

T15 – Treaty Education Quiz Show 2.0

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. Under Mi’kmaw law, the people in these roles had the authority to enter into treaties. **The Saqmaq of each district.**
2. This Saqmaq was wrongfully charged for exercising his treaty rights in the 1920s. **Kji Saqmaq Gabriel Sylliboy**
3. This Saqmaq wrote a successful petition to the NS government in 1844, advocating for a closed hunting season to save the moose population in Kespukwitk. **Saqmaq Joseph Glode**
4. This respected Mi’kmaw Elder advocated for Mi’kmaw Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, fought against gender discrimination in the *Indian Act*, and was a commissioner on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples—all before becoming a lawyer at the age of 62. **Dr. Viola Robinson**
5. Kji Saqmaq Gabriel Sylliboy was the second person to ever receive a free pardon in Nova Scotia. Who was the first?. **Viola Desmond**

Treaties

1. An agreement among two or more nations. **A treaty.**
2. True or false: the Peace and Friendship Treaties had expiry dates. (Double the score if you can explain *why* the answer is true or false!) **False: the treaties were signed in perpetuity (meaning the agreement lasts forever), on behalf of the British and Mi’kmaw “heirs and the heirs of their heirs forever...”**
3. We say this as a way to remind ourselves that everyone has treaty responsibilities. **We are all treaty people**
4. Treaty Day was established in this treaty. **The Treaty of 1752-53**
5. The Peace and Friendship Treaties have been repeatedly affirmed in the Supreme Court of Canada since this year. **1985**

Events

1. The first Peace and Friendship treaty was signed and ratified by many Mi’kmaw saqmaq between these years. **1725 and 1728**
2. This piece of assimilatory Canadian legislation was passed in 1876. Canada continues to use it to control its relationship with First Nations people. **The Indian Act**



3. This 1929 Court Case is a key example of Treaty Denial in Mi'kma'kik. **R v. Sylliboy**
4. This institution opened in 1929, targeting Mi'kmaw and Wolastoq children for assimilation. **Shubenacadie Indian Residential School**
5. Centralization was a policy that attempted to force all Mi'kmaq to live on which two reserves? **Sipekne'katik and Eskasoni**

Worldview

1. The logic of the Peace and Friendship treaties comes from this foundational Mi'kmaq concept: **Msit No'kmaq**
2. Mi'kmaq fought to protect this foundational concept with the 1725-1728 treaty. **Netukulimk**
3. Fill in the blanks: There would be no treaty rights without _____ **Oral traditions**
4. The politics of treaty denial separated children from their communities, attacking this key Mi'kmaw value. **Family as the heart of Mi'kmaw culture and practice**
5. This Mi'kmaw law asks that everyone works together every day to foster deeply loving and trusting relationships with msit no'kmaq so that everyone can thrive in a balanced way. **Law of Relationships**

Fun Facts!

1. This person was the first female chief of Millbrook, and the second woman to ever become Chief in Mi'kma'kik. **Saqmaw Rachel Marshall**
2. This person was the first Mi'kmaw lawyer to ever retire in the Atlantic Region. **Douglas Brown**
3. The Treaty of 1725-28 was first ratified by Mi'kmaq Saqmaq in this place—which you can still visit today! **Annapolis Royal**
4. True or false: Everyone in Mi'kma'ki is an heir to the Peace and Friendship Treaties (Double the score if you can explain *why* the answer is true or false!). **True. The treaties were signed on behalf of the “heirs and the heirs of their heirs forever” of the Mi'kmaw and British people. Canada inherited this treaty responsibility. We are all heirs!**
5. True or false: Equity is achieved when conditions for people are designed to be the same. (Double the score if you can explain *why* the answer is true or false!) **False. What is described in this question is called *equality*. Equity is reached when challenges or barriers that keep people from participating the way they want to or achieving their own goals are removed or accommodated.**

