

STRUCTURE OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister (the MP- Member of Parliament- who is the leader of the party that won the most seats in the last federal election)

Premier (the MPP- Member of Provincial Parliament- who is the leader of the party that won the most seats in the last provincial election)

Ministers (the elected MPs and MPPs who have been chosen by the Prime Minister/Premier to head each of the federal government ministries- they have more power and influence than regular MPs)

Some examples of Federal ministries (departments): Agriculture, Banking, Immigration, Canada Post, National Defense, Foreign Affairs, Fisheries, Status of Women, Environment, Natural Resources...)

Some examples of Provincial Ministries: Health, Education, Roads, Policing...

*Some areas overlap in both the Federal and Provincial jurisdiction

Cabinet, or "shadow" cabinet if the party is not the official government party but is the opposition party

The rest of the elected MPs or MPPs (they don't have as much power and influence as Cabinet Ministers)

Called "Backbenchers"