

GRADE 11 HISTORY OF CANADA

Practice Final Examination

Name: _____

Student Number: _____

Attending Non-Attending

Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

For Marker's Use Only

Date: _____

Final Mark: _____ /100 = _____ %

Comments:

Total Mark Value: 100 marks



Note: The questions in this practice exam *do not* total 100 marks. This practice exam will be shorter than the actual exam and is *not* worth marks. The practice exam is meant to help you study and give you an idea of what to expect for the exam.

Part A: Fill in the Blanks (20 marks)

Using terms from the Word Bank, complete the following sentences by filling in the correct answers in the blank spaces. There are extra terms included in the Word Bank. Not all terms will be used. (1 mark per blank for a total of 20 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 20 questions. To help you practice, 10 questions have been provided.

Word Bank:

baby boom	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	Meech Lake Accord
Quiet Revolution	The <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	dual citizenship
middle power	Parti-Quebecois (PQ)	conscription crisis
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Black Tuesday	Nunavut
Massey Report	Office of Native Claims	<i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>
Calgary Declaration	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Bill C-31
policy of appeasement	Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)	peacekeeping

1. Known as _____, the stock market crash of 1929 marked the beginning of the Depression.
2. Amendments to the *Citizenship Act* in 1977 allowed applicants to achieve legal status in one or more countries. This is known as _____.
3. As part of the _____ Canadians made significant contributions to the war in the air during the Second World War.
4. In the early 1960s, Québec entered a period of accelerated social change under the leadership of Premier Jean Lesage. This is known as the _____.
5. The federal government established _____ as a new approach to land claims policy in Canada. There were now two types of land claims: Comprehensive and Specific.
6. With the signing of the _____, Canada now had control over its most important government document.
7. The _____ was an agreement between provincial and territorial premiers to guide future constitutional reforms. Québec did not agree to this constitutional reform guide.
8. The *Indian Act* was amended in 1985 so that First Nations women who married non-First Nations men would no longer lose their treaty Status. This is known as _____.

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9. In 1992, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed the _____ . Canada, the United States, and Mexico were now economic partners in trading relations.
10. Canada is a member of the _____ which is the centre of economic globalization. Canada has made several appeals to this organization for many of its international economic disputes including softwood lumber and seal products.

Part B: True or False (10 marks)

Read the following statements carefully and determine whether they are true or false. If the statement is *entirely* true, circle 'T'; if *all or part* of the statement is false, circle 'F'. (1 mark for each correct true or false identification for a total of 10 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 10 questions. To help you practice, five questions have been provided.

1. T or F - During the Depression, public works projects were established to distract people from their suffering.
2. T or F - The *Official Languages Act, 1969*, made French and English the official languages of Canada. All federal laws and government services would be available in both languages.
3. T or F - In response to the conscription crisis during the Second World War, Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a national plebiscite on conscription. He wanted permission from the Canadian people to enact conscription.
4. T or F - Inclusion of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the Constitution meant that the courts now had more power than the government. The courts would now decide if an action by an individual or group violated the charter.
5. T or F - The Meech Lake Accord was an attempt to bring Newfoundland into the Constitution in 1949. It failed in a provincial plebiscite.

Part C: Multiple Choice (10 marks)

Read the following questions and circle the best possible answer from the choices listed below each question. (1 mark for each correctly identified answer for a total of 10 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 10 questions. To help you practice, five questions have been provided.

1. What is the responsibility of the CRTC?
 - a) The CRTC is responsible for regulating and supervising public broadcasting in Canada.

- b) The CRTC is responsible for creating Canadian content for television and radio.
 - c) The CRTC is responsible for finding American content to show on Canadian televisions and radios.
 - d) The CRTC is responsible for limiting the time Canadians spend in front of the television.
2. Canada has been classified as a middle power, whereas the United States is known as a superpower. What does it mean to be a middle power?
- a) A middle power is a nation with a very strong economy but weak government. Businesses tend to rule the country rather than the government.
 - b) A middle power is a nation whose influence on local or regional affairs is quite weak. Local and regional governments hold most of the power in that nation.
 - c) A middle power is a nation whose influence on international affairs is quite strong. Whatever it decides is usually what will happen.
 - d) A middle power is a nation whose influence on international affairs is moderate.
3. The Kitchen Accord led to the inclusion of the notwithstanding clause in the Constitution. What does this clause allow the federal and provincial governments to do?
- a) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to make laws that purposely discriminate against a group of people.
 - b) The notwithstanding clause allows provincial governments to make laws that must be applied to every other province no matter what.
 - c) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to make new charter rights that would only apply to that province.
 - d) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to declare certain laws to be exempt from the provisions of the charter.
4. Canada initially did not endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Why is this?
- a) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because it felt it would have a negative impact on its relationship with the First Nations people.
 - b) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because it felt wording regarding land and resource control was too vague.
 - c) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because Britain did not sign.
 - d) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because the federal government still had several policies of assimilation.

2. Compare and contrast the role women fulfilled in the First World War and the Second World War.

a) Provide at least one commonality between the two wars. (1 mark)

b) Provide at least one unique gain women made in the First World War. (1 mark)

c) Provide at least one unique gain women made in the Second World War. (1 mark)
