SASKATCHEWAN INDIGENOUS STUDIES 30: CANADIAN STUDIES · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Power, Authority and Shifting Relationships — 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 Leader Speaks About Power, 1985

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Power in Canada has long been held in Ottawa and in provincial capitals, far from our communities. When decisions about our lands are made without us, they are not legitimate, even if they are legal.

Real power sharing means we sit at the table as nations, not as stakeholders to be consulted after the fact.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that real power sharing means Indigenous nations sit at the table as nations, not as stakeholders consulted after**

- A the fact
- B the decision only
- C the project only
- D the election only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, power in Canada has long been held in Ottawa and provincial capitals, far from**

A communities

B courts

C schools

D hospitals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, decisions about Indigenous lands made without Indigenous peoples are not legitimate, even if they are**

A popular

B profitable

C legal

D fast

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Power in relations between Indigenous peoples and Canada has shifted over time, from nation to nation treaty relationships to colonial control and toward contemporary recognition of**

A only assimilation

B only termination

C only provincial control

D self government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Authority refers to legitimate power, and Indigenous authority comes from Indigenous laws, traditions, and community recognition as well as from**

A Canadian law

B only Canadian law

C only tradition

D only community recognition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The Crown fiduciary duty means the Crown must act in the best interests of Indigenous peoples in matters concerning their lands and rights, a duty recognized by**

- A only Parliament
- B Canadian courts
- C only treaties
- D only custom

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7 **The Royal Proclamation relationship was nation to nation in form, because it recognized Indigenous nations and required treaty negotiation for**

- A only trade
- B only peace
- C land
- D only military alliance

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8 **Colonial power shifted relationships toward control when the Indian Act imposed band councils, status rules, and reserve systems that limited**

- A only trade
- B only hunting
- C only fishing
- D Indigenous governance

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9 **The pass system, residential schools, and bans on potlatch and Sun Dance were exercises of colonial power intended to suppress Indigenous governance and**

- A culture
- B only economy
- C only language
- D only religion

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10 **The potlatch ban from 1884 to 1951 prohibited a central Pacific coast ceremony of governance and distribution, showing colonial power over**

- A only trade
- B Indigenous law and culture
- C only fishing
- D only hunting

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11 **The Sun Dance ban similarly targeted Plains ceremonies central to spiritual and community life, and its lifting reflected shifting**

- A only religious freedom in general
- B only provincial policy
- C relationships
- D only federal funding

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 affirms the existing rights of Indigenous peoples in Canada. These are called**

A treaty rights only

B title only

C hunting rights only

D Aboriginal and treaty rights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Sparrow, Delgamuukw, and Tsilhqot in decisions progressively clarified Aboriginal rights, title, and the Crown duty to consult, shifting legal power toward**

A recognition

B only consultation

C only compensation

D only negotiation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Tsilhqot in Nation v. British Columbia in 2014 was the first declaration of Aboriginal title by the Supreme Court, granting the Tsilhqot in Nation title to a portion of its**

A only reserve

B traditional territory

C only hunting area

D only fishing area

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Negotiated modern treaties shift relationships by defining lands, governance powers, and financial arrangements in agreements between Indigenous nations and**

A only companies

B only courts

C governments

D only provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Co management shifts power by sharing decisions about lands, waters, and wildlife between Indigenous nations and other**

A only companies

B only courts

C only communities

D governments

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The duty to consult shifts power modestly by requiring the government to listen and accommodate, though critics argue consultation without consent still leaves final power with**

A the Crown

B Indigenous peoples

C companies

D courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Free, prior, and informed consent would shift power further by giving Indigenous peoples the ability to agree or withhold agreement to projects on their**

A only cultural sites

B lands

C only reserves

D only traditional territories in the north

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19 **Power within Indigenous communities also matters, including relations between elected and hereditary leaders, women and men, elders and youth, and urban and**

A only elected leaders

B only hereditary leaders

C reserve members

D only elders

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20 **Gender and power in Indigenous communities were affected by colonial policies that imposed male dominated band councils and undermined women traditional roles in**

A only family life

B only ceremonies

C only economy

D governance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Indigenous women leadership today, including in Idle No More and in band and Metis governments, is reshaping power within communities and in relations with**

A Canada

B only communities

C only families

D only provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Economic power shifts when Indigenous communities gain control over resources, businesses, and revenues, reducing dependence on**

A only companies

B government transfers

C only provinces

D only courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Knowledge power shifts when Indigenous knowledge is recognized in schools, courts, and environmental decisions, rather than dismissed as**

A only oral history

B only tradition

C myth

D only culture

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24 **A student studying power should ask who decides, who benefits, who is excluded, and how power can be shared more**

- A only efficiently
- B only quickly
- C only cheaply
- D fairly

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25 **Shifting relationships require ongoing negotiation, because treaties, court decisions, and self government agreements do not settle power once and for**

- A all
- B only one generation
- C only one province
- D only one nation

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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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