

**Unit 3**  
**Society and Identity**

Additional Provincial Exam Practice Questions

Directions: Select the best answer for each of the following questions

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**Chapter 13: Aboriginal Peoples**

72. What was the purpose of the policy of assimilation?
- A. to reduce Aboriginal dependency on the government
  - B. to develop a culture that included both Aboriginal and Western European values
  - C. to make Aboriginal people abandon their traditional culture and adapt to the European way of life
  - D. to free Aboriginals from the burdens of their poor education and difficult lives

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**Use the quotation below to answer the question that follows:**

*The federal government had been taking land from reserves without consent of the Aboriginal bands involved.*  
- *Counterpoints, p. 70*

73. To what does this quotation refer to?
- A. land treaties
  - B. negotiated settlements through the Indian Act
  - C. self-government for Aboriginals
  - D. cut-off lands

74. Why was there so much poverty associated with so many reserves from the early 1900s?
- A. Reserves were too close to cities, which drew too many Aboriginals away from working the land.
  - B. Lack of machinery and education made reserve land difficult to farm.
  - C. Most reserve land was not economical for farming, nor was it large enough for maintaining traditional food-gathering methods.
  - D. Reserve lands had no infrastructure such as electricity, roads, and sewers.
75. What was one effect of the Supreme Court's ruling on the Nisga'a case?
- A. The Indian Act was revised to allow the federal government access to cut-off lands.
  - B. The provincial and federal governments agreed to the concept of Aboriginal self-government.
  - C. It ended the era of residential schools in Canada.
  - D. It distributed blame for the problems of residential schools on the federal government and the churches that had run the schools.

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Use the following information to answer the next question.

1. *In federal prisons, 12% of male prisoners and 17% of female prisoners are Aboriginal, even though Aboriginal people account for only 3% of Canada's population.*
  2. *British Columbia did not settle land claims between 1856 and 1998.*
  3. *Most Aboriginal groups on the West Coast have not signed land treaties.*
  4. *Residential schools were closed, and the government and church groups apologized for how they had treated Aboriginals.*
  5. *The Supreme Court of Canada upheld the right of Aboriginal groups to claim land title in spite of existing laws against claiming land.*
76. Which of the above facts demonstrate alienation and a lack of social justice in Canada?
- A. 1, 2, and 3
  - B. 4 and 5
  - C. 3, 4, and 5
  - D. 1 and 5
77. How did residential schools deal with Aboriginal languages?
- A. Aboriginal students were taught how to read and write in their own language.
  - B. Students were taught to read and write in both English and the regional Aboriginal language.
  - C. Aboriginal students were forbidden to speak their own language while attending residential school.
  - D. Religious instruction was given in both English and the regional Aboriginal language.
78. How did residential schools destroy family ties?
- A. They pulled children away from their homes and taught them it was wrong and shameful to speak in their native languages.
  - B. They made parents attend special "how to parent" classes and forced them to speak only English.
  - C. They focused on the values in Aboriginal cultures.
  - D. They taught children to care for and be respectful of others.

79. In the 1990s, when Aboriginal groups outlined how natives were mistreated in residential schools, what did the federal government do?
- A. It denied any responsibility, blaming the churches.
  - B. It apologized and set up a healing fund.
  - C. It investigated and called for a White Paper discussion.
  - D. It dismantled the Department of Indian Affairs.
80. Which of the following statements illustrates the effect of residential schools on the Aboriginal population?
- A. Residential schools allowed Aboriginal people to learn about European culture.
  - B. Residential schools led most Aboriginal people out of the poverty of reserve life.
  - C. Residential schools actively destroyed Aboriginal cultures.
  - D. Residential schools gave most Aboriginal people skills to face a changing world.

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**Use the following information to answer the next question.**

*When children are taken from their homes, their parents do not learn how to raise children, and the children grow up not knowing what a parent does.*

81. What created this cycle in the Aboriginal community?
- A. the reserve system
  - B. residential schools
  - C. grandparent intervention
  - D. the foster-care system
82. Why did the Cree try to stop two phases of the massive James Bay Hydro Project?
- A. It meant a loss of income for Cree workers in the region.
  - B. It would take away Cree reserve lands.
  - C. It threatened to flood a large part of their ancestral territories
  - D. It was a way to draw attention to the Aboriginal demand for self-government.

83. What group represented Aboriginal concerns during the constitutional debates?
- A. the Six Nations
  - B. the Assembly of First Nations
  - C. the Allied Tribes
  - D. the Mohawk Warrior Society
84. When the Municipality of Oka wanted to build a golf course on lands the Mohawk Nation considered sacred, what was the outcome?
- A. The area was treated as cut-off lands, and the municipality built its golf course.
  - B. The Mohawk resisted, and the Oka confrontation occurred.
  - C. The police attacked and destroyed the nearby Mohawk village.
  - D. Soldiers arrived and enforced the rights of the municipality.
85. The largest land-claims treaty ever negotiated in Canada resulted in what?
- A. the award of Rupert's Land to the Hudson's Bay Company
  - B. the creation of Nunavut
  - C. the Nisga'a treaty
  - D. the cancellation of the Indian Act

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Use the following information to answer the next question.

1. *All Canadians should be treated equally under the law.*
2. *The Nisga'a treaty in British Columbia provides for Nisga'a control of the justice system on their own lands, in accordance with laws of Canada.*

86. Are both these statements true?

- A. No. Statement 1 cannot be true if statement 2 is true, because statement 2 provides different treatment for the Nisga'a.
- B. Yes, both are true, because the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms makes special provision for people of Aboriginal origin
- C. No. A law is enforceable only where a crime was committed.
- D. Yes, because the existence of an Aboriginal police force on Nisga'a lands makes it possible to attend to disputes before the courts become involved.

87. Which group has the right to live year-round on a reserve?

- A. anybody who chooses to live there
- B. people who buy land from the band
- C. status Indians
- D. partners of Métis people

88. What is one problem associated with life on many reserves in remote areas?
- A. little access to health care or clean water
  - B. no ability to supplement hunting and fishing with other foods
  - C. no access to technology
  - D. little time for trips to urban centres
89. Which of the following statements about unemployment on reserves is true?
- A. Unemployment is low because of the hunting and fishing livelihoods provided.
  - B. Unemployment on reserves is consistently among the highest in Canada.
  - C. Unemployment among people who live on reserves fluctuates at the same level as in the rest of the nation.
  - D. Unemployment is a problem only on reserves next to urban centres.
90. Which of the following statements represents the concept of cultural appropriation?
- A. when one group in society approves of another group's demands
  - B. when a culture begins to leave its old ways behind in favour of new technologies
  - C. when one cultural group adopts elements of another cultural group's form of dress, music, or expression
  - D. when a culture tries to adapt to the demands of another culture in order to trade with it
91. Which of the following is the most important reason for people to choose to live on reserves?
- A. It is easier to make a living among the people with whom you are familiar.
  - B. It is their home.
  - C. Social welfare systems support people living on reserves.
  - D. Farming demands cause people to live close to the land they work.

92. What is the most important connection between reserves and the people who live on them?
- A. They provide vital support in terms of real wealth to the people who live on them.
  - B. The reserves provide a potent connection to the land and attest to the fact that aboriginals were present long before Europeans came.
  - C. Reserves provide shelter from the worst effects of social problems that haunt many people.
  - D. Reserves are the sole source of economic stability for Aboriginals, who otherwise are noticed by the government only during times of conflict.

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**Use the following quotation to answer the next question.**

*Loretta Todd defines appropriation as...the "right to one's own origins and histories as told from within the culture and not as mediated from without. Appropriation occurs when someone speaks for, tells, defines, describes, represents, uses or recruits the images, stories, experiences and dreams of others for their own. Appropriation also occurs when someone else becomes the expert on your experience and is deemed more knowledgeable about who you are than yourself."*  
- *Handbook for Aboriginal Language Program Planning in British Columbia, 1990, p. 24*

93. How does this quotation help explain why some Aboriginal people are uncomfortable when their culture is portrayed by non-Aboriginals?
- A. They feel they are not being allowed to tell their own stories.
  - B. They have no legitimate reason to be upset.
  - C. They are unable to express themselves freely.
  - D. They have to rely on others to explain their experiences.

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Use the following information to answer the next question.

1. *Putting bones from an Aboriginal burial site into a museum is like purchasing a painting from an artist.*
2. *Putting bones from an Aboriginal burial site into a museum is like giving a treasure to a bank for safekeeping.*
3. *Putting bones from an Aboriginal burial site into a museum is like digging up someone's grandparents' bones to put them on display.*
4. *Putting bones from an Aboriginal burial site into a museum is like having the government protect the less fortunate members of society.*

94. Which of the above statements offers the most accurate comparison?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

## **Answers**

- 72. C
- 73. D
- 74. C
- 75. B
- 76. A
- 77. C
- 78. A
- 79. B
- 80. C
- 81. B
- 82. C
- 83. B
- 84. B
- 85. B
- 86. B
- 87. C
- 88. A
- 89. B
- 90. C
- 91. B
- 92. B
- 93. A
- 94. C