

- 1) 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

- 2) *The Canadian government plans to set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to deal with the legacy of residential schools.*

"The South African TRC was set up to address the vast number of human rights abuses during apartheid, Leman-Langlois said. The commission even made the controversial move of granting amnesty to about 1000 perpetrators in exchange for full confessions. The Canadian TRC will avoid acting like a courtroom. It will not have the power to grant amnesty or subpoena former school employees, many of whom are dead anyway. For their own protection against lawsuits, those testifying will not be allowed to name abusers unless allegations have been proven in court. If survivors want to name names, or to testify in private for any reason, they will be able to choose an in-camera hearing, but those names won't end up in any final reports."

—From: The Edmonton Journal, June 3, 2007, pg. D3 "Reconciling the Truth"

The excerpt criticizes the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission because

- (A) the human rights abuses in residential schools were not as serious as those that took place under apartheid
- (B) most of the survivors will likely find it too traumatizing to testify and have their story made public
- (C) there are not enough victims to testify at the commission because too many have already died
- (D) the set up of the commission makes it difficult for perpetrators to be held accountable

- 3) *Use the following information to answer the next question.*

In the late 1800s, many Europeans believed that they had a duty to civilize the so-called "inferior peoples" of Asia and Africa. They felt that it was their duty to share the splendours of European law, science, medicine, and technology with "backward" parts of the globe. They hoped to raise "lesser peoples" out of the mire of poverty and ignorance. Religious and secular missionaries from Europe went overseas in great numbers after 1870 with the intention of improving the general welfare of mankind.

Which of the following motives for imperialism is being described in the quote?

- (A) Social
- (B) Political
- (C) Economic
- (D) Nationalistic

- 4) *Use the following excerpt to answer the next question.*

"The White Man's Burden"

—an excerpt from Rudyard Kipling's poem

Take up the White Man's burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go, bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait, in heavy harness,

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new-caught sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden—

In patience to abide,

To veil the threat of terror

And check the show of pride;

By open speech and simple,

A hundred times made plain,

To seek another's profit

And work another's gain.

In the given excerpt, Kipling represents European imperialism as

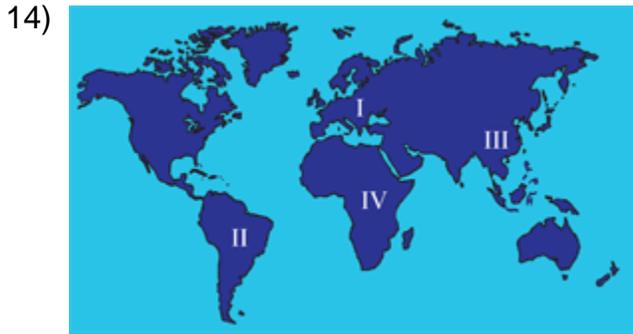
- (A) cruel political oppression
- (B) a glorious religious crusade
- (C) selfish economic exploitation
- (D) a difficult humanitarian venture

- 5) **Speaker I** - Europe is the cradle of democracy, liberalism, and free speech. Thanks to European imperialism, the splendours of the democratic way of life have been spread around the world. The wave of democratization that is now steam-rolling across both hemispheres is a tribute to Europe's supremely enlightened civilization.
- Speaker II** - In today's world, people dress, act, and think in a very Western way. The dominant language is a European one—English. English language songs and television programs dominate the world's airwaves. Around the globe, European fashion rules supreme. Unfortunately, this Western cultural dominance has eroded much of the world's priceless cultural diversity.
- Speaker III** - European ideas were forced on the peoples of other continents. Without the cannon, the bayonet, the Maxim gun, the gunboat, and the lash, these ideas would have never taken hold across the globe. At the dawn of the 21st century, Europe's imposed culture is finally being thrown off by former colonial peoples. In North America, for instance, Aboriginal nations are turning away from Christianity and back to their ancestral religions.
- Speaker IV** - During the past three hundred years, Europe's cultural achievement has been, in some crucial sense, more deserving of admiration than the cultural contributions of other regions of the world. What other continent has produced so many cultural and intellectual giants, men like Voltaire, Dickens, Tolstoy, Picasso, Mozart, and Wagner? These names are known and loved throughout the world. European culture is the basis of today's global culture.
- Which two speakers are the most Eurocentric?
- (A) Speakers I and II
(B) Speakers II and III
(C) Speakers III and IV
(D) Speakers I and IV
- 6) Which of the following methods was used by the Canadian government in an attempt to assimilate First Nations children?
- (A) The establishment of reserves
(B) The establishment of residential schools
(C) Offering Cree as a second language in schools
(D) Educating all children about the First Nations history
- 7) 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

Social Studies 10
Issue 2 Quiz C

- 8) Which of the following beliefs was promoted by the publication of *The Wealth of Nations*?
- (A) The economy runs most smoothly when government's role is only to guarantee property ownership.
 - (B) Wealth should be distributed evenly among society through government ownership of the means of production.
 - (C) People are not capable of making good decisions about business, and therefore government should regulate most industries.
 - (D) Because some members of society are unable to care for themselves, the government should provide the necessities for those people.
- 9) The creation of Nunavut was mainly the result of
- (A) the establishment of a First Nations self-governing province
 - (B) negotiations over Arctic land claims between Canada and the United States
 - (C) the successful negotiation of a specific land claim between the Inuit and the Canadian Federal government
 - (D) the successful negotiation of a comprehensive land claim between the Inuit and the Canadian Federal government

- 13) *The Wealth of Nations* was a book that popularized the ideology of
- (A) nationalism
 - (B) communism
 - (C) mercantilism
 - (D) laissez-faire capitalism



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
- 15) The group of First Nations people who became extinct as a result of imperialism was the
- (A) Cree
 - (B) Metis
 - (C) Beothuk
 - (D) Mohawk
- 16) The deindustrialization of India occurred as a result of
- (A) a lack of available natural resources
 - (B) protectionist economic policies in Britain
 - (C) the achievement of Indian independence in 1947
 - (D) a decline in the amount of skilled workers in India

- 17) *The Canadian government plans to set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to deal with the legacy of residential schools.*

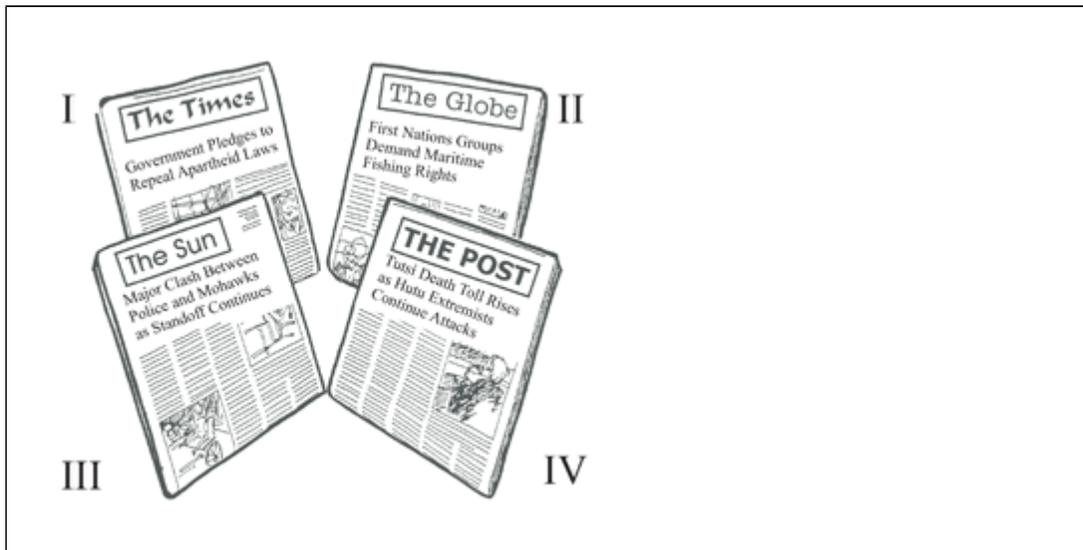
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A supporter of the Canadian TRC would likely disagree with the criticism in the excerpt because

- (A) it is unreasonable to compare the existence of residential schools in Canada with apartheid in South Africa
 - (B) bringing up injustices from the past usually results in anger and an increase in violence, so it should be avoided
 - (C) the goal of a TRC is not to lay blame, but to acknowledge wrong doings and try to move forward from them
 - (D) Canada's TRC will result in stricter consequences for the perpetrators of abuse in the residential schools than the consequences for the perpetrators of apartheid
- 18) 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

- 19) 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 "loss of self-determination and mobility" described in the quote refers to which of the following issues?
- (A) The reserve system
 - (B) Residential schools
 - (C) Land claims disputes
 - (D) First Nations inability to vote until 1960



- 20) The headline that is depicting the Oka Crisis of 1990 is
- (A) headline I
 - (B) headline II
 - (C) headline III
 - (D) headline IV