

**Government Unit Test  
Teams Game Tournament Questions PART A**

1. Place the 5 political ideologies on the spectrum starting from the far right and ending at the far left.
2. Which ideologies limit personal freedoms and which ones ensure personal freedoms?
3. Compare and contrast the right and left sides of the spectrum and their views on government involvement in the economy.
4. Compare and contrast the right and left sides of the spectrum and their views on taxes.
5. Compare and contrast the right and left sides of the spectrum and their views on social welfare systems.
6. How do socialism and communism differ?
7. Identify one similarity and one difference between communism and fascism.
8. Why are political parties moving closer to the middle of the political spectrum?
9. Define 'constitutional monarchy'.
10. Who is Canada's head of state? Who represents this person in the federal government and provincial government?
11. How does someone become Governor General? How long can they hold the position for?
12. Identify 2 responsibilities for each level of government: federal, provincial, and municipal
13. Identify in order the 6 stages in an election.
14. Who makes up the Executive Branch at the federal level?
15. Who makes up the Legislative Branch at the federal level?
16. How does someone become Prime Minister of Canada?
17. What does proroguing mean? Who has the right to use it?
18. How do you become a cabinet minister? If you are responsible for a department (i.e. Minister of Finance), you are said to have a \_\_\_\_\_.
19. When all members of the same political party have a meeting, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting.
20. What does the civil service do?
21. What term is used when all members of a political party must follow the wishes of the party?
22. Someone elected to the House of Commons is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
23. How are electoral districts/ridings/constituencies created?
24. What is the maximum length of time a government can sit before an election has to happen?
25. When is there an exception to this rule in #25?
26. If you are a Member of Parliament but you don't have a cabinet position, you are called a \_\_\_\_\_.
27. How many seats are there currently in the House of Commons?
28. Who is in charge of making sure party members know how to vote and follow the party line?
29. When MPs can vote based on their beliefs/values, this is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ vote.
30. Which political party is currently in power in the federal government and provincial government?

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Teams Game Tournament ANSWERS PART A**

1. Fascism, Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism, Communism
2. Limit personal freedoms = Fascism/Conservatism/Communism  
Ensure personal freedoms = Liberalism/Socialism
3. RIGHT = hands off approach to the economy; minimal gov't intervention  
LEFT = hands on approach to the economy; gov't intervention for the greater good
4. RIGHT = few taxes  
LEFT = more taxes
5. RIGHT = minimal social welfare programs  
LEFT = many social welfare programs
6. Socialism achieves change through peaceful means; Communism uses a revolution in order to achieve change
7. SIMILARITY = total gov't control to carry out objectives  
DIFFERENCES = a) comm looks to the future while fasc looks to the past b) comm is based on democracy while fasc is non-democratic c) comm is based on equality while fasc has a strict social order
8. To gain as many votes as possible (people are less likely to vote for radical change) and because they are starting to merge their policies with other ideologies, thus they must shift along the spectrum
9. The monarchy is the head of state whose powers are limited by a Constitution and the elected government has the power to make laws
10. Canada's head of state is Queen Elizabeth II; Federal rep is Governor General; Prov rep is Lieutenant Governor
11. Appointed by the Queen on recommendation from the PM; 5 year term
12. FEDERAL = Aboriginal affairs, citizenship, currency, postal service, defence, foreign policy  
PROVINCIAL = education, health care, tourism, natural resources, provincial courts  
MUNICIPAL = water and sewage, garbage collection, libraries, police, fire, local parks
13. a) dissolution b) enumeration c) nomination d) campaigning e) polling/voting f) tabulation
14. Executive Branch at the federal level = GG, PM, Cabinet, Civil Service
15. Legislative Branch at the federal level = House of Commons, Senate, GG
16. Leader of the party that wins the most seats in the House of Commons becomes PM
17. Proroguing is the ability to suspend the work of government for a period of time; the PM has the right to use this power
18. The PM selects elected MPs from his party to form cabinet; portfolio
19. caucus
20. Permanent government employees who perform the daily business of government; "face of government"
21. Party solidarity
22. Member of Parliament (MP)
23. Boundaries are created based on population size
24. 5 years
25. When we are at a time of war, insurrection, or threat
26. backbencher
27. 338
28. Party whip
29. Free
30. Federal = Liberal; Provincial = NDP