

## Canadian Constitution

Constitution – A set of \_\_\_\_\_ established to define the functioning of government.

These rules establish the legal \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the government.

The Canadian constitution is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The central principles of our constitution are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

Canada’s original constitution was the \_\_\_\_\_, which created the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Our \_\_\_\_\_ style of government and the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ governments are outlined in the British North America (BNA) Act of 1867.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (1960) outlined the rights of all citizens. But since it was not part of the constitution, it could be changed at any time by the \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (1982) allowed to the constitution to be changed in Canada through an \_\_\_\_\_, and provided the provinces a \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

The \_\_\_\_\_ (1982) guarantees basic rights and freedoms for all Canadians. This provides protection from the government.

Our written constitution now contains . . .

- A) A description of the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- B) A Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which contains the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C) An \_\_\_\_\_ allowing for changes to the constitution.