

Name: _____

Group: _____

Success Checker # 4: The Contemporary Period

1. What was Thérèse Casgrain known for in Quebec?

- a) She led the women's suffrage movement in Quebec to help get women the vote
- b) She was a radical feminist communist who attacked the capitalist system ideas during the 1960s Quiet Revolution
- c) She was a conservative politician that fought against environmental causes
- d) She started the *Ligue Feminine Anti-Communiste* de Montreal which said Jewish people were a threat to Montreal

2 Adrian Arcand, was a fascist, an anti-semite journalist and the leader of the Christian National Socialist Party (Parti national social chrétien, or PNSC). What essentially did people sharing his ideas believe in and promote?

- a) Free speech and unionized workers
- b) Aboriginal rights and territorial control
- c) An independent country that opened its doors to increased immigration
- d) Extreme state control of all services and the superiority of the white race

3. What were the main products created during the first phase of industrialization



- a) Fish, fur, wheat.
- b) Tobacco, dairy, textiles.
- c) Automobiles, aircraft, pharmaceuticals.
- d) Pulp and paper, hydroelectricity, asbestos.

4. In the mid 1970s native peoples from northern Quebec were represented by a group of chiefs and negotiators. Eventually the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* came out of negotiations between this group, the Inuit of the far north, and the Canada and Quebec governments. What was the group?

- a) Louis Riel's and the Métis
- b) Grand Council of the Crees
- c) The Mohawk Society
- d) National Indian Brotherhood

5. What were some causes of the second phase of industrialization?

- a) Lack of natural resources and hydroelectric potential.
- b) Abundant natural resources and coal power.
- c) Lack of natural resources and coal power.
- d) Abundant natural resources and hydroelectric potential.

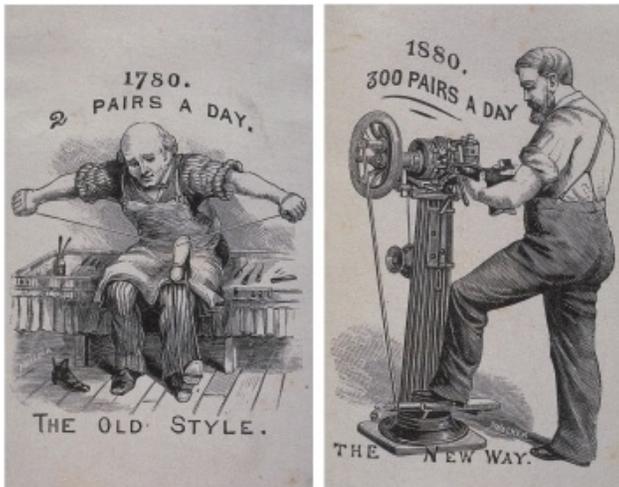
6. What was an effect of economic growth on the territory during the period of 1945-1960?

- a) The construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.
- b) The construction of the Grand Trunk Railway.
- c) The construction of the Lachine Canal.
- d) The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

7. What was a cause of the change in manufacturing during the Second World War?

- a) The Great Depression lowered demand for manufactured goods.
- b) The Great Depression required more manufactured goods.
- c) The war effort lowered demand for manufactured goods.
- d) The war effort required more manufactured goods.

8. The following image shows an aspect about work during the first phase of industrialization. How can work be best characterized during this time period?



- a) Workers were uneducated, worked by machine and very productive.
- b) Workers were educated, worked by hand and very productive.
- c) Workers were uneducated, worked by machine and unproductive.
- d) Workers were educated, worked by hand and unproductive.

9. What was a social consequence of the first phase of industrialization?

- a) The standard of living increased for poor people.
- b) Women received the right to vote.
- c) Poor living conditions in working class neighbourhoods.
- d) Rural areas were overpopulated.

10. During the period just before and shortly after the second world war, Maurice Dupless led a political party called the Union nationale. What is that political party remembered for doing?

- a) supported workers unions and socialist groups
- b) supported big business by directly supporting them through government programs and subsidies
- c) supported conscription of soldiers to send overseas to fight for Britain in the second world war.
- d) supported the Catholic church and traditional family values.

11. What has been an effect of economic development on society during the period of 1960-1980?

- a) An increase in the poverty rate.
- b) No change in the standard of living.
- c) A decrease in the standard of living.
- d) An increase in the standard of living.

12. During the late 19th Century, workers had long hours, dangerous conditions and low pay. What did workers do in order to improve their situation?

- a) They formed political parties.
- b) They did nothing.
- c) They formed unions.
- d) They emigrated to the United States.

13. What does the following quote tell us about the organization of cities at the turn of the 20th Century?

"The sanitary accomodation of 'the city below the hill' is a disgrace to any nineteenth century city on this or any other continent. I presume there is hardly a house in all the upper city without modern plumbing, and yet in the lower city not less than *half* the homes have indoor water-closet privileges. In 'Griffintown' only one home in four is suitably equipped, beyond the canal [in Pointe-Sainte-Charles] it is but little better. Our city by-law prohibits the erection of further out-door closets, but it contains no provision for eradicating those already in use. With sewers in almost every street, no excuse for permitting this state of affairs to continue now exists, except it lies in neglect and in greed."

Source: Herbert Ames, City Below the Hill, 1897.

- a) The wealthy live with the poor.
- b) All people live in modern conditions.
- c) All people live in poor conditions.
- d) The wealthy are separated from the poor.

14. What was a social consequence of the economy during the Second World War:

- a) Many women were forced out of the armed forces.
- b) Many women were forced to join the armed forces.
- c) Many women entered the workforce by taking jobs in factories.
- d) Many women had to give up their jobs in factories.

15. During the period of the Quiet Revolution, which industry was nationalized by the government of Quebec?

- a) Asbestos Mining.
- b) Hydroelectricity.
- c) Automobile.
- d) Pharmaceuticals.

16. The following image shows a reaction by the government to the Great Depression. What is the reaction?



- a) Creation of the Bank of Canada.
- b) Direct Relief.
- c) Relief Camps.
- d) Public Works Projects.

17. In 1854, Canada and the United States agreed on a mutual reduction in tariffs on natural products. What was the name of this treaty?

- a) North American Free Trade Agreement.
- b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- c) Reciprocity Treaty.
- d) Washington Treaty.

18. What was the goal of the increase in tariffs under John A Macdonald's National Policy?

- a) To increase immigration.
- b) To construct a railway.
- c) To introduce reciprocity.
- d) To develop a domestic market.

19. The Fédération des femmes du Québec (The Federation of Women of Quebec) was at first a women's association formed in 1907 to bring women together to fight against social injustices, and to improve women's conditions in the role of wife and mother. Later, Thérèse Casgrain, the group's founder, led the women's suffrage movement, trying to get women the vote in Quebec elections. Who opposed groups like this until the Quebec provincial vote was finally granted in 1940?

- a) Women traditionalists
- b) Clergy, Women traditionalists and conservative politicians
- c) Conservative politicians like Maurice Duplessis
- d) The Clergy

20. What was a major change to agricultural policy in the period of 1945-1960?

- a) Development of the dairy industry.
- b) Increased use of agricultural machinery.
- c) Growing genetically modified crops.
- d) Rural electrification.

21. A period of economic prosperity and expansion can be characterised by:

- a) Increase in unemployment.
- b) Increase in production.
- c) Reduction in exports.
- d) Increase in poverty.

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23. In the late 1970s one effect of pressure by environmental groups was that the government set up a new Ministry of Environment. What was this new Ministry's purpose and mandate?

- a) finance businesses who mined iron ore and gold in the northern forests areas and on former Cree lands that are environmentally sensitive
- b) to develop knowledge about the environment, prevent damage that could cause adverse effects on the environment, restore or enhance the condition of the water, land and atmosphere.
- c) improve environmental working conditions in factories and on farms
- d) educate the public on social and environmental concerns and set up schools for this purpose

24. What is a measure that the government does in order to promote economic development today?

- a) Creates more crown corporations.
- b) Lowers the minimum wage.
- c) Provides subsidies to businesses.
- d) Increases taxes.

25. Since the 1980s, the world wide economy has undergone a process of increase interdependence. What is the term that is used to describe this phenomenon?

- a) Neo-liberalism.
- b) Globalization.
- d) Reciprocity.
- e) Free Trade.

26. In the early years just after Confederation, John A. MacDonald's Conservative government was influenced to build a transcontinental railway by which group?

- a) French Canadian farmers
- b) Americans
- c) Industrialists and railway owners.
- d) The Métis and Plains Cree Indian groups.

27. The presence of this important organization illustrates how the labour union movement in Quebec at the turn of the century was organized differently than the rest of Canada.

- a) Nights of Labour
- b) Union nationale party
- c) Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada (CTCC)
- d) Union Act

28. Ignace Bourget (Bishop of Montreal from 1840 to 1876) and Louis-François Laflèche (Bishop of Trois-Rivières 1870-1898) were conservative Catholics and even ultramontanists, meaning they believed the Pope should be the head of everything. Even after Canadian Confederation, Catholic leaders like these continued to demand control over certain things. Over what did these Catholic leaders continue to try to exercise control?

- a) military
- b) education
- c) settlement
- d) industry

29. Big Bear was a Plains Cree Indian chief from the west during the time of Confederation, who wanted more autonomy for his people. What was one of his early demands?

- a) compensation for territory in the form of money that would allow them more control and independence
- b) the establishment of single large territory for aboriginal Canadians to control their own destiny
- c) that the province of Manitoba be created and become part of the new Canadian federation
- d) the vote for all Indians so they could participate equally in decisions to expand Canada westward

30. In the late 1800s and early 1900s unions formed to demand various changes. What changes did unions demand at this time?

- a) better environmental regulations, which were needed because of the older industrial processes
- b) the vote for women and aboriginals
- c) no more conscription of men to be sent to war
- d) a shorter work day and regulations against child labour

31. The implementation of a public daycare policy was an example of a demand by what social group?

- a) aboriginalists
- b) agriculturalists
- c) nationalists
- d) feminists

32. The media's role is to "inform the population" and sometimes to "conduct investigations", and these roles have meant that journalists and media associations have had to go head to head with the government. What was one related demand of media organizations in this kind of power struggle with the state?

- a) to have the right to copy the work of others
- b) to have better salaries and benefits and less hours
- c) to be allowed free access to government information
- d) to strike for better wages

33. What in general did provinces demand from the federal-provincial relationship of Canadian Confederation?

- a) control of immigration policy, criteria for entry into the province, and targets for numbers of people
- b) respect for jurisdiction over certain areas such as local economic development and education
- c) control of navigation and shipping, and the military services that patrolled them
- d) division of territories into separate countries

34. What group used this newspaper as a means to influence the state?



- a) The ultramontist priests and Bishops around the time of Confederation and just afterwards
- b) French Canadian Nationalists who believed that Canada should NOT be an active participant in wars of the British Empire
- c) Canadian Nationalists like Wilfred Laurier who believed that "the 20th century would be Canada's century."
- d) The workers unions who made it their duty to unite against the government.

35. The Nationalist extremist group the FLQ (Front liberation du Quebec) bombed various buildings in the 1960s and kidnapped diplomat Pierre Laporte in 1970. How did the Federal and Provincial governments respond?

- a) It resulted in a crisis because the federal government didn't respond with enough soldiers.
- b) They used the War Measures Act to conscript soldiers to fight in the war in Bosnia
- c) They used the War Measures Act to authorize them to send in troops. The resulting crisis was known as the October crisis, a controversial time where civil liberties were suspended.
- d) They used the War Measures Act to enforce sign laws

36. What means of influence, was used by students in the 1960s and again in the 1990s, 2000, and even in 2012 against the government?

- a) Legal court cases
- b) Petitions and letters
- c) Rallies, marches and demonstrations
- d) Websites and Facebook pages

37. What is one reasons why so many French Canadians moved to the eastern United States in the late 19th Century?

- a) The New England factories offered them job prospects when there weren't enough jobs in Quebec.
- b) Housing was plentiful in the United States.
- c) Agriculture was booming in Quebec but that wasn't very popular at the time.

38. In order to pressure Quebec to live up to agreements in the James Bay Agreement, and for them to stop denying that 'it had treaties with aboriginal peoples and wanting all references to the treaties in international instruments to be to "domestic arrangements"', the Grand Council of Crees used a new tactic to put more pressure on the Canadian government to recognize past treaties. What was that tactic?

- a) The Crees organized in the West to try to form one large reserve
- b) The Crees supported the Mohawks in their stand during the Oka Crisis
- c) The Crees joined with the Inuit to negotiate a deal for former Hudson's Bay Company lands.
- d) The Grand Council of Crees advised the United Nations on the issues and involved the international community.

39. The image here represents one effect of power struggles between linguistic groups and the state.



- a) new government services for roadwork
- b) new language laws restricting English on signs
- c) state involvement in stopping health and addiction problems
- d) vandalism by the state

40. This image from the 1950s demonstrates what effects of relations with the Church and state?



- a) The first schools set up and run by Roman Catholic priests helping far-north economies.
- b) The urbanization of the Quebec people and their freedom to speak publicly
- c) Manitoba's becoming a province of Canada because of expanding western markets and cultural similarities to the eastern provinces.
- d) Maurice Duplessis and the church's desire to promote traditional Catholic ways and rural expansion

41. A progressive reformer, this premier of Quebec was the one who gave women the right to vote in provincial elections, started to nationalize electric companies like the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and finally set up a labour code that outlined workers rights to setup unions to bargain collectively. Who was he?

- a) George Etienne Cartier
- b) Maurice Duplessis
- c) Rene Levesque
- d) Adélard Godbout

42. André Laurendeau was a journalist for Le Devoir newspaper, and representative of the powerful role of the media to influence the state. In 1958 he wrote an article called "the theory of the negro king" in which he compared the premier of Quebec at the time to a local ruler in Africa controlled by Imperial powers outside the country. Who was that premier?

- a) Robert Bourassa
- b) Jean Charest
- c) Maurice Duplessis
- d) Jean Lesage

43. What Quebec-based *association* was founded during the period of the rebellions in order to preserve the French language and culture? This organization eventually became more politically radical, promoting the sovereignty of Quebec. What was this organization called?

- a) Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste
- b) St. Patrick's Society of Montreal
- c) Voice of Women in Quebec
- d) Saint George's Society of Quebec

44. "Bill 101" or what is also known as La charte de la langue française was a law that ensured that French was spoken in the workplace and was used on signs in Quebec. This law was an example of a demand by what kind of group?

- a) a religious group
- b) a labour group
- c) a linguistic group
- d) an environmental group

45. Frédéric Back (a filmmaker and animator who portrayed the polluted state of the Saint Lawrence river) and native groups like the Assembly of First Nations of Québec and Labrador (who fight for the protection of their land) are both groups that are involved in what power relation?

- a) Environmentalist movements and the state
- b) Church movements and the state
- c) Feminist movements and the state
- d) Agriculturalist movements and the state

46. In the first half of the 20th century immigrants continued to be accepted from Great Britain, Western Europe and the United States. But in the second half of the 20th century, especially during the 1960s and 1980s, more and more people came to Canada from another area of the world as well. From what area were many people coming during these periods?

- a) Southeast Asia
- b) Africa
- c) France and Holland

47. The Bélanger-Campeau Commission was an important committee set up in Quebec in 1990 just after the Meech Lake Accord failed to get Quebec to accept the 1982 repatriation of the Constitution. The Commission was a good example of federal-provincial power relations in the way it did what?

- a) It required all companies to pay women equally for equal work
- b) It gave Natives the right to self-government
- c) It stated that all businesses must use French signs
- d) It recommended that Quebec use referendums to decide on separate Quebec sovereignty or renewed federalist arrangements

48. Though their goals and the people and regions they represented were sometimes quite different, each of these leaders were involved in a similar "power relation". What type of power struggle would best describe the activities of people like Henri Bourassa, René Lévesque, and Pierre Trudeau?

- a) Feminist movements and the state
- b) Environmentalist movements and the state
- c) Media and the state
- d) Nationalist movements and the state

49. Asia and Eastern Europe were not the only new sources of immigration to Canada in the second half of the 20th century, after 1960. Another country contributed many new immigrants, in particular to Montreal and Quebec's population. What was that country?

- a) United States
- b) Haiti
- c) Jamaica
- d) Scotland

50. Governments actively encouraged regional development and settlement there in the late 1800s, because available land and jobs were hard to find along the St. Lawrence and in cities. But the above picture shows another specific economic reason why areas like the Laurentians, the Mauricie and Saguenay were settled and developed. What was that reason?



- a) There was a lot of arable land in these regions, which attracted farmers.
- b) There were a lot of manufacturing factories in these regions, and so there were many jobs.
- c) The lumber industry was expanding and there was a demand for pulp for paper production.

51. In 1901 the urban population was smaller than the rural population. Describe how this changed by 2001.

- a) The urban population not only grew, but it grew so fast that by 2001 it was much larger than the rural population.
- b) The rural population grew at a steady pace as new agricultural lands were found. People left the cities and Quebec became more and more a rural society.
- c) The urban population grew steadily so that by 2001 there were about the same number of people living in the city as in the country.

52. In 1961 Quebec was comprised of: a majority of Francophones, a minority of Anglophones, a small proportion of Allophones (i.e. "immigrants, whose mother tongue or home language is neither English nor French"). By 2006, however, something about this composition had changed. What had changed?

- a) The proportion of Allophones has now become a larger more significant minority, whereas the number of "pure Anglophones" is now less than Allophones
- b) Now Quebec is composed of a minority of Francophones and Anglophones, and a majority of immigrant Allophones.
- c) The Anglophone percentage is on the rise and will soon surpass the Francophone percent.
- d) Around 2006 the numbers of Allophones started to drop and soon there won't be any at all in Quebec.

53. Chinese people came to Canada to help build the railroads in the 1800s. Then, immigration policies like the Chinese Head Tax of 1885 and the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 were put in place. What effect did these two immigration policies have on the immigration patterns of the Chinese to Canada?

- a) These policies slowed the growth of the Chinese population within Canada as compared to other nationalities, because they prevented easy entry into Canada, at first by charging a tax, and then in 1923 by actually forbidding them.
- b) These policies allowed many Chinese to suddenly come into British Columbia, where their percentage of the population grew more than anywhere else.
- c) These policies ensured that there was an equal number of Chinese coming into Canada as there were non-Chinese

54. What was one specific group of immigrants that was now recognized by Canada's less-discriminating 1976 Immigration Act?

- a) Farmers from the Western United States
- b) People fleeing the Germans during the World Wars, especially those from areas like France and Holland.
- c) Refugees, and especially those who receive financial support from their relatives in Canada.
- d) What were the effects of immigration of large numbers of Western Europeans on the social and territorial organization of the Métis and Amerindians in Western Canada?

55. How did Native peoples' occupation of the territory change in the west after the failure of the 1869 uprising against the federal government?

- a) Indian bands successfully joined their reserves together and established their own territory.
- b) Natives occupied their territories by continuing to hunt around the white settlers towns and cities in Manitoba
- c) Many native groups migrated to northwestern Canada and south to the United States. They also entered into negotiations and accepted treaties about land occupation.

56. The population of Quebec represents just under 25 percent (1/4) of the total Canadian population. What is Quebec's approximate population now?

- a) Around 80 thousand
- b) Around 8 million
- c) Around 2 million
- d) More than 30 million.

57. The populations of some regions of Quebec actually decreased after 1970. Why?

- a) Many regions decreased in population because of disease and lack of vaccines.
- b) Economic problems and changes worldwide in the 1970s caused many local regional businesses (mining operations, factories, pulp mills, etc.) to close.
- c) People left many regions because of the poor condition of agricultural lands during the 1970s, which was a period of drought.

58. The picture to the right illustrates an effect on the organization of territory due to the increase in the urban population in the late 20th century? What effect?

- a) Industrialization, which meant more factories using electrical power.
- b) Deforestation, which suddenly occurred around cities in southern Quebec.
- c) Urban sprawl, which in turn required the development of an extended transportation infrastructure



59. How was the organization of urban (city) territory changed by immigration, especially after the 1960s and the liberalization of immigration laws?

- a) Ethnic neighbourhoods with new cultures developed in some cities.
- b) Many city areas became French-only and signs were only in French.
- c) Many poor areas expanded because of the poor foreigners and refugees arriving.

60. Quebec's population is aging, meaning that a larger percentage of Quebec's population is old now. This was due to a period of strong population growth that began after the Second World War in the 1950s and ended in the early 1960s. What was this period called?

- a) The Great Depression
- b) Baby Boom
- c) Chain migration

61. The discriminatory policies of Canada's 1952 Immigration Act, plus the policies implemented by the new Quebec Department of Immigration, meant basically that immigrants coming to Quebec in the 1950s were often what?

- a) Asians from Hong Kong
- b) Whites from Western European countries, and generally French speaking or willing to learn French
- c) Black Africans and Arabs from North Africa.
- d) Rich Asians from mainland China and India

62. They were able to keep their old ways because their hunting grounds were not affected by the large numbers of Whites, who mostly settled near the US border.

- a) Their fur trading economies prospered and many Amerindian peoples' cultures grew stronger.
- b) Their way of life changed, and there was a reduction (shrinking) in the size of their hunting and fishing territories.

63. After immigration laws liberalized and restrictions were lifted in the 1970s, what was a general effect of immigration on Québec society by the very end of the 20th century?

- a) Most of Quebec society was now liberal, so they voted for the liberal party in elections.
- b) Immigration halted completely because of these news laws, and the French majority's culture dominated even in the cities.
- c) There were now many different religious denominations present in Quebec, and ethnic art and culture was more visible

64. The following image shows a street in Quebec City in 1890. Which statement best characterizes the image?

- a) The image characterizes the lifestyle of the working class.
- b) The image characterizes the lifestyle of the capitalists.
- c) The image characterizes the lifestyle of the bourgeoisie.
- d) The image characterizes the lifestyle of the middle class.

