

## 20-1: Exploring Nationalism

### CHAPTER 2: SHAPING NATIONALISM

1. From the Canadian government's point of view, the Inuit were relocated in the 1930s was to
  - A. provide them with the same rights as First Nations and Métis people
  - B. save their traditional way of life
  - C. make it easier for government authorities to provide basic services such as schools
  - D. assimilate Inuit people by introducing them to regular jobs and permanent communities

Use the following chart to answer questions 2 to 5.

Action	Motivation
I. Parisians storm the Bastille	want to free political prisoners unjustly imprisoned by the king
II. Louis XVI calls a meeting of the Estates General	wants to solve France's economic problems by reforming the tax laws
III. France adopts the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen	wants to end the inequalities created by the practice of privileges
IV. Delegates swear the Tennis Court Oath and proclaim themselves a National Assembly	want to stop opposition to the Revolution that was growing in France
V. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette are tried and executed	?

2. Which action and motivation are **incorrectly** paired?

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| A. I  | C. III |
| B. II | D. IV  |

3. Which motivation was founded on a **false** assumption?

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| A. I  | C. III |
| B. II | D. IV  |

4. The motivation that **best** completes the chart is

- A. the nobles do not want to pay higher taxes
- B. the revolutionaries want to prevent foreign monarchs from reinstating the king
- C. the Church wants to reassert its control over French citizens
- D. the peasants want to punish someone for the trouble they are having selling their grain

5. The chronological order of these historic events is

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. I, II, IV, V, III | C. I, III, V, IV, II |
| B. II, IV, I, III, V | D. II, III, I, IV, V |

Use the following list to answer questions 6 and 7.

### **Factors that Shaped French Nationalism**

I. Intellectuals, such as Voltaire, poked fun at the nobility and challenged ordinary citizens to assert their freedom.

II. France had a growing number of bourgeoisie who attended salons and followed political developments in Britain and America.

III. The French monarchy loaned money to American revolutionaries fighting Britain for their independence.

IV. Severe weather in France caused a major shortage of grain, which added to the problems of impoverished peasants.

V. French royalists who had fled France plotted with outside forces to restore the power of the monarchy.

6. Factor IV can be categorized as a

- A. Historical factor
- B. Social factor
- C. Economic factor
- D. Geographic factor

7. The two factors with a common category are

- A. I and II
- B. III and V
- C. I and IV
- D. II and V

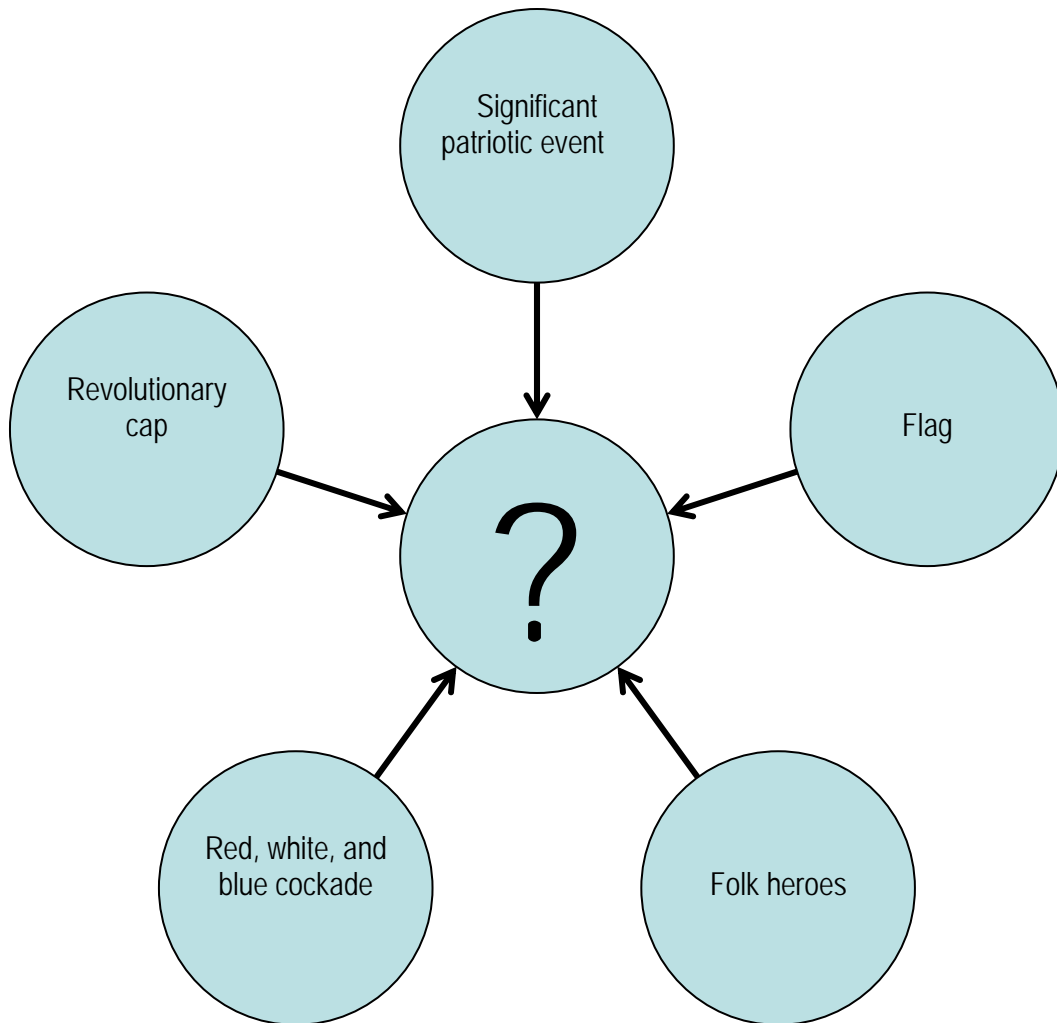
Use the following cartoon to answer questions 8 and 9.



This political cartoon was created in 1789, the year the French Revolution began.

8. The group from French society at the time that would **most** strongly agree with the message conveyed in the cartoon is the
  - A. clergy
  - B. nobility
  - C. bourgeoisie
  - D. peasants
  
9. The cartoon focuses on an injustice that was a direct result of
  - A. the divisions of French society into three Estates
  - B. a French government built around absolutism
  - C. religious teachings of the Church about life after death
  - D. traditional values that stressed a male-dominated society

Use the following diagram to answer question 10.



10. Which label **best** completes the diagram?

- A. Legacy of Napoleon
- B. Symbols of a Nation
- C. Reforms of the French Republic
- D. Conditions for a Political Revolution

Use the following information to answer questions 11 and 12.

### Newspaper Headlines

*The Voice* “Scorched Earth Tactics Thwart the Tyrant”

*Speak Out* “Emperor Napoleon Introduces New Law Code”

*Hear Hear* “Minor Problems Delay Russian Campaign”

*Gaba Gaba* “Imperial Army Crosses Neman River”

11. Newspapers presenting **opposing** points of view on the **same** historical event are from

- A. *The Voice* and *Hear Hear*
- B. *Speak Out* and *The Voice*
- C. *Hear Hear* and *Gaba Gaba*
- D. *Gaba Gaba* and *Speak Out*

12. Which term from a headline **best** indicates biased reporting?

- A. “Problems”
- B. “Tyrant”
- C. “Imperial”
- D. “Emperor”

Use the following information to answer question 13.

### Historical Events

1759 – The English are victorious on the Plains of Abraham.

1773 – The Boston Tea Party catches Britain unaware.

1789 – The French mob storms the Bastille.

1917 – Canadian troops prevail at Vimy Ridge.

13. These events share the characteristic that they

- A. were motivated by a desire for self-determination
- B. involved a tremendous loss of life
- C. represent defining moments in a nation’s history
- D. led to a sudden, drastic shift in political direction

*Use the following information to answer question 14.*

“Our objective is to continue until there is not a single Indian in Canada that has not been absorbed into the body politic and there is no Indian question, and no Indian Department.”

— Duncan Scott Campbell, early 20<sup>th</sup> century head of the federal Department of Indian Affairs

14. Which action of the federal government is consistent with this objective?

- A. In 1969, Prime Minister Trudeau and Indian Affairs Minister Chrétien introduced the White Paper dealing with Aboriginal peoples.
- B. The federal government recognized Aboriginal and treaty rights in the Canadian Constitution of 1982.
- C. Since 1975, the federal government and various Inuit groups have reached agreement on several land claims.
- D. In 1970, Harold Cardinal and other Aboriginal leaders met with federal cabinet ministers for the first time.

*Use the following personal account to answer question 15.*

“My great-great-great grandfather was one of the navvies who helped build the CPR, so his story played a big role in shaping Canadian nationalism. When people talk about this railway, they mention the bigwigs like John A. Macdonald and his big dream of Canada, but they don’t think about the sweat and hard work of the people who built this country, railway tie by railway tie! This isn’t really a big deal for me, because I just live my life — but I sure hate it when people whose families haven’t been here as long as mine think I’m an immigrant.”

— Pearl

15. This account points out which recurring problem?

- A. A nation’s story is written usually from the perspective of the dominant cultural group.
- B. Young people do not pay enough attention to their heritage.
- C. Countries with a multicultural base have a weakened sense of nationalism.
- D. Immigrants have a difficult time accepting the customs of their adopted home.