YUKON BC FIRST PEOPLES 12 (MBCFP12) · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

Governance, Reconciliation and Contemporary Issues — 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.

Reading I - A Council Discussion

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

A First Nation council meets to discuss a land decision. Hereditary leaders, elected leaders, and youth representatives are all in the room. The hereditary leaders speak about long standing responsibilities to the territory. The elected leaders speak about services, housing, and budgets. Youth representatives speak about education and jobs for young people.

The council does not rush to a vote. Members ask questions, listen to elders, and check what the community has already decided in earlier meetings. In the end, the council agrees on a decision that tries to honour responsibilities to land while also meeting present needs. The decision is recorded so the community can review it later.

- An invented account of a council meeting in British Columbia

1 **According to Reading I, what does the council decision process mainly show?**

- A one leader deciding alone in secret
- B a vote with no discussion
- C different leadership working together and listening
- D outsiders deciding for the community

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2 **According to Reading I, what do hereditary leaders in the discussion speak about?**

A only about budgets

B only about other nations

C nothing about the land

D long standing responsibilities to the territory

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3 **What does Reading I best illustrate about governance?**

A traditional responsibilities with present services and youth voices

B tradition with no present needs, and no services or youth voices at all

C present needs with no tradition

D governance with no community input

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4 **How does traditional governance vary among First Nations?**

- A one identical system for every nation
- B hereditary chiefs, clan systems, and councils, depending on the nation
- C no governance before European contact
- D governance copied from one nation by all others

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5 **How do elected band councils and traditional governance relate in many nations today?**

- A only one form of governance everywhere
- B traditional governance that ended entirely
- C elected councils coexisting with traditional governance
- D elected councils with no traditional roles

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6 **What does self government mean?**

A outsiders making all decisions for a nation

B a nation with no laws at all

C decisions about one town only

D its own decisions about lands, laws, services, and future

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7 **How is most land in British Columbia described, and was it covered by historic treaties?**

A not covered by historic treaties, much of it unceded

B covered by one treaty for the whole province

C purchased in full in the 1800s

D without any Indigenous presence

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8 **In the 1850s, with whom were the agreements known as the Douglas Treaties made?**

- A all nations across Canada in the 1850s
- B some nations on Vancouver Island in the 1850s
- C no nations at all
- D nations in Ontario in the 1850s

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9 **What was the Nisga'a Treaty, which came into effect in 2000?**

- A a historic treaty from the 1800s
- B a treaty in another province
- C the first modern treaty in British Columbia, in 2000
- D an agreement that gave no self government

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10 **Who is involved in British Columbia treaty negotiations in the modern era?**

A the province alone

B foreign governments alone

C no First Nations participation

D First Nations, the province, and the federal government

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11 **What is true of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?**

A established in 2008, final report in 2015, with 94 Calls to Action

B established in 1996 with no report

C a commission with no calls to action

D a body that ended residential schools

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12 **Which areas do the Calls to Action cover?**

- **A** only one area of life
- **B** child welfare, education, language, health, and justice
- **C** only sports and recreation
- **D** no areas affecting Indigenous peoples

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13 **What did British Columbia do in 2019?**

- **A** the last province, in 2019
- **B** a province that rejected the Declaration
- **C** the first province, in 2019, aligning laws with the Declaration
- **D** a territory with no legislation

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14 **What do contemporary issues for many First Nations include?**

- A no present day issues at all
- B issues that affect only one community
- C gaps caused only by geography
- D gaps in housing, water, health, and education

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15 **What does self determination today include?**

- A their own education, health, economic, and cultural projects
- B outsiders leading every project
- C projects with no community control
- D self determination that ended in the past

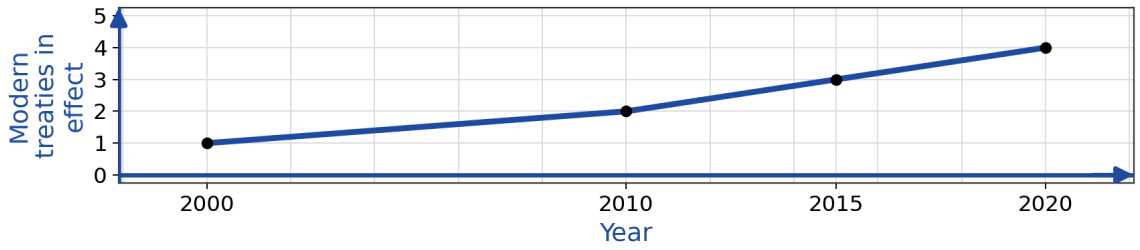
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16 **The schematic map of Canada highlights one province. Which province is highlighted?**

- **A** Ontario alone
- **B** British Columbia
- **C** Quebec alone
- **D** a province outside Canada

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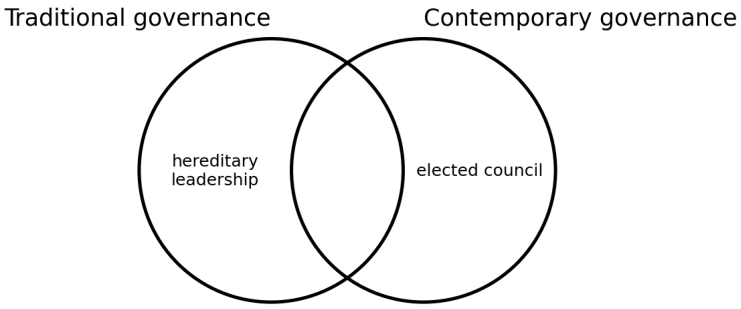
17 **The graph shows the approximate number of modern treaties in effect in British Columbia. By 2020, that number was**



- **A** 1
- **B** 2
- **C** 4
- **D** 10

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18 **The Venn diagram compares traditional governance and contemporary governance. The overlap between the two circles best represents**



A hereditary leadership only

B elected council under the Indian Act only

C decisions made only by outsiders

D decisions made for the nation

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Reading II - Negotiating an Agreement

Use this reading for questions 19 to 21.

A nation enters talks about a resource project proposed on its territory. Community leaders ask for clear information about environmental effects, jobs, and benefits. They insist that talks happen early, before construction begins, and that the community has time to discuss the proposal together.

The nation also asks how the land will be protected during and after the project, and what happens if promises are broken. Leaders explain that a good agreement is not only about money. It must respect the nation authority to make decisions about its own territory and protect the land for future generations.

- An invented account of negotiations in British Columbia

19 **What does Reading II mainly show?**

A early talks, clear information, protection, and respect for authority

B a project approved with no talks

C money alone with no protections

D decisions made without community discussion

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20 **According to Reading II, what do community leaders ask?**

- A how land will be protected during and after the project
- B nothing about the land
- C only about short term jobs
- D only about construction speed

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21 **What does Reading II best illustrate about free, prior, and informed consent in practice?**

- A talks after construction is finished
- B early talks, full information, and community discussion
- C information hidden from the community
- D consent assumed without asking

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22 **What is reconciliation?**

- **A** a single event that ends the process
- **B** an apology with no follow up
- **C** truth telling, relationship building, and action over time
- **D** a process that involves only governments

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23 **What did the Supreme Court of Canada declare in 2014?**

- **A** no title for any nation in 2014
- **B** title for a nation outside Canada
- **C** a ruling that ended all land claims
- **D** Aboriginal title for the Tsilhqot'in Nation in 2014

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24 **What does economic self determination include?**

- A businesses, tourism, and partnerships on their own terms
- B businesses run only by outsiders
- C economic activity with no community benefit
- D a ban on all economic activity

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25 **In which fields do young First Peoples leaders today work?**

- A only one field of work
- B governance, language, stewardship, arts, and other fields
- C no leadership roles today
- D roles that ended in the past and no longer exist in any community today

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ANSWER KEY

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

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