

# **Social Studies 10 Final Exam Review Answers**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

- 1) Common points of elevation at equal intervals.
- 2) Representative Fraction, Statement Scale, Line Scale
- 3) Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle
- 4) Prime Meridian
- 5) Weather is the current conditions of the atmosphere in a particular region.
- 6) Climate is the long-term weather patterns of the atmosphere in a particular region.
- 7) Prevailing Winds  
Slope  
Altitude  
Latitude  
Mountain barriers  
Ocean Currents  
Nearness to water
- 8) Place, location, movement, region, human & environment interactions
- 9) Hydrosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere and biosphere
- 10) The Prairies
- 11)

British Columbia	Victoria
Alberta	Edmonton
Saskatchewan	Regina
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Ontario	Toronto
Quebec	Quebec City
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Nunavut	Iqaluit
Yukon	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Newfoundland	St. John's

- 12) West: Pacific; North: Arctic; East: Atlantic
- 13) Lake Superior, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron
- 14) Fraser, Thompson, Mackenzie, Columbia- BC ; Peace, Athabasca, Slave- Alberta

## **HISTORY**

- 15) A. The elected Assembly had no real power or connection to the councils and the governor.  
B. A small group had the best jobs and most privileges (Family Compact in Upper Canada and Chateau Clique in Lower)  
C. Clergy and Crown reserves (in UC)  
D. French Catholic majority being ruled by an English Protestant minority  
E. Transportation problems: majority wanted better roads, but Family Compact chose to spend money on canal-building which benefited them (UC)

- F. French felt their culture and farming economy threatened by increasing numbers of English in the colony.
- 16) Government in which the head (or governor) must carry out the wishes, demands and decisions of the elected Assembly.
  - 17) Reformers
  - 18) Lord Elgin
  - 19) Tory
  - 20) Adult, (white) male landowners
  - 21) Lord Durham
  - 22) A. join Upper and Lower Canada into one united province of Canada
    - B. responsible govt
    - C. advisors to the governor (councils) should be chosen from the largest party in the elected assembly
    - D. Anglican Church should have no special privileges
    - E. colonies should manage their own day-to-day affairs
    - F. one day, all B. N.A might be joined together
    - G. French in Lower Canada should be made English (assimilated)
  - 23) The British North America Act (BNA Act) 1867
  - 24) July 1, 1867
  - 25) Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
  - 26) a. Threats from the U.S (Manifest Destiny, Fenians hostility toward British because Britain backed the losing South in the Civil War)
    - b. Trade troubles (Britain cancelled B.N.A's special reciprocity treaty in 1865)
    - c. Need to build railways (for trade and defence)
    - d. Changing British attitudes (felt colonies were a burden and they should become independent e. Little Englanders)
    - e. Political deadlock in the Canadas (Canada West and Canada East had same number of seats in the Assembly and could cancel out each others wishes so that nothing ever got done)
  - 27) To consider a maritime union (joining the Atlantic or maritime colonies)
  - 28) False
  - 29) Immigration, trade, foreign affairs, defence, taxation, fisheries, customs duties, aboriginal affairs, criminal law, and banks
  - 30) Education, roads, forests, mines, civil law, licensing of businesses, taxation, and property rights
  - 31) England and France
  - 32) Lord Selkirk
  - 33) A union or joining together of different political parties to achieve a common goal.
  - 34) b,c,d,a
  - 35) c
  - 36) European settlers, French fur traders, Métis, and aboriginal peoples
  - 37) To maintain their way of life, following the diminishing buffalo herds
  - 38) It deepened the divisions, or sometimes even hatred between them.
  - 39) a. provincial status for Manitoba
    - b. 4 members of Parliament and 2 Senators
    - c. equal status for French and English in gov't, courts and schools
    - d. equal status for the Roman Catholic Church
    - e. approx. 560,000 ha. of land
  - 40) a. Trial was moved from Manitoba to Regina to ensure no Métis or French on jury
    - b. Jury didn't consist of "peers"; instead, all 6 were Protestant and only one spoke a bit of French

- c. Charged with the English crime of high treason, for which the only penalty was death
- d. The jury recommended mercy, but the judge disregarded that and ordered Riel be hanged.
- 41) July 20, 1871
- 42) a. responsible gov't
  - b. million dollar debt paid off by the federal gov't
  - c. a wagon road be built to join B.C. to the East of Canada
- 43) It would receive a railway instead of a wagon road.
- 44) Taxing gold miners
- 45) Cariboo Wagon Road
- 46) To regulate the lives of aboriginal peoples:
  - a. traditional ceremonies were banned ie. the potlatch
  - b. children were made to leave their families and go to residential schools where their language was not allowed to be spoken and their religion was not allowed to be practiced
  - c. aboriginal peoples were required to give up their nomadic lifestyles, move onto reserves, and become farmers
- 47) An agreement between parties or nations for the purchase or transfer of land
- 48) keep peace, prevent crime, catch criminals- drive out whiskey traders
- 49) a. protective tariffs      b. western settlement      c. the CPR
- 50) Canadian Pacific Railway
- 51) the Chinese
- 52) Wilfred Laurier
- 53) Clifford Sifton
- 54) the head tax
- 55) The Boar War (South African War) and Naval Crisis
- 56) Alaska Boundary Dispute
- 57) An immigration policy that puts no restrictions on who can immigrate.
- 58) sod
- 59) To protect and negotiate workers wages and working conditions.
- 60) Komagata Maru
- 61) right to vote and prohibition
- 62) poet- Pauline Johnson; writer- Lucy Maude Montgomery; artist-Emily Carr

## **GOVERNMENT**

- 63) Queen Elizabeth II-
- 64) Governor General
- 65) federal, provincial, municipal
- 66) population-Quebec and Ontario
- 67) constitutional monarchy/democracy
- 68) prime minister
- 69) must have more than 50% of seats-308 therefore for a majority government- Conservatives have 167
- 70) to define the limits and powers of government
- 71) citizenship, foreign affairs, taxation, criminal law, currency, fisheries, defence
- 72) education, healthcare, forestry, agriculture, tourism, energy, transportation
- 73) approved laws in a local community-municipal level; no smoking in public places, noise by-laws; water restrictions
- 74) 6 steps- First Reading, Second Reading, Standing Committee-Report Stage, Third Reading, Senate (3 readings), Royal Assent-GG signs
- 75) 18 years old

