HOW DOES AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY WORK?

Name: _____ Date: _____

A3 capstone · Complete all 25 tasks. Use short answers. Fictional examples; print at actual size.

1. Three levels

1. Defence: _____
2. Public schools: _____
3. Council library: _____
4. One reason jobs can overlap:

_____

2. House or Senate?

5. Members represent electorates: _____
6. Senators represent states/territories: _____
7. Government needs majority support here: _____
8. Both Houses debate bills: T / F

3. Follow the vote

House-style fictional ranking:
1 Koala · 2 Wombat · 3 Platypus

9. Koala is excluded. Next continuing choice: _____
10. Koala and Wombat excluded. Next: _____
11. A majority of 20 votes needs at least ____.

4. Bill to law

Number 12–15 in order 1–4.

12. ____ Royal Assent
13. ____ Bill introduced
14. ____ Identical text agreed by both Houses
15. ____ Debate/consideration

5. Constitution

16. Framework or every law? _____
17. Constitutional-change vote: _____
18. Commonwealth began in what year? _____

6. Double majority

19. National 54% YES, four YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
20. National 62% YES, two YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
21. National 50% YES, six YES states: PASS / NOT PASS
22. Territory votes count nationally? YES / NO

7. Parliament, executive or courts?

23. Debates a bill: _____
24. Department administers a program: _____
25. Decides how law applies to a case: _____

Discuss: why does sharing power matter?

_____

Usual service responsibilities can overlap; ACT government also handles local services. Bill pathway is simplified and successful; commencement can be later. Double-majority examples use the general rule. Ministers also sit in Parliament.