SASKATCHEWAN INDIGENOUS STUDIES 20 · UNIT A

Self-Determination and Self-Government — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Indigenous Studies 20 • 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 First Nations Leader Speaks About Self Government, 1985

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We have governed ourselves since long before Canada existed, through our own laws, councils, and teachings. Self government does not mean separation from Canada. It means making decisions about our own communities, lands, and futures.

We ask Canada to recognize what has always been true, that we are peoples with the right to govern ourselves.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that self government means Indigenous peoples making decisions about their own**

- A separation from Canada always
- B communities, lands, and futures
- C only cultural festivals
- D only band finances

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2 **According to Source I, what does self-government NOT mean?**

- **A** Making decisions about their own communities
- **B** Separation from Canada
- **C** Governing through laws and councils
- **D** Asking Canada to recognize their rights

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3 **Why does Source I say self-government does not mean separation?**

- **A** It means making decisions about their own communities, lands, and futures within Canada
- **B** It means leaving Canada
- **C** It means following only federal laws
- **D** It means giving up their laws

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4 **Self determination is the right of a people to choose their political status and pursue economic, social, and cultural development, as affirmed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of**

- A the Child
- B Human Rights only in Europe
- C Refugees
- D Indigenous Peoples

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5 **Self government agreements in Canada can transfer law making powers over areas such as education, health, lands, and**

- A child and family services
- B national defence
- C foreign affairs
- D federal criminal law

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6 **The Nisga a Final Agreement in British Columbia was significant as a modern treaty giving the Nisga a Nation self government and**

A only hunting rights

B land ownership

C only cultural funding

D only a flag

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7 **Nunavut, created in 1999, is a public government territory with an Inuit majority, giving Inuit greater influence over**

A only federal policy

B only municipal policy

C territorial governance

D only hunting regulations

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8 **The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement of 1975 was an early modern treaty with Cree and Inuit peoples concerning hydroelectric development, lands, and**

A only fishing

B only hunting

C only schooling

D compensation

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9 **First Nations self government in Saskatchewan can take forms including sectoral agreements, such as control over**

A education or child welfare

B only policing

C only taxation of non members

D only federal elections

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10 **Bill C-92 in 2019 affirmed Indigenous jurisdiction over child and family services, allowing Indigenous governments to make laws that can take precedence over**

- A federal criminal law
- B provincial laws in that area
- C the Constitution
- D international law

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11 **The inherent right to self government was recognized by the federal government in 1995 as existing within the Canadian**

- A Indian Act only
- B Charter only
- C Constitution
- D Criminal Code only

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12 **A challenge to self government is funding, because self governing nations need stable resources to deliver**

A only ceremonies

B only offices

C only travel

D services

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13 **Jurisdictional disputes can hinder self government when federal and provincial governments disagree about who is responsible for**

A services to Indigenous peoples

B only taxation

C only elections

D only trade

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14 **Metis self government in Saskatchewan is exercised through the Metis Nation Saskatchewan, which has a constitution, elected leadership, and**

A only a cultural office

B citizenship registry

C only a business arm

D only a youth council

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15 **Inuit self government can be exercised through land claims organizations and Inuit governments that manage lands, wildlife, and**

A only language programs

B only art programs

C benefits

D only housing in cities

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16 **Traditional governance systems, such as clan systems and councils of elders, remain important because they embody Indigenous laws and**

A only history

B only ceremony

C only family ties

D values

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17 **Consensus decision making in many Indigenous governments values agreement and collective responsibility rather than simply**

A majority rule

B minority rule

C leader rule

D federal rule

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18 **Self determination also includes economic self determination, meaning control over resources and development on**

A only band budgets

B Indigenous lands

C only federal transfers

D only private businesses

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19 **Cultural self determination means Indigenous peoples control their languages, education, ceremonies, and**

A only museums

B only festivals

C heritage

D only media

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20 **A student studying self government should consider legal powers, financial capacity, community support, and**

A only legal powers

B only community support

C only history

D relationships with other governments

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21 **Self determination is not a single event but an ongoing process of nation building, governance, and**

A relationship with Canada

B only treaty signing

C only elections

D only court cases

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22 **The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples recommended recognizing Indigenous nations as a third order of government alongside federal and**

A municipal governments

B provincial governments

C foreign governments

D band councils only

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23 **Treaty federalism proposes that treaties established a shared sovereignty relationship between Indigenous nations and the**

A provinces only

B municipalities only

C Crown

D United Nations only

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24 **A successful self government arrangement should be judged by whether it improves community well being, respects Indigenous laws, and is**

- A only popular with Ottawa
- B only cheap to run
- C only new
- D accountable to its citizens

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25 **Self government does not end the Crown relationship with Indigenous peoples, because treaties and the Constitution continue to shape**

- A shared responsibilities
- B only federal funding
- C only provincial services
- D only court access

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. A
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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