SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 30: CANADIAN STUDIES · UNIT A

First Nations, European Contact and New France — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 30: Canadian Studies • 25 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.

Source I - A Fur Trader Writes From the Northwest, 1795

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

We depend on the Cree and Ojibwe for furs, for food, and for guidance through rivers and forests we do not know. Without their knowledge we could not survive a winter here, let alone trade.

The relationship is not one way. They choose what to trade and with whom, and they use our goods for their own purposes.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the fur trade depended on Indigenous knowledge, food, and**

- A only European goods
- B guidance
- C only military force
- D only missionaries

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, Indigenous peoples chose what to trade and used European goods for**

A European purposes only

B their own purposes

C missionary purposes only

D no purposes

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3 **According to Source I, Europeans could not survive a winter in the northwest without**

A more ships

B more soldiers

C Indigenous help

D more missionaries

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4 **First Nations peoples in Canada before European contact lived in diverse societies with distinct languages, economies, governance, and**

- A only hunting
- B only farming
- C only one language
- D trade networks

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5 **European contact in Canada began with fishing and exploration in the east, including Norse voyages around 1000 and later French and English**

- A exploration in the 1500s
- B only Spanish settlement
- C only Dutch settlement
- D only British settlement in 1867

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6 **Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence region for France in the 1530s and claimed lands for**

A England

B the French king

C Spain

D Portugal

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7 **Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 and built alliances with Huron Wendat and Algonquin peoples against the**

A British only

B Spanish only

C Haudenosaunee

D Dutch only

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8 **New France was a French colony in North America centred on the St. Lawrence Valley, with a society based on the seigneurial system, Catholic Church, and**

A only mining

B only fishing

C only farming in the west

D fur trade

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9 **The seigneurial system in New France divided land into long lots along rivers, worked by habitants who owed duties to**

A seigneurs

B the British Crown

C fur companies only

D the Church only

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10 **The fur trade shaped New France because furs, especially beaver, were valuable in Europe for**

A only food

B hats and fashion

C only medicine

D only building

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11 **Coureurs de bois were French traders who lived and travelled in Indigenous territories, often marrying into Indigenous families and forming**

A only military posts

B only missions

C Metis communities

D only farms

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12 **The Hudson Bay Company, founded in 1670, traded from posts around Hudson Bay and competed with French traders for**

A only fish

B only timber

C only gold

D furs and Indigenous alliances

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Indigenous peoples were essential to the fur trade as hunters, trappers, guides, and middlemen, and they adapted European goods to their own**

A needs and cultures

B only European needs

C only missionary needs

D only military needs

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14 **European diseases devastated Indigenous populations after contact because Indigenous peoples lacked immunity to diseases such as**

A only influenza

B smallpox and measles

C only cholera

D only tuberculosis

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Missionaries in New France, including Jesuits, sought to convert Indigenous peoples to Catholicism and often recorded detailed accounts of**

A only French politics

B only fur prices

C Indigenous societies

D only geography

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Seven Years War of 1756 to 1763 ended French rule in Canada when Britain defeated France and gained Canada by the Treaty of**

A Versailles in 1919

B Utrecht in 1713

C Ghent in 1814

D Paris in 1763

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17 **The Royal Proclamation of 1763 after the conquest recognized Indigenous title, set aside lands west of the Appalachians for Indigenous peoples, and established Quebec as a**

A British colony

B French colony

C American colony

D Spanish colony

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18 **The Quebec Act of 1774 allowed French civil law and Catholicism to continue in Quebec, a concession intended to secure loyalty of**

A only British settlers

B French Canadians

C only Indigenous peoples

D only American loyalists

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19 **First Nations alliances were crucial in early Canadian wars, as nations allied with French or British forces to advance their own**

A only European interests

B only trade interests

C interests and security

D only religious interests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Contact between First Nations and Europeans brought both exchange and conflict, including new goods and technologies as well as disease, displacement, and**

A only harmony

B only trade benefits

C only peace

D competition for land

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21 **A student studying contact should consider Indigenous perspectives, not only European records, because Indigenous peoples were active agents who shaped**

A trade, alliances, and outcomes

B only victims

C only observers

D only traders

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22 **New France society differed from British colonies in its Catholic, seigneurial, and centralized character, while British colonies were more**

- A identical in all respects
- B commercial and Protestant in many areas
- C only military in character
- D only agricultural in character

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23 **The fall of New France in 1763 did not end French Canadian society, which continued under British rule through language, religion, and**

- A only farming
- B only trade
- C law
- D only military service

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24 **The fur trade in the northwest after 1763 continued under British companies, including the North West Company, which competed fiercely with the**

- A French Crown
- B American companies only
- C Spanish companies only
- D Hudson Bay Company

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25 **Early Canadian history is best understood as a history of relationships among Indigenous peoples, French, and British, shaped by trade, war, and**

- A negotiation
- B only war
- C only trade
- D only settlement

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ANSWER KEY

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

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