

**Canadian Society in the Twenty-First Century:
An Historical Sociological Approach
Fourth Edition**

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Test Bank

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Introduction: What Is Society?

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) *Reification* is defined as _____. (3)
 - a) the situation of an object taking on more than one meaning
 - b) the creation of knowledge about and articulation of a realistic account of total society
 - c) the process of believing that our mental constructs actually exist materially**
 - d) the process of separating a colony from its “motherland”
 - e) the reformation of a national civic identity

- 2) Which of the following is the chief problem in defining *society*? (3–4)
 - a) It is an abstract concept.
 - b) It has diverse meanings.
 - c) It is often conflated with other concepts.
 - d) all of the above**
 - e) b and c only

- 3) In their political analyses, _____ tend to ignore the state, instead focusing on the formal institutions of government that they view as open to the influence of competing political interests. (5)
 - a) pluralist theorists**
 - b) Neo-Marxist theorists
 - c) structural functionalist theorists
 - d) conflict theorists
 - e) globalization theorists

- 4) Canada’s most populous province is _____. (6–7)
 - a) Ontario**
 - b) Quebec
 - c) British Columbia
 - d) Alberta
 - e) Manitoba

- 5) The text defines a *state* as _____. (8)
 - a) a territorial area, politically recognized as a country, on the basis of historical, material, and geographical factors
 - b) a set of institutions successfully claiming a monopoly over political rule-making and the legitimate use of violence and coercion within a given territory**
 - c) a mass of individuals who define themselves collectively as a “people”
 - d) any area with a political boundary separating it from other political boundaries
 - e) the reification of an abstract concept that is used to legitimize nationalism

- 6) The idea of a “people” is most congruent with the concept of a _____. (8)
- a) country
 - b) state
 - c) **nation**
 - d) empire
 - e) colony
- 7) A Greek person living in Toronto and still strongly identifying with other Greeks and Greek culture would be exhibiting _____. (8)
- a) class consciousness
 - b) civic internationalism
 - c) civic nationalism
 - d) **ethnic nationalism**
 - e) statist nationalism
- 8) Benedict Anderson’s term *imagined community* refers to _____. (8)
- a) **the tendency of people to imagine a relationship with others of their nation whom they never meet and can never “know”**
 - b) the methodological practice of sociologists engaged in trying to describe “ideal type” communities
 - c) fictionalized types of communities as found, for example, in Thomas More’s *Utopia*
 - d) mock-ups made by architects and used in urban planning
 - e) none of the above
- 9) Which sociologist described rural and small-town life, kinship, and tradition as being replaced by urban life, anonymity, and self-interest? (9)
- a) Karl Marx
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) **Ferdinand Tönnies**
 - d) Émile Durkheim
 - e) Talcott Parsons
- 10) A society is _____. (10)
- a) a product of relatively continuous and enduring interactions between people more or less defining themselves as members of the society
 - b) a product of relatively continuous and enduring interactions maintained by an ensemble of political, economic, cultural, and other institutions
 - c) a product of relatively continuous and enduring interactions whose sum is in excess of interactions occurring with similarly defined societies external to the given territory
 - d) **all of the above**
 - e) b and c only

- 11) The term used to define a series of interrelated economic, political, and cultural changes occurring throughout the world is _____. (11)
- a) communism
 - b) colonialism
 - c) neo-colonialism
 - d) state imperialism
 - e) **globalization**
- 12) The school of thought associated with David Korten holds that, as a result of globalization, the powers previously held by territorial states have been transferred to _____. (12)
- a) provincial governments
 - b) **transnational corporations**
 - c) municipal governments
 - d) local communities
 - e) none of the above
- 13) Which would be an example of a latent function? (14)
- a) schools educating students
 - b) police arresting criminals
 - c) artists painting pictures
 - d) **hockey instilling competitiveness**
 - e) nurses helping the sick
- 14) Which of the following is not a characteristic of anti-oppressive research? (15)
- a) a focus on social justice and resistance
 - b) recognition that all knowledge is socially constructed
 - c) **a belief that research should be abstractly theoretical and not action oriented**
 - d) a belief that the research process is about power and relationships
 - e) all of the above
- 15) The idea that our material institutions, actions, and beliefs are shaped, though not determined, by past events and our understanding (or misunderstanding) of those events is common to _____. (20)
- a) Marxist theories
 - b) symbolic interaction theory
 - c) **historical sociology**
 - d) economic sociology
 - e) social psychology
- 16) Despite the repeated success of the Canadian women's hockey team, women's hockey is virtually ignored in sports coverage unless a female player is sexually attractive. What sociological framework would most likely explore this problem? (18–19)
- a) structural functional theory
 - b) post-structural theory
 - c) **conflict theory**

- d) symbolic interaction theory
- e) post-modern theory

17) A sociologist looking at the ethnic stratification of NHL hockey players would likely be working from what framework? (18)

- a) post-structural theory
- b) conflict theory**
- c) structural functionalist theory
- d) symbolic interaction theory
- e) strain theory

18) “Who controls the past controls the future: who controls the present controls the past.” Who wrote this statement? (21)

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Henry Ford
- c) George Bush, Jr.
- d) George Orwell**
- e) Aldous Huxley

19) The term for the oppressed subject in society is _____. (21)

- a) the proletariat
- b) the voiceless
- c) the subaltern**
- d) the minority
- e) the unseen

20) Counterfactual history _____. (22)

- a) is a parlour game
- b) involves making up historical outcomes to fit facts
- c) involves making up facts to fit theoretical arguments
- d) separates what is important in history from what is incidental**
- e) argues for the belief in a parallel universe

True/False Questions

1) Canada is the world’s largest country in terms of geographical area. (5)

- a) True
- b) False**

2) Canada’s population in 2016 was nearly 50 million. (6–7)

- a) True
- b) False**

3) Canada’s population in 2016 was a little more than 35 million. (6–7)

- a) True**

- b) False
- 4) Benedict Anderson's term *imagined community* refers to our idealized sense of belonging to a nation. **(8)**
a) True
b) False
- 5) A nation is a set of institutions successfully claiming a monopoly over political rule-making and the legitimate use of violence and coercion within a given territory. **(8)**
a) True
b) False
- 6) In theory, civic nations have open memberships. **(8)**
a) True
b) False
- 7) Membership in civic nations is based on supposedly "fixed" biological and cultural markers. **(8)**
a) True
b) False
- 8) The concept of society dates back to the Middle Ages. **(9)**
a) True
b) False
- 9) Émile Durkheim argued feudal relationships were being replaced by capitalist relationships. **(9)**
a) True
b) False
- 10) While states are abstractions, societies are real things. **(10)**
a) True
b) False
- 12) There is a general consensus among scholars and experts as to the impact that globalization has had on the state. **(11)**
a) True
b) False
- 13) Schools socializing students for participation in the labour market is an example of a manifest function. **(14)**
a) True
b) False
- 14) Praxis refers to purposeful action. **(14)**
a) True

b) False

15) Symbolic interaction theory is generally used to examine large-scale social organization. **(15)**

a) True

b) **False**

16) Patriarchy refers to the system of male domination in society. **(15)**

a) **True**

b) False

17) Sexism is the belief that one sex is inherently superior to another. **(15)**

a) **True**

b) False

18) The term *verstehen* means “understanding.” **(15)**

a) **True**

b) False

19) The term *subaltern* refers to individuals and groups whose views are often suppressed by the dominant group. **(21)**

a) **True**

b) False

Short Answer and Essay Questions

1) Briefly describe at least three problems in defining the concept of society. **(3–4)**

2) Define the terms *country*, *state*, and *nation*. How are they similar to each other? How are they different? **(5–9)**

3) The text’s authors refer to four theoretical approaches used in sociology. Discuss three of these approaches and show how they can be used to explain some aspect of Canadian society other than hockey, as used in the text. **(13–16)**

4) What are the characteristics of an historical sociological research approach? **(19–22)**