1. Which level of government has the exclusive right to make laws in relation to education?
2. What does the term ‘at the union’ mean?
3. How does the BNA Act limit the passing of laws that affect operations of denominational schools?
4. A dissentient school is one that does not reflect the normal operations of those that are in the majority within a province (see note below). How does the BNA Act protect dissentient schools?
5. If a provincial government passes a law that negatively impacts the educational rights of the minority citizens, what can the citizens do to ensure that the BNA Act is being enforced?
6. What authority does the federal government have to ensure that the educational rights of the minority citizens of a province are protected?

NOTE: In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, separate denominational schools were regarded as socially divisive. In contrast, in Upper Canada and Lower Canada the trend was to accept dissentient and separate schools as a way to maintain some publically controlled uniformity while also recognizing the validity of certain minority rights. Upper Canada (Ontario) was predominantly Protestant (Anglican) and Lower Canada (Quebec) was predominantly Catholic.