

# Esl: federal government assignment



Federal Legislative Representatives are referred to as Amp's (Members of Parliament). The head of the government is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the head of the federal party that is in power (explained later). Like the way many people refer to the Federal Government of the United States as "Washington" many people use "Ottawa" to refer to the Canadian Federal Government. In general, the federal government takes major responsibility for things that affect all Canadians. This would include national defense, foreign policy and citizenship.

The Federal Legislature (Parliament Buildings) and many of the Federal offices, boards, bureaucracy, etc are located in the Canadian capital of Ottawa. Federal Legislative Representatives are referred to as Amps (Members of Parliament). The head of the government is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the head of the federal party that is in power (explained later). Like the way many people refer to the Federal Government of the United States as "Washington" many people use "Ottawa" to refer to the Canadian Federal Government. Provincial and Territorial Government:

These governments look after things like education, health and highways. (Things that would apply to a province specifically.) The provincial capital for each province is "here the provincial legislature is located. Some provinces have Map's (Member of Provincial Parliament) or Meal's (Member of Legislative Assembly) or MAN (Member of National Assembly). The head of the provincial government is the Premier. The Premier is an MAP that is voted to be the political leader of the provincial party that is in power (explained later). The Map's making up the provincial legislature are elected at least every five years.

Province Capital Name of Legislature Newfoundland SST. John's  
 Confederation Building prince Edward Island Charlottetown n/a Nova Scotia  
 Halifax Province House Fredericton Parliament Building Quebec Quebec City  
 National Assembly of Quebec Ontario Queen's Park Manitoba Nipissing  
 Legislative Building Saskatchewan Regina Alberta Edmonton Victoria  
 Columbia  
 Victoria Territory Northwest Territory Yellowknife Territory Neither Note:  
 Often the Federal and the Provincial government share responsibility for an  
 area. For example there is both a Federal and Provincial Ministry of the  
 Environment.

As Canada moves forth, and the government grows, new areas have  
 emerged to be governed. When a conflict between these two levels of  
 government arise, the power is automatically given to the federal  
 government under the constitution. When Canada came together in  
 Confederation in 1867, many of its makers, including the first Prime Minister  
 Sir. John A. Macdonald envisioned a strong federal government and a weaker  
 provincial one. However, throughout Canadian history Canada has  
 increasingly had stronger provincial governments and the federal one has  
 become weaker. Some attribute this to the national unity problems in Canada.

This is in contrast to the United States where the Constitution was designed  
 for strong States and a weaker national government but throughout history  
 the federal government has become stronger with weaker States. )

<http://www.Publications.Gov.ca/pre/core/AC/piper-Eng.Asps> In Canada,  
 responsibility for corrections is divided between the federal and provincial  
 governments. The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for offenders  
 serving sentences of two years or longer (including life sentences). The

<https://assignbuster.com/esl-federal-government-assignment/>

provinces are responsible for offenders sentenced to terms of less than two years. The Parole Board of Canada makes conditional release decisions for federal offenders and for provincial offenders in the provinces and territories without their own parole boards. Public Safety Canada works to harmonize policies among the federal agencies and departments that are implicated in crime prevention, law enforcement and corrections with the goal of advancing effective corrections policy in the interest of public safety. To help achieve an effective Canadian correctional system, SEEPS Norms in partnership with a wide variety of government departments and agencies, laundry sector organizations and First Nations communities.

Our partners include: Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies  
Correctional Service Canada Health Canada Indian and Northern Affairs  
Canada Ion Howard Society of Canada Justier Canada L' Association des  
services De r?? habitation sociaux du Qua?? beck National Association of  
Friendship Centers Parole Board of Canada Office of the Correctional  
Investigator Provincial/territorial and municipal governments RACE Salvation  
Army Correctional and Justice Services SST. Lemonade's Society of Canada