SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 30: CANADIAN STUDIES · UNIT B

The Road to Confederation and Nation Building — 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 Newspaper Editorial on Confederation, 1867

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

At last the colonies have joined into one Dominion, from sea to sea in ambition if not yet in fact. The railway will bind us, trade will grow, and a new nationality may grow with it.

Yet the west remains outside, French and English must learn to live together, and the peoples who were here first must not be forgotten in the rush to build.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that Confederation joined colonies into one Dominion, but challenges remained including the west, French English relations, and**

- **A** only trade
- **B** Indigenous peoples
- **C** only railways
- **D** only defence

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2 **According to Source I, the railway was expected to bind the new country and help trade and**

- A only farming
- B nationality grow
- C only mining
- D only fishing

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3 **According to Source I, the new Dominion was from sea to sea in ambition if not yet in**

- A law
- B trade
- C fact
- D population

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4 **Confederation united Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada under the British North America Act, now called the Constitution Act,**

- A 1982
- B 1791
- C 1840
- D 1867

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5 **Reasons for Confederation included defence against American expansion, economic benefits of union, railway building, and**

- A political deadlock in the Province of Canada
- B only defence
- C only railways
- D only trade

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6 **Political deadlock in the Province of Canada arose because Canada East and Canada West had equal representation despite different populations, making stable government**

- A easy
- B difficult
- C impossible for Britain only
- D unnecessary

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7 **The Charlottetown Conference of 1864 was originally about Maritime union but became a meeting about wider**

- A only railway routes
- B only trade with Britain
- C Canadian union
- D only defence against France

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8 **The Quebec Conference of 1864 produced the Seventy Two Resolutions, the basis for the federal structure of**

A only Maritime union

B only a railway

C only a trade deal

D Confederation

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9 **Federalism in Canada divides powers between a central government and provinces, with the federal government controlling defence, trade, and criminal law, and provinces controlling education, health, and**

A property and civil rights

B only roads

C only schools

D only hospitals

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10 **John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada, promoted the National Policy of tariffs, railway building, and western**

- A only free trade
- B settlement
- C only isolation
- D only military expansion

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11 **The Canadian Pacific Railway, completed in 1885, linked British Columbia to eastern Canada and fulfilled a promise made to bring British Columbia into**

- A only trade
- B only defence
- C Confederation
- D only tourism

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12 **British Columbia joined Confederation in 1871 on the promise of a railway to the east within**

A one year

B twenty years

C fifty years

D ten years

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13 **Prince Edward Island joined Confederation in 1873 after the federal government offered help with**

A its railway and debts

B only defence

C only trade

D only fishing

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14 **Manitoba was created in 1870 after the Red River Resistance led by Louis Riel, which pressed for Metis rights and**

A only railway building

B provincial status

C only American annexation

D only British rule

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15 **The Red River Resistance of 1869 to 1870 arose when Metis people opposed transfer of Ruperts Land to Canada without consultation or protection of their**

A only railway jobs

B only trade goods

C land, language, and rights

D only church lands

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16 **Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces in 1905, after settlement, railway building, and federal control over their**

- A only schools
- B only courts
- C only police
- D lands and resources until 1930

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17 **Newfoundland joined Canada in 1949 after referendums, becoming the tenth province, while the last territory, Nunavut, was created in**

- A 1999
- B 1949
- C 1905
- D 1871

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18 **Nation building in Canada after Confederation included immigration promotion, western settlement, railway building, and policies that often harmed**

- A only French Canadians
- B Indigenous peoples
- C only British immigrants
- D only American settlers

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19 **The National Policy tariffs protected Canadian manufacturers from American competition but raised prices for consumers, especially**

- A only manufacturers
- B only eastern consumers
- C farmers in the west
- D only railway workers

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20 **Chinese labourers built dangerous sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway and later faced a head tax and exclusion laws, showing that nation building involved**

A only opportunity

B only equality

C only prosperity

D discrimination

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21 **The Indian Act and reserve system during nation building confined First Nations peoples and restricted their governance, while Metis peoples faced scrip and**

A displacement

B only prosperity

C only recognition

D only self government

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22 **Clifford Sifton promoted immigration of farmers to the prairies, especially from eastern and central Europe, to settle the west and build**

A only mining

B agriculture

C only cities

D only railways

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23 **The residential school system expanded during nation building as part of a policy of assimilation that removed Indigenous children from**

A only communities in the north

B only reserves in the west

C families

D only schools in the east

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24 **A student studying Confederation should consider not only the Fathers of Confederation but also women, Indigenous peoples, workers, and immigrants whose experiences shaped the new**

- A only politicians
- B only railway builders
- C only British officials
- D country

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25 **Confederation was a compromise that balanced regional, linguistic, and federal interests, but it left unresolved questions about Indigenous rights, western grievances, and**

- A French English relations
- B only trade
- C only defence
- D only railways

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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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