

Chapter 2—Historical Perspectives on Canadian Families: Demographic, Social, and Economic Origins and Trends

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Which of the following statements about Canadian Aboriginal groups is correct?
- A) All Aboriginal groups are patriarchal.
 - B) All Aboriginal groups are matriarchal.
 - C) Homesteading women in the prairies helped Blood Nation women with childbirth.
 - D) Early settlers in Canada developed warring relations with their Aboriginal neighbours.
 - E) Children born to unmarried European settlers were often adopted by Aboriginal families.

Answer: E

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- 2) Relations between early fur traders in Canada and local Aboriginal women were encouraged by
- A) the church.
 - B) European society.
 - C) the Hudson's Bay Company.
 - D) Aboriginal relatives
 - E) all of the above.

Answer: D

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- 3) The Aboriginal partners of early fur traders in Canada were known as
- A) *in loco parentis*.
 - B) country wives.
 - C) *Les Filles de Roi* (the Daughters of the King).
 - D) "Quebec widows."
 - E) fictive kin.

Answer: B

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- 4) The term “country wife” describes
- A) the Aboriginal bride of a European fur trader in early Canadian history.
 - B) an impoverished Parisian woman brought to the New World to marry French-Canadian settlers.
 - C) the hardworking spouse of a late 19th century farmer settling the prairies.
 - D) a Victorian-era prostitute who rejected the rigid social rules governing sexuality at the time.
 - E) a contemporary woman who chooses to pursue a traditional homemaking lifestyle.

Answer: A

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- 5) “Which of the following statements about the culture of mixed Aboriginal and European children is correct?
- A) Daughters adopted the mother’s Aboriginal culture.
 - B) Sons adopted the mother’s Aboriginal culture.
 - C) Daughters adopted the father’s European culture.
 - D) Sons and daughters developed a mix of the two cultures.
 - E) Both sons and daughters adopted the European culture.

Answer: A

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- 6) The term, *loco parentis*, meant
- A) most mixed race parents were inadequate
 - B) the marriage of a European male with an Aboriginal female
 - C) the marriage of a Aboriginal male with an European female
 - D) the Aboriginal adoption of a European child
 - E) none of the above

Answer: E

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- 7) The Huron viewed the ties between French men and Huron women as
- A) a way of developing kinship ties
 - B) a way of cementing trust
 - C) a threat to tribal security
 - D) A & B above
 - E) None of the above

Answer D

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8) Which of the following is not accurate about Aboriginal kinship?

- A) it was more flexible than European kinship
- B) it included friends
- C) it was determined through matriarchal decision making
- D) it included adopted children
- E) it included people engaged in mutual aid

Answer: C

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9) Which of the following statements about Aboriginals and early European cultures is correct?

- A) Work and entitlements were organized by gender among the Europeans, but shared equally among the Aboriginals.
- B) Aboriginal women exercised more power in the family than their European counterparts.
- C) Property was shared among colonial settlers, but private within Aboriginal tribes.
- D) Colonialists openly welcomed ritual exchanges of property among Aboriginal family groups.
- E) Kinship rules among Aboriginals were more rigid than European kinship systems.

Answer: B

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10) Which of the following statements about Aboriginals and early settlers is correct?

- A) Aboriginal groups valued property more so than the settlers.
- B) Women in early settler communities taught Aboriginal women to demand gender equality rights.
- C) Ritual exchanges of potlatches among family groups were encouraged by the colonials.
- D) Kinship rights were defined more loosely in Aboriginal groups than in European communities.
- E) European courts of law were less formal than Aboriginal tribunals for determining justice.

Answer: D

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- 11) Which of the following statements about English-French relations in Quebec is correct?
- A) The Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1760 is known in Quebec as The Occupation.
 - B) The English never attempted to impose their laws and customs on the French.
 - C) To gain support against the American Revolution, the English in Canada allowed Quebec to determine its own family legal code.
 - D) Quebec would have its own legal code regarding family matters
 - E) Rules governing marriage and family in New France (Quebec) were guided by the Custom of Marseilles.

Answer: D

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- 12) *Les Filles du Roi* (the ‘Daughters of the King’) refers to
- A) Aboriginal women who married European fur traders as a means for establishing strategic alliances.
 - B) the natural and legitimized daughters of King Louis XIV of France.
 - C) the spike in number of children born to Quebecois families as part of an attempt to raise the number of French speaking-citizens in Quebec.
 - D) a group of young French women brought to New France in the 17th century as brides for single men.
 - E) the New World colonies of the British Empire.

Answer: D

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- 13) Prior to industrialization, the primary unit of production was
- A) was the individual.
 - B) the married couple.
 - C) the family.
 - D) the community.
 - E) the nation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 32

- 14) Which of the following statements about pre-Industrial European families in Canada is correct?
- A) The husband represented the family in public.
 - B) Children were viewed as delicate and therefore did not work.
 - C) Work and family were separate spheres of life.
 - D) Women were forbidden to run domestically-based businesses
 - E) Husbands and wives maintained a strict division of labour

Answer: A

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15) Gemeinschaft describes

- A) German social policies for young single parents.
- B) the sense of isolation and listlessness resulting from living in an alienating urban environment.
- C) the language and cultural barriers European refugees faced upon arriving in Canada during WWII.
- D) communities where everyone knows each other and people share common values.
- E) a German workplace policy allowing fathers to take extended paid paternity leave.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32

16) In what way did factory work during the Industrial Era affect child-parent relations?

- A) It improved them by allowing children to work supervised alongside their parents.
- B) It improved them by raising the income of the family and allowing for a higher quality of life.
- C) It strained them by providing children with their own income and the chance for independence.
- D) It strained them by making both parents and children too tired to spend quality time with each other.
- E) It strained them by creating health problems for children.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

17) The Industrial Revolution began in Canada in

- A) 1810.
- B) the mid-1850s.
- C) the 1880s.
- D) just prior to WWI.
- E) immediately after WWI.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

18) Which of the following statements about the Industrial Revolution is correct?

- A) It moved the productive activity of men outside the home.
- B) People began working with strangers and for strangers more frequently.
- C) Labourers' family lives were kept private and unknown to their employers.
- D) Labourers work lives could be kept private and unknown to their families.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 33

19) Which of the following is most accurate?

- A) Children in an industrializing society had more independence from their parents than those in an agricultural one.
- B) Children in an agricultural society had more independence from their parents than those in an industrial based society.
- C) Children in agricultural societies became a liability.
- D) The portability of the nuclear family was important for the way of life in agricultural societies.
- E) Children began to work in factories in agricultural societies.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 33

20) Which of the following statements about the availability of “labour-saving devices” is correct?

- A) It allowed women to spend more time with their children and husbands.
- B) Homes shifted from small-scale production units into showplaces of consumer goods.
- C) It got men more involved with housework since men liked to use the new appliances.
- D) It was too expensive for most homes to purchase and so never really caught on in suburban culture.
- E) Women’s role in the domestic division of labour was shifted to producers of goods to sell on the market.

Answer: B

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21) The “mechanization of housework” refers to

- A) a campaign promoting the idea that home appliances require skilled operators.
- B) the monotony and drudgery of cleaning the house.
- C) the introduction of robotic housekeepers in the 1950s.
- D) the hiring of domestic workers to perform housekeeping duties.
- E) none of the above.

Answer: A

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22) Early Immigrants to Canada first came from

- A) Africa
- B) Australia
- C) France
- D) Sweden
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

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23) In the years following the American Revolution, many African Americans immigrated to

- A) Nova Scotia.
- B) The Yukon.
- C) Alberta.
- D) British Columbia.
- E) Newfoundland.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

24) Many of the African American families who immigrated to Canada following the American Revolution did not fit the prevailing norms of family and work life because

- A) African American men worked less hard than their white neighbours.
- B) African American men worked harder than their white neighbours.
- C) many African American women remained inside the home.
- D) many African American women worked outside the home.
- E) African American children had weaker emotional ties to their parents.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 34

25) A head tax on Chinese immigrants arriving in Canada to join family members was imposed until

- A) 1885.
- B) 1901.
- C) 1923.
- D) 1946.
- E) 1973.

Answer: C

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- 26) The Chinese Exclusionary Act barred Chinese immigrants working on the Canadian railroads from

- A) patronizing restaurants, hotels, and saloons.
- B) voting in the national and provincial elections.
- C) bringing their wives and families to Canada.
- D) owning land or purchasing homes.
- E) returning to China when their work was completed.

Answer: C

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- 27) _____ In the 1980s, _____ were sought to compensate for the large population of aging baby boomers in the native-born population.

- A) single European women
- B) immigrant labourers
- C) single European men
- D) Aboriginal women
- E) Aboriginal men

Answer: B

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- 28) Which of the following is true about women in the labour force during World War II?

- A) There was an influx of women in the labour force who were subsequently forced to give up their jobs when the men returned home.
- B) Women began to work in positions of power in the major corporations and maintained these positions after the men returned home.
- C) Women were forced to leave the labour force because they were required to stay at home while the men were fighting the war overseas.
- D) There was a steady decline in the number of women who worked outside of the home while the men were overseas fighting the war.
- E) Women had more children before the men left for the war and were thus shut out of the labour force.

Answer: A

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29) Why do feminists argue that immigration policy reinforces patriarchal relations between male and female immigrants?

- A) Immigration policies that assume women are 'dependent' and males are 'independent'.
- B) Female immigrants perform most of the household labour.
- C) Female immigrants earn less money than male immigrants.
- D) Male immigrants are more likely to speak one of the official languages.
- E) Female immigrants are responsible for child care duties within the family.

Answer: A

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30) Which of the following is a true about the cohort of people born between the two world wars?

- A) Their average life expectancy is longer than those who are born in the 1990s.
- B) Most of them elected to not get married and have children.
- C) They married younger and most of them married over a narrowed spread of ages.
- D) Their transition into adulthood was expanded over a longer period of time.
- E) Their average age of first marriage is much older than those who were born at the turn of the century.

Answer: C

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31) Which of the following is a major difference between the cohort born between the World Wars, the inter-war cohort, and the subsequent cohorts?

- A) The inter-war cohort married older and most married over a broader spread of ages.
- B) The inter-war cohort experienced a broadening of the time period of transition into adulthood and the sequencing of these events is more diverse.
- C) The subsequent cohorts married younger and most married over a narrowed spread of ages.
- D) The subsequent cohorts experienced a broadening of the time period of transition into adulthood and the sequencing of these events is more diverse.
- E) The subsequent cohorts have a much shorter life expectancy than the cohort born between the World Wars does.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 40

- 32) Which of the following could be considered a trade-off to having children at an older age?
- A) Parents will have more financial resources during retirement if they have children at an older age.
 - B) Waiting longer to have children allows greater investment in reproduction than in oneself.
 - C) Parents who wait longer to have children will usually have more children than parents who do not wait as long.
 - D) Children born to older parents will have fewer resources than children born to younger parents.
 - E) Those who wish to delay having children face the risk of having no children at all.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 40

- 33) What was the prevailing attitude of the times for the cohort who were parents of the baby boom generation, or those born between 1931-1940?
- A) The proper place for women was at home.
 - B) The proper place for men was at home.
 - C) The proper place for women was in the labour force.
 - D) Women and men were equal in all areas of social life.
 - E) The labour force should be made more accessible to women with children.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40

- 34) Which of the following is true about the cohort born between the years 1841-1850?
- A) Age at first marriage is and age at first birth is lower than for women born in the 1950s or 1960s.
 - B) Age at first marriage and age at first birth is older than for women born in the mid-1900s.
 - C) Women born in the mid-1800s experienced the “empty nest” at a much younger age than women born in the 1930s or 1940s.
 - D) The median age of last birth for women born in the mid-1800s was lower than the average age of the women born in the 1930s.
 - E) The median number of years spent in widowhood for women born in the mid-1800s was double that compared to women born in the mid-1900s.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 38

35) Which of the following statements about changes in the family life course is true?

- A) The age at which women had their last birth is lower for women in the mid-1800s than it is for women from the mid-1900s.
- B) Over the course of a hundred year period between the mid-1800 to mid-1900s, the life expectancy has decreased substantially.
- C) Between 1841 to 1951 families reduced the time spent having and raising children by more than 10 years.
- D) The number of years spent raising children is much higher now than it was in the 19th century.
- E) The age at which women of the 1970s cohort first marries is much lower compared to the age at first marriage of the 1960s cohort.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 40

36) How many years were spent married with no child at home for women of the 1841-50 cohort?

- A) 12.5 years
- B) 20 years
- C) 5.2 years
- D) 0 years
- E) 10.8 years

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

37) Regarding changes in the life course trends among three cohorts of women (born in the 1840s, 1930s, and 1950s), which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Age at first marriage was lower among the 1840s cohort than among the other two cohorts. B) Age at first birth is higher among the 1960s cohort than among the 1840s cohort.
- C) Women in the 1950s cohort had their last birth at an earlier age than women in the 1840s cohort had their first birth. T
- D) Of the three cohorts, the 1950s cohort spent the most years raising children.
- E) The 1950s cohort died at an earlier age than the 1930s cohort.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

38) Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Urbanization and industrialization have had minimal effect on family life.
- B) Industrialization has had a greater effect on family life than urbanization.
- C) The effect of urbanization on family life is minimal compared to industrialization.
- D) Urbanization has had virtually no effect on family life while industrialization is the sole determinant of family life.
- E) Urbanization has had a great, if not greater effect on family life than industrialization.

Answer: E

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39) Which of the following statements about families in the nineteenth century is correct?

- A) Having second or third families was fairly common.
- B) Nineteenth century widows were in a similar economic circumstance as single mothers today.
- C) Widows often relied on charity or other family members for survival.
- D) Poverty had severe consequences for children and parents.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 40

40) Which group today is most similar to widows of the past in terms of economic vulnerability and social challenges they faced?

- A) Working mothers
- B) Single mothers
- C) Un-married, childless women
- D) Unhappily married women
- E) Teenage mothers

Answer: B

Page Ref: 40

- 41) Which of the following sequences of family-related events was the expectation for people in the past?
- A) Work → have children → marry → become a grandparent → get old → retire
 - B) Have children → marry → complete education → work → retire
 - C) Complete education → travel → marry → work → have children → get old
 - D) Marry → complete education → have children → become a grandparent → get old
 - E) Complete education → marry → have children → get old → become a grandparent

Answer: E

Page Ref: 40

- 42) Why does the modern industrial economy sometimes accompany conflict in families around the world?
- A) People earn wages that are beyond their family's control.
 - B) People rely on schooling and the media for information more than on their family.
 - C) People have learned to place value on a high standard of living.
 - D) It conflicts with traditional family norms, values and expectations.
 - E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 42

- 43) According to the textbook, how does political will and ideology change family life in China?
- A) State planning of family life has been done alongside economic and political change
 - B) The government of China regulates all aspects of family life in China, including arranged marriages.
 - C) The Chinese people refuse to abide by state regulations and are thus emigrating out of China in large numbers.
 - D) Both A and B.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 42

- 44) Dubinsky (2001) argues that sexuality “came out” in the
- A) 1880s.
 - B) 1920s.
 - C) 1940s.
 - D) 1960s.
 - E) 1990s.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

45) Which of the following countries does NOT have a declining marriage rate?

- A) The United States
- B) Canada
- C) Australia
- D) India
- E) The United Kingdom

Answer: D

Page Ref: 44

46) How was marriage traditionally viewed, and in what way has it changed in contemporary times?

- A) Marriage was traditionally viewed in terms of love, attraction and respect, but has since shifted to more economic or financial arrangements between the partners.
- B) Marriage has traditionally been viewed in negative terms, but has since been made out to be a more positive experience for both men and women.
- C) Marriage was traditionally viewed in terms of rights, duties and obligations towards each other's families but has shifted towards greater emphasis on the personal or emotional side of relationships.
- D) Marriage was traditionally viewed as an arrangement between two families in exchange for goods or services and has not shifted from this view since.
- E) Marriage has traditionally been viewed to be the legitimate form of domination of men over women but has since shifted towards the legitimate domination of women over men.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 44

47) Since the 1870s, the fertility rate in the West has

- A) declined steadily.
- B) declined steadily until WWII, then increased steadily ever since.
- C) increased steadily.
- D) increased steadily until WWII, then decreased steadily ever since.
- E) fluctuated too wildly to categorize.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

48) “Living in sin” was initially commonly practiced by

- A) upper-middle class people
- B) working-class people
- C) Muslims
- D) Jews
- E) middle-class people

Answer: B

Page Ref: 45

49) Which of the following reasons is said to contribute to a decline in the stability of marriage and cohabitating life?

- A) Women are more economically dependent on their partners than they used to be.
- B) Women are less economically dependent on their partners than they used to be.
- C) People no longer expect emotional and psychological satisfaction in their relationships.
- D) People are no longer thinking about spousal relations as being about love and attraction.
- E) Men demand more economic resources from women than they used to.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46

50) Which of the following statements is true about the birth rate in Canada?

- A) The birth rate is higher in Canada than it is anywhere else in the world.
- B) The birth rate has been steadily increasing for the past ten years.
- C) Birth rates hit a record low in 2000.
- D) The birth rate is above the population replacement level in Canada.
- E) The birth rate is not considered a political issue in Canada.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 46

51) The “revenge of the cradle” describes

- A) the tendency for neglected children to emotionally abuse their parents later in life.
- B) the enormous financial costs of raising a child from birth to age 18 today.
- C) the financial health, and social consequences faced by an aged Canadian population as a result of the declining fertility rate.
- D) the removal of Aboriginal children from their homes to be educated in specially designed schools.
- E) the belief that Quebec citizens could counter political injustice by having more French-speaking babies.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 50

52) In what years did the “baby boom” occur in North America?

- A) 1960-1975
- B) 1841-1900
- C) 1931-1942
- D) 1982-1997
- E) 1947-1962

Answer: E

Page Ref: 47

53) Which of the following factors was a main contributor to the “baby boom”?

- A) The postponement of fertility due to World War II.
- B) An increase in immigration in Canada after World War II.
- C) A lower infant mortality rate.
- D) A popular trend of having more than five children at the time.
- E) An increase in number of women of childbearing age at the time.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

54) Which of the following statements is true about the Aboriginal population in Canada?

- A) The Aboriginal population is older than the Canadian population.
- B) The current fertility rate among Aboriginals is 1.5 time higher than the overall rate among Canadians.
- C) The growth of the Aboriginal population is expected to be lower than the growth of the Canadian population.
- D) The number of Aboriginal children and teens is expected to dramatically decrease in the near future.
- E) A smaller percentage of the Aboriginal population are in the youngest age group compared to the overall Canadian population.

Answer: B

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55) Based on the most recent census data, Aboriginal peoples comprise approximately what percent of the total Canadian population?

- A) 1.5 percent.
- B) 2.8 percent.
- C) 4.3 percent.
- D) 7.5 percent.
- E) 10.2 percent.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

- 56) The late 19th century trend towards low mortality and low fertility rates in the West is known among social scientists as

- A) the Great Demographic Shift.
- B) the first demographic transition.
- C) the second demographic transition.
- D) the third demographic transition.
- E) the revenge of the cradle.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 52

- 57) The trend whereby birth rates are brought into line with new lifestyle goals and family practices is known as

- A) the Second Great Demographic Shift.
- B) the first demographic transition.
- C) the second demographic transition.
- D) the third demographic transition.
- E) the feminist movement.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

- 58) The second demographic transition brought birth rates

- A) down in line with new lifestyle goals and family practices.
- B) up in line with new lifestyle goals and family practices.
- C) down in line with a reduced death rate.
- D) up in line with an increased death rate.
- E) to an all-time high.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53

- 59) Which of the following statements about demographic transitions is correct?

- A) The first demographic transition began with the feminist movement in the 1960s.
- B) The first demographic transition shifted infant mortality rates from low to high.
- C) The second demographic transition brought death rates in line with new lifestyle goals and family practices.
- D) Societies in an advanced stage of the second demographic transition tend to contain many “non-traditional” family styles.
- E) Demographic transitions have led to overpopulation.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53

60) What demographic trend most often results in an aging population?

- A) A decline in fertility only.
- B) A decline in fertility along with an increased mortality rate.
- C) A decline in fertility along with increased life expectancy.
- D) An increase in fertility along with decreased life expectancy.
- E) An increase in fertility along with a decreased infant mortality rate.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 53

61) The fertility rate has declined recently in the West because

- A) women have been taking advantage of more access to education and employment.
- B) couples have delayed marrying.
- C) financial constraints have prevented couples from raising a large number of children.
- D) time constraints have prevented couples from raising a large number of children.
- E) all of the above.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 53

62) Abortifacients” refer to

- A) herbs or potions that bring about a miscarriage.
- B) women who have undergone an abortion.
- C) anti-abortion supporters.
- D) pro-abortion supporters.
- E) chemical contraceptives.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 54

63) Which of the following strategies contributed to the first demographic transition during the 1960's?

- A) late marriage
- B) sexual abstinence
- C) birth control
- D) illegal abortion
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 53

64) Which of the following statements is correct? Abortion in Canada

- A) has been more important than contraception in reducing fertility rates.
- B) has always been illegal.
- C) has always been legal.
- D) has been illegal since the end of the 19th century.
- E) was illegal between the end of the 19th century and the late 20th century.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 54

65) Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) The proportion of single-person households has tripled since 1931.
- B) Victorian-era houses designed for single families often held as many as 15 people during peak immigration periods.
- C) The demand for greater privacy between family members has led to an increase in house size.
- D) The proportion of people living in a family has declined since 1981.
- E) All of the above are correct.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 56

66) Which of the following statements about contraception in Eastern Europe during the mid-1960s is correct?

- A) Contraceptive devices were readily and cheaply available for women.
- B) The average woman in the former Soviet Union and Romania had seven abortions during her lifetime.
- C) The governments tried to limit population growth during this period.
- D) Men were fathering multiple children out of wedlock.
- E) Married couples had about six children on average.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 54

67) In what way did state support for lone mothers change in Canada?

- A) It went from being largely supportive of widows with dependent children to be “stay-at-home” mothers to encouraging today’s lone mothers to work for pay while their children are young.
- B) It went from being less supportive of families overall to being more supportive of families overall.

- C) It went from encouraging lone mothers to work for pay to encouraging today's lone mothers to stay at home while their children are young.
- D) Today's lone mothers get far more financial and social support from the state than did lone mothers of the past.
- E) It now addresses the specific concerns of immigrant and minority women.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 57

68) Which of the following statements is correct? Family allowances

- A) were government subsidies that compensated and recognized stay-at-home fathers.
- B) were based only on the age of the child.
- C) were given to all mothers and fathers of children under 18.
- D) were increased in 1992 in response to the rising number of single-parent families.
- E) were replaced in most provinces by the Child Tax Credit, which targets low- and middle-income families.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 57

69) Secularization refers to a move away from _____ as an organizing principle in society.

- A) the family
- B) religion
- C) individualism
- D) capitalism
- E) socialism

Answer: B

Page Ref: 62

70) Poverty rates in Canada are consistently higher among all the following groups except

- A) single mothers
- B) divorced dads
- C) immigrant men
- D) Aboriginal families
- E) young fathers

Answer: B

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Short Answer Questions

1. Distinguish how early Europeans and Aboriginal communities differed when it came to attitude toward marriages between members of the two groups.

See Pg. 30

2. When it came to property rights, briefly distinguish the difference for family members between the outcome of English Common Law and The Custom of Paris.

See Pg. 31

3. Briefly describe a gemeinschaft community indicating when it existed and what it entailed for its members.

See Pg. 32

4. When it came to more independence, when did children begin to acquire it? Briefly elaborate why.

See Pg. 33

5. African American women who immigrated with their families to Nova Scotia and Ontario following the American Revolution often did not fit the expected family model as defined by others. Briefly elaborate on how they did fit this model.

See Pg.334-35

6. Briefly explain approximately when the Chinese Exclusionary Act took effect and what this act meant to Chinese men living in Canada

See Pg. 36

7. In the 1950's as opposed to the 1940's, many Canadian women, particularly married women, felt a significant loss of independence. Why?

See Pg.37-38

8. The authors of your text suggest that there is a substantial reduction in the amount of time families spend having and raising children

See Pgs. 39-40

9. Industrialization and urbanization has dramatically broadened the traditional roles women assumed at an earlier time. Briefly elaborate on the impact that education has had on this change.

See Pgs. 41-43

10. The “Revenge of the Cradle” was about whom? Why?

See Pg. 50

Long Answer Questions

1. Elaborate on how feminists have critiqued current Canadian immigration policies as being largely patriarchal in character. What has this meant to women's experience of resettlement in Canada?

See Pgs. 35-37

2. "Bringing down the menses" was commonly practiced in Canada before the 20th century. Clarify what this means and how it was practiced.

See Pg. 54

3. Child poverty is not equally distributed in Canada. Elaborate on the types of families most at risk

See Pg.58