

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Social Studies Grade 7

W2 - Lesson 5: Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 7 Social Studies

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W1 - Lesson 2	Role of French in the Foundation of Canada
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Materials Required

Textbook Required
Voices and Visions

Social Studies Grade 7

Version 5

Preview/Review W2 - Lesson 5

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Seven Social Studies



***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?

_____ 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

_____ 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!

- _____ 3. Speaker Two is most likely representing the perspective of a(n)
- A. Patriotes member
 - B. Chateau Clique member
 - C. merchant
 - D. habitant
- _____ 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.

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

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

_____ 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!

- _____ 7. Speaker Three is most likely representing the perspective of
- A. John A. Macdonald
 - B. Louis Riel
 - C. the Métis
 - D. First Nations people
- _____ 8. Speaker Four is most likely representing the perspective of
- A. John A. Macdonald
 - B. Louis Riel
 - C. the Métis
 - D. First Nations people
- _____ 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 the French with the British.

- _____ 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
- _____ 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
- _____ 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.
- _____ 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
- _____ 14. Which colony of New France was the centre of government?
- A. Louisburg
 - B. Quebec
 - C. Acadia
 - D. Montreal

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

- _____ 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 | _____ | 1. deport Acadians |
| B. Pontiac | _____ | 2. executed by the Métis Provisional Government |
| C. Gov. Charles Lawrence | _____ | 3. British military leader at the Plains of Abraham |
| D. James Wolfe | _____ | 4. Métis political leader |
| E. Thayendanegea | _____ | 5. involved in the Battle of Seven Oaks |
| F. William Lyon Mackenzie | _____ | 6. demanded that Britain give his people land |
| G. George Brown | _____ | 7. Odawa leader who fought the British |
| H. Lord Selkirk | _____ | 8. leader of the Reformers |
| I. Gov. Robert Semple | _____ | 9. leader of the Clear Grits |
| J. Thomas Scott | _____ | 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 _____.
2. The war for North America began in the _____; in 1754, General George Washington led the British.
3. The French fortress _____ guarded the entrance to the St. Lawrence River.
4. General _____ led the French on the Plains of Abraham.
5. When American soldiers invaded Quebec, they thought the Canadiens would welcome them as _____.
6. After overhearing the American plans for an attack, _____ left in the middle of the night to warn a Canadian outpost.
7. The War of 1812 ended in a _____.
8. In 1847, many people from Ireland had nothing to eat because the _____ crop had failed.
9. In 1849, Lord Elgin allowed the passing of the _____ Bill to show that Canada's new government was responsible to the wishes of the people.
10. The British North America Act established a _____ 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)

- _____ 1. The Métis sold pemmican to the First Nations people.

- _____ 2. In 1869, Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company for \$1.5 million.

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

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

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

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.

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?

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?

Topic Chosen _____

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Total: _____
50 marks