

Test Your Knowledge - QUIZ ANSWERS

Residential School Backgrounder:

Question A

Answer # 5 is False.

While residential schools were intended to bring about the end of Aboriginal Peoples as a distinct group within Canadian society, that effort failed. First Nations, Inuit and Métis parents and children continuously resisted residential schooling and colonial policies aimed at assimilation.

The Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement:

Question B

Answer # 2 is False.

Day students who went to church run mission schools were not included in the 2006 Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement. A more recent class action suit has been launched by Day school survivors and has support from many First Nations chiefs and organizations.

Residential School Impacts on First Nations, Métis and Inuit Women and Girls Today

Question C

Answer: None of the Above,

Each of these practices or facts, had a profound and differential impact on the lives of students, and successive generations.

Question D

Answer #1 is False.

For many reasons, large numbers of residential school survivors never or rarely spoke about their experiences in the residential schools. Many people don't know their family stories in this regard. To date, residential school history has also not been taught in many schools. That may begin to change now that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada has put forward a strong recommendation for residential school history to be taught in schools across the country.

Question D continued

Answers #2 - #6 are

Generally True when applied to the big picture of disparities faced by the majority of First Nation, Inuit and Métis women in jail. At the same time, First Nations Inuit and Métis people have been criminalized and in conflict with the law, from first contact to this day for defending such things as land rights, Traditional ceremonies, constitutional and Treaty rights, or for resisting discriminatory laws and human rights violations. Some of the first women prisoners in Kingston were women resisting the forced Sterilization Act .

Gender Considerations and Gladue:

Question E

Answer # 4 is *False*.

Aboriginal people can waive their Gladue rights.

Question F

Answer: All of the Above,

To strengthen the outcomes for Aboriginal women and men to whom Gladue is applied, we need: to ensure the availability of better community supports; mandatory training for the judiciary on the gendered impacts of colonization and residential schools, as well as on fundamental human rights guarantees of Aboriginal women and girls; and gender specific monitoring of Gladue 's implementation.

For Youth Justice Workers:

Question G

Answer # 3 is *False*.

A study of 500 criminalized youth in BC found that a smaller proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal girls were incarcerated for a violent offence (34% versus 42%).