Native Studies Student Workbook

Unit 1 Lesson 1

1. Identify 2 examples of material Ojibway culture and 2 examples of non-material Ojibway culture. [4 marks]
2. Identify 2 nomadic Aboriginal nations and 2 sedentary Aboriginal nations. [4 marks]
3. Name and explain 1 archaeological theory that tells how First Peoples came to North America. [3 marks]
4. Describe 2 advantages Europeans gained from their contact with Aboriginal People. [2 marks]
5. Describe 2 advantages Aboriginal Peoples gained from their contact with Europeans. [2 marks]
6. The Europeans brought many things to the new world. Explain why each of the following items caused problems for the First Nations people, and for the Wendat people in particular. Answer in proper sentences. [1 mark]
7. Illnesses [2 marks]
8. Guns [2 marks]
9. Christianity [2 marks]

Unit 1 Lesson 2

1. In one sentence, give a reason why there are so many different terms used to refer to First Peoples. [2 marks]
2. Match the following terms with their correct definitions. [4 marks]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Indian |  | People of mixed ancestry descended mainly from French and English fur traders and First Nations women. |
| B. Métis |  | First Nations people whose ancestors were not recognized as Aboriginal people by the government, did not sign treaties, or had lost their status. |
| C. Non-Registered Indian |  | People who traditionally came for the Canadian Arctic, northern Quebec, or Labrador. |
| D. Inuit |  | Aboriginal Peoples who are officially registered with the federal government because their ancestors signed treaties with the government or they were recognized by the government as belonging to an Aboriginal community. |

1. Read the extract from the play by Ojibway author Drew Hayden Taylor, and find 2 quotes from the play that support the following points.
2. Keesic thinks language is the most important thing about being Odawa. [2 marks]
3. Michael thinks making achievements is very important to the Odawa. [2 marks]
4. Rusty thinks survival is the most important thing to the Odawas. [2 marks]

Unit 1 Lesson 3

1. Some people believe that knowing how to speak their own language is essential to an Aboriginal’s identity. Why is this important for Aborginals now, and why is it important to future generations of Aboriginals? [2 marks]

2. List one advantage that the written tradition provided for Aboriginal cultures. [1 mark]

3. Explain in proper sentences 3 reasons why Aboriginal languages have been in decline. [3 marks]

4. Explain why it is important to preserve Aboriginal languages. Answer in 3 or 4 complete sentences and provide at least 2 reasons. [4 marks]

5. Suggest 2 ways to encourage the use of Aboriginal languages. [2 marks]

Unit 1, Lesson 4

1. Look at the pictures on pages 11 – 12 of Lesson 4. Identify the stereotype that each picture represents based on the categories described in the lesson. Give one reason why you chose this particular stereotype. [6 marks]

2. Name 2 reasons as to why is it wrong for sport’s teams to use Native American names and images? [2 marks]

3. If the practice in question #2 is wrong, why does it still happen to this day? [2 marks]

4. Read question #23 on page 21 of Lesson 4. Choose the appropriate headline and write your answers below. [3 marks]

a)

b)

c)

5. How are Aboriginal youth affected by these images of Aboriginal people they see in the media? Give 3 reasons and answer in proper sentences. [4 marks]

6. Describe how and why representations of Aboriginal Peoples in the media are slowly improving. [3 marks]

Unit 1, Lesson 5

1. Read the interview with George Littlechild on pages 8 to 12. List two ways in which his identity influences his work as an artist. [2 marks]

1. Read the song “Now That the Buffalo’s Gone” by Buffy Sainte-Marie on pages 15 and 16.
2. Choose 2 lines from the song that show the importance of ancestors and family history. [2 marks]
3. Choose 2 lines from the song that describe an injustice that Aboriginal people have suffered. [2 marks]
4. Give two reasons why it was so difficult to form a national Aboriginal political organization before 1969. [2 marks]
5. Read the poem by Rita Joe on page 22. Rita Joe identifies several ways that our modern ways conflict with traditional Aborginal ways. Given one side of the conflict below, explain the other side of the conflict. [4 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Modern Way** | **Aboriginal Way** |
|  | Clothing was handmade and decorated by the individual so that all pieces were one of a kind. |
| People dress according to where they work and what the style of the day is. |  |
|  | Preserving nature and respecting the land and the animals. |
| We have a “throw-away” society which creates a huge amount of waste. |  |

Unit 2, Lesson 6

1. Identify three items that were important in the environment of traditional Aboriginal people and explain why these items were important. [6 marks]
2. Explain two ideas, shared by most Aboriginal peoples, about the natural environment. [2 marks]
3. What does a medicine wheel look like and what is their meaning? [3 marks]
4. List 3 different reasons that the number four has special meaning. [3 marks]
5. An Aboriginal needs to cut down some trees to make a shelter. Explain how they might approach this problem using a holistic approach? Give 3 examples and use proper sentences. [3 marks]
6. Read the essay on pages 19 and 20 and identify 5 points in the essay that show that the author is Aboriginal. [5 marks]

Unit 2, Lesson 7

1. Define ethnocentrism and give one example of it. [2 marks]
2. Put an “X” in the correct column to indicate whether each of the following statements represents a *fact* or an *opinion*. If an opinion is based on some form of prejudice, also put an “X” in the *bias* column. [8 marks]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Fact** | **Opinion** | **Bias** |
| a) Christopher Columbus arrived in the Caribbean in 1492. |  |  |  |
| b) Columbus thought that he had reached India. |  |  |  |
| c) Aboriginal Peoples have lived in the Americas for thousands of years. |  |  |  |
| d) It is good that Aboriginal Peoples in Canada have reserves. |  |  |  |
| e) I think it makes sense that First Nations should govern their own affairs. |  |  |  |
| f) It should be illegal to fly the Mohawk Warrior flag. |  |  |  |
| g) Europeans did a great thing when they brought Christianity to the Americas. |  |  |  |
| h) The only thing politicians can do well is lie and waste public money. |  |  |  |

1. Why is storytelling important among Aboriginal peoples? Give 3 reasons with explanations. [6 marks]
2. What specific information could a child learn when listening to an elder telling a story about hunting caribou? Give at least 3 examples and use proper sentences. [4 marks]
3. What information does a totem pole give about the community that built it? Give 3 examples of things you can learn from a totem pole. [3 marks]

Unit 2, Lesson 8

1. Define band, tribe and chiefdom. [3 marks]
2. Identify whether each of the following statements are **true** or **false**. [11 marks]
3. Iroquoian women chose the chiefs.
4. Iroquoian women did the hunting while the men planted seeds.
5. Iroquoian communities were highly matriarchal.
6. Siksika communities were highly matriarchal.
7. Anishnabe women prepared buffalo hides.
8. Aboriginal women were not involved in the fur trade.
9. Northwest Coast Aboriginal women played a key role in bartering with Europeans.
10. Across the continent, Aboriginal women made major contributions to the overall economy and social well-being of their communities.
11. Aboriginal women today are generally better off than non-Aboriginal women.
12. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples supported greater involvement by women in solving the problems faced by modern Aboriginal people in Canada.
13. Traditionally, Aboriginal women had no medical role to play.
14. List three qualities or skills that would make someone an Aboriginal elder today. [3 marks]
15. Explain two ways in which women were important in traditional Aboriginal communities. [2 marks]
16. What is one problem that is faced by Aboriginal women today? [1 mark]
17. Explain two ways in which elders were important in traditional Aboriginal communities. [2 marks]
18. What is one problem that is faced by elders today? [1 mark]

Unit 2, Lesson 9

1. Which Aboriginal group is associated with each of the following ceremonies or rituals? [5 marks]
2. Offering tobacco to the spirit of an animal killed for food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Eating all the food at home before going hunting. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. New Year Festival with masked dancers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Midewiwin ceremonies. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ceremony for nose-piercing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Name the ceremony or ritual that is being described in each statement. [5 marks]
8. You are dancing while fasting and young men have wooden skewers in their chests.
9. The chief is proclaiming his family’s historical achievements and you are waiting to accept his gifts.
10. The bones of your deceased relatives are being placed in a large pit with beaver pelts.
11. Hungry, thirsty and tired, you are alone in the forest listening and watching intently.
12. Nearly overwhelmed by the heat and humidity, you feel as though both your body and soul are being cleansed.
13. Fill in the following chart to explain the purpose of each ceremony/ritual and to describe how they were celebrated. [9 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ceremony/Ritual** | **Description of the Ceremony/Ritual** |
| Potlatch |  |
| Feast of the Dead |  |
| The Sun Dance |  |

1. What kind of help could a young person get from an elder:
2. Before leaving on a vision quest? [1 mark]
3. After returning from a vision quest? [1 mark]

Unit 2, Lesson 10

1. What is smudging? Why is it significant? [3 marks]
2. Describe a traditional powwow. [2 marks]
3. What is the significance of pow wows? [2 marks[
4. List 2 ways in which lacrosse was beneficial to Aboriginal people in the past. [2 marks]
5. List 2 different activities or programs that are run by each of the following organizations. [6 marks]

Wikwemikong Heritage Organization

Woodland Cultural Centre

Native Canadian Centre of Toronto

1. What are 2 ways in which healing can happen? How do these organizations help Aboriginal people to heal from the past? Answer in proper sentences. [4 marks]

Unit 3, Lesson 11

1. Match the following terms with their correct definitions. [6 marks]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. self-government |  | Governmental business that deals with other matters concerning other countries, such as foreign relations, defence, and air-traffic control |
| B. sovereignty |  | A viewpoint in which every aspect is considered as equally important, because all things are believed to be connected |
| C. tewatatowie |  | “We help ourselves” in Mohawk |
| D. internal affairs |  | Controlling one’s own affairs |
| E. external affairs |  | Governmental business that deals with domestic matters, such as education, roads, and health |
| F. holistic |  | The right of a nation to establish its own political organizations in order to manage its own internal and external affairs without the interference of other nations |

1. Describe 3 characteristics of traditional Iroquois governance found in the story on pages 5 – 12. [3 marks]
2. Why did some Iroquoian Peoples not support Joseph Brant as their leader? [1 mark]
3. Why should Aboriginal People be given the right to self-government? List 3 reasons. [3 marks]
4. For each of the dates listed below, i) identify what happened on that date [4 marks]

ii) explain 2 ways the event affected Aboriginal Peoples [8 marks]

* **1763**
* **1812 – 1814**
* **1867**
* **1876**

Unit 3, Lesson 12

1. a) In what year was the first Ontario treaty signed? [3 marks]

b) In what year was the last Ontario treaty signed?

c) What treaty region is Waterloo in?

1. In the following chart, list 2 differences between the Aboriginal and European approach to treaty making. [4 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Aboriginal approach to treaties | European approach to treaties |
|  |  |

1. Give 2 examples of how Aboriginal Nations were at a disadvantage during treaty negotiations and signings. [2 marks]
2. Using complete sentences, explain 2 reasons why it took so long for the Nisga’a to settle their land claim. [2 marks]
3. Name 2 community services the Nisga’a people will now have control over. [2 marks]
4. The government is going to reduce their funding to the Nisga’a people once they are able to finance their own programs and services. How will they earn money to achieve this? [1 mark]

Unit 3, Lesson 13

1. Name 2 false ideas or assumptions that guided the federal government as they put assimilative policies in place during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. [2 marks]
2. Give one example from the story on page 16 that shows how a student’s Aboriginal identity was denied at school. [1 mark]
3. a) When was the apology on page 21- 22 written? [1 mark]

b) In what year was the last residential school in Canada closed? [1 mark]

1. Who was the apology from? [1 mark]
2. Which Aboriginals did they specifically apologize too? [1 mark]
3. List 3 things that they apologized for. [3 marks]

1. Residential schools had a very negative and long-lasting impact on Aboriginal communities. Name 3 ways in which communities were permanently affected. [3 marks]
2. What is one possible result of the apology? [1 mark]

Unit 3, Lesson 14

1. Are the following statements **true** or **false**? [4 marks]
2. In 1982, the Canadian Constitution legally acknowledged Aboriginal rights.
3. Aboriginal land claims are quickly settled in Canadian courts.
4. Many Aboriginal people feel that the government has continuously failed to recognize their contributions to Canada.
5. Some First Peoples use protests to make the Canadian public aware of their issues.
6. Give a step-by-step description of the events that led to the Oka Crisis in 1990. [4 marks]
7. How was the Oka Crisis resolved? [2 marks]
8. How might the following people feel about the expansion of the James Bay hydroelectric project? Put yourself in their shoes and describe one emotion that they would feel as well as 2 reasons why they would feel this way. [12 marks]
9. Aboriginal person
10. Quebec government
11. Environmentalist
12. Quebec citizen

Unit 3, Lesson 15

1. Name 3 areas that Aboriginal’s **do** want to control under self-government. [3 marks]
2. Name 3 areas that Aboriginal people do **not** want to control under self-government. [3 marks]
3. Fill in the blanks: [4]

Nunavut became Canada’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territory in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Since the 1960’s,

Inuit organizations such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to work toward self-government as

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ companies exploited the natural resources

on their lands. This threatened their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of life.

1. a) Identify 3 social problems that have arisen as a result of a failing education system in Nunavut. [3 marks]
2. What is Article 23 supposed to guarantee? Is it being followed? [3 marks]
3. What does Berger conclude about the dispute over Article 23? [2 marks]
4. According to Berger, what is the problem with Nunavut’s education system? [3 marks]
5. What solution does the report propose to fix the problem? [2 marks]

Unit 4, Lesson 16

1. Are the following statements **true** or **false**? [10 marks]
2. The overall trend in the Aboriginal population is a decrease, over the last hundred years.
3. The Aboriginal population before Europeans arrived was estimated to be 2 million.
4. Historically, most Aboriginal people settled in northern Canada.
5. Many Aboriginal people were affected by infectious diseases, such as smallpox and tuberculosis.
6. In 1951, the Aboriginal populations was approximately 165, 000.
7. Over the last 50 years, the Aboriginal population has doubled.
8. A reduction in infant death rates has helped the Aboriginal population to increase.
9. The Aboriginal population today is very young.
10. Many Aboriginal people live in urban areas.
11. From 1996 to 2001, the Metis population grew by 43 percent.
12. Name 5 issues that Aboriginal youth have to deal with. Try to pick issues that are specific to the Aboriginal population or that have the most impact on them [5 marks]
13. List 2 ways in which Aboriginal communities are addressing the issues facing their youth. [2 marks]
14. In proper sentences, give 2 reasons why Aboriginal youth are not completing their education. Also give 2 examples of how some communities are helping their youth to stay in school. [4 marks]
15. List 3 health issues that are facing Aboriginal people. Give one possible reason as to why each of these health issues is so prevalent among Aboriginal people today. [6 marks]

Unit 4, Lesson 17

1. Are the following statements **true** or **false**? [5 marks]
2. Over half of all Aboriginal people live on reserves.
3. As more people recognize their Aboriginal ancestry, the Aboriginal population in urban centres rises.
4. More and more Aboriginal people are leaving reserve communities to settle in urban centres.
5. The Aboriginal population in Canada lives only in rural areas.
6. Winnipeg is an urban centre with more than 100,000 Aboriginal people living there.
7. State 2 problems with the new water-treatment plant built in Kashechewan in 1995? [2 marks]
8. How do many Aboriginal communities deal with poor water quality? [1 mark]
9. List 2 positive aspects of life for Aboriginal people living in an urban community. [2 marks]
10. List 2 difficulties facing Aboriginal people living in an urban community. [2 marks]
11. List 2 positive aspects of life for Aboriginal people living on a reserve. [2 marks]
12. List 2 difficulties facing Aboriginal people living on a reserve. [2 marks]
13. How are the people in Iqaluit “tied to the land”? [2 marks]
14. Name one organization in Toronto and state how it aims to help urban Aboriginal people. [2 marks]

Unit 4, Lesson 18

1. Identify one challenge facing Aboriginal people entering the workforce. [1 mark]
2. How do you think an employer could address the challenge mentioned above? [1 mark]
3. First nations used to be self-sufficient. Name 3 ways in which the Canadian government contributed to the loss of this self-sufficiency. [3 marks]
4. What is the result of Aboriginals losing their self-sufficiency? [1 mark]
5. List 2 challenges that are faced by Aboriginals trying to start a business on a reserve. [2 marks]
6. For each Aboriginal business listed below, state one factor that helped to make the business a success. [4 marks]

Sweetgrass Aboriginal Bistro -

Iroquois Cranberry Growers -

Little Red River Forestry -

Kish-Gon-Dug Canada -

1. Explain the 2 parts of a “sweat equity” program. [2 marks]
2. How do these programs fit in with traditional Aboriginal values and beliefs? [3 marks]
3. What are 2 possible benefits to Aboriginal communities that will result from the recommendations on pg. 17 – 18? [2 marks]

Unit 4, Lesson 19

1. List 5 difficulties that Aboriginal people have with the justice system in Canada. [5 marks]
2. Are the following statements **true** or **false**? [4 marks]
3. Aboriginal people are sentenced to prison at higher rates than other Canadians.
4. Many Aboriginal youth in custody have problems with substance abuse.
5. There are very few Aboriginal women in prisons.
6. Aboriginal people are less satisfied with police services than non-Aboriginal people.
7. For each of the following, explain the difference between the Aboriginal model of justice and the Western model of justice. [6 marks]
8. The definition of crime
9. The role of the community
10. How justice is restored
11. Within the Western model of justice criminals are identified as “bad people”. Using the chart on page 9, explain 2 reasons why we view criminals this way. [2 marks]
12. How do Aboriginals view criminals differently? Give at least 2 differences. [3 marks]
13. Imagine that you are a judge and that there is a man named Glen in your court today. He has admitted to stealing 4 new computers from the town library. List 3 ways to restore justice in this case, following the basic principles of Aboriginal justice. [3 marks]
14. Look at the 5 statements below about people who have committed a crime. Next to each scenario, write the letter **A** if the person’s statement represents an **Aboriginal** point of view or the letter **W** if the statement represents a **Western** point of view. [5 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Laurence has a problem with anger and aggression and needs help to stop his violent behavior. |
|  | Janine has always been bad – a real “handful” for her parents. It’s no surprise she is in jail today for auto theft. |
|  | Scott was arrested for selling drugs. Once he does his first stint in prison he will learn to play by the rules. |
|  | Betty and all her siblings were ruled by an abusive grandfather and she had serious learning difficulties at school. With counseling and treatment, she is unlikely to go back to jail. |
|  | Edgar broke the law twice, so for sure he will do it again. . . . people like him are just *born* guilty. |

Unit 4, Lesson 20

1. Complete the following chart to list 5 well-known Aboriginal people and their achievements. [10 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of Aboriginal person | How they have been successful |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Name 2 media organizations that offer an Aboriginal perspective on news and information. [2 marks]
2. Are the following statements true or false? [5 marks]
3. The North American Indigenous Games take place every four years.
4. Only Canadian athletes are allowed to compete in the Indigenous Games.
5. In 2008, the Indigenous Games will be held in Winnipeg.
6. Tom Longboat received the National Aboriginal Achievement Award for his performance at the Boston Marathon.
7. Jonathan Cheechoo received the Maurice Richard Trophy for the most goals scored in the NHL.

KEY QUESTION

For each of the 4 factors listed below, explain in proper sentences 2- 3 reasons why it is a difficulty for Aboriginal people. You will have to rely on knowledge that you learned throughout this course. For each factor, identify one achievement or accomplishment that has been made to address the difficulty. [12 marks]

1. Economic development b) Retaining cultural identify

c) Lack of Aboriginal role models for youth d) Negative portrayal of Aboriginal people in the media