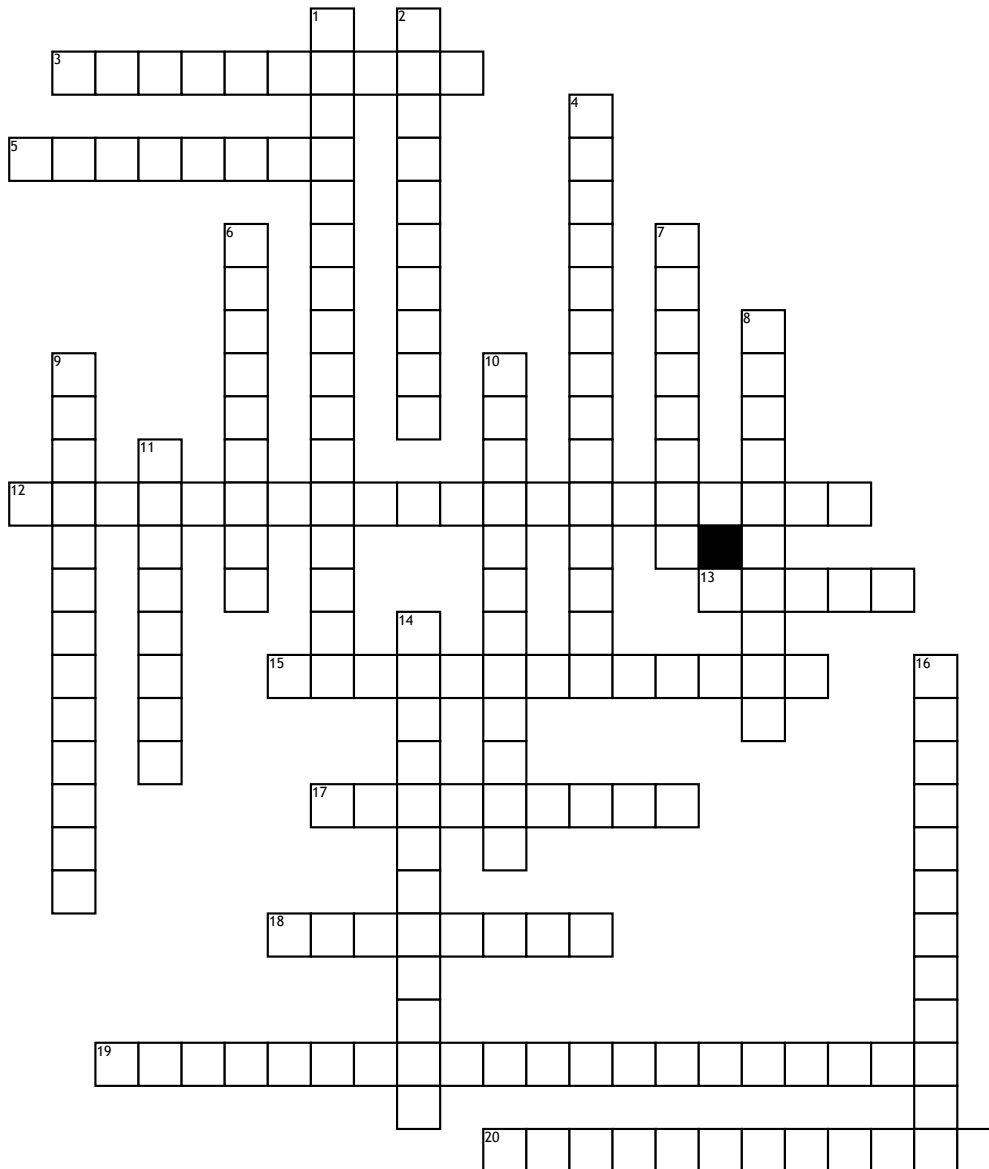


# Chapter 5 Law



## Across

3. Beyond ones legal power  
 5. Rights or safeguard  
 12. This simply means that the ultimate authority to make and unmake law in Canada resides with the federal or provincial parliament under whose jurisdiction the law falls  
 13. Draft Legislation  
 15. power retained by a governmental authority after certain powers have been delegated to other authorities.  
 17. (1) that the government must follow the law that it makes; (2) that no one is exempt from the law and that it applies equally to all; and (3) that no action can be taken unless authorized by law.  
 18. Bring under the authority of the country to which laws apply

19. is the final Court of Appeal for all cases from the provincial and territorial courts and the federal courts

20. Another term for cancelled

## Down

1. The overriding purpose or intent of the law  
 2. Process of referring a political question to the electorate for a direct vote, on Quebec separation from Canada  
 4. are the highest courts in the provinces and territories and have jurisdiction to hear cases from all lower courts.  
 6. Judge made law or case law  
 7. officially approved and passed in a formal legal process, by the federal parliament and all the provinces.

8. an act which requires legal authority but is done without  
 9. Federal courts are special courts created by statute to hear cases within specific areas of law, often because of the unique expertise required by the justices hearing the cases  
 10. Legal framework or guideline that establishes how power and authority within a country is exercised  
 11. - the system of law concerned with private relations between members of a community rather than criminal, military, or religious affairs.  
 14. Comprises people hired to perform the various day to day functions of government  
 16. There is only one national parliament and it has the authority to make law