Judicial Branch

The branch of the government that interprets the laws. includes provincial and supreme courts. It is seperate from both the executive and legislative branches to eliminate political bias

Equitable

Equitable is not equal.
Equitable practice
means that individuals
are given the treatment
suited to them.

House of Commons

Another word for Parliament. 308 seats. It is where the MPs vote on bills to become laws. you are elected into the house.

Senate

105 seats in the senate. senators
-appointed (selected) by PM - can
remain in possition until 75 represent regions (western
provinces, 24, ontario, 24, quebec,
24, maritimes, 24, newfoundland +
labridor, 6, territories, 3) -provide a
'SOBER SECOND THOUGHT'

Vote of Non-Confidence

Happens when the MP's vote against the PM's bill. When this happens an election is called (highest law in Canada)

Constitution

It is the highest law in Canada. The Charter is part of the constitution. It is a document that grants the government its powers and responsibilities.

The Legislative Branch

Is made of the senate and the house of commons.
They vote on proposed laws

Riding

an are organized according to population. Each riding has around 100,000 people in it. (this is called REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION) There are 308 ridings

Bill

proposed laws

Members of Parliament

Each one represents a riding.
They each belong to political parties. The party with the most seats forms the government.
The party with the second most votes is the official opposition
They are ELECTED

Bill --> Law

There are three steps - the house of commons has three reading of the bill. citizens, experts and witnesses discuss the bill during the COMMITTEE STAGE the house votes on changes, called amendments, during the REPORT STAGE - the senate also has three reading of the bill they also have a committee and report stage the senators give a 'SOBER SECOND THOUGHT' -royal assent is the final stage if a bill is passed by both the house of commons and the senate it needs to receave the Royal Assent from the Governor General and becomes a law

Lobbyist

someone hired by a group to influence MP's and government officials. They are the voice of a specific group.

Cabinet

A cabinet Minister must be a member of the house of commons. they are selected by the PM and propose most bills that become laws. They also run a specific government department.

Executive Branch

run day to day canada, propose laws "we put laws into action" composed on the Prime Minister and his Cabinet Ministers

Canada's contitutional monarchy:

Head of State: the queen - figure head Governor General: Michaelle Jean -haitian, immigrant, French - Job is to grant "royal assent" on all proposed laws -appoint government officials -selected by PM -executive branch (PM + Cabinet) -legeslative branch (senate + house of commons) -Judicial Branch (canada's courts of law)

Who is our head of state?

The Queen

Who appoints senators and supreme court judges?

The Governor General, on advice of the Prime Minister

How often do we have an election in Canada?

at least once every 5 years or when there is a vote of non-confidence

What is a minority government?

When the party who wins the most seats in the House of Commons does not win 155 seats and therefore does not have a majority

Rehabilitate

To make better (in terms of youth justice, this means not only to punish the youth, but to help them not to reoffend)

Justice System

The system for delivery of consequences and for enforcement of the laws

Community
Service (pretty
self
explanatory)

a possible consequence for youth crime. Seen as more meaninful than jail.

Criminal Record

A public document of your crimes. Criminal records for youth are destroyed at age 18.

Youth Criminal Justice Act (2002) The act outlining how youth criminals are dealt with.

Criminal Code of Canada

The act outlining how adult criminal are dealt with

Sentence

a punishment for a crime

Youth Offender

A youth aged 12-17 who commits a crime

Jury Duty

Serving on a jury for a criminal trial