

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

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

March 2004
(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.	Write an explanatory note (1-3 sentences) on eight of the following: a) Parliament b) Representative Democracy c) House of Commons d) Senate e) Private Members Bill f) Standing Joint Committee g) Question Period h) Speaker i) Party Whips j) Official party status	16	
2.	What are three roles of a Member of Parliament?	3	
3.	Describe three roles of the Prime Minister of Canada.	3	
4.	Illustrate the process of how a bill becomes a law in Parliament.	5	
5.	What is a “free vote” in the House of Commons?	2	
6.	What was significant about Prime Minister Paul Martin’s recent announcement regarding free votes in the House of Commons?	2	
7.	What is a central coordinating agency and describe two of the most important coordinating agencies, the Prime Ministers Office and the Privy Council Office, in the executive branch of government.	3	
8.	What is a vote of “non-confidence” in the House of Commons?	2	
9.	What are First Minister’s Conferences, and how significant a role do they play in Canadian politics?	3	
10.	List the four major political Parties currently in Parliament and indicate which regions of Canada each has traditionally found political support	4	

11.	Describe the difference between the single-member plurality system and proportional representation. Do we need electoral reform in Canada? Explain why or why not?	5	
12.	Describe the difference between political parties and interest groups.	2	
13.	What is the <u>Royal Proclamation of 1763</u> and how does it influence Aboriginal issues in Canada?	4	
14.	What is the <i>Indian Act</i> and when and why was it enacted?	4	
15.	What was the purpose of the early “numbered” Indian treaties in Canada?	2	
16.	What was the driving force behind the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Treaty Agreement?	3	
17.	Briefly define the following terms: a) Status Indian b) Fiduciary obligation c) Extinguishment d) Comprehensive Claim e) Specific Claim f) Self-government	12	
18.	Describe the significance of three of the following court cases on Aboriginal issues in Canada: a) Calder Case b) Guerin Case c) Sparrow Case d) Degamukw Case e) St. Catherine’s Milling Case	6	
19.	How does section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act of 1982</i> define Aboriginal peoples?	3	
20.	Explain how the role of territorial governments differs from that of provincial governments in land claim negotiations.	4	
21.	The Nisga’a own two types of land in fee simple: Nisga’a Lands and Nisga’a Fee Simple Lands. Explain these two types of land as they relate to the treaty.	4	
22.	Describe the composition and role of the B.C. Treaty Commission in the B.C. Treaty process.	3	
23.	Explain the concept of Aboriginal title as it relates to Crown title.	5	
	Total Marks:	100	