Socials 10 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**British North America Act 1867**

***Use Canada Revisited pp. 196-199 to answer the following questions.***

1. What is the definition of federalism?
2. What concern might provincial governments have with a federalist system?
3. Who is the head of our government? Who represents this person in Canada?
4. The body of government that makes laws is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and consists of two bodies: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The number of Members of Parliament (MPs) is determined based on (equal representation / representation by population) and MPs are (elected / appointed). The Senate is supposed to represent the interests of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In Confederation, each of the 4 colonies was given \_\_\_\_ seats in the Senate. To become a senator, you are (elected / appointed).
5. How did the American Civil War affect the design of government in Canada in 1867?
6. What is the difference between a written constitution and an unwritten constitution? What type does Canada have?
7. Identify problems with the British North America Act 1867 that still dominate present day politics.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e) Senate: appointed, not elected; seat distribution gives power to the 4 original colonies who signed Confederation