

Quiz Show

Question and Answer
Samples and Techniques



Anishinabe means “the original people.” (page 9)

TRUE or FALSE?

The Haudenosaunee moved yearly to find new soil to grow their crops. (page 20)

TRUE or FALSE?

The Grand Council was a group of Haudenosaunee clan mothers who made decisions of the confederacy. (page 24)

TRUE or FALSE?

Although they have a different meaning, both the Mi'kmaq and the Haudenosaunee have a Grand Council that advises them or makes decisions for them. (page 11, 24)

TRUE or FALSE?

*The Mi'kmaq inhabited the land along the Atlantic Ocean
in what we now call New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
(page 8)*

TRUE or FALSE?

The Haudenosaunee were an agricultural people who relied heavily on farming. (page 21)

TRUE or FALSE?

Wild rice was an important food in the traditional diet of the Haudenosaunee. (page 18)

TRUE or FALSE?

In the Anishinabe Society, a person became a member of his or her mother's clan. (page 19)

TRUE or FALSE?

The Mi'kmaq moved seasonally and traditionally lived in the forests in the summer and near the coast in the winter. (page 14)

TRUE or FALSE?

*The Anishinabe lived near the Great Lakes.
(page 8)*

TRUE or FALSE?

Dodems are (page 19)

- A. homes
- B. Spiritual leaders
- C. clans
- D. Talking circles
- E. alliances

*Lacrosse was created by the
(page 34)*

- A. Haudenosaunee
- B. French
- C. Mi'kmaq
- D. Anishinabe
- E. British

A talking circle is (page 26)

- A. A form of decision making
- B. An organized discussion
- C. A way to create solidarity
- D. A way to build consensus
- E. All of the above

Which of the following represents the Great Law of Peace among the five Haudenosaunee Nations? (page 25)

- A. Great white roots
- B. Drum
- C. Eagle
- D. Great White Pine
- E. Lacrosse

Which of the following is not one of the seven districts of the Mi'kmaq Nation? (page 14)

- A. Kespukwitk
- B. Ojibwa
- C. Unama'ki
- D. Eski'kewaq
- E. Sikepne'katik

In which way are the Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee not similar? (page 14)

- A. They all had strong connections to the land
- B. They all used oral history to teach lessons
- C. They all negotiated alliances with other First Nations
- D. They all used technologies created by using nature
- E. They all moved with the seasons to make the best use of the land

In the story “Beesh and the Wedding Promise,” Beesh’s little brother learns which lesson about life? (page 17)

- A. Respect all of nature
- B. Respect your elders
- C. Respect the land
- D. Respect your family
- E. All of the above

Which of the following is one of Canada's official national sports? (page 34)

- A. Baseball
- B. Football
- C. Soccer
- D. Lacrosse
- E. Luge

Which of the following was not one of the seven Anishinabe clans? (page 19)

- A. Eagle
- B. Fish
- C. Hoof
- D. Loon
- E. Marten

Protocols are (page 26, 27)

- A. Agreements
- B. Arguments
- C. Formal rules
- D. Informed decisions
- E. Decisions

Oral histories are (page 25)

- A. Representations of historical events
- B. A way to record information
- C. A “telling of incidents”
- D. A way to keep family histories
- E. All of the above

Tradition means (page 17, 23)

- A. The handing down of beliefs
- B. Telling stories, drawing pictures, and using ancient symbols
- C. Making known through communication
- D. Something that stands for or represents an idea
- E. All of the above

The Haudenosaunee chose their leaders based on (page 23)

- A. Their ability to hunt food
- B. Their ability to tell oral histories
- C. Their ability to force people to follow them
- D. Their ability to put the welfare of land and community first
- E. Their ability to make alliances and reach consensus

The spiritual significance of the game of lacrosse was (page 35)

- A. To prove who had more physical strength
- B. To increase a person's emotional energy
- C. To provide additional power for medicine
- D. To see who would be Lord of the Day
- E. To see who would be Lord of the Night

The Mi'kmaq use which of the following to teach the history of their people? (page 31)

- A. Artwork
- B. Clothing
- C. Drums
- D. Sports
- E. All of the Above

Connections with the _____ are important to the identity of the
Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee.

(page 5)

past

The _____ had a profound impact on the First Nations. (page 7)

French and British Explorers

The Canada we know today comes from the contributions of many cultures. This is an example of _____. (page 5)

diversity

A leader of the Mi'kmaq society was known as the _____ . (page 11)

Saqamaw

_____ was one of the determining factors that brought the Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee people into contact with the Europeans before peoples on other parts of the continent.

(page 8)

Geography

A _____ was used by the Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee to transport goods and food in winter.

(page 11)

toboggan

Living close to the land meant that people worked together to meet their needs. The roles of each person helped the group as a whole. This created a sense of _____ within traditional First Nations.

(page 13)

Equality

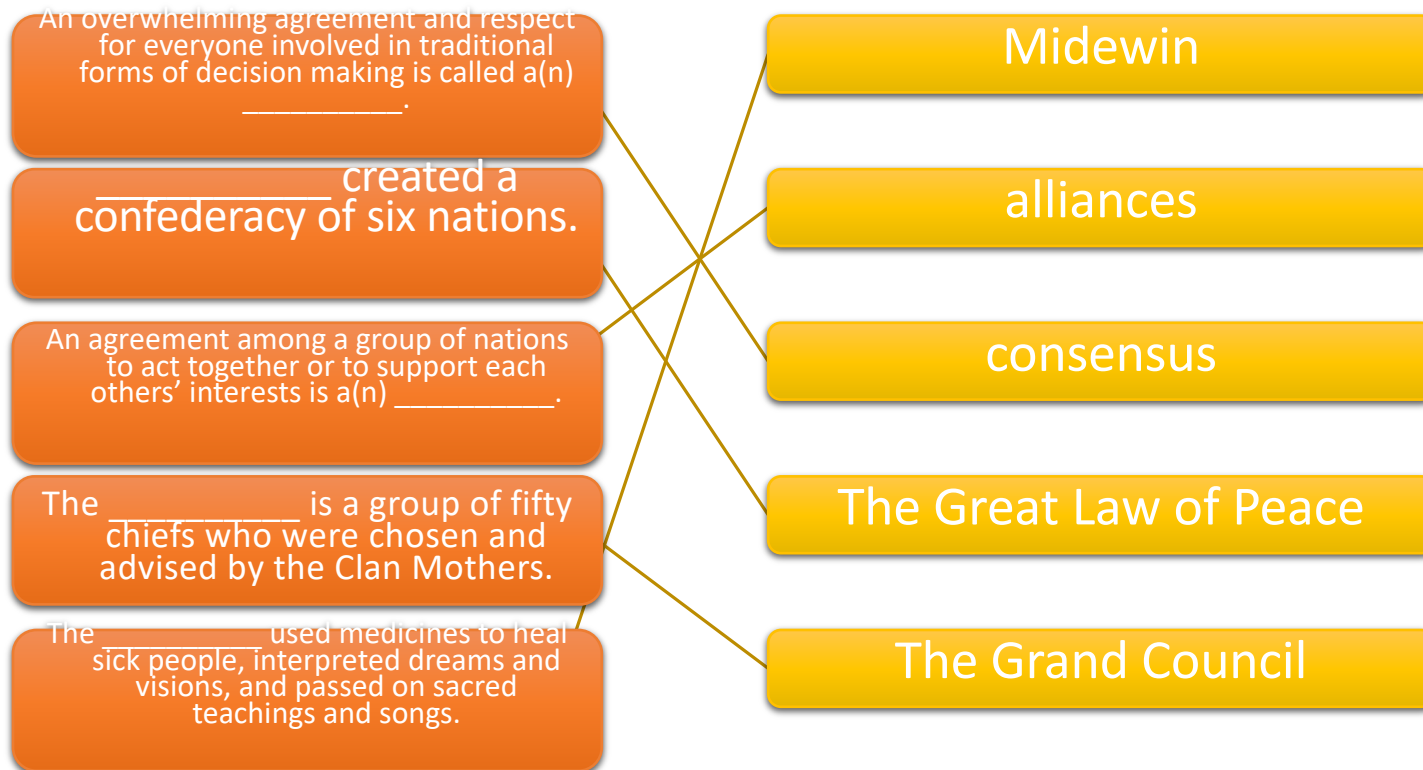
Traditional First Nations believe the Creator is present in everything. To live a good life, people need to have _____ relationships with all creation. (page 17)

Respectful

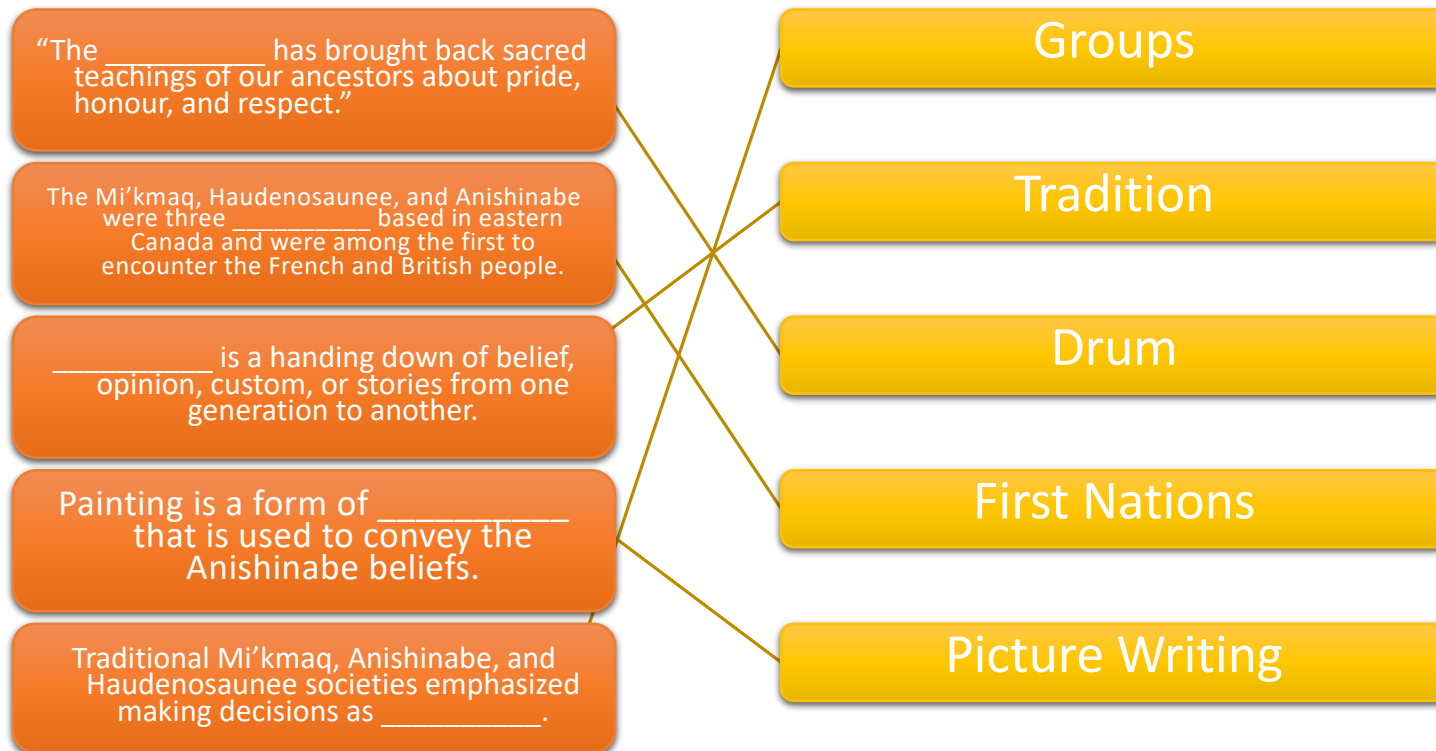
The “Three Sisters” refers to the staple foods of the Haudenosaunee and consists of corn, beans, and _____ . (page 21)

squash

Matching :



Matching:



"The _____ has brought back sacred teachings of our ancestors about pride, honour, and respect."

The Mi'kmaq, Haudenosaunee, and Anishinabe were three _____ based in eastern Canada and were among the first to encounter the French and British people.

_____ is a handing down of belief, opinion, custom, or stories from one generation to another.

Painting is a form of _____ that is used to convey the Anishinabe beliefs.

Traditional Mi'kmaq, Anishinabe, and Haudenosaunee societies emphasized making decisions as _____.

Groups

Tradition

Drum

First Nations

Picture Writing