Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Success Checker: The British Regime***

**1. The new British reality of the mid-1800s included many progressive political changes.  But ironically Catholic *ultramontists* (Catholics who believed the Pope was head of everything) still influenced decisions. The Bishop of Montreal Monseigneur Ignace Bourget helped to increase this influence by doing what?**

a) Set up non-denominational churches that accepted both Protestants and Catholics

b) Pushed for more government control over education and division of state and church.

c) Founded the *Institut canadien de Montréal* which didn't want the Church telling it what books it could lend from its library.

d) Brought more monks and nuns from France , expanding missions into the regions, and lobbying for religiously centred education.

**3. The idea of individual freedom, to trade and make profits, to participate in political power, and to be free of imperialist control, is best described by what more general current of thought?**

a) Imperialism

b) Communism

c) Catholicism

d) Liberalism

**4. La Minerve newspaper by Ludger Duvernay was a journal that criticized the non-elected legislative council that represented the interests of the Château Clique. You could say it is a cultural representation of what current of thoughts?**

a) Imperialism and Britishism

b) Facism and authoritarianism

c) Liberalism and early French Canadien Nationalism

d) Feminism and secularism

**5. What did the French Canadien *Patriotes* in Lower Canada and the English *Reformers* in Upper Canada both demand?**

a) They both demanded a single colony with equal representation in one government, rather than a split Upper and Lower Canada.

b) They both demanded that the West be opened up to colonization and that new provinces would be created.

c) The both demanded that the French Catholic church be more involved in government.

d) They both demanded a more “responsible government” whereby the Legislative Council (the real power) would be taken from the majority party in the elected legislative assembly.

**6. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, groups like the Patriots and the Reformers could influence the governor from within the government itself, through what official means?**

a) Through the election of members of a legislative assembly

b) Through negotiations with American revolutionaries and leaders of the new American nation to the south.

c) Through demonstrations and armed rebellion.

d) Through new laws that allowed them to take the government to court.

**7. In 1834 progressive reformers and radicals like Louis-Joseph Papineau wanted to change the way the British governed the colony. They wanted a system more like the American system. Though eventually some of them openly rebelled, at first they used another means to demand change directly from the British government. What was that other means?**

a) They joined with the Chateau Clique group of merchants because they all wanted the same thing.

b) They rallied Natives like the Métis to their cause, and they fought with them against the government.

c) They joined with the Church in order to promote the Catholic religion's system of control

d) They drew up a petition called the 92 Resolutions and presented it to the English parliament in London in 1834.

**8. Where did many Loyalists settle in British North America?**

a) Upper Canada.

b) Northwest Territory.

c) Thirteen Colonies.

d) St. Lawrence Valley.

**9. What was a cause of the migration of the Irish to the Canadas in the 1840s?**

a) The American Revolution.

b) Cholera outbreak.

c) The Irish Rebellion.

d) The potato Famine.

**10. What was a reason why many French Canadians emigrated to the United States beginning in the 1830s?**

a) Jobs in the Midwest.

b) Jobs in factories in New England.

c) Land grants in the west.

d) Fur trading west of the Mississippi.

**11. Which statement best describes the demographic situation in Lower Canada?**

a) Rural areas were under populated and there was plenty of land.

b) Rural areas were under-populated and there was a shortage of land.

c) Rural areas were overpopulated and there was a shortage of land.

d) Rural areas were overpopulated and there was plenty of land.

**12. What was the system of land division brought in by the English?**

a) Arpents.

b) Lots.

c) Townships.

d) Seigneurial.

**13. What was the effect of the arrival of Irish immigrants on the society in the early 19th Century?**

a) The Irish were celebrated.

c) It caused tensions to increase.

d) There was no change in tensions.

e) It caused tensions to decrease.

**14. What was the effect of migration on the city of Montreal in the mid 1800s?**

a) Montreal did not exist.

b) The city was mostly French.

c) The city was mostly English.

d) The city was half French and half English.