

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

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

March 2008
(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</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	What is meant by the term “the customs and conventions of the constitution”?	2	
2	The <i>Constitution Act of 1982</i> contains an entrenched Charter of Rights and Freedoms as a part of the written constitution. How has the Charter affected <u>equality</u> and other rights in Canada since its inception? Provide two examples.	6	
3	a) Briefly describe two differences in the content of the <i>Meech Lake Accord of 1987</i> and the <i>Charlottetown Accord of 1992</i> b) Describe how each of the Accords failed.	6	
4	Identify and explain the major functions performed by the federal Cabinet in the Canadian political system.	6	
5	Describe how a bill becomes a law.	6	
6	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	
7	Specifically identify and describe four examples of institutional government structures, which articulate and express regional identities in Canada.	4	
8	Describe the process for selecting Senators. Why do various observers call for a reformed process?	4	
9	What are “third political parties” in Canadian politics? Name and describe two examples of third parties that have been formed in Canadian Federal politics.	4	
10	Who are deputy ministers? In your description include their role in government, how they are chosen and who chooses them?	4	
11	Explain the difference between national election campaigns and by-elections.	2	
12	What are two essential criteria necessary for someone to vote in a Canadian election?	2	
13	Summarize the significance of the <i>Royal Proclamation of 1763</i> . Explain how it impacts First Nations/Government relations and policy today.	6	
14	What are the “numbered treaties” and where were they primarily established in Canada?. (2 marks) Describe a weakness and strength of the numbered treaties. (2 marks)	4	
15	What was the purpose of the Indian Act?	4	

16	Describe the important aspects of the 1987 Comprehensive Land Claims Policy.	4	
17	Explain the concept of the “original” Indian land title on reserves and indicate how land title has changed in last few years for several First Nations as a result of agreements and treaties such as Sechelt or Nisga’a.	6	
18	Which First Nation was involved in the Calder Case?	2	
19	What are Specific Treaties?	2	
20	Describe the location, participants and important aspects of the James Bay, Inuvialuit and Council for Yukon Indians Land Claims Agreements.	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 six steps of the present Treaty Process in British Columbia.	6	
23	To what extent has the modern treaty process been successful in British Columbia since its inception in the 1990’s? Provide at least two reasons for your opinion in your answer.	4	
	Total Marks:	100	