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CHAPTER 2: INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE STATE

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What did the Durham Report recommend?
   a. the creation of Prince Edward Island
   b. municipal governing policies
   c. official bilingualism
   d. responsible government

   ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Early Institutional Developments
   BLM: Remember

2. Which of the following was created under the 1774 Quebec Act?
   a. an appointed council to advice the governor
   b. the colony of Quebec
   c. the double majority system
   d. the Quebec conference

   ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Early Institutional Developments
   BLM: Remember

3. What is the significance of the Royal Proclamation of 1763?
   a. It transferred control of Quebec from France to Britain.
   b. It created a legislative assembly in Quebec.
   c. It attempted to protect the interests of Aboriginal peoples.
   d. It combined French civil law with British criminal law.

   ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Early Institutional Developments
   BLM: Remember

4. Which term refers to the form of government in which the political executive must maintain the confidence of the elected legislature?
   a. responsible government
   b. representative government
   c. federal government
   d. democratic government

   ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Early Institutional Developments
   BLM: Remember

5. Which province was NOT part of the Maritime union consideration in the 1860s?
   a. Prince Edward Island
   b. Newfoundland and Labrador
   c. Nova Scotia
   d. New Brunswick

   ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Confederation
   BLM: Remember

6. Which position is associated with a judge's appointment process?
   a. Cabinet member

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b. Auditor General
c. Chief of Staff
d. Governor General

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: The British Parliamentary System Compared With the American Congressional System
BLM: Remember

7. **In the Westminster model of government, what constitutes the core of the parliamentary system?**
a. **legislative assembly**
b. **bureaucracy**
c. **prime minister and the Cabinet**
d. **judiciary**

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: The British Parliamentary System Compared With the American Congressional System
BLM: Remember

8. **How is** the British parliamentary system distinct from the U.S. presidential–congressional system?
a. Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate have much more legislative power than their British system counterparts.
b. Party discipline is much more rigid in the United States than in the British system.
c. The U.S. presidential–congressional system lacks the power of judicial review.
d. The British system does not permit members to sit in more than one branch of government.

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: The British Parliamentary System Compared With the American Congressional System
BLM: Remember

9. Which of the following declared that a Dominion Parliament had the power to enact laws having extraterritorial operation?
a. Balfour Declaration
b. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
c. Statute of Westminster
d. Constitution Act 1982

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Canadian Sovereignty
BLM: Remember

10. What is one of the fundamental principles of the Canadian constitution?
a. separation of powers
b. colonialism
c. multiculturalism
d. judicial review

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Principles of the Canadian Constitution
BLM: Remember

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Act of Union united Ontario and Quebec.

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ANS: F
The Act of Union united Upper and Lower Canada.

PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Confederation

2. Newfoundland and Labrador was the last province to be added to Canada.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Confederation

3. A form of government including an elected assembly is called a direct democracy.

ANS: F
It is called representative government.

PTS: 1 REF: Early Institutional Developments

4. The Westminster model is a system of government that provides for a strong legislature.

ANS: F
It is a system of government that provides for a strong executive.

PTS: 1
REF: The British Parliamentary System Compared With the American Congressional System

5. The ultimate independence of Canada is usually attributed to developments connected to the First World War.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Canadian Sovereignty

6. Unlike the United States, the Canadian constitutional set-up serves to inhibit government activity.

ANS: F
The set-up serves to facilitate government.

PTS: 1 REF: Canadian and American Federalism

7. The role of government in Canada was most extensive in the early 1980s.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Canadian Sovereignty

8. In terms of initiating a bill, individual members of the House or Representative and the Senate have much less power than the members of the British parliamentary system.

ANS: F
They have more power.

PTS: 1
REF: The British Parliamentary System Compared With the American Congressional System

9. The word “confederation” used by the Fathers of Confederation is actually the opposite of its intended meaning.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Canadian and American Federalism

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10. Despite the implementation of the Constitution Act of 1867, the British still controlled Canadian foreign and trade policies.

    ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: The Road to Canadian Sovereignty

ESSAY

1. Compare and contrast the principles of representative government and responsible government.

   ANS:
   Representative government describes a set of political institutions that include an elected legislative assembly. In early 19th-century Canada, the elected assembly represented and articulated the views of the people, but had no real power over the appointed councils. As a result, reformers campaigned for responsible government in which advisers to the governor would reflect the views of the elected assembly. That would mean that the members of the executive council came from the assembly and had its support.

   PTS: 1

2. What was the significance of Lord Durham's Report?

   ANS:
   The 1839 Durham Report provided a blueprint for solving the problems of assembly–executive relations, recommending that the principle of responsible government be implemented with respect to local affairs, so that the executive branch would govern only as long as it retained the confidence of the assembly.

   Durham outlined a division of powers between local and imperial authorities such that in local matters the governor would follow the advice of colonial authorities, but in matters of imperial concern he would act as an agent of the British government. Durham also recommended that Upper and Lower Canada be united into a single colony of Canada, partly as one last attempt to submerge and assimilate the French.

   The 1840 Act of Union amalgamated the colonies, but English did not remain the sole language of government operations for long. When it became clear that assimilation of the French Canadians would not be achieved, French was also recognized as an official language of the legislature. Moreover, most governments of the period were headed by a combination of English and French leaders.

   PTS: 1

3. Compare and contrast the British parliamentary system with the American congressional system.

   ANS:
   Answers will vary

   PTS: 1

4. Explain the six principles of the Canadian Constitution and how they were realized in Confederation.

   ANS:

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The six principles of the Canadian Constitution are responsible government, federalism, judicial review, the constitutional monarchy, the rule of law, and democracy. Responsible government refers to the idea that the advisers to the governor should reflect the views of the elected assembly. At the time of Confederation, that would mean that the members of the executive council came from the assembly and had its support. Federalism describes a division of powers between central and regional governments such that neither is subordinate to the other. The Confederation settlement was not entirely consistent with this modern definition of federalism because, in certain respects, the provinces were made subordinate to the central government. Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to declare laws invalid. After Confederation, the Canadian judiciary soon appropriated to itself the power to invalidate laws that violated the federal–provincial division of powers, but were otherwise restrained. Like Britain, Canada is a constitutional monarchy, where the Crown is the head of state but rules according to the Constitution, and the Constitution has put most of the powers of government into someone else's hands. The rule of law means that all government action must be based on law and that government and government officials must obey the law. In other words, the law is supreme, and no one, including the lawmakers, is above it. Finally, Canada is a democracy. In Canadian terms, democracy has four components: popular sovereignty, meaning that the people ultimately rule, primarily through periodic elections; political equality, meaning that everyone has one vote on election day; political freedom, meaning that during and between elections people are free to organize and advocate for political purposes; and majority rule, meaning that except in defined situations designed to protect minority rights, the will of the majority prevails.

PTS: 1

5. What were some of the challenges faced by Canada during its evolution from a British colony to an independent sovereign state?

ANS:
Answers will vary

PTS: 1

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