SASKATCHEWAN INDIGENOUS STUDIES 10 · UNIT B

Sovereignty and Identity — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Indigenous Studies 10 • 25 questions

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Source I - A Young Person Considers Identity, 1990

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

At school I am told to be Canadian, at home I am told to be Cree, and sometimes I feel caught between two worlds. My grandmother says I do not have to choose one and lose the other.

She says identity is not a single label. It is the stories, language, and responsibilities I carry.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that identity is not a single label but the stories, language, and**

- A responsibilities a person carries
- B only a school grade
- C only a postal code
- D only a job title

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, the young person felt caught between being told to be Canadian at school and being told to be**

- A French at home
- B Cree at home
- C American at home
- D British at home

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3 **According to Source I, the grandmother advised that the young person does not have to choose one identity and**

- A keep either one
- B forget both
- C lose the other
- D hide both

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4 **Sovereignty for Indigenous peoples refers to the inherent right to govern themselves, make laws, and control**

A only cultural festivals

B only sports teams

C only school curricula

D their lands and futures

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5 **Inherent rights are rights that Indigenous peoples hold because they existed as distinct peoples before**

A colonization, not because governments granted them

B a treaty was signed only

C a court ruled only

D a government allowed them

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6 **Self determination is the right of a people to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and**

- A only their sports teams
- B cultural development
- C only their school names
- D only their trade goods

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7 **Self government for First Nations in Canada can include law making powers over areas such as education, health, and**

- A national defence
- B foreign affairs
- C lands and resources
- D federal criminal law

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8 **Band councils under the Indian Act are elected bodies that administer reserve communities, but many Indigenous leaders argue the Act limits true**

A farming only

B hunting only

C schooling only

D self government

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9 **Hereditary leadership in many Indigenous nations is based on lineage, knowledge, and responsibility passed through**

A families and clans

B elections only

C appointment by Ottawa only

D wealth only

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10 **Traditional governance in many Indigenous nations included councils, clan systems, and consensus decision making, which values**

A rule by one person always

B agreement and collective responsibility

C majority vote only

D secret ballots only

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11 **Identity for Indigenous peoples is shaped by nation, language, family, territory, and**

A only income

B only age

C shared history

D only place of birth

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12 **Two Spirit is a term used by some Indigenous peoples to describe people who embody both masculine and feminine spirits and hold**

A only a modern invention with no history

B only a medical term

C only a political party

D distinct cultural roles

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13 **Indigenous identity is not determined solely by blood quantum or government status categories, because identity also involves belonging, kinship, and**

A community recognition

B only a card

C only a census form

D only a school record

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14 **Urban Indigenous identity is important because many Indigenous people live in cities while maintaining connections to**

A only city jobs

B home communities, culture, and nation

C only urban sports

D no Indigenous identity

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15 **The Assembly of First Nations is a national advocacy organization representing First Nations peoples in Canada through**

A only federal officials

B only provincial premiers

C elected chiefs

D only band managers

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16 **Which level of government does the Metis Nation Saskatchewan represent?**

A National

B Provincial

C Municipal

D Federal

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17 **Inuit Nunangat is the Inuit homeland in Canada, comprising Inuvialuit, Nunavut, Nunavik, and**

A Nunatsiavut

B only Nunavut

C only northern Saskatchewan

D only Labrador cities

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18 **Inuit self government agreements, such as the creation of Nunavut in 1999, gave Inuit greater control over**

A only hunting

B their territory and public government

C only fishing

D only language in schools

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19 **Sovereignty and Canadian law interact through treaties, court decisions, and negotiations that recognize Indigenous rights within**

A only provincial law

B only municipal bylaws

C the Canadian Constitution

D only foreign law

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20 **Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of the**

A only status Indians

B only Metis in Manitoba

C only Inuit in Nunavut

D Aboriginal peoples of Canada

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21 **Aboriginal title is a legal concept recognizing Indigenous peoples collective rights to land based on**

A exclusive occupation before Crown sovereignty

B treaty signing only

C purchase from settlers

D federal grants only

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22 **The Calder case of 1973 was significant because the Supreme Court recognized that Aboriginal title had**

- A never existed
- B not necessarily been extinguished by colonization
- C been sold by all nations
- D applied only in British Columbia cities

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23 **The Delgamuukw case of 1997 clarified that Aboriginal title includes the right to use land for a variety of purposes and requires**

- A only hunting rights
- B only fishing rights
- C proof of exclusive occupation
- D only reserve land rights

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24 **Identity can be layered, meaning a person can be Cree, Canadian, a student, and a family member at the**

A only one of these

B only in theory

C only after age eighteen

D same time

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25 **Which action best shows respect for Indigenous sovereignty in daily life?**

A Supporting Indigenous-led decisions about the territory

B Making a land acknowledgement and doing nothing else

C Visiting a museum once

D Reading one book about it

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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