

Canada in the Twentieth Century ~ Unit 1 Test

Multiple Choice:

Marking

A. The issue in the forefront of the election of 1896 was:

- The Manitoba School Question
- The National Policy
- Canadian Autonomy

/5

B. Laurier was especially skilled at:

- Compromise between the French and English
- Fully uniting members of the Liberal party
- Gaining unity between the French and English

/5

C. In the early 1900s, women campaigned on the following issues:

- a. Prohibition
- b. Women's right to equal wages
- c. Women's right to divorce
- d. Women's right to vote
- e. Women's right to practice medicine

/5

- a, b and e
- b and d
- c, d, and e
- a and d

D. Henri Bourassa split from the Liberal Party over Laurier's policy regarding

- The Manitoba School Question
- The Boer War
- Immigration in the west

/5

E. Laurier's Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton sought to settle the west primarily with:

- British and French immigrants with farming backgrounds
- European farmers who were strong and could withstand hard farm work
- Wealthy Europeans who could add to national commerce

/5

Marking

F. J.S. Woodsworth voiced that

- Canada was becoming a dumping ground for the refuse of Europe
- Poor immigrants should be educated and their condition improved
- French rights in Manitoba should be improved with French education
- Immigration of Asian and Indian populations should be restricted

/5

G. As Laurier promised, the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created from the Northwest Territories. What factor led to the creation of these provinces?

/5

- The western migration of Canadians from eastern Canada
- The flow of European immigrants to homesteads in the west
- The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway
- The arrival of American ranchers enticed by the offer of free ranch land

Definition:

H. Write definitions for the following terms

Imperialist: loyal to Britain (5), supportive of expanding the empire or supportive of Britain in any conflict (5)

/10

Nationalist: loyal to Canada primarily or patriotic to country of residence (5), wanted autonomy from Britain or not supportive of Britain's conquests or threats outside of Canada (5)

/10

Essay:

- I. At the end of the 19th century, Britain sought to increase its military power and strengthen colonial ties within the Empire. English Canadians and French Canadians were divided on this issue. Describe the differing views and why this caused a rift between the French and English speaking people in Canada. (note: jot key points on a blank page, then formulate a thesis, key arguments and a conclusion.)

/45

Command Word 'describe' - Present detailed information about a topic

Possible Key Points:

- Many French Canadians had roots in Canada for centuries, before British rule
- They were Nationalists, loyal to their country not the 'mother country' of Britain
- They believed Europeans should solve their own conflicts
- They did not believe in the cause of Britain imperialism (expanding colonial lands)
- They wanted Canada to distance itself from Britain and gain greater autonomy
- They did not consider themselves as members of the British Empire
- Some French Canadians believed Canada should strengthen ties with the United States
- British Imperialists were loyal members of the British Empire with strong ties to Britain
- Britain was their 'motherland' and Canada had an obligation to always support Britain in times of need
- Imperialists wanted to give military and economic support to Britain in light of both conquests (Boer War) and threats (arms race prior to First World War)
- Government actions could never please both groups as Imperialists would always want more support to go to Britain while Nationalists were offended with any support for Britain especially if it infringed on the rights of residents of Quebec.
- French leader, Henri Bourassa, left the liberal party after Laurier's limited support of the Boer War
- English Canadians, not satisfied with Laurier's response to the arms race ridiculed the beginnings of the Canadian navy as a 'tin-pot navy'

Possible thesis:

Alarmed by the European buildup of arms at the end of the 19th century Britain called for aid from the colonies. In Canada, loyal British subjects supported Britain enthusiastically while French Canadians wanted no part in Britain's conflicts causing great division between French and English Canadians.

Test Essay Question Rubric

Criteria	Level 1 (1-2)	Level 2 (3-4)	Level 3 (5-6)	Level 4 (7-8)	Level 5 (9-10)	Marking
Thesis	thesis is vague, off-topic, insufficient	thesis is weak and not clearly stated, does not adhere to command term	thesis is satisfactory with some adherence to the command term	thesis is adequately stated and relevant as directed by the command term	thesis is clearly stated and relevant as directed by the command term	/10
Argument 1	insufficient recall of factual content, lacks organization, no supporting detail	limited recall of factual content, organization is inadequate, little supporting detail	minimum recall of factual content, organization is attempted with some supporting detail	competent recall of factual content, generally organized clearly, adequate supporting detail	proficient recall of factual content, effectively organized, well-developed supporting detail	/10
Argument 2						/10
Argument 3						/10
Conclusion & Communication	conclusion is absent, expression is full of errors making it difficult to understand	conclusion is irrelevant, expression is awkward, errors interfere with meaning	conclusion is barely adequate, errors in communication distract and impede meaning	satisfactory conclusion reiterates thesis, essay is fluent and errors do not distract or impede meaning	exceptional conclusion reiterates thesis, essay flows well with little spelling or grammatical error	/5
						/45