CHAPTER 2: The Historical Context

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The text describes three ways that Canadian history can be studied. One way is in terms of Canada’s evolution from colony to nation. Another way is Canada’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. relationship with the United States
3. performance in the two World Wars
4. judicial and legal system
5. evolutionary democracy

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Pages:* 50, 52-53

1. What was one of the chief effects of the Royal Proclamation, 1763?
2. It established responsible government.
3. It spurred a rapid expansion of Confederation.
4. It established British rule over former French colonies.
5. It ended the North West Rebellion.

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 27

1. What historical fact was recognized by the Quebec Act of 1774?
2. Quebec was largely French-speaking and Catholic.
3. An influx of immigrants fled the American Revolution.
4. British rule was established over parts of the Great Lakes.
5. New France was established after the Seven Years’ War.

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 27

1. Who were the Loyalists?
2. Freed black American slaves who adopted Protestantism.
3. Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown during the Revolution.
4. Catholic missionaries who brought Christianity to the “Indians.”
5. French Acadians who were forcibly expelled by the British.

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Pages:* 27-28

1. Who fought in the War of 1812?
2. France and the United States
3. France and Britain
4. Britain and the United States
5. Britain and Canada

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 28

1. In 1839, Lord Durham made a report in which he recommended a more democratic system be established in British North America. What was this system called?
2. Executive democracy
3. Responsible government
4. Electoral democracy
5. Majority government

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 29

1. The system of responsible government recommended by the Durham Report in 1839 met with considerable opposition from parts of the government of the British North American colonies. What was one important source of this opposition?
2. The Americans did not want to share power with the English.
3. The British governor was not prepared to surrender power.
4. In the Report, the legislatures were given less power than the Crown.
5. Nobody liked the “double majority” system.

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 30

1. Confederation was driven by the desire to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. ensure that the “double majority” system was maintained
3. gain complete independence from British rule
4. ensure that governments were popularly elected
5. defend against potential American invasion

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 32

1. In which provinces was opposition to Confederation particularly strong?
2. French Quebec and Nova Scotia
3. New Brunswick and Ontario
4. Canada and New Brunswick
5. Labrador and PEI

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* challenging *Pages:* 33-34

1. In 1870, Prime Minister Macdonald said, “He shall hang though every dog in Quebec bark in his favour.” Who was he referring to?
2. George-Étienne Cartier
3. Louis Riel
4. George Brown
5. Lord Durham

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 35

1. Which was the last province to join Confederation?
2. Manitoba
3. British Columbia
4. Yukon
5. Newfoundland

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 36

1. Power over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was still retained by the British government following Confederation.
2. natural resources
3. foreign policy
4. civil law
5. human rights

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 37

1. What was Prime Minister John A. Macdonald’s National Policy?
2. A program to keep oil prices below the international level
3. A statute that formalized Canada’s independence from imperial control
4. A conference to discuss a broader union of British North America
5. A policy that included tariffs, railway construction, and immigration

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 39

1. Control of natural resources has been a source of conflict between the provinces and the federal government. What is one resource that has been a particular source of conflict?
2. Wheat
3. Oil
4. Coal
5. Gold

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Pages:* 39-40

1. What was the key issue in the Manitoba Schools Question?
2. Minority language access to education
3. Provincial control over foreign relations
4. The power to tax property owners
5. Local-provincial government relations

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Pages:* 41-42

1. Who were the key antagonists during the Conscription Crisis of 1917?
2. English and French Canadians
3. Aboriginals and white settlers
4. Manitoba and the federal government
5. the Boers and the English government

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Pages:* 43-44

1. The farmers’ movement early in Canadian history supported\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. language laws
3. agricultural subsidies
4. plebiscitary democracy
5. socialism

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 49

1. Which of the following was an important milestone in the workers’ movement?
2. The North-West Rebellion
3. The underground railroad
4. The On-To-Ottawa Trek
5. The Naval Services Bill

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Pages:* 50-51

1. Which of the following was formed in 1961 as “the political voice of labour”?
2. The New Democratic Party
3. The Temperance Movement
4. The Conservative Party
5. The Council of Canadians

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* easy *Page:* 50

1. Why did Prime Minister Macdonald introduce a high tariff on manufactured products in 1879?
2. To create a National Energy Policy
3. To force Canada to join the United States
4. To promote development of industries in Canada
5. To formally end the Reciprocity Treaty

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 52

1. The 1988 federal election in Canada was fought almost exclusively over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. high tariffs on auto parts
3. joint management of the Great Lakes
4. the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement
5. the Winnipeg General Strike

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 53

1. At Confederation, women were excluded from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. the right to work outside the home
3. the right to vote and hold public office
4. the right to enter into a marriage
5. the right to emigrate to the United States

*Answer:* b *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 48

1. In the 1920s and 1930s, anti-immigrant sentiment in Canada was fuelled by concerns over\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. large-scale immigration from southern and eastern Europe
3. the influx of American loyalists
4. the North American Free Trade Agreement
5. the North-West Rebellion

*Answer:* a *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 47

1. By what means have First Nations pursued their rights and made their grievances known in recent decades?
2. Through reform of the Senate and House of Commons
3. Through the electoral system and Senate reform
4. Through the Council of the Federation
5. Through the legal system and civil disobedience

*Answer:* d *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 45

1. By what treaty did France cede control to Great Britain of mainland Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and lands surrounding Hudson Bay?
2. The Treaty of Westphalia
3. The Treaty of New France
4. The Treaty of Utrecht
5. The Treaty of Paris

*Answer:* c *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 26

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Aboriginal rights, including the ownership of lands they inhabit, were first protected by the Act of Union in 1840.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 27

1. In 1868, the Nova Scotia legislature passed a motion to secede from Canada.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 25

1. Responsible government is a system in which the powers of the legislature are limited by plebiscites and referendums.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 29

1. The unification of Canada East and Canada West in 1840 meant a single legislature was created to rule both of them.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 29

1. Responsible government meant that representatives in the legislature would be elected on the basis of population.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* challenging *Page:* 29

1. In the late 19th century, a significant movement for the unification of Canada and the United States emerged in Canada.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 52

1. The leaders of the Winnipeg Strike were thrown in jail and charged with seditious conspiracy.

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 51

1. Women in Canada won the right to vote in federal elections in 1940.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 48

1. In recent decades the religious divide between Catholics and Protestants has been an important feature of Canadian politics.

*Answer:* False *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 47

1. In the 19th century, sympathetic Canadians assisted thousands of black slaves who fled to Canada from the United States on the “Underground Railroad.”

*Answer:* True *Difficulty:* moderate *Page:* 46

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. What are three key features of the Quebec Act of 1774?

*Answer:* The Quebec Act formalized the preservation of many of the laws and practices from the French regime. It included provisions for the free practice of Catholic religion, maintenance of privileges of the Catholic Church, and a system of civil law to be used alongside British criminal law.

*Difficulty:* easy Page: 27

1. What is responsible government?

*Answer:* Responsible government is a system in which the executive is responsible to an elected, representative legislative body and must retain its support to remain in office.

*Difficulty:* easy Page: 29

1. Discuss three major conflicts over natural resources between the provinces and the federal government since Confederation.

*Answer:* In 1980 the National Energy Program kept oil prices below the international level, established a federal Crown corporation in the industry, and subsidized exploration for oil outside Alberta, provoking resentment in that province. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the mismanagement of cod stocks has caused considerable dissatisfaction in that province, and the sale of Labrador hydro power to Quebec Hydro at lower revenues for Labrador is also blamed on the federal government.

*Difficulty:* moderate Pages: 38-40

1. What were three important milestones in the assertion of the labour movement in Canada?

*Answer:* There were three major milestones in the assertion of labour rights in Canada: the Winnipeg General Strike in 1919, the On-to-Ottawa Trek in the 1930s, and the GM strike in 1937.

*Difficulty:* easy Page: 51