**List of Government Terms**

Written by Sarthak Nadkarni

November 21st , 2020

1. Nation – State: A nation state is when majority of the people in the state share the same culture.

2. Law: A law is a set of rules created from the government of Canada.

3. Government: A government is a group of people governing a state.

4. Rule of Law: The Rule of Law is a process that supports the equality of citizens before the law.

5. Constitution: A constitution is an established precedent that constitute the legal basis of an organization.

6. Not – Withstanding Clause: A not – withstanding clause is when the Canadian constitution allows the government to ignore a section of the constitution.

7. The BNA (British North America) Act: The BNA Act is a set of documents that contains a set of unwritten laws and conventions.

8. Charter of Rights and Freedoms: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is the Charter that contains the bill of rights in the Constitution of Canada.

9. Residual Powers: Residual powers are powers retained by a governmental authority after the delegation of certain powers to another authority.

10. Sovereignty: Sovereignty is the full right and power of a governing body without any other bodies.

11. Ideology: An Ideology is a set of beliefs, values and worldviews people have whether they have different ethnicity.

12. Political Spectrum: A political spectrum is a system that is used to classify different political positions from one another.

13. The Political Spectrum:

A) Liberalism: Liberalism is where citizens want some change, some punishments, some welfare to citizens, some taxes, and plays some role in the economy.

B) Socialism: Socialism is where citizens want change, limited punishments, a good amount of welfare to citizens and taxes, and plays a good role in the economy.

C) Conservatism: Conservatism is where citizens want little change, punishments required, limited welfare to citizens, limited taxes, and plays a limited role in the economy.

D) Communism: Communism is where citizens want major change to happen, plays a huge role in the economy, no punishments required, lots of taxes, and lots of welfare to citizens.

E) Fascism: Fascism is where citizens want no change to happen, no taxes, plays no role in the economy, major punishments required, and no welfare to its citizens.

14. Capitalism: Capitalism is a private system that obtains economic benefits like creation of goods and services to increase its capital.

15. Totalitarianism: Totalitarianism is a form of government that takes control over the lives of citizens and no individual freedom.

16. Federalism: Federalism is when a union of states power up with other states under a central government.

17. Direct Democracy: A Direct Democracy is a form of direct participation of laws and policies in which all citizens vote.

18. Representative Democracy: A Representative Democracy is when citizens elect officials to create beliefs and policies on their behalf.

19. Constitutional Monarchy: A Constitutional Monarchy is a type of monarchy that that the king or queen rules the country with less power due to a constitution.

20. Monarchy: A monarchy is when the monarch (king or queen) has absolute power over the country.

21. Oligarchy: An oligarchy is when few people with all the power lead the country.

22. Dictatorship: A Dictatorship is when one dictator (Leader) has absolute power over the country.

23. Republic: A republic is a form of government in which the country is considered a public matter.

24. The 6 Steps of the Electoral Process:

A) Primary Election

B) General Election

C) Local Election

D) Special Election

E) Direct Election

F) Indirect Election

25. Order in Council: An order in council is a type of legislation in different countries.

26. Majority Government: A majority government is when one party or candidate has the most electoral votes out of all parties and has more than half of all the seats.

27. Minority Government (Coalition): A minority government is when a party or candidate has more electoral votes than all the other parties but still has less than half of all the seats.

28. Motion of Non – Confidence: The motion of non – confidence is a vote on whether a group of people still has confidence in a government or a leader.

29. Speaker: A speaker is the presiding officer that speaks in a legislative assembly.

30. Opposition Party: An Opposition Party is a party that is either directly or indirectly in a particular state or country not in the government.

31. Question Period: A Question Period is when the members of the parliament question government over a period of time.

32. Caucus/Caucus Meeting: A caucus and/or caucus meeting