Political and Social Activism — Practice Test

Saskatchewan Indigenous Studies 30: Canadian Studies • 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 - An Activist Speaks at a Protest, 1973

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We occupy this office because polite letters have not worked. Our treaties are ignored, our children are taken, and our lands are taken for dams and mines without our consent.

We are not asking for charity. We are asking for our rights to be respected.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that activists occupied an office because polite letters had not worked and treaties, children, and lands were still being**

- A ignored or taken
- B celebrated
- C protected fully
- D funded fully

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, activists demanded not charity but respect for**

A rights

B money only

C jobs only

D land only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, children were taken and lands were taken for dams and mines without**

A payment

B notice

C consent

D debate

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Indigenous political activism in Canada has a long history, from petitions and delegations to London in the early 1900s to contemporary protests, court cases, and**

A only protests

B only court cases

C only petitions

D international advocacy

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5 **The Allied Tribes of British Columbia in the early 1900s organized to press land claims and sent delegations to Ottawa and**

A London

B only Victoria

C only Ottawa

D only Washington

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6 **The League of Indians of Canada, founded in 1919 by Fred Loft, was an early national Indigenous organization advocating for treaty rights and**

A only veterans benefits

B land claims

C only education

D only health care

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7 **The Native Brotherhood of British Columbia, founded in 1931, organized Indigenous fishers and workers to press for rights in**

A only land

B only education

C fishing and labour

D only health

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Indigenous veterans activism after the Second World War pressed for voting rights, equal benefits, and an end to**

A only pensions

B only medals

C only housing

D discrimination

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The National Indian Brotherhood, later the Assembly of First Nations, was formed in 1968 to represent First Nations nationally and to oppose the**

A White Paper

B Red Paper

C Indian Act only

D Constitution only

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10 **Harold Cardinal book The Unjust Society in 1969 criticized Canadian treatment of Indigenous peoples and argued for treaty rights and**

- A only assimilation
- B distinct status
- C only termination
- D only provincial control

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11 **The 1973 occupation of the Department of Indian Affairs offices and other protests in the 1970s raised public awareness of treaty rights and**

- A only employment
- B only education
- C conditions on reserves
- D only health

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12 **The Berger Inquiry and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline debates showed Indigenous activism influencing development decisions through testimony and**

A only court cases

B only protests

C only media

D political pressure

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Express in 1980 to 1981 was a train journey by Indigenous peoples to Ottawa to press for recognition of Aboriginal rights in the**

A Constitution

B only Charter

C only Indian Act

D only treaties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Section 35 recognition in 1982 was partly a result of Indigenous activism, though many leaders argued it did not go far enough on**

- A only treaty rights
- B self government
- C only land claims
- D only hunting rights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The Oka Crisis of 1990 arose over a proposed golf course expansion onto Haudenosaunee land at Kanesatake, leading to a standoff that raised national awareness of**

- A only golf
- B only policing
- C land disputes
- D only Quebec politics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Ipperwash Crisis of 1995 involved Anishinaabe occupation of Ipperwash Provincial Park to press a land claim, during which protester Dudley George was**

- A arrested only
- B released only
- C elected to council
- D killed by police

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Idle No More movement, begun in 2012 by four women in Saskatchewan, used round dances, teach ins, and protests to raise awareness of treaty rights, environmental protection, and**

- A legislation affecting Indigenous peoples
- B only education
- C only health
- D only housing

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18 **Idle No More founders included Jessica Gordon, Sylvia McAdam, Nina Wilson, and Sheelah McLean, and the movement spread through social media and**

A only formal organizations

B grassroots actions

C only political parties

D only courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Social activism by Indigenous women has been central, including leadership in Idle No More, advocacy for missing and murdered Indigenous women, and defence of**

A only health

B only education

C land and water

D only employment

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20 **Indigenous activism uses diverse tactics, including legal challenges, political lobbying, art, media, and direct action, choosing tactics according to**

A only tradition

B only law

C only media

D goals and context

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21 **The Assembly of First Nations, Metis National Council, and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami represent Indigenous peoples nationally, while grassroots movements often push these organizations to be more**

A assertive

B only moderate

C only cooperative

D only silent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Activism is not only protest, it also includes building institutions such as Indigenous controlled schools, health centres, and**

A only protests

B governments

C only courts

D only media

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A student studying activism should examine goals, tactics, opponents, public response, and outcomes, including both successes and**

A only successes

B only tactics

C setbacks

D only leaders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Indigenous activism has changed Canada by advancing treaty rights, land claims, constitutional recognition, and public understanding of**

A only land claims

B only constitutional rights

C only public awareness

D colonial history

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25 **Contemporary Indigenous activism continues on issues including climate, pipelines, child welfare, and policing, showing that activism is**

A ongoing

B only historical

C only about land

D only about treaties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
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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