

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

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

March 2007
(March 18, 1999 Regulations)

This examination consists of 23 questions on 2 pages

Marks

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Value Earned</u>	
1	Canada's governmental system is considered a constitutional democracy. Explain.	6	
2	Discuss the importance of <i>three</i> of the following events in the evolution of Canada's status as a sovereign independent nation state: a) <i>Treaty of Versailles, 1919</i> b) <i>Statute of Westminster, 1931</i> c) <i>Supreme Court of Canada, 1949</i> d) <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	6	
3	What is meant by the term "the customs and conventions of the constitution"?	2	
4	The Constitution Act of 1982 contains an entrenched Charter of Rights and Freedoms as a part of the written constitution. Outline the various categories of rights and freedoms that are protected in the charter.	4	
5	Describe the powers of disallowance and reservation.	4	
6	Identify and explain the functions performed by the federal Cabinet in the Canadian political system.	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 are assumed by private Members of the House of Commons?	4	
9	Describe two roles of the Senate.	2	
10	Describe the role of the Speaker and Party Whips in the House of Commons.	4	
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 election campaigns and by-elections.	2	
13	Explain the key difference between interest groups and political parties in the Canadian political system.	2	

14	Summarize the Royal Proclamation of 1763. (4 marks) Explain how it impacts Indian/Government relations and policy today. (2 marks)	6	
15	What are the “numbered treaties” and where were they primarily established in Canada.	4	
16	What was the original purpose of the Indian Act?	4	
17	Explain two assimilationist policies that were instituted by the federal government.	4	
18	Explain the concept of Indian Land Title on reserves, as it was originally conceived, and then indicate how this concept has evolved and changed over last few years for several First Nations in Canada (especially those who have signed modern treaties).	6	
19	What are Interim Measures?	2	
20	Describe three Comprehensive Treaties that have been settled since 1970. Include their location and one significant feature for each.	6	
21	Explain the term fiduciary obligation as it relates to First Nations people. (2 marks) Specifically, indicate how judges in the Sparrow and Guerin cases dealt with the concept of fiduciary obligation. (4 marks)	6	
22	Describe the key components of Nisga’a Treaty Settlement.	6	
23	Explain the role and composition of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.	6	
	Total Marks:	100	