

- 1) The group of First Nations people who became extinct as a result of imperialism was the
- (A) Cree
  - (B) Metis
  - (C) Beothuk
  - (D) Mohawk

2) **Statements About the Economy**

**I**—Let the economy regulate itself—that’s the best way to maintain stability.

**II**—A free market results in the exploitation of workers.

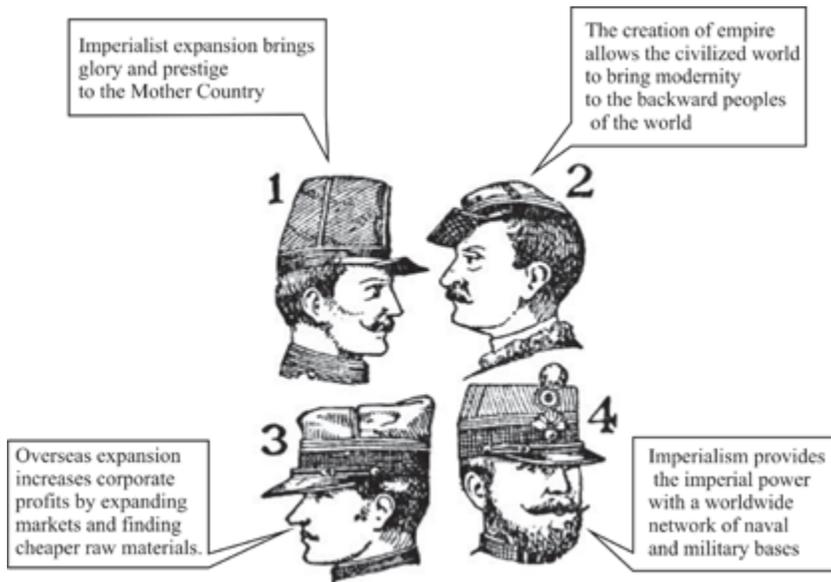
**III**—Competition in the market ensures quality products and low prices.

**IV**—Independence is important, but so is helping those who can’t help themselves.

Which two statements would most likely be supported by the ideology found in *The Wealth of Nations*?

- (A) Statements I and II
- (B) Statements I and III
- (C) Statements II and IV
- (D) Statements III and IV

3)



Which speaker mentions Eurocentrism as a direct motive for imperialism?

- (A) Speaker 1
- (B) Speaker 2
- (C) Speaker 3
- (D) Speaker 4

4) **Speaker I** - Imperialism was a necessary part of the global development. In order for the world's economies to thrive, cultures that were backwards and behind in development needed to be educated and changed to reflect the changing world. The benefits of imperialism certainly outweigh the disadvantages.

**Speaker II** - Many of the problems that we have today are a result of European arrogance in the 19th and 20th centuries. Acculturation led to the loss of traditions and languages, and created generations of people who don't know who they are or where they came from. It's time to own up to the past and find solutions for the future.

**Speaker III** - Hindsight is 20/20! It's easy for us to judge the actions of the people in the past because we have the luxury of knowing what happened next. It's true that damage was done as a result of imperialism, but to continue blaming what happened 150 years ago for the problems of today is ridiculous.

**Speaker IV** - Civil war and genocide, these are the real "legacies" of imperialism. The world is faced with nearly an entire continent that is still cleaning up after the withdrawal of European powers. In this era of globalization, the most powerful countries seem to pick and choose how "global" they would like to be. It should be the responsibility of every country to ensure that the well being of all people is ensured.

The speaker who would **most likely** have supported the ideology behind the "white man's burden" is

- (A) Speaker I
- (B) Speaker II
- (C) Speaker III
- (D) Speaker IV

5) Imperialism is **best** defined as

- (A) rule by king or emperor
- (B) the domination of one nation by another nation
- (C) the belief that one culture (or civilization) is superior to another
- (D) a form of military conflict in which one side has a clear advantage (in manpower, weaponry, or economic might) over the other

- 6) **Speaker I** - Imperialism was a necessary part of the global development. In order for the world's economies to thrive, cultures that were backwards and behind in development needed to be educated and changed to reflect the changing world. The benefits of imperialism certainly outweigh the disadvantages.

**Speaker II** - Many of the problems that we have today are a result of European arrogance in the 19th and 20th centuries. Acculturation led to the loss of traditions and languages, and created generations of people who don't know who they are or where they came from. It's time to own up to the past and find solutions for the future.

**Speaker III** - Hindsight is 20/20! It's easy for us to judge the actions of the people in the past because we have the luxury of knowing what happened next. It's true that damage was done as a result of imperialism, but to continue blaming what happened 150 years ago for the problems of today is ridiculous.

**Speaker IV** - Civil war and genocide, these are the real "legacies" of imperialism. The world is faced with nearly an entire continent that is still cleaning up after the withdrawal of European powers. In this era of globalization, the most powerful countries seem to pick and choose how "global" they would like to be. It should be the responsibility of every country to ensure that the well being of all people is ensured.

The speaker who would most likely be supportive of the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission is

- (A) Speaker I
  - (B) Speaker II
  - (C) Speaker III
  - (D) Speaker IV
- 7) These social control aspects of the Indian Act placed Aboriginals in the position of a colonized people. As Harold Cardinal asserted, "Instead of implementing the treaties and offering much needed protection to Indian rights, the Indian Act subjugated to colonial rule the very people whose rights it was supposed to protect."
- The given quote suggests that the Indian Act
- (A) protected the rights of Aboriginal peoples and ensured that the regulations outlined in the treaties were upheld
  - (B) provided a framework for Aboriginal peoples and the Canadian government to settle land claims and treaty rights
  - (C) put Canadian Aboriginal peoples in the position of being ruled by the Canadian government, which did not have their best interests in mind
  - (D) did not adequately deal with the issues that arose from the treaties and created much tension between the Aboriginal peoples and Canadian government

8)



During the 1870-1914 era, which areas were the **main** targets of European imperialist expansion?

- (A) Areas I and II
  - (B) Areas II and III
  - (C) Areas III and IV
  - (D) Areas IV and V
- 9) The depopulation of Africa during the Age of Imperialism was **primarily** the result of
- (A) civil war between enemy tribes
  - (B) low birth rates among indigenous populations
  - (C) the spreading of infectious, incurable diseases
  - (D) the desire for slaves in North America and Europe
- 10) Which of the following goals was **not** a motivation for European imperialism during the 19th century?
- (A) Exploiting oil reserves
  - (B) Acquiring new products
  - (C) Expanding their labour markets
  - (D) Securing large consumer markets
- 11) Which of the following concepts is **most closely** associated with capitalism?
- (A) "The invisible hand"
  - (B) Dialectical materialism
  - (C) "The survival of the fittest"
  - (D) "The greatest happiness of the greatest number"

- 12) Which of the following terms best describes the way in which Canada deals with the many cultures that exist in the country?
- (A) Cultural isolation
  - (B) Cultural pluralism
  - (C) Cultural segregation
  - (D) Cultural assimilation
- 13) Our ancestors agreed, through the treaties, to share the land in the spirit of mutual benefit, that our respective peoples might continue to contribute and flourish as nations. These treaties enhanced the existing foundation of our relationship with the newcomers, defining how we would continue to live and share the land while acknowledging and respecting our diversities. Somehow, along the way, Crown interpretations of Treaty changed. The original "nation to nation" relationship of mutual sharing and respect, began to shift to one that fostered colonization, dependency, loss of self-determination and mobility. The negative impacts of colonization are far more extensive than can be listed here. The quote suggests that, overall, European imperialism had a
- (A) positive impact on First Nations people, because the treaties guaranteed privileges associated with health care, education and taxation.
  - (B) negative impact on First Nations, because the treaties prevented First Nations people from maintaining their traditions and heritage.
  - (C) positive impact on First Nations people, because they were able to find agreement with the imperialists over land and achieved mutual respect for each others' cultures.
  - (D) negative impact on First Nations, because over time, the government has changed the spirit of the treaties and does not honour them in the way that was intended when they were signed.

14) **Speaker I** - I was taken from my parents and forced to change my name and cut my hair. I wasn't allowed to speak my language or practice my religion. Our school was run by nuns and priests and some of my friends were hurt by these people. As an adult, I am trying to come to terms with the treatment I received there and regain some of the knowledge of my culture that I have lost.

**Speaker II** - Just over a decade ago in my country, the laws of the land stated that people like me were not worthy of the same human rights as everyone else. We weren't allowed to go to university or seek medical help at the good hospitals. Finally, in 1994, apartheid was abolished and we were allowed to vote—it was a day I will remember forever.

**Speaker III** - Although I don't remember it, my grandmother often tells me of what life was like in my country before independence. The economy had suffered because we weren't allowed to sell our goods abroad and there were so many poor people. She is very proud of the fact that such a peace-loving man was able to bring about major change in the country and he is now known around the world.

**Speaker IV** - I wish everyone would understand how much the loss of our culture has hurt my people. On my reserve, there are so many broken people, but there are also some leaders who are trying to help us regain pride in our heritage. I know that if we can be viewed as equals in government and in society, we can then work on repairing the damage that has been done over the last 200 years. The speaker whose country attempted to address the issues through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was

- (A) Speaker I
- (B) Speaker II
- (C) Speaker III
- (D) Speaker IV

15)



Which of the continents in the source were the **primary** targets of European imperialism during the 19th century?

- (A) I and II
- (B) I and IV
- (C) II and III
- (D) III and IV

16) **Speaker I** - I was taken from my parents and forced to change my name and cut my hair. I wasn't allowed to speak my language or practice my religion. Our school was run by nuns and priests and some of my friends were hurt by these people. As an adult, I am trying to come to terms with the treatment I received there and regain some of the knowledge of my culture that I have lost.

**Speaker II** - Just over a decade ago in my country, the laws of the land stated that people like me were not worthy of the same human rights as everyone else. We weren't allowed to go to university or seek medical help at the good hospitals. Finally, in 1994, apartheid was abolished and we were allowed to vote—it was a day I will remember forever.

**Speaker III** - Although I don't remember it, my grandmother often tells me of what life was like in my country before independence. The economy had suffered because we weren't allowed to sell our goods abroad and there were so many poor people. She is very proud of the fact that such a peace-loving man was able to bring about major change in the country and he is now known around the world.

**Speaker IV** - I wish everyone would understand how much the loss of our culture has hurt my people. On my reserve, there are so many broken people, but there are also some leaders who are trying to help us regain pride in our heritage. I know that if we can be viewed as equals in government and in society, we can then work on repairing the damage that has been done over the last 200 years. Taken together, the speakers all address issues faced by which of the following groups of people in various countries?

- (A) Senior citizens
- (B) New immigrants
- (C) Aboriginal peoples
- (D) Government officials

17) Dispute over Kashmir arose after

- (A) the end of British rule in India
- (B) rich reserves of oil were discovered in the region
- (C) both India and Pakistan developed nuclear capability
- (D) the people of Kashmir began to demand independence

18) **Speaker I** - I was taken from my parents and forced to change my name and cut my hair. I wasn't allowed to speak my language or practice my religion. Our school was run by nuns and priests and some of my friends were hurt by these people. As an adult, I am trying to come to terms with the treatment I received there and regain some of the knowledge of my culture that I have lost.

**Speaker II** - Just over a decade ago in my country, the laws of the land stated that people like me were not worthy of the same human rights as everyone else. We weren't allowed to go to university or seek medical help at the good hospitals. Finally, in 1994, apartheid was abolished and we were allowed to vote—it was a day I will remember forever.

**Speaker III** - Although I don't remember it, my grandmother often tells me of what life was like in my country before independence. The economy had suffered because we weren't allowed to sell our goods abroad and there were so many poor people. She is very proud of the fact that such a peace-loving man was able to bring about major change in the country and he is now known around the world.

**Speaker IV** - I wish everyone would understand how much the loss of our culture has hurt my people. On my reserve, there are so many broken people, but there are also some leaders who are trying to help us regain pride in our heritage.

I know that if we can be viewed as equals in government and in society, we can then work on repairing the damage that has been done over the last 200 years.

The two speakers who are **most likely** discussing issues faced by First Nations people in Canada are

- (A) Speakers I and II
- (B) Speakers I and IV
- (C) Speakers II and III
- (D) Speakers III and IV

19) Contact was first established between the First Nations people of North America and European imperialists as a result of the

- (A) European desire for furs
- (B) conflict over land ownership
- (C) conflict over resource exploitation
- (D) First Nations' desire for new weapons technology

Speaker I

I enjoyed going to school very much when I was younger. My parents wanted me to learn to read and felt an education was the way for me to have a better life than they did. However, after my father passed away when I was 12, I needed to work to help my mother pay for food so I had to leave school and get a job. Sometimes I see the rich children walking to school in their uniforms and pray that one day I'll be able to go back.

Speaker II

No one in my family has ever finished high school, let alone attend post secondary. My father was in a residential school when he was a boy and has never been able to get past the treatment he had there. We do not have a lot of money, but I would like to be able to get my electricians certificate so I can get a good paying job one day.

Speaker III

Going to university has never been a question for me. Both my parents have multiple degrees and expect that I will follow in their shoes. This fall I will start my degree in science and plan to enter into medical research as a career.

Speaker IV

I walk to my school, which is 9 km away from my house, and I have to get up very early to get there on time. There is only one teacher and only the oldest students have desks to sit at. I am learning to read, as well as other skills, and hope one day to set up my own store in the city closest to our town selling the clothes my mother and sister make.

- 20) The speaker whose scenario **best** depicts the lasting impact of historical globalization on current generations is
- (A) Speaker I
  - (B) Speaker II
  - (C) Speaker III
  - (D) Speaker IV