

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Studies 9** **Total =**  
**Chapter 4 Test “To What Extent has Canada Affirmed  
Collective Rights”**

Use the following quotation to answer questions 1-3

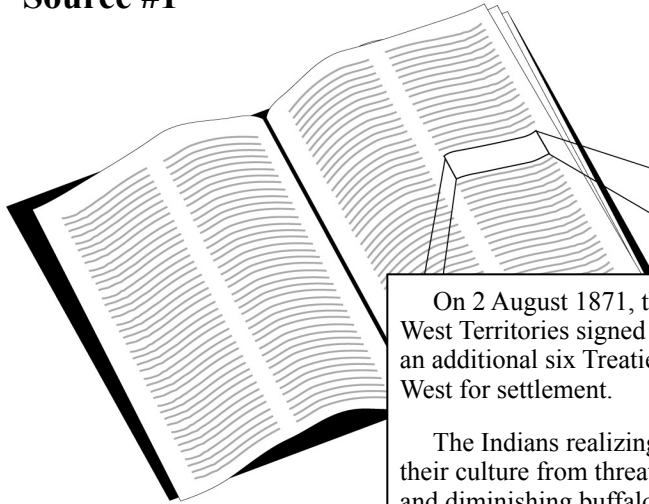
Most aboriginal people define rights as inherent collective rights, which flow from their original occupation of the land which is now Canada and pre-contact social orders. For many the concept can be summed up as the right of independence through self determination in respect of governance, land, resource and culture. It is important to note that these rights are asserted by the Indian, Inuit and Metis People of Canada.



1. According to the source above the speaker suggests that aboriginal rights are defined as “inherent collective rights”. Inherent suggests that aboriginal people:
  - a. should fight for these rights otherwise they won’t be granted.
  - b. should negotiate these rights with the Canadian government.
  - c. are born with these rights because they are the original peoples of this land.
  - d. want these rights because the rest of Canada has individual rights.
  
2. The best example of Aboriginal Peoples use of “*self-determination in respect of governance*” would be?
  - a. Native Bands negotiating land claims with the federal government.
  - b. Moving away from reservation land, and assimilating.
  - c. Re-learning aboriginal languages and cultures in schools.
  - d. Negotiating fishing and hunting rights off reserve lands.
  
3. The best example of Aboriginal Peoples use of “*self-determination in respect of culture*” would be?
  - a. Native Bands negotiating land claims with the federal government.
  - b. Moving away from reservation land, and assimilating.
  - c. Re-learning aboriginal languages in schools.
  - d. Negotiating fishing and hunting rights off reserve lands.

Use the following 3 sources to answer question 4-7

**Source #1**



On 2 August 1871, the Canadian government and the Indians of the North-West Territories signed the first of the Numbered Treaties. By the end of 1877 an additional six Treaties had been negotiated, effectively opening the North West for settlement.

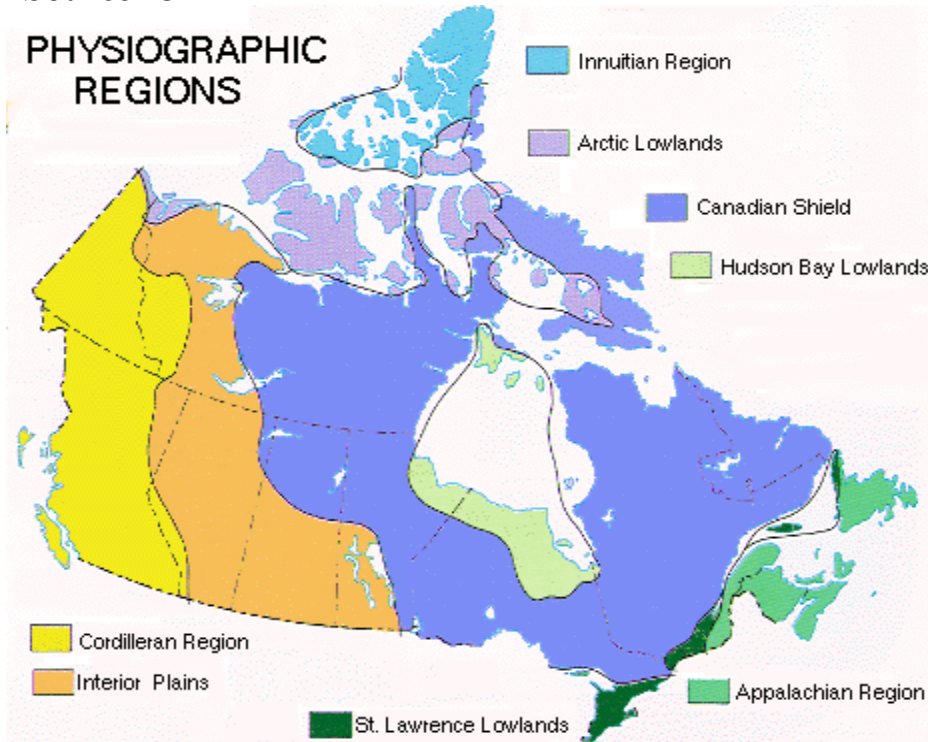
The Indians realizing their environment was changing sought to protect their culture from threatening forces such as non-native agricultural settlement and diminishing buffalo herds.

The government, meanwhile, strove to encourage the absorption of the Indian cultures into broader Euro-Canadian society, not only because it wanted to open the North-West for settlement but also because it believed that cultural absorption was in the best interests of the Indian people.

**Source #2**



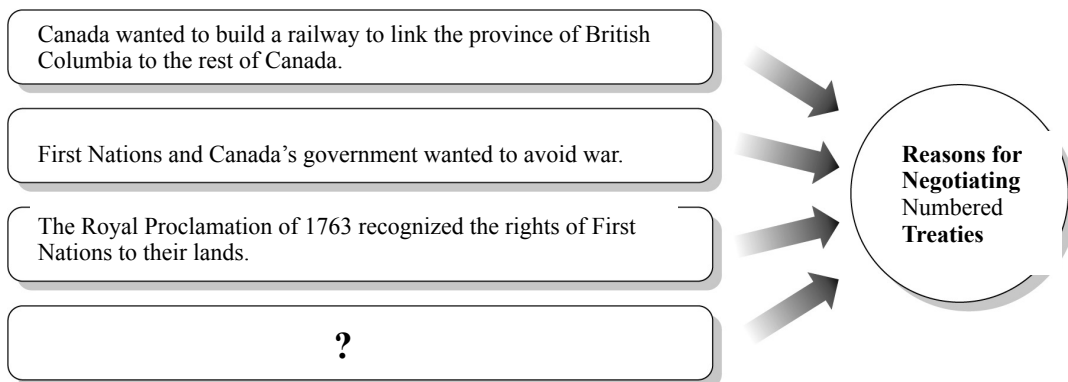
Source #3



4. In paragraph 1 of source 1 it states that by 1877 six treaties had been negotiated. Comparing this quote to source 2 what provinces would be impacted by the last treaty created?
- Manitoba and Saskatchewan
  - Alberta and British Columbia
  - Manitoba and Alberta
  - Saskatchewan and Alberta
5. Source 1 paragraph 2 states that the Indians were concerned about “non-native agricultural settlement and diminishing buffalo herds.” Looking at the map in source 3 this concern would most impact which geographic region of Canada?
- the shield region
  - the plains region
  - the arctic region
  - the cordillera region
6. In source 1 paragraph 3, the governments goal of “*absorption of Indian culture*” into broader Euro-Canadian society can best be described as a policy of:
- assimilation
  - ethnocentrism
  - adaptation
  - diversity

7. The reason that Euro-Canadians felt that they had a right to impose their values and culture on Aboriginal Peoples was because of their belief cultural superiority this is known as:
- assimilation
  - ethnocentrism
  - adaptation
  - diversity

**Use the following source to answer question 8**



8. All of the above are reasons that the Canadian government used to negotiate the Numbered Treaties. Which factor below is the missing reason why First Nations people chose to negotiate?
- The First Nations were forced to negotiate or their land and rights would be taken away.
  - First Nations people were given equal status to Canada's Federal government as were seen as partners.
  - The First Nations wanted to create their own reservations that had their own governments making decisions.
  - First Nations wanted to secure their future. They were facing economic and social upheaval and felt that negotiating would make their lives better.

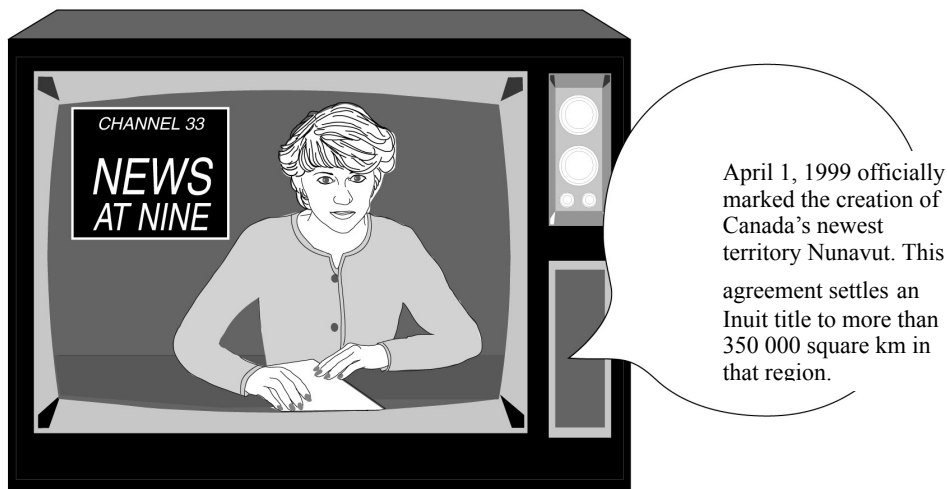
**There are no sources needed to answer questions 9-10**

### **Individual and Collective Rights in Canada**

9. Which characteristics are *not* shared by both Individual and Collective rights?
- Both are entrenched in the Canadian Constitution.
  - Both attempt to limit the power of the Canadian Government.
  - Both are rights granted to all Canadians under the Charter.
  - Both can be interpreted in a court of law if rights are violated.
10. Which of the following statements is *false* about *Individual rights* but *true* when dealing with *Collective rights*?
- Individual rights are based on historical agreements made with Canada's federal government.
  - Individual rights include Fundamental freedoms, democratic, mobility, legal and equality rights.
  - Individual rights can be interpreted in Canadian courts if rights have been violated.
  - Individual rights apply to both permanent residences of Canada as well as Canadian citizens.

**Use the following Sources to answer question 11-13**

#### **Source 1**



**Source 2**



**Source 3**

**A Perspective from Treaty 6**

**“What we speak of will last as long as the sun shines and the river runs. We are looking to the future of our children’s children.”**

**- Cree spokesman Mistahwashsis  
August 22, 1876**

11. After analyzing all sources one can conclude land claims are important to First Nations Peoples for all of the following reasons except one. ***Choose the exception.***
- a. Land is inherited from generation to generation.
  - b. Land is something that can define who you are as a collective people.
  - c. Land is something that can be bought and sold the goal is to get the highest price.
  - d. Land is a form of title that has historical roots to the founding peoples of Canada.

12. In source 1 the creation of Nunavut in 1999, is considered to be a modern day?
- Treaty Number 12
  - Numbered Treaty
  - Inuit Entitlement
  - Comprehensive Land Claim
13. The source/s that most reflect the notion of *land as inheritance* would be?
- Source 1 and 3
  - Source 1 and 2
  - Source 2 and 3
  - Source 3

**Use the following source to answer question 14-15**

**Read the following computer blog on Canada's Residential Schools.**



I am a 19 year old decendent of the Ojibwaes. My grandmother avoided residential schools because she was married to a man of European decent, therefore I did not receive the heartache of such a terrible event in First Nation's history, although I have seen many First Nations still suffering over such an awful ordeal. Most people who have had family members taken away to these institutions still feel suffering and government compensation is not enough. You cannot hand out money and expect people to forgive and forget... Have they ever heard of the cycle of abuse? Many memories of these schools have brought depression amongst First Nations and we are STILL dealing with it today. In my life time, I have seen people from my own community commit suicide, have or still have alcohol abuse problems and so on and so forth. I believe the only way that we can all get past this is to spread awareness and such about these issues of CULTURAL GENOCIDE. It is truly the only way that we can avoid things like this from happening again and again. As a community we should also provide strong support and counselling to help with these issues. We will never get over this issue ever and it will still be a constant battle over how to fix it...but the sad truth is, nothing will ever compensate for the 50,000 children that went missing and the lives that have been hugely impacted by this. But if we as a society can stay strong and help one another, we can possibly heal wounds, if not a lot, but a little.

***Footnote: Definition of Cultural Genocide: The destruction of traditions, values, language, and other elements which make a one group of people distinct from other groups.***

14. The blogger is stating that the governments financial compensation for survivors of residential schools is:
- a. Not enough considering the lasting negative impact residential schools has had on Native peoples.
  - b. A first step in addressing the hardships that Native peoples endured while attending residential schools.
  - c. An acknowledgment of the Federal government's responsibility in the creation and implementation of residential schools.
  - d. A way that first Nations people can forget about the abuse they suffered while attending residential schools.
15. The attempt of ***Cultural Genocide*** on Aboriginal peoples can best be exemplified by which of the quotes below.
- a. "Canada cannot be a just society and keep discriminatory legislation on its statute book."
  - b. "I speak of a Canada where men and women of Aboriginal ancestry, of French and British heritage demonstrate the will to share this land in peace, in justice and with mutual respect."
  - c. "To preserve our culture it is necessary to preserve our status, rights, land and traditions."
  - d. "Residential schools make a certain degree of civilization within reach of the Indians despite the deficiencies of their race. The Indians realize they will disappear."



Use the following source to answer question 16.

Canadian Census Data 2006		
Language	Number of Speakers	% of Population
English	18,055,685	57.8%
French	6,892,230	22.1%
Other	6,293,110	20.1%

*The table above shows the proportion of the population of Canada that speaks French, English or another language as their first language.*

16. Given this information, why does the Francophone population, have its rights, language and culture protected?
- They are the second largest part of the population and can use that power to support legislation that protects their language, identity and culture.
  - The French were the colonial rulers of Canada at the time of Confederation and made the rules regarding the Canadian Constitution.
  - The rules protecting the French language and culture are very outdated but they are retained because they are tradition.
  - Their rights are protected under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in recognition of the role the Francophones played in the history and development of Canada.

Use the following source to answer question 17.

Kira calls the Canadian federal government information line for some information about federal programs, when her call is answered, she is greeted in both English and French and asked to select which of the two languages she would like to conduct her call in.

17. Which of the following most accurately explains why Kira can choose to deal with the federal government in either English or French?
- Many people who work for the federal government in Ottawa are Francophones which gives callers the option of speaking to someone who speaks fluent French or English.
  - The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees Kira the right to communicate with the federal government in either English or French.
  - It is only polite to give her this option since the call center does not know if she is calling from an English speaking province or Quebec.
  - Many translators on hand so all people, regardless of the language that they speak can effectively communicate with the federal government.

Use the following sources to answer questions 18-19

## **Source 1    Metis Man Wins Fishing Rights Case**

**Thursday, October 18, 2007**

A Métis man from Regina won a precedent-setting case on Friday that confirms his right to fish without a licence. Five years ago, Don Belhumeur was fishing on Katepwa Lake, about 70 kilometres northeast of *Regina*, when a conservation officer asked to see his fishing licence.

Belhumeur pulled out his Métis status card. The officer gave him a \$125 ticket and when Belhumeur refused to pay, the case wound up in court.

Previous court decisions have supported the right of Métis people to fish in Saskatchewan's northwest, but the Saskatchewan Environment Department argued that that right is limited to a specific area.

Belhumeur argued that Métis people have always been mobile and, therefore, he had the right to hunt and fish in other parts of Saskatchewan.

On Friday, provincial court Judge Diane Morris didn't agree with all of Belhumeur's points, but she did rule that Belhumeur belongs to a historic regional community that includes the Qu'Appelle Valley and extends to Regina.

She said Belhumeur has a right to fish for food in that region and is therefore not guilty of angling without a licence.

## **Source 2      Court Upholds Métis Right to Hunt**

**November 11, 2000**

Premier Mike Harris says an Ontario court ruling in favor of the hunting rights of the province's Métis may have national implications, while Métis leaders are calling it a "massive victory."

On Wednesday, the court upheld a December 1998 decision that Métis, who have both Indian and European heritage, have a constitutional right to hunt moose and other game. It dismissed an appeal by the Ontario government.

Harris says Wednesday's ruling affects the ability of all provinces to protect wildlife, pointing out the courts has decided aboriginal rights are more important than protecting natural resources. He says government lawyers are looking at appealing.

The case began when Steve Powley and his son Roddy were charged with illegally hunting and possessing a moose. A judge ruled in 1998 the Métis did have an aboriginal right to hunt for food. But since then, seven other similar charges have been laid in Ontario. Métis leaders are calling on the province to negotiate.

Jean Teillet, the lawyer for the two men, warned there's a risk confrontations will erupt, like those in the Maritimes last fall after the Supreme Court upheld the right of aboriginals to hunt and fish year-round.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, tempers flared as natives went out to harvest lobsters and non-natives fishers felt their livelihoods were being threatened.

Teillet says the provinces are stalling efforts to have the legal issue resolved once and for all before the Supreme Court of Canada.

## **Source 3                      2003 Supreme Court Ruling**

The Supreme Court ruled that the Métis have the right to hunt and fish, as one of Canada's Aboriginal peoples under the Constitution. These rights recognize the unique relationship to the land of the Métis, based in history and their inherent rights as an Aboriginal people.

18. Based on Sources 1 and 3 one could conclude that the reason the Metis man had the right to fish in Regina was:

- a. Metis people do not have the same spiritual connection to the land that Aboriginal people do.
- b. Metis people can hunt and fish year round and this can lead to a conservation problem.
- c. Metis people would benefit from hunting and fishing by the selling off the resources that have access to.
- d. Metis people do not need to pay for hunting and fishing licenses like other Canadians which would lead to lost revenue.

19. A critique of the environment from all sources above would most likely argue against the Métis right to hunt and fish because:

- a. Metis people do not have the same spiritual connection to the land that Aboriginal people do.
- b. Metis people can hunt and fish year round and this can lead to a conservation problem.
- c. Metis people would profit from hunting and fishing by selling the off the resources that they have access to.
- d. Metis people do not need to pay for hunting and fishing licenses like other Canadians which would lead to lost revenue.

20. Which of the 3 sources would most support the notion that provinces have a Constitutional right to profit and control its natural resources.

- a. Source 1
- b. Source 2
- c. Source 3
- d. All of the above

Part II Written

**Directions:** Answer the following question in the format described below.

## **Should Canada allow collective rights to continue?**

Your answer must include:

### **Format**

Three paragraphs

- Paragraph One – Intro + Position A
- Paragraph Two – Position B
- Paragraph Three – Choose and defend a position. \*You may write in the first person.

### **You will be marked on:**

<b>Clarity of Communication</b>	Correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling.	<b>/5</b>
<b>Personal Judgements</b>	Exploration of chosen position, arguments related to the position, awareness of the implications of the position advocated.	<b>/10</b>
<b>Total=</b>		<b>/15</b>

### **NOTE:**

Remember each paragraph should have three reasons and examples. You can use reasons and examples from class, current events and from what you studied in your textbook. Limit your examples to those groups mentioned in chapter four (Treaty Indians, Minority Language Groups and Métis).

Don't forget proper paragraph structure and to write a clear topic sentence. Your third paragraph may be written using the pronoun "I".

**There is a time limit for this test.**





