

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

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

October 2005
(March 18, 1999 Regulations)

This examination consists of 24 questions on 2 pages

Marks

Q. No

Time: 3 hours

Value Earned

1	a) Describe some of the factors that contribute towards the existence of regional identities in Canada. (4 marks) b) Specifically identify and describe four examples of institutional government structures which articulate and express these regional identities in Canada. (4 marks)	8	
2	Discuss the importance of three 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) Supreme Court of Canada, 1949 d) <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	6	
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 the various categories of rights and freedoms that are protected in the charter.	4	
5	Briefly describe the major differences in the content of the <i>Meech Lake Accord of 1987</i> and the <i>Charlottetown Accord of 1992</i>	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 the process for selecting Senators. Why do various observers call for a reformed process?	2	
10	Describe the role of the Speaker and Party Whips in 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 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 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 a strength of the numbered treaties. (2 marks)	4	
16	What was the purpose of the <i>Indian Act</i> ?	4	
17	Explain two assimilationist policies that were instituted by the federal government.	4	
18	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, such as the Sechelt.	6	
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 Nations people. (2marks) Specifically, indicate how judges in the Sparrow and Guerin cases dealt with the concept of fiduciary obligation. (4 marks)	6	
23	What is “Self-Government” and how does it relate to modern treaties?	4	
24	Explain the role and composition of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.	6	
	Total Marks:	100	