

HOP info Parliament

A Student's Guide to the
Northern Territory Legislative Assembly



Department of the Legislative Assembly
Northern Territory

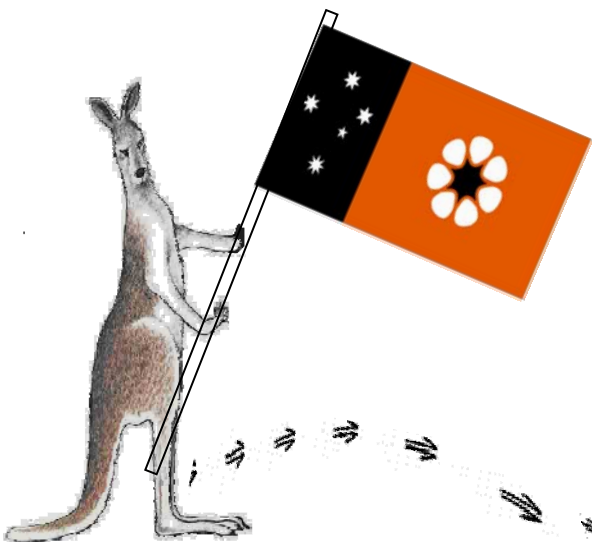




Hop into Parliament



Section 1	What is Parliament?	Pages 2-3
Section 2	Westminster System	Page 4
Section 3	Parliament in the Northern Territory	Page 5
Section 4	Members of Parliament	Page 6
Section 5	Symbols in Parliament	Page 7
Section 6	Symbols of the Northern Territory	Page 8
Section 7	Milestones in Northern Territory's Parliament	Page 9
Section 8	Making a Law	Pages 10-11
Section 9	Three Levels of Government	Page 12
Section 10	Voting and Elections	Page 13
Section 11	Parliament Crossword	Page 14
Section 12	Parliament Quiz	Page 15
Section 13	All the Answers	Pages 16-17



1 What is Parliament?

DEFINITION: A parliament is a group of people representing a country, state or territory who have been given the authority to make laws. In Australia, these people are elected to their positions. Although the primary role of parliaments is to make laws, many other debates also take place.

The modern Australian parliamentary system is a variation of the Westminster System which originated in Britain.

The British system has a very long history. Hundreds of years ago the Monarch ruled supreme. Then in 1215, King John agreed to the Magna Carta which was a charter of rights for barons and other noblemen. It also established a Great Council responsible to the State, not the Monarch. While there had been meetings between the Monarch and noblemen before, the Magna Carta made these gatherings official and mandatory, especially if the King wanted to impose or increase taxes.

Over time, the Great Council became known as Parliament. Changes resulted in what is now considered the first representative parliament, or Model Parliament, called together in 1295. This Parliament was significant because as well as being comprised of the Monarch, clergy and knights, it also included elected citizens representing their county, township or cities for the first time.

By the mid 1300s the Parliament had split into the House of Lords (noblemen) and the House of Commons (elected representatives) as upper and lower chambers. Modern democratic parliaments still retain some features of these early days: a one or two-house system; separate readings of bills; and assent of legislation. However, the Monarch was able to summon and dismiss Parliament at will.

By the 17th century, the English Civil War resulted in Parliament declaring certain conditions on King Charles I. The changes that were made are still in existence in modern democratic parliaments: Parliament became supreme over the Monarch; laws could only be made by parliament not the Monarch; the independence of the Speaker; the establishment of an Executive Government (Prime Minister and Cabinet); having an Opposition in Parliament; and publication of parliamentary debates in Hansard.

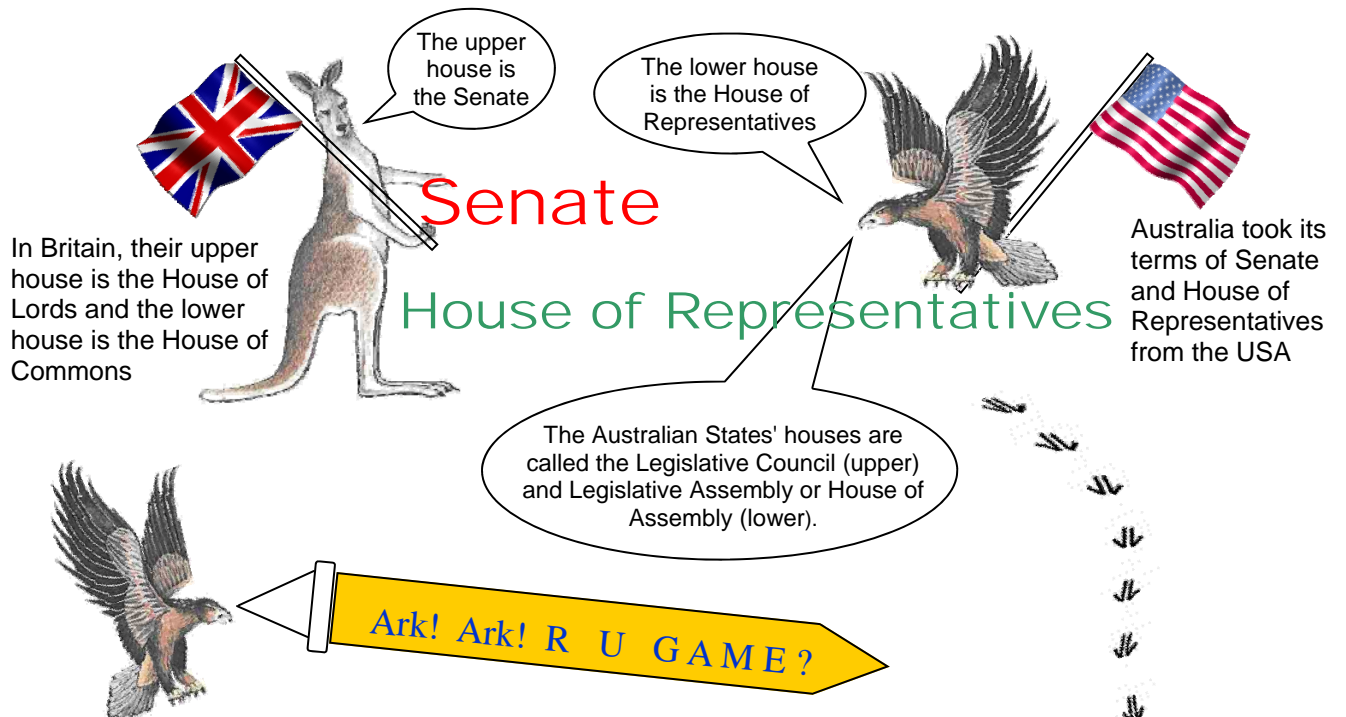
During the 1800s more changes occurred which, again, can be seen in today's democratic parliaments: set parliamentary procedures; the rise of political parties; public administration through government departments; and Ministers with portfolio responsibilities.

In Australia, our parliaments emerged with the establishment of each colony in the 1800s. Federation, in 1901, established the Australian Federal Parliament for the nation.

The word parliament comes from the French 'parlement' which means discussion.



The Australian Parliament is made up of two chambers or houses



ACTIVITY 1 ⇒ Match the definitions on the right with the words given below

PARLIAMENT
ASSENT
PORTFOLIO

WESTMINSTER SYSTEM
HANSARD
FEDERATION

MAGNA CARTA
BICAMERAL
CHAMBER

	Having two separate and distinct lawmaking assemblies or chambers (camera meaning 'chamber' in Latin).
	The official published record of what is said and done in the British, Australian, New Zealand and some other Parliaments.
	Approval by the Monarch (or their representative) of a bill which has been passed by parliament, after which it becomes law.
	A system of parliament founded in England in 1295 and is named after the part of London where the Model Parliament first took place, which is still home to England's Parliament.
	The coming together of the six separate British colonies (which became states) to form a federal system of government in 1901.
	Considered one of the most important documents in the history of democracy. In 1215, King John signed over political rights and freedoms to noblemen, limiting the power of kings.
	A 'house' or group that forms (part of) a parliament. Also refers to the room they officially meet in.
	A group of elected representatives that meet to discuss state matters and make laws for their country, state or territory.
	The office or post of a Government Minister for which they are responsible, for example, health, education, or the environment.

2 The Westminster System

The Westminster System takes its name from the Palace of Westminster, where the Model Parliament of 1295 was held. England's Houses of Parliament are still at the Palace of Westminster. Westminster is actually the name of a borough of London and is home to some of London's most famous sights.



Houses of Parliament and Big Ben (Palace of Westminster)



Westminster Abbey



Buckingham Palace



Westminster Cathedral

Key elements of the Westminster System of Parliament

The Westminster System of parliamentary government was developed over centuries. It is used in many countries but it varies depending on local conditions and history. However, there are some identifiable key elements that most variations use.

ACTIVITY 2 ⇒ Match the key element on the left with its explanation on the right by drawing a connecting line as shown.

Head of State

Drawn from parliament and answerable to parliament. Also called the Cabinet and made up of Ministers and the Prime Minister.

Head of Government

Made by the party (or parties) with the second largest number of seats in the lower house. Their job is to scrutinise government. (i.e. A multi party system)

Executive branch

There is an independent judiciary (courts system) over which parliament has no influence on decisions made by judges and magistrates.

Elected Representatives

Constitutional Monarch who is 'above politics' and acts on advice from the Prime Minister. Can be represented by a Governor-General.

Government

All Members of the lower house (and often the upper house as well) are democratically elected to represent an electorate of people.

Opposition

The Prime Minister - who is the leader of the party which makes government.

Rule of Law

Made by the political party (or coalition of parties) with the majority of seats in the lower house.

Some countries (besides Australia and Britain) which also use the Westminster System:



Canada



New Zealand



India



Japan



Malaysia



Singapore



Jamaica

3 Parliament in the Northern Territory



The official name for Parliament in the Northern Territory is the Legislative Assembly. This comes from two Latin words: *Legis* meaning 'law' and *Latio* meaning 'proposing'. Therefore the term Legislative Assembly refers to an assembly of people who propose laws.



Within the Northern Territory Parliament, there are several roles. All Australian Parliaments have these roles, although the State Parliaments and the Federal Parliament use different names for some positions.

ACTIVITY 3 ⇒ Who Am I? Write the name of the role next to its description



Speaker Chief Minister Whip Serjeant-At-Arms Deputy Clerk
Minister Leader of Government Business Leader of the Opposition Clerk
Cabinet Shadow Minister Administrator

	This group is comprised of all the Ministers and the Chief Minister.
	I am the most senior permanent official in the Legislative Assembly. I am an expert in parliamentary procedures and processes (e.g. Standing Orders) and I advise the Speaker on these.
	I am a member of the government party who has responsibility for a particular area or areas like health, education, Indigenous affairs and the environment. These responsibilities are called portfolios.
	I am the member of the lower house who is elected by my fellow members to be the presiding officer of Parliament. I am responsible for maintaining order in the Chamber and ensuring the proceedings are conducted in accordance with the Standing Orders (rules) of the Legislative Assembly.
	I carry the Mace and escort the Speaker to and from the chamber at the beginning and end of parliamentary sittings. I also assist the Speaker by removing disorderly Members from the Chamber.
	I am the leader of the political party with the greatest number of Members in the Legislative Assembly. My party forms Government, so I am the Head of Government.
	I am usually a senior Member of the Government who has an extensive knowledge of parliamentary procedures and I am usually a Minister. I am responsible for arranging all the items of business the Government wishes to deal with during parliamentary sittings. I do this with the Clerk.
	There is usually one of us from each political party, and I am responsible for ensuring that all Members of my political party are in the Chamber when they are required to speak or to vote. I also arrange meetings between our parties with my equivalent from the other party.
	I give assent to bills passed by the Legislative Assembly thereby making them law. I live in Government House and am appointed by the Governor-General of Australia on advice from the Chief Minister.
	I am the leader of the political party with the second highest number of members in the Legislative Assembly. Our party forms the Opposition and we scrutinise the Government.
	I am the second most senior permanent official in the Legislative Assembly. I assist the Clerk and step in their place when they are not available. I am also responsible for timing Members' speeches.
	I am a Member of the Opposition who acts on particular areas of government portfolios. I am responsible for asking questions and replying to statements made by Government Ministers and for putting forward the policies of the Opposition for that portfolio.

4 Members of Parliament



QUESTION 1: Which roles of parliament from the previous page are NOT elected and therefore not Members of Parliament?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

How do you become a Member of Parliament?



Any member of the community (over 18 years) can try to become a Member of Parliament. They can join a political party and then be selected by that party to be a candidate in the next election. People can also choose to stand as an Independent candidate, which means they are not connected to any political party.



There are two main political parties in the Northern Territory



Candidates then stand for election for their particular electorate. At election time the electorate will vote for the candidate they want most to represent them in parliament.

There are **25** seats or **electorates** in the Northern Territory. Each represents about 4500-5000 people, which make them the smallest electorates anywhere in Australia. However, some NT electorates cover the largest land areas in the world!

In the Northern Territory there is only one chamber of parliament, the Legislative Assembly, and it has 25 members. These members are elected for four year terms.

QUESTION 2: Why do you think NT only has one chamber of Parliament ?



Answer: _____

QUESTION 3: Do you know?

What electorate is your school in and who is the Member for the Legislative Assembly for that electorate?

Electorate: _____

Member for Parliament: _____

What does a Member of Parliament do?

- Listen to and act for their constituents (people in their electorate).
- Represent their electorate during parliamentary sittings.
- Attend meetings and functions within their electorate
- Sit on parliamentary committees.
- May have ministerial or shadow ministerial responsibilities.
- Party responsibilities, eg planning strategies and policies.

5 Symbols in Parliament

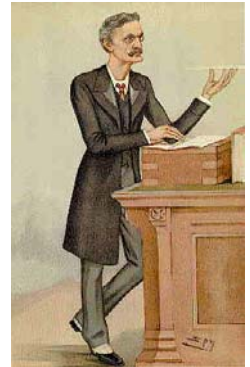


In early parliaments, the Mace was used as a weapon to protect the Speaker from Members of Parliament or the King. Today the Speaker is well respected and no longer needs protection. The Mace is now a symbol of the power of the Speaker and therefore the power of Parliament. The Mace must be in the Chamber for Parliament to be in session.

Every parliament in Australia has its own unique Mace. The Northern Territory's Mace is made of silver and gold gilt and weighs 4.26kg. It was made by Garrard, the Crown Jewellers in London. From the top the St George Cross, sits on a crown, which has French fleur-de-lis wrapped around its base. Below the crown, the orb of the Mace has the Northern Territory's Coat of Arms on one side, the Queen's monogram on the other, and stylised wedge-tailed eagles connect it to the shaft. The Sturt's Desert Rose intertwined with the Tudor Rose twists around the shaft. Finally at the base is a spider conch shell which is found on the Northern Territory coast.



Another symbol in Parliament is the dispatch box. Dispatch boxes were once used to take bills that had been passed and other important papers to and from the King or Queen for their approval. Although they no longer carry papers, all Parliaments have dispatch boxes. Some use them as speaking points in the Chamber. In the Northern Territory they are simply traditional and a symbolic link to the early parliaments. Occasionally special speeches are delivered from the dispatch boxes including the budget speech and reply.



An additional symbolic feature of Northern Territory's Legislative Assembly is that the Chamber is green. Almost all lower houses in the Westminster System are green because traditionally the House of Commons in England has always been green. If we had an upper house, it would be red, the traditional colour of the House of Lords.

ACTIVITY 4 ⇒ Symbolic Word Search

Parliament
Dispatch Box
Mace
Legislative
Chamber
Green
Westminster
Symbol
Speaker
Power
Bills
Tradition
Weapon
Assembly
England

H	O	A	S	S	E	M	B	L	Y	U	P	B	E
U	S	E	X	O	B	H	C	T	A	P	S	I	D
P	O	W	E	R	W	O	T	R	D	N	S	L	E
A	R	C	E	H	C	L	N	U	E	O	S	L	K
R	C	E	N	S	P	S	E	A	R	I	K	S	E
T	H	S	Y	P	T	Y	M	C	B	T	N	M	P
H	A	N	M	E	U	M	A	W	P	I	L	U	D
I	M	G	T	A	N	B	I	O	E	D	F	S	N
S	B	I	R	K	I	O	L	N	I	A	R	I	A
I	E	W	M	E	Q	L	R	T	S	R	P	Z	L
S	R	D	C	R	E	U	A	C	E	T	J	O	G
F	G	A	H	O	B	N	P	R	V	P	E	X	N
U	M	V	L	E	C	H	G	F	Y	N	U	R	E
N	R	L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	I	V	E	C

6 Symbols of the Northern Territory

The Northern Territory Flag



The Northern Territory flag was designed by Dr Robert Ingpen and was first flown on **1 July 1978** when the Northern Territory attained **Self-Government**. The flag is made up of the Northern Territory colours of ochre, white and black, representing the land and people of the Territory. It also features the Southern Cross and the Sturt's Desert Rose. This is the floral emblem of the Northern Territory and its seven petals represent the six Australian States and the Northern Territory.

The Northern Territory Emblems



Sturt's Desert Rose is the floral emblem of the Northern Territory.



The Wedge-Tailed Eagle is the bird emblem



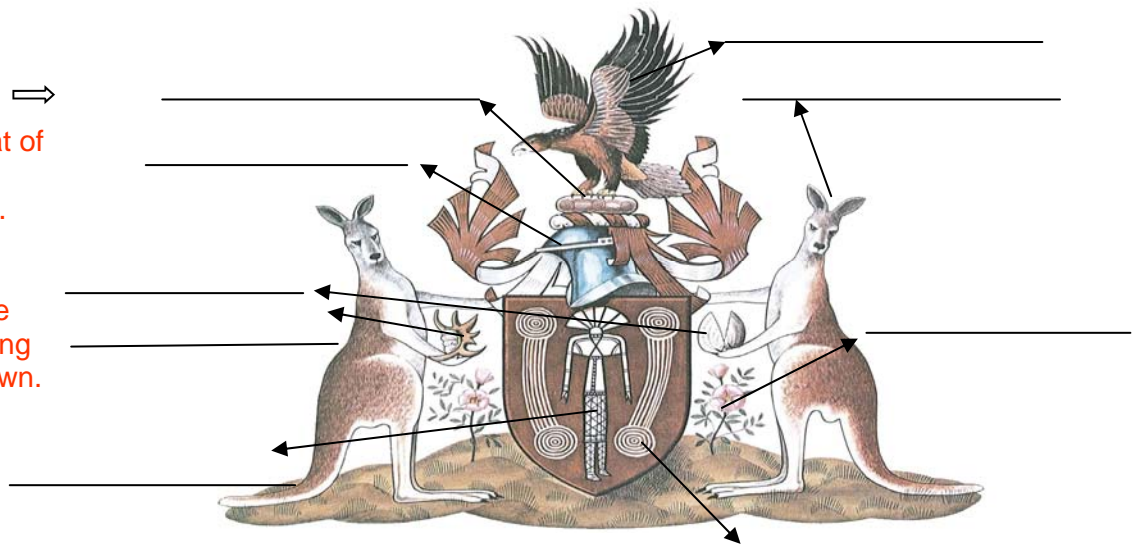
The Red Kangaroo is the animal emblem

The Northern Territory Coat of Arms

ACTIVITY 5 ⇒

1. Label the Coat of Arms using the words below left.

2. Connect the meaning with the symbol by drawing an arrow as shown.



Sturt's Desert Rose

X-Ray drawing of female figure

Helmet

Tjuringa Stone

Red Kangaroo

Aboriginal ground designs

Wedge-tailed Eagle

Conch and Cockle

Reminder that NT was an area of wartime battle

One of NT's faunal emblems (animal)

NT's floral emblem

Shells found on NT's northern coast line

Rock art painting found in Arnhemland

One of NT's faunal emblems (bird)

Secret sacred stone of the Central Australian Aboriginal people

Camp sites joined by paths made by Central Australian Aboriginal people.

7 Milestones in Northern Territory's Parliament



- 1863 The Northern Territory is annexed from New South Wales to become part of South Australia. The Parliament of South Australia controls the Northern Territory.
- 1911 Responsibility for governing the Territory is transferred to the Commonwealth (Federal) Government. An Administrator is appointed to represent the Commonwealth in the NT.
- 1918 Darwin Rebellion: Demonstrators protest the Administrator's decisions and the lack of political representation for people in the NT. They burn a picture of the Administrator (Dr John Gilruth) and keep him under virtual house arrest for 3 months.
- 1922 The NT is permitted one Member to the lower house of the Federal Parliament. This Member is not given any voting rights.
- 1948 The NT Legislative Council is established and is headed by a President (the Administrator). It has 13 members, only 6 are elected by people of the Territory. The other 7 are chosen by the Administrator.
- 1958 The one NT Federal Member is given limited voting power and can vote on matters relating to the Territory. The NT Legislative Council is increased to 17 Members, with 8 now being elected.
- 1962 The Legislative Council sends a Remonstrance (formal complaint) to the Federal Parliament protesting their lack of control over local affairs. They are given a limited increase in powers.



Harry Chan was the first elected President of the Northern Territory Legislative Council.

Federal Parliament still has control over these areas in the NT:

- Aboriginal Land Rights
- Uranium Mining
- Industrial Relations
- Some National Parks

- 1965 The Administrator is no longer the President of the Legislative Council. The position is now chosen by the elected Members.
- 1974 The Legislative Council is replaced by a fully elected Legislative Assembly of 19 Members but with very limited powers.
- 1978 **1 July 1978:** The Northern Territory is granted Self-Government by the Federal Parliament. Territorians are now able to make *most* decisions about how the NT is governed. Some powers are kept by the Commonwealth (see box). Over the following years, control over health, education and justice are transferred.
- 1982 NT's Legislative Assembly is increased from 19 to 25 Members.
- 1997 A Remonstrance is sent by the Legislative Assembly to Federal Parliament protesting the Commonwealth's overruling of the NT's Rights of the Terminally Ill Act 1995 (euthanasia laws). Federal Parliament is able to overrule any law made by NT's Parliament.
- 1998 A referendum is held to question whether the Northern Territory should become a state. It is defeated by a 51% 'no' vote.
- 2001 NT's growing population enables the Territory a second seat in the Federal Parliament's lower house.
- 2004 The Statehood Steering Committee is established with bipartisan support. It undertakes community awareness campaigns in preparation for a future referendum on NT becoming a state.



8 Making a Law

All laws start as an idea. When there is an issue that people are concerned about they can visit their local member, write letters and organise petitions. Ideas for a law can also come from any Member of Parliament, a government department, a parliamentary committee, a business, a school council or a political party. Ideas can come from anyone, so *everyone* has the chance to make a change.

How does an idea become a Law?



In most cases, an idea for a law comes from the Government. It is first considered by Cabinet which consults government agencies and any organisations or groups that are likely to be affected. If Cabinet decides to proceed with the idea, the proposed law is written up as a document called a bill. If the Opposition or an individual Member of Parliament introduces a bill it is called a Private Member's Bill and it does not go to Cabinet.

The bill then begins its passage through the Legislative Assembly. In the **first reading**, the title of the bill is read out to parliament by the Clerk. In early parliaments not all the Members of Parliament could read, so the entire bill was read by the Clerks. Today, after the Clerk reads the title of the bill, it is usually introduced by the Minister responsible for that portfolio.

The **second reading** is where the Minister responsible for the bill makes a speech outlining the intent of the bill. The bill is then adjourned so Members can do their own research and then return to debate the bill. This is usually 1-2 months later at the next parliamentary sittings. If the bill is urgent, then Members can vote not to have a break, and enter straight into the debate.

Between the second reading and the third reading is the **Committee Stage** debate. During this stage amendments are made to the bill. Amendments are corrections and changes to a proposed bill. Sometimes the Committee Stage is not necessary.

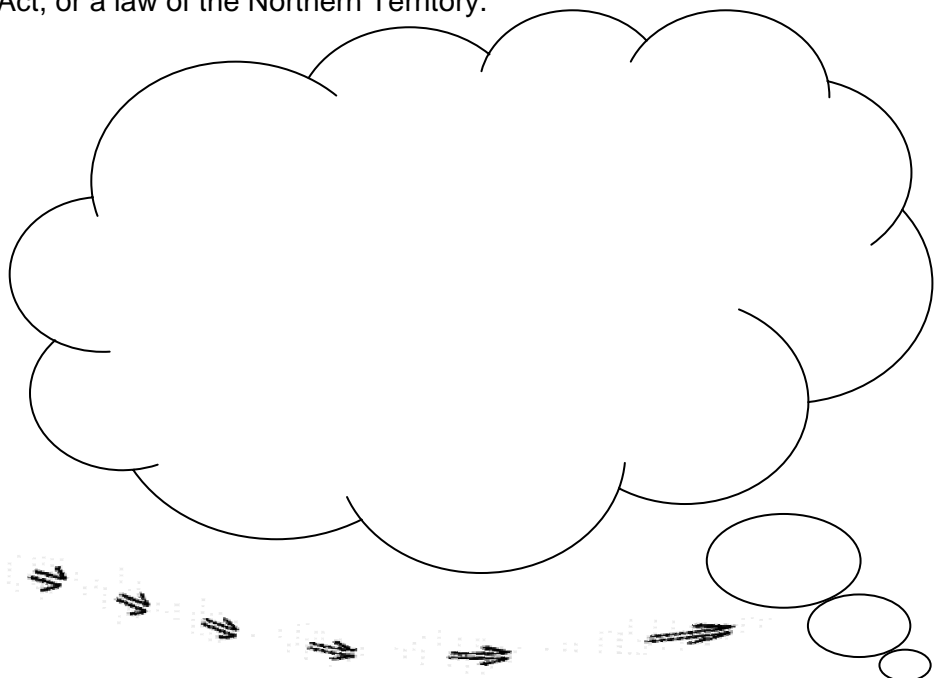
In the **third reading**, the long title of the bill is read one more time and Members of Parliament vote on whether they would like the bill passed into law. Sometimes there is a third reading debate before going to vote.

If the majority of parliament votes 'yes', the bill has been passed and is sent to the Administrator. The Administrator signs the bill which is called giving assent. Once the bill has been signed it becomes an Act, or a law of the Northern Territory.

ACTIVITY 6 ➡

Think of something you would like to see debated in parliament and made into law one day.

It might only be a small change to a current law, which is similar to the majority of bills debated in the Legislative Assembly.



ACTIVITY 7 ⇒ Fill in the blanks to complete the flow chart

MAKING A LAW

_____ for new laws can come from anyone. It can be a member of the public,
_____ departments, political parties or Members of _____.



Ideas from the Government are usually first considered by _____.
They consult organisations and groups that are likely to be affected by the new law.



If Cabinet decide to go ahead with the idea, it is written up as a _____. Most
bills come from the _____, but some are Private _____ Bills
and these do not go to _____.



In the _____ the title of the bill is read by the _____
and usually the _____ responsible for that portfolio introduces the bill.



In the _____ the intent of the bill is outlined. Then the bill is usually
_____ so Members can do their own research into the bill. They usually return to debate
the bill at the next _____, unless the bill is _____.



If required, the bill goes to the _____.
This is where _____ are added.



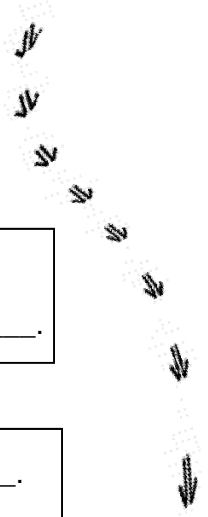
In the _____ the Clerk reads the bill again. Then the Members
_____ on the bill. If the YES vote wins, the bill has been _____.



The bill is then sent to the _____.
They sign the bill giving it _____.



The bill is now an _____ (or law) and must be obeyed by the
people of the Northern Territory.



9 The Three Levels of Government

There are three levels of governments in Australia; each has different powers and responsibilities although sometimes these overlap.

FEDERAL

The Federal Government is responsible for running the country as a whole, and for matters that concern Australia as a nation rather than as individuals. It was formed in 1901 at Australia's Federation.



Head of Government: **Prime Minister**

STATE/TERRITORY

State & Territory Governments are responsible for matters which are best dealt with at that level. Being a territory, the Northern Territory has different powers (more limited) to the States.



Head of Government: **Premier (States) or Chief Minister**

LOCAL

The states and territories are divided into city and shire councils who look after the particular needs of their city or local community. Local government members are called councillors.



Head of Government: **Lord Mayor, Mayor or President**

ACTIVITY 8 → Using the pictures and letters provided, write in the responsibilities for each level of government. (hint: many are plural)



FEDERAL	STATE/TERRITORY	LOCAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D _____ (7) P _____ O _____ (4, 7) T _____ (18) TRADE M _____ (5) CENTRELINK TAXATION P _____ (9) I _____ (11) C _____ (7) F _____ A _____ (7,7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E _____ (9) H _____ (6) P _____ (6) MAIN R _____ (5) R _____ (8) P _____ SUPPLIES (5) VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS J _____ (7) P _____ T _____ (6,9) E _____ SERVICES (9) H _____ (7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L _____ (9) P _____ (5) DOG REGISTRATION R _____ C _____ (7,10) S _____ S _____ (6,5) CHILD CARE CENTRES S _____ P _____ (8,5) S _____ G _____ (6,7) LOCAL ROADS

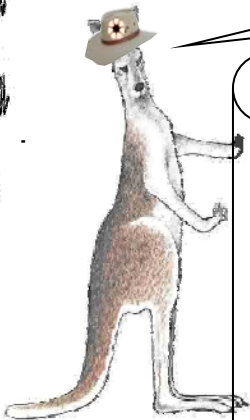
10 voting and Elections

DEFINITION:

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

'**Democracy**' comes from an ancient Greek word meaning 'rule by the people'. Obviously in democratic countries like Australia, it is impossible for all people to come together to make every decision about how they are governed. Instead, we elect a small number of people, or '**representatives**' to make decisions for us.

Who can vote?



In order to vote in Northern Territory elections, you must live in the Northern Territory and be enrolled on the *electoral roll*.

In order to be on the electoral roll you must:

- Be 18 years of age (you may enrol at 16, but cannot vote until you are 18 years old)
- Be an Australian citizen (or a British subject who was on the Commonwealth Roll before 25.01.84)
- Have been living at your current address for at least one month

Elections for the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly are held every 4 years, on the 4th Saturday in August



DEFINITION:

PREFERENTIAL VOTING

Preferential voting is a system of voting in which a voter marks an order of preference for candidates, giving the number one to his or her first choice and the last number to the last choice.

ACTIVITY 9: ➡ Who won? With preferential voting, the winner needs 50% + 1 of the total votes to win. 1. Calculate how many votes your winner needs. 2. Count the number 1s for each candidate. 3. If there is no clear winner, take the ballot papers with a number 1 next to the candidate who got the least 1 votes. 4. Assign their number 2 vote to a candidate. (This should give you a winner for this election, but it can continue until you are assigning number 3 votes.)

Smith	1
Jones	2
Brown	3

Smith	2
Jones	1
Brown	3

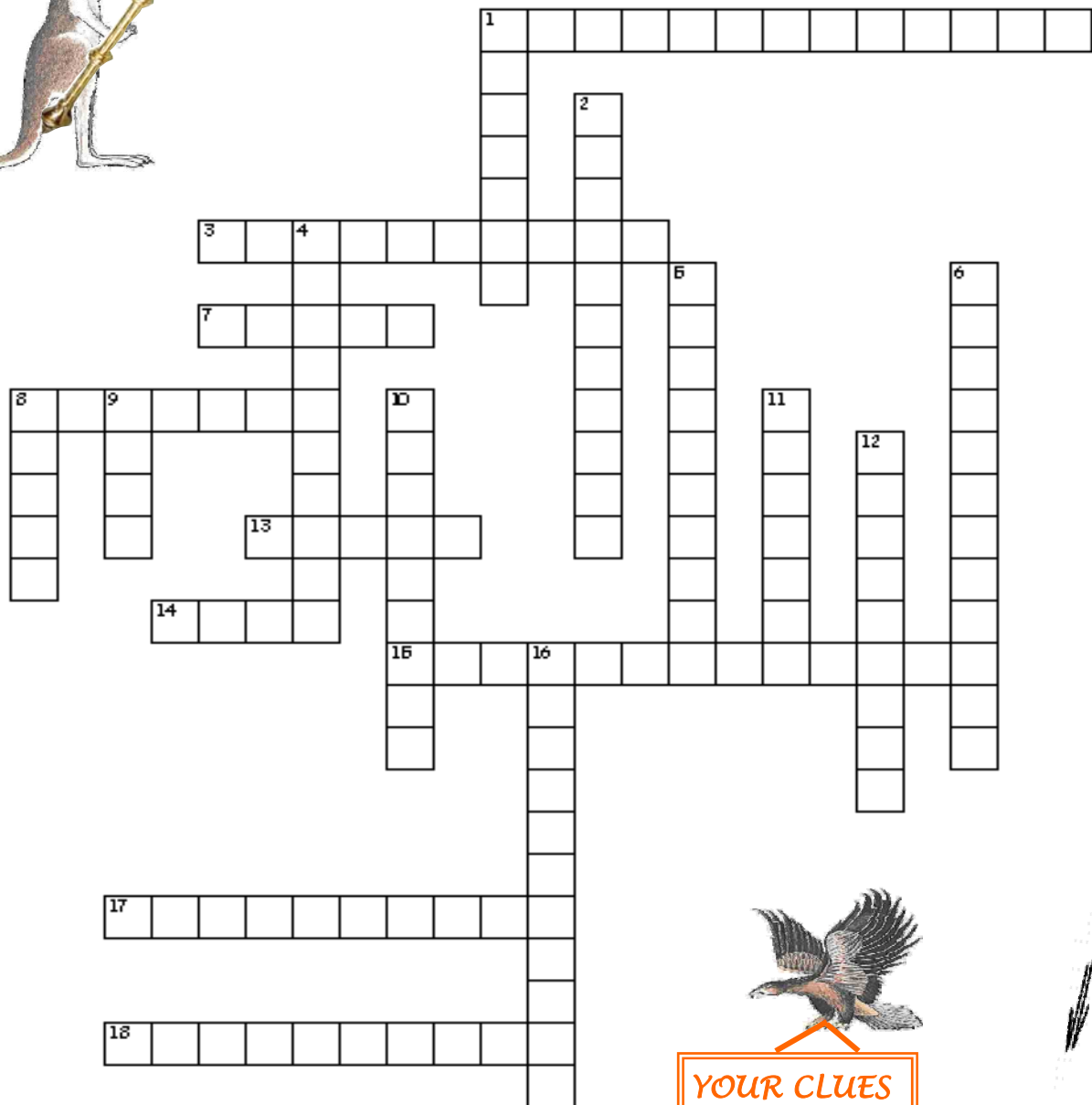
Smith	3
Jones	2
Brown	1

Smith	3
Jones	1
Brown	2

Smith	2
Jones	3
Brown	1



11 Parliament Crossword



YOUR CLUES

ACROSS

1. Head of Government in the NT.
3. Changes made to bills in the committee stage.
7. Who does the Governor-General represent?
8. Group made up of all Government Ministers and the Chief Minister.
13. Head of local government.
14. What gold item must be present for parliament to be in session?
15. Who gives assent to bills in the NT?
17. Group who scrutinise the Government.
18. What does 'parlement' mean in French?

DOWN

1. Name of the room parliament meets in.
2. What system is Australia's Parliament based on?
4. Area that a Member of Parliament represents.
5. Another name for ministerial responsibilities.
6. Name of Britain's upper house.
8. Unelected official who reads out the title of bills.
9. A proposed law still being debated.
10. Word that means 'rule by the people.'
11. Presiding officer of parliament.
12. How old you have to be to be enrolled on the electoral roll.
16. Member of Parliament who is not in a political party.

12 Parliament Quiz

1. When and where did the official first parliament meet? _____
2. Why was this meeting different and therefore considered the first official parliament?

3. When was Australia's Federal Parliament established? _____
4. What are the names given to Australia's Federal upper house _____
and lower house? _____
5. Name four countries that use the Westminster System: _____
6. Who is Australia's Head of State? _____
7. What is the difference between government and parliament? _____

8. What is the name given to Northern Territory's Parliament? _____
9. What is the name given to Member of the Opposition whose specific role is to present an
alternative policy to that held by the Government Minister? _____
10. Who carries the mace into parliament? _____
11. What are the two main political parties in the Northern Territory? _____

12. Which States and Territories only have a lower house? _____
13. How many Members are there in the Northern Territory Parliament? _____
14. What does the mace represent? _____
15. What colour is usually used in the lower house _____ and upper house? _____
16. When was the Northern Territory granted Self Government? _____
17. What do the seven petals on the NT flag represent? _____
18. What are three emblems of the Northern Territory? _____

19. The Northern Territory Parliament has twice sent a Remonstrance to Federal Parliament.
When and why were these sent? _____

20. What four areas does Federal Parliament retain responsibility over in the Northern Territory?



13 All the Answers

Activity 1: In order from top to bottom of completed table: Bicameral, Hansard, Royal Assent, Westminster System, Federation, Magna Carta, Chamber, Parliament, Portfolio

Activity 2: Head of State = Constitutional Monarch etc / Head of Government = The Prime Minister etc / Executive Branch = Drawn from Parliament etc / Elected Representatives = All Members of the lower house etc / Government = Made by the party with the majority of seats etc / Opposition = Made by the party with the second largest etc / Rule of Law = There is an independent judiciary etc

Activity 3: In order from top to bottom of completed table: Cabinet, Clerk, Minister, Speaker, Serjeant-At-Arms, Chief Minister, Leader of Government Business, Whip, Administrator, Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Clerk, Shadow Minister.

Question 1: Serjeant-At-Arms, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Administrator

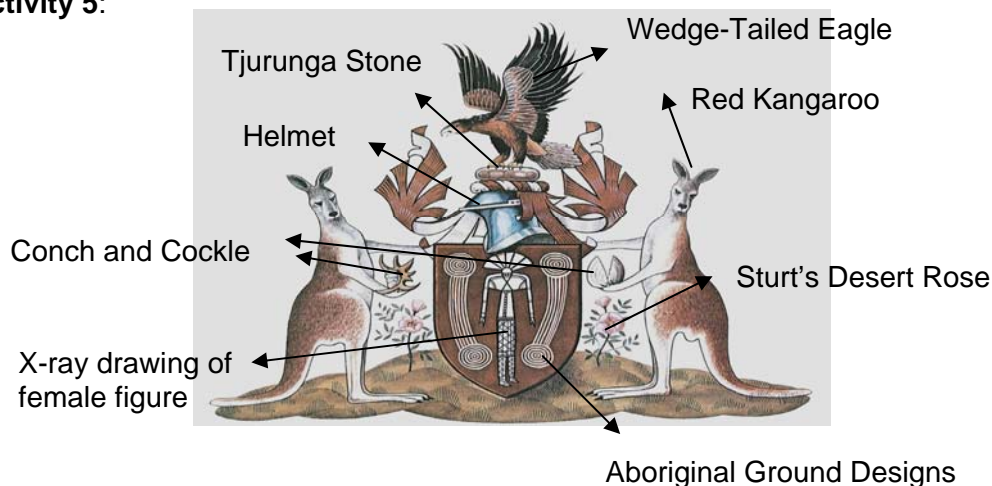
Question 2: Because of its small population. Perhaps as the population increases the need for an upper house may arise.

Question 3: Check with your teacher, parents or internet.

Activity 4:

H	O	A	S	S	E	M	B	L	Y	U	P	B	E
U	S	E	X	O	B	H	C	T	A	P	S	I	D
P	O	W	E	R	W	O	T	R	D	N	S	L	E
A	R	C	E	H	C	L	N	U	E	O	S	L	K
R	C	E	N	S	P	S	E	A	R	I	K	S	E
T	H	S	Y	P	T	Y	M	C	B	T	N	M	P
H	A	N	M	E	U	M	A	W	P	I	L	U	D
I	M	G	T	A	N	B	I	O	E	D	F	S	N
S	B	I	R	K	I	O	L	N	I	A	R	I	A
I	E	W	M	E	Q	L	R	T	S	R	P	Z	L
S	R	D	C	R	E	U	A	C	E	T	J	O	G
F	G	A	H	O	B	N	P	R	V	P	E	X	N
U	M	V	L	E	C	H	G	F	Y	N	U	R	E
N	R	L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	I	V	E	C

Activity 5:



Activity 5 continued...

Sturt's Desert Rose = NT floral emblem / X-Ray drawing etc = Rock art painting etc / Helmet = Reminder that NT etc / Tjurunga Stone = Secret sacred stone etc / Red Kangaroo = NT faunal emblem (animal) / Gound Designs = Camp sites etc / Wedge-Tailed Eagle = NT faunal emblem (bird) / Conch and Cockle = Shells found etc

Activity 6: Get your teacher to check

Activity 7: Ideas, government, Parliament Cabinet

bill, government, Member's, Cabinet

first reading, Clerk, Minister

second reading, adjourned, parliamentary sittings, urgent

Committee stage, amendements

Third reading, vote, passed

Administrator, assent

Act

Activity 8:

FEDERAL	STATE/TERRITORY	LOCAL
DEFENCE	EDUCATION	LIBRARIES
POST OFFICES	HEALTH	PARKS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	POLICE	DOG REGISTRATION
TRADE	MAIN ROADS	RUBBISH COLLECTION
MONEY	RAILWAYS	STREET SIGNS
SOCIAL SERVICES/SECURITY	POWER SUPPLIES	CHILD CARE CENTRES
TAXATION	VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS	SWIMMING POOLS
PASSPORTS	JUSTICE	SPORTS GROUNDS
IMMIGRATION	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	LOCAL ROADS
CUSTOMS	EMERGENCY SERVICES	
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	HOUSING	

Activity 9: 1st = JONES (3 votes), 2nd = BROWN, 3rd = SMITH

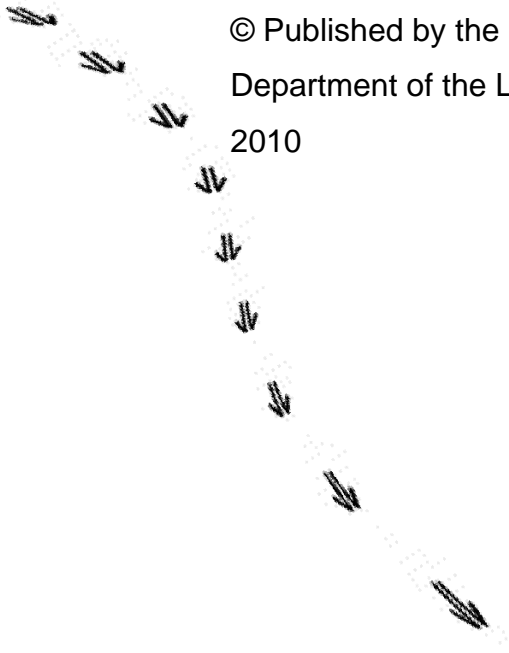
PARLIAMENT CROSSWORD:

Across: 1. Chief Minister / 3. Amendments / 7. Queen / 8. Cabinet / 13. Mayor / 14. Mace / 15. Administrator / 17. Opposition / 18. Discussion

Down: 1. Chamber / 2. Westminster / 4. Electorate / 5. Portfolios / 6. House of Lords / 8. Clerk / 9. Bill / 10. Democracy / 11. Speaker / 12. Seventeen / 16. Independent

PARLIAMENT QUIZ:

1. 1295, Westminster / 2. First time there were elected citizens representing the people / 3. 1901 (Federation) / 4. Senate, House of Representatives / 5. any four of: UK, Australia, Canada, NZ, India, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Jamaica, USA (or others) / 6. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (represented in Australia by the Governor-General) / 7. Government is just those Members who belong to the party with the majority of seats, Parliament is ALL Members / 8. Legislative Assembly / 9. Shadow Minister / 10. Serjeant-At-Arms / 11. NT Labor, the Country Liberals / 12. NT, ACT, QLD / 13. 25 / 14. Power of the Speaker or power of parliament / 15. Green, red / 16. 1 July 1978 / 17. 6 States and 1 Territory of Australia / 18. Sturt's Desert Rose, Red Kangaroo, Wedge-Tailed Eagle / 19. 1962: protesting NT's lack of control over local affairs, 1997: protesting the Federal Government's overruling of NT's euthanasia laws (Rights of the Terminally Ill Act 1995) / 20. Aboriginal Land Rights, Uranium Mining, Industrial Relations, some National Parks.



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Parliamentary Relations and Education Unit**

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