

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Faculty of Arts and Science**

**APRIL 2017 EXAMINATIONS**

**HIS262H1S**

**Duration – 2 hours**

**No Aids Allowed**

**Student Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Student Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Marks: 100.** *This examination is worth 25% of your final mark.*

**THE EXAM IS IN THREE (3) PARTS:**

**Part I: Specific Knowledge, (40 marks)**

**Part II: Historical Context of Political Cartoons, (30 marks)**

**Part III: Short Answer Questions, (30 marks)**

You must complete Part I, II, and III.

Answer Part I on this exam sheet.

Answer Part II, and Part III in the exam booklets provided.

Be sure to put your name and student number on this exam sheet and on the front of all the booklets you use.

**Part I: Specific Knowledge. Answer the following questions on this exam sheet.**

**1. Events and Centuries: Roughly when did it happen? 10 MARKS**

*This question asks you to identify when the following events occurred. Label each with one of the following five categories: 17<sup>th</sup> century, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 19<sup>th</sup> century, 20<sup>th</sup> century, 21<sup>st</sup> century. Write the century beside each event, as in the example provided. (Remember, the eighteenth century is the 1700s; the nineteenth century is the 1800s; the twentieth century is the 1900s).*

e.g. Britain's conquest of New France      18<sup>th</sup> century

You may attempt all events. A maximum of 10 marks will be awarded for this question.

i. Founding of the colony of New France	
ii. Treaty of Niagara	
iii. American Revolution	
iv. Confederation	
v. Indian Act	
vi. Building of the Canadian Pacific Railway	
vii. World War I	
viii. Women get the right to vote in federal elections	
ix. Great Depression	
x. Asbestos Strike	
xi. Quiet Revolution	
xii. NAFTA	
xiii. Civil Marriage Act	

**2. Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each, 10 marks total)**

You may attempt all questions.

A maximum of 10 marks will be awarded for this question.

1. The Head of State in Canada is the \_\_\_\_\_  
(title of role/position).
2. The Head of Government for Canada is the \_\_\_\_\_  
(title of role/position).
3. The current Prime Minister of Canada is \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of person).
4. He/she is the head of which political party: \_\_\_\_\_ (party name).
5. The current Official Opposition is \_\_\_\_\_ (party name)
6. The Supreme Court has \_\_\_\_\_ (number) justices.
7. On the Supreme Court, \_\_\_\_\_ (number) of justices must be from Quebec.
8. As of 2016, the population of Canada was roughly \_\_\_\_\_  
(nearest million)
9. According to the Elections Act, federal elections in Canada must be held roughly every \_\_\_\_\_ (number) of years.
10. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of document), all Canadians have fundamental freedoms, plus democratic, mobility, legal, equality, official language and minority language education rights
11. Canada's international borders took their present outline only in 1949 when \_\_\_\_\_ (name of province or territory), a former British colony, joined Canada.
12. Canada's internal provincial and territorial borders only took their current configuration quite recently in 1999 with the addition of \_\_\_\_\_ (name of province or territory).

**3. Multiple Choice (1 mark each, 20 marks total.)**

You may attempt all questions. A maximum of 20 marks will be awarded for this section.

1. As of the 2011 census, which religion did more than half (58% percent) of Canadians practice?

- a) Judaism
- b) Islam
- d) Christianity
- e) Buddhism
- f) no religion

2. According to the wording of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Canada is founded upon:

- a) the principle that might makes right
- b) principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law
- c) the ten commandments
- d) important fundamental freedom.
- e) none of the above

3. With respect to Aboriginal rights and freedoms, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, states that:

- a) no such rights are not recognized
- b) the Charter cannot take away any existing rights as recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 or by subsequent treaties or land claims
- c) that Aboriginal people have the right to live on reserve lands
- d) none of the above.

4. What sentence best describes the relationship of the Province of Quebec to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- a) Quebec did not sign the Charter but is still legally subject to it.
- b) Quebec has its own Charter of Values and so can ignore the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- c) Quebec is a full signatory to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- d) none of the above

5. Under the current version of the National Defence Act, who has the power to order Canadian troops to deal with internal matters, such as a national disaster, or a rebellion, or riot?

- a) the Prime Minister
- b) the Provincial Premier
- c) the Governor-General
- d) the Prime Minister, after a majority vote by the cabinet in favour of the action
- e) the Attorney General of the Province needing aid requests the military but the Chief of Defense Staff alone determines the appropriate level of response, whether that be “a master corporal on a snowmobile or an entire division of troops.”

6. What number below best approximates the total number of permanent immigrants to New France between 1608 and 1759 (those who came and stayed):

- a) 8500
- b) 70,000
- c) 250,000
- d) 500,000

7. The Quebec Act of 1774 is a significant British Act of Parliament that:
- a) extended the jurisdiction of Quebec into the Great Lakes region, angering American colonists who wanted to claim the region as their own
  - b) restored the seigneurial system as the system of land tenure in Quebec
  - c) protected the Catholic church in Quebec and permitted the church to collect tithes at a time when Britain itself was strongly anti-Catholic
  - d) allowed Catholics to serve in public office and on juries without having to renounce their religion
  - e) recognized and allowed French civil law in Quebec, which still applies today
  - f) all of the above

8. The last invasion of a foreign army on Canadian soil occurred during what war:
- a) The Seven Years War
  - b) The War of 1812
  - c) The Boer War
  - d) World War I
  - e) none of the above

9. In the War of 1812, how were Canada's Indigenous allies rewarded for their crucial military support that helped to prevent the invasion of the United States:
- a) they effectively received no benefit or recognition.
  - b) their actions were recognized in the Treaty of Ghent that ended the conflict.
  - c) the Six Nations were allowed to return to the United States.
  - d) warriors received a cash reward.

- 10) Immigrants came to British America between 1815 and 1840 chiefly to obtain which of the following?
- a) land
  - b) jobs
  - c) refuge from political crises
  - d) religious freedom

11. Railways changed life for British North Americans in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by:
- a) removing the seasonal restrictions on travel and economic activity
  - b) greatly speeding up travel times between cities and towns
  - c) greatly expanding fresh food choices, as dairy products for example could come into the city on a daily basis
  - d) increasing the rate of exchange of political ideas, as daily newspapers were exchanged all over the colony
  - e) all of the above

12. What new eCommunications technology saw widespread use by the 1850s, changing both lives and economies with the rapid transmission of information?

- a) telephone
- b) telegraph
- c) radio
- d) the Internet

13. Which are federal responsibilities under section 91 of the British North America Act:

- a) Indian Affairs, defense, navigation and shipping
- b) Indian Affairs, health care, external affairs
- c) defense, education, bankruptcy
- d) taverns and other licenses, public works

14. Macdonald's vision of "watertight federalism" in 1867 can be defined as

- a) a federal system in which provinces and the federal government cooperate and coordinate services
- b) a federal government which looks after the oceans, all navigable rivers and the fisheries
- c) a system in which the federal government does not interfere in the provinces' areas of control as defined under section 92 of the BNA Act, and the provinces do not interfere with the federal government
- d) none of the above

15. Quebec's view of its place in Confederation in 1867 was

- a) a province equal to all the others
- b) a distinct society with a different official language
- c) as having a distinct and separate nationality, forming a state within a state
- d) none of the above

16. Prohibition in Canada:

- a) grew out of temperance movements in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
- b) were protested by many who just "wanted a beer."
- c) reached its peak during World War 1
- d) was effectively over by the 1920s, allowing Canadian liquor manufactures the opportunity to supply illegal alcohol to the underground US Market, during its Prohibition period, which extended through the 1920s
- e) all of the above

17. The Great Depression in Canada caused tremendous hardship because

- a) there was mass unemployment
- b) the country was at war
- c) there was insufficient government relief/support for the unemployed
- d) none of the above

18. Canada gained control over its external affairs and international treaties, effectively gaining its independence, by what Act of British Parliament?

- a) The Royal Proclamation of 1763
- b) The British North American Act of 1867
- c) The Statute of Westminster, 1931
- d) The Canada Act, 1982
- e) none of the above

19.. In which war did more than 1 million Canadians serve directly in some aspect of the military?

- a) the Boer War of 1899-1902
- b) the First World War
- c) the Second World War
- d) the Korean War

20) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization:

- a) a military defense alliance of Canada, the United States, and many European countries.
- b) a trade agreement between North America and Western Europe
- c) a fishing treaty between Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland
- d) and environmental protection treaty that bans whaling in Atlantic waters.
- e) none of the above.

21. What crucial trade deal did Prime Minister Pearson and US President Johnson negotiate in 1965?

- a) NAFTA
- b) Canada/US Free Trade Agreement
- c) The Autopact
- d) No agreement. They did not get along and were never able to make an agreement on trade.

22. From 1948-1988, what percentage of total UN peacekeeping forces were Canadian?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%
- c) 80%
- d) 10%

23. In which war did women serve in direct combat roles for the first time?

- a) the Boer War of 1899-1902
- b) the First World War, 1914-1918
- c) the Second World War, 1939-194
- d) the War in Afghanistan. 2001-2014

-end multiple choice, end of part 1.

**Part II Political Cartoons. (6 mark each X 5 cartoons = 30 marks total.)**  
**ANSWER in the booklet provided.**

Select five of the following six cartoons discussed in lecture this term. For each:  
a) describe the historical event, moment or issue which the cartoon is about (2 marks),  
b) explain the message or point that the artist was making. (2 marks),  
c) situate the cartoon in its historical context (2 marks).  
Part marks will be awarded.



Figure 1: Woodcut, Originally published in *Grip*, Toronto: Grip Print. & Pub. Co., vol. 25, 1885:  
Library and Archives Canada, C-022249, (out of copyright).

[Left horse reads “English Influence;” Right horse reads “French Influence”]





The Toronto World, September 1894

He has walked all around it several times,  
but he hasn't really grappled with it yet.

Figure 2 Originally published in *The Toronto World*, 1894. Out of copyright.



Figure 3: "The same act which excludes Orientals should open wide the portals of British Columbia to White immigration. *British Columbia Saturday Sunset*, 24 August 1907.



Figure 4: "I'm glad to see you're able to hold your Committee for an Independent Canada meeting ..." Len Norris, 26 January 1972, *Vancouver Sun*  
<http://www.lib.sfu.ca/cgi-bin/edocs/CaroonID=451> Accessed from the SFU Library Editorial Cartoon Collection on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2017



Figure 5: Terry Aslin, "For and Against Free Trade." 19 June 1987, Courtesy McCord Museum, M987.217.34

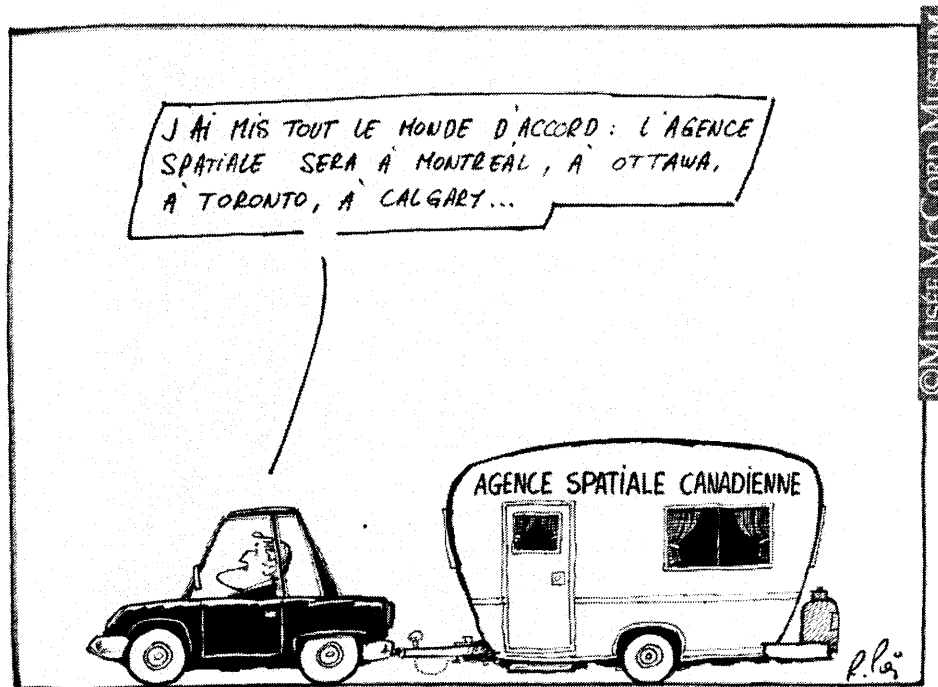


Figure 6 Roland Piere, "Brian Mulroney has got everyone on board: the Canadian Space Agency will be in Montreal, in Ottawa, in Toronto, in Calgary," 1987. Courtesy McCord Museum, M2011.105.68.

**Part III Short Answer, 10 marks each X 3 answers = 30 marks**

**Answer any three of the following questions in sentences and paragraphs in the exam booklet provided. 10 marks each.**

These are **short answer questions** that require you in one to two paragraphs to:

- a) answer the question with a thesis statement (2 marks),
- b) provide historical examples as evidence to support your thesis (6 marks)
- c) write in full sentences (2 marks).

Part marks will be awarded.

1. In response to President Trump's initial efforts to halt travel to the United States from seven Muslim majority countries, and to suspend the arrival of refugees, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau tweeted on 28 January 2017 "To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith. Diversity is our strength." Has this historically been true in Canada? For how long? Discuss, by referring Canadian immigration history.
2. Is Canada really a "northern nation?" Discuss, by referring to both Canada's current demographic and geographic patterns, and Canada's historic relationships with the north.
3. How would you characterize French/English relations in Canada since Confederation? Discuss with reference to specific historical events.
4. Is Canada a product of war? Discuss with reference to specific conflicts and/or periods of peace.
5. To what extent have decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada since the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms fundamentally changed Canadian Society? Has the court been simply requiring the law to keep up with changes that had already happened, or have major decisions (including reference decisions such as the 2004 RE: Same Sex Marriage) been the impetus for societal change?
6. Megaprojects and transportation infrastructure developments such as the trans-Canada railway and St. Lawrence Seaway, among others, and have arguably made Canada, but they have done so at a cost. Discuss.
7. Canada did not achieve status as an Independent nation state on 1 July 1867. In your opinion, what date should be celebrated to mark that milestone? Discuss and make your case.