

RR13 – Treaty Education Quiz Show 3.0

Note: These questions are meant to populate a “Jeopardy”-style trivia game, but they can be used to populate other kinds of trivia games. While the answers to each question are provided here for educators’ convenience, all answers can be found either directly in the main *Roots of Reconciliation* resource, or in the provided supplementary materials and require no additional research for learners/participants.

People

1. This Mi’kmaw eel-fisher fought for Mi’kmaw treaty rights at the Supreme Court of Canada in the 1990s. **Donald Marshall Jr.**
2. This Mi’kmaw educator developed lessons for Mi’kmaw history and language that we use in public schools today. **Dr. Sr. Dorothy Moore**
3. This Mi’kmaw woman played a key role in the chain of events that led to the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. **Nora Bernard**
4. This Saqmaq was one of the leaders who re-established Treaty Day in 1986. **Kji Saqmaq Donald Marshall Sr.**
5. This residential school survivor kept her language alive by speaking to lady bugs while at Shubenacadie. She would later travel to the Vatican in Rome to ask the Pope for an apology for the Catholic Church’s involvement in the residential school system. **Phyllis Googoo**

Treaties

1. The Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the validity of Mi’kmaw treaties for the very first time in this 1985 court case. ***R v. Simon***
2. The decision made in *R v. Marshall* (1999) affirmed Mi’kmaw rights based on the text of which Peace and Friendship Treaty? **Treaty of 1763**
3. True or False: Treaty Day was first celebrated in 1986. (Double the points if you can explain *why* the answer is true or false!) **False. Treaty Day was written into the Treaty of 1752. Treaty Day was lost during the Treaty Denial period, and re-established in 1986**
4. The 1977 UNSI position paper demonstrated this fact to Canada. **Mi’kmaq have Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in Mi’kma’kik.**
5. This important part of the Canadian Constitution Act legally recognizes and affirms the existence of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights for Indigenous peoples. **Section 35**

Events

1. This Kji Saqmaq was the second person to ever be granted a free pardon in the history of Nova Scotia in 2017. **Kji Saqmaq Gabriel Sylliboy**
2. Canada made UNDRIP law with the UNDRIP Act in this year. **2021**



3. Both Canada and the Pope (on behalf of the Catholic Church) took important steps toward reconciliation in 2008 and 2022 by performing this act. **Each made official apologies for their role in the residential school system.**
4. Canada did not ratify UNDRIP until 2016, but it was officially adopted at the United Nations during this year. **2007**
5. This important piece of legislation, passed in 2022, recognizes Mi'kmaw as Nova Scotia's first language. ***The Mi'kmaw Language Act***

Worldview

1. These important Mi'kmaw concepts informed UNDRIP's definition of "self-determination": **Msit No'kmaq and Netukulimk**
2. This Mi'kmaw concept describes how Mi'kmaw think about any relationship, but especially the treaty relationship. **Etlita'suwaltimk. For double the points, learners must explain that this term refers to the moments when people come together with the confidence that others will be there for them and that they can support each other.**
3. True or False: Pathways to reconciliation in Mi'kma'kik are only laid out in the TRC's final report. (Double the points if you can explain *why* the answer is true or false!) **False: Reconciliation is built into the treaties themselves.**
4. The Kji Keptin's speech at every treaty day is an example of this important Mi'kmaw tradition. **Oral history/orality**
5. Fill in the blanks: Reconciliation isn't just something we _____; it's something we _____. **learn about/ do**

Fun Facts!

1. Since 2010, the singing of this important Mi'kmaw song has been on the rise in Nova Scotia schools. **The Honour Song**
2. This Kji Keptin won the prestigious Tom Longboat award for his contribution to sport. **Kji Keptin Alex Denny**
3. In 1937, this Mi'kmaw educator became the first Mi'kmaw person to ever earn a teacher's certificate. **Dr. Elsie Charles Basque**
4. It took this long to write and get full adoption of UNDRIP at the United Nations. **25 years**
5. This respected Mi'kmaw cultural ambassador and residential school survivor acted in three movies. **Katherine Sorbey**

