SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL STUDIES 10 · UNIT E · 25 QUESTIONS

Identity, Settlement and Land — 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 Settler Family Arrives on the Prairies, 1905

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We came by train from eastern Canada to a quarter section near Saskatoon. The land was surveyed in squares, the neighbours spoke several languages, and the Cree families who had lived here long before us were already being pushed to reserves.

Our new home felt both full of promise and full of questions about whose land this truly was.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that prairie settlement brought both promise and questions about**

- **A** only good weather
- **B** only good weather, with sunny days and fine harvests for every settler alike
- **C** only railway profits
- **D** only the price of wheat

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2 **According to Source I, what made the family's new home feel full of questions?**

- A Whose land it truly was, since Cree families had lived there long before
- B How far Regina was
- C Whether the train would return
- D How many languages neighbours spoke

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3 **According to Source I, Cree families who had lived in the area long before were being pushed to**

- A cities in eastern Canada
- B other continents
- C reserves
- D ocean ports

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4 **Identity in social studies refers to how individuals and groups understand themselves through belonging, culture, and**

- A only their postal code
- B only their income
- C only their school name
- D shared history and experience

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5 **Settlement of Saskatchewan by newcomers in the late 1800s and early 1900s was encouraged by the federal government through**

- A free or cheap homestead land and railway promotion
- B a ban on immigration, keeping newcomers out of Saskatchewan entirely
- C free ocean passage for all
- D land only for railway workers

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6 **The Dominion Lands Act offered settlers a quarter section of land if they paid a fee, lived on it, and**

- A built a railway
- B improved it by farming
- C mined gold
- D founded a city

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7 **The railway shaped Saskatchewan settlement by determining where towns grew, because towns often formed at**

- A ocean harbours
- B mountain passes
- C railway sidings and divisional points
- D random spots with no transport

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8 **Treaty 6, signed in 1876, covers much of central Saskatchewan and Alberta and was an agreement between the Crown and**

A only Metis settlements, with no First Nations peoples involved in the agreement at all

B only railway companies

C only American settlers

D First Nations peoples including Cree and Saulteaux

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9 **Treaties in Saskatchewan are best understood as solemn agreements that created ongoing relationships and**

A mutual obligations between the Crown and First Nations

B one time land sales with no ongoing meaning

C private business contracts only

D agreements with no legal force

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10 **The numbered treaties in Saskatchewan include Treaties 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10, which cover**

- A only the city of Regina
- B different regions of the province
- C only northern Saskatchewan
- D only the United States border

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11 **First Nations peoples in Saskatchewan today include Cree, Dakota, Dene, Nakota, and**

- A only Cree peoples, with no Dakota, Dene, Nakota, or Saulteaux peoples included
- B only Inuit peoples
- C Saulteaux peoples, among others
- D only Metis peoples

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12 **The Metis are a distinct Indigenous people with origins in the fur trade, a distinct culture, language, and**

A origins only in eastern Canada

B origins only after 1900

C no distinct identity

D history in the Canadian northwest

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13 **Michif is best described as the traditional language of the Metis, blending elements of**

A Cree and French

B English and Spanish

C Dene and German

D Ojibwe and Italian

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14 **Louis Riel led Metis resistance in the Red River Resistance of 1869 to 1870 and the North West Resistance of 1885, seeking to protect**

- A railway profits only, with no concern for Metis land, language, or political rights
- B Metis land, language, and political rights
- C American annexation only
- D British control only

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15 **The North West Resistance of 1885 ended with the Battle of Batoche, after which Riel was tried and**

- A made premier of Saskatchewan
- B exiled to France for life
- C executed for treason
- D elected Prime Minister

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16 **Gabriel Dumont was important in 1885 as the Metis military leader at**

A Regina

B Winnipeg

C Ottawa

D Batoche

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17 **The reserve system in Canada affected First Nations peoples by confining communities to small tracts of land and restricting**

A movement, farming, and economic activity

B only religious practice, with farming, movement, and trade left entirely free

C only language in schools

D only hunting in winter

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18 **The pass system in the prairie west required First Nations people to obtain permission to**

A enter schools

B leave reserves

C vote in elections

D travel by train only

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19 **Settler identity on the Prairies was shaped by farming, climate, distance, and**

A only ocean trade, with ships carrying goods to ports far from the Prairies

B only mining

C cooperation through neighbours, churches, and schools

D only military service

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20 **Ukrainian, German, Scandinavian, and other immigrant groups shaped Saskatchewan identity through language, faith, farming practices, and**

- A only railway work
- B only mining
- C only government jobs
- D community institutions

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21 **The Doukhobors who settled in Saskatchewan are known as a religious group that sought**

- A freedom to practise their faith and live communally
- B military service for all members, with every Doukhobor expected to serve in the army
- C only urban trade
- D only railway ownership

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22 **Land in Indigenous worldviews is often understood not only as property but as a source of identity, responsibility, and**

A only a commodity to sell, bought and sold like any other piece of property

B relationship with all living things

C only a farm input

D only a government asset

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23 **Saskatchewan place names such as Saskatoon, Regina, and Moose Jaw reflect influences from Indigenous languages, royalty, and**

A only French explorers

B only American settlers

C settler and railway history

D only British royalty

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24 **A sense of place includes both the physical landscape and the meanings people attach to**

A only the map coordinates, with no history or meaning attached to the land at all

B only the population size

C only the climate data

D that landscape through history and experience

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25 **Reconciliation in Saskatchewan today involves learning about treaties, residential schools, and**

A building respectful relationships between Indigenous and non Indigenous peoples

B forgetting the past entirely and leaving treaties, residential schools, and history behind

C ending all treaties

D closing all schools

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ANSWER KEY

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

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