

Important Concepts . . .

# Preview Review



**Social Studies    Grade 7    TEACHER KEY**

**W2 - Lesson 5: Quiz**

## Important Concepts of Grade 7 Social Studies

W1 - Lesson 1 .... Role of First Nations in the Foundation of Canada  
W1 - Lesson 2 ..... Role of French in the Foundations of Canada  
W1 - Lesson 3 ..... Role of British in the Foundations of Canada  
W1 - Lesson 4 ..... Competition for Trade  
W1 - Lesson 5 ..... Quiz

W2 - Lesson 1 ..... War and Peace  
W2 - Lesson 2 ..... Becoming Canada  
W2 - Lesson 3 ..... Creating a New Country  
W2 - Lesson 4 ..... The Métis  
W2 - Lesson 5 ..... Quiz

W3 - Lesson 1 ..... Growth in the West  
W3 - Lesson 2 ..... Expanding Confederation  
W3 - Lesson 3 ..... Immigration  
W3 - Lesson 4 ..... A New Canada  
W3 - Lesson 5 ..... Quiz

## Materials Required

Social Studies Grade 7

Version 5

Preview/Review W2 - Lesson 5

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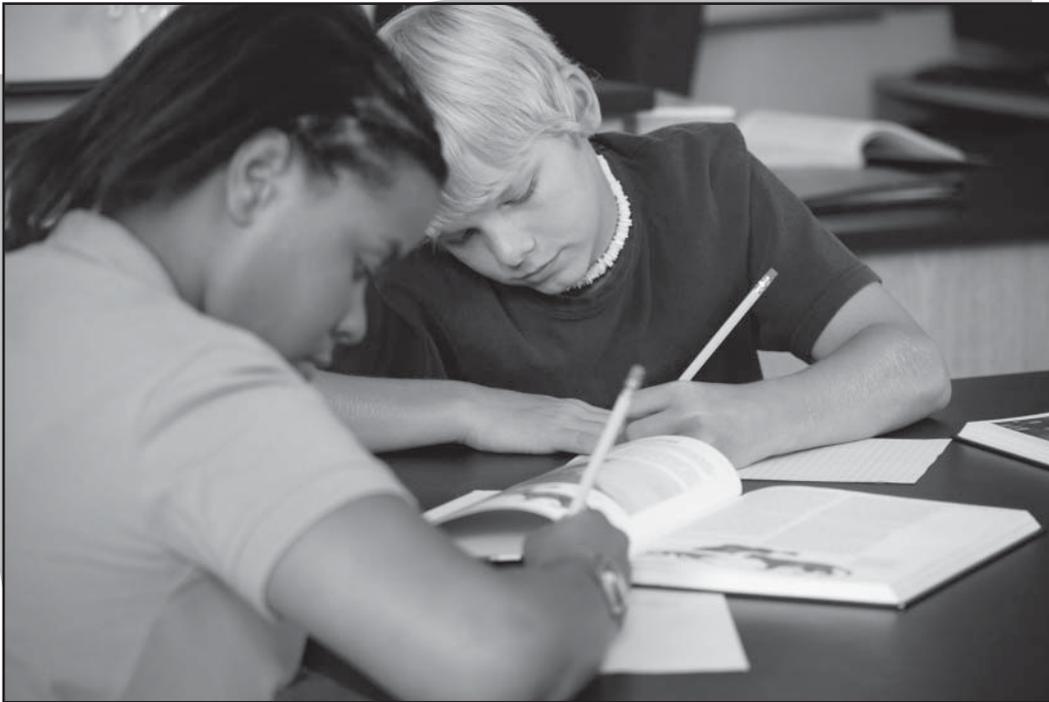
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# Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Seven Social Studies

## Teacher Key



*W2 - Lesson 5:  
Quiz*



## Review

If time permits, review concepts covered in W2 – Lessons 1 to 4.

## Quiz

The quiz covers material studied in W2 – Lessons 1 to 4.

Be sure you have a pen, pencil, and eraser.

Print your name neatly on the quiz.

Complete all questions on the quiz.

Hand in the quiz when you have completed it.

The quiz has five sections and is worth 50 marks.



## W2 - Quiz

### Part 1: Multiple Choice

Be sure to read each question carefully. Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank in front of each question. 20 marks (1 mark for each correct answer)

Read the following information to answer questions 1 and 2.

#### Perspectives on the French and English War

- Speaker One:** We have lived in peace with the Acadians. The English have been our enemy and if they come they will take our land!
- Speaker Two:** We wish to be left alone. We do not wish to choose sides!
- Speaker Three:** If the British navy defeats the French, it will be good for business. Maybe I can expand into Quebec!
- Speaker Four:** If the English come, will we have to give up our rights, language, and religion?

- D   1. Speaker One is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)
- A. Halifax merchant
  - B. Canadien habitant
  - C. Acadian farmer
  - D. Mi'kmaq woman

- C   2. Speaker Two is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)
- A. Halifax merchant
  - B. Canadien habitant
  - C. Acadian farmer
  - D. Mi'kmaq woman

Read the following information to answer questions 3 and 4.

### Perspectives on the Lower Canada Rebellion

**Speaker One:** We have earned the right to influence the governor; it is our birthright.

**Speaker Two:** The governor's friends get the best land while ordinary people have no say in the government!

**Speaker Three:** The government should raise taxes so they can build roads. This will improve business.

**Speaker Four:** The British immigrants are taking all the remaining good farmland. Our elected representatives are powerless to the Chateau Clique!

  A   3. Speaker Two is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)

- A. Patriotes member
- B. Chateau Clique member
- C. merchant
- D. habitant

  C   4. Speaker Three is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)

- A. Patriotes member
- B. Chateau Clique member
- C. merchant
- D. habitant

Read the following information to answer questions 5 and 6.

### Perspectives on the Upper Canada Rebellion

**Speaker One:** We wish to increase the power of the elected Assembly, and we want to manage our own affairs.

**Speaker Two:** We wish to trade with the United States not just Britain!

**Speaker Three:** We have been loyal to Britain. We wish to govern ourselves!

**Speaker Four:** The Family Compact and the Anglican Church control the best farmland.

  B   5. Speaker One is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)

- A. Loyalist
- B. Reformer
- C. farmer
- D. merchant

  C   6. Speaker Four is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)

- A. Loyalist
- B. Reformer
- C. farmer
- D. merchant

Read the following information to answer questions 7 and 8.

### Perspectives on the Métis

**Speaker One:** We are white, we are First Nation. We are rejected by both!

**Speaker Two:** I deserve to be called the Father of Manitoba!

**Speaker Three:** This is our land! It cannot be divided into little pieces!

**Speaker Four:** Every dog in Quebec will bark!

- D   7. Speaker Three is most likely representing the perspective of
- A. John A. Macdonald
  - B. Louis Riel
  - C. the Métis
  - D. First Nations people
- A   8. Speaker Four is most likely representing the perspective of
- A. John A. Macdonald
  - B. Louis Riel
  - C. the Métis
  - D. First Nations people
- B   9. Why did the First Nations continue to fight the British after the French signed a peace treaty?
- A. The French encouraged the First Nations to continue fighting the British.
  - B. British settlers began moving into the Ohio Valley without consulting the First Nations people.
  - C. The French peace treaty did not end the war between Britain and the First Nations.
  - D. First Nations wanted a peace treaty separate from that signed by French with the British.

- C   10. Who was responsible for writing a report that was the foundation for the Act of Union in 1841?
- A. Lord Elgin
  - B. Governor Haldimand
  - C. Lord Durham
  - D. General Brock
- A   11. Which political leader did not want Nova Scotia to join in the proposed Canadian Confederation?
- A. Joseph Howe
  - B. Charles Tupper
  - C. John A. Macdonald
  - D. George Brown
- D   12. How did the increase in British settlers to British North America affect the colonies?
- A. French settlers were forced out of the colonies.
  - B. British settlers increased demands for equality for French and English.
  - C. Strong relationships among the British and First Nations were established.
  - D. British customs, traditions, and language were brought to the colonies.
- D   13. What was the name of the act that established the Dominion of Canada?
- A. Act of Union
  - B. Constitutional Act
  - C. Quebec Act
  - D. British North America Act
- B   14. Which colony of New France was the centre of government?
- A. Louisburg
  - B. Quebec
  - C. Acadia
  - D. Montreal

- A   15. What was the name of the reformers located in Lower Canada?
- A. Patriotes
  - B. Reformers
  - C. Chateau Clique
  - D. Family Compact
- A   16. Where was the British North America Act finalized?
- A. London
  - B. Quebec City
  - C. Charlottetown
  - D. Toronto
- D   17. What language did the Métis develop that combined English, French, and First Nations languages?
- A. Nichif
  - B. Kanata
  - C. Fiji
  - D. Michif
- B   18. What was the method of transportation invented by the Métis?
- A. Canoes
  - B. Red River carts
  - C. York boats
  - D. Snowshoes
- C   19. Who was the military leader for the Métis?
- A. Louis Riel
  - B. Pitikwahanapiwiyin
  - C. Gabriel Dumont
  - D. Pontiac

- C   20. Which act created the two colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada?
- A. Royal Proclamation 1763
  - B. Quebec Act 1774
  - C. Constitutional Act 1791
  - D. Act of Union 1841

## Part II: Matching

Match the individuals on the left with the item on the right that they are associated with. Write the appropriate letter in the spaces provided. 10 marks (1 mark for each correct answer)

- |                           |              |  |
|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| A. Louis Riel             | <u>  C  </u> | 1. deport Acadians   |
| B. Pontiac                | <u>  J  </u> | 2. executed by the Métis Provisional Government                |
| C. Gov. Charles Lawrence  | <u>  D  </u> | 3. British military leader at the Plains of Abraham            |
| D. James Wolfe            | <u>  A  </u> | 4. Métis political leader                                      |
| E. Thayendanegea          | <u>  I  </u> | 5. involved in the Battle of Seven Oaks                        |
| F. William Lyon Mackenzie | <u>  E  </u> | 6. demanded that Britain give his people land                  |
| G. George Brown           | <u>  B  </u> | 7. Odawa leader who fought the British                         |
| H. Lord Selkirk           | <u>  F  </u> | 8. leader of the Reformers                                     |
| I. Gov. Robert Semple     | <u>  G  </u> | 9. leader of the Clear Grits                                   |
| J. Thomas Scott           | <u>  H  </u> | 10. bought a large piece of land from the Hudson's Bay Company |

### Part III: Fill-in-the-Blanks

Complete each of the following sentences by writing the correct word or phrase on the lines provided. 10 marks (1 mark for each correct answer)

1. People born in New France called themselves Canadiens.
2. The war for North America began in the Ohio River Valley; in 1754, General George Washington led the British.
3. The French fortress Louisbourg guarded the entrance to the St. Lawrence River.
4. General Montcalm led the French on the Plains of Abraham.
5. When American soldiers invaded Quebec, they thought the Canadiens would welcome them as liberators.
6. After overhearing the American plans for an attack, Laura Secord left in the middle of the night to warn a Canadian outpost.
7. The War of 1812 ended in a deadlock.
8. In 1847, many people from Ireland had nothing to eat because the potato crop had failed.
9. In 1849, Lord Elgin allowed the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill to show that Canada's new government was responsible to the wishes of the people.
10. The British North America Act established a federal system of government.

## Part IV: True or False

Read each of the statements carefully. If the statement is true, write **T** on the line provided. However, if the statement is false, write **F** on the provided line and then **correctly rewrite the sentence to make the statement true**. 5 marks (1 mark for each correct answer)

  F   1. The Métis sold pemmican to the First Nations people.

*The Métis sold pemmican to the fur traders.*

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  T   2. In 1869, Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company for \$1.5 million.

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  T   3. Anglophone friends and relatives of the governor in Lower Canada were known as the Chateau Clique.

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  F   4. The Quebec Act resulted in the survival of the English language in North America.

*The Quebec Act resulted in the survival of the French language in North America.*

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  T   5. The Acadians refused to take an oath of loyalty and many were deported.

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## Part V: Short Answers

Below are three topics. Choose **one** of the following topics and answer the question(s) related to the topic. Answer in complete sentences. 5 marks

**Topic A: Assimilation or Accommodation?** What terms in the Royal Proclamation of 1763 indicate that the British wanted to assimilate the Canadiens? Identify **two** terms of the act that supported assimilation. What terms in the Quebec Act of 1774 indicate the British wanted to accommodate the Canadiens? Identify **three** terms of the act that supported accommodation.

*The terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 that attempted to assimilate the Canadiens were*

*(students must have two of the following): 1. It reduced the size of Quebec. 2. It replaced French laws and courts with the British system. 3. It took away the ability of the Catholic Church to tithe. 4. It did not allow Catholics to sit on the council of advisors or hold government jobs.*

*The terms in the Quebec Act of 1774 that attempted to accommodate the Canadiens were (students must have three of the following): 1. Quebec was expanded back to the size it was when it was a French colony. 2. French language and rights were recognized. 3. Catholics were given freedom of religion. 4. The Roman Catholic Church got back the power to tithe. 5. French civil law was restored. 6. The French land system was maintained.*

**Topic B: The Impact of the Rebellions.** How did the British respond to the rebellions? What actions were taken to address the issues the rebellions raised?

*The British wanted to find out more about the causes of the unrest in the colonists and sent Lord Durham to Canada to investigate. Based on Durham's report, the British government passed the Act of Union in 1841. This act created a single colony with two provinces: Canada East and Canada West. English became the official language of the government. The Act also provided responsible government for the colony.*

**Topic C: Traitor or Hero?** What was the dilemma of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald regarding Louis Riel? What did Macdonald finally decide, and why did he make that decision?

*Macdonald's dilemma was that the people of Ontario thought Louis Riel was a traitor who had murdered Thomas Scott. They wanted him hanged. The Canadiens of Quebec believed that Riel was a hero. They looked at him as a defender of the Catholic faith and French language rights. In the end, after twice delaying Riel's hanging, Macdonald sided with the people of Ontario and Riel was hung. Ontario had a larger number of voters than Quebec, and Macdonald needed Ontario voters if his party was to get re-elected.*

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**50 marks**