

Grade 8 SS Canadian History Test

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE - PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST BOOKLET.

Choose the BEST answer by SHADING THE CORRESPONDING BUBBLE on the answer page

1. Scientists and Historians believe that the first people of North America
 - a. Sailed across the Pacific Ocean following the currents.
 - b. Followed the animals across a "land bridge over the Bering Strait from Asia during the Ice Age.
 - c. Were created from mud on the back of a turtle by the Creator along with the rest of North America.
 - d. Were Vikings who landed on Newfoundland when blown off course.
2. Which of the following are not considered to be one of the three groups of Aboriginal People of North America
 - a. Metis
 - b. Vikings
 - c. Inuit
 - d. First Nations
3. Characteristics of these Aboriginal People of North America included
 - a. Speaking a variety of languages
 - b. Consisting of many different cultures with varying customs and rituals
 - c. Often were bitter enemies defending sacred traditional regions.
 - d. All of the above
4. With arrival of the Europeans in North America
 - a. Many aboriginal peoples became sick or died from diseases.
 - b. Most aboriginal peoples lost their traditional lands and lifestyle.
 - c. European and later Canadian Governments reached agreements known as treaties with most Aboriginal peoples.
 - d. All of the above
5. The first European to settle in North America was
 - a. Erik the Red
 - b. Lief Erikson
 - c. Christopher Columbus
 - d. Samuel de Champlain

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6. This early settlement was called Vinland but remained unknown to most Europeans until the discovery of settlement ruins were discovered in 1960 in this Canadian region.

- a. Quebec
- b. Acadia
- c. Newfoundland
- d. St Lawrence River Valley

7. In 1492, this explorer became famous when he sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a shorter water route to the Far East believing the earth to be round reached North America.

- a. Erik the Red
- b. Christopher Columbus
- c. John Cabot
- d. None of the Above

8. For the next 400 years which of the following European nations did NOT create colonial empires all over the world during the period called the Age of Discovery.

- a. British
- b. French
- c. Greeks
- d. Spanish

9. **John Cabot** is a very important person in Canadian history because

- a. In 1497, he reached Newfoundland and claimed North America for Britain.
- b. He discovered the Grand Banks of Newfoundland as one of the best fishing regions of the entire world.
- c. He was the first European to begin the search for the Northwest Passage around North America
- d. All of the Above.

10. The explorer who is credited with making the French claim of North America and the naming of Canada was

- a. Samuel De Champlain
- b. Jacques Cartier
- c. Frontenac
- d. Marquis de Montcalm

11. The **Hudson's Bay Company** becomes the oldest company in Canada when granted a charter from 1670 to 1870 to trade with all the Aboriginal Peoples in the lands which drained into the Hudson Bay. This land became known as

- a. New France
- b. Northwest Territories
- c. Rupert's Land
- d. None of the above

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12. This man earns the nickname “**Father of New France**” as he successfully maps the regions of Eastern Canada, establishes the first successful settlement in Canada and establishes an alliance with the Huron Indians .

- a. Samuel De Champlain
- b. Jacques Cartier
- c. Frontenac
- d. Marquis de Montcalm

13. In 2008, this first settlement celebrated it’s 400th birthday as the “first and oldest city in Canada”

- a. Port Royal
- b. Ottawa
- c. Quebec
- d. Montreal

14. The fur trade reached it’s most successful era when

- a. alliances were made with the Huron Indians who successfully traded with other tribes.
- b. huge demand for beaver pelt hats became the fashion trend in Europe.
- c. Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies expanded westward in a trade war for furs
- d. all of the above

15. While England and France fought as rivals in both Europe and North America for more than 100 years this strategic British victory saw France lose it’s claim to North America bringing New France under British rule. This important event occurred in 1759 as a “turning point” in history at the

- a. Battle of New Orleans
- b. Battle of Louisberg
- c. Battle of Quebec
- d. none of above

16. The British general who is credited with this victorious achievement winning North America for the British while dying in this famous battle was

- a. James Wolf
- b. Fredrick Middleton
- c. Isaac Brock
- d. George Washington

17. The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** becomes an important part of North American history because it

- a. established the basis for British government in North America following the defeat of New France.
- b. provided the framework for negotiating Treaties with Indians including recognition of Indian Territory.
- c. ignites French-English conflict by removing the Catholic Church and French Civil Law from Quebec.
- d. All of the Above

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18. The **Quebec Act of 1774** becomes a much more popular act for the French majority of settlers living in British North America. Which of the following was NOT a part of this Act.
- a. It expanded the colony of Quebec boundaries to include all of the Great Lakes region to the Ohio River.
 - b. it removed British criminal law in the Quebec colony.
 - c. it recognized French Civil law for day to day relations within Quebec – which remains today.
 - d. it allowed the return of the Catholic Church to Quebec- which remains dominant today.
19. The American Revolution of 1776 was another turning point in history when the new nation of the United States breaks away from Great Britain forming the “first democracy” in the world. Who did they elect as their first President?
- a. Abraham Lincoln b. George Washington c. Isaac Brock d. John A. Macdonald
20. Which of the following is recognized as a hero of the War of 1812?
- a. Isaac Brock b. Chief Tecumseh c. Laura Secord d. All of the above
21. Although history fails to recognize a winner which of the following were seen as the “losers of the War of 1812”.
- a. Americans b. British c. First Nations d.. French
22. In 1840 Lord Durham creates the Act of Union to
- a. solve the causes of the 1837 Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada
 - b. unite Upper and Lower Canada as a single province of Canada.
 - c. try to force French to become like the British majority of the population.
 - d. All of the above
23. During the American Civil War Canada became an important for
- a. escaped slaves from the Southern “Confederate” States through the Underground Railway.
 - b. providing resources for both armies during this period of war..
 - c. a potential ally for the Confederate States in retaliation for the War of 1812.
 - d. All of the above

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24. Following the successful attack of British Canada by the American raiders known as the Fenians, the purchase of Alaska from Russia and fear of further American attempts to claim Canada - these four provinces agreed to the Confederation of Canada on July 1, 1867.

- a. Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia
- b. New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Ontario
- c. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
- d. Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

25. The man who was recognized for his leadership of Confederation in forming Canada by becoming the first elected Prime Minister of Canada was

- a. George Washington
- b. John A Macdonald
- c. Samuel de Champlain
- d. Abraham Lincoln

26. The year 1870, ends the charter for the Hudson's Bay Company's control of Rupertsland which becomes the Northwest Territories. This site becomes both an early Territorial Capital and the "Home of the RCMP" training Depot to bring law and order to the territory.

- a. Fort Carleton
- b. Battleford
- c. Regina
- d. Yellowknife

27. Also in 1870, with growing unrest in the colony of Red River as Canadian westward expansion ignores the concerns of First Nation and Metis inhabitants, this Metis leader becomes known as the "Father of Manitoba" when he successfully forms a "provisional government" to negotiate the entry of the province of Manitoba into Confederation.

- a. Gabriel Dumont
- b. Sam Steele
- c. Thomas Scott
- d. Louis Riel

28. These two provinces agree to join Canada in 1871 and 1873 following the common promise of a railway.

- a. Alberta and Saskatchewan
- b. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island
- c. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island
- d. Alberta and British Columbia

29. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the world's largest transcontinental railway was an enormous task that not only built a railway but the nation of Canada. Thousands of immigrant workers constructed this railway with the hardest and most dangerous tasks across the Rocky Mountains completed by

- a. freed negro slaves
- b. Eastern Europeans
- c. Chinese
- d. First Nations

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30. This new railway becomes important for transporting Canadian Militia and the British Army to suppress the Northwest Rebellion which erupted in the region of Saskatchewan in 1885. Which of the following battle sites was the final decisive battle?
- a. Batoche b. Duck Lake c. Cutknife d. Battleford
31. Which of the following was NOT one of the rebel leaders of the Northwest Rebellion.
- a. Louis Riel b. Fredrick Middleton c. Chief Poundmaker d. Gabrielle Dumont
32. The Northwest Rebellion was a “clash of cultures” emerging in the Canadian West. Which cultures were in conflict in this war?
- a. British b. Metis c. First Nations d. all of the above
33. In 1898, the Klondike Gold Rush brings fortune seekers from around the world to this new territory.
- a. Northwest b. Saskatchewan c. Nunavut d. Yukon
34. This man become famous as an RCMP officer bringing law and order to the Canadian West.
- a. Fredrick Middleton b. Clifford Sifton c. Fredrick Haultain d. Sam Steele
35. This Territorial Premier proposed the single province of Buffalo which was rejected in favor of the twin provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905.
- a. Fredrick Middleton b. Clifford Sifton c. Fredrick Haultain d. Sam Steele
36. This Minister of the Interior promises “free” homestead land to immigrant farmer from Europe who flood into Western Canada such that by 1930 Saskatchewan has “third largest population” in Canada.
- a. Fredrick Middleton b. Clifford Sifton c. Fredrick Haultain d. Sam Steele
37. Newfoundland remains an independent British colony with a successful maritime economy and sending troops to both World Wars in support of Britian.
What year did they become the last province to join Canada.
- a. 1935 b. 1949 c. 1967 d. 1999
38. Nunavut becomes Canada’s third territory as Inuit peoples gain self -government within this new territory. Which of the following becomes the symbol for this new territory and people.
- a. polar bear b. caribou c. inukshuk d. seal

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39. What is the meaning of the Remembrance Day poppy?

- ☐ a. To remember our Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II.
- ☐ b. To celebrate Confederation.
- ☐ c. To honour Prime Ministers who have died.
- ☐ d. To remember the sacrifice of Canadians who have served or died in wars up to the present day.

40. Who are the Métis?

- ☐ a. The distinct aboriginal people of Atlantic Canada.
- ☐ b. A people of mixed Inuit/First Nations ancestry most of whom live on the Prairies.
- ☐ c. First Nations people speaking the Michif dialect.
- ☐ d. A distinct people of mixed Aboriginal and European ancestry.

41. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

- ☐ a. Settlers who came to Canada from the United States during and after the American Revolution.
- ☐ b. Aboriginal peoples.
- ☐ c. Métis
- ☐ d. Inuit.

42. What does Confederation mean?

- ☐ a. The United States Confederate soldiers came to Canada.
- ☐ b. Joining of communities to become a province.
- ☐ c. Joining of suburbs to form a large city.
- ☐ d. Joining of provinces to make a new country.

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43. When did the British North America Act come into effect

- ☐ a. 1871.
- ☐ b. 1898.
- ☐ c. 1867.
- ☐ d. 1905.

44. Who was the first Prime Minister of Canada

- ☐ a. Louis Riel.
- ☐ b. Sir John A. Macdonald.
- ☐ c. Lester B. Pearson.
- ☐ d. Abraham Lincoln.

45. From where does the name "Canada" come from

- ☐ a. From the Inuit word meaning country.
- ☐ b. From the French word meaning joining.
- ☐ c. From the Métis word meaning rivers.
- ☐ d. From "Kanata", the Huron-Iroquois word for village.

46. On what date did Nunavut become a territory?

- ☐ a. July 1st, 1867
- ☐ b. April 1st, 1999
- ☐ c. June 24th, 1995
- ☐ d. March 31st, 1949

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47. What was the significance of June 6, 1944 invasion of Normandy?

- ☐ a. It led to the establishment of the Juno Awards.
- ☐ b. It liberated North Africa from Nazi occupation.
- ☐ c. Canadians made a significant contribution to the defeat of Nazism and Fascism in Europe during the Second World War.
- ☐ d. It resulted in the forcible relocation of Canadians of Japanese origin.

48 . Why is the battle of Vimy Ridge important?

- ☐ a. It was a key position of the German line in Northern France.
- ☐ b. Canadian Corps secured its reputation for valour and bravery.
- ☐ c. It was the "hinge" of the German line as it protected the newly constructed Hindenburg line.
- ☐ d. Once Canadians fought at Vimy they knew they would be heading home.

49. When is Remembrance Day celebrated?

- ☐ a. July 1st
- ☐ b. October 1st.
- ☐ c. November 11th.
- ☐ d. December 25th

50. It is important that Canadian citizens know and understand the history of Canada because

- a. it gives an appreciation for the contribution of those who contributed to formation of the Canada which is enjoyed by all citizens today as a result of these efforts.
- b. it separates us from Americans who we share the North American continent.
- c. it allows us to learn from our past – such that we should never repeat mistakes or conflicts.
- d. All of the Above

B. Long Answer

In this unit we have researched Canadian History and retold the many stories of our nation's past. Choose ANY ONE of the following and retell the story associated with the topic. You may choose your research topic or any other you feel most comfortable with. Minimum 100 words.

1. **John Cabot** 1497 Claims for Britain – discovers Grand Banks of Newfoundland
2. **Jacques Cartier** 1534 and 1542 Claims for France – names Canada.
3. **Samuel de Champlain** –Father of New France established first settlements Acadia and Quebec.
4. **The Fur Trade and the Hudson Bay Company** – A Continent is discovered
5. **British and French Struggle for a Continent** – Battle of Plains of Abraham and Royal Proclamation
6. **Quebec Act 1774 and American Revolution 1776**
7. **United Empire Loyalists and the Constitutional Act of 1791**
8. **War of 1812** creates Canada's Heroes – Sir Isaac Brock, Chief Tecumseh and Laura Secord
9. **Rebellions of 1837-38 and the Durham Report 1840**
10. **American Civil War and the Fenian Raids**
11. **Confederation** –the birth of Canada and the British North America Act 1867
12. **Sir John A Macdonald** – Canada's First Prime Minister
13. **Red River Rebellion** – Louis Riel becomes Father of Manitoba 1870
14. **Northwest (Saskatchewan) Rebellion** –Louis Riel upsets Quebec
15. **North West Mounted Police (RCMP)** bring peace to the West
16. **From Sea to Sea – Canada promises a Railway** to British Columbia
17. **Yukon and the Klondike Gold Rush**
18. **Sir Wilfred Laurier Brings Immigration to Western Canada**
19. **World War I – Vimy Ridge** Canada changes the War
20. **World War I – The Last Hundred Days to Victory**
21. **Remembrance Day and "In Flanders Fields"**
22. **Women Get the Vote – Agnes MacPhail and the Famous Five**
23. **Roaring Twenties and the Dirty Thirties**
24. **World War II – Hong Kong, Battle of Britain, Dieppe**
25. **World War II – Battle of the Atlantic and D- Day Invasion**
26. **Newfoundland – British Colony and final Province 1949**
27. **Nunavut – 1999 Inuit's strive for Self Government**