor General is the ^{person} who represents the monarch and who looks over bills and make sure it abides by the Constitution be for they become laws this is called royal / formal assent.
The governor general makes sure that the prime minister follows the law.
ex: makes the prime minister call an election if he waits to long.

Prime Minister - explain role

The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation who comes to power by hour of his representatives are elected into the house of commons. He has three main role which are the head of the government, national leader, and leader of the party of which he represents.

Cabinet - explain composition & role - The cabinet is made up of elected party members chosen by the prime minister. The prime minister usually designates each member to be responsible for a particular government department, such as defense or finance. It is important that the prime minister chooses his cabinet members that reflect all the outlines of Canada have have both equal numbers of men and women.

Public service - The Public service is a group of permanent employees who perform on going business of government. They are often the only direct contact we have with our government. They provide a vast range of services, such as gather statistics, write details for new laws, they collect taxes, monitor the flow of imported goods and inspect food, and process passports, and delivers mail and such.

Provincial / Territorial Governments

Define & explain structure (branches, etc.) in detail

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 - There are three branches called executive, legislative, and Judicial. The Premier takes role of ~~prime~~ minister, and the monarch is represented by a lieutenant governor.
 - Provinces and Territories have only one house called the legislature, which is equivalent to the House of Commons.
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 - There is no provincial equivalent of the senate.
 - Members elected to sit in provincial legislatures are called MLAs or MPPs, it depends on where they are from.

Roles

D Education

Provincial governments must provide for the needs of their citizens without creating burdensome debts for future generations.

L Environment

They must try to find a balance between present and future use that will not have a negative impact on economic growth, employment, and the development of vital industries.

D Health Care and Social Welfare

Health care is a shared responsibility, with the federal government providing some funding from its budget to the provinces and territories in exchange for national standards of health care.

L Transportation

While the provinces have primary responsibilities for transportation, they must work closely with the federal government to coordinate the development of railways, public transit, and airports.

D Negotiation with Federal Government

Provincial and federal governments share jurisdictions in some areas. They are trying to make the powers equal.