SASKATCHEWAN INDIGENOUS STUDIES 10 · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Indigenous Contributions and Metis Ethnogenesis — Practice Test

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 Metis Elder Recalls Family History, 1980

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Our family lived by the river, hunted, fished, farmed, and traded. We spoke Michif at home, prayed in church on Sunday, and knew ourselves as a people apart from both our Cree and French ancestors.

That is what it means to be Metis. We are a new people, born on this land.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that Metis identity grew from a distinct way of life combining hunting, fishing, farming, trading, and**

- A only French culture
- B a distinct language and community
- C only Cree culture
- D only British culture

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2 **According to Source I, the family spoke Michif at home, which shows Metis culture blended**

A English and Spanish elements

B Cree and French elements

C Dene and German elements

D Ojibwe and Italian elements

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3 **According to Source I, the family knew themselves as a people apart from both their Cree and French**

A neighbours only

B trading partners only

C ancestors

D school teachers only

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4 **Indigenous contributions to Canada include knowledge of the land, medicines, foods, governance, and**

- A only art
- B only place names
- C only sports
- D trade networks that shaped the country

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5 **Indigenous peoples contributed to the fur trade as hunters, trappers, guides, interpreters, and**

- A trading partners
- B only labourers with no agency
- C only customers
- D only observers

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6 **Indigenous knowledge of plants contributed medicines and foods, including knowledge of plants such as sweetgrass, sage, and**

- A only wheat
- B cedar used in ceremony and healing
- C only corn from Europe
- D only potatoes from Asia

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7 **The Three Sisters agricultural tradition of corn, beans, and squash shows Indigenous farming knowledge in which crops support each other through**

- A only irrigation
- B only fertilizer from factories
- C nitrogen fixing, shade, and structure
- D only greenhouse growing

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8 **Indigenous contributions to Canadian governance include traditions of consensus, treaty making, and**

A only band councils

B only federal parliament

C only municipal councils

D confederacy models such as the Haudenosaunee Confederacy

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9 **The Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also called the Iroquois Confederacy, united nations under the Great Law of Peace and influenced ideas about**

A federalism and collective governance

B only warfare

C only trade

D only farming

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10 **Indigenous contributions to language in Canada include place names such as Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and**

A only French names

B Ottawa, drawn from Indigenous languages

C only English names

D only Spanish names

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11 **The name of a prairie province comes from a Cree word meaning the swift flowing river. The river it names is the**

A Churchill River

B Red River

C Saskatchewan River

D St. Lawrence River

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Indigenous contributions to sports in Canada include lacrosse, which originated as an Indigenous game with**

A only European origins

B only modern invention

C only school origins

D spiritual and community significance

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13 **Indigenous art, including beadwork, carving, and storytelling, contributes to Canadian culture by expressing identity, history, and**

A worldview

B only decoration

C only trade goods

D only museum pieces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Ethnogenesis is the process by which a new people emerges with a distinct identity, culture, and**

A only a new language

B history

C only a new religion

D only a new territory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Metis ethnogenesis occurred in the fur trade northwest when children of European traders and Indigenous women formed distinct communities with their own**

A only trading posts

B only farms

C language, culture, and political identity

D only churches

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16 **The Red River Settlement was a centre of Metis life in the 1800s, where Metis people farmed river lots, hunted buffalo, and**

A lived only as employees of fur companies

B had no political organization

C spoke only English

D governed their own community affairs

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17 **River lots in Red River were long narrow farms fronting the river, a system reflecting French Canadian and**

A Metis settlement patterns

B only British survey patterns

C only American patterns

D only Indigenous reserve patterns

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18 **The buffalo hunt was central to Metis economy and identity, organized through laws of the hunt and**

A only individual hunting

B collective hunts on the prairies

C only trade with Americans

D only farming

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19 **Metis fiddling and jigging blend European and Indigenous musical traditions and remain important in Metis**

A only school programs

B only church services

C cultural celebrations

D only trade fairs

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20 **The Metis flag, with an infinity symbol, represents the joining of two cultures and the**

A only the fur trade

B only the Red River

C only the Catholic Church

D enduring existence of the Metis people

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21 **Louis Riel is a central figure in Metis history as leader of the Red River Resistance and the North West Resistance, advocating for**

A Metis rights and political representation

B only railway expansion

C only American annexation

D only British rule

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22 **The Manitoba Act of 1870 created Manitoba as a province and included provisions for Metis land, though many Metis later faced**

A full protection of all land claims

B displacement and loss of land

C no land provisions at all

D automatic wealth for all

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23 **Metis contributions to Saskatchewan include settlement in communities such as Batoche, Duck Lake, and**

A only farming in Regina

B only trade in Saskatoon

C St. Louis, and leadership in the 1885 resistance

D only mining in the north

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24 **Contemporary Metis governance in Saskatchewan is exercised through the Metis Nation Saskatchewan, which represents Metis**

A only Metis in Manitoba

B all Indigenous peoples

C only federal officials

D citizens and communities

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25 **Recognizing Indigenous contributions matters because it corrects histories that presented Canada as built only by**

A European settlers

B Indigenous peoples alone

C American immigrants alone

D British officials alone

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
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. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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