

Understanding the Issues

Test Questions

1. Why did the Canadian government devolve power to Indigenous governments after the Oka Crisis?
 - a. Federal politicians wanted to evade responsibility for Indigenous affairs.
 - b. It saved money by devolving costs onto other levels of government.
 - c. Because Canadian politicians wanted to demonstrate their support for Indigenous self-government.
 - d. Possibly all of the above.

2. The Oka Crisis led to increased
 - a. awareness of Indigenous issues in Canada among both Canadians and internationally.
 - b. police surveillance of reserves in Eastern Canada.
 - c. government repression of Indigenous peoples in Canada.
 - d. anti-Indigenous sentiment among the non-Indigenous population.
 - e. all of the above.

3. The Canadian Multiculturalism Act
 - a. Entrenched biculturalism in the Canadian constitution
 - b. Made assimilation part of Canada's official cultural policy
 - c. Established the concept of the cultural mosaic as an official part of Canadian identity
 - d. Entrenched Indigenous culture as part of Canadian identity
 - e. Made acculturation part of Canada's concept of the cultural mosaic

4. When did the Government of Canada commit itself to multiculturalism?
 - a. 1971
 - b. 1981

- c. 1975
- d. 1871

5. What are the implications of universal healthcare for the Canadian health care system?

- a. There are no implications
- b. Everyone is treated for illness when they get sick
- c. Tertiary care services are very important
- d. If the health of a part of the population is allowed to suffer, the burden falls on everyone

6. The three founding nations of Canada are

- a. French, English and Métis.
- b. English, Scottish and the Indigenous peoples.
- c. French, English and the Indigenous peoples.
- d. French, English and American.

7. The Constitution Act of 1982 defined Indians as persons belonging to one of three groups

- a. Métis, Inuit, First Nations.
- b. Métis, Inuit, Status Indians.
- c. Status, Non-Status, Treaty.
- d. Status, Non-Status, Inuit.

8. The position of Indigenous peoples in Canada was entrenched in the constitution in

- a. 1867.
- b. 1982.
- c. 1992.
- d. 2016.

9. The range of individual and collective factors and conditions and their interactions that have been shown to be correlated with health status reflects the recognition that

- a. Health is a capacity or resource rather than a state
- b. Being able to pursue one's goals, to acquire skills and education and to grow is a privilege rather than a right
- c. Factors within the healthcare system significantly affect health
- d. The correlation is specious

10. Health promotion is a way of

- a. improving population health.
- b. reducing the burden on the public healthcare system.
- c. an intrusion on the human rights of the population.
- d. a and b

11. What is population health?

- a. The overall health of a population
- b. The health of each individual in a population
- c. A statistical measure of average prescription drug consumption in a population
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

12. How does population health relate to individual health?

- a. Good population health means that every individual is healthy
- b. Poor population health means that every individual is in poor health
- c. Good population health facilitates individual health
- d. a and b
- e. None of the above

13. The approach that recognises there is a range of social, economic and physical environmental factors that contribute to health is

- a. social engineering.
- b. population health.
- c. affirmative action.
- d. harmful effects reductionism.

14. The Romanow Report identified two important long-term demographic trends

- a. Both the general population and the Indigenous population are increasing in numbers rapidly due to high birth rates
- b. The Indigenous population is increasing rapidly, but the general population is only increasing through immigration
- c. Both the Indigenous and the general population of Canada are in a state of long-term demographic decline
- d. None of the above

15. Why was the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) created?

- a. Because the health of Canada's Indigenous peoples is very poor
- b. To find ways to improve employment among the Indigenous population
- c. Because the government was embarrassed by the Oka Crisis
- d. All of the above

16. Why did both the RCAP report and the Romanow Report receive highly mixed receptions from the governments that commissioned them?

- a. Budget cutbacks meant that their recommendations were not followed
- b. Their recommendations were intrinsically unrealistic
- c. Federal-provincial quarrels over jurisdiction made them hard to implement in practice
- d. a and c

17. The Ottawa Charter on Health Promotion

- a. identified the social and environmental roots of ill health.
- b. recognized that health is a by-product of a healthy environment.
- c. did not specifically mention the Canadian Indigenous population.
- d. all of the above.

18. What leads to a healthy population according to the Ottawa Charter on Health Promotion?

- a. Increased government spending
- b. Improved medical care
- c. Immunisations
- d. Improved determinants of health

19. What has changed in the healthcare environment in the last 25 years?

- a. Increased non-Western immigration to industrialised countries
- b. Increased population diversity
- c. More assertive populations, including ethnic minorities
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

20. Equity in health must be a central goal of healthcare professionals, citizens and their governments. An example of equity in health is

- a. locally produced and culturally appropriate health knowledge systems.
- b. treating everyone the same as you would treat yourself.
- c. implementing government developed health programs.
- d. health outcomes are omitted as part of the public infrastructure.

21. What does “Indian Status” mean?

- a. An individual is recognized by the Canadian government as the registered member of an official Indian Band
- b. An individual's ability to publicly claim one is of Indigenous descent
- c. That an individual lives on a reserve or Indigenous community in the Canadian Arctic
- d. An individual is recognised as an Indian through quantum of status
- e. a and d

22. What distinguishes Status Indians from Non-Status Indians?

- a. Status Indians are officially recognised by the Canadian government as Indigenous
- b. Status Indians live on reserves, Non-Status Indians do not
- c. Status Indians have the right to vote, but Non-Status Indians do not
- d. All of the above

23. Non-Status Indians are

- a. not members of any First Nation.
- b. First Nations that are not recognised by the Canadian government.
- c. are the descendants of Europeans and First Nations.
- d. all of the above.

24. Non-Status Indians

- a. are one of the fastest-growing groups in the Indigenous population.
- b. are few in number and disappearing.
- c. mainly live on reserves.
- d. none of the above.

25. What was the title given to children born of one First Nations parent and one European parent?

- a. Métis

- b. Indian
- c. Status Indian
- d. First Nations

26. Métis are descendants of

- a. Viking colonists of Newfoundland who intermarried with the First Nations.
- b. a small First Nations on the Michigan Peninsula who worked for the Northwest Company.
- c. French, English and Scottish fur traders and their First Nations wives.
- d. French, English and Scottish farmers and their First Nations wives.
- e. none of the above.

27. Métis are one of the fastest growing Indigenous peoples in Canada because they

- a. have a very high birth rate.
- b. are growing through immigration.
- c. increasing numbers of Canadians are reclaiming their Métis heritage and self-identifying as Métis.
- d. a and c

28. Where do the Inuit traditionally live?

- a. In the boreal forest
- b. In the Alpine regions of British Columbia
- c. In the circumpolar north
- d. In the sub-Arctic regions of Canada
- e. None of the above

29. The majority of First Nations and Inuit in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut live

- a. on reserves.
- b. as minorities in mixed communities with non-Indigenous peoples.
- c. in two major cities, Yellowknife and Iqaluit.

- d. in their own communities governed by elected local governments.
- e. none of the above.

30. Canada's newest territory, Nunavut has

- a. a mostly Inuit population.
- b. both Inuit and Dene First Nations populations.
- c. a largely European population, with a large Inuit minority.
- d. no permanent population, only transient workers.
- e. none of the above.

31. Where do Canadian Inuit live?

- a. In the Canadian Arctic
- b. All over Canada
- c. In the Yukon Territory
- d. a and b

32. Which of these are recognized as Indigenous people in Canada?

- a. Status Indians
- b. Métis
- c. Inuit
- d. Sami
- e. a, b and c.

33. Which province or territory of Canada has the greatest linguistic and cultural diversity of Indigenous peoples?

- a. Québec
- b. Alberta
- c. The Northwest Territories
- d. British Columbia
- e. None of the above

34. What percentage of the population of Canada is Indigenous?

- a. 1%
- b. 25%
- c. 4.9%
- d. 7%
- e. None of the above

35. Which of the following is one of the fastest growing populations in Canada?

- a. Non-Indigenous peoples under 30 years
- b. First Nations under 30 years
- c. First Nations elders
- d. Non-Indigenous over 30 years

36. What is the median age of the Indigenous population of Canada in the 2016 census?

- a. 31
- b. 45
- c. 40
- d. 22

37. Which Indigenous population is the youngest in Canada (in the 2006 Census)?

- a. Métis
- b. First Nations
- c. Inuit
- d. Québécois

38. What is the largest-growing Indigenous group in Canada?

- a. Status Indians
- b. Inuit
- c. Métis
- d. Non-Status Indians

39. The Government of Canada traditionally only recognised a single type of Registered First Nation level of governance.

- a. The Tribe
- b. The Band
- c. The Nation
- d. The Village

40. Indian Bands are governed by

- a. elected band Councils.
- b. hereditary chiefs.
- c. government appointees.
- d. none of the above.

41. Complete the following statement. In the 2016 Census, the First Nations birth rate was

- a. less than the Canadian rate for non-Aboriginals.
- b. more than twice the Canadian rate for non-Aboriginals.
- c. steadily declining.
- d. less than half of what it was 10 years ago.

42. “First Nations” refers to the fact that

- a. Indigenous peoples were in Canada first, before Europeans.

- b. Indigenous peoples had their own governments, cultures and national traditions.
- c. the British and Canadian governments both recognised that Indigenous peoples were sovereign – that they were nations and negotiated with them on that basis.
- d. all of the above.

43. In Canada, Indian Reserves are

- a. where all Indigenous people live in Canada.
- b. land reserved for Indigenous people.
- c. the place where non-Status Indians live.
- d. inhabited by some First Nations, but not Inuit or Métis.
- e. none of the above.

44. Indian Reserves are inhabited by

- a. all Indigenous peoples in Canada.
- b. Métis and Status Indians.
- c. Inuit.
- d. many, but not all Status Indians.

45. The reserve system in Canada

- a. requires all First Nations to live on reserves, though neither Métis nor Inuit are required to do so.
- b. consists of land held by First Nations directly under the Crown.
- c. recognises the political status of First Nations as sovereign entities.
- d. none of the above adequately detail the realities.

46. The Canadian government

- a. is obligated by its own laws to negotiate treaties with First Nations and Inuit.

- b. is not obliged to negotiate treaties at all.
- c. negotiates treaties out of a sense of fairness.
- d. b and c.

47. The Transfer Agreement of 1988 was developed with the goal of

- a. transferring responsibility for healthcare to the federal government.
- b. transferring responsibility for healthcare to First Nations groups.
- c. transferring land from First Nations groups to the provincial government.
- d. transferring government control from the provincial governments to First Nations communities.

48. Self-government initiatives grew during the 1980s and 1990s and were encouraged by

- a. the political fallout of the Oka, Gustafsen Lake and other incidents of violent and non-violent resistance.
- b. the increasing demand of dependence of many First Nations.
- c. the evolution of the healthcare system in the 1980s.
- d. none of the above.

49. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms recognises the

- a. right of Indigenous peoples to self-government.
- b. the language rights of Indigenous peoples.
- c. the right of Indigenous peoples to be treated fairly.
- d. all of the above.

50. Why should nurses care about Indigenous health?

- a. This is an important and rapidly increasing component of the population.
- b. Most nurses will be responsible for Indigenous patients at some point in their careers.

- c. Nurses and the nursing profession bear a responsibility for health promotion in the population, Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
- d. All of the above

Type: T

51. What were the five reasons for the “disconnect” that the Romanow Report identified as preventing Indigenous peoples from benefiting from the Canadian healthcare system?

Type: T

52. How would improving the health of the Indigenous population benefit all Canadians?

Type: T

53. Why should nurses and other healthcare professionals care about Indigenous health?

Answers to Test Questions

- 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. d
- 6. c
- 7. a
- 8. b
- 9. a
- 10. d
- 11. a
- 12. c
- 13. b
- 14. b
- 15. d
- 16. d
- 17. d
- 18. d

- 19. d
- 20. a
- 21. e
- 22. a
- 23. b
- 24. a
- 25. a
- 26. c
- 27. d
- 28. c
- 29. d
- 30. a
- 31. b
- 32. e
- 33. d
- 34. c
- 35. b
- 36. a
- 37. b
- 38. d
- 39. b
- 40. a
- 41. b
- 42. d
- 43. d
- 44. d
- 45. b
- 46. a
- 47. b
- 48. a
- 49. c
- 50. d