**Study Sheet**

Right side -

They believe in the "good old days" when children supposedly respected adults, law and order was maintained and family values were practiced by everyone.

They typically have a cautious view of human nature and feel that human behavior must be monitored for the general good of society.

However they also tend to allow greater freedom for business to operate, allowing individuals to benefit from hard work and industry.

They usually tax at a minimum.

And they don’t really care about social welfare programs.

Left side -

They believe in man's ability to improve himself.

The radical party on the left believed in progress.

They have an optimistic view of human nature.

Left wing groups generally believe that the government should be compassionate and take care of the less fortunate, and they are willing to let government own and/or control large businesses in order to ensure the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Typically left wing governments would tax individuals more, but they would also spend more public money to "spread out" the wealth of society.

They care more about social welfare programs.

5 Ideologies:

Communism - They believe that a revolution is required to get what they want.

Socialism - They believe they can achieve their goals in peaceful means.

Liberalism - belief that government should intervene to regulate the economy.

Conservative - They believe that change isn't right and that they should stick with tradition.

Fascism - believe a country needs strong leadership, a collective identity and military strength.

Stages of an election:

Dissolution - The governor general Dissolves the government and calls an election.

Enumeration - A list of all eligible voters is compiled by the Elections office.

Nomination - Candidates are selected to run in each riding/constituency.

Campaigning - Political parties provide information about what they will do in government if elected in the hopes of getting support.

Voting/Balloting - Eligible voters attend a polling station to cast their vote/ballot.

Tabulating - Once the polls official close, all of the votes are counted/tabulated using the first past the post system.

Three Branches of government:

Legislative - they consist of the house of commons, senate, and queen (governor general). their role is to make laws for the governance of the nation.

Executive - they consist of the prime minister, cabinet, and queen (governor general). Their role is to enact and enforce the laws of the nation.

Judicial - they consist of the supreme court and the nine judges. Their role is to interpret and apply the laws by the parliament.

Steps of making a bill:

 1.

 The bill is introduced to the house of commons then printed and distributed to members of parliament. The bill is not debated at this stage.

 2.

 The principle and purpose of the bill is debated in the house.

 3.

 A committee examines the bill clause by clause. It may make amendments to the bill.

 4.

 Committee members report back to the house. The house reviews amendments to the bill.

 5.

 MP's have a final opportunity to review and amend the bill

 6.

 The bill is sent to the senate where it follows a similar process. If it is a provincial bill, this stage is skipped

 7.

 The governor general of Canada gives the bill royal assent, meaning that it becomes law. If it is provincial or territorial bill, the lieutenant governor of the province or territory grants royal assent.