

Review Ch. 4 The Northwest

1. The territory granted to the HBC in 1670 was defined as all land where rivers flowed into

- a. the Arctic Ocean.
- b. Hudson Bay.
- c. the Great Lakes.
- d. the Pacific Ocean.

2. The type of pelt that the HBC used as a form of currency was

- a. muskrat.
- b. bison.
- c. beaver.
- d. otter.

3. In its first century, the HBC followed a trade policy known as

- a. Bring Your Furs to Us.
- b. It's Hard not to Think of the Bay.
- c. Stay By the Bay.
- d. Go Forth and Trade.

4. Unlike the HBC, the NWC was based in Montreal and

- a. did not trade in beaver.
- b. had a very strict trade policy.
- c. had its employees travel to Native villages to trade.
- d. all of these

5. The NWC employees who paddled canoes were known as

- a. coureurs de bois.
- b. hivernants.
- c. voyageurs.
- d. factors.

6. The NWC shipped furs to England

- a. via Montreal.
- b. directly from Hudson Bay.
- c. via American ports.
- d. via Toronto.

7. The fur trade disrupted Native ways of life because

- a. middlemen often cheated Native traders.
- b. fur-trade demands forced Native peoples to trap full-time.
- c. the use of firearms depleted supplies of game.
- d. it forced Native peoples to convert to Christianity.

8. Which of the following was most important to First Nations peoples?

- a. work for work's sake
- b. wealth accumulation
- c. sustaining themselves and their families
- d. taking control of the fur trade

9. Which of the following, introduced by Europeans, damaged Native ways of life?

- a. smallpox
- b. measles
- c. alcohol
- d. all of these

10. The fur trade encouraged aboriginal groups to move into new areas because

- a. new posts were built outside established areas.
- b. game animals were frightened away by Europeans.
- c. as fur supplies became depleted, trappers would move into another area.
- d. all of these

11. The Métis emerged as a people because the

- a. NWC encouraged its traders to marry Native women.
- b. HBC encouraged its traders to marry Native women.
- c. Roman Catholic Church encouraged intermarriage.
- d. English king insisted that HBC traders must be married.

12. When a native woman married a fur trader, her family

- a. disowned her.
- b. was expelled from its Native group.
- c. lost social status.
- d. gained social status.

13. The HBC initially discouraged its employees from marrying Native women because it

- a. did not want to support too many dependents.
- b. had a spiritual commitment to celibacy.
- c. viewed such marriages as immoral.
- d. had no ministers to conduct such marriages

14. As the Métis began to farm, they laid out their farms in the

- a. township pattern.
- b. English freehold pattern.
- c. seigneurial pattern.
- d. Huron pattern.

15. The **most** important social event for the Métis was the

- a. bison hunt.
- b. springtime arrival of European goods.
- c. fur fair at Fort Douglas.
- d. celebration of Christmas.

16. For the Métis, the bison hunt was

- a. only a ritual and of little practical use.
- b. a community activity with economic importance.
- c. based solely on the needs of the fur trade.
- d. all of these

17. Lord Selkirk was able to obtain a grant of land from the HBC because he

- a. had permission from King George III.
- b. paid the HBC a large sum of money.
- c. had secret information from the NWC.
- d. was a director of the HBC.

18. Selkirk's land grant from the HBC covered a territory located in what is now

- a. southern Ontario and Michigan.
- b. southern British Columbia and Oregon.
- c. southern Manitoba and North Dakota.
- d. southern Alberta and Montana.

19. The Pemmican Proclamation was designed to

- a. protect the Selkirk colonists' food supply.
- b. force the Métis to leave.
- c. force the Selkirk settlers to return Métis farms.
- d. put an end to the bison hunt.

20. Robert Semple, the new governor of the Red River Colony,

- a. followed Robertson's policies.
- b. attacked and burned Fort Gibraltar.
- c. took the colonists east to Fort William.
- d. bought all supplies of pemmican.

21. In 1816, Semple and a group of colonists confronted the Métis at Seven Oaks. This resulted in

- a. the Métis being defeated.
- b. a compromise being reached.
- c. the Métis killing Semple and twenty colonists.
- d. the colonists retreating to Fort Gibraltar.

22. After the Battle of Seven Oaks, Lord Selkirk

- a. abandoned his idea of a colony on the Red River.
- b. made peace with the Métis.
- c. led a military expedition of Swiss mercenaries.
- d. negotiated a treaty with the NWC.

23. The HBC employed Native peoples not only as trappers but also as

- a. guides.
- b. translators.
- c. map-makers.
- d. all of these

24. In 1821, the new governor of the HBC's Northern Department was

- a. Robert Semple.
- b. David Thompson.
- c. George Simpson.
- d. Colin Robertson.

25. George Simpson's management style included

- a. giving more power to employees.
- b. travelling throughout the Northwest.
- c. allowing Factors to control operations.
- d. running the HBC from a desk.

26. By 1860, the majority of people in the Red River Settlement were

- a. Canadians.
- b. Scots.
- c. of mixed descent.
- d. Americans.

27. The basis of the economy of the Red River Settlement was

- a. the bison hunt.
- b. exporting agricultural produce.
- c. supplying the HBC.
- d. building Red River carts.

28. The group that created social tensions in the Red River Settlement in the 1860s was the

- a. Scottish Selkirk settlers.
- b. country-born.
- c. Canadians.
- d. Métis.

29. The leader of the Canadian Party in the Red River Settlement was

- a. John Schultz.
- b. Thomas Scott.
- c. Louis Riel.
- d. Donald Smith.

30. In 1869, the government of Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the

- a. NWC.
- b. British Crown.
- c. Métis.
- d. HBC.

31. Canadian land surveyors caused problems in the Red River settlement because they

- a. could not speak Scottish.
- b. used the long-lot system of surveying.
- c. did not recognize existing claims.
- d. tried to purchase the land they were surveying.

32. In the summer of 1869, Louis Riel ordered his followers to

- a. observe and confront the surveyors.
- b. arrest the Dominion surveyors.
- c. attack members of the Canadian Party.
- d. proclaim an independent Métis nation.

33. Riel and the provisional government were determined to

- a. become an independent nation.
- b. create a province for the Métis only.
- c. join the United States.
- d. create a province that would respect the rights of all persons.

34. In late 1869, Riel feared that the Canadian Party was about to

- a. join the provisional government.
- b. leave the Red River.
- c. attack the provisional government.
- d. break their alliance.

35. Thomas Scott was executed because he

- a. insulted Louis Riel.
- b. threatened Riel's life.
- c. he was Protestant.
- d. insulted the governor.

36. Rumours and propaganda that were spread in Ontario made Thomas Scott seem to be a

- a. bigot.
- b. traitor.
- c. martyr.
- d. thief.