SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 30: CANADIAN STUDIES · UNIT A

# First Nations, European Contact and New France — Practice Test

**Saskatchewan History 30: Canadian Studies • 10 questions**

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 **The Great Expulsion scattered Acadians to other colonies, France, and Louisiana, where many became known as**

A Metis

B Loyalists

C Cajuns

D Habitants

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Montreal grew as a fur trade centre because of its location at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and**

- A Red River
- B Saskatchewan River
- C Fraser River
- D Ottawa rivers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The coureurs de bois and voyageurs transported furs by canoe along vast river networks, a system that required Indigenous knowledge of**

- A routes and portages
- B only European maps
- C only compasses
- D only ships

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The seigneurial habitants in the colony were tenant farmers who paid rents and dues, but they also enjoyed more land and autonomy than many peasants in**

A England

B France

C Spain

D Portugal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Women in New France, including filles du roi sent to marry settlers, played key roles in family, farming, and**

A only domestic work

B only religious life

C community life

D only trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The Ursulines and other religious orders in New France ran schools and hospitals, contributing to education and**

A only missions

B only trade

C only farming

D health care

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Indigenous women in the fur trade were crucial as translators, guides, and makers of clothing and food, and their marriages to traders created**

A kinship alliances

B only trade deals

C only religious ties

D only military alliances

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 gave Britain control of Hudson Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland, while France kept**

A Quebec

B Cape Breton Island

C Montreal

D Louisiana

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **After the conquest, British policy toward French Canadians shifted from assimilation to accommodation, partly to prevent French Canadians from joining the American**

A Civil War

B War of 1812

C Revolution

D Seven Years War

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A student studying New France should use French records, Indigenous oral histories, and archaeological evidence together to build a fuller**

A only French view

B only British view

C only Indigenous view

D picture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

## ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | C | **5.** | C | **9.** | C |
| **2.** | D | **6.** | D | **10.** | D |
| **3.** | A | **7.** | A | | |
| **4.** | B | **8.** | B | | |

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