

## Grade 10 Social Studies: Indigenous Rights and Self-Government – Quick Activity

### Instructions

Read the provided materials about Indigenous Nations, historical policies, and modern self-government agreements. Complete the questions below by filling in the blanks or selecting the correct answer.

---

### Part 1: Historical Context (Fill in the blanks)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ **Act** was passed in 1876 and gave the Canadian government control over many aspects of Indigenous life.
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_ **system** forced Indigenous communities onto small parcels of land, limiting their traditional ways of life.
  3. Indigenous leaders resisted these changes by writing **letters or petitions**, such as the **Memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier**, demanding recognition of their \_\_\_\_\_ and lands.
- 

### Part 2: Indigenous Governance Today (Multiple Choice)

1. What is the main difference between self-government and the Indian Act system?
  - a) Self-government lets Indigenous Nations make decisions about their own affairs, while the Indian Act imposed government control
  - b) Self-government only applies to education, while the Indian Act covers all areas
  - c) Self-government removes Indigenous Nations from Canada
  - d) Self-government is a temporary program
2. Which of the following are included in modern treaties or self-government agreements? (Select **two**)
  - a) Authority over land and resources
  - b) Guaranteed government jobs for all members
  - c) Recognition of Indigenous laws and culture
  - d) Exemption from all Canadian laws
3. **Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982):**
  - a) Eliminated Indigenous rights entirely
  - b) Recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal and treaty rights
  - c) Only applies to education and health
  - d) Made treaties optional

4. **UNDRIP** stands for:
- a) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
  - b) Universal Nations Draft on Indigenous Policy
  - c) United Nations Development of Regional Indigenous Programs
  - d) Unilateral National Declaration of Indigenous Practices
- 

### **Part 3: Case Study (Fill in the Blanks)**

1. Both the Secwépemc Nation and the Maa-nulth First Nations have negotiated agreements to move beyond the \_\_\_\_\_ Act and regain greater control over their governance.
  2. Modern self-government agreements recognize Indigenous \_\_\_\_\_, meaning these rights existed before Canada and were never given up.
  3. Traditional Indigenous legal systems are often described as \_\_\_\_\_ laws, which guide how communities govern themselves and care for their lands.
  4. Self-government allows Indigenous Nations to make decisions about areas such as education, health, and \_\_\_\_\_ management.
  5. The relationship between Indigenous Nations and Canada is increasingly described as nation-to-\_\_\_\_\_, rather than one of control or subordination.
- 

### **Part 4: Reflection (Short answer)**

1. Why is recognition of Indigenous self-government important for Canada as a whole?
  2. How does learning about Indigenous governance change your understanding of Canadian history?
-