CANADA
IN THE
TWENTIETH
CENTURY

Student Course Workbook
Answer Key
Grades 10-12
by Donna Ward
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This answer key corresponds to lessons in *Canada in the Twentieth Century Student Course Workbook* which require an answer key. Assignments, quizzes, tests and answers for these are delivered separately via login at donnaward.net.

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Primary Sources

Journals, letters, documents, or pictures from the past are bits of evidence that help the historian discover more of the real story, just like evidence at a crime scene that leads to solving the mystery. Primary sources, created during or shortly after an event, are keys to understanding the past.

Secondary sources such as textbooks, biographies, or other stories, are a way for readers to look up information about an event.

Questions during viewing
1. Are the characters portrayed in the series Canada: A People’s History factual or fictional?
   All the events and characters really happened

2. What kinds of resources do you think would be used to create the words the characters speak in the film series?
   Diaries, letters, speeches

3. Why do you think first-hand accounts are important in the study of history?
   Answers will vary
Laurier Days

Canada’s first Francophone leader, Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier, was passionate about a united Canada, where French and English could live in harmony. Laurier was tireless in his attempts to pacify the English ties to Great Britain while appeasing French demands to put French interests in the forefront. His determination to keep a middle ground helped him stay in power for fifteen consecutive years!

Questions during viewing

Episode Beginning
1. What hardships faced hopeful miners heading to the Klondike?
   The Chilkoot Pass, avalanches, bad weather, long distances to Dawson City, lack of claims to stake.

2. How successful were most of those who raced to the Yukon?
   Very few actually became rich in the gold rush.

The Sunny Way
1. What was Laurier’s vision for Canada?
   He hoped for a unified French/English Canada.

2. What was the Manitoba Schools Question and what was Laurier’s solution?
   The English speaking majority in Manitoba had abolished the official use of French and funding for Catholic schools. Laurier hoped for a compromise for the French minority in Manitoba.

Not a Practical Mind
1. Answer the questions “when, where, and who” regarding the Boer War.
   1899, South Africa, British army and Dutch settlers.

2. What compromise did Laurier come to regarding aid for the Boer War?
   Laurier promised to send volunteers if England paid for them.
GROWTH OF THE CITIES

Canada needed a workforce. Since English speaking immigrants from the British Isles and the United States were not enough, the government enticed non-English speakers from across Europe with offers of farmland and a better life. The immigrants found life much harder than they imagined, but more than a million came between 1896 and 1905, settling on farmland in the west or finding work in the factories of urban centers. Canada began to look more like a cultural mosaic.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING
THE LAST BEST WEST
1. What kind of settlers were desirable to settle the Canadian west?
   Ones who could endure and preferably from generations of farmers

2. Where did they come from?
   Iceland, Ukraine, Russia, Germany, Poland

THE MINES & THE MINDS
1. What were the conditions of the coal miner in Glace Bay, NS?
   Conditions of work were dangerous. The mining company controlled their lives and charged them so much they had little take-home pay.

2. Name the inventors and inventions being developed on Cape Breton Island at the time.
   Marconi – radio, Alexander Graham Bell – flight

A NATION OF CITIES
1. Describe the circumstances that led to the growth of cities in the 1900s.
   An industrial boom because of affordable electricity led to factories and the need for workers.

2. Name some of the wealthy merchants of Montreal.
   Van Horne, Molson, Birk, Allan

3. How did factories workers hope to fight for better working conditions and what was the result?
   Labour unions developed and strikes were victorious.

4. How did Alphonse Desjardins encourage the interests of the French who were moving into Montreal?
   Banks were English owned and would not lend money to farmers.
New Beginnings

In the early 1900s, women did not have the right to vote. Women rallied to demand change. They wanted a say in governance. They also want to put a stop to the heavy drinking that caused distress in families. Families in the slums, especially immigrants who did not speak French or English were also suffering. James Shaver Woodsworth called for social justice for the newcomers.

Questions during viewing

A New Map of Canada

1. The farmers of the northwest were demanding two new developments. What were they and what did Laurier promise them if he was re-elected?
   Western farmers needed rail transportation for crops, and wanted their own government to better control their own affairs. Laurier promised he would create two new provinces if elected.

2. What two new provinces were created from the former Northwest Territories?
   Alberta & Saskatchewan

3. What was the complaint of Henri Bourassa regarding the settlement of the west?
   There were no French speaking immigrants

Fight Fire with Fire

1. What skill did Nellie (Mooney) McClung have which helped her become a leader for women’s suffrage, the temperance movement, and the image of women in general?
   She had a speaking ability that inspired others

2. What province, in what year, first granted women the right to vote?
   Manitoba - 1916
IMMIGRANTS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING
Strangers Within Our Gates
1. Methodist minister, James Woodsworth had compassion on immigrants who lived in dire circumstances. What did he do?
   He started language schools – English kindergartens and ESL classes for adults. He published Strangers Within Our Gates which became popular and influential, and he advocated for the immigrant.

Gold Mountain
1. Describe the situation of the Chinese who came to Canada.
   The work on the railway was very dangerous. One railway worker dies for every mile of track. After the railway, there were not enough jobs and they could only do low level jobs. They face great discrimination and violence against them.

2. What did the government do to discourage immigration?
   A head tax was created for Chinese immigrants of $50.00, raised later to $500 per person. Exclusion measures and laws were eventually created to stop Asian immigration

3. In what year was the first Chinese person allowed to vote?
   1949

VIDEO
Canada: A People’s History
Series 3
Episode 11
—Transformation—
Strangers Within Our Gates
Gold Mountain
The Boer War

The discovery of gold and diamonds in two Dutch republics of South Africa sparked a conflict which led to the Boer War of 1899. Britain asked Canada and her other colonies for support. French Canadian Nationalists thought Canada should have no part in supporting British conquests while English speaking imperialists argued that this was Canada’s duty. The debate hinged on the issue of conscription.

Laurier came up with a compromise that made each group unhappy. The Canadian government was to train, equip, and transport a troop of 1000 volunteers. The nationalists thought this was too much and the imperialists thought it was not enough. In the end, over 7,000 Canadians went to South Africa to help in the conflict. When Europe went to war a few years later and Britain again needed the aid of the colonies, conscription once more became a heated issue of debate.

Questions during viewing

I Am Canadian First
1. What decision did Laurier make that caused outrage both by the English and the French and what were the complaints of the two groups?

English Canadians thought Laurier should give more support to England’s navy with the threat of war. French Canadians are incensed that any help should be given towards England’s wars.
Laurier’s Loss

Laurier had always taken the route of compromise to satisfy both the French and the English, however he finally found he could please no one. Even Laurier’s friends decided that they could not continue to support him. First, Bourassa left Laurier’s government to become a voice for the French. Then, the issue of Free Trade alienated long-time supporter Clifford Sifton. In the election of 1911 the people chose a new government and thirty-seven years of Liberal leadership ended.

Questions during viewing

Bourassa and the Bishop
1. What did the Archbishop of Westminster say at the 21st Eucharistic Congress in Montreal (1910) that angered the French?
   He said that English should be the dominant language of the Catholic Church in North America.

2. What was the basis of Henri Bourassa’s rebuttal?
   The first Catholic apostles spreading Christianity in North America were French, three quarters of the clergy of North America have come from the French population, and though a small group, we have the right to retain our language.

Attacked From All Sides
1. What was the fear if Free Trade was approved?
   It was feared that Americans would simply swallow Canada.

2. Who defeated Laurier in the 1911 election and what was his political party?
   Robert Borden, Conservative

It Will Be a Terrible War
1. Where was the Canadian First Division stationed in April, 1915 when John McCrae and Alexis Helmer were serving?
   Ypres, Belgium

2. How many Canadians died in The Great War?
   60,000
Lesson 12

MANIA

QUESTIONS:
1. Name the countries of the Triple Alliance.  
   (also known as the Cenetral Powers)  
   Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

2. Name the countries of the Triple Entente.  
   (also known as the Allies)  
   France, Russia and Britain

3. Use the Map of Europe 1914 to show European alliances of 1914 with colours ~ Assignment Library

4. Why did Germany become dissatisfied by imperialism?  
   There were not many unclaimed lands left in the world so Germany did not have what they considered a fair share.
**Vimy Ridge**

**Questions during viewing**

**Battle of Vimy Ridge**

1. What is the significance for Canadians of the victory at Vimy Ridge?

   It was the first time Canadian divisions all fought together, and as the battle was such an overwhelming success when both the British and French had failed to take the ridge, it became a source of Canadian pride.

**Video**

*Canada: A People’s History*

Series 3

Episode 12

–Ordeal by Fire–

The Spoils of War

The Battle of Vimy Ridge
Lesson 18

**Halifax Explosion**

**Questions during viewing**

**City of Sorrow**

1. What was the date of the Halifax Explosion?
   December 6, 1917

2. What were the names and countries of the ships involved and what were they carrying?
   Imo – Norwegian, supplies for Belgium relief, Mont Blanc – French, munitions

3. How many people died in the tragedy?
   2000

4. What was a common injury and how did this happen?
   Blindness because of window glass as people were watching the event from windows.

**A Broken Promise**

1. What caused Prime Minister Borden to break his promise regarding conscription?
   Soldiers were being killed quicker than new recruits could replace them. Borden visited the wounded overseas and was moved to support them with new recruits.

2. Who was the strongest opponent of conscription?
   Henri Bourassa

3. What were the results of the violence in Quebec City?
   Four people were killed including a 14 year old boy. This put a large divide between the French and the English in Canada.
Finally, The End

Questions during viewing
A Painful Peace
1. When did the WWI end?
   November 11, 1918

2. Name some of the hardships faced by returning soldiers.
   The Spanish flu killed many of their family, almost as many deaths in Canada as deaths from WWI. There were not enough jobs and Canada was in financial difficulty so veterans and widows were not well-supported.

3. What important step towards independence did Canada gain with the Paris Peace talks?
   Representation at the Paris Peace talks and consequently, a seat at the League of Nations.

Video
Canada: A People's History
Series 3
Episode 12
–Ordeal by Fire–
A Painful Peace
Winnipeg General Strike

Questions during viewing

The Winnipeg General Strike

1. What were the causes of the Winnipeg General Strike?
   There were few jobs and high inflation. The workers wanted the right to bargain with their employers. When the building and metal workers strike, there was a unified response. The revolution in Russia has everyone thinking about revolution.

2. What is the difference with an ordinary workers’ union strike and a ‘general’ strike?
   A whole city shuts down in a general strike, not just a group of workers.

3. In light of the recent Russian revolution and the overthrow of the wealthy class in Russia, what is the response by government and business owners to the Winnipeg General Strike?
   They hired special policing forces and brought in the NWMP to maintain order. The police force was used to disperse crowds and put an end to the strike. Two people were killed.

Video

Canada: A People’s History
Series 3
Episode 12
– Ordeal by Fire –
Winnipeg General Strike
Lesson 21

Famous Five

Questions during viewing

We’ll Hoe Our Own Row

1. Why did farmers feel they needed to unite and what was their solution?
   
   Their sons were conscripted in the war, there was an economic slump, young adults were moving to cities (urbanization), and farmers worked hard without fair remuneration.
   
   The farmers organized themselves. W.C. Good organized the United Farmers of Ontario which became active in politics.

2. Name the first woman to sit in the House of Commons (federal) and the political party she represented.
   
   In the 1921 federal election Agnes McPhail became the first woman elected to the House of Commons and the Progressive Party becomes the official opposition.

3. Name the “Famous Five” also called the “Alberta Five”
   
   • Emily Murphy
   • Nellie McClung
   • Irene Parlby
   • Louise McKinney
   • Henrietta Edwards

At The Mercy of Our Neighbours

1. In what ways did the influence of the United States threaten Canadian autonomy and identity?
   
   The investment of American funds into natural resources and manufacturing helped the economy but Canadians risked losing control of their resources. The popularity of American made movies and radio shows threatened Canadian identity.
Lesson 22

Canadian Autonomy

1. Describe the cause and consequence of Prime Minister Robert Borden’s insistence that Canada have representation at the Peace Conference in Paris and at the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

   **Cause:**
   Canada’s war effort in men and supplies was great

   **Consequence:**
   This gave PM Borden the foundation on which to insist Canada’s seat at the Peace Conference

   Canada won a seat at the Peace Talks rather than just being represented by Britain

2. Research and record on your annotated *Timeline of Canadian Autonomy* the importance of the following:
   - The Chanak Affair:
     Britain called on Dominions for help in a conflict in Turkey, but Mackenzie King was non-committal and the crisis passed before Parliament made a decision. For the first time Canada did not automatically support the British Empire in war
   - The Halibut Treaty
     Canada and the U.S. had concerns over fishing rights in the North Pacific. Britain wanted to sign the treaty along with Canada but King argued against it. For the first time Canada negotiated an international treaty (with the United States) without a signature from a British representative
   - The King-Byng Crisis
     PM King publicly challenged Britain’s influence in Canadian politics when the governor general refused to take the advice of the PM. Since then the governor general has never worked in conflict with the PM.
   - The Balfour Report
     The Balfour Report confirmed the status of the dominions of the British Empire as autonomous and equal in status in national and international affairs, with only a common allegiance to the British Crown
   - The Statue of Westminster
     Acting upon the Balfour report, the British Empire became the British Commonwealth. Commonwealth countries could now make their own laws.

3. Write an explanation of why Canada did not choose to implement full autonomy available under the Statute of Westminster in 1926? Since the provincial and federal governments could not agree on the procedure for changing the BNA Act it was decided not to leave this under the authority of the British government.
Lesson 23

THE CRASH

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

Hard Times
1. What was the effect on Canada when the U.S. stock market crashed in 1929?
   The market for Canadian resources around the world was no longer there. People lost their jobs.

2. What did Prime Minister R.B. Bennett’s Conservative government promise Canadians?
   He promised to create jobs or die trying.

Descent into Chaos
1. What did the phrase ‘on the dole’ mean?
   Employment insurance

2. What was a common illness during the Great Depression?
   Tuberculosis

3. What was the situation and solution for the struggles in Newfoundland?
   Newfoundland was poor and it appeared that the government had exploited the people. Britain assumed Newfoundland’s debt but Newfoundland had to give up responsible government and become a colony again.

VIDEO

Canada: A People’s History
Series 3
Episode 13
–Hard Times–
Episode Beginning
Descent into Chaos
An Era Being Born
Lesson 24

HARD TIMES FOR WORKERS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

THE ENEMIES WITHIN
1. The Communist movement gained popularity among unemployed young men. What did R.B. Bennett do to control this? He sent unemployed men to work camps in the wilderness and paid them a tenth of a normal wage. He gave authority for officials to lock up dissidents. Foreign born immigrants, mostly from Eastern Europe countries, were deported.

2. How did R.B. Bennett’s plan backfire? The unemployed were all put together and the influence of Marxist views created a real threat of revolution against capitalism.

NEEDLES & PINS
1. Describe working conditions in the factories. Conditions were difficult and unsafe but they couldn’t risk losing their jobs. There was constant pressure to work harder but pay was low.

BLOWN AWAY
1. What happened in the prairies during these hard times? Along with economic struggle, there was drought in the prairie and farms failed. People left their farms. Dust storms destroyed farmland.

VIDEO
Canada: A People’s History
Series 3
Episode 13
–HARD TIMES–
The Enemies Within
Needles & Pins
Blown Away
Dear Mr. Prime Minister
**Lesson 25**

**Harder Times to Come**

**Questions during viewing**
Print *Cause and Consequence Template 3 ~ Assignment Library*

**The End of the Line**
1. Record notes in *Cause and Consequence Template 3* regarding the On-To-Ottawa Trek.

**Cause & Consequence**

**Event or trend:** On to Ottawa Trek

Decide what individuals, groups, and social forces were involved, then consider to what extent they influenced the event or trend. Place an X inside the triangle to indicate the extent to which the event/trend was influenced by these three factors. The closer the X is to one of the three factors, the more you think that factor was influential.

**Relevant Social Forces or Conditions:**
- High unemployment
- Great Depression
- Lack of adequate gov’t solutions

**Groups involved:**
- Labour camp workers
- Supporters (mothers, railway staff, municipal gov’t) RCMP

**Individuals involved:**
- Prime Minister R.B. Bennett

**Explanation:** Why did you place the X where you did? What role did each of these factors play?
Answers will vary

**A League of Her Own**
1. How did the views of Prime Minister Mackenzie King differ from Canada’s first female senator, Cairine Wilson?

   Cairine Wilson wanted Italy punished for invading another country. PM King, afraid of another world war, perpetuated appeasement rather than accountability for invasion.


**Spanish Civil War**

**Questions during viewing**

**Politics of Hope**

1. What two political parties were born in the prairies?
   The Social Credit Party in Alberta, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Saskatchewan (now the NDP).

**Love and War**

1. How did Norman Bethune see the Spanish Civil War in light of world events?
   He saw the beginning of a world war as a contest between fascism and democracy.

2. What was the Foreign Enlistment Act?
   An act which was meant to prevent Canadians from joining the war in Spain.

**The Grip Tightens**

1. What did PM King do when the Premier of Quebec, Maurice Duplessis, passed the bill called the Padlock Law, which violated Canadian law?
   The Prime Minister did nothing.
Lesson 27

Trouble Again

Questions during viewing

Mr. King Goes to Berlin

1. What was the purpose of PM King’s trip to Berlin?
   To convince Hitler to cease aggression.

Our Only Hope is Canada

1. What did Cairine Wilson attempt to do?
   She tried to get Canada to open up to Jewish immigration.

2. Who opposed her because of anti-Semitic views?
   Both Frederick Blair, Director of Immigration, and PM Mackenzie King were anti-Semites

Canada Goes to War

1. When did PM King realize the war was going to be serious and not short-lived?
   May, 1940

2. What message did President Roosevelt send via King to Prime Minister Churchill of the United Kingdom?
   Surrender

3. What was Churchill’s message to his people and the world?
   We will never surrender

Video

Canada: A People’s History
Series 3
Episode 13
–Hard Times–
Mr. King Goes to Berlin
Our Only Hope is Canada
Canada Goes to War
Lesson 28

Dunkirk

Time line of early Germany Victories
- 1938 - Austria
- March 1939 - Czechoslovakia
- September, 1939 - Poland
- April – May, 1940 - Norway and Denmark
- May - July, 1940 – Netherlands, Belgium, France

Study the map in Counterpoints p. 124.

Questions during viewing

Episode Beginning

1. Germany planned to invade England and Canada feared this war may reach Canada itself. What is the National Resources Mobilization Act and what do Quebecers think of it?
   The government was given war time power & single men were called up serve for home defense only. Quebecers feared this would lead to conscription.

2. What new alliance did Canada make and what is the significance of this?
   Canada made a pact with the United States for the defense of North America. Canada’s allegiance shifted from one solely with Britain, to one with a neighbour.

Video
Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 14
– The Crucible –
Opening Vignette
Episode Beginning
Lesson 29  

**BATTLE OF BRITAIN**

**QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING**

**RAZOR’S EDGE**

1. **What was Hitler’s timeline for Germany’s invasion against England?**

   The Luftwaffe (airforce) was to destroy the Allied Air Forces between August and September, 1940.

2. **How prepared was the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)?**

   The pilots had only had 20 hours in their planes and had shot once at a moving target. Ernest McNab, the squadron leader, was fearful.

3. **Describe the significance of the Battle of Britain.**

   The Lutwaffe was not able to destroy Allied Air Forces so Germany was not able to invade England before the winter of 1940-1941. Against tremendous odds, the Allied Air Forces beat back the Lutwaffe though much of London was destroyed by bombs and many civilians were killed.

**VIDEO**

*Canada: A People’s History*

Series 4

Episode 14

“The Crucible: Razor’s Edge”
Lesson 30

Life in the Navy

Questions during viewing

War Machine
1. What was the job of C.D. Howe?
   Howe’s job was to oversee the business of manufacturing equipment for the war.
2. What was significant about women participating in war manufacturing?
   Women were given important roles in the work force like never before. State funded day care was offered for the first time.
3. What were conditions in the factories?
   The factories were hot, dusty and dangerous.

A Miserable, Rotten, Hopeless Life
1. What was intent of the Germans in The Battle of the Atlantic?
   Germans U-boats determined to destroy supplies crossing the Atlantic on the way to Britain.
2. What was the job of the Canadian Navy?
   To protect convoys taking supplies across the Atlantic to Britain.
3. What was the ‘black pit’?
   An area of the Atlantic which was out of range of air power. It was very dangerous for the convoys.

The Dispossessed
1. How did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941 affect Canadians?
   A wave a persecution erupted against the Japanese. Property was seized, jobs were lost, schools were closed
2. Japan attacked the British colony of Hong Kong on Dec. 18th and all of the Canadian regiment was killed or taken prisoner. What was the Canadian government’s response?
   Japanese from B.C. were uprooted and taken to internment camps. Men were sent to work in lumber camps. All their property was sold.

Video

Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 14
The Crucible – War Machine
A Miserable, Rotten, Hopeless Life
The Dispossessed
Lesson 31

**Dieppe**

**Questions during viewing**

A Rip in the Fabric

1. Who was the leader of the Conservative party?
   Arthur Meighan

2. What was King’s concern about conscription?
   He was afraid it would split the country.

3. What was general feeling across Canada regarding conscription?
   English Canadians believed there should be conscription.

4. Why do the French Canadians feel betrayed by the plebiscite regarding conscription?
   They did not think the government should ask the majority about a promise made to the minority.

5. What were the results of the plebiscite?
   80% vote Yes, outside of Quebec, 72% vote No inside Quebec
   Quebec felt they had a unified voice.
   Mackenzie King found a way to avoid actually making a conscription law.

**Dieppe**

1. What were some of the failures and difficulties of the advance against Dieppe?
   - Germans were not surprised
   - German fortifications were strong
   - towering cliffs were an obstacle
   - sea and air attacks were not very effective

2. Was the raid a failure or success?
   It was a dismal failure.

3. How many Canadian were killed in action at Dieppe?
   907

4. How many were wounded?
   586

5. How many were taken prisoner?
   1,856

**Video**

Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 14
– The Crucible –
A Rip in the Fabric
Dieppe
Italian Campaign

Questions during viewing
Sacrifice and Secrets

1. What did the US fear and what did their government ask Canada? The US feared an attack by Japan on Alaska. Canada was asked to allow a highway to be built through the territories to Alaska.

2. What changes came to the Klingit First Nations of the southern Yukon because of the Alaska Highway? Their traditional trapping lines were destroyed. Their towns become less isolated and more exposed to disease and goods. Many died from diseases.

3. What were the Dene men of the Northwest Territories hired to mine and what was the result to the workers? Uranium ore. They did not know that the dust was radioactive and many men later died of cancer.

The War Comes Home

1. Where did the Canadian navy face battle on home turf? In the St. Lawrence River.

On the Attack

1. What tactic did the Allies take to try to get the advantage after 3 year of war? They bombed German cities.

2. How many Canadians airmen died on bombing runs? Almost 10,000

3. Canadian ground forces had not seen action since Dieppe. Where were they ordered to battle in the summer of 1943? Italy

4. Describe the Battle of Ortona.
   • Canadians were vastly outnumbered
   • streets were dangerous
   • battle was from house to house in the rubble
   • Hitler’s best paratroopers were told to keep the town at all costs

5. How many Canadians died at Ortona and how many were so batted fatigued they could not continue? 1400 Canadians died and 1600 were unable to continue.
Lesson 33

Beaches of Juno

Questions during viewing
Of Elephants and Chickens
1. What did Canadians fear with the end of the war, and what did they do about it?
   They feared that prosperity would end and there would be another depression. Workers organized.

2. Who was the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in Saskatchewan, and what were his fundamental beliefs?
   The leader was Tommy Douglas and he believed that the government should be responsible to improve the lives of Canadians.

3. What was the significance of the provincial election of Saskatchewan in 1944 and what were the results?
   The first socialist government in North America was elected and they began to offer medical and social assistance for average families.

4. In the face of CCF popularity and another possible economic depression, Prime Minister Mackenzie King offered families additional social assistance. What was this?
   He offered additional social security including family allowance for each child and stronger legal rights for workers.

The Cauldron
1. How many Allied troops were involved in the campaign of DDay, and how many Canadians were involved?
   156,000 Allied troops, 15,000 of them are Canadians.

2. What was the code name of the D-Day offensive and what was the date?
   Operation Overlord. June 6, 1944.

3. What were the results for the Canadians of the first six days of Operation Overlord?
   Almost 3,000 Canadians were killed or wounded but they advanced farther than other Allied troops.

4. What task was allotted to Major David Currie and the South Alberta Regiment?
   They needed to close the loop on retreating German troops who are almost surrounded by American Allied troops. They successfully routed the Germans and captured many.

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1940-1945)
CONSCRIPTION AGAIN

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING
THE DILIGENT TAILOR
1. When more troops were needed in 1944, what decision faced the government, and what were the concerns?
   Conscription appeared to be necessary, but King was afraid it would split the country as it did during WWI

2. What is the response of army commanders and cabinet ministers?
   The military commanders threatened to cease the campaign for volunteers with the possibility of resigning. Some cabinet ministers met to talk about separating from the Prime Minister and possibly bringing down the government.

3. What was the result of the WWII Conscription Crisis?
   Conscription was enacted with many conscripts assigned to home service. By the time new conscripts arrived in Europe, they were no longer needed. King succeeded in appeasing both groups and saving the unity of the country.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY
1. How many Jews died in German death camps?
   6 million

2. How many Jews found a safe haven in Canada during the war?
   450

3. Describe the final act that ended World War Two.
   The atomic bomb was dropped by the U.S. on the two Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which caused catastrophic disaster. Japan finally surrendered bringing a close to conflict of the Second World War.

VIDEO
Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 14
– THE CRUCIBLE –
The Diligent Tailor
The Price of Victory

Lesson 34

Unit 4

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1940-1945)
Lesson 36

CHANGING NATION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING
FROM SEA TO SEA
1. Why did Great Britain want to give Newfoundland self-governance again?
   Britain was crippled by war debt and this would ease the burden.

2. What made union with Canada attractive?
   Newfoundland could benefit from the social welfare programs.

3. What did Canadian and British politicians fear regarding Newfoundland?
   Newfoundland had a strategic location between the two countries and they didn’t want Newfoundland to fall into the hands of the U.S.

4. Who was the champion for confederation and what was the percentage of those who voted positively?
   Joey Smallwood championed the cause winning 52% of the population towards confederation.

REFUS GLOBAL
1. What were the demands of the miners of Quebec?
   They wanted a wage increase and protection from asbestos dust.

2. What was Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis’ response to the strike?
   He sent 400 provincial police who interrogated and brutally beat the strikers.

3. What were the results of the strike?
   The workers did not get all their demands, however it set the stage for changes in the province’s seat of power.

VIDEO
Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 15
– COMOR T AND FEAR –
Episode Beginning
From Sea to Sea
Refus Global

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1946-1964)
Lesson 37

**Changing Landscape**

**Questions during viewing**

**Boom**

1. What significant event happened in Alberta in 1947? Imperial Oil found oil in Leduc, Alberta which started a boom in oil exploration.

2. Where did the funding come for the harvesting of Canadian resources? It was American capital.

3. What did all the development do to the landscape of Canada and how did it affect the people? There was great prosperity for some, however, pipelines and dams changed the geography and some First Nations suffered the loss of their homes and hunting grounds.

**Video**

*Canada: A People’s History*

Series 4

Episode 15

–Comfort and Fear–Boom

*Canada in the Twentieth Century (1946-1964)*
Lesson 38

**Red Fear**

**Questions during viewing**

**Seeing Red**

1. Who was the Minister for External Affairs in 1948 and what were some of his ideals?
   Lester B. Pearson hoped that Canada could bring social justice and peace to other parts of the world.

2. What were some of the frustrations Pearson experienced in international endeavors with the United States?
   Pearson wanted social and economic aims in the NATO agreement but the American delegate criticized and reputed these ideals. When the North Koreans were driven back during the Korean War, Pearson wanted a cease fire but the Americans wanted to continue the war and crush communism. Pearson’s hope is that Canada would be heard.

3. Describe the relationship between Lester B. Pearson and the head of the F.B.I., J. Edgar Hoover.
   Pearson did not want to see a ‘witch hunt’ in Canada and would not bow to the pressure of the F.B.I. to succumb to U.S. tactics. The F.B.I. opened a file on Pearson considering him a threat to the free world.
Suez Crisis

Questions during viewing

On Guard For Thee

1. With the threat of U.S. occupation of the far north, what did the Canadian government do to in order to establish a presence?
   Move Inuit communities north to Ellesmere Island.

2. Describe the world crisis of 1956.
   Egypt seized the Suez Canal shipping route and Britain, France and Israel launched attacks on Egypt. The Soviet Union threatened to come to Egypt’s aid with nuclear weapons.

3. What was the solution proposed by Lester B. Pearson?
   To send in the first U.N. peacekeeping force until negotiations brought about a solution.

Video

Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 15
–Comort and Fear–
On Guard For Thee
DIEFENBAKER TIMES

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

First Tremors
1. The suspension of Montreal hockey star, Maurice Richard, set off a riot in Montreal. What was the real cause of the riot? The people of Quebec are frustrated because they are a minority and feel second-rate.

A Prairie Storm
1. Describe some of the things that Diefenbaker stood for and a few of his characteristics.
   • He represented small-town Canada and was ‘a man of the people.’
   • He was a powerful speaker, and good on T.V.
   • He stood up for the people even against his own party
   • He was thought by some to be argumentative instead of placating.
   • He stood up for Canadian ownership

2. What year did Diefenbaker’s Progressive Conservatives beat the Liberals? 1957

The Crossroads
1. What were the crossroads for reporter René Lévesque and how did his career change? When the broadcasters of the French-language part of the CBC went on strike to the apparent disinterest of the government and English-language counterparts, the contest appeared to be between the French and English in Canada. René Lévesque moved towards involvement in politics.

Shifting Symbols
1. What were the results of Joyce Davidson’s controversial comment that ‘most Canadians’ were indifferent to the Queen’s visit? She was ill-treated by the public and thus moved to the United States.

2. A poll showed that 52% of Canadians were indifferent to the Queen’s visit. From the information presented, do you believe Joyce Davidson’s statement reflected the sentiment of ‘most Canadians’? Why or why not? Based on the adverse reaction Mrs. Davidson received and the poll showing 52% in alignment with Mrs. Davidson (just over ½) it would seem that while sentiments were changing, there was still a large group of Canadians that felt strong ties to the British monarchy.
Lesson 41

MEDICARE and NUCLEAR WAR

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

TIME FOR CHANGE
1. In 1960, René Lévesque entered politics winning a riding as a Liberal Party member. What were his big plans?
   Levesque wanted to nationalize (put under government ownership) the privately owned hydroelectric companies.

FIGHT FOR MEDICARE
1. What made Tommy Douglas so adamant that medicare was necessary in spite of opposition from the doctors?
   As a child he had the threat of losing a leg because his parents could not afford the necessary care. He believed all people should receive the medical help they needed regardless of income level.

SHADOW OF NUCLEAR WAR
1. What reason was given for the Avro Arrow project being scrapped by Diefenbaker’s government?
   When Canada joined NORAD, the U.S. controlled Bomarc system carried nuclear warheads for northern defense replacing the need for the Avro Arrow.

2. What and when was the Cuban missile crisis and what was the result?
   In October, 1962, the U.S. found out that there were nuclear missile sites installed by the Soviet Union in Cuba aimed at the U.S. President Kennedy ordered that any ships bound for Cuba with missiles would be turned back, but if the U.S. boarded a foreign ship to check it would be an act of war. When two Soviet Union ships head for Cuba it almost comes to war until the ships turn back.

3. What did Prime Minister Lester Pearson and U.S. President Robert Kennedy agree on in 1963?
   To put U.S. controlled nuclear warheads on Canadian soil.
Lesson 42

The Sixties

Questions during viewing

Episode Beginning

1. What were some of the ideals and actions of the youth in the 1960s?
   Sentiments were for world peace with poetry, music, and thus youth gatherings became political.

Maitre Chez Nous

1. Describe some of the changes in Quebec during the Quiet Revolution.
   - Nationalizing Quebec hydroelectric services
   - Changes in education from church run education to government mandated education

The Planners Of Happiness

1. What were some of the advances made in British Columbia?
   - forestry and mining advancement
   - highways built in the interior
   - hydroelectric power stations built for sales to the US

2. What changes were made in Newfoundland and why?
   People from outports were moved to areas where children could go to school, where there were roads, and electricity

3. What happened in Halifax in the name of progress and how were the people affected?
   The slum of Africville was slotted for destruction and the people were moved. The people thought they owned the land but without deeds, they were not given comparable compensation.

A Question Of Equality

1. What hurdles did women face in the early 1960s?
   - They were not welcome in the work force, and especially if they were pregnant
   - Married women in Quebec had no status; they could not bank or get medical help for children etc.
   - Birth control information was illegal and some pregnant women chose dangerous abortion methods
A New Flag

Questions during viewing
Under A New Flag

1. What was the challenge of Francophones regarding government organizations?
   There were no French Canadians in government offices and organizations.

2. What happened on May 16, 1963?
   10 bombs were put in mailboxes in the Westmount area of Montreal.

3. Who were the ‘three wise men’ and what was their role in Canadian politics?
   Marchand, Pelletier, and Trudeau are from Quebec and it is hoped that they will bring Quebec support for the Liberal Party.

Going Down The Road

1. What phenomena happened with young people from the Atlantic provinces?
   There were few jobs and many headed to Ontario or other parts of Canada to find work.

Do Your Own Thing

1. What kinds of things were the youth protesting in the student uprisings and protests of the late 1960s and 1970s?
   Poverty, capitalism, injustice, discrimination, exploitation, the Vietnam War.

2. How many draft dodgers came to Canada during the Vietnam War?
   About 30,000

3. Describe the beginning of Greenpeace.
   Members sailed to the site of atomic tests in Alaska to protest testing, and they become a world environmentalist organization.

Taking Back the Past

1. What did the White Paper of 1969 propose for Aboriginal peoples of Canada? That reserves be abolished, Aboriginal schools be closed with children integrated into regular schools, and that they are integrated into society as full citizens.

2. What did the chiefs do? They refused the White Paper and demanded self-government. They started by fighting to independently operate Blue Quill School in Alberta (near Edmonton)
October Crisis

Questions during viewing

Language Wars

1. What did the Laurendeau-Dunton Commission conclude?
   The Laurendeau-Dunton Commission found that French speaking citizens were disadvantaged in many areas, even in Quebec.

2. What happened in New Brunswick?
   New Brunswick became an officially bilingual province.

3. What significant act did parliament pass in 1969 and what did it allow for?
   The Official Languages Act gave French and English equal status.

4. What happened in Quebec?
   English was abolished and all children had to attend French schools. Riots broke out between Francophones and the Italian immigrants in Montreal.

October 1970

1. Describe the October Crisis.
   The FLQ kidnapped James Cross, the British diplomat and demanded the release of prisoners. Then the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labour. The government sent the army to Quebec to protect politicians and public government buildings. Citizens support the FLQ and the provincial government believed they were facing an insurrection. They asked Ottawa for help.

2. Describe the War Measures Act.
   Civil rights are suspended. Citizens can be detained, police can search homes without warrants.

3. How did the October Crisis end and what were the results?
   Pierre Laporte was found dead. James Cross was released after 60 days. The FLQ members responsible were convicted. Politicians no longer feel safe integrating freely with the public.

Video
Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 16
– Years Of Hope & Anger –
Language Wars
October 1970

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1964-1976)
Division

Questions during viewing
The End of Illusions
1. What was the illusion?
   Canadians had been living in prosperity and did not recognize that the boom times were at an end. Governments were in debt.

2. What caused a strain in east/west relations in Canada?
   The cost of oil rose dramatically but Alberta, an oil-producing province, began to thrive as oil sold at high prices. Ottawa asked Alberta to freeze prices and sell their oil to eastern Canada. Albertans saw federal intervention as an intrusion. Eastern Canadians resented Alberta’s wealth.

A Winning Strategy
1. Quebec Premier Bourassa alienated both the non-French speaking people and the separatists with his language law. What groundbreaking event happened in the fall of 1976?
   In 1976, the Parti Quebecois, a distinctly separatist political party, won the provincial election.

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1964-1976)
**FOREIGN POLICY**

**COLD WAR & CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**QUESTIONS ON TEXT READING**

1. What was one of Trudeau’s goals regarding foreign policy and how did it differ from that of Prime Minister Lester Pearson?
   Trudeau wanted foreign policy of Canada to be distinct and less dependent on U.S. foreign policy. He stepped Canada back from nuclear defense in an attempt to ease Cold War tensions. This differed from Lester Pearson’s policy of joining the U.S. as defence partners.

2. What were some of the ways Trudeau accomplished his goal through the 1970s?
   - Officially recognized communist government of China*
   - NATO (CA) gave up nuclear missiles in Europe
   - Bomarc missile sites dismantled
   - Jet fighters equipped with non-nuclear warheads
   - National defense budget cut by 20 percent

3. What happened in 1979 to renew the Cold War and how did Western nations express their sentiments about this?
   The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Protest in Western nations was expressed by boycotting the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

   - Law of the Sea
     - Nations with ocean borders work together to protect oceans
     - 12 mile territorial sea boundary (transport vehicles have to follow laws of country)
     - 200 mile economic claim
     - Oil and mining companies pay a tax
     - Revenues from oil and mining should help the local economy

5. What makes the Arctic region of current interest to countries and how does this affect Canadian interests (p. 237)?
   Global warming has made Arctic sea passages easier to navigate and important resources such as oil and minerals are now more accessible. Canada is anxious to control and protect the Northwest Passage.

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* The Chinese Civil War (1927–1950) fought between the Chinese National Party of the Republic of China, and the Communist Party of China (CPC) led to two states, the Republic of China (ROC) in Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in mainland China. To this day both claim to be the legitimate government of China and continue to fight over diplomatic recognition. Originally, the ROC in Taiwan was China’s representation at the U.N. but lost its seat to the communist government of the PRC in 1971. In 1971, Canada officially recognized the PRC as the government of China. In 1979, the U.S. officially recognized the PRC and moved the American embassy from Taipei, Taiwan, to Beijing, China.
Lesson 47

QUEBEC REFERENDUM

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

EPISODE BEGINNING

1. Describe some of the mandates in the National Energy Program (NEP)?
   - Federal government would take control
   - Exploration would be encouraged in all provinces
   - Canadian companies would be favoured over foreign companies

2. What is the response of various groups?
   - Outrage at government intervention and lack of negotiation.
   - American companies leave the country.
   - Western provinces talk about separation.
   - New political parties start up, most notably, The Reformed Party

THE CHOICE

1. Which two speeches encouraged the strongest support for the “No” side?
   - Lise Payette, a Parti Québécois cabinet minister demeaned homemakers who rise up for the “No” side.
   - Trudeau made a speech suggesting constitutional changes to satisfy Quebec’s issues. Trudeau’s speech in which he promised that even a ‘no’ vote would ensure changes would be made to satisfy Quebecers.

2. Trudeau made a speech suggesting constitutional changes to satisfy Quebec’s issues. How close was the vote and what was the result?
   - The vote was very close with just 60% against beginning the process of sovereignty.
**Lesson 48**

**Recession**

**Questions during viewing**

**Hard Times**

1. What difficulties did the people face with the recession of the 1980s?
   Prices went up, inflation was high, interest rates rose drastically.
   A house might be sold for less than the mortgage
   Unemployment was extremely high
   Unions were less powerful

**Solidarity**

1. Inflation caused governments to cut back on social programs and civil service jobs. What did the workers call for and why?
   There was threat of a General Strike (large labour mass in a region).

2. Who supported the government and why?
   Business leaders support the government because they were facing such hard times.

3. Who was watching the action in British Columbia and why?
   Politicians in other provinces believe that if B.C. officials are successful in averting a strike and tightening the belt, other governments will do the same.

**Video**

*Canada: A People’s History*
Series 4
Episode 17
*In an Uncertain World—Hard Times*
*Solidarity*
Lesson 49

Canadian Constitution

Questions during viewing

The Night of Long Knives

1. What was Trudeau’s goal regarding the Constitution?
   To fully own the Constitution so that approval from Great Britain was not necessary for changes, with a Charter of Rights and Freedoms

2. Who was part of the Gang of Eight and what was their goal?
   All provincial premiers except those of Ontario and New Brunswick wanted Trudeau to negotiate with the provinces regarding federal and provincial powers.

3. What do the premiers fear regarding the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
   They thought that it would take power from elected officials and put it in the hands of unelected judges?

4. How did the Quebec delegation feel about the final agreement of the other premiers?
   Most of the Gang of Eight came to an agreement which left out a clause which Lévesque had brought forward. The other premiers left him out of their meetings and he felt betrayed. The Quebec flag was flown at half-mast on the day the Queen came to proclaim the Constitution Act.

The World Was Mine

1. Name some of the issues in the contest for women’s rights.
   • Equality in the legal system
   • Safety and shelter from abuse
   • Equality in Indian Act
   • Abortion
   • Violence against women
   • Opportunity in traditionally male-dominated careers
   • Equality defined in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

A Changing Face

1. How did the face of Canadian immigration change in the latter part of the 20th century? More immigrants were from Asia rather than predominantly Europe

2. In what way did Baltej Singh Dhillon make history in Canada and what was the document that allowed for changes? He was the first RCMP graduate who is allowed to wear a turban instead of the regular RCMP hat. It was the Charter of Rights and Freedoms that allowed for this.

Video

Canada: A People’s History
Series 4
Episode 17
In An Uncertain World—
The Night of Long Knives
The World Was Mine
A Changing Face

Lesson 49

Unit 7

Canada in the Twentieth Century (1976-1990) 40
ENVIROMENTALISTS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

The Computer Moves In
1. What are the pros and cons of the advance of technology in Canadian society?
   Computers make jobs easier with the promise of more leisure in society. Computers can do work people did and would thus eliminate jobs.

From the Ground Up
1. What group wanted forests to be sprayed with insecticide in Cape Breton, NS and why?
   Lumber companies wanted to spray to eliminate the budworm from killing trees.

2. Who led the fight against spraying and what were the concerns?
   Elizabeth May campaigned in the interest of health and the environment.

3. What education and experience prepared Elizabeth May for a life of environmental advocacy and politics?
   She got a law degree and a job with the Environment Minister with the federal government.

4. What area of Canada gave rise to the strongest debate over environmentalism, who were the parties involved and why?
   South Moresby Island, B.C. had huge ancient cedars as an old-growth rainforest, was a historic as Haida ancestral grounds, and offered incredible rugged beauty. Environmentalists and First Nations battled with logging companies over the preservation of the resources.

Land and Nation
1. The Aboriginal people began to speak up for rights. Describe the most dramatic showdown of the 1980s.
   The Mohawk people near Oka, Quebec had a stand off with police and the Canadian Armed Forces. One policeman was killed.
Lesson 51

Meech Lake and Free Trade

Questions during viewing
Honour and Enthusiasm
1. What was the intent of the Meech Lake Accord?
   To bring Quebec into the Constitution since the province did not sign in 1982.

2. What was the sentiment in Quebec when the Meech Lake Accord was not successful?
   After Meech Lake dies there is a stronger sentiment for sovereignty in Quebec.

Winners and Losers
1. What were the opponents of free trade concerned about?
   There was concern with jobs staying in Canada, and with the economic pressure of the United States putting too much influence on Canada.

2. Was loss of jobs due only to free trade?
   The world was moving from an industrial age to an information age. Job retraining would be crucial.

Video
Canada: A People's History
Series 4
Episode 17
In An Uncertain World
Honour and Enthusiasm
Winners and Losers
Epilogue: The Journey
1. What is globalization?
Globalization is economic and cultural interconnection between the regions and countries of the world.

2. List the pros and cons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-might raise standard of living in poor regions</td>
<td>-may make businesses rich at the cost of workers by taking jobs from North America for example, to places where labour costs are less, and environmental regulations are weaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jobs &amp; economic opportunities may be created for people where there were non before</td>
<td>-ethical questions such as human rights concerns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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3. What signaled the end of the Cold War and when did this happen?
Reconstruction policies in the Soviet Union and other communist countries began the process, and when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 it signalled an end of the Cold War. Members of the union gained independence and the Russian leader embraced democracy.

4. What is the difference between peacekeeping and peacemaking? (Counterpoints p. 275)
Peacekeeping is based on negotiation and overseeing peace settlements with parties in conflict.
Peacemaking is more of police style action, with military force used when necessary to ensuring long-term peace and security of people groups and countries.

5. Make a list of the missions in which Canada has been involved in since the 1990s and record the start date of the conflict.
- Yugoslavia - 1989
- Persian Gulf War - 1990
- Somalia - 1991
- Rwanda - 1994
- Afghanistan - 2001
Lesson 54

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What is active citizenship and why is this important?
   Active citizenship is learning and acting in a way that best accomplishes having government responsive to citizen’s needs as democracy is the form of government that gives power to the people.

2. Look at the issues listed on page 290 of your text. Which of these is important to you, or what other issues do you think should be promoted as important? Answers will vary.

3. Why are letters from citizens important to the government?
   (Counterpoints p. 292) Most government departments are committed to responding to citizen’s letters, knowing that for every letter written, there are likely a number of people who share the same view.

4. Define a lobbyist. How might lobbyists hinder democracy?
   A lobbyist is a person paid to attempt to sway key decision makers in favour of the interest group who hires them. Minority interest groups may be too strongly influencing government at the detriment to the wishes of the majority.

5. What role does the media play in effecting change?
   Media helps a politician and political party gain familiarity in the lives of citizens to promote their message and personalities to enable people to get behind them and vote for them. Media also helps keep politicians informed about the views of citizens.

6. What are the three principles of civil disobedience? Name three notable characters who used civil disobedience successfully.
   Effective civil disobedience is not violent. It is directed against laws which are intrinsically harmful. Those involved must be willing to bear the punishment.

7. How would a totalitarian government respond to civil disobedience such as the protests over clear-cut logging in British Columbia? A totalitarian government would not entertain any protest against laws of the country and protests, especially civil disobedience would likely be put down with military force.

8. What was the result of the Clayoquot Sound protest in our democratic environment? The protests & civil disobedience gained media exposure, support for the cause, and ultimately success.
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

ASSIGNMENT
Take notes as you read Counterpoints. Define the following.

Democracy:
In democracy the law equally applies to all people with no one above the law. The principles of democracy are equality and freedom.

Socialism:
When capitalism causes harm by keeping wealth in the hands of a few leaving many citizens in poverty, socialism attempts to correct this by allowing broader government control in business and the economy.

Liberalism:
This is the belief that government is responsible to control and intervene in the economy so that all people enjoy basic standards of living and the rights of both individuals and groups are protected.

Conservatism:
Conservatists support traditional values, minimal government intervention, reduction in government spending and balanced budgets.

Communism:
In opposition to the ruling class exploiting the working class, communism places ownership of property and production in the hands of the people through the government with the intent that all work benefits society as a whole.

Fascism:
The political ideology of fascism emphasizes the state over individualism. Individual freedom and political protest is not allowed. All are responsible to serve the good of the nation as a whole.
Lesson 56

GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT

ASSIGNMENT
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between the legislative branch and the judicial branch of the federal government?
   The legislative branch make and administer the laws of the country.
   The judicial branch looks after courts and the interpretation and enforcement of the laws.

2. What is the difference in ideology between political parties to the left or right of centre?
   Parties to the left of centre want more government involvement and this requires taxes for the services provided by government.
   Parties to the right of center want less government involvement and lower taxes.

3. What is the Cabinet and what is Cabinet solidarity?
   The Cabinet is the Prime Minister and his chosen ministers who initiate laws. Cabinet members are usually responsible for a department of the government. Cabinet solidarity is when Cabinet members fully agree and support the decisions of the government.

4. Who makes up the Privy Council Office and what does it do?
   The Privy Council Office consists of the Prime Minister’s advisors and staff. It sets the agenda for Cabinet meetings and organizes the Cabinet’s work.

5. Describe the stages required to make a bill a law.
   - First Reading—then printed and distributed to MPs
   - Second Reading—bill is debated in House of Commons
   - Committee Stage—bill is examined and may be amended
   - Report Stage—committee reports & House reviews amendments
   - Third Reading—MPS review and amend bill
   - Senate—bill is sent to the Senate for similar process
   - Royal Assent—Governor General gives assent and bill becomes law.

Text
Counterpoints pp.304-312
Choosing Government

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What is a party platform?
   A political party decides on its essential message for its election campaign which outlines the political philosophy and mandate if elected. It is a statement of intent.

2. How can a public opinion poll influence an election?
   Political parties use public opinion polls to strategize before and during a campaign for the content of speeches, commercials, debates etc. Voters may be influenced to vote in a certain way, or not to bother voting, depending on what is reported regarding public opinion polls.

3. How often is there a federal election in Canada?
   There will be an election at least every five years, but it can be sooner than five years for various reasons.

4. What are some of the reasons for voter apathy?
   Not interested
   Didn’t like parties or candidates
   Didn’t feel vote would count for anything
   Didn’t care about issues
   Too busy or out of town
   Not on the list
   Too many elections
   Illness

5. What suggestions would you make to increase voter participation?
   Answers will vary
**Lesson 58**

**Protecting Human Rights**

**Assignment**
Take notes as you read *Counterpoints* and answer the following questions.

1. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and what prompted this action?
   Proclaimed by the United Nations, this was the first international statement that recognized that all humans are free and equal in dignity and rights. It was prompted by the atrocities of the Holocaust in WWII.

2. How are these human rights upheld internationally? The International Court of Justice, in The Hague, Netherlands, is the United Nations court which hears cases of human rights abuses.

3. What issue do some nations have with an international court of justice?
   Among others, the United States and China do not want an international court to interfere with their own laws regarding their citizens.

4. How has the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms empowered the life of a single citizen?
   Canadians now have the right to challenge in court a law or instance where their rights have been violated, even by powerful institutions.

5. Describe the significance of the ‘notwithstanding clause’ in the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
   Some politicians felt the Charter would limit the power of elected representatives while increasing the power of non-elected judges. The ‘notwithstanding clause’ allows provincial and territorial governments to pass a law that could violate a specific freedom in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

6. Read the Case Study in Counterpoints p. 338. What concerns are raised regarding use of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in courts?
   Humans rights cases heard in court are often conflicting rights such as the right of religion, or freedom of speech, and other rights of an individual. There is a concern with how far human rights commissions will go to be the judges of certain rights.
Assignment
Take notes as you read *Counterpoints* and answer the following questions.

1. What makes the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada so important?
   Decisions set a precedent which define rights and are the basis for future rulings. Sometimes the decisions of the court can actively change the definition of a law.

2. What controversy surrounds the Supreme Court judgement in favour of Tawney Meiorin and gender rights?
   Some claim that this was a victory in favour of gender equality, but others states that ensuring gender equality in all professions especially services like fire fighting, may put victim’s lives at risk for the sake of political correctness.

3. Read p. 344 and complete Assignment 1-distinguishing between fact, opinion, and informed opinion. Give reasons for your choices.
   (Note: the might be more than one answer depending on your supporting argument.)

   (a) Fact - Previously marginalized individuals have successfully won court cases based on the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and these precedent setting cases have had a profound affect in many areas of Canadian society

   (b) Informed Opinion - This is the view of a partisan group

   (c) Fact - This statement is supported by clear examples

   (d) Informed Opinion - This is also a view of a partisan group or

   (e) Fact - Using (h) as supporting documentation

   (f) Fact - Quoting a statement from the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

   (g) Informed opinion - it could be argued that police simply need to go about their work in a different manner but this could also be considered Fact if backed by (h)

   (h) Informed Opinion - Police have definite cases to illustrate their point but those cases could be arguable.

   (i) Opinion - both sides of this statement could be argued.
**Assignment**

Take notes as you read *Counterpoints* and answer the following questions.

1. What is demography and why is it important?
   Demography is using statistics to understand human population, the trends, the issues, the changes, and the consequences. Understanding the changes in population help governments and businesses plan appropriately.

2. How often does Canada conduct a census? What agency is responsible for this?
   Statistics Canada is the government agency responsible for doing an in depth census every 10 years and a lighter one every 5 years.

3. What are the challenges for conducting a census in a developing nation?
   Not all births and deaths are registered, remote areas are hard to reach, thousands of people in shantytowns are not counted, being considered non-permanent residents, and people may avoid the census out of fear.

4. Read about graphs pp. 360-361. Complete Assignment 1 a) - c).

5. Describe how natural increase (NI) is calculated.
   Subtracting death rate from birth rate gives the rate of natural increase. Birth rate is calculated by dividing the number of births per year by population and multiplying by 1000 to find out births per 1000 people. Death rate is calcualted in the same manner.

6. Define:
   Exponential growth - rapid rate of population growth as each generation doubles in size
   Doubling time - the time it would take a country to double its population at the current growth rate
   Rule of 70 - 70 divided by growth rate (%) per year = doubling time
   Net migration - the difference between immigration and emigration rates.

7. How is the population growth rate calculated?
   Natural increase and net migration.
POPULATION MODELS

ASSIGNMENT
Take notes as you read *Counterpoints* and answer the following questions.

1. What was the cause of the rapid population growth after 1750?
A number of factors contributed to falling death rates such as better food production, clean drinking water, vaccinations against diseases and healthier living conditions. Birth rates did not drop off as quickly as death rates.

2. Explain the demographic transition model and tell why it might not be a good model to use for all developing countries?
The model shows changes in birth rates, death rates and trends based on technological development. It assumes that countries that develop will go through the same stages of industrialization and urbanization with the same effects on population as in the history of developed nations but the same patterns will not necessarily be repeated.

3. Study Figure 11-13. Kenya is presently in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model. What changing factor is the reason for the high rate of growth in the population?
-falling death rate

4. Study Figure 11-13. What accounts for the slight dip in population growth in Austria?
-the birth rate is now lower than the death rate

5. What information is presented in the Population Pyramid Model?
They show the structure of a population by gender and age group.

6. Study the Pyramid Models Figure 11-17 and match the selected countries in Figure 11-18 to the corresponding model.
Early Expanding - Chad; Expanding - India; Stable - Iceland
Contracting - Japan
Discuss and think about answers to the questions with Figure 11-18 and Figure 1-19.

7. What is the dependency ratio and why is it important?
The dependency ratio is the proportion of people who are supported (0-15, 65+) by the working-age group

8. What effect does an aging or young population have on a country?
It puts a strain on the financial resources, unemployment, and poverty levels
WHERE IN THE WORLD?

ASSIGNMENT
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. Why is immigration important to Canada’s population and economy?
   As Canada’s population ages and the birth rate stays low, immigration is the best way to ensure that enough workers are available to support the aging population.

2. Why is Canada not meeting the projected levels of immigration which is 1% of the population?
   Canada wants to attract skilled workers and there is international competition for skilled workers. Skilled immigrants struggle to gain accreditation for their profession. Immigration Canada uses a lot of its resources processing refugees which often do not provide the skills sought after.

3. Define:
   - Population Density: The number of people in a specific area.

4. Study Figure 11-27. What factors influence the areas of your province which have a higher population density?
   Answers will vary.

5. Study Figures 11-28. Why is the crude density and nutritional density of Canada so much lower than that of Japan?
   The crude population density of Canada is so low because we have a vast amount of uninhabited land in hostile environments whereas as all areas of Japan are densely inhabited. Likewise, this percentage, along with our short growing season affects the nutritional density of Canada, whereas Japan’s more temperate climate allows for multiple harvests.
Lesson 63

LIVING IN THE WORLD

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What three indicators are used in the annual Human Development Index to rank standards of living around the world?
   - Life Expectancy; literacy rate; GDP per capita

2. Your parents might use the term ‘third world’ to refer to countries at the low end of the UN Human Development Index. List the acceptable terms used today and pertinent factors regarding infrastructure.
   - Developed: transportation, communication, services such as electric power, water etc., education and health care is all well-developed and the population well-serviced
   - Newly Industrialized: building up infrastructure and industries
   - Developing: lower standards of living, poverty, lack of services, health care, good transportation, education and communication

3. Think critically about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) outlined in Figure 12-13 by listing the three MDGs you think are the most important and explain why. Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.
   - Answers will vary.

4. What six steps should you consider to evaluate the accuracy of information gleaned from a website? List factors to consider.
   - Authority - author’s expertise, credentials, organization’s credentials
   - Accuracy - citations, information verifiable, appropriate links
   - Bias - more than one view presented, facts and opinions clear
   - Coverage - information is broad or limited
   - Current - facts are updated and dates are cited
   - Usability - information is consistent, grammatically correct etc.

5. From what you have learned about measuring poverty, what are the five most important basic needs that must be met adequately for a person not to be considered impoverished?
   - Food, clothing, shelter, health care, and education services.

6. How does the burden of debt limit a poor country’s ability to improve living standards for its citizens?
   - If a country’s few natural resources are in oversupply and thus obtain low international prices, as well as the prices being controlled by large corporations, they cannot earn enough profit to pay off debts or pay their workers reasonable wages.
The Vulnerable

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What are the causes for lack of literacy for women in developing countries?
   - women often do not have legal rights
   - in male-dominated cultures women have few rights and often lack safety and security
   - they are left fully responsible for children when men migrate looking for work
   - girls will stay home to help with domestic duties while boys attend school

2. What are some of the factors for a high ‘under-five mortality rate’?
   No access to basic health care, undernutrition, no vaccines for preventable diseases, poor sanitation, lack of hygiene and no clean water.

3. What kinds of abuses face children in developing countries?
   - hazards from war such as ethnic cleansing, land mines etc.
   - being forced to fight as child soldiers
   - child labour including unsafe labour working conditions
   - bonded labour

4. What are some diseases caused by poor drinking water? What percentage of illness could be prevented worldwide with clean water, sanitation and hygiene according to the World Health Organization?
   Cholera and typhoid
   10 percent of diseases could be avoided with clean water, sanitation and proper hygiene

5. Why is the spread of malaria increasing?
   Since there is no basic medical help for those in remote and slum areas of the developing world, malaria spreads quickly. Warm standing water allows for mosquito breeding,

6. What are the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the developing countries of Africa?
   - bulk of victims are productive workers leaving dependents bereft of support
   - scarce medical resources are used in dealing with this leaving little left for other problems such as education and nutrition

Text
Counterpoints pp. 402-412
Lesson 65

HELPING THE WORLD

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. What forms of foreign aid is given to developing countries?
   - Official development assistance is from governments
   - NGOs (nongovernmental organizations)
   - Multilateral aid is from a number of governments and is usually to instigate large infrastructure projects
   - Bilateral aid is directly from one country to another

2. How can ‘tied aid’ benefit the sending country more than the receiving country?
   - Tied aid means the money is spent on goods in the donor country so the farmers or industries of the receiving country do not prosper.

3. What are the six priority areas for CIDA?
   - basic human needs; women in development; infrastructure services; human rights; democracy; good government

4. Funding NGOs with smaller scale projects is the most effective way to get aid to the developing world. Give three reasons to support this statement.
   - aid goes directly to those who benefit and is not as likely to line pockets of corrupt politicians
   - consulting with local people and listening to their suggestions brings the most workable results
   - small-scale projects that can be maintained locally are better than large-scale projects that only outsiders can fix
   - small-scale projects give power to the local people who take responsibility to maintain and better their own initiatives

Text
Counterpoints pp. 386-401
Lesson 66

Caring For the Earth

Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. Name three farming techniques that protect the soil?
   - planting trees as windbreaks
   - contour plowing
   - returning nutrients to soil with stubble and straw

2. Define:
   Sustainable development - maintaining economic growth without damaging the environment

   Herbicides - substances that kill plants

   Pesticides - substances that kill pests (plants and bugs)

3. What dangers are there in using genetically modified seeds?
   Plants grown from these seeds often do not have natural defences and rely on pesticides and herbicides for a healthy harvest, which can be very bad for the environment and for human health.

4. Why aren’t Canadian farmers growing more organic food for the domestic market?
   Imported organic food is usually less expensive and Canadian farmers find it hard to compete. They can get better prices by exporting organic cereal crops.

5. What are some ways to preserve valuable forests?
   - reforestation
   - grow trees specifically for the timber trade
   - Ecotourism
   - conserve the paper we use
Assignment
Take notes as you read Counterpoints and answer the following questions.

1. Even Canada with twenty percent of the world’s total freshwater supply is threatened. How is this?
   - pollution from industry, municipal waste, and excessive water use compared to the rest of the world

2. Define:
   - Carbon footprint: the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases emitted through the full cycle of a product or service.
   - Troposphere: lowest level of the Earth’s atmosphere which contains atmospheric gases including ‘greenhouse gases’.
   - Ozone layer: the layer of oxygen that blocks the sun’s ultraviolet rays which can cause cancer and damage plants and animals.

3. Study and Explain Figure 13-20.
   Answers will vary.

4. How can individuals make a difference in protecting our resources and environment (p. 449)?
   - practice using less energy in our homes and workplaces
   - recycle, compost, buy local, use energy-efficient lights, appliances, vehicles
   - conserve water with low-flush toilets, not using bottled water
   - reusable shopping bags
   - be actively involved