

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS  
BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

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**SCHEDULE III / ITEM 3  
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES AND ABORIGINAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES**

**October 2007**  
**(March 18, 1999 Regulations)**

This examination consists of 24 questions on 2 pages

**Marks**

<b><u>Q. No</u></b>	<b><u>Time: 3 hours</u></b>	<b><u>Value</u></b>	<b><u>Earned</u></b>
1	Describe the difference between a democratic and autocratic system of government. Provide some examples of how Canada is a democratic system.	6	
2	Discuss the importance of the following events in the evolution of Canada's status as a sovereign independent nation state: a) <i>BNA Act of 1867</i> b) <i>Statute of Westminster, 1931</i> c) Supreme Court of Canada, 1949 d) <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	8	
3	What is meant by the term "the customs and conventions of the constitution"?	2	
4	The <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> contains an entrenched Charter of Rights and Freedoms as a part of the written constitution. Outline four of categories of rights and freedoms that are protected in the charter.	4	
5	Describe how Canada is a federal system of government.	4	
6	Explain the function of the cabinet of the Canadian government and how cabinet members are chosen.	6	
7	The Prime Minister is the single most powerful person in Canadian government. Describe how the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office help the Prime Minister keep a firm grasp on his/her power base.	4	
8	What responsibilities do regular or private Members of the House of Commons (otherwise known as backbenchers) assume?	4	
9	Describe the process for selecting Senators. Why do various observers call for a reformed process?	2	
10	Describe the role of the Speaker of the House of Commons.	2	
11	Who are deputy ministers? In your description include their role in government, how they are chosen and who chooses them?	4	
12	Explain the difference between national debt and deficit.	2	
13	Explain the key difference between interest groups and political parties in the Canadian political system.	2	

14	Summarize the significance of the <i>Royal Proclamation of 1763</i> . Explain how it impacts Indian/Government relations and policy today.	6	
15	What are the “numbered treaties” and where were they primarily established in Canada. (2 marks) Describe a weakness and strength of the numbered treaties. (4 marks)	6	
16	What was the purpose of the Indian Act?	4	
17	Identify two assimilationist policies that were instituted by the federal government.	4	
18	Describe what was the Federal Government “White Paper” of 1970 and indicate how the Aboriginal Communities of Alberta responded to it in their “Red Paper”.	4	
19	What are Interim Measures?	2	
20	What are Comprehensive Treaties?	2	
21	Describe three Comprehensive Treaties that have been settled since 1970. Include their location and significance.	6	
22	Explain the term fiduciary obligation as it relates to First Nation’s people. (2marks) Specifically, indicate how judges in the Sparrow and Guerin cases dealt with the concept of fiduciary obligation. (4 marks)	6	
23	Explain the role and composition of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.	4	
24	Recently the Tsawwassen First Nation, in the heart of Vancouver British Columbia, has voted to accept a Treaty with the Governments of Canada and British Columbia. Explain how urban Treaties such as this are different than rural Treaties such as the one signed by the Nisga’a First Nation in 1999. Specifically point to how the content and compensation of the Treaties may differ.	6	
<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	