Name: Block: **/52**

**Social Studies 10:**

*The Influence of Resource Development and*

*Canadian Expansion on First Nations Peoples*

**PART 1: Multiple-Choice Questions (32 Marks)**

**Instructions**: Circle the letter that best answers the questions below and fill in that letter on the

corresponding scantron form:

1. Which of the following sets of **resources** were most important to early European explorers in Canada?

a. Fur, Lumber, Fishing

b. Mining, Fur, Lumber

c. Oil, Gas, Fur

d. Manufacturing, Tourism, Fur

2. The employees of the **North** **West** **Trading** **Company** who paddled canoes were called:

a. coureurs de bois

b. hivernants

c. voyageurs

d. factors

3. The fur trade **disrupted** traditional Aboriginal ways of life because:

a. middlemen often cheated Aboriginal traders

b. the demands of the fur trade forced Aboriginal peoples to trap animals full time

c. the use of firearms depleted supplies of game

d. Aboriginal peoples converted to Christianity

4. Which of the following was **most** important to Aboriginal peoples?

a. work for work’s sake

b. accumulation of wealth

c. sustaining themselves and their families

d. taking control of the fur trade

5. Which level of government is **responsible** for Aboriginal issues in Canada?

a. Provincial

b. Municipal

c. Federal

d. Regional

6. The population of the North American **Bison** in the year 1600 was approximately:

a. 1 Thousand

b. 1 Million

c. 10 Million

d. 70 Million

7. The “children of the fur trade” **developed** because:

a. the North-West Company (NWC) encouraged its traders to take Aboriginal wives

b. the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) encouraged its traders to take Aboriginal wives

c. Europeans and Aboriginal peoples accidentally intermarried

d. Aboriginal leaders encouraged traders to take Aboriginal wives

8. The main **product** which the Métis sold to trading companies was:

a. flour

b. vegetables

c. pemmican

d. canoes

9. The **most** important annual social event for the Métis was:

a. the fur fair at Fort Douglas

b. the annual arrival of European goods in the spring

c. the bison hunt

d. Christmas

10. The **bison** hunt was:

a. dangerous

b. a source of community pride

c. an important economic activity

d. all of these

11. Lord Selkirk wanted to **establish** farming colonies in British North America because:

a. he wanted to make money from them

b. his trading company (the HBC) needed supplies of fresh food in Canada

c. he wanted to help out poor farmers from his native Scotland

d. he needed to clear land so he could raise sheep

12. The **location** of Selkirk’s land grant from the HBC was:

a. near Fort Churchill

b. in Upper Canada

c. at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers

d. near the junction of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers

13. The settlers in the Red River Colony **survived** their first two winters because:

a. they had good harvests

b. the First Nations and the Métis assisted them

c. they brought enough supplies with them

d. they bought food from the Americans

14. Which of the following groups did **not** have a major interest in the Red River Settlement?

a. Métis

b. First Nations people

c. Scottish farmers

d. Irish Catholics

15. In 1820, both the NWC and HBC were **suffering** **financially**. They decided to:

a. split the Northwest between them

b. negotiate trading treaties with Aboriginal groups

c. merge together

d. have the NWC buy out the HBC

16. The basis of the **economy** of the Red River Settlement was:

a. the bison hunt

b. exporting agricultural produce to Canada

c. the needs of the HBC

d. the manufacture of Red River carts

17. In 1869, the government of Canada **purchased** Rupert’s Land from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for $1.5 million.

a. the HBC

b. Britain

c. the Métis

d. the NWC

18. Canadian land surveyors caused **problems** in the Red River Settlement because:

a. they could not speak French

b. they were attacked by the Métis

c. they were attempting to force First Nations and Métis people off the land

d. they attempted to purchase the land they were surveying

19. John A. Macdonald’s **attitude** toward the Métis was:

a. tolerant

b. respectful

c. impatient

d. ignorant

20. **Propaganda** in Ontario made Thomas Scott into a:

a. bigot

b. treasonous person

c. martyr

d. dangerous revolutionary

21. The Canadian province that **most** supported Riel’s cause was:

a. Ontario

b. British Columbia

c. Nova Scotia

d. Quebec

22. Manitoba officially **joined** Confederation in the year:

a. 1800

b. 1850

c. 1860

d. 1870

23. When Manitoba **joined** Confederation the Métis people:

a. had no say in the terms of Confederation

b. won some rights and freedoms

c. lost all of their rights

d. gained a large sum of money from the government

24. The government of the United States **exterminated** the bison:

a. to force Aboriginal peoples off suitable farm land

b. to allow for railway construction

c. to allow for European settlement

d. all of these

25. The **Canadian** government:

a. genuinely wanted to assist the Aboriginal peoples

b. established programs to help the Aboriginal peoples become farmers

c. forced Aboriginal peoples to immigrate to the USA

d. wanted to assimilate Aboriginal peoples into the European way of life

26. Which of the following is **not** true about **scrip:**

a. it was granted to Métis people by the Canadian government

b. it was used by Canadian speculators to cheat Métis people

c. it could be traded for land or money

d. it guaranteed Métis people the right to their traditional lands

27. Which of the following is the best example of **land speculation**:

a. Mr. Martin buying a home in Whistler for the 2010 Olympics

b. Mr. Martin buying a home beside the Canada Line Skytrain track in 2009 and selling it in 2012

c. Mr. Martin buying a home in Langley near a new shopping centre

d. Mr. Martin buying a penthouse downtown in 2012 and selling it in 2013

28. When the **Métis** asked **Louis** **Riel** to return in 1884, he was:

a. a storekeeper in Montana

b. a lawyer in Montana

c. a schoolteacher in Montana

d. a rancher in Montana

29. **Riel** decided to take up arms against the **Canadian** **government** in March, 1885 because:

a. he wished to teach the Canadian Mounted Police a lesson

b. he felt that a peaceful resolution of the Métis’ problems was impossible

c. he wanted to fight Canadian troops

d. he wanted to assassinate John. A. Macdonald

30. Riel was taken prisoner at Batoche and was charged with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the Canadian Government.

a. murder

b. starting an armed rebellion

c. high treason

d. attempted murder

31. At his trial, Riel’s lawyers wanted him to **plead**:

a. guilty

b. not guilty

c. not guilty by reason of insanity

d. guilty with extenuating circumstances

32. During his trial, Riel’s **jury** was made of:

a. all Métis people

b. all European people

c. half Métis and half European people

d. mostly European people

33. Which of the following was a **cause** of the North-West Uprising in 1885:

a. widespread starvation among the Métis

b. Louis Riel’s aggressive policy towards the Canadian government

c. John A. MacDonald’s quick response to Riel’s petition

d. attacks by First Nations peoples on European settlers

34. Which of the following was **not** a lasting consequence of the North-West Uprising:

a. the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway

b. a growing rift between French and English Canada

c. the arrest and trial of dozens of Métis and Aboriginal people

d. a permanent peace treaty between the Métis and the Canadian Government