THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Candidacy Exam in Canadian Politics

Students writing comprehensive exams in Canadian politics will be expected to answer three questions in a three-hour period. The exam will be divided into three sections of questions.

The first section will relate to Canadian political institutions, an area which covers political institutions, federalism, and the constitution. The content of this section will be roughly related to the content of POLI 621.

The second section will relate to Canadian political behaviour, and will cover political culture, parties and elections, interest groups, social movements and political behaviour. The content will be roughly related to the content of POLI 623.

The third section will cover the student's particular area of specialization within the field of Canadian politics. Sub-fields include, but are not restricted to: Law and Politics, Public Policy, Women in Politics. The supervisor will be responsible for drafting a reading list in the particular sub-field if one does not exist.
SECTION I: INSTITUTIONS


**Constitutional Development**


Ajzenstat, Janet, Paul Romney, Ian Gentiles, and William D. Gairdner, eds., *Canada’s Founding Debates*. Toronto: Stoddart, 1999 (since reissued by the University of Toronto Press).


Federalism


Cameron, David and Richard Simeon, “Intergovernmental Relations in Canada: The Emergence of Cooperative Federalism,” *Publius* 32 (Spring, 2002), 49-71.


Note: It is worthwhile reviewing the executive summaries or equivalents of various major attempts to reconcile federalism and the complex ethno-linguistic character of Canada. These include: The Rowell/Sirois Report, 1940 (Book I in particular); The Tremblay Royal Commission (1953); Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963) (which led to the Official Languages Act, 1969); Task Force on Canadian Unity (1978); Meech Lake Accord (1987); Charlottetown Accord (1992); Act Respecting the Future of Quebec (1995); Calgary Accord (1997); Quebec Secession Reference (1998); Clarity Act (1998); Quebec Act (1999).

**Modern Canadian State**


Haddow, Rod, “From Corporatism to Associationalism: Linking State and Society, and Deepening Democracy, in the Canadian Polity,” *Journal of Canadian Studies* 37 (Spring, 2002), 68-88.


II. POLITICAL CULTURE AND BEHAVIOUR

Political Culture


Horowitz, Gad. “Liberalism, Conservatism and Socialism in Canada: An Interpretation.”


Simeon, Richard and David Elkins. Small Worlds: Provinces and Parties in Canadian Political

Parties & Interest Groups

Aucoin, Peter. “Responsible Government and Citizen Engagement at the Millenium: Are
Political Parties Irrelevant” in F. Leslie Seidle and Louis Massicotte (eds), Taking Stock


Carty, R. Kenneth and Munroe Eagles, Politics in Local: National Politics at the Grassroots.


Flanagan, Thomas. Waiting for the Wave: The Reform Party and Preston Manning. Don Mills:


**Elections and Political Behaviour**


_____.*Absent Mandate: Canadian Electoral Politics in an Era of Reconstruction*. Toronto: Gage, 1996


III. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Note: The third section of the exam will relate to the student’s particular area of specialization within the field of Canadian politics. Where lists already exist in a subfield they are reproduced here. If they do not exist, it is the responsibility of the supervisor to develop a list.

(i) Law & Politics


(ii) Provincial Politics and Federalism


