# Canadian Citizenship at the Turn of the Twentieth Century — Practice Test

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**1** **At the turn of the twentieth century, Canadian citizenship was shaped by immigration, voting rights and**

- A civic participation
- B railway fares
- C tariff rates
- D fur prices

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2 **Manitoba became the first province to grant women the provincial vote in**

- A 1916
- B 1867
- C 1929
- D 1960

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3 **Nellie McClung was a leading Canadian campaigner for womens**

- A tariffs
- B railways
- C suffrage
- D temperance only

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4 **Women gained the federal vote in Canada in the year**

- A 1867
- B 1885
- C 1929
- D 1918

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5 **The Persons Case of 1929 decided that women were persons under the law and could sit in the**

- A Senate
- B House of Commons only
- C Supreme Court only
- D Cabinet only

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6 **The Famous Five included Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney and**

A Agnes Macphail

B Henrietta Muir Edwards

C Thérèse Casgrain

D Cairine Wilson

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7 **Agnes Macphail was the first woman elected to the Canadian House of Commons, in**

A 1918

B 1929

C 1921

D 1940

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8 **Indigenous peoples in Canada were long denied the federal vote without giving up Indian status, a restriction removed in**

A 1918

B 1929

C 1982

D 1960

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9 **Japanese Canadians were interned and had property confiscated during the Second World**

A War

B War of 1812

C Korean War

D Cold War

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10 **The Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947 created a citizenship distinct from British subject**

A taxation

B status

C military service

D property ownership

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11 **Immigrants at the turn of the century often arrived through ports such as Halifax and**

A Vancouver only

B Winnipeg

C Quebec City

D Toronto

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12 **Pier 21 in Halifax served as an immigration shed for newcomers arriving by**

A train only

B airplane

C wagon

D ship

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13 **Many newcomers at the turn of the century faced prejudice based on origin, language or**

A religion

B tariff policy

C railway work

D farming skill

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14 **The term assimilation means newcomers adopting the culture of the**

A minority group

B majority society

C home country only

D nearest city only

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15 **The residential school system, run with churches and funded by the federal government, sought to assimilate Indigenous**

A adults only

B settlers

C children

D immigrants

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16 **The Indian Act of 1876 gave the federal government control over many aspects of life for Status**

A immigrants

B settlers

C soldiers

D Indians

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17 **Status under the Indian Act was originally passed mainly through the male**

A line

B female line

C provincial line

D church line

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## Passage Three: The Persons Case

*Use this reading for questions 18 to 20.*

In 1929 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided the Persons Case. It ruled that women were persons under the British North America Act and could be appointed to the Senate. The case is a landmark in Canadian citizenship history.

**18** **What did the Persons Case ruling make possible for women?**

- **A** An end to the Senate
- **B** Appointment to the Senate
- **C** Repeal of the British North America Act
- **D** Voting in every province at once

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19 **According to Passage Three, the Persons Case was decided by the Judicial Committee of the**

A House of Commons

B Senate

C Privy Council

D Supreme Court of Canada

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20 **A woman in 1930 is appointed to the Senate. Which earlier decision made that possible?**

A The Persons Case

B The Citizenship Act

C The Railway Act

D The Indian Act

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**21** **Canada entered the First World War in 1914 as part of the British**

- A Empire
- B Alliance with France only
- C League of Nations
- D United Nations

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**22** **Canadian troops won an important victory at Vimy Ridge in the year**

- A 1914
- B 1917
- C 1918
- D 1939

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23 **Conscription in 1917 divided Canadians, especially between English and French speaking**

A provinces in the West

B urban and rural voters

C communities

D farmers and miners

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24 **The Conscription Crisis of 1917 strained relations between Quebec and the rest of**

A Britain

B France

C the United States

D Canada

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25

**After the First World War, Canada signed the Treaty of Versailles separately, a sign of growing**

A autonomy

B isolation

C dependence

D neutrality

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

# ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | A | **10.** | B | **19.** | C |
| **2.** | A | **11.** | C | **20.** | A |
| **3.** | C | **12.** | D | **21.** | A |
| **4.** | D | **13.** | A | **22.** | B |
| **5.** | A | **14.** | B | **23.** | C |
| **6.** | B | **15.** | C | **24.** | D |
| **7.** | C | **16.** | D | **25.** | A |
| **8.** | D | **17.** | A | | |
| **9.** | A | **18.** | B | | |

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