

KEY

Social Studies 11 History Review Packet A (Chronological Order)

Recommendation: Complete this work in pencil. Fill in the key person or event or in brief point form, give the significance of the person or event.

| <u>Person / Event</u> | <u>Decade</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Sam Hughes | 10s | -The Minister of Militia during WWI; created the Shell Committee and gave contracts to friends who produced poor quality goods (i.e. profiteering) |
| Passchendaele | 10s | - WWI; Can. commanders warned about sending troops due to heavy casualties; overruled by British commanders |
| Ypres | 10s | - WWI; Can. troops faced German chlorine gas attack |
| The Somme | 10s | - bloodbath for all sides during WWI; over one million total casualties |
| Vimy Ridge | 10s | - first truly Canadian victory in WWI |
| Halifax Harbour / Mont Blanc | 10s | - French vessel carrying 2500 t of dynamite accidentally collided with another ship; explosion killed up to 3000 people and injured 10 000 |
| Billy Bishop | 10s | - Canada's flying ace in WWI |
| Van Doos established | 10s | - regiment of French Canadian troops during WWI |
| Wartime Elections Act | 10s | - gave women directly related to soldiers the right to vote |
| Winnipeg General Strike | 1919 | - 43 day General Strike as workers demanded higher wages, a shorter working week, and the right to collective bargaining; |

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| | | broken up by police and strike leaders arrested; a Royal Commission found the workers' grievances legitimate |
| Henry Ford's Assembly Line – Model T | 10s | - made cars affordable for Canadians especially during the Roaring Twenties |
| Treaty of Versailles | 10s | - ended WWI; punished Germany |
| League of Nations established | 10s | - world governing body established after WWI to try to prevent future world conflicts; lacked military intervention powers to stop an aggressor; could issue verbal warnings and trade sanctions only |
| Frederick Banting invents insulin | 20s | - a major Canadian scientific achievement that has benefited the world to combat diabetes |
| Emily Carr | 20s | - famous west coast painter of the 20s |
| “Famous Five” Persons Case | 20s | - 1928, Supreme Court of Canada decided that women were not “persons” under the Constitution; famous suffragist and recently appointed Alberta judge, Emily Murphy, along with four other women appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Britain; in 1929, the Committee ruled that women could hold public office (p. 60) |
| Halibut Treaty | 1923 | - first treaty signed by Canada independent of Britain; between Can. and US over fishing rights in the northern Pacific |
| Chanak Affair | 1922 | - British troops threatened by Turkish forces near Chanak on the Dardanelles (eastern Mediterranean Sea); Britain asked for colonial assistance; PM Mackenzie King insisted that the issue of assistance be |

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| | | debated in Parliament first; by the time debate took place, the threat had passed |
| Mary Pickford | 20s | - Toronto born actress became known as “America’s sweetheart” |
| Group of Seven | 20s | - famous group of painters that interpreted Canada’s landscape using broad, bold strokes and brilliant colours; abstract in nature |
| Agnes McPhail: First Female MP | 20s | - first female member of Parliament; member of the Progressives; fought for rights of miners, prisoners, and seniors’ pensions |
| Old Age Pension Act established | 20s | - introduced by Mackenzie King’s government under pressure from Agnes McPhail and the Progressives |
| King-Byng Crisis | 20s | - the last time a Governor-General refused the request of a PM; Byng refused to call an election and instead asked the Opposition to form the government |
| Charleston & Turkey Trot | 20s | - dances of the Roaring Twenties |
| Balfour Report (p.55-56) | 20s | - recommended greater autonomy for members of the British Empire; Statute of Westminster (1931) resulted giving Canada equal status to Britain and the Empire became the British Commonwealth; the Constitution (i.e. the BNA Act) remained in Britain though as the fed. gov. and provinces could not agree on an amending formula |
| Pogey or Dole | 30s | -relief payments created for the unemployed during the Great Depression |
| Dust Bowl | 30s | - severe drought on the Prairies during the |

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| | | Great Depression |
| Dionne Quintuplets | 30s | - first known surviving set of five babies; a distraction during the Great Depression |
| Pattullo's "Little New Deal" | 30s | - BC Premier's plan to assist people during the Great Depression including shortening the work day, increasing the minimum wage, and increasing relief payments + public works projects including building the Fraser river bridge at New Westminster; fed. gov. challenged his authority to bring in such programs |
| Grey Owl | 30s | - English naturalist Archie Belaney posed as an Apache aboriginal; wrote books and promoted conservation |
| relief camps | 30s | - work camps establishment by PM R.B. Bennett during the Great Depression; low pay and poor living conditions |
| Kristallnacht | 1938 | - "Night of Broken Glass": Nazi supporters attacked Jewish businesses and homes in Germany |
| William Aberhart | 30s | - founder of the Social Credit party in Alberta during the Great Depression |
| Rowell-Sirois Commission (p.90) | 30s | - recommended that the fed. gov. have more control over taxation and the creation of equalization payments to help poorer provinces |
| Roosevelt's New Deal | 1933 | - US President introduced numerous public works programs, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and financial assistance for dependent mothers and children to "jump start" the US economy |

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| | | during the Great Depression |
| Hitler gains power | 30s | - a key underlying cause of WWII |
| Appeasement | 30s | - used to try to prevent war; Hitler was given Austria and the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia; the policy failed though as Hitler wanted much more |
| On-To-Ottawa Trek | 30s | - unemployed rode the railways during the Great Depression to find work and to protest in Ottawa |
| German invasion of Poland | 1939 | - Britain declared war after Germany refused to retreat; start of WWII in Europe |
| Battle of the Atlantic | 40s | - Can. played a critical role in getting supplies to Britain to avoid surrender |
| wolf packs vs. corvettes | 40s | - German U boats worked in wolf packs to attack Canada's small war ships called corvettes during the Battle of the Atlantic |
| Japanese Canadians interned | 40s | - public fear of Japan during WWII led to the wrongful detention of Japanese Canadians in camps in the Interior of BC; their homes and businesses sold off and they were unable to return to the West Coast after the war |
| Operation Barbarosa (i.e. Germany invades the Soviet Union) | 40s | - Hitler broke the non-aggression pact with Stalin and Germany invaded the Soviet Union |
| Operation Sea Lion | 40s | - German plan to invade Great Britain |
| Battle of Ortona | 40s | - coastal Italian town taken by Canadians from German forces during WWII |
| Canadians helped to invade Italy | 40s | - a difficult campaign to push German forces back towards Germany during WWII |

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| Operation Overlord / D Day | 40s | - massive Allied invasion of the beaches of Normandy to wrest control of Europe from German forces |
| Canadians storm Juno Beach | 40s | - code-name for beach to be taken by Canadian forces during the D Day (Operation Overlord) invasion of Normandy, France |
| Holocaust | 40s | - approx. 6 million Jews died in Nazi concentration camps |
| Referendum on Conscription | 40s | - Mackenzie King wanted to be released from his pledge of no conscription during WWII; English Can. supported the idea while French Canada opposed |
| Bombing of Dresden (use internet) | 40s | - controversial bombing of German city including civilians towards the end of WWII |
| Family Allowance introduced | 40s | - child payment benefits introduced towards the end of WWII |
| UIC (Unemployment Insurance) Introduced | 40s | - in anticipation of a potential rise in unemployment after the war, this new social program was introduced by the fed. gov. |
| Canadian troops liberate Holland | 40s | - Can. troops forced Germans out of The Netherlands during WWII |
| VE Day | 40s | - Victory in Europe on the day all German forces surrendered ending WWII in Europe |
| Atomic bomb on Hiroshima | 40s | - dropped by the US on Japan; bomb also dropped on Nagasaki; these along with a potential Soviet invasion forced Japan to surrender |
| NATO established | 40s | - Canada became a part of this defence alliance against communism during the Cold War |
| United Nations initiated | 40s | - world governing body that replaced the |

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| | | League of Nations after WWII; it can militarily intervene against an aggressor |
| Newfoundland joins Confederation | 40s | - last province to join |
| Tommy Douglas and Medicare introd. | 40s | - the Saskatchewan provincial government became the first in Canada to introduce the concept of universal health care |
| McCarthyism and the Red Scare | 50s | - fear that communism was spreading to the democratic west; people accused of being communist |
| St. Lawrence Seaway megaproject | 50s | - major piece of infrastructure completed to create the greatest inland trading route in the world |
| Korean War | 50s | - Can. sent troops in support of UN “peacemaking”; stop communist forces in North Korea from invading South Korea |
| Suez Canal Crisis | 50s | - Egypt seized control of this key trade route between the Red Sea and Mediterranean; potential war between Israel, France, and Britain versus Egypt and the Soviets; Pearson recommended a UN peacekeeping force be sent in to cool the situation |
| NORAD established | 50s | - joint command for the defence of North American air space between Canada and the US |
| Pinetree and DEW Lines established | 50s | - radar lines built by the US in northern Canada to detect a possible Soviet attack |
| Teen culture / Rock ‘n’ roll emerge | 50s | - baby boomers entered their teen years and influenced culture and became a key targeting group for advertisers |
| Rise of the suburbs | 50s | - with a booming economy and affordable / reliable automobiles Canada’s could live in |

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| | | the spacious suburbs and commute to work in the city |
| Cuban Missile Crisis | 60s | - Soviets attempted to install nuclear warheads in Cuba; US established a naval blockade around the island; Khrushchev backed down, removed the missiles and the US promised not to invade Cuba and dismantled missiles in Turkey |
| Open immigration policy introduced | 1962 | - most racial discrimination was removed from Canada's immigration policy |
| Universal / National Health Care Introduced | 60s | - PM Pearson adopted the Saskatchewan model across the country |
| Vietnam War started | 60s | - US sent troops to stop communist forces in northern Vietnam from taking control of the country; intervention not supported by UN nor Canada; US withdrew in the 1970s |
| Canada gets the maple leaf flag | 60s | - introduced by PM Pearson due in part to pressure from Quebec to have a less British flag |
| Jean Lesage and the Quiet Revolution | 60s | - Liberal Premier who worked to modernize Quebec's economy and put more francophones in charge (eg nationalized Hydro Quebec); took control of education away from the Catholic Church |
| CRTC (Canadian Radio and Telecommunications Commission) established | 60s | - a fed. gov. agency created to ensure Canadian content levels on tv and radio |
| Trudeau wants a "just society" | 60-70s | - idea of guaranteed individual rights and greater government social assistance |
| Official Bilingualism enacted | 1969 | - brought in by Trudeau making English and French the official languages of Canada |

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| White Paper on Aborig. affairs (p.208) | 1969 | - Trudeau and Indian Affairs Minister Chretien wanted aboriginals to be treated the same as other citizens; encouraged aboriginals to leave reserves and find work in cities; assimilation strategy |
| GreenPeace founded in Vancouver | 1970 | - concerned about the nuclear weapons arms race and environmental issues |
| October Crisis: FLQ | 70s | - violent separatist movement in Quebec which kidnapped individuals and executed Pierre Laporte; Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act |
| UN recognizes mainland China | 1971 | - UN recognized the communist government of mainland China as the legitimate government of the country; this was a switch from the non-communist government in Taiwan |
| Berger Commission (p. 210) | 70s | - recommended a ten year suspension on the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until environmental studies could be done and negotiations with First Nations |
| Bill 101 passed | 70s | - passed by the Parti Quebecois making French the only official language in Quebec |
| OPEC Crisis / inflation soars | 70s | - Middle East oil producers cut supplies to the West in retaliation for support of Israel; prices soared and the economy of Canada declined |
| Sovereignty Association Referendum | 1980 | - in Que., 40% Voted Yes while 60% Voted No |
| Oil Export Tax / Western Alienation ↑ | 1980 | - part of Trudeau's National Energy Program; greatly angered Alberta as it cut into its oil revenues |

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| “Kitchen Compromise” | 80s | - compromise deal between Trudeau and nine premiers to allow a notwithstanding clause to overrule certain Charter rights; Que. Premier Levesque was left out of the negotiations; the deal allowed for the patriation of the Constitution |
| Patriation of the Constitution | 80s | - Trudeau worked to bring the Constitution home from Britain; added Charter of Rights and Freedoms |
| Ronald Reagan | 80s | - built up the US military; negotiate with the Soviets from a position of strength |
| Gorbachev and glasnost | 80s | - Soviet leader allowed his people greater freedom to express themselves and criticize their government |
| Marc Garneau (use internet) | 80s | - first Canadian astronaut; flew on Challenger space shuttle |
| Berlin Wall / Communism fall in Eastern & Central Europe | 80s | - Democracy spread; nuclear arms race eased; end of Cold War |
| Meech Lake Accord proposed | 80s | - Constitutional package proposed by PM Mulroney that would have recognized Quebec as a distinct society; defeated by the Manitoba and Newfoundland legislatures |
| Oka Confrontation (p. 211) | 1990 | - Mohawks in Quebec seized land slated for golf course expansion; tense standoff between Mohawks and the Can. military; fed. gov. eventually purchased the land and made it part of the Mohawk reserve – Kanasatake. |
| UN peacemaking: Operation Desert Storm – Persian Gulf War I | 90s | - UN backed forces removed Iraqi forces from Kuwait |
| Bush Sr. declares a “new world order” | 90s | - US President wanted to see the UN become more active in “peacemaking” to stop |

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| | | aggressors |
| Charlottetown Accord defeated | 90s | - agreement would have recognized Que. As a “distinct society” and brought in Senate Reform; defeated in a nation-wide referendum |
| Bloc Quebecois formed | 90s | - federal Quebec separatist party founded by Lucien Bouchard after the defeat of the Meech Lake Accord |
| Canada’s Debt Crisis | 90s | - Canada’s national debt exceeded \$560 billion with large annual deficits; transfer payments to the provinces were cut to deal with the situation; Finance Minister Paul Martin |
| NAFTA signed | 90s | - free trade agreement signed between Canada, the US, and Mexico |
| The Reform party becomes the Official Opposition in the House of Commons | 90s | - this western protest party under Preston Manning desired change to the structure of the fed. Gov. to reduce western alienation |
| Internet and globalization expand | 90s | - the world economy becomes more integrated; increased number of multi-national / transnational corporations |
| Supreme Court defines aboriginal title | 1998 | - continued step forward in the desire for First Nations ownership of land and self-government |
| Nisga’a Deal signed | 90s | - first land claims settlement signed in modern British Columbia |
| Team Canada Trade Missions | 90s | - PM Chretien and premiers worked to increase trade ties with Asia |
| Clarity Bill | 1999 / 2000 | - outlines the rules for any future separation referendum i.e. clear question and significant majority needed for separation |

Key

Social Studies 11 History Review Packet B

Recommendation: Complete this work in pencil.

B) Give the correct leader or era for each event. Use full names.

Eras

1 = WWI (1914-1918)

2 = Roaring Twenties

3 = The Great Depression / Dirty Thirties

4 = WW II (1939-1945)

5 = Post WW II / Cold War (1945-1989)

6 = Post Cold War Era / New World Order (1989-2000)

| Event | Leader | Era |
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| PM who enacted Official Bilingualism. | Pierre Trudeau | 5-1969 |
| PM who signed the Free Trade Agreement with the United States and worked towards NAFTA | Brian Mulroney | 5,6 |
| PM who introduced the Canadian Bill of Rights | John Diefenbaker | 5 |
| PM who patriated the Constitution and added a Charter of Rights and Freedoms | Pierre Trudeau | 5 |
| Leader of the Reform Party of Canada | Preston Manning | 5,6 |
| First Female MP who helped to get old age pensions | Agnes McPhail | 2 |
| PM who put forward the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accords | Brian Mulroney | 5,6 |
| Controversial Minister of the Militia during “The Great War” | Sam Hughes | 1 |
| Canada’s only female Prime Minister | Kim Campbell | 6 |
| PM who cancelled the Avro Arrow project | John Diefenbaker | 5 |
| PM who led Team Canada trade missions to Asia | Jean Chretien | 6 |
| Que. Premier who introduced the <i>fleur-de-lis</i> provincial flag; encouraged the Catholic Church as the defender of Que. culture | Maurice Duplessis | 5 |
| PM when Newfoundland joined Confederation | Louis St. Laurent | 5 |
| US President who proposed a League of Nations | Woodrow Wilson | 1 |
| Female suffragist and member of the “Famous Five | Nellie McClung | 1,2 |

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| | Emily Murphy | |
| PM who introduced CIDA | Pierre Trudeau | 5 |
| US President who wanted to negotiate with the Soviets from a position of strength | Ronald Reagan | 5 |
| Can. Major General who sent a series of urgent appeals to the U.N. to stop mass killings in Rwanda (read p. 156 in text) | Roméo Dallaire | 6-1994 |
| Can. General who protested sending Can. to Passchendaele | Arthur Currie | 1 |
| PM who introduced a completely “colour-blind” immigration policy | Lester Pearson | 5-1967 |
| PM who awarded CF-18 fighter plane contract to a Montreal firm instead of a Winnipeg firm; western alienation increased | Brian Mulroney | 5 |
| He won the Nobel Peace Prize for solving the Suez Canal Crisis | Leaster Pearson | 5 |
| Can. Justice Minister who helped to put together the “Kitchen Compromise” | Jean Chretien | 5 |
| US President during the Cuban Missile Crisis | John F. Kennedy | 5 |
| PM who introduced the National Energy Program; western alienation increased as a result | Pierre Trudeau | 5 |
| Canadian PM during WW I | Robert Borden | 1 |
| PM during the Sovereignty-Association Referendum | Pierre Trudeau | 5 |
| Cuban communist dictator | Fidel Castro | 5,6 |
| Aboriginal MLA in Manitoba who helped to defeat the Meech Lake constitutional Accord | Elijah Harper | 5,6 1990 |
| General who led Allied forces at the Battle of the Somme | Douglas Haig | 1 |
| PM during the second Quebec Referendum on Independence | Jean Chretien | 6 |
| PM who normalized Canada’s relations with mainland China | Pierre Trudeau | 5 |
| British PM who vowed never to surrender to Hitler | Winston Churchill | 4 |
| PM who introduced the GST | Brian Mulroney | 5 |
| Founding leader of the Bloc Quebecois | Lucien Bouchard | 5, 6 |
| Canadian PM during WWII | W.L. Mackenzie King | 4 |
| Fascist dictator of Italy | Benito Mussolini | 3,4 |
| Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian Empire who was assassinated | Franz Ferdinand | 1 |

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| Founder of the Social Credit Party | William Aberhart | 3 |
| Minster of the Dept. of Munitions & Supplies; given great authority | C.D. Howe | 4 |
| PM who agreed to the Nisga'a settlement | Jean Chretien | 6-1996 |
| General who led Can. forces at the Battle of Vimy Ridge | Julian Byng | 1 |
| PM who declined official Can. Government involvement in the Star Wars Missile Defence program but private companies may join | Brian Mulroney | 5 |
| Russian leader during WWII | Joseph Stalin | 4 |
| Premier who introduced Medicare in Saskatchewan | Tommy Douglas | 5 |
| Founder of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation | J.S. Woodsworth | 3 |
| Leader of the Soviet Union when the Berlin Wall was removed | Mikhail Gorbachev | 5,6 |
| PM during construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway | Louis St. Laurent | 5 |
| Led the Russian Revolution (Vladimir Ilyich) | Lenin | 1 |
| Finance Minister who helped to eliminate annual deficits and started to pay down a large federal debt | Paul Martin | 6 |
| Quebec Premier who asked the Canadian military to intervene in the Oka Crisis | Robert Bourassa | 6-1990 |
| He vowed not to give "a five cent piece" to a Tory provincial gov. | W.L. Mackenzie King | 3 |
| Founding leader of the Parti Quebecois | Rene Levesque | 5 |
| PM who introduced the maple leaf flag | Lester Pearson | 5 |
| PM who lobbied hard to have the US update its Clean Air Act to battle acid rain in both the US and Canada | Brian Mulroney | 6 |
| Famous Haida artist specializing in carving techniques | Bill Reid | 5,6 p213 |
| Can. PM who introduced a "new deal". | R.B. Bennett | 3 |
| PM in power when the Canadian Airborne Regiment was disbanded due to the Somalian Affair (Read p.153 and 156 in text) | Jean Chretien | 6-1995 |
| Soviet leader during the Cuban Missile Crisis | Nikita Khrushchev | 5 |
| Quebec Premier who initiated the Quiet Revolution | Jean Lesage | 5 |
| PM who introduced Official Multiculturalism | Pierre Trudeau | 5-1971 |
| Englishman Archie Belaney poses as an "Apache" naturalist | Grey Owl | 3 |
| BC Premier who introduced a "Little New Deal" | Dufferin Pattullo | 3 |

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Social Studies 11 History Review Packet C

Recommendation: Complete this work in pencil.

C) Fill in the charts below in point form, study friendly notes citing specific information, vocabulary, key figures, and where appropriate dates. **Note: There may be other acceptable answers beyond the ones presented below but most of the major ones are given.**

1) Describe Canada's growth as a politically autonomous nation during the 20th Century.

| <u>Era</u> | <u>Evidence of Growing Autonomy</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| WWI (1914-1918) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soldier training in Valcartier, Quebec brought young men from across the country together = helping to build national unity - Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) fought separately from British units - Canadian victory at Vimy Ridge - own seat at the Paris Peace Conference |
| Interwar Period (1919-1939) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signed the Treaty of Versailles independent of Britain - gained own seat in the new League of Nations - Chanak Affair (1922): PM King insisted that aiding Britain against Turkey would first require debate in Parliament - Halibut Treaty (1923) – signed with US independent of Britain - Imperial Conference of 1926 and the Balfour Report: produced the Statute of Westminster (1931): Canada now viewed as equal to Britain and British Empire became the British Commonwealth |
| WWII (1939-1945) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - debated going to war in Parliament first; therefore declared war separately from Britain - hosted the Commonwealth Air Training Program - by end of war, had the world's 3rd largest navy and 4th largest air force - D-Day – Juno Beach and then the liberation of the Netherlands / Holland - became a middle power |
| Post-WWII (1945-2000) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - own seat in the new United Nations - Canadian John Humphreys helped to write the UN Declaration of Human Rights - joined NATO as an independent country - helped to solve the Suez Canal Crisis (1956) through Pearson's idea of UN peacekeepers = example of Canada's role as a middle power + Pearson urged a ceasefire / armistice in the Korean War in the 1950s - Canada did not automatically support the USA in circumstances such as the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – PM Diefenbaker vs. Pres. Kennedy, Vietnam War (1960s, 70s), trade and travel policy with Cuba, and the Star Wars Missile Defence Program (1980s) – PM Mulroney (although private Canadian companies could be involved) - Trudeau established FIRA (Foreign Investment Review Agency) to monitor US |

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| | <p>investment in Canada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trudeau had US Bomarc Missiles with nuclear warheads removed from Canadian soil by 1971 (<u>Note</u>: PM Diefenbaker in the 1950s did not want them armed with nuclear warheads but PM Pearson accepted them by 1963). - Trudeau patriated the Constitution and added a Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982) - Trudeau created CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) to try to build links between the wealthy northern hemisphere and less economically developed southern hemisphere |
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2) Assess Canada's role in the two World Wars and the Cold War and how each impacted Canadian society.

| <u>War</u> | <u>Canada's Role</u> | <u>Impact on Canadian Society</u> (i.e. socially, politically, economically) |
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| WWI (1914-1918) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Britain still in charge of Canada's foreign policy; when Britain declared war on Germany = Canada automatically at war - merchant marine: supplied munitions and food to Britain - fought in the trenches in France and Belgium against Germany - Vimy Ridge: first truly Can. Victory - Passchendaele: controversial; Canadians sent by British General Haig in spite of General Currie's warnings of mass casualties; overruled; 15 000 Canadians killed - Ypres: faced German chlorine gas attack - Somme: a bloodbath; one million casualties for all countries involved including 24 000 Canadians - Billy Bishop = Canada's flying ace - "Canada's 100 Days": final push towards the end of the war ending with Canadian troops reaching Mons in Belgium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within first month of the war, 30 000 volunteers signed up – thought war would be short, an adventure, job opportunity; patriotism - ~66 000 Canadians died in the war - conscription split English and French Canada; Henri Bourassa = vocal opponent of conscription in Quebec - new roles for women (eg in factories, nurses in military hospitals in battle zones) - women directly related to soldiers given the right to vote - income tax and Victory Bonds introduced to fund the war - Shell Committee under the direction of Sam Hughes produced poor quality goods (eg Ross Rifle, cardboard soled boots, shells exploding early); awarded contracts to profiteers - War Measures Act invoked; habeus corpus (the right of a person under arrest to be brought before a judge to determine the lawfulness of the arrest) was suspended - Halifax Disaster (Dec. 16, 1917) – Mont Blanc (French ship) carrying 2500 t of dynamite collided with another ship; 2000-3000 killed |

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| <p>WWII (1939-1945)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Commonwealth Air Training Program on the Prairies - initially limited war effort but with Fall of France in June 1940, switch to “total war” effort - Canada: key ally to Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic to keep supply lines open with the use of corvettes – small war ships – to escort supply convoys (faced German U boats in “wolf packs”) - sent troops to protect the British colony of Hong Kong = controversial as defeat was expected with the Japanese invasion in Dec. 1941; one quarter of Can. troops never returned - Dieppe (Aug. 1942): failed attempt led by Canadians to establish a western front on the coast of France; Germans knew of the attack and poorly planned; 907 Canadians died and 1874 taken prisoner - Canadians participated in the invasion of Italy taking the town of Ortona in 1943 - D Day / Operation Overlord (June 6, 1944): successful attempt at establishing a western front on the Normandy coast of France – Canada took Juno Beach - liberated the Netherlands / Holland (1945) – hailed as heroes - participated in night-time bombing raids (RCAF – Royal Canadian Air Force) over German cities (1943-1945) - supplied uranium and physicists to help the USA build the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project) to help defeat Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C.D. Howe put in charge of the Dept. of Munitions and Supplies by PM King to get the economy to meet wartime demands (i.e. “total war” effort) - NRMA (National Resources Mobilization Act) gave the gov. power to take control of private industry for wartime production (eg uranium mine) - shortage of goods at home triggered inflation; to control, the gov. established Wartime Prices and Trade Board including food rationing - income tax raised + War Bonds = helped to fund war effort - high wheat prices helped farmers - women again were critical workers in the factories + overseas they worked as nurses and ambulance drivers; Women’s Royal Canadian Naval Service – wireless operators, coders, drivers, and operational plotters - a national referendum on conscription (Apr. 1942) split English and French Canada - ~42 000 Canadians died in the war - Japanese-Canadians put in internment camps in the Interior of BC + homes and businesses sold off for little money; RCMP and military said they posed no threat but public fear pressured the government; after war, they were told to go to Japan or settle east of the Rockies; in 1988, the fed. gov. apologized and offered \$21 000 compensation to each of the survivors - towards the end of the war, the fed. gov. introduced new social programs UIC (Unemployment Insurance) and Family Allowance + gave the right to collective bargaining for unions - Canada emerged out of the war as a “middle power” with the latest technology in its factories = industrialized economy - Baby Boom after the war |
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| Cold War (1945-1989) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - joined NATO (eg stationed troops in West Germany) - joined US in NORAD - allowed the US to build radar stations (eg DEW line) in northern Canada to detect potential attack by Soviet aircraft bombers - supported UN peacemaking mission in the Korean War (1950-53); External Affairs Minister Pearson urged all sides to agree to a ceasefire - acted as a middle power in the Suez Canal Crisis (1956) – Pearson proposed UN peacekeeping force and won the Nobel Peace Prize - PM Pearson accepted US Bomarc missiles carrying nuclear warheads on Can. soil (later removed by PM Trudeau) - allowed the US to test cruise missiles (not carrying nuclear warheads) on Can. Soil - not always in agreement with the US on some issues (see Question #1 examples) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red Scare after WWII; Russian spy Igor Gouzenko defected (i.e. switched allegiance to Canada) and warned the RCMP and the government about Russian spies in Canada - Canadians divided over how close a partner Canada should be with the USA; debate over nuclear weapons on Canadian soil and participation in the Korean War; protests against the US involvement in Vietnam - 1960s and 1970s: Peace movement by young people; GreenPeace founded in Vancouver – protesting against nuclear weapons testing in the world |
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3) Assess Canada's participation in world affairs with reference to the following items:

| <u>World Affair</u> | <u>Canada's Participation</u> |
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| United Nations and Human Rights (i.e. Post-WWII) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strong supporter of the UN since its creation in 1945 - Canadian John Humphreys helped to draft the UN Declaration of Human Rights - supportive of UN agencies such as the WHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) which aim to fight disease and famine; International Monetary Fund to help countries in deep debt - aid to refugees and countries facing natural disasters - by 1999, Canada was involved in every UN <u>peacekeeping</u> mission since 1956 (eg Suez Canal Crisis); not always successful efforts though (eg Somalia and Rwanda – see below) |
| Gulf War (1991)* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Operation Desert Storm" - UN <u>peacemaking</u> mission led by the US to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait - Canada sent a squadron of CF-18 fighter bombers, units of the Can. army, and ships from the Can. navy to patrol the Persian Gulf. |
| Somalia (1992)* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Operation Restore Hope" - UN <u>peacekeeping</u> mission led by US to help a country ravaged by civil war and starvation - Canadian Airborne Regiment arrested and beat to death a Somali teenager found wandering on a Can. Forces base; evidence of racism + a cover up attempt resulted in the Canadian Airborne Regiment being disbanded in 1995 |

| | |
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| Rwanda (1993-1994)* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN <u>peacekeeping</u> mission led by Canadian Major General Romeo Dallaire - Hutu extremists gained control of the government and carried out a genocide of 800 000 to 1 million Tutsis and moderate Hutus in 100 days. - Dallaire tried to convince the UN to send more troops to stop the genocide but his pleas were not listened to |
| Yugoslavia (1999)* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN <u>peacemaking</u> mission led by NATO (Canada participated) air strikes to stop Serbia from carrying out “ethnic cleansing” / genocide. |

*For these events, read pages 153 to 156 in Counterpoints

4) Describe how the federal government’s policies in the following areas developed or changed over the course of the 20th century. Cite specific evidence and time periods in your discussion.

| <u>Policy Area</u> | <u>Changes or Developments During the 20th Century</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| Immigration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - started the 20th century with discriminatory immigration policies i.e. Chinese Head tax, Continuous Passage Rule eg Komagata Maru incident, public opposition to immigration from Asia (eg riots against the Japanese community in Vancouver, Asiatic Exclusion League); concern over different cultures and competition for jobs - immigrants from E. Europe accused of being social revolutionaries (i.e. Red Scare with the Russian Revolution occurring) - just before WWII, Canada closed its borders to Jewish refugees fleeing Germany due to weak economy (Great Depression) + anti-Semitism - Japanese immigrants (and also Japanese-Canadians) interned during WWII - by 1967, Canada switched to an open door / colour blind immigration policy removing ethnic discrimination - PM Trudeau introduced Official Multiculturalism as a government policy |
| Minority Rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discrimination in law gradually removed especially after WWII - Can. John Humphreys helped to draft the UN Declaration of Human Rights - 1960: Canadian Bill of Rights passed by PM Diefenbaker + all adult Canadians could now vote in federal elections regardless of race or religion; some women were given the right to vote in 1917; Chinese, Japanese, and Indo-Canadians received the right to vote in 1947; by 1960 all Aboriginals / First Nations people could vote - 1969 – Official Languages Act made Canada a bilingual country - 1970s – Official Multiculturalism adopted by the federal government - 1982: Charter of Rights and Freedoms added to the Constitution |
| Welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the early 20th century, Canada had a “laissez faire” economy with little government involvement in the economy and few gov. sponsored social |

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| <p>State</p> | <p>programs; that started to change with the introduction of modest pensions (\$20 a month) during the 1920s and then during the Great Depression with “pogey” (gov. relief payments) as part of PM Bennett’s “New Deal” and BC Premier Pattullo’s “Little New Deal” which included sponsoring public works projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - substantial gov. social programs though did not start until towards the end of WWII and afterwards as the economy boomed until the early 1970s. They included: - UIC Unemployment Insurance (now called EI) introduced along with Family Allowance towards the end of WWII - PM St. Laurent (1948-1957) expanded old age pensions along with introducing equalization payments to help poorer provinces - PM Diefenbaker (1957-1963) further expanded pensions for the elderly and disabled + provided financial aid to farmers - PM Pearson (1963-1968) introduced the formal Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Canada Medical Care Act bringing publicly funded universal health care across Canada modeled after what Tommy Douglas did in Saskatchewan; he also introduced the Canada Assistance Plan to help the provinces finance social assistance programs for needy people - PM Trudeau (1968-1979, 1980-1984) increased benefits for the poor and elderly and increased transfer payments to the provinces for social services as part of his vision of a “just society” <p><u>Note:</u> When the Canadian economy faced a deep recession in the 1970s with the OPEC Crisis and less revenue was coming into the federal government, rather than cutting back on spending, the federal government chose to borrow money; consequently Canada’s debt skyrocketed under PM Trudeau and then continued to do so under PM Mulroney. When the debt peaked in the 1990s at \$560 billion, the federal government under PM Chretien and Finance Minister Paul Martin cut transfer payments to the provinces for social programs. The debt started to come down to around \$460 billion until the global economic recession of 2008-2009. Since then it has been increasing again as the federal government has chosen not to cut social program spending and it has spent billions to bail out General Motors and to try to create jobs through public works projects.</p> |
|---------------------|---|

5) Explain economic cycles with reference to different eras and the labour movement in Canada.

| <u>Era</u> | <u>Description of the Nation's Economic Performance and Reasons Behind It</u> | <u>Government's Role / Reaction</u> | <u>Impact on Canadian Society</u> | <u>Impact on the Labour Movement</u> |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Roaring Twenties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - booming economy - high demand and prices for wheat, lumber, minerals - US investment in Canada - Stock Market boom - Automobile sales - new technology (eg radio) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “laissez faire”: little government involvement in the Canadian economy; few social programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plenty of jobs - growing influence of the US on Canada economically and culturally - people invest in stock markets (speculation increases) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workers experiencing better times but unions are still not viewed favourably by business nor government (Note: Winnipeg General Strike in 1919) |

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| <p>Great Depression</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overproduction in manufacturing = contributing factor; factories forced to cut workers when demand went down - high unemployment (15-25%) - Stock Market crash - Prairie drought and plague of grasshoppers - world tariffs increased hurting Canada's trade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at first little but later: PM Bennett's New Deal and BC Premier Pattullo's "Little New Deal" = pokey and public works projects / relief camps - food vouchers for women and children - Bennett raised tariffs 50% to try to keep out foreign competition - Communist party banned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hardship especially on the Prairies - new political parties form [eg CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) in Saskatchewan and Social Credit in Alberta] - Canadians vote out PM Mackenzie King after his infamous "five cent piece" remark about not giving aid to Tory provincial governments - men riding the rods / rails to find work; live in shanty towns; - "On-to-Ottwa Trek": one thousand men left work camps in the Interior of BC to go to Ottawa to protest condition in the camps; joined by others but stopped in Regina – leaders allowed to proceed to Ottawa to speak to PM Bennett without satisfaction; riot in Regina | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - little clout for workers - low pay in work camps: 20 cents a day in difficult working conditions |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Post-WWII Prosperity</p> | <p>- booming economy; high demand for Canadian commodities - many US branch plants in Canada - strong manufacturing base in Central Canada</p> | <p>- government invested in megaprojects such as the St. Lawrence Seaway, Trans-Canada Highway ,and Trans-Canada natural Gas Pipeline - introduction of equalization payments for the poorer provinces</p> | <p>- plenty of jobs - baby boom</p> | <p>- growing clout of unions; gained the right to collective bargaining towards the end of WWII</p> |
| <p>OPEC Crisis of the 1970s</p> | <p>- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Middle East cut oil exports to Western nations in retaliation for their support of Israel - oil prices and gasoline prices jumped 400%; inflation went way up - Canada and other western nations went into a deep recession</p> | <p>- Trudeau introduced Wage and Price Controls to try to control inflation - Trudeau introduced the National Energy Program putting an export tax on Alberta oil; money raised was used to subsidize oil being imported to eastern Canada from outside the country; the NEP also froze oil and gas prices within Canada - Canada's national debt began to soar as the fed. gov. chose to largely borrow money rather than cutting back on spending</p> | <p>- highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression - cost of living soared - Alberta was angry at Trudeua's NEP; western alienation increased</p> | <p>- faced wage controls - less clout during difficult economic times</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Debt Crisis of the 1980s and 1990s | - the federal debt under Trudeau, Mulroney, and initially Chretien hit a peak of \$560 billion in 1997 as these PMs were reluctant to cut spending on social programs but rather borrowed more money | - PM Chretien and his Finance Minister Paul Martin under growing pressure to deal with the debt crisis did the following: - cut billions in transfer payments to the provinces - cut business subsidies - cut 40 000 civil servant positions in the fed. gov. - cut military spending | - with fewer transfer payments from the fed. gov., provincial governments were forced to make some difficult choices regarding social program spending – university tuition fees went up, surgery wait times increased - business and investors generally supported the government dealing with the debt crisis | - government cutbacks resulted in job losses in the public sector |
|---|---|--|---|--|

6) Describe how the role of women has changed socially, politically, and economically in Canada during the 20th century. Reference specific time periods when providing evidence.

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Changes in the Role of Women in Canada during the 20th Century</u> |
|-----------------|--|
| Socially | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changing attitudes and roles over time: - <u>WWI (1914-1918)</u> - new roles for women (eg in factories, nurses in military hospitals in battle zones) - <u>1920s:</u> The term <u>flapper</u> referred to a "new breed" of young women who wore short skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to jazz and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered "decent" behavior - Mary Pickford: famous Canadian actress in Hollywood - Famous Five and the Persons Case of 1929 (see next section) - <u>WWII (1939-1945):</u> women again were critical workers in the factories + overseas they worked as nurses and ambulance drivers; Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service – wireless operators, coders, drivers, and operational plotters - <u>1950s:</u> traditional role as a homemaker was emphasized during the baby boom - <u>1960s:</u> feminist rights movement demanding greater equality - <u>Today:</u> more females than males go to university in Canada |

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| Politically | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>WWI (1914-1918):</u> women directly related to soldiers were given the right to vote through the Wartime Elections Act - <u>Nellie McClung:</u> suffragist and member of the Famous Five - <u>1920s:</u> Canada's first female MP – Agnes McPhail as part of the Progressive party: advocated for pensions and better treatment of miners and prisoners - <u>Famous Five and Persons Case of 1929:</u> forced the recognition of females as actual “persons” in Canadian law (see handout in class for more details) - <u>1993:</u> Canada's first female Prime Minister Kim Campbell |
| Economically | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - over time, job opportunities outside the home especially during the wars and since the feminist rights movement of the 1960s; also more educational opportunities; move towards equal pay for equal work - in recent times due in part to the high cost of living (eg house prices), most Canadian families have both the husband and wife working outside the home |

7) Assess the impact of the following on Canadian unity. Describe each item listed and the federal government's reaction to each. Cite general time periods or specific dates in your discussion.

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Federal Government Reaction</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Conscription Crisis – WWI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quebec was very much opposed to conscription as most viewed the war as Europe's problem not Canada's + wanted to keep sons home to work on the farms (a similar view was held on the Prairies) - Henri Bourassa = outspoken critic of conscription in Quebec; street demonstrations - Labour movement in BC rallied against conscription; concern re: workers earning less money in the military - Overall support for conscription in English Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the number of volunteers declined, PM Borden established conscription in 1917 with the <u>Military Service Act</u> (excluded the clergy, those with essential jobs or skills, and conscientious objectors) - <u>Wartime Elections Act</u> gave the right to vote to soldiers overseas and to women directly related to the soldiers; conscientious objectors and immigrants from enemy countries had the vote taken away from them – this helped Borden and his Union government (i.e. some Liberals joined Borden's Conservative gov. in support of conscription) to win the election and carry on with conscription |
| Conscription Crisis – WWII | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at the start of the war, PM King had promised no overseas conscription only home duty - as the war continued and the number of volunteers declined, King asked Canadians to allow | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see first column for details - PM King often did not please either side on the issue with his quote – “Not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary”. |

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|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | <p>overseas conscription through a national referendum (1942)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the vote split 4 to 1 in favour in English Canada and 4 to 1 against in French Canada - riots in Montreal - in the end though, only 2463 conscripts made it to the front | |
| <p>Quebec Nationalism</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See handout “Quebec Independence Movement Timeline” + “October Crisis” video sheet for further details - 1960s: Quiet Revolution led by Premier Jean Lesage (modernize economy, secularize education system, greater francophone control over the economy eg nationalize HydroQuebec) - 1970: FLQ / October Crisis – group willing to use violent methods to achieve independence - 1975: PQ (Parti Quebecois) comes to power; soon pass Bill 101 making French the only legal language of business and education in Quebec - 1980: Sovereignty Association Referendum in Quebec (40% Yes, 60% No) - 1982: Quebec does not sign the patriated Constitution: no recognition of distinct society + no veto power - late 1980s: Meech Lake Constitutional Accord defeated; anger in Quebec and soon the formation of a separatist federal party – Bloc Quebecois which becomes the Official Opposition in 1993 + Charlottetown Constitutional Accord also defeated in a national referendum - 1995: Second referendum on independence (49.4% Yes, 50.6% No) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PM Trudeau invokes the War Measures Act to try to deal with the kidnappings of James Cross and Pierre Laporte; Laporte is executed; Cross is released in exchange for kidnappers going to Cuba - PM Mulroney wanted to get Quebec’s signature on the Constitution through the Meech Lake Constitutional Accord – recognition as a “distinct society” (rejected by Newfoundland and Manitoba – Elijah Harper = very influential with no recognition of distinct society status for First Nations); Mulroney tried again with Charlottetown Constitutional Accord but this was defeated in a national referendum - after the second referendum, PM Chretien passed the Clarity Act requiring a clear question and clear |

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| | | <p>majority for any future vote on separation + he passed a resolution in the House of Commons recognizing Quebec as a distinct society + his government tried to increase the presence of Canada in Quebec through the Sponsorship Program which became a big scandal with kickbacks and wasted tax dollars</p> <p>-2006: PM Harper passes a resolution in the House of Commons recognizing that the “Quebecois form a nation within a united Canada”</p> |
| Bilingualism | <p>- historically, Western Canada has been the most reluctant to accept Official Bilingualism with a relatively small % of French Canadians living there</p> <p>- resistance as well amongst Quebecois who want to exclusively protect and promote French</p> | <p>- During the early 20th Century, PM Laurier had hoped to secure French language rights in the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) but rejected</p> <p>- The “Bi and Bi Commission” (Bilingualism and Biculturalism) appointed in 1963 under PM Lester Pearson led to the Official Languages Act of 1969 under Trudeau which made English and French the official languages of the country.</p> |
| Regionalism / Western Alienation | <p>- historical feeling that the concerns of Western Canada do not receive the same attention as the concerns of Central Canada due to most votes being in Ontario and Quebec</p> <p>- this feeling was reflected in the formation of new parties during the Great Depression (eg CCF in Saskatchewan and Social Credit in Alberta) + the formation of the Reform party in the late 1980s and into the 1990s.</p> | <p>- PM Trudeau’s NEP (National Energy Program) greatly upset Alberta as it put a tax on its oil exports and used the money to subsidize oil being imported from overseas by eastern Canada</p> <p>- PM Mulroney’s decision to award a CF-18 fighter plane maintenance contract to a Montreal firm over a Winnipeg firm (even though the western bid was cheaper and technically superior) increased alienation + there was a sense that Mulroney was too focused on Quebec’s constitutional concerns</p> <p>- the Reform party became the Official Opposition in the House of Commons in 1997 due to its strength in the West</p> |

8) Demonstrate knowledge of the challenges faced by Aboriginal / First Nations people in Canada during the 20th Century and their responses to the following:

| <u>Challenge</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Residential Schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fed. government set up as part of an assimilation strategy - students taken from parents and were not allowed to practice their own language and culture - evidence of physical and sexual abuse occurring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as concerns grew over this assimilation strategy, the fed. gov. ended the residential schools in 1969 - in 1998 the fed. gov. apologized and announced a \$350 million healing fund - in Nov. 2005, a \$2 billion compensation package was announced with an avg. payout of \$25 000 per student affected with up to \$275 000 for those suffered physical or sexual abuse |
| Reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - areas where aboriginals were placed to live but without recognition of ownership of the land; title (i.e. ownership) is now gradually being given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - due to historical legal precedents (eg Royal Proclamation of 1763), the fed. gov. was concerned about aboriginals seeking title (i.e. ownership) of the reserves or elsewhere so they revised the Indian Act in the mid 1920s to make it illegal for aboriginals to raise money to pursue title in the courts; this was amended in 1952 - 1969 PM Trudeau's White Paper: recommended ending tax exempt status on the reserves and encouraging aboriginals to leave the reserves and seek jobs in the cities = assimilation strategy; Aboriginals responded angrily to this proposal and countered with the Citizens Plus / Red Paper wanting self-government and title to the land - 1977: Berger Commission recommended a 10 year moratorium on oil and gas exploration in the Mackenzie River Valley due to environmental concerns of aboriginals and the desire for financial compensation - 1990: Oka, Quebec – proposed golf course on land claimed by Mohawks; standoff ensued between the Canadian |

| | | |
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| | | <p>military and Mohawk warriors; ended with fed. gov. purchasing the disputed land and making it part of the Mohawk's Kanesatake reserve</p> <p>- 1998 – Supreme Court of Canada defined “Aboriginal title”</p> |
| <p>Self-Government</p> | <p>- the right of a cultural group (i.e. aboriginals) to define the structure, laws, and policies that will govern its own affairs</p> | <p>- 1969 : in response to Trudeau’s White Paper, aboriginals issued the Citizens Plus / Red Paper wanting self-government and title to the land</p> <p>- 1982: Aboriginal rights were entrenched in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms</p> <p>- 1996: Nisga’a Treaty in BC granted self-government similar to a municipal government</p> <p>- 1998: Supreme Court of Canada defined “Aboriginal title”</p> <p>- 1999: creation of the new territory of Nunavut granted self-government to the Inuit</p> |
| <p>Treaty Negotiations</p> | <p>- <u>Specific land claims</u>: have arisen where treaties between Aboriginals and the fed. gov. have been signed, but their terms have not been kept.</p> <p>- <u>Comprehensive land claims</u>: question of land ownership in areas where land was never surrendered by a treaty.</p> <p><u>Note</u>: Most land claims in BC are comprehensive as few treaties were ever signed</p> | <p>- 1996: Nisga’a Treaty in BC granted self-government similar to a municipal government + ownership of 8% of original land claimed, ownership of forests, \$190 million in compensation, end to tax-exempt status</p> <p>- 1998: Supreme Court of Canada defined “Aboriginal title”: aboriginal groups must prove that they occupied land before the Canadian government claimed sovereignty + occupied it continuously and exclusively</p> <p>- 1991 to present: BC Treaty Process – over 50 Aboriginal groups have applied to negotiate land claims with the federal and provincial governments; few have settled so far although the Tsawwassen First Nations settled in 2009.</p> |

9) Identify important Canadian cultural and scientific achievements 1914-2000.

| <u>Cultural</u> | <u>Scientific</u> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early 20th century: 80% of Canadians lived in rural areas; by the end of the 20th century, 80% lived in urban (incl. suburban) areas - 1920s: Emily Carr – west coast painter + Group of Seven artists + Mary Pickford (famous actress); new dances eg Turkey Trot & Charleston; flappers - 1930s: Dionne Quintuplets + Grey Owl + Hockey Night in Canada (radio then later tv) - after WWII (1945): creation of suburbs and shopping malls; baby boom generation and then into the 1950s – teen culture – rock ‘n roll music - In 1949, the federal government established the <u>Massey Commission</u> to investigate the state of Canadian culture - In 1951, the commission suggested that Canadian culture needed to be protected from US influences. It recommended that Canada’s public film producer and distributor called the <u>National Film Board</u> be strengthened. The Commission recommended that the national public radio broadcaster, <u>The CBC</u>, expand into television. In 1952, its first two tv stations opened in Toronto and Montreal. - In 1957, the Commission also helped to create the <u>Canada Council for the Arts</u> to award taxpayer funded grants to writers, artists, and theatres. - 1960s: Youth Quake; Peace Movement; Environmental Movement (eg GreenPeace); Women’s Movement - 1965: Maple Leaf flag - 1967: Montreal hosts Expo ’67 World’s Fair - In 1968, the fed. government established the <u>CRTC</u> (Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission) to regulate foreign content on radio and tv and to require Canadian content - 1969 and 70s: Official Bilingualism and then Official Multiculturalism -1972: Canada defeats the Soviets in the Summit Series of hockey - 1976: Montreal hosts the Summer Olympics - 1980s: Marc Garneau – first Canadian astronaut; went on the US Space Shuttle - 1988: Calgary hosts the Winter Olympics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1920s: Frederick Banting helped to invent insulin; Armand Bombardier developed the snowmobile; Ted Rogers created the alternating-current radio tube; Reginald Fessenden invented the depth sounder - 1940s: supplied uranium, heavy water, and physicists to help the Americans build the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project) - 1950s: Avrow Arrow: state-of-the-art supersonic jet aircraft (cancelled by PM Diefenbaker in 1959) -mid-1940s onward: nuclear power eg CANDU nuclear reactor - 1981: Canadarm – remote arm attached to NASA’s space shuttles; it allows crews to launch satellites into precise locations in orbit and to recapture satellites to return to earth for servicing - 1999: BlackBerry smartphone by Research in Motion (Jim Balsillie) |

10) Map Review



Identify the countries on the maps above.

“Europe, World War One”

U: **United Kingdom**

V: **Belgium**

W: **Germany**

X: **Austria-Hungary**

Y: **Italy**

Z: **France**

Which two letters represent countries that Canada fought in during WWI?

Z (France) and V (Belgium)

“Europe, 1939”

U: **United Kingdom**

V: **Germany**

W: **Russia / USSR / Soviet Union**

X: **Italy**

Y: **Spain**

Z: **France**

Which two letters represent European members of the Axis Powers in World War Two? **V (Germany) and X (Italy)**

In which country did Canada capture the town of Ortona? **X - Italy**

On D-Day (also known as **Operation Overlord**), Canada was put in charge of which beach on the Normandy coast of France? **Juno**

Which country did Canada help to liberate? **Netherlands / Holland** (indicate with a “T” on the map)

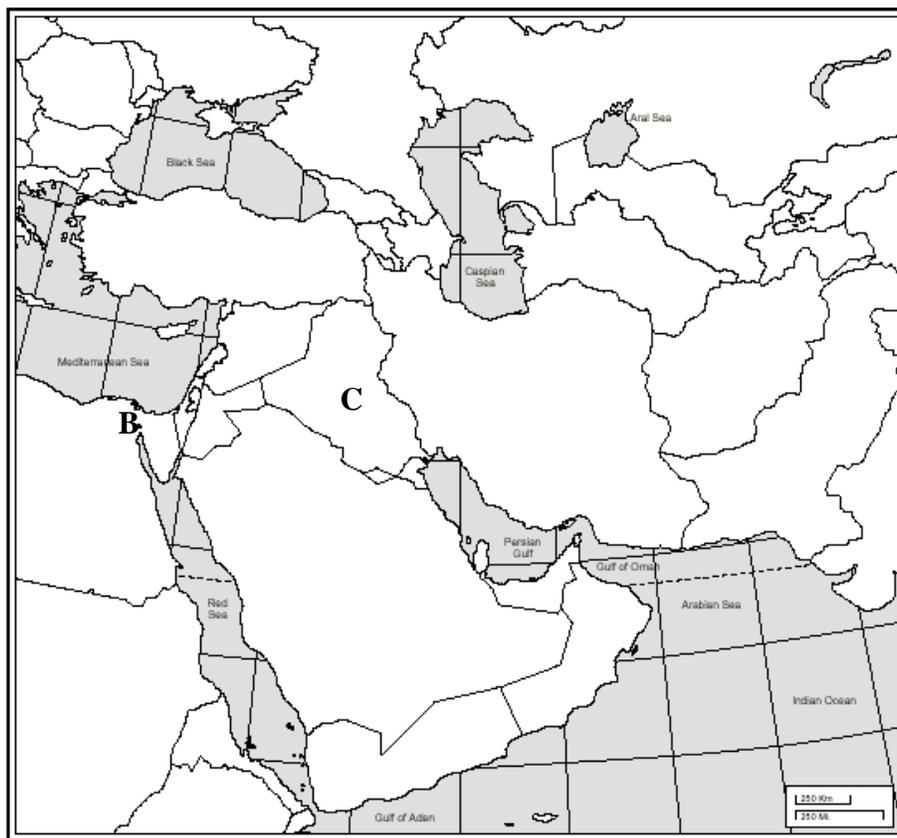
Question #10 continued (Further Map Review)



Location A: Hong Kong

Significance to Canada during WWII?

Canadian troops first saw action at this British colony; controversial as Japan was expected to be victorious which it was on Dec. 25, 1941; ¼ of Canadian troops never returned home.



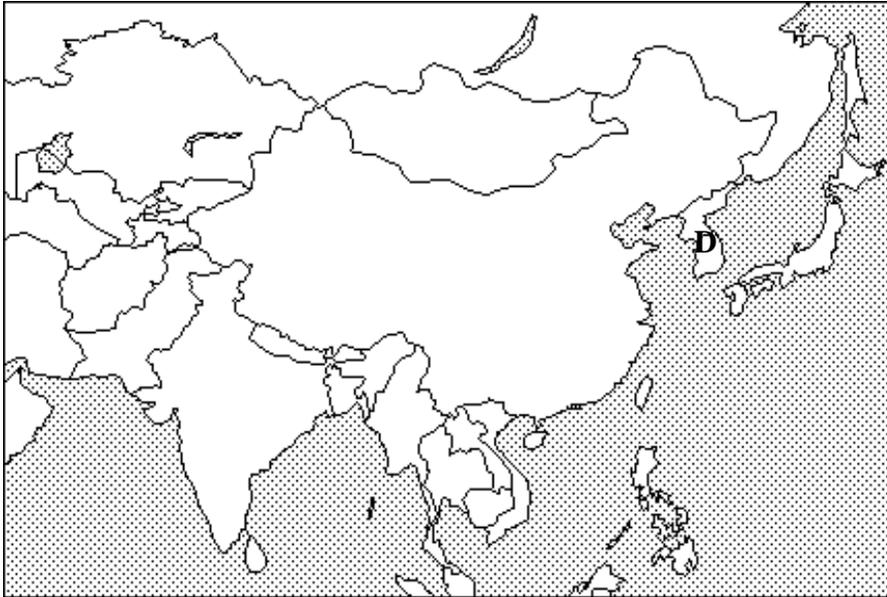
What is the significance of **Location B** for Canada during the Cold War?

1956 Suez Canal Crisis – Britain and France + Israel vs. Egypt (Soviets threaten nuclear war against Paris and London); Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson proposes a United Nations Emergency Peacekeeping Force be sent to diffuse the situation; he wins the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.

Identify **Country C: Iraq**

What is the significance of **country C** to Canada in 1991?

Canada supports a UN peacemaking mission to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait (K).



What is the significance of **Location D** for Canada during the Cold War?

1950 Korean War – Canada supports the UN peacemaking mission to stop communist N. Korea from taking over S. Korea; ceasefire / armistice signed in 1953 – urged by Lester Pearson.



E is located in the **area of a former country** which was bombed by NATO in 1999 to try to stop “ethnic cleansing”. Canada supported this NATO mission. Name the former country.

Yugoslavia



Which letter represents a country where a UN peacekeeping mission resulted in the Canadian Airborne Regiment being disbanded after the beating death of a teenager in 1992?

H Name of country: **Somalia**

Which letter represents a country where Canadian General Romeo Dallaire tried to stop genocide in 1994? **J** Name of country: **Rwanda**



Site of 1919 “General Strike”: **N - Winnipeg**

Site of 1935 “Regina Riot” as part of “On-To-Ottawa” Trek **M**

Site of last province to join Confederation in 1949 **Q - Newfoundland**

Site of 1970 “October Crisis” **P - Quebec**



Location R: Cuba

Significance to Canada during Cold War?

1962 Cuban Missile Crisis – PM Diefenbaker questioned US Intelligence; did not put Canada’s NORAD forces on alert; did not allow US planes with atomic bombs to land at Canadian bases

1970s: PM Trudeau: first NATO country leader to formally visit Cuban dictator Castro; normalized relations – no trade or travel restrictions (in contrast to USA)

11) Political Cartoon Review

a) Look at Fig. 3-4 on page 54 in Counterpoints. How were the Progressives able to effectively use their influence due to holding the balance of power in a minority government situation? (i.e. Hint: read p. 55 as well).

- The Progressives would support PM Mackenzie King's Liberals (i.e Grits) against the Conservatives (i.e. Tories) in exchange for the creation of Old Age Pensions in 1927.

b) Look at Fig. 4-5 on page 82. How did tariffs contribute to a slowdown in world trade?

- Tariffs are an attempt to protect domestic industries by making imports artificially higher in price; however if most countries respond in this way it becomes very difficult to find markets to sell one's products which really hurts Canada which depends upon access to markets for prosperity.

c) See Fig. 8-4 on page 195. What does the cartoon say about western Canada's reaction to bilingualism?

- With a relatively small French-Canadian population, many westerners opposed Official Bilingualism viewing it as un-necessary (eg putting French on the back of cereal boxes)

About Pierre Trudeau's views?

- Trudeau brought in Official Bilingualism hence he was a big supporter of it but he was not a supporter of significant US economic and cultural influence on Canada. For example, he established FIRA (Foreign Investment Review Agency) to monitor US investment. FIRA was later cancelled by PM Mulroney and by 1989, Canada had entered into a Free Trade Agreement with the United States.