**Social Studies 10 Final Exam Review Sheet**

- The final exam is worth 20% of your SS10 mark. It will be a 2 hour test and will have 65 multiple choice questions and one essay. You will have a choice between 2 essay topics and the top essay responses will include information from several units.

- The final exam content is 40% from Term 1 and 60% from Term 2.

**Geography**

**Terms to know**: Understand of the following terms and how they relate to mapping

Absolute location

Atlantic Provinces

Cartographer

Compass rose

Great Lakes

Hudson Bay

Latitude/longitude

Legend

Oceans

Pacific Province

Prairie Provinces

Provinces

Region

Relative location

Scale

St. Lawrence River

Territories

**Diagrams:**

* Political and Regional Map of Canada
* Map of the World – Continents and Oceans

**Chapter One: First Nations**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Aboriginals

Bands

Beringia

Buffalo

Canoe

Chief

Consensus

Creation stories

Culture

First Nations

Heterogeneous

Homogeneous

Pemmican

Hunters and gatherers

Inuit

Inuksuk

Iroquois

Iroquois confederacy

League of Five Nations

Longhouses

Nation

Natives

Nomadic

Northwest coast people

Permanent

Plains people

Potlatch

Three sisters

Tipi

Totem pole

Tribal Council

Tribe

**Key Questions:**

* How were native groups homogeneous/ heterogeneous?
* How did the environment and geography of a region create the culture of the native group living in that region?
* What are the origins of the first people?
* Explain the culture of each of the four groups of Natives we have studied

**Diagrams:**

* Beringia Land Bridge
* Map of First Nations territories

**Chapter Two: Exploration**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Acculturation

Alliances

Brigade

British Colonization

Cartier, Jacques

Catholic Church

Champlain, Samuel

Colonization

Columbus, Christopher

Company of 100 associates

Company of Habitants

Coureurs de bois

Cultural exchange

Emigrate

Ethnocentrism

European fisherman

Exploration

Finished goods

French Colonization

Fur trade

Habitant

Huronia

Immigrate

Institution

Jesuits

John Cabot

Mercantilism

Monopoly

Raw materials

Scurvy

Technology

The Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC)

Trading companies

Value

Vikings

**Key Questions:**

* How did the arrival of Europeans affect native culture?
* When did the first explorers arrive in Canada? Why did they come?
* How is Mercantilism a driving force for European exploration?
* What is the economic theory of mercantilism?
* How did European countries claim new lands?
* When did the French first begin to colonize the New World?
* Why did the French want to create colonies?
* Who was in control of French colonies before 1663?
* Why is Champlain important to Canadian history?
* How did the French obtain furs?
* What role did the Catholic church play in the French colonies?
* What is the difference between French and British colonization?

**Diagrams:**

* Mercantilism
* Exploration routes

**Chapter Three: New France**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Absolute Monarchy

Bishop

Census

Church

Colbert, Jean Baptist

Corvee

Dowry

Figurehead

Filles du roi

Frontenac

Governor General

Habitant

Intendant

King Louis XIV

Laval

New France

Nobility

Parish

Royal Colony

Seigneur

Seigneurial system

Seminary

Sovereign Council

Talon, Jean

Ursuline Nuns

**Key Questions:**

* What are the characteristics of an absolute monarchy
* Explain the three main institutions of New France: Church, Royal government, and seigneurial system.
* Compare and contrast the seigneurial system in France to the one in New France.

**Diagrams:**

* New France Government structure
* Seigneury

**Chapter Four: Struggle for Control**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Acadia

Allegiance

Assimilation

Atlantic

Biculturalism

British Military rule

Canadiens

Carleton, Guy

Concession

Conflict

Cultural exchange

Deportation

Expansion

Halifax

Isolation

Lawrence (Governor)

Louisbourg

Migratory

Montcalm, Louis-Joseph

Murray, James

Ohio Valley

Plains of Abraham

Proclamation of 1763

Quebec Act 1774

Seven Years War

Status quo

Three-pronged Attack

Treaty of Paris (1763)

Wolfe, James

**Key Questions:**

* How did France attempt to win back control of the Fur trade in the late 1600’s?
* What is the difference between the French and British fur trade?
* How did the French and British struggle to control the Atlantic?
* Why was the control of the Atlantic so important?
* How was the St. Lawrence River important o this struggle?
* How should Governor Lawrence have dealt with the situation in Acadia?
* Explain the British 3 pronged attack?
* What was life like in New France under British military rule?
* What alternatives did the British have when dealing with the French population in New France in 1763?
* Compare and contrast the Proclamation of 1763 to the Quebec Act of 1774

**Diagrams:**

* 3 Pronged Attack

**Chapter Five: American Revolution**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

13 colonies

American Revolution

Boycott

George Washington

Intolerable Acts

Participatory democracy

Protest

Representative government

Taxation without representation

Veto

Vote

**Chapter 5 Key Questions:**

* How does the situation in the 13 colonies compare to the situation in B.N.A.?
* Explain the causes of the American Revolution

**Chapter Six: The Loyalists**

**Chapter 6 Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Advise

Appoint

Artisan

Biculturalism

Blockades

Brant, Joseph

Carleton, Guy

Deserter

Drought

Elect

Executive Council

Fraser, Simon

Haldimand (Governor)

HBC

Hungry year

Land grants

Legislative Assembly

Legislative Council

Loyalists

Mackenzie, Alexander

NWC

Patriots

Petition

Rebels

Refugees

Secord, Laura

Sovereign Nation

Tar and feather

The Constitutional Act, 1791

Thompson, David

Tories

War Hawks

War of 1812

**Key Questions:**

* Why were the Loyalists forced to leave their country?
* To what extent did the loyalist face difficulties once they left the13 colonies?
* What affect did the loyalists have on Canada? immediate? And far-reaching?
* Loyalists were both homogeneous and heterogeneous, assess this statement.
* Explain the government structure of the Constitutional Act, 1791. How is this government a representative government?
* Explain the causes and results of the war of 1812.

**Diagrams:**

* Constitutional Act government structure

**Chapter Seven: Upper & Lower Canada**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other

92 resolutions

Birth rate

Bond head, Sir Francis

Chateau Clique

Coffin Ship

Elite

Family Compact

Famine

Gourlay, Robert

Great Migration

Habitants

Industrial Revolution

Mackenzie, William Lyon

Merchants

Moderate

Papineau, Louis Jospeh

Parti Canadien

Political reform

Population

Potash

Professional Men

Radical

Rebellion

Reformers

Tenant farmer

Timber

Treason

Wright, Philomen

**Key Questions:**

* What were the 3 main changes to upper and lower Canada in the early 19th century?
* What were the reasons behind the population explosion in both Upper and Lower Canada?
* Why was there a demand for timber in the 1800’s?
* What brought about the end to the fur trade competition?
* What caused the people of Upper and Lower Canada to rebel against their governments?

**Diagrams:**

* Map of Upper and Lower Canada
* Population graph
* Government structures

**Chapter Eight**: **Planting the Seed of Nationhood**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Act of Union, 1841

Annexation

Bill

Cabinet

Durham

Durham Report

Elgin

Exile

Legislature

Political party

Rebellion Losses bill

Responsible government

**Key Questions:**

* To what extent were the reformers of Upper and Lower Canada successful in their rebellions?
* What are the two suggestions in the Durham Report?
* What was the aim of the Act of Union?
* “The rebellion losses bill is the first example of responsible government in B.N.A. Assess this statement.
* Explain responsible government

**Diagrams:**

* Government structures – Act of Union, Responsible Government

**Chapter Nine: The Drive to Nationhood**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

72 Resolutions

B.N.A act, 1867

Brown, George

Cabinet

Campaign

Cartier, George-Etienne

Central Government

Charlottetown Conference

Compromise

Constitution

Constitution act, 1867

Effigy

Executive Branch

Expansion

Federal Union

Federalism

Free trade

Great Coalition

House of Commons

Judicial Branch

La Survivance

Legislative Branch

Lobby

London Conference

Macdonald, John A.

Opposition

Political Deadlock

Prime Minister

Provincial rights

Quebec Conference

Reciprocity

Rep. by Pop.

Senate

Separatist

Subsidies

Tariffs

Underground railroad

Un-written Constitution

**Key Questions:**

* What are the five main reasons for confederation?
* Explain why each colony was or was not interested in confederation.
* Explain the government structure under the B.N.A. Act of 1867.

**Diagrams:**

* BNA Act Government structure

**Chapter Ten**: **The Nation Expands**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Absentee landlords

Amnesty

Assiniboia

B.C. Act, 1871

Buffalo hunt

Crofter

Crown colony

Douglas, James

Gold rush

Le comite national des Métis

List of rights

Manitoba Act, 1870

McDougall, William

Métis

PEI Act, 1873

Pemmican Proclamation

Red River Resistance

Red River settlement

Riel, Louis

Rupert’s Land Act, 1868

Scott, Thomas

Scurvy

Selkirk

Seven Oaks

Surveyors

**Key Questions:**

* To what extent was conflict a large part of Manitoba’s history?
* Why was the Canadian government interested in Rupert’s land?
* What was the cause of the Red River Resistance?
* Why was Louis Riel seen as a hero by the French?
* Why did Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island join Canada?

**Chapter Eleven: The Nation has Growing Pains**

**Terms to Know:** Understand of the following terms and how they relate to each other.

Big Bear

Canadian Pacific Railway

Dumont, Gabriel

Epidemic

Homestead

Immigrants

Indian Act, 1876

National Policy

North West Resistance

Northwest Mounted Police

Poundmaker

Reserve

Scrip

Seven Treaties

Sifton, Clifford

**Key Questions:**

* What were the causes and effects of the NW resistance?
* Explain the importance of the CPR and NW Mounted Police, in allowing the settlement of the west to be successful?

**Diagrams:**

* Map of Canada
* North West Resistance Map
* Immigrant chart/graph