

## Chapter #4 – To what extent has Canada affirmed COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

### MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1.

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.

Given this information, why does the Francophone population have its rights, language and culture protected?

- ☐ A) They are the second largest part of the population and can use that power to support legislation that protects their language, identity and culture.
- ☐ B) The French were the colonial rulers of Canada at the time of Confederation and made the rules regarding the Canadian Constitution.
- ☐ C) The rules protecting the French language and culture are very outdated but they are retained because they are tradition
- ☐ D) 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.

2. The Métis people of Canada felt that they were entitled to collective rights like the other aboriginal people of Canada under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms because the Métis:

- ☐ A) are owed these rights 'inherently' or because they too are Aboriginal people of Canada.
- ☐ B) culture has existed in Canada even longer than the First Nation cultures have, and the First Nations should be awarded collective rights based on their role in Canada's history.
- ☐ C) had treaties with the Canadian government which recognized them as a group deserving of special rights and status in Canada.
- ☐ D) are the only true Canadians – a mixture of the founding cultures of Canada: First Nation, French and English.

3.

When 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.

Which of the following most accurately explains why Kira can choose to deal with the federal government in either English or French?

- ☐ A) 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.
- ☐ B) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees Kira the right to communicate with the federal government in either English or French.
- ☐ C) 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.
- ☐ D) Many translators on hand so all people, regardless of the language that they speak can effectively communicate with the federal government.

4. The rights and status of the Métis population of Canada today is:

- ☐ A) based on the agreements and historical treaties between the Canadian government and the Métis Nation.
- ☐ B) so assimilated and its population so small that they are no longer a cohesive group requiring or wanting their own land settlements.
- ☐ C) collective rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as well as land settlements granted by the Province of Alberta where they are self-governing.
- ☐ D) nonexistent because the government does not consider them to be Aboriginal people but the Canadian government has provided them with reserves on their traditional hunting grounds as recognition of the role the Métis people played in Canada's history.

5. The Indian Act of 1876 can best be described as federal legislation:

- ☐ A) that deals with the rights and status of First Nation groups in Canada.
- ☐ B) which allows the First Nation people of Canada to be independent and self-governing.
- ☐ C) to provide certain services to the First Nations people in exchange for the First Nations people giving the use of some of their traditional lands to the government.
- ☐ D) which ensures that the First Nation people of Canada are treated as equals to other Canadians.

6.

- Quebec can nominate the percentage of immigrants granted entry to Canada that corresponds to its population in Canada.
- Quebec can require immigrants settling in Quebec to send their children to French language schools.
- Quebec preferentially seeks French speaking immigrants.

The factors shown above show that Quebec structures its immigration policies with the goal to:

- ☐ A) accept only the most educated and skilled immigrants.
- ☐ B) discourage immigrants from settling in Quebec.
- ☐ C) accept as many immigrants as possible to increase the population of Quebec and therefore increase Quebec's representation in Parliament.
- ☐ D) strengthen the French language and culture in Quebec.

7.

Requests to the Canadian Government from the Assembly of First Nations:

- Improved housing.
- Improved access to education and training.
- Improved health care resources and programs.
- Increased job opportunities.

The requests listed above outline the services the First Nations would like addressed, committed to and delivered before the Assembly of First Nations:

- ☐ A) officially join Canada and surrender their independence to become citizens of Canada.
- ☐ B) releases land to Canadian cities to accommodate the rapid growth and development.
- ☐ C) agrees drop their request for collective rights for aboriginal communities in Canada.
- ☐ D) reverses their demand for a freeze to be implemented on immigration

### **WRITTEN RESPONSE PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

- In what way did the Numbered Treaties acknowledge the past? In what way did they respond to events of their time?
- How does the way you understand the past affect the way you understand groups in society today?
- How does official bilingualism and official multiculturalism help create a society in which all Canadians belong?
- How do collective rights affect the quality of life for everyone in Canada?
- To what extent should the Canadian government affirm collective rights?