

TEST ITEM FILE

For

Frideres and Gadacz

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN CANADA Ninth Edition

Prepared by
James S. Frideres, University of Calgary

Copyright © 2012 Pearson Education Canada, a division of Pearson Canada Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

All rights reserved.

This work is protected by Canadian copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the Internet) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The copyright holder grants permission to instructors who have adopted *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada*, Ninth Edition by Frideres and Gadacz to post this material online only if the use of the website is restricted by access codes to students in the instructor's class that is using the textbook and provided the reproduced material bears this copyright notice.

Table of Contents

- Chapter 1 – Colonialism and Aboriginal Peoples
- Chapter 2 – Aboriginal Identity and Belonging
- Chapter 3 – Demographic Profile of Aboriginal Peoples
- Chapter 4 – Social Profile of Aboriginal Peoples
- Chapter 5 – Great Strides and New Challenges: City Life and Gender Issues
- Chapter 6 – David and Goliath: Aboriginal Organizations and the AAND
- Chapter 7 – First Nations: Contesting Title and Ownership
- Chapter 8 – The Métis: The “Original” Canadians
- Chapter 9 – The Inuit: Recognition in the 21st Century
- Chapter 10 – Self-Determination and Self-Government: The Rights of Peoples
- Chapter 11 – Economic Involvement of Aboriginal Peoples

Chapter One

Colonialism and Aboriginal Peoples

Multiple Choice

MC 1-1. The authors argue that colonialization:

- a. Helped shape the organization of Canadian society.
- b. Demonstrated the value of Aboriginal culture
- c. Allows us to understand inter-tribal warfare
- d. Shows how individual discrimination takes place in society

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 3

MC 1-2. Aboriginal participation in Canadian society:

- a. Is a result of the attributes of Aboriginal culture
- b. Is a result of Aboriginal people experiencing colonialization
- c. Is a reaction to the culture of poverty
- d. Is no different than for other native-born Canadians

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 4

MC 1-3. Colonization:

- a. Emerged out of the belief that explorers had the right to claim lands for the “mother” country.
- b. Means control of land and people
- c. Means that Aboriginal people have some rights in the land and its resources
- d. Is a modern process that emerged in the early 20th century

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 4

MC 1-4. Which of the following is part of the colonization process?

- a. Voluntary and forced entry by settlers
- b. Enhancement of Aboriginal culture and values
- c. Establishment of self-governing reserves

d. Settlers learning from Aboriginal culture

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 4

MC 1-5. Early settlers in Canada viewed Aboriginal people:

- a. As in a pure state of culture
- b. As needing to help Aboriginals retain their traditional religious beliefs
- c. As needing to substitute unpredictable behaviour with predictable European modes of thinking.
- d. As being a good source of information about living in Canada

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 5

MC 1-6. Colonialization:

- a. Involves political and economic control over Aboriginal people
- b. Allows for self-government
- c. Allows service agencies to serve the interest of Aboriginal people
- d. Breaks the relationship of dependency for Aboriginal people

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 6

MC 1-7. Economic development for Aboriginal people:

- a. Is not an issue in the colonialization process
- b. Is placed in a two-level system
- c. Focuses on developing unskilled labour
- d. Has created opportunities for reserve development

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 7

MC 1-8. Racism today:

- a. Is generally overt
- b. Is based on a belief of racial inferiority
- c. Is built into the structures of Canadian society

d. Is not prevalent in today's society

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 9

MC 1-9. Whiteness:

- a. Acknowledges the assumption that "White" people racially exist
- b. Implies that "White" people are the norm
- c. Has little impact on Canadian laws, norms and mores
- d. Gives Aboriginal people all sorts of advantages and privileges in life

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 10

MC 1-10. White culture:

- a. Is ingrained privilege and not exhibited deliberately and maliciously
- b. Is a standpoint from which Aboriginal people see "Whites."
- c. Has created the correct image of the world
- d. Accounts for the position of privilege and power by "Whites".

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 10

MC 1-11. Colonization:

- a. Has created various "rights" for Aboriginal people
- b. Has prevented Aboriginal people from developing healthy cultural identities
- c. Has produced empowerment in Aboriginal communities
- d. Has produced cohesive Aboriginal communities.

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 11

MC 1-12. Early settlers in Canada:

- a. Allowed Aboriginal people access to lands and resources
- b. Developed strategies to help Aboriginal people adjust to settlement
- c. Became monitors of the actions of Aboriginal people
- d. Viewed Aboriginal people as equals

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 11

- MC 1-13. Until recently, historical accounts of Aboriginal people:
- a. Characterized Aboriginal people as aggressive rather than passive
 - b. Revealed interpretative differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people
 - c. Were written by individuals sympathetic to an Aboriginal way of life
 - d. Were wide ranging, depending upon the historian writing the account

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 12

- MC 1-14. The Western historical perspective:
- a. Argued that Aboriginal people were here to stay and something had to be done
 - b. Argued that there were many different types of Aboriginal people
 - c. Aboriginal people were a mixture of “simultaneous contrasts,” e.g., noble but savage.
 - d. Argued that Aboriginal people would need to be helped

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 16

- MC 1-15. Government-Aboriginal relations:
- a. Changed after the British solidified their position in Canada
 - b. Were generally positive until the beginning of the 20th century
 - c. Have always been antagonistic
 - d. Have always involved negotiations between the two

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 17

- MC 1-16. French-Aboriginal relations were most impacted by:
- a. Capitalism
 - b. Protestantism
 - c. The ideology of “Frenchification”

d. The development of agricultural activities

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 19

MC 1-17. British-Aboriginal relations were most influenced by:

- a. Mercantilism
- b. The fur trade
- c. Intermarriage
- d. Eurocentrism

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 19

MC 1-18. Which of the following beliefs supported British diffusionism?

- a. Spiritual
- b. Practical
- c. Disciplined
- d. Stagnant

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 22

MC 1-19. Colonialism was supported by:

- a. The French exploiting resources by encouraging settlers to remain permanently
- b. The British exploiting resources through the fur trade.
- c. The French arguing that they were the only people who were intellectually able to create or innovate.
- d. The British view of Aboriginal people was that they could never become modern.

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 21

MC 1-20. When contact between settlers and Aboriginal people occurred:

- a. Aboriginal people recognized Western culture as legitimate
- b. Settlers recognized Aboriginal culture as legitimated

- c. Settlers regarded the negotiations of treaties as reflecting the principle of equality
- d. Aboriginal people believed that they would someday be assimilated

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 17

MC 1-21. Aboriginal people:

- a. Have become economically redundant over time
- b. Have participated in the mainstream Canadian economy since the settlers arrived
- c. Operate in the same economy of mainstream Canada
- d. Are part of the industrial economy

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 15

MC 1-22. As individuals are prevented from entering the modern economy:

- a. A cultural ethos emerges that tries to mirror the one expressed in the dominant sector
- a. Withdrawal and rebellion are often prevalent in the minority group
- b. The primary labour market will absorb the individuals over time
- c. The primary and secondary markets merge over time

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 12

MC 1-23. Colonialization:

- a. Emerged out of a belief in Aboriginal supremacy
- b. Allowed kings and queens to sign treaties with Aboriginal people
- c. Assumed that Aboriginal people had some rights
- d. Assumed that Aboriginal people were impediments to civilization

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 6

MC 1-24. The federal governments' historical policies toward Aboriginal people:

- a. Were in harmony with the demands of non-Aboriginal people
- b. Allowed Aboriginal people to exploit the natural resources
- c. Created a relationship of “trust authority” with Aboriginal people
- d. Assumed that Aboriginal people were in a state of “savagery”

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 4

- MC 1-25. Which of the following statements is NOT correct:
- a. Settlers saw the major problem with Aboriginal people was their unpredictability
 - b. The “pass system” ensured that non-Aboriginal people could not take up land that had been given to Aboriginal people
 - c. The minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development can suspend almost any right set forth in the *Indian Act*
 - d. A pattern of dependency emerged during the early days of trade between Aboriginal people and settlers

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 8

True/False

TF 1-26. Myths become maps by which people make sense of their world, even if they are not true.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 2

TF 1-27. The argument of “terra nullius” has a good legal underpinning in Canada for determining who owns land.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 2

TF 1-28. White privilege is the ability to make decisions that affect everyone without taking others into account.

Answer: True

Difficulty:

Pg. 10

TF 1-29. White culture and identity have no content, that is, no definable attributes.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 10

TF 1-30. Whiteness operates so ubiquitously and entrenched as to appear natural and normative.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 10

TF 1-31. Today, Canadians are able to see historical events as causal agents of today's actions.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 10

TF 1-32. The act of scalping was introduced by government and settlers.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 15

TF 1-33. Settlers always viewed themselves as equal to Aboriginal people

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 15

TF 1-34. In the colonization process, a system develops in which the colonizers own the resources and the colonized people provide the labour force.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 11

TF 1-35. The federal government has, over time, encouraged the economic development of reserves.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 12

TF 1-36. Once a person is placed outside the primary labour market, it is almost impossible to re-enter it.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 16

TF 1-37. Settlers felt that Aboriginal peoples had to be rendered “predictable” if Canada was to be settled and developed.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 20

TF 1-38. Aboriginal men express the colonized mindset by channeling their rage externally—with violence.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 11

TF 1-39. The “wintering in” relationship between French trappers and Aboriginal people was encouraged by French authorities.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 18

TF 1-40. Manifest Destiny and the Hamilité rationalization pervaded the French Secular way of life.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 19

Short Answer

SA 1-41. What was the symbiotic relationship between the church and state?

SA 1-42. What is the “colour line”?

SA 1-43. What is meant by “structural racism”?

SA 1-44. What is “epistemological diffusionism”?

SA 1-45. Explain what “wintering in” means.

Essay

E 1-46. Identify the process of colonization. Provide at least one example of each stage of colonization.

E 1-47. What are the consequences of colonization for Aboriginal people?

E 1-48. Were French-Aboriginal relations different than colonial British-Aboriginal relations? Explain and provide examples.

E 1-49. How has the history of White-Aboriginal relations impacted the current events taking place in Canada?

E 1-50. What were the major recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People?

Chapter Two

Aboriginal Identity and Belonging

Multiple Choice

MC 2-1. Labeling:

- a. Makes it difficult to identify people located in different socio-political groups
- b. Allows people to interact the same way with different people
- c. Allows people to attach objective attributes to each group
- d. Creates an ideology

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 25

MC 2-2. Colonizers:

- a. Develop an ideology to legitimate equal power relations between Aboriginal people and settlers
- b. Create an ideology that creates a language that celebrates both Aboriginal and settlers identities
- c. Construct an ideology that dehumanizes Aboriginal people
- d. Creates an ideology that allows for all Aboriginal people to be treated the same way

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 25

MC 2-3. Identity:

- a. Reflects the image we have of ourselves
- b. Reflects the image we believe others have of us.
- c. Is a personal created product
- d. Is consistent over time and over different situations

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 26

MC 2-4. An individuals' identity:

- a. Remains the same over his/her life
- b. Is impacted by “official agents” and institutions of society
- c. Remains relatively structured and consistent over time
- d. Is a personal process controlled by the individual

Answer: b

Difficulty 2

Pg.26

MC 2-5. Identity is viewed as:

- a. As constructed in isolation by the individual
- b. Static
- c. Monolithic
- d. Dynamic

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 26

MC 2-6. Identities are:

- a. Constant
- b. Range from stable to transient
- c. Never negotiable
- d. Information independent

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 26

MC 2-7. Identity validation occurs:

- a. When identity announcements are different than identity placements
- b. When identity is stable
- c. When consensual roles are enacted
- d. When there is role enactment confusion

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 27

MC 2-8. When individuals have problems establishing their collective identity:

- a. They devise purpose and commitment

- b. They begin to develop goals and objectives
- c. The behaviour of the group is devoid of meaning
- d. They begin to develop a schema for their identity

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 27

MC 2-9. Collective identity:

- a. Requires a clear referential standard
- b. Is not related to personal identity
- c. Is not related to self esteem in individuals
- d. Requires that people develop a strong economic base

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 28

MC 2-10. A “war of maneuver”:

- a. Is when Aboriginal people use political strategies to achieve their goals
- b. Is when Aboriginal people become vigilant
- c. Is when Aboriginal people become aware of their stigmatized status
- d. Is when Aboriginal people preserve and extend a definite social boundary

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 28

MC 2-11. Government officials have argued that Aboriginal people should:

- a. Separate
- b. Marginalize
- c. Assimilate
- d. Integrate

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 29

MC 2-12. Assimilative Pressures by the government:

- a. Support the distinctiveness component of Aboriginal identity.
- b. Heightens the value of Aboriginal identity

- c. Is viewed by Aboriginal people as a threat
- d. Has led to the acceptance of mainstream culture

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 29

- MC 2-13. Pursuing an assimilationist policy by the federal government:
- a. Has strengthened the ties between Aboriginal people and other Canadians
 - b. Has resulted in Aboriginal people accepting the norms of imposed social categorization by the dominant society
 - c. Has led to a feeling of disrespect by Aboriginal people
 - d. Is viewed as a sign of respect of Aboriginality

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 29

- MC 2-14. The term “First Nations”:
- a. Is a legal term referring to “Indian”
 - b. Is an American term that has been taken over by Canadian Aboriginal people
 - c. Is a term that came about as a result of historical and political events in the world
 - d. Is a powerful symbol that provides positive identity and is a useful political term

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 29

- MC 2-15. Social cryptomnesia:
- a. Is when Aboriginal people take over ownership of an idea
 - b. Is a process by which Aboriginal people are perceived as the authors of their own ideas
 - c. It is the process by which Government claims ownership to ideas
 - d. It is the process by which Aboriginal people take on moral ownership of ideas

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 33

- MC 2-16. European culture stressed:
- a. An hierarchical order of life

- b. That inequalities among people were made by humans
- c. That all living things have souls with a spiritual essence
- d. Humans do not have any predestined significance in the world

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 37

- MC 2-17. Early efforts to define an “Indian”:
- a. Were based on culture alone
 - b. Were based on phenotypical traits alone
 - c. Were precise and clearly boundaried
 - d. Were determined by a certain way of life

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 37

- MC 2-18. The importance of the “Indian Roll”:
- a. Allowed the government to determine the number of Inuit, Metis and Indian
 - b. Allowed for a more exclusive definition of who was and wasn’t an “Indian”
 - c. Allowed the government to evaluate the status of any individual according to any criteria that was in place.
 - d. Allowed the government to include as many people as possible in the role

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 37

- MC 2-19. Most Aboriginal people are considered:
- a. Registered Indians
 - b. Inuit
 - c. Métis
 - d. Indian Ancestry

Answer: a
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 39

- MC 2-20. Which of the following criteria have been used over history to define an “Indian”:
- a. A person with a high school diploma

- b. A person who has resided outside of Canada for more than 6 months
- c. An Indian female married to a non-Indian male
- d. A non-Indian female married to an Indian male

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 38

MC 2-21. Enfranchisement for Aboriginal people:

- a. Means losing your “Indian” status
- b. Marrying a non-Indian
- c. Is still being used today by the federal government
- d. Is a social practice involving social interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people

Answer: a

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 41

MC 2-22. The federal government has:

- a. Been consistent in applying the *Indian Act* over the past century
- b. Been inclusive in applying the *Indian Act* to ensure that everyone eligible will be included in the Indian Roll
- c. Taken unilateral action to implement the *Indian Act*
- d. Shown “due diligence” in putting together a comprehensive list of people

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 41

MC 2-23. Lavell and Bedard are best known for:

- a. Their efforts in establishing land claims
- b. Their efforts in attempting to change the *Indian Act*
- c. Their efforts to give Métis certain rights
- d. Their efforts to allow band membership to include urban people

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 43

MC 2-24. Bill C-31:

- a. Set new rules with regard to who could register as an Indian
- b. Reinstated people who had previously been defined as non-Indians
- c. Allowed Indians to determine their own rules for band membership
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

45

MC 2-25. Under Bill C-31:

- a. If a section 6(2) person married a non-Indian, the offspring would not be considered an Indian
- b. If a section 6(1) person married a non-Indian, the offspring would not be considered an Indian
- c. If a section 6(2) person married a section 6(2) person, the offspring would not be considered an Indian
- d. If a section 6(1) person married a section 6(2) person, the offspring would be considered a section 6(2)

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 45

True/False

TF 2-26. All societies use a variety of labels to identify and differentiate people.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 26

TF 2-27. The Impact of colonialization has created cultural discontinuity over time for Aboriginal people.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 27

TF 2-28. Non-Aboriginal people have supported their “eminent merits” by constructing parallel Aboriginal “eminent merits.

Answer False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 27

TF 2-29. Coping strategies allow individuals to associate their self-esteem with threatening contexts.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 29

TF 2-30. If the dominant groups insists on assimilation and Aboriginal people prefer integration, the result will be conflict.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 30

TF 2-31. Assimilationist ideology justifies the superiority of the dominant culture.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 30

TF 2-32. Feelings of threat by Aboriginal people is related to how the dominant culture respects their way of life.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 30

TF 2-33. Europeans viewed the order of life from an equalitarian perspective.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 31

TF 2-34. The terms “legal,” “registered” and “status” are generally used interchangeably.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 31

TF 2-35. Band membership determines whether or not a person gets on the “Indian Roll”.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 37

TF 2-36. When people have problems establishing their collective identity, they lack purpose.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 27

TF 2-37. Collective identity is important so individuals can establish a defined collective identity.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 37

TF 2-38. The term “First Nations” is an American term borrowed by Canadians.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 31

TF 2-39. Aboriginal people view all things as having souls with a spiritual essence.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 48

TF 2-40. Today there are about 800 000 registered Indians in Canada.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 48

Short Answer

SA 2-41. What are the forms that Aboriginal people have in terms of how they can relate to mainstream society?

SA 2-42. What does “optimal distinctiveness” mean?

SA 2-43. Provide an example of social cryptomnesia?

SA 2-44. What is a compliance ideology?

SA 2-45. What are the four major groups of Aboriginal people?

Essay

E 2-46. How is personal identity formed? What are the processes involved?

E 2-47. What does a “war of positions” mean?

E 2-48. Why do members of the dominant group want Aboriginal people to give up their ethnic identity?

E 2-49. What is the difference between a section 6(1) and 6(2) Indian?

E 2-50. Why do people maintain loyalty to a group that is devalued by others if they have the opportunity to leave the group?

Chapter Three

Demographic Profile of Aboriginal Peoples

Multiple Choice

MC 3-1. An Indian band:

- a. Is a body of Indians
- b. Has its own law making abilities
- c. Generally includes a number of Aboriginal groups with different values, traditions and practices
- d. Can never be dissolved

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 54

MC 3-2. The *Indian Act*:

- a. Was a 20th century creation by Canada
- b. Was first amended in 1985
- c. Created the term “First Nations”
- d. Regulates the management of Indian reserve lands

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 55

MC 3-3. An Indian Reserve:

- a. Is a tract of land owned by Indian people
- b. Is held by the Crown
- c. Is land set aside for use by the Crown
- d. Can be taken away from Indians without their consent

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 56

MC 3-4. The growth rate of a population is contingent upon:

- a. Fertility

- b. Mortality
- c. Migration
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 57

MC 3-5. Most Aboriginal people:

- a. Live on rural reserves
- b. Live in non-census metropolitan areas
- c. Live in large urban centres
- d. Are equally dispersed among rural, non-census metropolitan areas and large urban centres

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 57

MC 3-6. Looking at the residential location of Aboriginal people, we find:

- a. More non-registered Indians live on-reserve than registered Indians
- b. More Métis live in rural areas than Inuit
- c. More registered Indians live in Census Metropolitan areas than non-Aboriginal people
- d. Registered Indians and the non-Aboriginal population have equal percentages living in rural non-census metropolitan areas.

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 59

MC 3-7. The data show that:

- a. There are approximately 600 reserves throughout the country
- b. That most of the reserves are large, e.g., have more than 2,000 people living on them
- c. In Eastern Canada each band is generally limited to one reserve
- d. The number of off-reserve Indians has remained relatively constant since 1950

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 59

MC 3-8. Reserves are situated in a variety of geographical contexts that impact:

- a. Development potential
- b. Population size
- c. Education potential
- d. Suicide rates

Answer: a

Difficulty: 4

Pg. 61

MC 3-9. First Nation reserves are characterized in four ways by Aboriginal Affairs that reflect:

- a. Their size
- b. Their distance from a service centre
- c. Their economic development
- d. Their level of cultural continuity

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 61

MC 3-10. Data gathered by Aboriginal Affairs shows that:

- a. The pattern of residence for Aboriginal people has changed substantially over the past two decades
- b. A substantial number of Aboriginal people in Alberta and Saskatchewan live on reserves that have no road access
- c. There has been a decrease overall of First Nations people living in special access areas over the past two decades
- d. The total area of reserve lands per capita has increase over the past 20 years

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 62

MC 3-11. When Bands were first created:

- a. Aboriginal groups were indiscriminately lumped together
- b. All were automatically assumed to be patrilineal
- c. They were given self-government status
- d. They were determined by Aboriginal people

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 63

MC 3-12. Aboriginal population growth:

- a. Is determined by biological factors, e.g., birth rates
- b. Is determined by political decisions
- c. Is determined by a combination of biological and political decisions
- d. Cannot be predicted because we can't predict individuals' behaviours

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 66

MC 3-13. Over the past century, the population growth of Aboriginal people:

- a. Has linearly decreased
- b. Has linearly increased
- c. Has decreased and then increased
- d. Has remained constant

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 66

MC 3-14. Over the past thirty years, the percentage change in the registered Indian population:

- a. Has increased substantially
- b. Has remained constant
- c. Has increased and then decreased
- d. Has decreased consistently

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 67

MC 3-15. The age distribution of Aboriginal people:

- a. Shows that there is a large number of young people
- b. Shows that there is a small number of young people
- c. Shows that it is just like the overall Canadian age distribution
- d. Shows that there are more old (50+) Aboriginal people than young (<25) people

Answer: a

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 69

MC 3-16. Fertility:

- a. Describes the number of married women
- b. Describes the number of children born to a woman over her lifetime
- c. Describes the ratio of births to deaths
- d. Describes the average age of marriage

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 71

MC 3-17. The average number of children by age group shows that:

- a. Aboriginal women have an average of more than 3 children
- b. Non-Aboriginal women have an average of well over 2 children
- c. Aboriginal women have an average of 1.5 children
- d. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women have the same number of children

Answer: a

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 71

MC 3-18. It is projected that by 2021

- a. The fertility rate for Aboriginal people will drop and then increase
- b. The fertility rate for Aboriginal people will be twice as high as non-Aboriginal people
- c. The fertility rate for Aboriginal people will be the same as for non-Aboriginal people
- d. The fertility rate for Aboriginal people will be less than as for non-Aboriginal people

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 71

MC 3-19. Aboriginal women:

- a. Have a “child-centered” ethos
- b. Have an “adult-centered” ethos
- c. Are no different in thinking about children than non-Aboriginal women
- d. See children as a “liability” rather than an asset

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 72

MC 3-20. Life expectancy for Aboriginal people today:

- a. Is the same as for non-Aboriginal people
- b. Is higher than for non-Aboriginal people
- c. Is the same today as for non-Aboriginal people 20 years ago
- d. Is about 30 years less than for Aboriginal people

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 73

MC 3-21. Since the beginning of the 20th century, which of the following statements best characterizes the birth-death rates of Aboriginal people:

- a. During the second half of the century the Aboriginal population had high birth and death rates.
- b. During the first half of the century the Aboriginal population had low death rates and high birth rates
- c. During the second half of the century the Aboriginal population had low birth and low death rates
- d. During the entire period, the Aboriginal population has had high death rates and high birth rates

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 74

MC 3-22. Demographers project over the next three decades:

- a. That First Nations populations will experience lower growth rates than the Canadian population for the next three decades
- b. That the number of First Nations people living off-reserve will decrease
- c. The “out marriage” rates for First Nations people will increase
- d. The population of Aboriginal people will level off and remain stable

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 75

MC 3-23. Health services for Aboriginal people:

- a. Are provided only through federal contribution arrangements
- b. Are carried out only through federal the federal government
- c. Is about the same on a per capita basis as for non-Aboriginal people
- d. Are directed mainly for prevention projects

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 79

- MC 3-24. The leading cause of death for the age group 10-19 is:
- Diseases of the nervous system
 - Suicide and self inflicted injuries
 - Diseases of the circulatory system
 - Various forms of cancer

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 85

- MC 3-25. Which of the following lists best characterizes the “new” diseases in Aboriginal communities:
- TB, HIV, Cancer,
 - Suicide, Hepatitis, Heart Disease
 - TB, HIV, Diabetes
 - Cancer, Hepatitis, Stroke

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 86

True/False

TF 3-26. A status Indian is a person whose ancestors have signed a treaty with the government.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 63

TF 3-27. The changing of the name to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development signifies their interest in all Aboriginal people, not just Indians.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 54

TF 3-28. Innu are a Inuit that live in the Eastern Arctic

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 55

TF 3-29. The Term “Aboriginal people” is a legal term that includes Indians, Inuit and Métis.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 54

TF 3-30. Projections show that the highest Aboriginal population growth will take place in Quebec and Ontario.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 68

TF 3-31. The federal government can create and do away with band designations at any time.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 63

TF 3-32. The Diabetes rate for Aboriginal people is nearly the same as for the general Canadian population.

Answer; False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 86

TF 3-33. The Aids cases for Aboriginal people has dramatically increased over the past two decades.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 89

TF 3-34. The off-reserve Aboriginal population reported better health than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 91

TF 3-35. A majority of suicides in the Aboriginal community occur under the age of 25.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 90

TF 3-36. Nearly all registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 2000 bands.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 63

TF 3-37. For Aboriginal people there are political decisions that have an impact on their population and its profile.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 68

TF 3-38. The age sex distribution of the Aboriginal population is similar to that of the general Canadian population.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 69

TF 3-39. Infant mortality is a very important factor in determining the natural growth rate of a population.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 73

TF 3-40. The federal health policy notes that there is no statutory obligation to provide health services to Indians.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 79

Short Answer

SA 3-41. Why study demography?

SA 3-42. In what part of Canada do most Aboriginal people live?

SA 3-43. Why is there less per capita allocation of land for Aboriginal people today than in 1960?

SA 3-44. Why is Bill C-31 so important to First Nations people?

SA 3-45. Why is “out-marriage” such an important issue for First Nations people today?

Essay

E 3-46. How has the Aboriginal population increased their population over the past half century?

E 3-47. Why has the Aboriginal population demonstrated a remarkable growth over the past have century?

E 3-48. How could the Aboriginal population growth rate exceed the natural growth limit of 5.5% per year?

E 3-49. Why is the infant mortality rate an important factor in determining the growth rate of a population?

E 3-50. What is the difference between a section 6(1) and section 6(2) Indian?

Chapter Four

Social Profile of Aboriginal Peoples

Multiple Choice

MC 4-1. We need to look at the social profile of the Aboriginal population because:

- a. It will allow policy makers to better develop policy for Aboriginal people
- b. It will create specific laws regarding Aboriginal people
- c. It will allow Canadians to look to the past social programs
- d. It will allow us to make comparisons with Aboriginal people outside of Canada

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 93

MC 4-2. Well over _____ of the Aboriginal population is younger than 15 years of age.

- a. One quarter
- b. One third
- c. One half
- d. Two thirds

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 95

MC 4-3. Today the Aboriginal median age is:

- a. 22
- b. 27
- c. 38
- d. 40

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 94

MC 4-4. The dependency ratio:

- a. For Aboriginal people is lower than for non-Aboriginal people
- b. Is the burden of care placed on the working age population
- c. For non-Aboriginal people has increased over the past 30 years

- d. For Aboriginal people has dramatically increased

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 94

MC 4-5. It is projected that by 2060:

- a. The non-Aboriginal population will be a clear pyramid shape
- b. The non-Aboriginal population will be diamond shaped
- c. The non Aboriginal population will be an inverted pyramid shape
- d. The non-Aboriginal population will continue to be a square box shape

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 97

MC 4-6. By 2060, the population distribution is projected to:

- a. Be the same for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people
- b. Be dramatically different between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people
- c. Be somewhat different between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people
- d. Non comparable by that time

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 97

MC 4-7. The most important thing about the language of any group:

- a. Is not a very important component of their culture
- b. Allows individuals to make up their social environment
- c. Allows individuals to express themselves
- d. Allows individuals to absorb the collective thought processes of a people

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 97

MC 4-8. Research shows that about ____ percent of the Aboriginal languages has a good chance of survival in the future.

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 40

d. 50

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 98

MC 4-9. In terms of language use:

- a. About one third of all First Nations people can engage in a conversation in an Aboriginal language
- b. For on-reserve First Nation people, over half could carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language
- c. For off-reserve First Nation people only about 10% could carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language
- d. Métis are the least likely to be able to carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language.

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 99

MC 4-10. The decreasing number of Aboriginal people able to speak an Aboriginal language:

- a. Is a result of the desire to learn French or English
- b. Reflects the increasing number of people moving into the urban centres
- c. Reflects the decreasing contact with Aboriginal language speakers
- d. Is a result of a lack of interest in Aboriginal languages

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 99

MC 4-11. In terms of language use:

- a. It reveals that younger people are now learning an Aboriginal language
- b. It reveals that older people retain the language
- c. There is no age difference in terms of language use
- d. Men are more likely to use an Aboriginal language than women

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 99

MC 4-12. The most reluctant Aboriginal people to change language are:

- a. The Métis
- b. The older generation
- c. People living on the Prairies
- d. People living in the Atlantic provinces

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 99

MC 4-13. Research shows that:

- a. Aboriginal language vitality is decreasing
- b. Aboriginal language use is slowing down
- c. Aboriginal communities are promoting English/French for young people
- d. Aboriginal language use at home is declining

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 99

MC 4-14. In terms of religion, research shows:

- a. Most Aboriginal people have no religious affiliation
- b. Most Aboriginal people consider themselves Protestant
- c. Most Aboriginal people adhere to pre-Christian beliefs
- d. Most Aboriginal people consider themselves to be Catholic

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 100

MC 4-15. Aboriginal people:

- a. Define the family as non-fictive kin
- b. Define the family as fictive kin
- c. Define the family as both fictive and non-fictive kin
- d. Define the family as Euro Canadians do

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 102

MC 4-16. The role of Aboriginal women:

- a. Is rooted in contemporary conditions

- b. Is to have an active role in the integration of young children
- c. Is based on an ethic of assimilation
- d. Is based on providing an integral role around the connection between relationships and responsibilities.

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 103

MC 4-17. Overall, _____ percent of children live in “lone parent” families:

- a. 20
- b. 35
- c. 50
- d. 60

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 103

MC 4-18. An Aboriginal family:

- a. Fosters dependence as a dominant value
- b. Socializes children as Euro Canadians do in their families
- c. Serves as a facilitator in the development of its members.
- d. Encompasses the spirit of capitalism in their children

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 103

MC 4-19. When comparing men only, which group is most likely to have the same income as non-Aboriginal men:

- a. Métis
- b. Inuit
- c. Off-reserve First Nation
- d. On-reserve First Nation

Answer: a

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 105

MC 4-20. Which group has the highest proportion of low income families as of 2006?

- a. First Nations
- b. Métis
- c. Inuit
- d. They are all about the same

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 105

MC 4-21. In terms of income comparison of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people:

- a. Nearly 25 percent of non-Aboriginal people have no income
- b. About half of Aboriginal people have no income
- c. About 40 percent of Aboriginal people make less than \$20k per year
- d. Over one third of Aboriginal people make more than \$70k

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 106

MC 4-22. Labour force participation in Canada:

- a. Reveals that “education pays” for Aboriginal people
- b. Reveals that one half of the jobs held by Aboriginal people were unskilled jobs
- c. Aboriginal labour force participation has increased over the past 25 years
- d. Reveals that Aboriginals participate equal to non-Aboriginal people

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 106

MC 4-23. Participation in the educational system by Aboriginal people:

- a. Has generally remained the same over the past two decades
- b. Reveals that high school completion rates are lower than for non-Aboriginal students
- c. By grade seven the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal scores in reading and numeracy levels has evened out
- d. Reveals that most primary school children attend joint provincial schools

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 109

MC 4-24. Post secondary school attendance:

- a. Is totally a result of Aboriginal people having control over their secondary school system
- b. Is limited due to federal policies
- c. Reveals that most attending are working toward university degrees
- d. Is now equal to non-Aboriginal attendance

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 116

MC 4-25. In terms of Aboriginal housing:

- a. Research shows that housing for Aboriginal people has a lifespan that is equal to that of the national average lifespan
- b. Nearly 75% of the housing stock for Aboriginal communities does not meet federal occupancy standards
- c. Research shows that the number of Aboriginal homes with more than one person per room is 200 times that of the overall Canadian population.
- d. The federal government has a policy of not building more homes in Aboriginal communities in order to force Aboriginal people into the city

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 125

True/False

TF 4-26. Integrated joint-schools were established to encourage Aboriginal students to leave the reserve and enroll in provincial schools.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 110

TF 4-27. The creation of band schools emerged out of the human rights movement in the 60's and 70's.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 111

TF 4-28. Between 1867 and 1945 the principle ideology in educating Aboriginal children by the federal government was “education in isolation.”

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 111

TF 4-29. Aboriginal people rely upon social assistance more than any other ethnic group in Canada.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 121

TF 4-30. Aboriginal people are just as likely to come into contact with the judicial system as non-Aboriginal people.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 118

TF 4-31. The economic gap between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people continues to widen.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 105

TF 4-32. In using standardized testing, Aboriginal students achieve scores that are equal to non-Aboriginal students.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 109

TF 4-33. The federal governments educational policy today is developed and carried out in cooperation with Aboriginal communities.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2
Pg. 113

TF 4-34. Aboriginal communities are considered the owners and operators of infrastructure on reserves and are responsible for their operation and maintenance.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 118

TF 4-35. Aboriginal housing has a life span equal to that of the national average house lifespan.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 125

TF 4-36. The number of Indian children in social services care has remained constant over the past 40 years.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 121

TF 4-37. Band schools are just a different form of a “federal” school.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 111

TF 4-38. Of those Aboriginal people enrolled in post-secondary schools, most are enrolled in colleges or technical institutes.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 117

TF 4-39. Data reveal that Aboriginal people are just as likely to come into contact with the Canadian judicial system as non-Aboriginal people.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 120

TF 4-40. In 1830, Legislation was passed that transferred the responsibility of education for Aboriginal children to the provincial government.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 111

Short answer

SA 4-41. What is the level of infrastructural services in Aboriginal communities?

SA 4-42. How did residential schools operate?

SA 4-43. What are the consequences when Aboriginal people come into contact with the law?

SA 4-44. What does “income polarity” mean?

SA 4-45. What was the long term impact of ‘band’ schools?

Essay

E 4-46. What is meant by the “democratic ideology” phase of providing education for Aboriginal children?

E 4-47. Why is the participation rate in post-secondary education for Aboriginal people less than half of that of non-Aboriginal people?

E 4-48. What is the difference between a “band” school and a “joint-integrated” school?

E 4-49. What are the major differences between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people with regard to justice?

E 4-50. Why do Aboriginal people show low rates of labour force participation?

Chapter Five

Great Strides and New Challenges: City Life and Gender Issues

Multiple Choice

MC 5-1. The influx of Aboriginal people to urban areas:

- a. Is a result of “push” factors
- b. Is a result of “pull” factors
- c. Is a result of both “push” and “pull” factors
- d. Is an evolutionary process that has happened over time

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 130

MC 5-2. Once Aboriginal people move from an Aboriginal community and settle in a city:

- a. They return to the Aboriginal community within a short time
- b. They generally remain in city
- c. They integrate into mainstream society
- d. Maintain a movement of in and out of the city mobility

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 131

MC 5-3. Successful immigration to the city requires:

- a. The ability to find a job.
- b. The ability to find adequate housing
- c. Develop successful social networks
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 131

MC 5-4. As the number of Aboriginal people living in cities has grown:

- a. They have become invisible residents
- b. A number of Aboriginal businesses and institutions have been created

Copyright © 2012 Pearson Education Canada

- c. Different Aboriginal groups in the city continue to live in isolation from other Aboriginal groups
- d. They have had little impact on the character of urban areas

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 133

MC 5-5. Many Aboriginal immigrants to urban areas:

- a. Are residentially stable and remain in their poor housing over time
- b. Attempt to recreate reserve life in the city
- c. Tend to blend in with the general population of the urban poor
- d. Integrate into urban life with little trouble

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 133

MC 5-6. Which of the following groups has the highest urbanization level:

- a. First Nations
- b. Métis
- c. Inuit
- d. Registered Indian

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 131

MC 5-7. The Aboriginal urban population:

- a. Is residentially segregated
- b. Has experienced slow growth over the past half century
- c. Continue to link with their rural homelands
- d. Reject Aboriginal culture

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 131

MC 5-8. Urban Aboriginal people who reside permanently in the city:

- a. Dislike their new surroundings
- b. Cut their linkages with their rural homelands

- c. Are satisfied with their quality of life
- d. Have little sense or knowledge of their Aboriginal heritage

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 133

MC 5-9. Long term residents in urban areas:

- a. Reveal a choice of neighbourhood due to racism and discrimination
- b. Are generally “bi-cultural”
- c. Are part of a open migration process
- d. Demonstrate a “community of difference” within the urban centre

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 133

MC 5-10. Urban Aboriginals:

- a. Reside in isolation all over the urban centre
- b. Maintain a community of difference
- c. Reside in large ethnic concentrations in one part of the city
- d. Develop networks that expand in interlocking grids

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 133.

MC 5-11. The age-sex distribution of urban Aboriginals:

- a. Is the same for Aboriginal people as for non-Aboriginal people
- b. Reveals the urban Aboriginal population is an aging population
- c. Reveals that urban migration is stabilizing
- d. Many Aboriginal people come to the city as individuals and not families

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 134

MC 5-12. Urban Aboriginal women:

- a. Live longer than their “on-reserve” counterparts
- b. Have levels of health comparable to non-Aboriginal women
- c. Receive federal transfer payments equal to those of non-Aboriginal women

- d. Have suicide rates that are half of what non-Aboriginal women have

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 135

MC 5-13. Aboriginal Involvement in the labour market:

- a. Reveals that the unemployment rate for urban Aboriginal adults was nearly half as high as that of non-Aboriginal adults
- b. Reveals that unemployment among urban Aboriginal people is due to a lack of training and a need to attend to family responsibilities
- c. Reveals incomes equal to their non-Aboriginal counterparts
- d. Have a standard of living equal to their non-Aboriginal counterparts

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 137

MC 5-14. Contemporary urban Aboriginal people:

- a. Maintain their Aboriginal identity
- b. See their communities in urban centres as fictitious
- c. See their communities as different than the rural communities they came from
- d. Have little interest in self-determination in the cities

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 140

MC 5-15. Prior to the arrival of settlers:

- a. Aboriginal families were organized as discrete individual units
- b. Aboriginal families were non hierarchical
- c. Aboriginal families were imbued with coercive authority
- d. Aboriginal families were always matrilineal

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 155

MC 5-16. Prior to colonization:

- a. Aboriginal women seldom held influential positions in their culture
- b. Aboriginal women never held leadership and governing positions in their society

- c. Aboriginal women had little responsibility for adjudicating disputes that arose in the community
- d. Aboriginal women were the centre of the circle of life

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 149

MC 5-17. As colonization took place in Canada:

- a. The organization and role of Aboriginal gender changed little
- b. Aboriginal families moved to a type of equality society
- c. It gave stronger voice to Aboriginal women
- d. It controlled the image of Aboriginal women

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 149

MC 5-18. Aboriginal women:

- a. Are equally likely to participate in the labour market as Aboriginal men
- b. Are more likely to have higher educational attainments than Aboriginal men
- c. Have the same income as Aboriginal men
- d. Are increasingly moving out of poverty

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 151

MC 5-19. Aboriginal women:

- a. Are exposed to violence and abuse similar to that of non-Aboriginal women
- b. Reveal spousal assault rates that are twenty times higher than for non-Aboriginal women
- c. Aboriginal women, on average, are abused 35 times before they leave the relationship and seek help
- d. Have similar rates of domestic violence as non-Aboriginal women

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 152

MC 5-20. Urban Aboriginal women:

- a. Have low rates of mobility in the urban centre
- b. Have rates of housing instability equal to that of non-Aboriginal women
- c. Are disproportionately found living in the suburbs
- d. Live in poverty and are exposed to high risks of violence

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 147

MC 5-21. When a child is born to a section 6(2) woman and the fathers status is unreported:

- a. The child is considered a 6(1) status Indian
- b. The child is considered a 6(2) status Indian
- c. The child is not considered a status Indian
- d. The decision as to the status of the child is determined by the Band Council

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 153

MC 5-22. Aboriginal women:

- a. Are under represented in maximum security jails
- b. Make up about 3 percent of the women in the federal prisons
- c. Find their over representation in the criminal justice system is linked to their victimization.
- d. Can use provincial law to deal with issues of matrimonial property on the reserve

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 154

MC 5-23. Early court challenges (pre 1980) regarding marriage rules in the *Indian Act* by Aboriginal women:

- a. Were partially accepted by the Courts of Canada
- b. Were subsequently changed due to court decisions
- c. Were changed primarily because of the implementation of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
- d. Were rejected due to deficiencies in the cases brought to the courts

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 156

MC 5-24. Aboriginal women's organizations could be considered:

- a. Public service organizations
- b. Accommodating service organizations
- c. Acculturating service organizations
- d. Member service organizations

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 143

MC 5-25. Sex in pre-colonial Aboriginal society:

- a. Typified "different-but-equal relations"
- b. Generally revealed low status for women in their communities
- c. Revealed considerable distinction between work and home
- d. Revealed a linkage between the production of goods and economics

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 153

True/False

TF 5-26. Life on the reserve is patriarchal.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 156

TF 5-27. More men than women reside in urban areas of Canada.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 134

TF 5-28. Bill C-31 reversed the legal refutation of "Indian Status" for women who had "married out."

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 149

TF 5-29. Many urban centres today are considered part of the traditional territory of Aboriginal people.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 131

TF 5-30. There is considerable “brain drain” operating in the rural Aboriginal communities.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 133

TF 5-31. Accommodating service organizations get their clients from referrals through “member” service organizations.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 145

TF 5-32. In no cases where the clan system had been established were women without property rights.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 147

TF 5-33. McIvor argued that *Bill C-31* did not ensure equal treatment of First Nations people but created a new “caste” system.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 150

TF 5-34. When a child is born, if the father is unreported the child’s registration is based on the mothers’ entitlement.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 153

TF 5-35. After the 1951 amendments to the *Indian Act*, Indian women were eligible for election to chief and band council.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 157

TF 5-36. Many Aboriginal women have left the reserve due to housing and family-related issues.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 156

TF 5-37. Rural Aboriginal women use more traditional healers and medicines than urban women
Aboriginals.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 135

TF 5-38. The education levels of off-reserve Aboriginal people is much higher than on-reserve.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 137

TF 5-39. Acculturating service organizations promote assimilation of Aboriginal people.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 143

TF 5-40. Accommodating service organizations tend to enhance the legitimacy of existing
service organizations.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 143

Short Answer

SA 5-41. How does an “acculturating service” organization deal with Aboriginal people in an urban context?

SA 5-42. What is an urban reserve?

SA 5-43. Why do some people call *Bill C-31* the “Abocide Bill?”?

SA 5-44. What are the matrimonial property rights of women?

SA 5-45. Why is Mrs. Two Axe Early and important Aboriginal woman?

Essay

E 5-46. What is the Canadian urban aboriginal strategy?

E 5-47. What are the differences between a “public service” and “member” organizations?

E 5-48. How have Canadians reacted to the inability of public service organizations to help urban Aboriginal people?

E 5-49. Discuss how “gender roles” operated prior to the settlement of European forces.

E 5-50. What was the central thrust of the McIvor Case?

Chapter Six

David and Goliath: Aboriginal Organizations and the AAND

Multiple Choice

MC 6-1. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Is a small bureaucracy compared to other Ministries
- b. Has traditionally developed policies multilaterally
- c. Intervenes in the lives of First Nations people only in the area of land
- d. Has focused on its mandate as directed by the *Indian Act*

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 158

MC 6-2. One of the major goals of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Is to evolve over time
- b. Is to coordinate their efforts with other government ministries in order to bring about change successfully
- c. Is to phase itself out when Aboriginal people become self governing
- d. Is to help Aboriginal people attain a better quality of life

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 160

MC 6-3. Aboriginal organizations:

- a. Have found that the courts agree with them in most cases
- b. Have been largely successful in restraining or modifying the actions of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
- c. Generally, have not been successful in influencing Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development policy
- d. Have the resources to influence Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development policy but have not utilized them

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 159

MC 6-4. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Has few responsibilities for resource and environmental management in the North
- b. Is not engaged in international Indigenous and circumpolar activities
- c. Supports negotiations undertaken by Environment Canada with regard to comprehensive and specific land claims
- d. Delivers provincial type services to Aboriginal people

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 160

MC 6-5. Which of the activities listed is outside the mandate of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Governance
- b. Resources
- c. Immigration
- d. Education

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 160

MC 6-6. In reviewing the activities of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, the Auditor General concluded that:

- a. Specific units in the Department are not effective
- b. A strong sense of accountability reveals that some units are more effective and efficient than others
- c. It is impossible to assess the “success” of the activities of the Department
- d. The coordination and delivery of its mandate is a strength of the Department

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 160

MC 6-7. The Office of the Federal Interlocutor:

- a. Focuses on Inuit
- b. Is outside the purview of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
- c. Focuses on non-status Indians and *Métis*
- d. Focuses on the administration of monies directed for Status Indians

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 160

MC 6-8. The overall mission of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is to:

- a. Ensure that other federal and provincial departments fit within their mandate
- b. To meet the legal commitments to Aboriginal people
- c. Identify long term goals for Aboriginal people
- d. Develop programs so that the Department can one day abolish itself

Answer: b
Pg. 162

MC 6-9. The process of 'Devolution':

- a. Would support Aboriginal people in developing healthy identities
- b. Would help Aboriginal individuals in achieving their economic and social aspirations
- c. Was to change the Departments' role to that of an "enabler"
- d. Was for the Department to initiate ideas for Aboriginal communities to enhance their quality of life

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 162

MC 6-10. The new paradigm adopted by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Will turn over land claims to an independent third party for resolution
- b. Will allow easier access to government departments
- c. Will increase the amount of money available for Aboriginal communities for development projects
- d. Will improve educational qualifications of Aboriginal people

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 162

MC 6-11. The current objectives of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Attempts to provide more funds to stimulate economic growth

- b. Attempts to develop social program policy that can be used by all communities across Canada
- c. Attempts to allow third parties to help develop First Nations lands
- d. Attempts to strengthen Aboriginal governance

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 162

MC 6-12. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Has moved from a centralized system to a decentralized system of operation
- b. Has moved from unilateral decision making to one of consultation
- c. Has developed an extensive network of partnerships with other government agencies
- d. Has developed programs to support Aboriginal people in their quest to preserve and develop their culture

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 163

MC 6-13. Within the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Policies and programs are established by senior executives after consultation with Aboriginal people
- b. Budgets are developed after they are approved by Aboriginal leaders
- c. The majority of the budget is considered discretionary funding
- d. Additional funds have always been requested after the budget has been approved by Parliament

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 163

MC 6-14. In the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development

- a. Almost half of the total number of employees are of Aboriginal identity and/or ancestry
- b. Many individuals who set policy in the Department are Aboriginal
- c. Many “old guard” federal employees are of Aboriginal descent
- d. Most of the employees of the Department are relatively recent hires

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 164

MC 6-15. In 2008-09 the direct cost of running the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development was:

- a. 500 million dollars
- b. 1 billion dollars
- c. 3 billion dollars
- d. 12 billion dollars

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 165

MC 6-16. In 2009-2010, the greatest expenditures for programs was:

- a. Self-government
- b. Economic development
- c. Education
- d. Northern Affairs

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 166

MC 6-17. The budget for Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development:

- a. Is generally made up of statutory expenditures
- b. Is generally under the control of Parliament
- c. Goes mainly for land claim settlements
- d. Has not increased appreciably for the past decade

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 167

MC 6-18. Today, under the devolution policy:

- a. Most of the Departments expenditures are through contracts
- b. More of the overall budget is controlled by First Nation communities
- c. Most of the funds are now used to meet operating expenses
- d. Most of the funds to Aboriginal people are through “grants and contributions”.

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 175

MC 6-19. Under the devolution process:

- a. Funds for program management are being transferred to local bands
- b. Core funding grants are not provided to Aboriginal communities
- c. The number of people working in the Department increased by nearly 50 percent
- d. The new policies do not recognize special privileges resulting from land claims settlements

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 175

MC 6-20. The creation and sustainability of Aboriginal organizations:

- a. Requires the development of social capital
- b. Are not key to the survival of Aboriginal identity
- c. Creates problems for the government to interact with Aboriginal people
- d. Results in Aboriginal organizations that are structured differently than those in mainstream society

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 185

MC 6-21. The Assembly of First Nations:

- a. Argues that any national institution established to represent the interests of First Nations people must reflect the belief in their ability to negotiate
- b. Takes the position that First Nations have the right to self-government
- c. Derives its existence and direction exclusively and entirely from the acceptance by the federal and provincial authorities
- d. Does not run programs or provide services to Aboriginal communities

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 191

MC 6-22. The federal government argues:

- a. That in order for Canada to have legitimate political authority, it must not be the product of an unjust usurpation of legitimate Aboriginal authority
- b. That the concept of “justice” embodies the idea of fair treatment of Aboriginal people
- c. That to make substantive changes in the political system, Aboriginal people have to conform to mainstream society

- d. That “restorative justice” has to be implemented to deal with Aboriginal peoples

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 177

MC 6-23. Pan-Aboriginal organizations:

- a. Have a formal relation with the federal government and have their authority vested in the *Indian Act*
- b. Have attempted to reduce federal control and increase their own control over Aboriginal affairs.
- c. Have emerged through focusing on a variety of issues
- d. Are integrative in structure

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 189

MC 6-24. In its ten year assessment of government action with regard to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, the Assembly of First Nations found:

- a. There has been a sustained investment in meeting the basic needs of First Nations communities
- b. There have been structural changes in the relationship between First Nations and the federal government
- c. That First Nations community social development ranked 6th out of 174 nations around the world
- d. That most of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission were not acted upon

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 182

MC 6-25. The Assembly of First Nations:

- a. Found that the federal government spends about \$7200 per First Nation person per year while it spend \$6000 per year per non-Aboriginal person
- b. Found that over the past five years, the total spending of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development has increased by 6%
- c. The per capita expenditures for non-Aboriginal people over the past five years has increased
- d. The provision of services to Aboriginal people is comparable to what non-Aboriginal people receive

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 183

True/False

TF 6-26. On a per-capita basis, the overall expenditures for all Canadians is similar to those expended on Aboriginal people.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 183

TF 6-27. Services provided to Aboriginal people far exceed the federal government's constitutional and legislative responsibility.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 168

TF 6-28. Under section 91(24) of the *British North American Act*, the federal government has accepted total responsibility for Aboriginal people.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
159

TF 6-29. One latent function of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is to provide resources for other organizations.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 178

TF 6-30. Many of the federal programs exhibit the attributes of a "total institution"

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1
Pg. 178

TF 6-31. Transformative organizations argue that a redistribution of rewards and power has to be undertaken within the existing social structure.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 189

TF 6-32. Early urban Aboriginal organizations focused on economic and social welfare goals.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 188

TF 6-33. Many Aboriginal organizations argue that the current state is not legitimate because it has pursued systemic unjust policies.

Answer: T
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 188

TF 6-34. The impact of an Aboriginal organization varies inversely to the proportion of its natural resources.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 188

TF 6-35. The internal leadership structure of an Aboriginal organization is not an important determinant of that organization's effective in achieving its goals.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 189

TF 6-36. The Inuit Relations Secretariat was established to advocate for the inclusion of Inuit specific concerns in federal programs.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 159

TF 6-37. The Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Department is responsible for all federal policies and programs concerning Canadian registered Indians and Inuit.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 160

TF 6-38. The Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Department's current strategic directions are based on the document *Gathering Strength—Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan*.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 162

TF 6-39. Indian Affairs is responsible for policy development, resource allocation and planning for First Nations and Inuit people.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 162

TF 6-40. Services provided to Aboriginal people are far less than the federal government's constitutional and legislative responsibility.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 162

Short Answer

SA 6-41. What does devolution mean?

SA 6-42. What are the four main routes through which nearly all federal expenditures flow through?

SA 6-43. What are statutory expenditures for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development?

SA 6-44. What are specific land claims?

SA 6-45. Why was the “White Paper” so widely rejected by Aboriginal people when it was introduced in 1969?

Essay

E 6-46. What does it mean when the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development says it is adopting a “global circle” of influence?

E 6-47. Provide a brief description of how the Department administers the statutory requirements for Aboriginal people.

E 6-48. Discuss the difference between comprehensive and specific land claims.

E 6-49. Discuss the four different types of Aboriginal organizations and their organization and objectives.

E 6-50. What was the governments’ reaction to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples?

Chapter Seven

First Nations: Contesting Title and Ownership

Multiple Choice

MC 7-1. Treaties:

- a. Were intended to take over Indian interests
- b. Were to provide for a process of negotiation
- c. Were to establish a process by which land would be given to Indians
- d. Were to establish the rule of the relationship between Indians and the federal government

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 199

MC 7-2. Land claims:

- a. Focus entirely on legal questions about the collective title and property rights of Indians
- b. They are focused on determining an appropriate amount of financial compensation
- c. Are a balance between the use of power and litigation
- d. Are a balance between government action and inaction

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 200

MC 7-3. Dispossession of land for Aboriginal people:

- a. Forced Aboriginal people to look for alternatives to economic growth
- b. Contributed to the development of Aboriginal people
- c. Enhanced the economic base of Aboriginal people
- d. Produced a spiral toward economic marginalization and dependency

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 200

MC 7-4. Until recently, the reactive stance of Aboriginal people to government decisions:

- a. Reveals their inability to coordinate their agreement on the proper type of action
- b. Reveals the inability to share the cost of action

- c. Reveals the lack of understanding of the political processes
- d. Has demonstrated a lack of leadership in Aboriginal communities

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 200

MC 7-5. Today, Aboriginal people:

- a. Are sharing the goals they are prepared to pursue with other groups
- b. Establishing boundaries in order to determine when and how they will take action
- c. Spelling out the financial compensation they are expecting
- d. Allowing various factions in the community to express their goals and objectives

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 200

MC 7-6. After the revolutionary war (1775-1783):

- a. The fur trade in Nova Scotia and Quebec became important
- b. A major influx of United Empire Loyalists left Canada at that time
- c. Aboriginal people gained a major portion of the entire southwestern half of their hunting territory that was bounded by the Great Lakes
- d. Settlers from the south came who were interested in farming, homesteading and business.

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 202

MC 7-7. The War of 1812 saw:

- a. The French were at war at two fronts—The British and the Americans
- b. The British Americans were the single source of rejecting the American invasion
- c. The introduction of the Jay Treaty
- d. The British and the Aboriginal people fought together to defeat the Americans

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 203

MC 7-8. Pre-confederation treaties were often:

- a. Territorial cessions

- b. Continuing grants, usually in goods
- c. Acknowledged trusteeship responsibilities by the British or French
- d. The recognition of sovereignty by Aboriginal people

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 203

MC 7-9. Pre-confederation treaties had:

- a. Always had annual payments for ceded land rights
- b. Always had land set aside for reserves
- c. Always had hunting and fishing rights for Aboriginal people
- d. Territorial cessions in return for one time grants

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 203

MC 7-10. Post 1850 treaties almost always had provisions for:

- a. On-going expenditures for Aboriginal people
- b. Annuities
- c. Forms of self-government
- d. Guarantees concerning health and education

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 204

MC 7-11. The Royal Proclamation of 1763:

- a. Referred to for the first time that Aboriginal people had sovereignty of their land
- b. Disputed that Aboriginal rights existed
- c. Clearly defined the boundaries of land covered by the Proclamation
- d. Was turned over to the Canadian government as its responsibility to implement and maintain

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 204

MC 7-12. The Canadian government:

- a. Created the responsibility for negotiation with Aboriginal peoples after Confederation

- b. Used administrators who were experienced and familiar with Aboriginal customs
- c. Used administrators who used the model that HBC had used in dealing with Aboriginal people
- d. Established the principle of “equitable principles”

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 205

- MC 7-13. The numbered treaties generally had the following provision:
- a. Created reserve lands
 - b. Provided for gratuities for the Chief and other Aboriginal leaders
 - c. Provided for medical provisions
 - d. Placed all participants on the “Indian Roll”

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 205

- MC 7-14. Most Treaties:
- a. Identified the nature or extent of Aboriginal land rights
 - b. Were the product of long negotiations between government negotiators and Aboriginal representatives
 - c. Were clear as to how much land was being surrendered by Aboriginal people
 - d. Were a template devised out of the Robinson Treaties of 1850

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 205

- MC 7-15. Treaties:
- a. Reflected the belief that Aboriginal people had some land rights
 - b. Reflect the collaboration among government, traders, missionaries and Aboriginal people
 - c. Were ratified by Parliament
 - d. Were ratified by an order-in-council

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 208

- MC 7-16. The governments purpose in negotiating the numbered treaties:
- Was to free land for settlement and development
 - Was to satisfy the settlers so that they would remain peaceful
 - Was to implement a broad policy that was developed by the federal government
 - Was to ensure that Aboriginal people would be protected

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Pg.208

- MC 7-17. The government's policy during the numbered treaty era:
- Reflected a policy of tribalization
 - Reflected a policy of integration
 - Reflected a policy of encouraging Indians into the 20th century life
 - Reflected an appeal to Indians that the Queen would take care of them

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 208

- MC 7-18. The loss of reserve lands typically came about through:
- Squatting by settlers
 - By being re-surveyed
 - Through errors in book keeping
 - Through formal surrenders

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 210

- MC 7-19. Before 1970, Indian claims:
- Were handled on a collective basis
 - Were processed by Treasury Board
 - Were handled through a dual filing system
 - Were handled by an independent administrative tribunal to adjudicate claims

Answer: c
Pg. 212

- MC 7-20. When Indian Affairs obtained a surrender of reserve lands:
- Proceeds were credited to the particular band's fund

- b. The Proceeds from the surrendered land were administered under the terms of provincial law
- c. It was under unjust cessions or legally questionable government expropriations
- d. The land was kept as Crown land

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 216

- MC 7-21. Most of the Band claims being dealt with by the federal government come from
- a. Quebec
 - b. Ontario
 - c. British Columbia
 - d. The prairie provinces

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 227

- MC 7-22. The Supreme Court decision with regard to the Nisga'a Indians:
- a. Forced the government to establish new land claims policy
 - b. Allowed the federal government to force the provincial governments to deal with land claims
 - c. Specified that all Aboriginal claims would be dealt with through indirect negotiations between Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal claimants
 - d. Ruled that there were no such thing as "Aboriginal rights"

Answer: a
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 244

- MC 7-23. The 1985 Task Force on dealing with comprehensive claims, recommended:
- a. Agreements had to recognize sovereignty for Aboriginal people
 - b. That provincial and Territorial governments participate in negotiations
 - c. That any agreements should allow only Aboriginal people to take on the responsibility for the management of land and resources
 - d. That parity among agreements requires that their contents be identical

Answer: b
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 232

MC 7-24. The Oka crisis:

- a. Focused on a land grant of 1917
- b. Challenged the ruling of Privy Council that said the Mohawks could not assert title over the land because they had not been in the area from time immemorial
- c. Was a specific land claim
- d. Was more political than based on Aboriginal land claims

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 236

MC 7-25. Contemporary land claims:

- a. Involve land cessions to Aboriginal groups
- b. Financial payment for cession
- c. Creation of corporate structures to deal with land, money and environmental issues
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 240

True/False

TF 7-26. Treaties are neither contracts nor international instruments.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 199

TF 7-27. One issue that Aboriginal people have become more proactive is their concern over land.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 200

TF 7-28. Under the Treaty of Paris (1763) France ceded all its North American possessions to Great Britain (with the exception of some islands).

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 202

TF 7-29. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 included provisions for the protection of Indian occupied lands.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 202

TF 7-30. Despite specific differences, the contents of all the numbered treaties are remarkably similar.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 205

TF 7-31. The notion of land rights is the prime rationale underlying all Aboriginal claims in Canada.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 210

TF 7-32. For The Canadian government, trusteeship, a fundamental element in the claims of Aboriginal people, involves both protection and assistance.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 227

TF 7-33. The Supreme Court of Canada encourages and supports interpretations in favour of and for the benefit of, Indian people as part of fiduciary doctrine.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 230

TF 7-34. Underlying all band claims is the question of legal rights of Aboriginal people.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 223

TF 7-35. Contemporary Land Claims policy does not see a settlement as a final agreement but rather as an agreement that will settle immediate issues and define the context for issues that emerge later on.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 230

TF 7-36. The courts have shown that treaties are no more than outdated contracts.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 230

TF 7-37. An article in the Jay Treaty provided for free passage of Indian trappers and their goods across the USA-Canada border.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 202

TF 7-38. Canada has ratified the Jay Treaty.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 203

TF 7-39. For Aboriginal people, trusteeship is a fundamental element of many of their land and specific claims.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 237

TF 7-40. The term “initial” or “late” entitlement means that the First Nations did not receive the land promised to them under a treaty.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 213

Short Answer

SA 7-41. What are “Peace and Friendship treaties”?

SA 7-42. What is a fiduciary breach?

SA 7-43. What was the central thrust of the “White Paper”?

SA 7-44. What is a “usufructuary right”?

SA 7-45. What are the major components of the Prince George Treaty?

Essay

E 7-46. What did pre-Confederation treaties attempt to accomplish?

E 7-47. Why is the Royal Proclamation of 1763 an important document?

E 7-48. Why is British Columbia a special case in discussing treaties and land rights?

E 7-49. What is the difference between a specific claim and a comprehensive claim?

E 7-50. What are three possible interpretations of a treaty?

Chapter Eight

The Métis: The “Original” Canadians

Multiple Choice

MC 8-1. Canadians:

- a. Have always been comfortable with individuals having multiple identifications
- b. Have found that mixed race individuals have traditionally elicited comfort in others
- c. Have always felt that mixed race people challenge established racial hierarchies
- d. Have felt that mixed race people have a permanent identity

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 247

MC 8-2. Métis identity:

- a. Is confusing to everyone
- b. Is limited to those people in the northwest central part of Canada and those associated with Louis Riel
- c. Is a legal term used to include all persons of mixed Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry
- d. Only refers to paternal ancestors of former employees of the Hudson Bay and North-West companies and maternal ancestors of Indian women.

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 248

MC 8-3. Métis collective identity:

- a. Traditionally people were forced to decide if they were “Indian” or “White” and Métis was not an option
- b. Has always been an important ethnic group to the rest of Canadian society
- c. Has been ignored because they don’t have a unique culture
- d. Has been important because they are phenotypically distinct from other people

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 248

MC 8-4. History shows:

- a. Métis communities were diminishing through out the Northwest during the 1800's
- b. That Métis often refused to participate with Indians to protect their lands and resources
- c. That the Métis were an important participant in the Pontiac Uprisings of 1763
- d. There was a general inclination to publicly identify as a Métis following the events of 1870.

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 249

MC 8-5. The Royal Proclamation:

- a. Was the first time the Crown proclaimed policy with respect to Aboriginal people
- b. Rejected the idea that Aboriginal peoples were autonomous political units
- c. Rejected the idea that Aboriginal people were capable of entering into negotiations and agreements with the Crown
- d. Rejected the idea that Aboriginal peoples were entitled to continue tin possession of their territories.

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 250

MC 8-6. The Royal Proclamation:

- a. For the first time set out the equitable principles
- b. Included equitable principles that subsequently guided Canadian policy, law and treaty-making
- c. Was nullified by the annual ceremony of gift giving to Aboriginal people
- d. Clarified the issue of Indian rights

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 250

MC 8-7. In the Robinson Treaty:

- a. The Métis were not included in the treaty negotiations

- b. The Métis asked the government to negotiate a treaty with them separate from the Indians
- c. The contents contributed to the dispersal of many Métis from the upper Great Lakes
- d. It demonstrated the understanding government had about Aboriginal peoples

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 249

MC 8-8. The Métis of Red River:

- a. Were not included in the *Manitoba Act*
- b. Were overwhelmed by the power and numbers of eastern financial interests
- c. Had to deal with Quebec settlers who were anti-religious, Anti-American and racist
- d. Were driven from their land by settlers from the United States

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 251

MC 8-9. Red River Métis:

- a. Have never been part of a Treaty
- b. Were pushed to the south and east after the *Manitoba Act* was proclaimed
- c. Were shrewd business people when dealing with the land speculators
- d. Fought with the Sioux over control of grazing lands and the buffalo.

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 251

MC 8-10. The *Manitoba Act*:

- a. Outlined the conditions for the transfer of land from the federal government to the provincial government
- b. Allowed for the creation of *scrip*
- c. Took into consideration the concept of a Métis community
- d. Established the legality of land rights claimed by the settlers

Answer: b
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 251

MC 8-11. Scrip:

- a. Was limited to land allotments
- b. Was limited to only Red River Métis
- c. Had the same value over time
- d. Was handed out as late as 1921

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 253

MC 8-12. After the passage of the *Manitoba Act*:

- a. The *Act* was amended so that more land set would be set aside
- b. Further amendments expanded the criteria of eligibility
- c. Amendments resulted in the concentration of the original Métis people in Manitoba
- d. Only about 20 percent of the claimants received and made use of their land allotments

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 253

MC 8-13. Métis:

- a. Never wanted land scrip
- b. Experienced extensive fraud in obtaining Métis land scrip
- c. Were savvy business people who fully understand the implications of having land deeded to them
- d. Land scrip owned by minors was safe guarded against fraud.

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 254

MC 8-14. By the late 19th century:

- a. Métis and settlers in western Canada joined together to protect their livelihood
- b. A strong element of national liberation was held by the Métis
- c. Métis who had “taken scrip” exchanged it to take “treaty” with the Indians instead
- d. Métis were beginning to settle on the land and exploiting the resources

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 255

MC 8-15. By the late 19th century:

- a. The government began to implement its new policy of segregating Indians and Métis from settlers
- b. The government began to add Métis to the “Indian roll”
- c. The government began to include the Métis in the *Indian Act*
- d. The government began to ask Métis who had taken “treaty” with the Indians to change and take “scrip” instead

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 255

MC 8-16. The Métis:

- a. Argue that the federal government recognizes their treaty rights
- b. Argue that their rights are a special case of Métis rights
- c. Argue that their rights stem from the actions of the government
- d. Argue that their rights are derived from British law

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 257

MC 8-17. The Native Council of Canada claims:

- a. They are the same as Indians and Inuit
- b. They are not descendants of the “historic” Metis
- c. They are a people with a common political will
- d. They are descendants of Aboriginal peoples who have been absorbed by Indians

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 257

MC 8-18. The federal government:

- a. Has taken the position that Métis are a provincial responsibility
- b. Has rejected the idea that various federal Departments can provide funding for Métis
- c. Has now officially excluded Métis issues under the new Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development ministry
- d. Has taken accepted that Métis are a federal responsibility

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 257

MC 8-19. The Métis Nation organization definition of a Métis:

- a. Is that they have a share their history with Indians
- b. Is that they have many different cultures
- c. Is that they all speak English
- d. Is that they have a collective consciousness

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 266

MC 8-20. The practical basis for establishing “who is Métis” is based upon:

- a. Kinship
- b. Blood quantum
- c. Self-identification
- d. A biological basis

Answer: c

Difficulty 2

Pg. 266

MC 8-21. The Supreme Court ruling with regard to a legal definition of a Métis:

- a. Ruled that self-identification is sufficient to be considered a Métis
- b. Ruled that you must prove membership in a Métis collective
- e. Ruled that Métis have no Aboriginal rights
- e. Concluded that Métis were just like Indians

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 267

MC 8-22. The Courts have determined:

- a. That there is no obligation on the part of the federal government to accommodate the existence of Métis rights
- b. That the federal government has no need to develop policies to accommodate Métis hunting and fishing rights
- c. Self-identification is a criteria for determining Métis rights
- d. That for Métis to establish Aboriginal title, they would have to establish exclusive occupancy

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 268

MC 8-23. In the famous Manitoba Métis Federation court case:

- a. The judge ruled that the Métis did not hold any Aboriginal title to the land
- b. The judge ruled that the Métis had suffered an historic injustice in not receiving a land base
- c. The judge ruled that Métis were actually Indians and thus had been dealt with
- d. The judge ruled that since the plaintiffs did not claim any specific land, the case was dismissed.

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 271

MC 8-24. The Métis National Council and the government of Canada:

- a. Engaged in a new partnership to resolve Métis claims
- b. Agreed to build the human capital of Métis individuals
- c. Agreed that treaty rights of Métis would not be addressed in the near future
- d. Agreed to resolve the definition of who is a Métis

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 274

MC 8-25. The Métis Settlements legislation:

- a. Is delegated authority from the provincial government
- b. Establishes how Métis settlements can develop institutions in order to better integrate into mainstream society
- c. Calculates the economic value of oil and gas development to be paid to Métis settlements
- d. Applies the laws of Aboriginal rights with regard to Métis settlements

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 275

True/False

TF 8-26. In dealing with the Red River Métis, the government deliberately delayed the distribution of land to Métis.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1
Pg. 249

TF 8-27. The process of issuing *scrip* was similar to Indian Treaties

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 253

TF 8-28. After 1870, the Métis were not dealt with as a separate group by the federal government.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 253

TF 8-29. The Ewing (Half-breed) Commission in 1935 asserted the existence of Métis Claims

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 256

TF 8-30. The recognition of the Métis and their inclusion in the *Constitution Act, 1982* is a new recognition of this people.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 263

TF 8-31. If a Métis individual chose to take scrip, he or she was not legally an Indian.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 253

TF 8-32. Métis have always been excluded from the *Indian Act*.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2

Pg. 263

TF 8-33. The courts have ruled that Bill C-31 enhanced the status of men who married non-Indian women and their descendants but not so for women when they out-married.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 264

TF 8-34. The Supreme Court has confirmed that Métis rights originate with their Indian ancestors.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 269

TF 8-35. The “*Powley test*” established by the Supreme Court seems oddly out of step with reality.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 270

TF 8-36. The Ottawa chief Pontiac led an uprising because the British discontinued giving guns and ammunition to him.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 249

TF 8-37. Mischif is the language spoken by Métis.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 248

TF 8-38. The Hudson Bay Company signed a treaty with the Métis in 1815.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 249

TF 8-39. Métis were also known as “road allowance people”.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 256

TF 8-40. The Métis Nation definition of a Métis is that the Métis have a shared history, a common culture, a unique language and extensive kinship connections.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 266

Short Answer

SA 8-41. What is scrip?

SA 8-42. What is the formal/legal relationship between Métis and provincial governments across Canada?

SA 8-43. What is the difference between an “historic” and “pan” Métis?

SA 8-44. What is the “*Powley test*”?

SA 8-45. Why does Alberta have Métis settlements and no other province does?

Essay

E 8-46. How as the Native Council of Canada and later the Congress of Aboriginal peoples addressed the issue of Métis rights?

E 8-47. Explain what the *Métis Betterment Act* was all about.

E 8-48. Discuss the relationship between the *Indian Act* and the Métis people.

E 8-49. What are the criteria set by the Supreme Court of Canada for defining a Métis?

E 8-50. Why was the *R v Powley* such a land mark court case?

Chapter Nine

The Inuit: Recognition in the 21st Century

Multiple Choice

MC 9-1. In Inuktitut, the word Inuit means:

- a. Flesh eater
- b. The people
- c. Arctic dwellers
- d. Snow

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 278

MC 9-2. The major distinction between the Sivullirmiut and the Thule people is:

- a. Thule developed boats
- b. Sivullirmiut developed hunting weapons
- c. Sivullirmiut hunted large whales in the northern seas
- d. Thule were more nomadic

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 279

MC 9-3. Today, Canadian Inuit have close connections with:

- a. The Alaskan Aleut
- b. The Inupiat of Russia
- c. The Sivullirmiut
- d. The Thule

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 280

MC 9-4. In traditional Inuit culture:

- a. The basis for social groups was the community
- b. The basis for social groups was the family unit
- c. The concept of private property was clearly developed

- d. The male was the centre of the family

Answer: b

Difficult: 3

Pg. 280

MC 9-5. The behaviour of traditional Inuit:

- a. Focused on maximizing the efficiency of human resources
- b. Reveals that “age status” was not that important
- c. Reveals that “buying” people from other social unites was an important value
- d. Human relationships were governed by efficiency

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 280

MC 9-6. An important value in traditional Inuit culture:

- a. The prominence of maleness
- b. Individualism
- c. Cooperation
- d. Land ownership

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 281

MC 9-7. Inuit society values:

- a. Respect for authority
- b. Horizontal structure of power and authority
- c. A non-scientific process in their knowledge base
- d. Only a spiritual explanation of events

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 281

MC 9-8. Inuit cosmology includes:

- a. The principle of individuality
- b. The hierarchial classification of human and non-human creatures
- c. The life principle
- d. The stability of form

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 281

- MC 9-9. Inuit believe that:
- Humans are infallible
 - Socialization is important in the community
 - Compliance of everyone is not important
 - Control is achieved through punishment

Answer: b
Difficulty 2
Pg. 281

- MC 9-10. The order in which people came to live in the Arctic were (start with the first):
- People of the old Rock, The Denbigh People, the Long Spear people
 - People of the Small Knife, the Long Spear People, the Denbigh people
 - The Denbigh people, the People of the Old Rock, the Long Spear people
 - There is no order since all of them lived in the Arctic simultaneously

Answer: b
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 281

- MC 9-11. After the 1960s, the Arctic was controlled by:
- The missionaries
 - Territorial officials
 - Local co-ops
 - Multinational corporations

Answer: d
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 284

- MC 9-12. Which of the Arctic regions has the largest population:
- Inuvialuit
 - Nunavik
 - Nunavut
 - Kitikmeot

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 286

- MC 9-13. Nearly 80 percent of Inuit live in:
- Nunatgsiavut
 - Nunavik
 - Nunaat
 - Qikiqtaalu

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 286

- MC 9-14. The population of Inuit over the past twenty years reveals:
- The numbers are remarkably stable
 - The numbers show a major decrease
 - The numbers show a major increase
 - The numbers show a decrease and then an increase

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 287

- MC 9-15. Inuit in the labour force were employed in:
- The professional category
 - The government service category
 - The semi-skilled and manual-labour category
 - The business category

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 289

- MC 9-16. When infant mortality rates of Inuit are compared to those for the rest of Canada:
- There is very little disparity between the two groups
 - The Canadian population rate is twice that of the Inuit population
 - The Inuit population is three times that of the Canadian population
 - The Canadian population rate is about 10 percent of the Inuit rate.

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 294

MC 9-17. In a study of the justice system, it was found:

- a. Police services have considerable input from Inuit residents
- b. The major cause for imprisonment was substance abuse
- c. Workers in jails are sensitive to cultural needs of Inuit prisoners
- d. There are a number of cultural programs available to Inuit inmates

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 295

MC 9-18. Co-ops created in the Arctic:

- a. Were not ethnic specific
- b. Were integrated into the mainstream co-op movement in southern Canada
- c. Were an economic threat to the private sector
- d. Were heavily subsidized by the federal government

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 296

MC 9-19. As Inuit develop their new ethnic economic structures:

- a. They realize they must develop links with other Inuit communities
- b. Constructing linkages that protect their political structures
- c. Establish linkages that allow them to invest in large projects
- d. Keep the development within their scope of control

Answer: d
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 298

MC 9-20. Overall, Inuit want their economic ventures to:

- a. Provide professional and high paying employment opportunities
- b. Nurture an economy linked to oil and gas
- c. Allow Inuit to contribute to successful political power
- d. Provide for the development of a stable economy

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3
Pg. 298

- MC 9-21. In arguing for the creation of Nunavut, the people argued:
- The distance between northern communities was too great
 - The majority of air traffic was south-north
 - Human rights were important
 - The north was divided between Indians and Inuit

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 299

- MC 9-22. The *Pangnirtung Accord* stressed:
- Recognition of the right to establish its own government
 - Equal participation in the political reform process
 - Recognition of Nunavut as a public political organization
 - Establishing a provision for monetary compensation

Answer: b
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 305

- MC 9-23. Over the years, Inuit have:
- Used confrontational techniques in dealing with the dominant society
 - Relied on passive resistance to deal with the dominant society
 - Used “back to the land” movements to make their case
 - Used boycotts to deal with multinational companies

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 307

- MC 9-24. Inuit of today:
- Have been burdened with a history of community development
 - Have had extensive opportunities for economic development
 - Find it difficult to develop cohesive organizational structures
 - Have developed new transportation routes

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2

Pg. 307

MC 9-25. Today's Inuit:

- a. Are delinking space and time
- b. Are no longer showing evidence of individualism
- c. Are developing a more "holistic" perspective in their behaviour
- d. Are changing their political organizations

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 309

True/False

TF 9-26. The origins of Inuit culture are found in the Neolithic cultures of North East Siberia.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 279

TF 9-27. The Dorset people replaced the Thule people in the Arctic.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 279

TF 9-28. After World War II, the federal government implemented its policy of centralization.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 284

TF 9-29. For at least a hundred years after confederation, Canada was only concerned with establishing a presence and sovereignty over the arctic.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 284

TF 9-30. Relocation programs in the Arctic were linked to the concept of “effective occupation”.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 284

TF 9-31. The entry of southern Canadians has always created a crisis for Inuit.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 284

TF 9-32. Each of the four regions has a distinctive political structure and organization by which they carry out their business.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 286

TF 9-33. Most Inuit profess to be Catholic.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 287

TF 9-34. The fertility rate of Inuit women has decreased over the past two decades.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 287

TF 9-35. Under current arrangements, the North is completely dependent upon the federal government.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 295

TF 9-36. In the north, regional councils are made up of local officials chosen by municipal councils.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 296

TF 9-37. The dominant power structure in Nunavut is that of a liberal democracy.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 306

TF 9-38. Inuit of today are caught in a complex web of institutional networks that hinders their attempts to overcome their marginality in Canadian society.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 308

TF 9-39. The development of communication linkages among Inuit communities has provided the basis for organizational cohesion.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 308

TF 9-40. Aboriginal people argue that sovereignty exists in and of its own right.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 307

Short Answer

SA 9-41. What does “wintering over” mean?

SA 9-42. What are the four political regions in the Arctic?

SA 9-43. What was the “roads to resources” program?

SA 9-44. How have land claims been settled with Inuit?

SA 9-45. What are development corporations?

Essay

E 9-46. What are the four waves of European invasion of the North?

E 9-47. What was the impact of the whalers on Inuit communities?

E 9-48. What was the triumvirate of Canadian Institutions in the North? How did they impact Inuit life?

E 9-49. Provide a brief demographic profile of Inuit people in the north.

E 9-50. Why was the Inuvialuit Agreement considered an important land claim?

Chapter Ten

Self-Determination and Self-Government: The Rights of Peoples

Multiple Choice

MC 10-1. Different approaches to self-government have been tried over time. Which one has not been tried?

- a. Constitutional negotiations
- b. Concurrent negotiations
- c. Comprehensive land claims
- d. Co-archy negotiations

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 310

MC 10-2. Aboriginal People argue:

- a. Argue against integration
- b. Insist on their right to vote
- c. There needs to be a bilateral review of the “rule of law”
- d. There needs to be the implementation of a new *Indian Act*

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 314

MC 10-3. The one event that is the source of Indian rights in Canada is:

- a. The St. Catharines Milling case
- b. The Calder Case
- c. The Royal Proclamation of 1763
- d. The Penner Report

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 311

MC 10-4. The concept of a right is different from a privilege:

- a. The absence of duty identifies a privilege
- b. The absence of duty identifies a right
- c. The privilege has a duty to refrain from the privileged act
- d. A privilege has an legal interest in an object

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 311

MC 10-5. The phrase “existing rights” in the Constitution:

- a. Has clarified the meaning of the concept
- b. May provide a legal basis for excluding Métis Aboriginal rights claims
- c. Clearly identifies what treaty and land rights Aboriginal people have
- d. Allows the government to deal with Aboriginal rights

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 312

MC 10-6. The famous Hamlet of Baker Lake court case:

- a. Allowed the private sector to develop Aboriginal land
- b. Recognized that land rights belonged to the collectivity
- c. Established the legitimacy of Indian treaty rights
- d. Dealt with the fiduciary rights of Aboriginal people

Answer: b

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 312

MC 10-7. Aboriginal people have carried out which of the following to argue their Aboriginal rights:

- a. Referencing to royal prerogatives
- b. Arguing existing title to lands
- c. Arguing that legal cases set precedence
- d. Arguing the concept of written codes of human rights

Answer: a

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 313

MC 10-8. Aboriginal people:

- a. See self-government as a right derived from treaties
- b. See their political authority as emerging from a secular basis
- c. See their rights as emerging from a pre-existing sovereignty
- d. Argue that self-government must come about through delegation

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 313

MC 10-9. From an Aboriginal perspective, the scope of jurisdiction is:

- a. Limited to specific matters such as land and water
- b. Is total
- c. Is reflective of delegated responsibility
- d. Limited to dependent upon time and space

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 313

MC 10-10. Canadian courts have found that:

- a. In order to claim jurisdiction over an activity, it must meet the “Integral” test
- b. Since Aboriginal people were independent sovereign nations, they held the rights of all encompassing activities
- c. The issue of jurisdiction is one of “exclusiveness”
- d. The issue of jurisdiction is one of “concurrent”

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 314

MC 10-11. Constitutional reform and eventual patriation occurred because:

- a. The West’s threat to secede from Confederation
- b. The increasing alienation of Quebec
- c. Conflict among the provincial governments
- d. Conflict between the federal and provincial governments

Answer: d
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 315

MC 10-12. Aboriginal people became involved in the constitutional issues because:

- a. The federal government was concerned with Aboriginal issues
- b. Federal funding for Aboriginal organizations had been cut
- c. Of the 1973 Supreme Court ruling in the Nisga'a land claims case.
- d. The Dene Declaration was made public

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 315

MC 10-13. The *Constitution Act*:

- a. Ensures that Aboriginal rights are not adversely affected by the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
- b. Recognizes the *Royal Proclamation of 1763*.
- c. Recognizes "existing Aboriginal rights"
- d. Recognizes Aboriginal self-government

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 316

MC 10-14. The First Ministers conferences dictated by the Constitution:

- a. Resulted in the status quo
- b. Brought about major changes in how the government dealt with Aboriginal people
- c. Brought about changes in how Aboriginal self-government would be dealt with
- d. Resulted in major changes in land claims policy

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 316

MC 10-15. Aboriginal involvement in the Constitutional talks:

- a. Did not allow Aboriginal groups to offer their stance with regard to Aboriginal rights
- b. Allowed Aboriginal groups to react to the federal and provincial governments pronouncements.
- c. Brought about positive changes from the federal and provincial governments
- d. Helped clarify what "Aboriginal rights" were

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 316

- MC 10-16. Aboriginal involvement in the constitutional patriation process was based on:
- Seeing the constitution as a political statement about the importance of Aboriginal issues in Canadian society
 - Viewing the document as a potential level for use in extracting economic gains
 - As an opportunity to influence the Canadian population
 - Open up further discussions of sovereignty and self-government

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 317

MC 10-17. The Constitution and Charter:

-
- Is sensitive to cultural differences
- Is appropriate for dealing with Aboriginal people
- Supports a collectivist idea of rights
- Expresses the values of an European model

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 318

MC 10-18. From an Aboriginal perspective, sovereignty and governance:

- Exist because it is built into British constitutional law
- Exist because their rights have not been extinguished
- Exist because they were a gift from the Creator
- Exist because the provinces have a special relationship with Aboriginal people

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 319

MC 10-19. Which of the following would implicitly apply and support the concept of Aboriginal rights:

- Manitoba Act, 1870*
- Sections 20 and 19 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*
- The *British North American Act of 1867*
- Treaty of Paris

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 319

MC 10-20. Aboriginal people see self-government as a means of allowing them to:

- a. Increase negotiations with government
- b. Undertake partnerships with the private sector
- c. To recognize their political rights
- d. To provide accountability to local people

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 323

MC 10-21. Major issues in establishing self-government are:

- a. The issue of jurisdiction
- b. The issue of transfer of liabilities
- c. At what level of government would they deal on any specific issue
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 323

MC 10-22. The key components of Aboriginal thinking about self-government are:

- a. Greater political power
- b. End dependency
- c. Being able to integrate into mainstream society
- d. Greater social cohesion

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 324

MC 10-23. To achieve self-government, Aboriginal people would need:

- a. To be accountable to the Aboriginal electorate
- b. An economic base
- c. Control over political activities
- d. Continuing support from the Canadian population

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 324

- MC 10-24. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples recommended:
- a. That the federal government create an *Aboriginal Political and Métis Act*
 - b. That the Department of Indian Affairs be restructured
 - c. That a new Department of Indian Affairs be established
 - d. That an *Aboriginal Parliament Act* be passed.

Answer: d
Difficulty: 4
Pg. 332

- MC 10-25. In the nation-to-nation model of self-government the source, scope and nature would be:
- a. Delegated and limited
 - b. Negotiated
 - c. Inherent and negotiated, shared powers
 - d. Co-exist

Answer: c
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 337

True/False

TF 10-26. The Calder case (1973) ruled that Aboriginal title existed prior to Confederation.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 312

TF 10-27. The recognition of an inherent right is not central to Aboriginal ideas of self-government.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 313

TF 10-28. Aboriginal peoples finally had their Aboriginal rights recognized and affirmed in the Constitution of 1982.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 316

TF 10-29. Aboriginal people have international standing and thus can sue Canada for breach of its obligations toward them.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 320

TF 10-30. In discussions about jurisdiction, Aboriginal people argue the box is “empty” and must be filled.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 3
Pg. 322

TF 10-31. A review of court decisions suggests that lower Canadian courts have accepted occupancy-based title as a legitimate argument.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 321

TF 10-32. According to the *Indian Act*, the Band can be incorporated for the purpose of establishing a band government.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 326

TF 10-33. The Nisga’a treaty confirms that the Nisga’a have the inherent right of self-government.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1

Pg. 336

TF 10-34. Under the third order of self-government, the origin of law making powers would come from co-equal sets of Canadian and Aboriginal rules.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 332

TF 10-35. Provincial law relating to land does not apply to reserves.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 338

TF 10-36. The Supreme Court has decided that Indian sovereignty and Indian rights are not independent and apart from the Crown.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 319

TF 10-37. Section 35(1) recognizes and affirms Aboriginal rights.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 316

TF 10-38. During the constitutional talks, Aboriginal people presented specific proposals with regard to Aboriginal, treaty and land rights.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 316

TF 10-39. The source of inherent jurisdiction is, for Aboriginal people, the Creator.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 313

TF 10-40. Under the typology of different models of self-government, nationhood involves de jure sovereignty.

Answer: False

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 331

Short Answer

SA 10-41. What does the term “right” mean?

SA 10-42. What is the difference between exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction?

SA 10-43. What does the concept of sovereignty mean to Aboriginal people?

SA 10-44. What is the basis for Canadians rejecting the Aboriginal claim of inherent self-government?

SA 10-45. How does the Nisga’a Final Agreement reflect a form of self-government?

Essay

E 10-46. Why is the St. Catharines Milling case such an important legal decision?

E 10-47. What are the general principles embodied in Aboriginal self-government?

E 10-48. What are the key components to Aboriginal thinking on self-government?

E 10-49. Why was the Penner Report so important to Aboriginal people?

E 10-50. Why have Aboriginal people rejected self-government as enacted by the Sechelt Indian Band?

Chapter Eleven

Economic Involvement of Aboriginal Peoples

Multiple Choice

MC 11-1. Economic development is measured by:

- a. Positive changes in the level of production of goods over a period of time
- b. Negative changes in the level of services over a period of time
- c. The level of diversification of industrial activities
- d. The national income per capita

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 341

MC 11-2. Which of the following statements reflect economic growth:

- a. Focus on long term benefits
- b. Community builds own agenda
- c. Focus on short term benefits
- d. Create sustainable businesses

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 341

MC 11-3. Traditional explanations for lack of economic development in Aboriginal communities are:

- a. Aboriginal people lack the infrastructure
- b. Aboriginal people lack the necessary elements necessary for a democracy
- c. The communal Aboriginal culture is not conducive to economic activities
- d. Modern economies require modern communities

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 342

MC 11-4. Neo-conservatists argue that economic stagnation in Aboriginal communities is a result of:

- a. Poorly designed economic policies of the state
- b. State interference in the politics of the community
- c. A lack of human/social capital
- d. Structural impediments

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 343

MC 11-5. Neo-conservatists argue to stimulate the economy you need to:

- a. Privatize government owned enterprises
- b. Stop free trade
- c. Increase restrictions on foreign investment
- d. Establish stronger government regulations regarding the market

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 343

MC 11-6. The lack of economic development in Aboriginal communities is due to:

- a. The current economic conditions experienced by Aboriginal peoples
- b. How local Aboriginal economies are lined to the larger national economic structure
- c. How the low levels of human and social capital impede development
- d. The isolation of most Aboriginal communities from urban areas

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 345

MC 11-7. Settler societies:

- a. Are societies where outsiders mix with the indigenous population
- b. Are societies where settlers share the political structure
- c. Are societies where land, resources and labour are controlled by settlers
- d. Are societies where no social boundaries are created between settlers and Aboriginal people

Answer: c

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 344

MC 11-8. Economic development:

- a. Involves a major change in the political structure in Aboriginal communities
- b. Involves the process of economic growth in an Aboriginal community
- c. Is a transformation of an undeveloped economy
- d. Is eliminating the underdevelopment economy's reliance on foreign demand for its primary exports.

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 343

MC 11-9. In dependency theory it is argued that:

- a. High income countries support the development of low income countries
- b. High income countries enrich themselves at the same time the low income countries get rich'
- c. High income areas export primary commodities
- d. High income countries add value to the commodities purchased from low income countries and then sell them back to the low income countries

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 345

MC 11-10. Dependency theory argues:

- a. External forces are not important in the economic activity of any centre region
- b. Cultural forces are important in the economic activity of any periphery region
- c. Internal and External forces are not important in the economic activity of any centre or periphery region
- d. There is an economic and political history between the centre and the periphery

Answer: d

Difficulty: 3

Pg. 345

MC 11-11. As the settler economy developed:

- a. Aboriginal economies developed at a parallel rate
- b. The social cohesion of Aboriginal community increased
- c. The private sector refused to provide resources for Aboriginal people
- d. Government purposely undermined Aboriginal entry into the settler economy

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 344

- MC 11-12. The new approach to Aboriginal economic development in the 70s embodied:
- The belief that traditional ways of life could continue parallel to the modern
 - Cultural activities would be allowed to express themselves
 - The principles of integration
 - Creative rationality (science) would be embraced

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 347

- MC 11-13. By the 1990s, the old focus on economic growth would be replaced by:
- Control
 - Rules
 - Collaboration
 - Procedures

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 349

- MC 11-14. Which of the following statements characterizes the 21st century economic policy of Indian Affairs:
- Control of business economic climate
 - Enhancing community entrepreneurship
 - Facilitating access to markets
 - Restrictive access to capital

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 350

- MC 11-15. The Community Economic Development Program is designed to:
- Assist Aboriginal people through providing funds for the community
 - To create and strengthen local organizational capacities
 - Help Aboriginal communities meet and achieve the economic goals outlined by Indian Affairs
 - Remove obstacles to economic development

Answer: b

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 350

MC 11-16. Economic development in Aboriginal communities will be impacted by:

- a. The number of people who live in the community
- b. The amount of time it takes the community to develop a project
- c. The extent of government support
- d. The nature of the project

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 351

MC 11-17. The success of any project in an Aboriginal community is impacted by:

- a. The number of people who are making the decision
- b. The existence of short-term capital
- c. The amount of short-term capital available to the community
- d. The organizational structure of the Aboriginal community

Answer: d

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 351

MC 11-18. Which of the following is necessary for successful economic development of Aboriginal people:

- a. Leadership
- b. Strategic thinking
- c. Jurisdiction
- d. Social capital

Answer: c

Difficulty: 2

Pg. 351

MC 11-19. Aboriginal jurisdiction in economic development means:

- a. Aboriginal people must be able to make their own decisions about the design of the project
- b. Aboriginal people must be able to make their own decision about the development strategy
- c. Aboriginal people must be able to make their own decisions about the resource allocations to the project
- d. All of the above

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 352

- MC 11-20. The new model of economic development identified by the Harvard Project:
- a. Requires a set of institutions and policies
 - b. Requires the fragmentation of institutions in the community
 - c. Requires that businesses must have sufficient funding
 - d. The community must have some form of “de facto” sovereignty.

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 353

- MC 11-21. What does Indian Affairs see as the major barriers to Aboriginal economic development:
- a. Deficits in Infrastructure
 - b. Lack of existing land base
 - c. The lack of private sector funding
 - d. The lack of clear political process

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 355

- MC 11-22. Under the new policy developed by Treasury Board, all federal departments linked with First Nations have to:
- a. Adopt a cost effective approach
 - b. Engage other federal ministries
 - c. Establish base line measures
 - d. Pursue opportunities for standardization

Answer: de
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 355

- MC 11-23. A basic assumption for the need of community development and control for Aboriginal people:
- a. Reflects the fundamental desire for a people to keep their old way of life
 - b. When development is blocked new ways of expression will be found

- c. People will find their own effective ways to meet their needs
- d. People wish to integrate into modern society

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 358

- MC 11-24. The marginal position of Aboriginal people in Canadian society can be explained by:
- a. Individual discrimination experienced
 - b. Limited sources of education
 - c. Their lack of control over how lands are distributed
 - d. The historical conditions that were imposed upon them

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 359

- MC 11-25. The joint venture economic strategy:
- a. Requires that the Aboriginal community has some short term funding
 - b. Requires that the Aboriginal community have some “interest” that is considered valuable by the other party
 - c. Means there is only a direct cost involved
 - d. Provides a fixed method of collecting revenues

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Pg. 363

True/False

TF 11-26. Government fails to make a distinction between economic growth and economic development.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg.341

TF 11-27. The per-capita increase in a First Nations community is evidence of economic growth.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 341

TF 11-28. Economic growth cannot occur without economic development.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 341

TF 11-29. Neo-liberals argue that market forces will bring about economic development in stagnating economies.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 343

TF 11-30. Economic development must be sustained through an expansion of the internal industrial sector within the Aboriginal community.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 343

TF 11-31. World systems theorists argue that poverty is a direct consequence of the evolution of globalization.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 345

TF 11-32. The Aboriginal peoples' history of colonialism in Canada has been the basis for their lack of development.

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 346

TF 11-33. The “subsidization” of services to Aboriginal people has been and continues to be paid for by Aboriginal people.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 347

TF 11-34. The economic strategy of today is to strengthen Aboriginal culture as Aboriginal nations develop.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 349

TF 11-35. If true economic development is to occur, the ability to make decisions must be supplemented by capable institutions of governance.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 351

TF 11-36. All federal departments dealing with Aboriginal people must adopt a risk-based approach.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1
Pg. 357

TF 11-37. The percentage of small and medium sized enterprises owned by Aboriginal people reflects their percentage of the population in Canada (3-4%).

Answer: False
Difficulty: 1
Pg 358

TF 11-38. Aboriginal people have generally opted for co-management strategies when renewable resources are involved.

Answer: True
Difficulty: 1

Pg. 364

TF 11-39. If the corporate sector were allowed to initiate economic development on reserves unencumbered, franchising would result.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 370

TF 11-40. Individual entrepreneurship on the reserve will result in continued subordination of the community.

Answer: True

Difficulty: 1

Pg. 370

Short Answer

SA 11-41. What is meant by “settler society”?

SA 11-42. What are the three major programs that have been established to support Aboriginal economic development?

SA 11-43. What is the “myth of equality”?

SA 11-44. What is meant by the phrase “holistic development”?

SA 11-45. How is “franchising” different from a “client-corporation partnership”?

Essay

E 11-46. Explain dependency theory and its relevance to Aboriginal economic development.

E 11-47. Explain how the centre controls the periphery and thus maintains the inequities between the two.

E 11-48. Discuss some alternative policies that could more fully integrate Aboriginal people into the political economy of Canadian society.

E 11-49. What are some of the major barriers to Aboriginal economic development?

E 11-50. What are some of the major Aboriginal economic development strategic priorities identified by Aboriginal Affairs?