

EVIDENCE OF SEVERE DECEPTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA HAVE NOT BEEN INFORMED TO THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE ACTUAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA. THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS EMBEDDED INTO CANADA'S CONSTITUTION. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, PARLIAMENT IS NOT IN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT!

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS NOT THE KING AND IT IS NOT THE CROWN, ALBEIT SIMILAR POWERS ARE BEHIND ALL OF THEM. CHARLES III IS A PUPPET KING AND CANADA IS A VASSAL STATE. THE PEOPLE OF CANADA HAVE BEEN DECEIVED AND BETRAYED.

FOREIGN, MEDIEVAL ORDERS ARE CURRENTLY OPERATING IN CANADA IN SUPPORT OF THE EMPIRE. SOME OF THESE CLANDESTINE ORDERS ARE ATTACHED TO THE CRUSADES. AS HISTORY INDICATES, THESE ORDERS CAN BE ORDERED TO BECOME VIOLENTLY OPPRESSIVE. CLANDESTINE FOREIGN ORDERS MUST BE EVICTED FROM CANADA IMMEDIATELY!

THE POWERS THAT THE EMPIRE LOANED OUT UNDER THE CROWN ARE BEING RECALLED AT THIS TIME OR WILL BE RECALLED AT SOME POINT IN THE FUTURE. THIS MEANS THAT THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS AND ASSOCIATED ORDERS WHO OPERATED UNDER THE CROWN WILL LOSE THEIR STATUS OVER TIME.

AS SUCH THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE IN POTENTIAL PERIL. AN URGENT CONVERSATIONS MUST BE STARTED ABOUT THIS MATTER IN CANADA!

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA MUST DEMAND IMMEDIATE ANSWERS FROM THEIR ELECTED OFFICIALS ABOUT THE ROLE THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE, NOW OPERATING AS THE COMMONWEALTH, PLAYS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA!

THIS MATTER IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS AND COULD LEAD TO A MYRIAD OF UNFORESEEN CALAMITIES. IT IS IMPERATIVE FOR THE READER TO BECOME FULLY INFORMED ON THIS MATTER AS IT AFFECTS THE LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA AND ALL ASPECTS OF THE VERY FUTURE OF THE NATIONS ITSELF!

THE PEOPLE MUST SEE AND UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR ARE OTHER GLOBAL ORGANISATIONS AT PLAY OTHER THAN THE UNITED NATIONS. AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS IGNITA VERITAS HAS THE SAME INTERNATIONAL STATUS AS THE UNITED NATIONS AND IS ATTACHED TO A SECT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND THE ANCIENT APOSTOLIC CHURCH. IT'S IMPERATIVE TO SCRUTINIZE THIS ORGANIZATION AND ITS AFFILIATIONS AT THIS TIME!

#### **UNDERSTANDING KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VARIOUS SEPARATE ENTITIES**

- **The Crown**

“The Crown is the state in all its aspects within the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth realms and their subdivisions (such as the Crown Dependencies, overseas territories, provinces, or states). The term can be used to refer to the office of the monarch or the monarchy as institutions, to the rule of law, or to the functions of executive (the crown-in-council), legislative (the crown-in-parliament), and judicial (the crown on the bench) governance and the civil service.

The concept of the crown as a corporation sole developed first in England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch. It spread through English and later British colonisation and is now rooted in the legal lexicon of all 15 Commonwealth realms, their various dependencies, and states in free association with them. It is not to be confused with any physical crown, such as those of the British regalia.”

“The term the crown does not have a single definition. Legal scholars Maurice Sunkin and Sebastian Payne opined, “the nature of the crown has been taken for granted, in part because it is fundamental and, in part, because many academics have no idea what the term the crown amounts to”. Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson theorised that the crown is “an amorphous, abstract concept” and, thus, “impossible to define”, while William Wade stated the crown “means simply the Queen”.”

“However, the terms the sovereign or monarch and the crown, though related, have different meanings: The crown includes both the monarch and the government. The institution and powers of the crown are vested in the king, but, generally, its functions are exercised in the sovereign's name by ministers of the crown drawn from and *responsible* to the elected chamber of parliament.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown)

- **The United Kingdom**

“The United Kingdom has evolved from a series of annexations, unions and separations of constituent countries over several hundred years. The Treaty of Union between the Kingdom of England (which also included Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland in 1707 resulted in their unification to become the Kingdom of Great Britain. Its union in 1801 with the Kingdom of Ireland created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Most of Ireland seceded from the UK in 1922, leaving the present United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which formally adopted its name in 1927. The nearby Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey are not part of the UK, being Crown Dependencies, but the British government is responsible for their defence and international representation. The UK became the first industrialised country and was the world's foremost power between 1815 and 1914, a period of global hegemony known as “Pax Britannica”. The British Empire, at its height in the 1920s, encompassed almost a quarter of the world's landmass and population, and was the largest empire in history; however, its involvement in World War I and World War II, the cumulative crisis and the loss of prestige led to the decolonization of most of the British colonies and the eventual end of

the Empire. A part of the core Anglophonic world, British influence can be observed in the language, culture, legal and political systems of many of its former colonies.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain)

- **The British Empire**

“The foundations of the British Empire were laid when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms. In 1496, King Henry VII of England, following the successes of Spain and Portugal in overseas exploration, commissioned John Cabot to lead an expedition to discover a northwest passage to Asia via the North Atlantic. Cabot sailed in 1497, five years after the first voyage of Christopher Columbus, and made landfall on the coast of Newfoundland. He believed he had reached Asia, and there was no attempt to found a colony. Cabot led another voyage to the Americas the following year but did not return; it is unknown what happened to his ships.

No further attempts to establish English colonies in the Americas were made until well into the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, during the last decades of the 16th century. In the meantime, Henry VIII's 1533 Statute in Restraint of Appeals had declared "that this realm of England is an Empire".

“Although England tended to trail behind Portugal, Spain, and France in establishing overseas colonies, it carried out its first modern colonisation, referred to as the Ulster Plantation, in 16th century Ireland by settling English Protestants in Ulster. England had already colonised part of the country following the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169. Several people who helped establish the Ulster Plantations later played a part in the early colonisation of North America, particularly a group known as the West Country Men.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire)

- **The Commonwealth of Nations**

“The Commonwealth of Nations, often simply referred to as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 56 member states, the vast majority of which are former territories of the British Empire.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth\\_of\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations)

- **Head of the Commonwealth**

“The Head of the Commonwealth is the ceremonial leader who symbolises "the *free* association of independent member nations" of the Commonwealth of Nations, an intergovernmental organisation that currently comprises 56 sovereign states. There is no set term of office or term limit and the role itself has no constitutional relevance to any of the member states within the Commonwealth. The position is currently held by King Charles III.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head\\_of\\_the\\_Commonwealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_the_Commonwealth)

## **BRITISH EMPIRE BEHIND THE CONSTITUTION IN CANADA - HIDDEN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT**

- **King Charles III**

“Charles III (Charles Philip Arthur George; born 14 November 1948) is King of the United Kingdom and 14 other Commonwealth realms.”

“Charles gave his first speech to the nation on 9 September, at 18:00 BST, in which he paid tribute to his mother and announced the appointment of his elder son, William, as Prince of Wales. The following day, the **Accession Council** publicly proclaimed Charles as king, the ceremony being televised for the first time.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_III)

- **Accession Council**

“In the United Kingdom, the Accession Council is a ceremonial body which assembles in St James's Palace in London upon the death of a monarch to make formal proclamation of the accession of the successor to the throne. Under the terms of the Act of Settlement 1701, a new monarch succeeds automatically (demise of the Crown). The proclamation confirms by name the identity of the new monarch, expresses loyalty to the "lawful and rightful Liege Lord", and formally announces the new monarch's regnal name, while the monarch and others, in front of the council, sign and seal several documents concerning the accession. An Accession Council has confirmed every English monarch since James I in 1603.”

“Once the monarch makes a sacred oath to the council, the **Garter Principal King of Arms** steps onto the Proclamation Gallery which overlooks Friary Court to proclaim the new monarch.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accession\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accession_Council)

- **Garter Principal of Arms**

The Garter Principal King of Arms (also Garter King of Arms or simply Garter) is the senior King of Arms, and the senior Officer of Arms of the College of Arms, the heraldic authority with jurisdiction over England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The position has existed since 1415.

Garter is responsible to the **Earl Marshal** for the running of the college. He is the principal adviser to the sovereign of the United Kingdom with respect to ceremonial and heraldry, with specific responsibility for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and, with the exception of Canada, for Commonwealth realms of which the King is Sovereign. He also serves as the King of Arms of the **Order of the Garter** and his seal and signature appear on all grants of arms made by the college.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter\\_Principal\\_King\\_of\\_Arms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter_Principal_King_of_Arms)

- **Order of the Garter**

“The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by Edward III of England in 1348. The most senior order of knighthood in the British honours system, the only decorations which outrank it in precedence are the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The Order of the Garter is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George, England's patron saint.

Appointments are at the Sovereign's sole discretion, typically made in recognition of national contribution, service to the Crown, or for distinguished personal service to the Monarch. Membership of the order is limited to the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and no more than 24 living members, or Companions. The order also includes Supernumerary Knights and Ladies (e.g., members of the British royal family and foreign monarchs).

The order's emblem is a garter circlet with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Anglo-Norman for 'Shame on him who thinks evil of it') in gold script. Members of the order wear it on ceremonial occasions.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_Garter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter)

- **Usher of the Black Rod - Canada**

“The Usher of the Black Rod (French: *Huissier du bâton noir*), often shortened to Black Rod is the most senior protocol position in the Parliament of Canada. Black Rod leads the Speaker's Parade at the beginning of each sitting of the Senate and oversees protocol and administrative and logistical details of important events taking place on Parliament Hill, such as the opening of parliament and the Speech from the Throne.

The office is modelled on the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the House of Lords in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher\\_of\\_the\\_Black\\_Rod\\_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher_of_the_Black_Rod_(Canada))

- **Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod - United Kingdom**

“The Usher of the Black Rod (often shortened to the Black Rod, and in some countries, formally known as the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod if male or, Lady Usher of the Black Rod if female) is an official in the parliaments of several countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. The position originates in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Equivalent positions also exist in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

“Black Rod's official duties also include responsibility as the usher and doorkeeper at meetings of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the personal attendant of the Sovereign in the Lords; as secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain and as the Serjeant-at-Arms and Keeper of the Doors of the House, in charge of the admission of strangers to the House of Lords. Either Black Rod or their deputy, the Yeoman Usher, is required to be present when the House of Lords, the upper house of Parliament, is in session, and plays a role in the introduction of all new Lords Temporal in the House (but not of

bishops as new Lords Spiritual). Black Rod also arrests any Lord guilty of breach of privilege or other Parliamentary offence, such as contempt or disorder, or the disturbance of the House's proceedings. Their equivalent in the House of Commons is the Serjeant at Arms.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_Rod](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Rod)

- **Earl Marshal**

“Earl Marshal (alternatively marschal or marischal) is a hereditary royal officeholder and chivalric title under the sovereign of the United Kingdom used in England (then, following the Act of Union 1800, in the United Kingdom). He is the eighth of the **great officers of State in the United Kingdom**, ranking beneath the Lord High Constable of England and above the Lord High Admiral. The dukes of Norfolk have held the office since 1672.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl\\_Marshal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_Marshal)

- **Great Officers of State**

“In the United Kingdom, the Great Officers of State are traditional **ministers of the Crown** who either inherit their positions or are appointed to exercise certain largely ceremonial functions or to operate as members of the government. Separate Great Officers exist for England and Wales, Scotland, and formerly for Ireland, though some exist for Great Britain and the United Kingdom as a whole.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Officers\\_of\\_State\\_\(United\\_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Officers_of_State_(United_Kingdom))

- **The Crown Office**,

“Also known (especially in official papers) as the Crown Office in Chancery, is a section of the **Ministry of Justice (formerly the Lord Chancellor's Department)**. It has custody of the Great Seal of the Realm, and has certain administrative functions in connection with the courts and the judicial process, as well as functions relating to the electoral process for House of Commons elections, to the keeping of the Roll of the Peerage, and to the preparation of royal documents such as warrants required to pass under the royal sign-manual, fiats, letters patent, etc. In legal documents, **the Crown Office refers to the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery**.

The Crown Office employees consist of the Head of the Crown Office, one sealer and two scribes.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown\\_Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Office)

- **The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in Great Britain**

“is a senior civil servant who is the head of the Crown Office.

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk\\_of\\_the\\_Crown\\_in\\_Chancery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery)

- **Canadian Clerk of the Crown in Chancery**

“The office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was carried over to Canada. From 1791 to 1866, there were Clerks for both Lower Canada and Upper Canada. They carried out electoral functions similar to the British Clerk. Following Confederation in 1867, the federal government established the position of Clerk of the Crown to oversee elections. The office was amalgamated into the position of Chief Electoral Officer in 1920.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk\\_of\\_the\\_Crown\\_in\\_Chancery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery)

- **Ministry of Justice**

“The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is a ministerial department of His Majesty's Government, headed by the **Secretary of State for Justice** and **Lord Chancellor** (a combined position). Its stated priorities are to reduce re-offending and protect the public, to provide access to justice, to increase confidence in the justice system, and to uphold people's civil liberties. The Secretary of State is the minister responsible to Parliament for the judiciary, the court system, prisons, and probation in England and Wales, with some additional UK-wide responsibilities, e.g., the UK Supreme Court and judicial appointments by the Crown. The department is also responsible for areas of constitutional policy not transferred in 2010 to the Deputy Prime Minister, human rights law, and information rights law across the UK.”

The ministry was formed in May 2007 when some functions of the Home Secretary were combined with the Department for Constitutional Affairs. The latter had replaced the Lord Chancellor's Department in 2003.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry\\_of\\_Justice\\_\(United\\_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Justice_(United_Kingdom))

- **Lord Chancellor**

“Formally titled Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is the highest-ranking traditional minister among the Great Officers of State in Scotland and England in the United Kingdom, nominally outranking the prime minister. The lord chancellor is appointed by the sovereign on the advice of the prime minister. Prior to the union of England and Scotland into the Kingdom of Great Britain, there were separate lord chancellors for the Kingdom of England (including Wales) and the Kingdom of Scotland; there were Lord Chancellors of Ireland until 1922.

The lord chancellor is a member of the **Cabinet** and is, by law, responsible for the efficient functioning and independence of the courts. In 2005, there were a number of changes to the legal system and to the office of the lord chancellor. Formerly, the lord chancellor was also the presiding officer of the House of Lords, the head of the judiciary of England and Wales and the presiding judge of the Chancery Division of the High

Court of Justice. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 transferred these roles to the lord speaker, the lord chief justice and the chancellor of the High Court respectively.”

- **Canadian Cabinet**

“The Treasury Board of Canada is the Cabinet committee of the **Privy Council of Canada** which oversees the spending and operation of the Government of Canada and is the principal employer of the core public service. The committee is supported by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, its administrative branch and a department within the government itself.

The committee is chaired by the president of the Treasury Board, currently Anita Anand, who is also the minister responsible for the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treasury\\_Board\\_of\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treasury_Board_of_Canada)

- **The King's Privy Council of Canada**

“The King's Privy Council for Canada (French: Conseil privé du Roi pour le Canada), sometimes called His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada or simply the Privy Council (PC), is the full group of personal consultants to the monarch of Canada on state and constitutional affairs. Practically, the tenets of responsible government require the sovereign or his viceroy, the governor general of Canada, to almost always follow only that advice tendered by the Cabinet: a committee within the Privy Council composed usually of elected members of Parliament. Those summoned to the KPC are appointed for life by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister of Canada, meaning that the group is composed predominantly of former Cabinet ministers, with some others having been inducted as an honorary gesture. Those in the council are accorded the use of an honorific style and post-nominal letters, as well as various signifiers of precedence.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s\\_Privy\\_Council\\_for\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Privy_Council_for_Canada)

- **King-In-Council**

“The Government of Canada, which is formally referred to as His Majesty's Government, is defined by the Canadian constitution as the sovereign acting on the advice of the Privy Council; what is technically known as the King-in-Council, sometimes the Governor-in-Council, referring to the governor general of Canada as the King's stand-in, or as the Crown-in-Council. The group of people is described as "a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada", though, by convention, the task of giving the sovereign and governor general advice (in the construct of constitutional monarchy and responsible government, this is typically binding) on how to exercise the royal prerogative via orders-in-council rests with the Cabinet—a committee of the Privy Council made up of other **ministers of the Crown** who are drawn from, and responsible to, the House of Commons in the Parliament. This body is distinct but also entwined within the Privy Council, as the president of the King's Privy Council for Canada customarily serves as one of its



members and Cabinet ministers receive assistance in the performance of their duties from the Privy Council Office, headed by the clerk of the Privy Council.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s\\_Privy\\_Council\\_for\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Privy_Council_for_Canada)

- **Minster of the Crown**

“Minister of the Crown is a formal constitutional term used in Commonwealth realms to describe a minister of the reigning sovereign or viceroy. The term indicates that the minister serves **at His Majesty's pleasure**, and advises the sovereign or viceroy on how to exercise the **Crown prerogatives** relating to the minister's department or ministry.”

“In Commonwealth realms, the sovereign or viceroy is formally advised by a larger body known as a privy council or executive council, though, in practice, they are advised by a subset of such councils: the collective body of ministers of the Crown called the ministry. The ministry should not be confused with the cabinet, as ministers of the Crown may be outside a cabinet. In the UK, ministers are the MPs and members of the **House of Lords who are in the government.**”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister\\_of\\_the\\_Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_of_the_Crown)

- **At His Majesty's Pleasure**

“People appointed by the sovereign to serve the Crown and who have no set limit to the time they occupy their given office—for example, governors general and ministers of the Crown—are said to serve at His Majesty's pleasure. In Canada, provincial lieutenant governors are appointed by the Canadian monarch's federal representative, the governor general, and are thus described in the Constitution Act, 1867, as holding office "during the pleasure of the Governor General". Similarly, Australian ministers of state are, by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, appointed to serve "during the pleasure of the Governor-General".”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At\\_His\\_Majesty%27s\\_pleasure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At_His_Majesty%27s_pleasure)

- **Royal Prerogative**

“The royal prerogative is a body of customary authority, privilege, and immunity recognized in common law (and sometimes in civil law jurisdictions possessing a monarchy) as belonging to the sovereign, and which have become widely vested in the government. It is the means by which some of the executive powers of government, possessed by and vested in a monarch with regard to the process of governance of the state, are carried out.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_prerogative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_prerogative)

- **Order of Council**

“An Order of Council is a form of legislation in the United Kingdom. It is made by the Lords of the Privy Council (in practice, ministers of the Crown).

Orders of Council differ from Orders in Council in that, while Orders in Council are orders made by the monarch meeting with the Privy Council, Orders of Council are made by the

Privy Council in its own right and without requiring the monarch's approval. The preamble of all Orders of Council states that the order was made at a meeting of the council held in Whitehall; however, in practice they are all approved through correspondence, and no meeting is actually held.

Depending on the subject, Orders of Council can be either made under prerogative powers, or under authority granted by an Act of Parliament (and so are delegated legislation).”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Council)

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_in\\_Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_in_Council)

- **House of Lords**

“The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Like the lower house, the House of Commons, it meets in the Palace of Westminster in London, England. One of the oldest institutions in the world, its origins lie in the early 11th century and the emergence of bicameralism in the 13th century.

In contrast to the House of Commons, membership of the Lords is not invariably acquired through an election. Instead membership is granted for life, typically by way of political, non-political or ecclesiastical appointment. In 1999, the practice of hereditary membership was abolished save for 92 excepted hereditary peers. Today, 90 hereditary peers are elected by internal by-elections, and the remaining two are appointed upon succession as the Earl Marshal or **Lord Great Chamberlain**. Membership of the House of Lords is no longer inherited. Since 2014, membership may be voluntarily relinquished or terminated upon expulsion.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House\\_of\\_Lords](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lords)

- **Lord Great Chamberlain**

“The Lord Great Chamberlain of England is the sixth of the Great Officers of State, ranking beneath the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and above the Lord High Constable. The Lord Great Chamberlain has charge over the Palace of Westminster (though since the 1960s his personal authority has been limited to the royal apartments and Westminster Hall).

The Lord Great Chamberlain also has a major part to play in royal coronations, having the right to dress the monarch on coronation day and to serve the monarch water before and after the coronation banquet, and also being involved in investing the monarch with the insignia of rule.

On formal state occasions, he wears a distinctive scarlet court uniform and bears a gold key and a white staff as the insignia of his office.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord\\_Great\\_Chamberlain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Great_Chamberlain)

- **Crown Estate**

“The Treasury is charged with general oversight of The Crown Estate's business.”

“The Crown Estate’s sponsor department is the Treasury and its sponsoring minister, the Exchequer Secretary, answers for its affairs in Parliament when the need arises. The Treasury is charged with general oversight of The Crown Estate’s business.”

<https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/about-us/our-structure-and-governance/the-treasury/>

- **Sir Robin Francis Budenberg CBE**

“is a British corporate adviser. He was appointed non-executive Director of Lloyds Banking Group on 1 October 2020 and became Chairman on 4 January 2021 and was appointed **Chairman of The Crown Estate** on 9 August 2016.”

“He was **appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire** (CBE) in the 2015 Birthday Honours for services to the taxpayers and the economy and knighted in the 2023 Birthday Honours for services to the economy.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin\\_Budenberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Budenberg)

- **Order of the British Empire**

““The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire is a British order of chivalry, rewarding contributions to the arts and sciences, work with charitable and welfare organisations, and public service outside the civil service. It was established on 4 June 1917 by King George V and comprises five classes across both civil and military divisions, the most senior two of which make the recipient either a knight if male or dame if female. There is also the related British Empire Medal, whose recipients are affiliated with, but not members of, the order.

Recommendations for appointments to the Order of the British Empire were originally made on the nomination of the United Kingdom, the self-governing Dominions of the Empire (later Commonwealth) and the Viceroy of India. Nominations continue today from Commonwealth countries that participate in recommending British honours.”

“King George V founded the order to fill gaps in the British honours system:

The orders of the Garter, Thistle, and of St Patrick honoured royals, peers, statesmen and eminent military commanders;

- The Order of the Bath honoured senior military officers and civil servants;
- The Order of St Michael and St George honoured diplomats and colonial officials;
- The Order of the Star of India and the Order of the Indian Empire honoured Indian rulers and British and Indian officials of the British Indian Empire; and
- The Royal Victorian Order, in the personal gift of the monarch, honoured those who had personally served the royal family.

In particular, George V wished to create an order to honour the many thousands of those who had served in a variety of non-combat roles during the First World War. When first established, the Order had only one division. However, in 1918, soon after its foundation, it was formally divided into Military and Civil Divisions. The Order's motto is For God and the Empire.”

“Canada seldom made recommendations for appointments to the Order of the British Empire except for the Second World War and Korea but continued to recommend gallantry awards for both military and civilians until the creation of the Order of Canada.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_the\\_British\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_British_Empire)

- **British Empire**

“The British Empire was composed of the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It began with the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire)

- **The Commonwealth of Nations**

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth\\_of\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations)

## **EVOLUTION OF THE EMPIRE IN CANADA**

- **“The government is sometimes referred to by the metonym "Westminster" or "Whitehall", as many of its offices are situated there. These metonyms are used**

**especially by members of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive in order to differentiate their government from His Majesty's Government.**

- **The Colonial Office**

“The Colonial Office was a government department of the Kingdom of Great Britain and later of the United Kingdom, first created in 1768 from the Southern Department to deal with colonial affairs in North America (particularly the Thirteen Colonies, as well as, the Canadian territories recently won from France), until merged into the new Home Office in 1782.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial\\_Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_Office)

- **The Home Office (HO)**

“also known (especially in official papers and when referred to in Parliament) as the Home Department, is a ministerial department of the British Government, responsible for immigration, security, and law and order. As such, it is responsible for policing in England and Wales, fire and rescue services in England, visas and immigration, and the Security Service (MI5). It is also in charge of government policy on security-related issues such as drugs, counter-terrorism, and ID cards. It was formerly responsible for His Majesty's Prison Service and the National Probation Service, but these have been transferred to the Ministry of Justice.”

“The Cabinet minister responsible for the department is the Home Secretary, a post considered one of the Great Offices of State; it has been held since October 2022 by Rt Hon Suella Braverman MP. The Home Office is managed from day to day by a civil servant, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State of the Home Office.

The expenditure, administration, and policy of the Home Office are scrutinised by the Home Affairs Select Committee.”

“On 27 March 1782; 241 years ago, the Home Office was formed by renaming the existing Southern Department, with all existing staff transferring. On the same day, the Northern Department was renamed the Foreign Office.

To match the new names, there was a transferring of responsibilities between the two Departments of State. All domestic responsibilities (including colonies) were moved to the Home Office, and all foreign matters became the concern of the Foreign Office.

Most subsequently created domestic departments (excluding, for instance, those dealing with education) have been formed by splitting responsibilities away from the Home Office.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home\\_Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Office)

- **The Imperial War Cabinet (IWC)**

“was the British Empire's wartime coordinating body. It met over three sessions, the first from 20 March to 2 May 1917, the second from 11 June to late July 1918, and the third from 20 or 25 November 1918 to early January 1919. Consisting of representatives from Canada, Australia, India, the Dominion of Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom, the Cabinet considered many aspects of waging the First World War. It led to the United Kingdom's Dominions being considered more equal to Great Britain. Held concurrently with the cabinet were the Imperial War Conferences of 1917 and 1918.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial\\_War\\_Cabinet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_War_Cabinet)

- **Dominion of Canada**

“A Dominion was any of several self-governing nations of the British Empire. With the evolution of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations, the dominions became independent states.”

“With the adoption of the Statute of Westminster 1931, Britain and the Dominions (except Newfoundland) formed the British Commonwealth of Nations. Dominions asserted full legislative independence, with direct access to the Monarch as Head of State previously reserved only for British governments. It also recognised autonomy in foreign affairs, including participation as autonomous nations in the League of Nations with full power over appointing ambassadors to other countries.

Following the Second World War, the changes in the constitutional relationship between the countries that continued to share a common sovereign with the United Kingdom led to the upper case term 'Dominion' falling out of use.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion>

- **Imperial Federation**

“The Imperial Federation was a series of proposals in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to create a federal union to replace the existing British Empire, presenting it as an alternative to colonial imperialism. No such proposal was ever adopted, but various schemes were popular in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other colonial territories. The project was championed by Unionists such as Joseph Chamberlain as an alternative to William Gladstone's proposals for home rule in Ireland.

Many proposals were put forward, but none commanded majority support. The Imperial Federation League, the main advocacy group, split into two factions in 1893, with one group promoting imperial defence and the other encouraging imperial trade. Various proposals were put forward, with most of them calling for a single state with an imperial parliament headquartered in London. Eventually, such proposals were never put into effect, and decolonisation would eventually happen to a vast majority of Britain's colonies beginning from the mid 20th century.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial\\_Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Federation)

- **Imperial Federation League - Ontario/Canada**

“Whilst branches of the Imperial Federation League spread throughout the Empire, a large branch formed in Toronto in 1887. It was spurred on by a United States initiative for a commercial union between the US and Canada. Dalton McCarthy MP was a founder of the IFL. A Conservative MP initially, he ran a slate of McCarthyite candidates in the 1896 federal election on an anti-Catholic platform but was the only one elected.

Prominent Canadian members included Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Sam Hughes, and both G.T. Denison and his brother Frederick Charles Denison. George Robert Parkin would extensively tour the empire speaking on behalf of the cause.

The annexation crises of the late 1880s and early 1890s were a particular concern of the League.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial\\_Federation\\_League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Federation_League)

- **British North America Act**

“An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March 1867]

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and **promote the Interests of the British Empire:**

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:”

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t11.html>

- **Governor General**

“It is the governor general who is required by the Constitution Act, 1867, to appoint for life persons to the King's Privy Council for Canada, who are all theoretically tasked with

tendering to the monarch and viceroy guidance on the exercise of the royal prerogative. Convention dictates, though, that the governor general must draw from the Privy Council an individual to become the prime minister—in almost all cases the member of Parliament who commands the confidence of the House of Commons. The prime minister then advises the governor general to appoint other members of parliament to a committee of the privy council known as the Cabinet, and it is in practice only from this group of ministers of the Crown that the King and governor general will take advice on the use of executive power; an arrangement called the King-in-Council or, more specifically, the Governor-in-Council. In this capacity, the governor general will issue royal proclamations and sign orders in council. The Governor-in-Council is also specifically tasked by the Constitution Act, 1867, to appoint in the King's name the lieutenant governors of the provinces (with the Advisory Committee on Vice-Regal Appointments and the premiers of the provinces concerned playing an advisory role), senators, the speaker of the Senate, and superior, district and county court judges in each province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The advice given by the Cabinet is, in order to ensure the stability of government, by political convention typically binding; both the King and his viceroy, however, may in exceptional circumstances invoke the reserve powers, which remain the Crown's final check against a ministry's abuse of power.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor\\_General\\_of\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada)

- **Governor General - Order of St. John**

“Under the orders' constitutions, the governor general serves as Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, Chancellor of the Order of Military Merit, and Chancellor of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. The governor general also upon installation automatically becomes a Knight or Dame of Justice and the Prior and Chief Officer in Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem. As acting commander-in-chief, the governor general is further routinely granted the Canadian Forces Decoration by the chief of the Defence Staff on behalf of the monarch. All of these honours are retained following an incumbent's departure from office, with the individual remaining in the highest categories of the orders, and they may also be further distinguished with induction into other orders or the receipt of other awards.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor\\_General\\_of\\_Canada#Symbols\\_and\\_protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada#Symbols_and_protocol)

- **Order of St. John**

“The Order of St John, short for Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (French: l'ordre très vénérable de l'Hôpital de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem) and also known as St John International, is a British royal order of chivalry constituted in 1888 by royal charter from Queen Victoria and dedicated to St John the Baptist.

The order traces its origins back to the Knights Hospitaller in the Middle Ages, which was later known as the Order of Malta. A faction of them emerged in France in the 1820s and moved to Britain in the early 1830s, where, after operating under a succession of grand



priors and different names, it became associated with the founding in 1882 of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital near the old city of Jerusalem and the St John Ambulance Brigade in 1887.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order\\_of\\_Saint\\_John\\_\(chartered\\_1888\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Saint_John_(chartered_1888))

- **Alliance of the Orders of Saint John**

“The Alliance of the Orders of Saint John of Jerusalem is a federation of **European** (mostly Protestant) chivalric orders that share inheritance of the tradition of the **medieval** military Knights Hospitaller (Order of Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem).”

“The four non-Catholic constituent orders of the Alliance, together with the Roman Catholic Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM), form the "Mutually Recognised Orders of Saint John": SMOM is acknowledged as being the senior order, with the other Alliance members stemming from the same root.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance\\_of\\_the\\_Orders\\_of\\_Saint\\_John\\_of\\_Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_of_the_Orders_of_Saint_John_of_Jerusalem)

### **SMOM**

“The Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM), officially the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (Italian: Sovrano Militare Ordine Ospedaliero di San Giovanni di Gerusalemme, di Rodi e di Malta; Latin: Supremus Militaris Ordo Hospitalarius Sancti Ioannis Hierosolymitani Rhodiensis et Melitensis), commonly known as the Order of Malta or Knights of Malta, is a Catholic lay religious order, traditionally of a military, chivalric, and noble nature. Though it possesses no territory, the order is often considered a sovereign entity of international law.

The order claims continuity with the Knights Hospitaller, a chivalric order that was founded about 1099 by the Blessed Gerard in the Kingdom of Jerusalem.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign\\_Military\\_Order\\_of\\_Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_Military_Order_of_Malta)

- **Statute of Westminster**

“WHEREAS the delegates of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences holden at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter

require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is in accord with the established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion:"

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t171.html>

- **Imperial Conferences**

"Imperial Conferences (Colonial Conferences before 1907) were periodic gatherings of government leaders from the self-governing colonies and dominions of the British Empire between 1887 and 1937, before the establishment of regular Meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1944. They were held in 1887, 1894, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1921, 1923, 1926, 1930, 1932 and 1937.

All the conferences were held in London, the seat of the Empire, except for the 1894 and 1932 conferences which were held in Ottawa, the capital of the senior Dominion of the Crown. The 1907 conference changed the name of the meetings to Imperial Conferences and agreed that the meetings should henceforth be regular rather than taking place while overseas statesmen were visiting London for royal occasions (e.g. jubilees and coronations)."

"Originally instituted to emphasise imperial unity, as time went on, the conferences became a key forum for dominion governments to assert the desire for removing the remaining vestiges of their colonial status. The conference of 1926 agreed to the Balfour Declaration, which acknowledged that the dominions would henceforth rank as equals to the United Kingdom, as members of the 'British Commonwealth of Nations'.

**The conference of 1930 decided to abolish the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament as it was expressed through the Colonial Laws Validity Act and other Imperial Acts. The statesmen recommended that a declaratory enactment of Parliament, which became the Statute of Westminster 1931, be passed with the consent of the dominions, but some dominions did not ratify the statute until some years afterwards. The 1930 conference was notable, too, for the attendance of Southern Rhodesia, despite it being a self-governing colony, not a dominion."**

**"As World War II drew to a close, Imperial Conferences were replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences, with 17 such meetings occurring from 1944 until 1969, all but one of the meetings occurred in London. The gatherings were renamed Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM) in 1971 and were henceforth held every two years with hosting duties rotating around the Commonwealth."**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial\\_Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Conference)

- **Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference**

“Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences were biennial meetings of Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominion members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Seventeen Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences were held between 1944 and 1969. As well, the prime ministers met for a Commonwealth Economic Conference in 1952. These series of conferences were a continuation and regularisation of the earlier Imperial Conferences which had been held periodically from 1887 to 1937. Since 1971, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings have been held.

Of the seventeen meetings, sixteen were held in London, reflecting then-prevailing views of the Commonwealth as the continuation of the British Empire and the centralisation of power in the British Commonwealth Office (the one meeting outside London, in Lagos, was an extraordinary meeting held in January 1966 to coordinate policies towards Rhodesia). Two supplementary meetings were also held during this period: a Commonwealth Statesmen's meeting to discuss peace terms in April 1945, and a Commonwealth Economic Conference in 1952.

The first British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was held 1–16 May 1944 in order to coordinate the war effort.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth\\_Prime\\_Ministers%27\\_Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_Prime_Ministers%27_Conference)

- **Patriation**

“Patriation is the political process that led to full Canadian sovereignty, culminating with the Constitution Act, 1982. The process was necessary because, at the time, under the Statute of Westminster, 1931, and with Canada's agreement, the British Parliament retained the power to amend Canada's British North America Acts and to enact, more generally, for Canada at the request and with the consent of the Dominion. That authority was removed from the UK by the enactment of the Canada Act, 1982, on March 29, 1982, by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as requested by the Parliament of Canada.

A proclamation bringing the Constitution Act, 1982, into effect was signed by Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and Minister of Justice Jean Chrétien on April 17, 1982, on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The patriation process saw the provinces granted influence in constitutional matters and resulted in the constitution being amendable by Canada only and according to its amending formula, with no role for the United Kingdom.

The monarch's constitutional powers over Canada were not affected by the act. Canada has complete sovereignty as an independent country; the role of monarch of Canada is distinct from that of monarch of the UK or any other Commonwealth realm.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriation>

- **The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office**

“(FCDO) is a department of the Government of the United Kingdom. Equivalent to other countries' ministries of foreign affairs, it was created on 2 September 2020 through the merger of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The FCO, itself created in 1968 by the merger of the Foreign Office (FO) and the Commonwealth Office, was responsible for protecting and promoting British interests worldwide.

The head of the FCDO is the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, commonly abbreviated to "Foreign Secretary". This is regarded as one of the four most prestigious positions in the Cabinet – the Great Offices of State – alongside those of Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary. James Cleverly was appointed Foreign Secretary on 6 September 2022.

The FCDO is managed day-to-day by a civil servant, the permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, who also acts as the Head of His Majesty's Diplomatic Service. Philip Barton took office as permanent under-secretary on 2 September 2020.”  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign,\\_Commonwealth\\_and\\_Development\\_Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign,_Commonwealth_and_Development_Office)

- **Monarchy of Canada**

“Outside of academic circles, there has been little national debate on the monarchy. The position of monarch in Canada is highly protected by the Constitution Act, 1982—which mandates that any major constitutional amendment, such as any change to the monarchy, must receive unanimous consent of the Senate, the House of Commons, and all 10 provincial legislative assemblies—and treaties between the Crown and indigenous peoples that play a role in entrenching the monarchy.

Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, speaks with members of the Monarchist League of Canada at a League reception held at the Spoke Club in Toronto.

Canada has two special-interest groups representing the debate, who occasionally argue the issue in the media: the Monarchist League of Canada (MLC) and Citizens for a Canadian Republic. There are also other organizations that support and advocate the monarchy, such as the Institute for the Study of the Crown in Canada, the Canadian Royal Heritage Trust, the Friends of the Canadian Crown, Canadian Friends of the Royal Family, the Société de la Couronne du Canada, the Orange Order in Canada, and the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

Out of Canada's four most prominent political parties, neither the Liberal Party nor the Conservative Party are officially in favour of abolishing the monarchy (the Conservative Party cite support for constitutional monarchy as a founding principle in its policy declaration) and the New Democratic Party has no official position on the role of the

Crown. Only some members of Parliament belonging to these parties and the leaders of the Bloc Québécois have made any statements suggesting abolition of the monarchy.

Opinion polls on the Canadian monarchy have been regularly conducted since the 1990s. An analysis of these polls in 2008 highlighted an increased disaffection with the monarchy, albeit with internal contradictions in specific polling results, with some criticising the polling questions for using "inconsistent and sometimes ambiguous wording." Questions often describe the monarch or monarchy as "British", terminology at odds with the contemporary situation in Canada, wherein the monarchy is a Canadian institution, separate from that of the United Kingdom, and it, the Crown, and royal family are referred to as Canadian. Both monarchists and republicans agree the populace's general lack of understanding about the monarchy affects opinions.

The idea of a uniquely Canadian monarch, either one descended from the House of Windsor or coming from a First Nations royal house, has been proffered as an alternative. However, there has been no popular or official support for such a change.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy\\_of\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy_of_Canada)

- **Reserve Powers**

“In a parliamentary or semi-presidential system of government, a reserve power, also known as discretionary power, is a power that may be exercised by the head of state without the approval of another branch or part of the government. Unlike in a presidential system of government, the head of state is generally constrained by the cabinet or the legislature in a parliamentary system, and most reserve powers are usable only in certain exceptional circumstances.”

“The reserve powers in Canada fall within the royal prerogative and belong specifically to the monarch, as the Constitution Act, 1867, vests all executive power in the country's sovereign. King George VI in 1947 issued Letters Patent permitting the governor general "to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging to Us [the monarch] in respect of Canada.””

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reserve\\_power#Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reserve_power#Canada)

- **Executive Government**

“The executive, also referred to as the executive branch or executive power, is the term commonly used to describe that part of government which enforces the law, and has overall responsibility for the governance of a state.”

“In a parliamentary system, a cabinet minister responsible to the legislature is the head of government, while the head of state is usually a largely ceremonial monarch or president.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive\\_\(government\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_(government))

- **Head of State**

“A head of state (or chief of state) is the public persona who officially embodies a state in its unity and legitimacy. Depending on the country's form of government and separation of powers, the head of state may be a **ceremonial figurehead** or concurrently the head of government and more (such as the president of the United States, who is also commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces).”

- **Figurehead**

“In politics, a figurehead is a person who de jure (in name or by law) appears to hold an important and often supremely powerful title or office, yet de facto (in reality) exercises little to no actual power.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figurehead>

- **Head of State in Canada**

“In today's constitutional monarchy, His Majesty King Charles III is King of Canada and Canada's Head of State. He is the personal embodiment of the Crown in Canada.

In Canada's system of government, the power to govern is vested in the Crown but is entrusted to the government to exercise on behalf and in the interest of the people. **The Crown reminds the government of the day that the source of the power to govern rests elsewhere and that it is only given to them for a limited duration.**”

<https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/crown-canada/about.html>

IT'S BEEN CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED HEREIN THAT KING CHARLES IS A POWERLESS FIGUREHEAD. THE EMPIRE HAS LOANED OUT ITS SO-CALLED POWERS THROUGH THE CROWN ENTITY, WHICH IT APPEARS TO BE RECALLING AT THIS TIME. FURTHER, THE EMPIRE SET THE CROWN SYSTEM UP TO TAKE THE FALL FOR COLONIAL CRIMES SO THAT THE COMMONWEALTH CAN EMERGE, PURPORTING TO BE A SAVIOUR-LIKE GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS NOT HERE TO SAVE ANYONE! IT IS A SELF-SERVING, BRUTAL REGIME AS HISTORICAL RECORDS CLEARLY PORTRAY!

ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE THE BRITISH EMPIRE, OPERATING TODAY AS THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, HAS CAPTURED THE NATION OF CANADA.

## **FURTHER CONNECTIONS - RADICAL, ROYAL, RELIGIOUS NEW WORLD ORDER**

- **Royal Cypher**

“The design of his royal cypher, featuring a depiction of the **Tudor crown** instead of St Edward's Crown, was revealed on 27 September 2022. According to the College of Arms, the Tudor crown will now be used in representations of the royal arms of the United Kingdom and on uniforms and crown badges.”

- **Flag of the House of Lords**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House\\_of\\_Lords#/media/File:Flag\\_House\\_of\\_Lords.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lords#/media/File:Flag_House_of_Lords.svg)

- **House of Beaufort - Portcullis Heraldry/Symbolism**

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portcullis>
- **Royal Alliance of Independent States (Portcullis Heraldry/Symbolism)**  
<https://ignitaveritasunited.org/royal-alliance/>
- **Kingdom of Jerusalem**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem)
- **King of Jerusalem**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King\\_of\\_Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_of_Jerusalem)
- **Fulk, King of Jerusalem**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulk,\\_King\\_of\\_Jerusalem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulk,_King_of_Jerusalem)
- **Kingdom of England**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England)
- **Crusades**  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusades>
- **Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations**  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy\\_Roman\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire)
- **Holy Roman Empire Association**  
<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/imperial-nobility-of-great-britain.html>

*\*Italics added to text for emphasis.*

EMPIRE - UNIONISTS - LOYALISTS

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\\_Covenant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Covenant)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster\\_Covenant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Covenant)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unionism\\_in\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unionism_in_Ireland)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solemn\\_League\\_and\\_Covenant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solemn_League_and_Covenant)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine\\_Years%27\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Troubles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Troubles)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Ulster\\_Constabulary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Ulster_Constabulary)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster\\_Special\\_Constabulary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Special_Constabulary)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_Hand\\_of\\_Ulster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Hand_of_Ulster)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U%C3%AD\\_N%C3%A9ill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U%C3%AD_N%C3%A9ill)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster\\_Volunteer\\_Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Volunteer_Force)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Killing\\_Time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Killing_Time)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greyfriars\\_Kirkyard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greyfriars_Kirkyard)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna\\_Carta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Carta)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huguenots>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameronians\\_\(Scottish\\_Rifles\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameronians_(Scottish_Rifles))  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameronian>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenanters>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wars\\_of\\_the\\_Roses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wars_of_the_Roses)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitehall>

