

20-2 Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 2: SHAPING NATIONALISM

1. One reason the Canadian government decided to relocate Inuit people in the 1930s was to
 - A. provide them with the same rights as other Canadians
 - B. save their traditional way of life
 - C. save many Inuit from starvation
 - D. establish the first reserves for Inuit people
2. Parisians stormed the Bastille because they wanted to
 - A. free criminals imprisoned by the king
 - B. free prisoners unjustly imprisoned by the king
 - C. take action against the king and the local nobility
 - D. start a revolution and overthrow the king
3. The Third Estate declared themselves the National Assembly and swore the Tennis Court Oath because the king wanted to
 - A. stop opposition to his rule that was growing in France
 - B. prevent the Third Estate from abolishing all privileges
 - C. ignore their demand for more votes in the Estates General
 - D. arrest all members of the Third Estate
4. The **main** reason many Aboriginal peoples became more politically involved in the 1970s was to try to
 - A. end all treaty rights, reserves, payments, and resource rights
 - B. have the same status and rights as other Canadians
 - C. stop Québec separatism
 - D. have greater control over their lives, education, and laws
5. To many Canadians, the story of building of the Canadian Pacific Railway is an important national
 - A. symbol
 - B. myth
 - C. trait
 - D. dream

Use the following list of events to answer questions 6 and 7.

Events of the French Revolution

1. Parisians storm the Bastille.
2. Louis XVI calls a meeting of the Estates General.
3. France adopts the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*.
4. Delegates swear the Tennis Court Oath and declare a National Assembly.
5. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette are tried and executed.

6. The chronological order of these events is

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- B. 1, 2, 4, 5, 3.
- C. 2, 4, 1, 3, 5.
- D. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5.

7. Which of the events marked the beginning of the French Revolution?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Use the following information to answer questions 8 to 10.

Source I

“We beg His Majesty to have pity on our farmland because of the hail we have had.

We state that there should not be any tax men; there could be a levy [tax] put on drinks so that everyone would be free.”

—Ménouville, a rural community near Paris

Source II

“The clergy of...Blois have never believed that the constitution needed reform. Nothing is wanting to assure the welfare of king and people except that the present constitution should be religiously and inviolably observed.”

—the clergy of Blois, a town southwest of Paris

Source III

“To close off employment possibilities and respectable occupations to the most numerous and useful class [the bourgeoisie] is like killing genius and talents, and forcing them to run away from an ungrateful home. However, in our current constitution, only nobles enjoy all [privileges] like landed wealth, honours, dignities, graces, pensions, retirements, responsibility for government, and free schools... These [privileges] constitute the favours the State lavishes exclusively on the nobility, at the expense of the Third Estate.”

—the bourgeoisie of Lauris, southern France

Source IV

“The nobility requests that individual liberty be assured and guaranteed... Liberty shall be understood to include the right to come, go, live, and reside wheresoever one pleases, inside or outside the kingdom, without need of permission...

That no citizen be deprived of his rank, employment, or position, except according to a legal judgment.

That all property, whoever be the owner, be inviolable and sacred [that is, it cannot be taken away].”

—the nobles of Dourdan, south of Paris

8. What is the **main** concern of the clergy in Source II?
- A. law and order
 - B. obedience to the Church
 - C. that the constitution needs to be changed
 - D. possible invasion of France
9. Source III indicates that the bourgeoisie were **most** concerned about
- A. a drop in economic growth
 - B. providing social services for everyone
 - C. being able to own more land
 - D. privileges of the nobility
10. Which sources would **most** likely support significant political change in France in 1789?
- A. I and IV
 - B. II and III
 - C. I and III
 - D. III and IV

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 11 and 12.



11. The social group in France in 1789 **most** likely to agree with the cartoon's message is the

- A. clergy
- B. nobility
- C. bourgeoisie
- D. peasants

12. The cartoon focuses on injustices created by

- A. the division of French society into three Estates
- B. the absolute power of the king
- C. the religious teachings of the Catholic Church
- D. people influenced by the American Revolution

Use the following information to answer questions 13 and 14.

Source I

On October 27, 2005, two teenagers — 15-year-old Bouna Traore and 17-year-old Zyed Benna — died in an electrical relay station in a suburb of Paris, France. They were electrocuted when they tried to hide from French police, who were chasing them. Their families had immigrated to France from former French colonies. After Traore and Benna died, some young French citizens of immigrant parents in the suburbs of Paris rioted and burned cars.

Source II

Survey Responses in France, 2007

Survey Statement	Percentage of French People Who Agreed
Discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is widespread	80%
Discrimination on the basis of religion is widespread	63%

Source III

In 2007, the government of newly elected president Nicolas Sarkozy passed a law that makes it harder for immigrants to become French citizens.

13. Which statement **best** describes the relationship between Sources I and II?

- A. The events in Source I caused Source II.
- B. Source II helps explain the events in Source I.
- C. Source II contradicts Source I.
- D. Source II proves Source I.

14. Based on an analysis of these sources, which of the following statements is **most** likely?

- A. Most French people disagree with the law described in Source III.
- B. Most African immigrants to France disagree with the law described in Source III.
- C. The law described in Source III discourages discrimination in France.
- D. The law described in Source III encourages immigration to France.

Use the following photograph to answer question 15.



15. In France, the red, white, and blue cockade shown in the photograph has become

- A. a sign of the legacy of Napoleon
- B. a national symbol of the French Revolution
- C. a symbol of the French Olympic Committee
- D. a recognition of the contributions of French immigrants