FINAL EXAM - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK CANADIAN HISTORY 122 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City in the year**

- A 1497
- B 1759
- C 1608
- D 1867

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The first prime minister of Canada was**

- A John A Macdonald
- B Wilfrid Laurier
- C Robert Borden
- D William Lyon Mackenzie King

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A 1916

B 1867

C 1929

D 1960

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The Official Languages Act of 1969 made English and French the official languages of the federal**

A provinces

B schools only

C government

D courts only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The fur trade in early Canada was driven mainly by European demand for**

- A beaver pelts
- B wheat flour
- C coal mines
- D timber ships

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in the year**

- A 1885
- B 1867
- C 1905
- D 1914

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Quebec nationalism grew in the 1960s as many Quebecers sought greater control over language, education and**

A tariffs

B economy

C railways

D fishing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The Quebec Act of 1774 allowed French civil law and the practice of the**

A Anglican faith only

B Presbyterian faith only

C Jewish faith only

D Catholic faith

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Manitoba entered Confederation in 1870 following the resistance led by**

A John A Macdonald

B Wilfrid Laurier

C Gabriel Dumont

D Louis Riel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A War
- B War of 1812
- C Korean War
- D Cold War

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **In the 1980 referendum, Quebec voters rejected sovereignty association by about**

- A 60 percent
- B 40 percent
- C 51 percent
- D 90 percent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created by the Constitutional Act of**

A 1840

B 1867

C 1791

D 1982

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Industrial growth in late nineteenth century Canada was centred on factories in Ontario and**

A Manitoba

B Saskatchewan

C Quebec

D Alberta

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A train only

B airplane

C wagon

D ship

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Charter guarantees fundamental freedoms including freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and**

A property

B employment

C travel only

D expression

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The Royal Proclamation of 1763 reserved lands west of the Appalachians for**

A French settlers

B American colonists

C Indigenous peoples

D Spanish traders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Prairie settlement was encouraged by immigration from Britain, Europe and the**

A Caribbean

B United States

C Australia

D Japan only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The second Quebec referendum, in 1995, rejected sovereignty by a narrow margin of about**

A 60 percent to 40 percent

B 70 percent to 30 percent

C 55 percent to 45 percent

D 50.6 percent to 49.4 percent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Lord Durham report recommended uniting Upper and Lower Canada and introducing**

A responsible government

B absolute monarchy

C direct rule from Paris

D military rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Labour unions in industrial Canada sought better wages, shorter hours and safer**

A working conditions

B tariff rates

C railway fares

D immigration quotas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Three: The Persons Case

Use this reading for question 23.

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.

23 **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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Four: The Charter

Use this reading for question 24.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of the Constitution Act, 1982. It protects fundamental freedoms, democratic rights, mobility rights, legal rights and equality rights, subject to reasonable limits.

24 **According to Passage Four, the Charter protects equality rights and legal rights, subject to**

A provincial approval

B annual renewal

C reasonable limits

D parliamentary vote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage One: Champlain and Quebec

Use this reading for question 25.

In 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City on the St Lawrence River. The settlement gave France a base for the fur trade and for alliances with Indigenous nations. Quebec grew as the centre of New France.

25 **Why would France want a base on the St Lawrence River?**

- **A** To trade furs and build alliances
- **B** To mine coal
- **C** To grow wheat
- **D** To find gold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Two: The National Policy

Use this reading for question 26.

The National Policy, introduced in 1879, used high tariffs to protect Canadian manufacturers from American competition. It also promoted settlement of the West and the building of a railway across the continent.

26 **According to Passage Two, the railway promoted by the National Policy crossed the**

- **A** continent
- **B** Atlantic Ocean
- **C** Great Lakes only
- **D** Arctic Ocean

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A 1914

B 1917

C 1918

D 1939

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **The federal government apologized for residential schools in the year**

A 1982

B 2008

C 1995

D 2015

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **The Hudson Bay Company received its charter in the year**

A 1608

B 1763

C 1867

D 1670

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Urban growth in industrial Canada brought crowded housing, public health problems and demands for**

A more tariffs

B fewer schools

C closed factories

D municipal services

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **The Statute of Westminster of 1931 gave Canada full legislative**

A independence

B dependence

C tariff control only

D military control only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **The points system for immigration, introduced in 1967, assessed applicants on education, skills and**

A language ability

B wealth only

C religion

D family size only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The British conquest of New France was completed at the Plains of Abraham in**

- A 1608
- B 1759
- C 1812
- D 1837

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Settlers from Ukraine, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe helped farm the**

- A Maritimes
- B Prairies
- C Shield
- D Atlantic coast

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Naturalization is the legal process by which an immigrant becomes a**

A resident only

B visitor

C refugee only

D citizen

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Bilingualism in Canada refers to the use of English and French in federal institutions and public**

A schools only

B courts only

C trade only

D life

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **The deportation of the Acadians is known as the Great**

- A Upheaval
- B Migration
- C Awakening
- D Compromise

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Industrial towns in Canada grew around mills, mines, rail yards and**

- A ports
- B fur posts
- C seigneuries
- D missions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Prohibition in the early twentieth century banned or restricted the sale of**

A tobacco

B wheat

C alcohol

D sugar

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The Reform Party, later the Canadian Alliance, grew in the West partly from western**

A separatism in Quebec

B Maritime union

C alienation

D northern development

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A habitant in New France was a**

A fur company governor

B British officer

C railway engineer

D tenant farmer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Protectionism in trade policy aims to shield domestic producers from foreign**

A investment

B migration

C tourism

D competition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **The term nativism describes favouring native born people over**

A soldiers

B farmers

C immigrants

D workers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Canadian peacekeeping, begun in the 1950s, became part of national identity through UN**

A trade deals

B tariff deals

C missions

D railway deals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Oral traditions are an important source for understanding Indigenous**

- A railway timetables
- B factory wages
- C histories
- D tariff rates

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **By 1900, Canada had moved from a colony of scattered settlements toward an industrialized**

- A empire
- B republic
- C nation
- D federation of states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **The term franchise in early Canada was often limited by sex, race, property and**

- A age only
- B Indian status
- C religion only
- D language only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **The flag adopted in 1965, with a red maple leaf, replaced the Canadian Red**

- A Union Jack only
- B Ensign
- C Blue Ensign
- D White Ensign

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Early French settlement in Canada was limited mainly by cold climate, distance and**

A large cities

B small numbers of settlers

C railway access

D gold discoveries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Urban workers often lived in tenements, which were crowded, low cost**

A farmhouses

B apartment buildings

C mansions

D railway cars

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. A
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. D
30. D
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. D
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. C
41. D
42. D
43. C
44. C
45. C
46. C
47. B
48. B
49. B
50. B

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