

True or False

- 1. The Indian Act provides exclusive authority for the federal government to govern “Indians and lands reserved for Indians”?** (yes- and has only had amendments since it’s 1876 enactment, most major overall was the 1951 amendments. As such, Indian Act defines who is an Indian and entitled to certain legal rights and protections- Minister of INAC responsible)
- 2. Status Indians were not allowed to vote in federal elections until 1960?** (yes- legislation pushed through in Deifenbaker’s time- prior to this, if they did, would be enfranchised & would lose not only their Indian status but also their denied their treaty rights- could also be enfranchised if they moved off reserve, went to formal education institute, land-holder, inter-status marriage to be discussed below)
- 3. In 1982, a Status woman lost her status if she married a non-Indian man?** (yes, upheld by Cdn domestic crts, including SCC, resulted in International legal challenge and domestic law finally amended in 1985 with Bill C-31- although discriminatory law amended, still today, children of the women who lost their status, struggle through the bureaucracy and red tape to get their Indian Status back- effected grandchildren only protected recently in 2011 through the McIvor litigation in BC)
- 4. Over 150,000 children were removed from their homes and forced to attend Residential Schools?** (yes, accordingly to govt website but Ab grps claim highly inaccurate and on the low end, with all the unaccountable and unexplained deaths of children who died during this time period)
- 5. In 1952, Status Women were allowed to vote in band elections?** (yes, prior to 1951, Indian Act denied the right of women to vote, including in matrilineal societies such as the Iroquois, was enforced by Indian Agent, who chaired the band council mtgs on reserve, as well as enforced the provision that only men could be Chiefs and Council members as elected representatives of society, as well as Indian Agent was given the last vote cast in cases of a tie-vote split)
- 6. Only 3 Aboriginal language groups are expected to survive?** (yes- Ojibwe, Cree & Inukitut- there are 11 language groups with 65 dialects in Canada- 2011 census reported only 1% claimed Abo language as their mother tongue)
- 7. In 1945 Potlatches, sundances and other religious ceremonies were banned?** (yes, traditional activities were criminalized- Indian Act not amended until 1951)
- 8. In 1930, the Indian Act prohibited lawyers from representing First Nations?** (yes, not amended until the big 1951 changes- this was a very very

effective means to manipulate domestic law decision in Cda favour. Excellent case highlighting this prob was St Catherines Milling- dispute between prov/Fed over resources on Indian reserve land= results in bad case law, as Band not a party as well as continues to be precedent)

9. The last federally-run Indian Residential School closed in 1996? (yes, in SAS, Gordon Res School, although most stopped operating mid-1970's- June 11, 2008 Cda formally apologizes for their role. Only gov't run school discussed in this context, church ones separate)

10. If a non-Indian woman had gained status through marrying a status Indian man, she still retains the Indian status today? (yes, legislation appealed only concerned Indian women whom lost status, not the rights and protections given to non-Indians whom gained status)