

Grade 11 Social Studies: Indigenous Governance and Self-Determination in Canada

Read the assigned materials on Indigenous governance, colonial policies, and modern treaty and self-government processes. Complete all sections below. Use complete sentences for short-answer questions.

Part 1: Historical Context (Fill in the Blanks)

1. The _____ **Act** centralized federal control over Indigenous peoples and governance in Canada beginning in 1876.
 2. The _____ **system** restricted Indigenous Nations to small parcels of land and limited access to their traditional territories.
 3. Colonial land policies such as _____ allowed settlers to claim Indigenous land without consent or treaty.
 4. Indigenous political resistance in the early 1900s often took the form of _____ **and memorials** addressed to the Canadian government.
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Part 2: Law, Rights, and Governance (Multiple Choice)

1. **Inherent rights** are best defined as:
 - a) Rights granted by the federal government
 - b) Rights created by treaties in the 20th century
 - c) Rights that existed before colonization and continue today
 - d) Rights that apply only on reserve lands
2. **Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982** is significant because it:
 - a) Defines the exact limits of Indigenous self-government
 - b) Recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal and treaty rights
 - c) Transfers Indigenous governance to provinces
 - d) Eliminates the need for treaties
3. The **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** emphasizes:
 - a) Assimilation into Canadian society
 - b) Free, prior, and informed consent
 - c) Municipal control of Indigenous lands
 - d) The replacement of Indigenous law

4. Indigenous governments are increasingly described as a _____ **order of government** in Canada.
- a) Municipal
 - b) Provincial
 - c) Third
 - d) Administrative
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Part 3: Governance Pathways (Fill in the Blanks)

1. A _____ is a comprehensive agreement that addresses land, resources, governance, and rights across a Nation's traditional territory.
 2. A _____ **agreement** allows Indigenous Nations to govern their internal affairs without settling all land issues at the same time.
 3. Indigenous Nations often pursue treaties and self-government _____, as each approach addresses different aspects of self-determination.
 4. Modern negotiations increasingly reject the _____ of Indigenous rights in favour of recognition and partnership.
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Part 4: Short Written Response (Answer in 2–3 Sentences Each)

1. Explain one way Indigenous self-government challenges traditional ideas about Canadian federalism.
2. Why is the recognition of Indigenous legal systems important for reconciliation in Canada?
3. Identify **one benefit** and **one challenge** Indigenous Nations may experience when negotiating with Canada and provincial governments.