Chapter 7 Practice Test

**Section 1 – Cultural Roots & Immigration**

1. Where do Atlantic Canadians come from?

Oops!

2. What 3 Aboriginal groups, other than the Algonquin nations were found in Atlantic Canada before Europeans arrived? Give at least 2 details about each group.

Innu

– They do not recognize the political border between Labrador and Quebec.

- The innu lived in Newfoundland and Labrador between 9000 and 3000 years ago.

Inuit

* The Dorset tribe of Inuit disappeared 1000 years ago.
* Another Inuit tribe is the Thule.

The Beothuk

* They died out due to contact with European settlers. Both from illnesses and from armed conflict.
* Their fate is recognized as a great tragedy of Canadian history.

3. What were the 3 tribes of the Algonquin nations called?

The mi’kmaq, the Maliseet, and the Passamaquoddy

4. What 2 countries did the European immigrants come from in the 1600’s?

France and Great Britain

5. What happened during the Acadian deportation? Give at least 3 reasons why there were deported.

The British gained control of Acadia. They told the Acadians to swear an oath of allegiance to the British. They refused. They did not want to fight against their own people. They eventually agreed to swear the oath, but relationships continued to be strained because the Acadians continued to settle on lands being held for new British settlers.

6. What happened to the Acadians after they were deported? Where did they go? Did they all stay there?

Some were sent to France, Great Britain, British colonies to the south (Louisiana), some hid with the mi’kmaq people, and some moved to PEI and Cape Breton. They did not stay there because they did not know anything about these places, and they wanted to be home. They took all their belongings and animals and burned their homes. They returned to Acadia, and swore the oath so they could stay in their home. They were settled in northern NB.

7. How did African-Canadians arrive in Atlantic Canada?

Some were forced to come here during the slave trade. Some also came to be sailors, fishermen, and landowners.

8. Where did the immigrants who arrived during the late 1800’s settle?

They were encouraged to settle in Western Canada.

9. Where did many immigrants who arrived after World War 2 come from?

They came from war- torn Europe. Many were escaping atrocities they suffered at the hands of the Nazis.

10. Where did many immigrants who arrived during the 1970 come from?

They came from African countries, Asia, and South America.

**Section 2 – Work, Education, and Culture**

1. What are the 4 reasons people work?

1) Economic Reasons (Money)

2) Social Interactions

3) Sense of Identity

4) Sense of Achievement

2. What sort of occupations did people traditionally have in Atlantic Canada in the past? (Give at least 3 details)

Fishing, Forestry, Farming, and Mining.

Many jobs were seasonal.

Community was the centre of people’s lives.

3. What sort of occupations do people have now? (Give at least 2 details)

Many people work in forestry, farming, and fishing.

Many still work seasonal jobs.

Many work out west.

Many work for the growing technology sector in New Brunswick.

4. What do we mean by “brain drain”?

Brain drain is when highly educated people leave one area, for better opportunities in larger cities.

5. What causes rural push?

Rural push is caused by factors that push people from small towns. Examples are lack of work, and lack of entertainment options.

6. What causes urban pull?

Urban pull is caused by factors that pull people into the cities. More job opportunities, lots of entertainment, easy transportation, more housing options.

7. What is outmigration? Give at least 2 details.

Outmigration is when you leave one area to settle in another. They move for a variety of reasons. Atlantic Canadians tend to live in small settlements.

**Section 3 Rights of Citizens**

What 2 things work together to uphold people’s rights in Atlantic Canada?

The Canadian Constitution and the Canadian judicial system. The Constitution is the supreme law in Canada.

What is prejudice? Give an example.

Prejudice is a view based on previously held ideas and not knowledge or experience. Ex: Muslims are violent people.

What is stereotyping? Give an example.

Stereotyping the view that all members of a group are the same. Ex: All Canadians live in igloos.

What is discrimination? Give an example.

Discrimination is being treated unfairly based one aspect of your life such as race, gender, religion, nationality, or age. Ex: Not being allowed in certain stores because you are a kid, and you might steal.

What is racism? Give an example.

Racism is the belief that a person’s abilities, personality and values are influenced by their race, colour, or ethnicity. Ex: The belief that black people are less intelligent.