

GRADE 11 HISTORY OF CANADA

Practice Midterm Examination Answer Key

Name: _____

Student Number: _____

Attending Non-Attending

Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

For Marker's Use Only

Date: _____

Midterm 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 midterm exam, you will be asked to answer 20 questions. To help you practice, 10 questions have been provided.

Word Bank:

Royal Proclamation (1763)	Constitutional Act (1791)	Vimy Ridge
homestead	British North America Act (1867)	conscription
War of 1812	provisional government	merge
Louis Riel	residential schools	Plains of Abraham
Hudson's Bay Company	trench warfare	Jacques Cartier
Canadian Pacific Railway	Land Bridge Theory	Métis
John A. Macdonald	secondary sources	monopoly

1. The Land Bridge Theory suggests the First Peoples arrived to North America by crossing the Bering Strait between Russia and Alaska around 30,000 years ago. p. 27
2. The battle at the Plains of Abraham , just outside the Québec fortress, marked the fall of Nouvelle-France to the British in September 1759. p. 68
3. The culture that arose from the union of French fur traders and First Nations women is known as the Métis . p. 89
4. Americans attempted to annex Upper Canada from the British during the War of 1812 . pp. 126-129
5. As a result of rising transportation expenses, the North West Company was forced to merge with the Hudson's Bay Company. p. 155
6. The British North America Act of 1867 established the Dominion of Canada. p. 185
7. Found guilty of high treason, Louis Riel was hanged on November 16, 1885. p. 218
8. The Canadian government encouraged easterners to move west to homestead . In this way, these settlers would farm the land and eventually come to own it. p. 229
9. Residential schools were meant to educate First Nations children and assimilate them into Euro-Canadian culture. p. 268
10. Vimy Ridge is one of the Canada's greatest known battles. All four Canadian divisions fought on the same battlefield during World War I. p. 296

Name: _____

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

1. T or F - Oral tradition is very important to Euro-Canadian culture. They do not rely on written records for their stories, songs, ceremonies, or history. p. 23
2. T or F - Many small Montréal-based fur trade operators were forced to form the North West Company because the voyageur guides and interpreters were demanding better working conditions and wages. p. 96
3. T or F - The rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838 led to the reunification of these colonies into the Province of Canada. p. 137
4. T or F - British North America colonies decided to join in Confederation for three main reasons: political deadlock in the Province of Canada, economic challenges of the British colonies, and pressures from the United States. p. 179
5. T or F - The construction of the trans-continental railroads made regions harder and more costly to access. As a result, the forestry, mining, and pulp and paper industries suffered. p. 241

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

1. What is the best definition of history? p. 2
 - a) History is the meaningful progression of the past.
 - b) History attempts to account for and understand the past.
 - c) History is a timeline.
 - d) History is the information found in textbooks about past events.
2. What happened to the Acadians in Nova Scotia? p. 65
 - a) The Acadians were able to fend off the British and maintain control over their colony. Acadians continue to control the region today.

- b) The Acadians wanted to ensure their unique German heritage would survive once they were taken over by the British. They made a deal with the British to make this happen.
 - c) *The French-speaking Acadians were taken over by the British. They were expelled from the region because they would not take up arms against the French.*
 - d) The Acadians were an English-speaking population in present-day Nova Scotia. They were expelled from the region when it was taken over by the French because they would not take up arms against the British.
3. What were the reformers demanding during the rebellions of the 1820s and 1830s in Upper and Lower Canada? p. 132
- a) The reformers of Upper and Lower Canada were demanding more female representation in their colonial governments.
 - b) The reformers of Upper and Lower Canada were demanding improved working conditions and fair wages.
 - c) The reformers of Upper and Lower Canada were demanding more farmland so they could feed their families.
 - d) *The reformers of Upper and Lower Canada were demanding a responsible government that is accountable to the electorate.*
4. Manitoba was also known by what nickname because of its size and shape at Confederation? p. 206
- a) *The “postage stamp province”*
 - b) *The “Palliser Triangle”*
 - c) *The “Red River province”*
 - d) *The “small square province”*
5. How did Canada become involved in the First World War? p. 291
- a) The Canadian government decided independently to enter the First World War.
 - b) The Canadian government let its people decide in a national vote whether or not to enter the First World War.
 - c) *When Britain was drawn into the First World War, Canada, as a Dominion of Britain, was automatically drawn in as well.*
 - d) The Canadian government was forced into the First World War when Axis forces attacked Canadian soil.

Name: _____

Part D: Short Answer (30 marks)

Answer the following questions using clear, distinct points and detailed examples.
(The mark values are stated at the end of each question for a total of 30 marks)

On the midterm exam, you will be asked to answer 13 or 14 questions (depending on the version you receive). To help you practice, seven questions have been provided.

1. The Inuit people have been described as engineers and architects of their environment. Regarding the cultures, traditions, and lifestyles of the First Peoples, how can this description be applied to all First Peoples? (2 marks) p. 20

As with the Inuit, when a group of First Peoples settled in a new environment, they were faced with many challenges. In order to survive, they had to solve many of these problems by using resources provided by the land. The type of environment dictated the problems the First Peoples would face when they settled there. All First Peoples had to develop skills and tools to survive their unique environment. Eventually, the First Peoples would develop a unique culture based on their environment.

2. Discuss how the fall of Nouvelle-France changed fur trading in the Northwest and changed the course of Canadian history. Provide at least three clear, distinct points in your response (3 marks) p. 94

- Before the fall of Nouvelle-France, the fur trade in the Northwest was predominately French (Montréal-based) and English (HBC-based). After the fall of Nouvelle-France, the voyageurs could no longer trade with France.
- Instead, they began to trade with the English, Scottish, and traders from the Thirteen Colonies who had hurried into Montréal to take advantage of the French trading routes into the Northwest.
- English, Scottish, and US traders ignored the HBC's monopoly in the Northwest, resulting in a free-for-all. From that point on, the fur trade would be a battle between the HBC and the other Montréal-based companies formed by these new traders.

3. Why was the buffalo hunt and pemmican important to the Red River Métis community? (2 marks) p. 150

Pemmican was a valued food staple and trade good for the Métis. They organized massive buffalo hunts, which would provide the main ingredient for Pemmican. They became the main provider of pemmican to the NWC, who used it as a food source for their trappers and traders. In this way, pemmican and the buffalo hunt came to dominate Métis life.

4. Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's *National Policy* of 1878 was important in developing the Dominion of Canada. p. 232

a) Identify at least two provisions from Macdonald's *National Policy* of 1878 (2 marks).

(Answers should include at least two of the following)

- Settlement of the West by European immigrants
- Construction of a transcontinental railway linking the Atlantic and the Pacific
- Implementation of a tariff on foreign, especially American, manufactured goods

b) What was the *National Policy's* effect on the people of the Northwest? Discuss at least one effect on the people of the Northwest. (1 mark)

(Answers should include at least one of the following)

- The First Peoples were encouraged to sign treaties so that European settlers could farm the Prairies.
- the Métis were displaced further west.
- the Métis and others in the West were angered that they were left out of decisions on government policy.

5. During the First World War, the war effort affected many people and their livelihoods. Choose three of the topics listed below, and discuss at least one example describing its (or their) contribution to the war effort. (3 marks) p. 299

- Farming
- Manufacturing
- Women
- Financial support

(Answers should include at least two of the following)

- Farming
 - Farmers focused their efforts on production and export of wheat, meat, and cheese to support the hungry troops overseas.
- Manufacturing
 - Canada's manufacturing industries grew even more rapidly during the war. Uniforms, airplanes, engines, ships, guns, and shells were needed by the Allies. In 1915, a whole new munitions industry was created, and by 1917 it became Canada's largest industry, including 1,500 factories.

Name: _____

- Women
 - Women had to fill in the vacancies in the workforce created by men going off to war. Many women worked in munitions factories, and ran businesses and farms. Women's volunteer groups supported the troops by sewing pajamas and socks, and sending care packages to the troops. At the end of the war, Canadian society expected these women to go back to their homes and continue their lives as housewives. Not all women wanted this. Women would use the example of their wartime contributions to fight for gender equality in Canadian society.
- Financial Support
 - In order to financially support the war, the Canadian government introduced a business tax and a supposedly temporary income tax. Canadians were also encouraged to buy Victory Bonds.

Part E: Long Answer (30 marks)

Choose *two* of the following three questions. Each question has several components that will total 15 marks. Clarity and organization will be included in each question's mark. (2 questions of 15 marks each for a total of 30 marks)

This is just a sample of the types of questions the Long Answer section will have you complete. Remember, you only need to complete two of the three questions.

Question 1

In *one* clear, organized response, answer the following (1 mark for clarity and organization):

- a) What reasons did the French and other Europeans have for coming to North America? (7 marks)

Exploration of the "New World"

- First Vikings in the 10th century
- First Europeans to visit came to fish along the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador
- 16th century French explorers and speculators showed an interest in settlement.
 - They hoped to find gold and other precious metals.
 - They were looking for the Northwest Passage to Asia.
 - They wanted to spread Christianity.
 - They sought to expand the power of their home country.
 - They saw possibilities in the fur trade.

- They all assumed the principle of *terra nullius* (Latin for “nobody’s land”), meaning that they believed that the First Peoples did not own the land on which they lived, and that they, as Europeans, had the right to claim the land.
- In the 17th century, the French established settlements in what are now Québec, the Maritimes, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi Valley, and explored and traded across much of the West, both above and below the 49th parallel.

b) What impact did their presence have on the land and the people already living in North America? (7 marks)

Impact on North America

- The French brought their language, culture, and religion to Nouvelle-France, adapting them to North American conditions. They quickly established a distinctive culture and a French presence that today forms a defining characteristic of Canada.
- For much of Nouvelle-France’s existence, it was involved in intermittent war with the British and their allies, the Iroquois, until 1763 when Britain gained possession of Nouvelle-France and made it a British colony. Hudson’s Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland were also scenes of Anglo-French conflict.
- First Peoples were marginalized and moved from traditional lands; many died from disease.
- New cultures were created, such as the Canadiens and the Métis.
- Canada and the United States became countries.

Question 2

Several factors influenced the Confederation decision. These factors were both from within British North America and from outside sources.

In *one* clear, organized response, answer the following: (1 mark for clarity and organization)

- a) Why was the Dominion of Canada formed? Focus on why the British government favoured Confederation (4 marks), and why the people living in the colonies favoured Confederation. (3 marks)
- b) How did the four colonies unite to form the Dominion of Canada? (7 marks)

Establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 (Answers for both parts are included below)

The changes in the Northwest notwithstanding, by the 1860s Britain’s colonies in North America were facing a number of serious challenges. English-French tensions in the Canadas were simmering, and it was difficult to achieve a stable government. The lack of investment needed for economic development, including the building of canals and railways, Britain’s adoption of free trade in the 1840s, and the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States, led to economic problems. Potential American hostility following the Civil War and Britain’s reluctance to defend its colonies raised security concerns.

Name: _____

Thus, Britain's colonies were forced to consider how to strengthen their defences, how to advance economic development, and how to achieve political stability on their own. Some form of union seemed to offer a solution, but the colonies worried that they might lose their own particular identities or suffer in some other way, such as economically.

The Atlantic colonies were beginning to think of some form of Maritime union, but the colony of Canada West and Canada East proposed a larger confederation as a way out of its problems. Anxious not to alienate the United States and reluctant to fight the United States in defence of its colonies in North America, Britain was supportive of some form of union.

At conferences in Charlottetown and Québec in 1864, representatives of the colonies agreed on a constitution and the colonial legislatures of the United Province of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia approved it, while Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland opted against union. Delegates to the London conference in 1866 agreed on a final plan and drafted the *British North America Act*. The British Parliament approved the *BNA Act*, and on July 1, 1867, the new Dominion of Canada came into existence.

After 1763, the British colonies of North America were collectively known as British North America; through a number of evolutionary acts and external and internal pressures, they united into one federation in 1867 to form Canada.

Question 3

In a clear, organized response (1 mark for clarity and organization), answer the following:

As it relates to the westward expansion of Canada, describe

- a) How was Métis ancestry influenced by the westward expansion of Canada? (4 marks)
- b) How was the Métis settlement and the colony formed as Canada expanded westward? (3 marks)
- c) What are the important political events that resulted from the westward expansion of Canada? (7 marks)

Métis ancestry, settlement, and important political events (Answer key includes responses to the three parts of this question)

- The Métis played an important role in the fur trade era in Western Canada. They are descendants from marriages between fur traders and First Nations women.
- Members of the Selkirk Settlement integrated with residents of Red River to form the Red River Colony.

- When the Dominion of Canada bought Rupert's Land in 1869, the Métis in the area were not consulted. Under the leadership of Louis Riel, they resisted Canadian annexation, created a provisional government, negotiated for their rights, and forced the Dominion government to establish Manitoba as a separate province.
- Similar events unfolded in the Northwest in 1885 when the Métis, again under Riel's leadership and supported by some First Nations, resisted what they saw as the Canadian government's disregard of their rights. The struggle became the North-West Resistance. Throughout these events, the West was securely in the hands of the Canadian government: Manitoba as a province, and the lands to the north and west as the North-West Territories.