

<p>What is an FNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Federation of National Accountants b) Federal Nuclear Association c) First Nations Authority d) First Nations Association 	<p>What are the three types of local government in Alberta?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Town, village, and city b) Aboriginal , rural, urban c) Metis, Cree and Stoney d) Urban, city and village
<p>What do we call the head of a county?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reeve b) Councillor c) Counsellor d) Mayor 	<p>What is the best description of a city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) more that 100,000 people b) more than 1,000 people c) more than 10,000 people d) more than 1,000,000 people
<p>What is the best description of a town?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 100 – 1000 people b) 1,000 – 10,000 people c) 10,000 – 12,000 people d) 300 – 1000 people 	<p>The people of Cree Nation will usually have elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to elect a grand master every two to three years b) to elect a mayor every year c) to elect a reeve every two years d) to elect a chief every two to three years
<p>What are the best examples of services provided by local government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) trash removal, snow removal and restaurants b) water services, public transit and parks & recreation c) snow removal, gardening and banking d) road maintenance, fire services and auto repairs 	<p>A village in Alberta will have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a mayor an a minimum of 2 councillors b) a mayor with no councilors c) a reeve with a mayor d) just a reeve
<p>How is a city divided into areas for elected representatives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) riders b) bypasses c) bylaws d) wards 	<p>What are the first 3 steps for electing a local government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1. Campaigning, Nominating & Declaring b) Nominating, Campaigning & preparing Polling Stations c) Nominating, Casting and Counting Votes, Declaring an outcome

<p>What happens at municipal council meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Council usually meet once a year and follow the rules of the queen b) Council usually meet three times per year and follow an agenda of what will be discussed c) Council usually meets twice per month and will discuss items that have been agreed to on an agenda 	<p>Fundamental Freedoms could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) eating other people's lunch b) driving as fast as you want c) writing your opinion to a newspaper to be published d) writing hateful opinions in a school newsletter
<p>Which one is NOT a Democratic Right?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to vote for candidates in elections b) to be able to run for an election c) to vote more than once for a candidate d) to have legislatures and parliament meet at least once per year 	<p>Mobility Rights mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) you can move all the parts of your body when you want to b) you can use a wheelchair if you need to c) you can move to a different province or leave the country if you want to d) You can escape legal charges by moving away
<p>Which one is NOT a Legal Right?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to have a trial within a week of being charged with a crime b) to have a fair and quick public trial c) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty d) to feel free and safe 	<p>Official Languages of Canada Rights means that you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) can receive services in both French and English from the city officials b) can receive services in both French and English from the Alberta Premier's office c) can receive services in both French and English from the federal government
<p>Minority Language Education Rights means that you would have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the ability to go to a publicly funded school to speak Chinese or English in any province b) the ability to attend publicly funded schools that teach in French or in English c) the ability to go to private schools that teach French in a mostly English speaking province 	<p>General Rights means that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) governments must uphold existing First Nations treaty rights and support the multicultural heritage of Canadians b) governments must appoint a General to oversee the rights of Canadians c) governments must uphold existing treaty rights and fund Francophone radio programs

<p>Enforcement Rights do NOT include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) going to the Supreme Court of Canada if you feel you have been unfairly denied your Mobility Rights b) going to the Supreme Court of Canada because you did not get a raise c) going to the Supreme Court of Canada because you are unable to find a French school for your child in Manitoba 	<p>La Grand Paix de Montreal was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an important event in Canadian history that brought peace and trading stability to the region in 1701. b) An important event in 1701 when the Cree fought the Iroquois. c) An important event in the Canadian Bill of Rights. d) An important historic event that brought the king of France to Canada
<p>La Grand Paix de Montreal was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The first time the Iroquois fought the English b) The first treaty between aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples c) The first time the Catholic religion came to Montreal d) The first time people were allowed to speak French in Montreal 	<p>La Grand Paix de Montreal in 1701</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) created 45 years of peace until the Seven Years War b) created 60 years of peace until the Seven Years War c) created 20 years of peace until the Seven Years War d) created peace that day in 1701
<p>La Grand Paix de Montreal had the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) English and French fight a war and then sign a treaty b) Iroquois Confederacy and 39 Nations agree to remain neutral in conflicts between France and Britain c) Iroquois battle the 39 Nations d) English and French make friends with the Iroquois 	<p>What are two examples of a school board responsibilities? (circle two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) decisions about school building b) appoint the superintendent c) set school zones on the roads d) decide what subjects will be taught.
<p>How do school trustees get their position?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) They interview with the premier b) They are elected during municipal elections c) They are elected during provincial elections d) They apply to Learn Alberta 	<p>How do school boards get money for schools in their district?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) they get grants from the federal government and then the municipal government distributes it to the school boards. b) they ask City Hall for money c) they get a portion of property taxes collected by the municipal government and distributed by the provincial government d) they start a Go Fund Me campaign