

CREATING CANADA
A HISTORY—1914 TO THE PRESENT
STUDY GUIDE

Study Guide

Creating Canada A History—1914 to the Present

By

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About the Author

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OBJECTIVES

When you complete this course, you'll be able to

- Discuss and describe Canada's system of governance and the nature of the nation's judicial system
- Outline the emergence of Canada as a modern nation
- Describe and discuss Canada's part in World War I
- Outline key events of the 1920s and 1930s, including the boisterous boom of the 1920s and the onset of the Great Depression
- List some events and conditions leading to World War II and Canada's role in this great global conflict
- Discuss Canada's role in international affairs during the Cold War and beyond, including Canada's contributions to peacekeeping
- Describe the social trend toward multiculturalism

COURSE MATERIALS

This course includes the following materials:

1. This study guide, which contains an introduction to your course, plus
 - A lesson assignments page with a schedule of study assignments for the lessons you'll complete during this course
 - Assignment introductions that emphasize the main points in the textbook
 - Self-checks and answers to help you assess your understanding of the material
2. Your course textbook, *Creating Canada A History—1914 to the Present*, which contains the assigned reading material.

YOUR TEXTBOOK

Success in your course depends on your knowledge of the textbook, *Creating Canada A History—1914 to the Present* by Jill Colyer, Jack Cecillon, Graham Draper, and Margaret Hoogeveen. For that reason, you should take some time to look through it from front to back. Give yourself a sense of how the material is arranged. Here are some of the key features of your text:

- Contents on pages iv–ix
- Tour of the Textbook on pages x–xviii
- Prologue on pages 1–12
- Key Terms and a Focus On outline that lists the main topics to be addressed in the chapter
- Graphic illustrations that summarize information in each chapter
- Voices and Connections areas (printed in blue boxes) that offer information to enrich your learning experience
- A Glossary of important and unfamiliar terms used in the text
- The Index, on page 428
- Credits on page 442

A STUDY PLAN

To complete this course successfully, do the following:

1. Read and follow this study guide. It's designed to complement your work with the text.
2. Study the assigned material in your textbook.
3. Complete the required self-checks for each assignment.
4. Compare your answers to the self-checks with those listed in the base of this guide. Be sure to review any errors.

5. Review the material covered in the lesson; then complete the multiple-choice exam.
6. Follow the five-step procedure above for Lesson 2 in this Study Guide.

A PLAN FOR SUCCESSFUL LEARNING

Here are some time-tested ideas for getting the most from your course:

1. Set aside a regular time for reading and writing.
2. Write down your reading and writing schedule. You might want to use a wall calendar—the kind with space to write in—to show what you need to do and when. Check off assignments as you complete them to see your progress.
3. Read everything twice, or at least review after careful reading. No one gets everything on the first reading!
4. Use the questioning method (posing each topic heading as a question to be answered) to test your understanding as you review.
5. Don't look up answers in the key before you complete the self-checks at the end of a chapter. Not only is that dishonest, but it also defeats the purpose of the exercises.
6. Give yourself credit for completing each assignment. Your work and self-discipline will take you through this course. You deserve the credit. So give yourself a pat on the back as you complete each assignment.
7. If you have any questions, e-mail your instructor.

You're now ready to begin your study with Lesson 1.

Good luck!



Remember to regularly check "My Courses" on your student homepage. Your instructor may post additional resources that you can access to enhance your learning experience.

Lesson 1: National Foundations to the Great Depression

For:	Read in the study guide:	Read in the textbook:
Assignment 1	Pages 7–8	Pages 16–43
Assignment 2	Page 11	Pages 44–67
Assignment 3	Pages 13–14	Pages 68–91
Assignment 4	Page 16	Pages 92–117
Assignment 5	Page 18	Pages 118–147
Assignment 6	Page 20	Pages 148–173
Assignment 7	Page 22	Pages 174–195
Assignment 8	Page 24	Pages 196–219

Examination 007545 Material in Lesson 1

Lesson 2: World War II Through the 1990s

For:	Read in the study guide:	Read in the textbook:
Assignment 9	Page 27	Pages 220–249
Assignment 10	Page 29	Pages 250–271
Assignment 11	Page 31	Pages 272–291
Assignment 12	Page 33	Pages 292–313
Assignment 13	Page 35	Pages 314–341
Assignment 14	Page 37	Pages 342–363
Assignment 15	Page 39	Pages 364–383
Assignment 16	Page 41	Pages 384–403

Examination 007546 Material in Lesson 2

Note: To access and complete any of the examinations for this study guide, click on the appropriate **Take Exam** icon on your “My Courses” page. You should not have to enter the examination numbers. These numbers are for reference only if you have reason to contact Student Services.

NOTES

National Foundations

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 16–43 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

ASSIGNMENT 1: CANADIAN IDENTITY

What does it mean to be Canadian?” The answer to that question has eluded many Canadians. During the early 20th century, Canada’s population was composed of Aboriginals and people from Europe, mostly Britain and France. Since the middle of the 20th century, however, people from all over the world have made Canada their home. This diverse population is not the only factor contributing to the question of Canadian identity.

As your textbook explains, the terms *country* and *nation* aren’t as similar as you may think. Canada as a country refers to its borders and geographical features. As a nation, “Canada” refers to the people that are connected to each other based on cultural, political, and social values.

Groups of people develop different cultures because of their backgrounds and the different areas in which they live. By choosing to live together, however, they form a civic nation. It’s also a commitment to social justice that contributes to Canada as a civic nation. The political values and beliefs Canadians share are expressed in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, a part of the Canadian Constitution.



Canadian identity has been influenced by many factors such as

- Demographic trends, like age, immigration patterns, urbanization, and population growth
- Social issues such as immigration, multiculturalism, people with disabilities, and pay equality
- Cultural identity through language, arts, media, and entertainment
- Political issues like self-determination, sovereignty, and Canada's role as a peacekeeper
- Economic factors such as the relationship with the United States and unemployment



Self-Check 1

At the end of each section of *Creating Canada: A History – 1914 to the Present*, you'll be asked to pause and check your understanding of what you've just read by completing a "self-check" exercise. Answering these questions will help you review what you've studied so far. Please complete *Self-Check 1* now.

Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The laws reflecting the shared political values of Canadians are expressed in the _____.
2. The Canadian senate voted in 2008 to use _____, the language of the _____, when discussing matters related to Nunavut.
3. After Confederation in 1867, most immigrants to Canada came from _____ and _____.
4. CRTC stands for _____.
5. The Oka crisis of 1990 occurred in the province of _____.
6. _____ was the Canadian general who was in command of the peacekeeping force in Rwanda.
7. Canadians born between _____ and _____ are called baby boomers.
8. Automakers _____ and _____ received loans from the federal and Ontario governments in 2008.
9. Alberta's oil reserves are found in the _____ oil sand.
10. Among the Aboriginal people, the _____ have shown the greatest growth in population.

(Continued)



Self-Check 1

True/False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. The term *social justice* refers to all Canadians serving on juries.
- _____ 2. Canada has a large population inhabiting a small land mass.
- _____ 3. *Confederation* refers to Canada's strong relationship with the United States.
- _____ 4. The Department of Canadian Heritage was established in 1993.
- _____ 5. Canada was one of the first countries to sign the UN's Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Check your answers with those on page 43.

ASSIGNMENT 2:

POLITICS AND DIVERSITY

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 44–67 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Your textbook discusses some of the factors that have influenced the politics of Canada over the years.

The key aspects of diversity in Canada are

- Regional diversity between provinces
- Cultural diversity, including recent immigrants and Aboriginal peoples
- Political diversity
- Social programs for the poor

In order to respect the rights of all people, Canada uses the idea of *reasonable accommodation*. This means that minority groups are free to practice cultural traditions that are not held by the majority. Of course, all citizens are still united as Canadians and must follow Canadian laws.

In 1982, the Canadian Constitution was patriated from Britain. Only Quebec refused to accept the new Constitution. The Canadian court then ruled that the Canadian Constitution still applied to Quebec.

At that time in Quebec, the party in power was the Parti Québécois. Quebec's refusal to ratify the Canada Constitution stemmed from the Parti Québécois' goal to lead Quebec toward sovereignty. In 1984, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney met with the Quebec premiers to discuss constitutional changes. The Meech Lake Accord of 1987 and the Charlottetown Accord in 1992 were attempts by the prime minister to bring Quebec under the jurisdiction of Canada's Constitution. Both of these accords were voted down by the public.



Self-Check 2

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. J4MW stands for _____, which is an organization that was formed in the year _____ to help migrant workers in Ontario.
2. The Canadian constitution was _____ in 1982.
3. In Saskatchewan, the last _____ closed in 1996.
4. Baltej Singh Dhillon challenged the rules of the _____ in order to practice his religion.
5. In Inuktitut, *Nunavut* means _____.
6. The province of _____ refused to sign the constitution in 1982.
7. _____ was elected Premier of Quebec in 1994.
8. Under the Clarity Act, all _____ and _____ will be part of discussions made pertaining to separation referendums.
9. The _____ was Brian Mulroney's first attempt to bring Quebec into the constitution in 1987.
10. Country food is food obtained through _____ and _____.

True/False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. Sovereignty of the sea is about 22.2 km off any country's coastline.
- _____ 2. The Canadian Rangers are full-time park rangers.
- _____ 3. The Reform Party of Canada's first leader was Manning.
- _____ 4. Newfoundland and Labrador's economy improved due to oil reserves found off their coast.
- _____ 5. The Northwest Passage is referred to as the passage between Labrador and Greenland.

Check your answers with those on pages 43 and 44.

ASSIGNMENT 3: GLOBALIZATION

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 68–91 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Your textbook defines *globalization* as “a process that multiplies and strengthens the economic, cultural, and financial connections among many regions of the world.” Globalization has shaped many aspects of Canada, including:

- Communications through the news and Internet
- International container shipping
- Trade through the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- The natural environment
- Social culture

Canada’s trade relationship with the United States has changed over the years to benefit both countries. In 1965, Canada and the United States signed the Auto Pact. This removed tariffs on popular American automobiles. However, Japanese and European car makers complained that their cars still carried tariffs in Canada. The World Trade Organization ordered the United States and Canada to annul the pact.

The trade relationship was also strained when the United States raised the tariff on Canadian lumber. Both NAFTA and the WTO ruled that this was unfair to Canada, because it reduced the demand for Canadian lumber. In 2006, after four years of disagreement, the United States finally agreed to remove the lumber tariff.

Canadian entrepreneurs have taken advantage of improvements in communications and technology to expand their business globally. Immigration has also been affected by globalization. Canada wants to attract skilled immigrants, but many skilled workers have chosen other countries.

Globalization has also affected Canada's social culture. Being close to the United States, Canadians are familiar with American businesses, restaurants, media, and general lifestyle. The government has established organizations such as the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), to encourage and protect Canadian culture.



Self-Check 3

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. Before large metal containers were introduced, goods were shipped in _____.
2. Canada signed the _____ in 1947.
3. Automakers _____, _____, and _____ expanded into Canada after the Auto-Pact.
4. NAFTA stands for _____.
5. *Biotechnology* refers to the use of _____ to change the genetic makeup of an organism.
6. The policy of _____ limits imports from other countries.
7. CERN stands for _____.
8. The _____ separates people who have and don't have access to the Internet.
9. The transnational corporation that makes parts for the auto industry is called the _____.
10. The G6 became the G7 when _____ joined in the year _____.

True or False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. Environmental stewardship involves accepting responsibility to ensure livestock is plentiful.
- _____ 2. The Web was invented in 1988.
- _____ 3. Globalization is both a positive and negative process.
- _____ 4. In 2007, Vancouver was Canada's largest and busiest container port.
- _____ 5. In 2008, Canada signed free trade agreements with Sweden.

Check your answers with those on page 44.

ASSIGNMENT 4: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 92–117 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

In the last chapter of this unit, your textbook discusses the role of Canada in regard to international security and alliances with other countries. Forming alliances not only protects Canada from attacks, but Canada is also able to assist in the security of other countries.

In 1949, Canada, along with the United States and several European countries, formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This agreement stipulates that if any NATO member is attacked, the other countries will consider it an attack on them as well. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) alliance with the United States protects North America's air space and helps track criminals flying into or between the two countries.

As one of the founding members of the United Nations, Canada has promoted world peace. Canadian peacekeepers were sent to Kosovo, Yugoslavia, Somalia, and Rwanda.

Aside from military alliances, Canada is a founding member of the Commonwealth. Most Commonwealth nations are former British colonies. Commonwealth members work together economically and socially to promote peace, equal rights, and the rule of law.



Self-Check 4

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. NATO was formed in the year _____.
2. NORAD is the _____.
3. During military conflicts, burying _____ is a common practice among many countries.
4. The military team DART was created by _____.
5. *Genocide* refers to actions that eliminate groups of people based on _____, _____, _____, or _____ reasons.
6. The United Nations adopted the idea of _____ in 2005.
7. _____ commanded the UN force in Yugoslavia during the 1990s.
8. In the 1990s, the mission in _____ disgraced Canadian peacekeepers.
9. In 1993, the UN sent peacekeepers commanded by _____ to Rwanda.
10. The ICC is not supported by _____, _____, _____, or _____.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- _____ 1. WMD stands for "weapons of mass destruction."
- _____ 2. Security certificates can be used to deport Canadian citizens back to their birth country.
- _____ 3. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of unity and peace.
- _____ 4. The UN has used the idea of responsibility to protect since 2005.
- _____ 5. La Francophonie is an alliance of French-speaking countries.

Check your answers with those on page 45.

ASSIGNMENT 5: WORLD WAR I

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 118–147 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

The struggle for power among European countries led to World War I. Canada became involved in World War I when Britain declared war on Germany in 1914. Canadian soldiers faced many challenges, including

- New weapons such as machine guns and improved rifles
- New submarine, tank, and airplane technology
- War tactics including trench warfare and fighting techniques for land, air, and sea battles

Canada's roles in the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Passchendaele demonstrated Canada's importance in the War.

When the war ended, Canada participated in the discussion of the treaties in Paris. Even though Canada's foreign policy was controlled by Britain, Canada signed the treaties. The Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany and German allies.

The war in Europe also forced Canadians back home to face changes in Canadian society and the economy. As men went to battle, women's roles began to change. Women were needed to work in factories, farms, and businesses to keep the economy going. The War Measures Act and conscription had a profound effect on Aboriginals and immigrants.



Self-Check 5

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The Imperial Powers consisted of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. The two power blocs established in 1914 were the _____ and the _____.
3. The Military Service Act introduced the practice of _____.
4. The _____ was used to identify some immigrants as "enemy aliens."
5. Canadians occupied the city of _____ on November 10, 1918.
6. In 1916, _____ were able to join a segregated battalion.
7. Canadian women were able to enlist as _____ during the war.
8. Canadian soldiers used Canadian-made _____ rifles.
9. The four divisions of Canada were commanded by _____ at Vimy Ridge.
10. _____ began on August 8, 1918.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- _____ 1. In 1914, Canadian women were allowed to vote in federal elections.
- _____ 2. The income tax implemented in 1917 ended on November 11, 1918.
- _____ 3. The victory of Vimy Ridge became known as "Canada's Easter gift to France."
- _____ 4. Canadian Billy Bishop was a top flying ace.
- _____ 5. Russia surrendered to Germany in 1917.

Check your answers with those on page 45.

ASSIGNMENT 6: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 148–173 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

World War I changed the lives of many Europeans. In Canada, the effects of the war were noticeable in all facets of life. When soldiers returned, women were no longer satisfied to return to their roles from before the war. Women began their campaign for suffrage. With the war over, the Canadian economy slowed down, and veterans returning home were faced with unemployment. The economy was stronger by the 1920s because major industries were improving production and expanding their businesses in Canada. Industries were able to employ more people to make products faster and fill increasing demand. But the Maritime Provinces continued to suffer hardships as the rest of Canada flourished. This period of economic growth didn't last long. The *Great Depression* that affected the United States also affected the Canadian economy. The Prairies and the Maritimes were the most affected by the Great Depression.



Self-Check 6

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. Women were denied education and employment in the fields of _____, _____, and _____.
2. _____ became the first woman judge when she was appointed _____ by the Alberta government.
3. The Citizens' Committee of 1000 consisted of _____, _____, and _____.
4. The GWVA was founded by soldiers and stood for the _____.
5. The _____ Party, led by Mackenzie/King, was in power when the Depression began.
6. The Union Nationale was created by the formation of rebellious groups of the _____ and _____ parties.
7. Prime Minister R.B. Bennett's government established the _____, which was later changed to the CBC.
8. The Regina riot occurred on _____ at the Regina's Market Square.
9. *Regional disparities* refer to the differences in _____, _____, _____ and _____.
10. Some branch manufacturing plants established in Canada were owned by _____.

True/False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- _____ 1. The CCF wanted to introduce socialism in Canada.
- _____ 2. War veterans received free medical care for 10 years.
- _____ 3. Ontario became the first province to allow women to vote.
- _____ 4. The privy councillors ruled that Canadian women are "humans" in 1929.
- _____ 5. Prohibition was enacted in the War Measures Act.

Check your answers with those on page 46.

ASSIGNMENT 7: CHANGING PERSPECTIVES

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 174–195 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

As Canadian society began to change, their attitudes towards certain groups of people also changed. The Canadian government began to implement new procedures and initiatives that reflected these new attitudes

The government introduced the *Indian Act* to assimilate First Nations people, or people descended from those First Nations who lived in Canada before European settlers, into Canadian society. *Residential schools* were established to enforce this process. First Nations children were separated from their families, given European names, and forced to speak English instead of their native Aboriginal languages. In Quebec, growing nationalism caused many Quebecois to question whether Quebec's best interests were served by being a part of Canada. The Federal government had established the Department of Immigration and Colonization to persuade specific groups to immigrate to Canada. Even though Canada became an appealing choice for many, some immigrants weren't welcome. Some immigrants were even turned away when they arrived.



Self-Check 7

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The Canadian government passed the _____, which gave them complete control of the First Nations living on _____.
2. Fred Loft helped established the _____.
3. Becoming _____ meant Aboriginals would have to give up their Indian status.
4. The _____ was established in 1923 by the British and Canadian governments to promote immigration of British workers.
5. According to Canadian officials in 1914, the ship *Komagata Maru* had violated the _____.
6. Chinese immigrants were prohibited to come to Canada due the _____.
7. _____ was the first to broadcast live news reports on the radio.
8. Prime Minister King and his government established the _____ in 1927 for senior citizens.
9. The _____, _____, and the _____ are three groups of people who came to Canada to avoid religious conflict.
10. _____ was a Catholic Church leader who believed Québécois culture is related to the church.

True/False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. In the 1920s, the Old Age Pension could not be claimed by status Indians.
- _____ 2. British farmers were encouraged by the Department of Immigration and Colonization to immigrate to Canada.
- _____ 3. Residential schools were used to assimilate Aboriginal children into Canadian society.
- _____ 4. The “push and pull factors” refer to social reform.
- _____ 5. In 1935, Canadian provinces passed laws concerning child labour.

Check your answers with those on page 47.

ASSIGNMENT 8: THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 196–219 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Canada grew more independent of Britain after World War I. The Chanak Affair, the Halibut Treaty, and the King-Byng crisis were steps towards independence. In 1931 the Statute of Westminster recognized that Britain and her dominions were equal. For this reason, it's often called "Canada's Declaration of Independence."

Independence was not the only milestone that affected Canadians. Improvements in Canadians' lives were made possible through developments in technology in the areas of

- Air transportation
- Highway development
- Communication
- Health

As the 1930s approached, communism and fascism were gaining popularity around the world. Although these political parties existed in Canada, they were much more popular in some European countries. As Adolf Hitler's fascist government grew in power, Canada and the League of Nations followed the policy of appeasement to avoid another war.



Self-Check 8

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. _____ is known as "the night of broken glass."
2. In 1921, the _____ was founded secretly in Guelph, Ontario.
3. _____ governments use fear and oppression on their citizens to remain in power.
4. _____ and _____ were awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1923.
5. The _____ helped create a tuberculosis vaccine.
6. _____ is the act of avoiding involvement in the affairs of other countries.
7. After World War I, Canada wanted more _____ from Britain.
8. The signing of the _____ with the United States was the beginning of Canada's independence from Britain.
9. The Trans-Canada Airlines company was an example of a _____ corporation.
10. Canadian inventor _____ developed the first snowmobiles in the province of _____.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. Italy and Germany were non-fascist countries during the 1930s.
- _____ 2. Joseph Stalin's government united Russia and the surrounding states to form the Soviet Union.
- _____ 3. *Pabulum* is the Latin word for "delicious."
- _____ 4. In 1919, the members of the League of Nations agreed on "five tools" to use in case of war.
- _____ 5. The Statute of Westminster is often referred to as "Canada's Declaration of Independence."

Check your answers with those on pages 47 and 48.

NOTES

World War II through the 1990s

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 220–249 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

ASSIGNMENT 9: WORLD WAR II

Canada officially declared war on Germany on September 10, 1939. In World War II Canada participated in the war in Europe and in the Pacific. Canadian soldiers helped win the Battle of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic. However, the loss in Dieppe by the Allied forces caused heavy casualties. On June 6, 1944, the Allied forces invaded France. The Canadian soldiers were assigned to land on an area of beach code named “Juno.” The invasion in Normandy was a success for the Allied forces. The war ended in Europe when Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945, although fighting continued in the Pacific. After two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan by the Allied forces, Japan finally surrendered on August 14, 1945.

After World War II, the world became aware of the *Holocaust* that had occurred. This devastating atrocity was Hitler’s elimination of Jews and other groups of people deemed unacceptable to the Nazi regime. Many Nazis captured after the war were put on trial for their war crimes.





Self-Check 9

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. Canadians were assigned the Normandy beach code-named _____ during D-Day.
2. The raid in Dieppe, France was led by the _____ in 1942.
3. Canada officially declared war on Germany on _____.
4. The months from September 1939 to May 1940 are referred to as the _____.
5. The first special service force was called the _____ by the Germans.
6. The Battle of the Scheldt was between the Germans and the _____ at the mouth of the river.
7. The city of _____ was finally controlled by Canadians on December 28, 1943.
8. Uranium obtained from _____ in the _____ Territories was used to develop the atomic bomb.
9. The attack by Germany on London and other British cities for 57 consecutive nights is called the _____.
10. France and Britain declared war on Germany on _____.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Rhineland was a non-military zone between France and Germany.
- _____ 2. France officially surrendered to Russia on June 22, 1940.
- _____ 3. *Blitzkrieg* is a French term which means "lightening war."
- _____ 4. D-Day was also called "Operation Overlord."
- _____ 5. The first war crime trials began in 1946.

Check your answers with those on pages 49 and 50.

ASSIGNMENT 10: THE HOME FRONT

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 250–271 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Canada sent soldiers and supplies to Britain during World War II even though the Canadian economy wasn't strong. In order to promote the war and safeguard the Canadian economy, Prime Minister King's government implemented the following policies and programs:

- Victory bonds
- Increased censorship and propaganda
- Rationing of goods and the control of prices and wages

The Canadian government used the War Measures Act to create internment camps and prisoner-of-war camps. Most people forced into the camps were of German, Italian, or Japanese heritage. Most of them were Canadian citizens and many had been born in Canada.

To ensure the economy would be stable, the Canadian government gave planning responsibility to C. D. Howe. The Canadian economy was still weak after the Depression, but Howe encouraged companies to participate in the production of munitions. This provided employment and promoted economic growth.

The Canadian government continued to improve the economy by

- Being more lenient towards wage and price controls
- Providing government funding to companies
- Ensuring that veterans were treated well
- Encouraging construction projects



Self-Check 10

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. Raising _____ and selling _____ were ways for Prime Minister King and the government to pay for the war.
2. Prime Minister King gave the _____ powers to control the economy.
3. The _____ permitted conscription for service within Canada.
4. Canada used the _____ to create prisoner-of-war camps.
5. Despite the attack on Pearl Harbor, the _____ and the _____ stated that Canadian Japanese were not a security threat.
6. BCATP stands for _____.
7. _____ contributed to the changing “faces” of Canada when they arrived after the war.
8. The new _____ enabled Jewish and other European refugees to move to Canada.
9. King held a _____ in 1942 to be able to send conscripts to Europe.
10. In 1939, the _____ was established by the government to promote war efforts.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- _____ 1. The Canadian government purchased the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company because the government wanted uranium.
- _____ 2. All war veterans after World War II had the right to vote.
- _____ 3. Conscription united all Canadians during the war.
- _____ 4. With the end of the war, the “baby boom” period began.
- _____ 5. Propaganda was used to encourage Canadian support during the war.

Check your answers with those on page 49.

ASSIGNMENT 11: CANADA IN THE WORLD

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 272–291 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Even though Canada’s role as a middle power during the Cold War was to promote peace, Canada did conduct espionage. The Cold War divided the world into two groups: the West and the East. NATO and the Warsaw Pact were established to form alliances among countries.

Canadians have participated in many peaceful organizations and missions, such as

- The Pugwash movement
- The Peace movement
- Giving aid during the Suez crisis
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- UN World Food Programme

The United Nations was created in 1945. Since then Canada has been an active participant in the UN’s peacekeeping actions. Canadian John Humphrey established the UN Division of Human Rights and was asked to write the UN’s Declaration of Human Rights. It states that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”



Self-Check 11

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The world was divided into two “blocs” during the _____.
2. The Cold War lasted from _____ to 1990.
3. The method used to gather secret information by countries is _____.
4. MAD stands for _____.
5. To prevent Soviet expansion, Canada and other countries created an alliance that led to the _____.
6. The Warsaw Pact was signed by _____ and by _____ countries in 1955.
7. Delegates from 50 countries met in San Francisco in June 1945 to create the _____.
8. In 1988, _____ became the first Canadian to receive the United Nations Human Rights Award.
9. _____ was elected president of the UN General Assembly during the 1950s.
10. General _____ led UNEF, the first international peacekeeping force.

True/False: Indicate whether each of the following statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been used as a model for Canada’s Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- _____ 2. NATO refused to allow West Germany to rearm in 1954.
- _____ 3. Pearson was supportive of General MacArthur’s advancement towards the border of the People’s Republic of China.
- _____ 4. The Soviet Union launched Sputnik I on October 4, 1957.
- _____ 5. The Pugwash Organization won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995.

Check your answers with those on page 49.

ASSIGNMENT 12: A CHANGING CANADIAN COMMUNITY

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 292–313 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Canada developed after World War II. A stronger economy, more job opportunities, and increased opportunities for women were all swift changes. In the past, farmers and other rural people had moved to the city to make more money and enjoy a more developed lifestyle. The increased availability of cars in the 1950s encouraged families to move out of the cities and into the suburbs. This expansion helped establish the National Housing Act, which encouraged the growth of the construction industry and improved technologies used by families. The changing community also led to advancements in social programs like the family allowance, health programs, unemployment insurance, and the old-age pension.



Self-Check 12

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. After World War II, Alberta's economy changed quickly from an agricultural economy to a/an _____ one.
2. The _____ improved housing and living conditions in Canada.
3. Living in the suburbs was made possible by the availability of _____.
4. The _____ allowance gave a family a fixed amount for each child every month.
5. On July 1, 1941, the _____ came into effect to help people who had lost their jobs.
6. In 1956, the _____ and the _____ united to form the Canadian Labour Congress.
7. Prime Minister _____ became the first Canadian citizen on January 3, 1947.
8. Prime Minister _____ made the Supreme Court of Canada the court of last resort.
9. The first Canadian Bill of Rights recognized the person's _____, _____ and _____ before the law.
10. Laws restricting people's behavior on Sundays are often referred to as _____.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. Advertising in radio and television encouraged Canadians to buy products.
- _____ 2. Canadians became more aware of discrimination within Canada during the civil rights movement in the United States.
- _____ 3. During the late 1950s, the federal government began to extend health care coverage.
- _____ 4. The federal government established the Canada Council for the Arts to promote Canadian culture.
- _____ 5. "God Save the Queen" remains Canada's national anthem.

Check your answers with those on page 50.

ASSIGNMENT 13: TRANSFORMING CANADA

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 320–341 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

Canada continued to improve social programmes in the 1960s. One major introduction was of universal health care in 1961. Even though this health care plan was met with resistance, Canadians had access to public hospital insurance. Improvements were also made to the pension plan and to the Canada assistance plan.

Canadians' views on human rights and how citizens should be treated were also changing. Women were becoming more vocal about their roles in the home and society. The Canadian view of human rights also expanded, and new discussion about the following issues began:

- Discrimination based on gender, age, and religion
- Capital punishment
- Divorce
- Abortion
- Multiculturalism



Self-Check 13

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. William Beveridge recommended _____ as a way to prevent social crisis in Britain.
2. _____ means that people have equal access to medical care.
3. Tommy Douglas introduced universal _____ in 1947.
4. Doctors in the province of _____ went on strike to oppose universal hospital insurance.
5. In 1966, the creation of the _____ provided a universal health care system for Canadians.
6. _____ is a system in which the federal, provincial, and municipal governments work together.
7. The _____ established in 1966 is also known as welfare.
8. _____ and _____ were authorized by King George V as Canada's colours.
9. Prime Minister Trudeau's government introduced _____, which abolished capital punishment.
10. CCLA stands for _____.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False.

- _____ 1. A universal health care system was first introduced in Ontario.
- _____ 2. The federal government could not create a national social assistance plan because of the BNA Act.
- _____ 3. Pearson appointed future Prime Minister Trudeau as minister of justice in 1967.
- _____ 4. The Supreme Court of Canada supported the abortion law in 1988.
- _____ 5. All Canadians felt multiculturalism would unite Canada.

Check your answers with those on page 51.

ASSIGNMENT 14: POLITICAL CHALLENGES

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 342–363 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

The 1960s were a difficult time for Quebec. Quebec had traditionally advocated a measure of autonomy from the rest of Canada. Because of this, it was difficult for Quebec to focus on improving social conditions within the province.

Growing nationalism in Quebec led Prime Minister Lester Pearson to establish the *Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission* to examine the state of the French and English languages in Canada. Their findings and recommendations didn't hinder the sovereignty movement. During the October Crisis, the *Quebec Liberation Front* (FLQ) conducted violent actions to demand an independent Quebec. Their crimes included robbery, kidnapping, and murder. The kidnapping of Pierre Laporte led Prime Minister Trudeau to apply the War Measures Act.

During same time, the Canadian government was dealing with issues concerning

- Aboriginals
- Regional disparities
- Equality for women



Self-Check 14

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The _____ coincided with the death of Quebec premier Maurice Duplessis.
2. The Parti Québécois was formed by the unity of _____ and _____.
3. The FLQ's main objective was to establish a/an _____ Quebec.
4. On October 16, 1970, Prime Minister Trudeau and the federal government applied the _____.
5. The Charter of the French Language, passed by the Parti Québécois, is also known as _____.
6. The _____ introduced by Chrétien in 1969 recommended the elimination of the Indian Act.
7. NAC stands for the _____.
8. The James Bay project was a plan that affected the _____ and the _____ Aboriginals who lived in the area.
9. In 1988, the _____ was implemented by the Conservative government.
10. The Liberal government led by _____ passed the Official Languages Act.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement was signed in 1976.
- _____ 2. Aboriginals were permitted to vote in 1960.
- _____ 3. The Official Languages Act in 1974 stated French was the official language of Quebec.
- _____ 4. The slogan for the election of 1962 was "*Maitres chez nous.*"
- _____ 5. FLQ actions were peaceful from 1963 to 1970.

Check your answers with those on pages 51 and 52.

ASSIGNMENT 15: THE CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 364–383 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

The Canadian Constitution wasn't controlled by Canada's own Parliament in the 1970s. To change the Constitution, Canada needed permission of the British Parliament. Prime Minister Trudeau wanted to patriate the Constitution in order to better accommodate Québécois and Aboriginals. Trudeau encountered difficulties even before patriating the constitution:

- Trudeau wanted an amending formula in place, but the 10 provinces couldn't agree on a process to change the constitution.
- Trudeau also wanted to include a Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The provinces didn't agree on this measure.

After a meeting with the premiers, a compromise was accepted in 1981. Only premier René Lévesque dissented with the agreement and the process by which the agreement was reached. The support of nine provinces was enough to receive acceptance from the House of Commons to patriate the Constitution. The process of patriating the Constitution was completed when Queen Elizabeth II signed the document in 1982. Unfortunately, patriating the constitution didn't solve all the problems Trudeau hoped it would.

Prime Minister Mulroney was also determined to bring Quebec into the Constitution. Mulroney organized a conference at Meech Lake to discuss this. The Meech Lake Accord failed. Mulroney tried a second time with the Charlottetown Accord. The Charlottetown Accord also failed.

The Constitution debate not only concerned Quebec, but also

- Aboriginals
- Women
- People with disabilities



Self-Check 15

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. The _____ act became an important part of the Canadian Constitution.
2. Canada's constitution is comprised of the 1982 Constitution Act, the _____, and other documents.
3. The _____ and _____ can be changed by Parliament.
4. The _____ claim they never signed Treaty 8 in regards to land in northern Alberta.
5. Land claims made by Aboriginals fall into two categories: _____ and _____.
6. Including the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution allows both federal and provincial governments to use the _____ on certain laws.
7. The Kitchen Accord was accepted by nine provinces and was adopted by the _____ on December 2, 1981.
8. Rights and treaty rights of Aboriginals were strengthened by the _____.
9. Amendments to Canada's abortion laws were made possible through the _____.
10. In 2009, _____ asked Canada to settle the issue concerning the Lubicon claim.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms does not acknowledge the rights of Canadians with disabilities.
- _____ 2. Québécois worried that the Charter of Rights and Freedoms would destroy French language and culture in Canada.
- _____ 3. Pierre Trudeau opposed the Meech Lake Accord.
- _____ 4. Premier Lévesque was present during the agreement of the Kitchen Accord.
- _____ 5. During the 1980s, the Parti Québécois was divided over Quebec sovereignty.

Check your answers with those on page 52.

ASSIGNMENT 16: FACING NEW CHALLENGES

Read the following material for your assignment. Then, read pages 384–405 in your textbook. Be sure to complete the self-check to gauge your progress.

In the years leading up to the 1980s, Canada continued to strengthen internal and international relationships. Canada participated in UN relief programmes and a peacekeeping mission in Cyprus. During the Cuban Missile Crisis between Cuba and the United States, Canada maintained a peaceful position. During the Vietnam War, too, Canada officially supported peace. There were also many domestic issues that became important in the 1980s, such as

- Protecting the environment
- Workers' unions
- Improving science and technology



Self-Check 16

Completion: Complete each statement by supplying the missing term.

1. _____ was criticized for being too friendly with Cuba.
2. During the Vietnam War many Canadians fought under the _____.
3. _____ and _____ helped six Americans hide from a militant Islamic group in 1979.
4. The first Canadian communication satellite was called _____.
5. The _____ supports sustainable development and promotes human rights around the world.
6. Canada's longest peacemaking mission was in _____.
7. Established in Canada, _____ has become a world known environmental group.
8. The Air Quality Agreement was signed by _____ and _____.
9. CAW stands for the _____.
10. Investment Canada replaced the _____ in 1985.

True/ False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- _____ 1. The National Energy Program was introduced by the Mulroney government in 1980.
- _____ 2. In the 1980s, it was discovered that half of the acid rain blowing into Canada was coming from the Arctic region.
- _____ 3. Canada did not join the Vietnam War.
- _____ 4. The Soviet Union provided a market for Cuban products during the Cuban missile crisis.
- _____ 5. Article 234 gave Canada jurisdiction over Canadian Arctic waters that are covered with ice.

Check your answers with those on page 53.

Self-Check 1

Completion

1. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
2. Inuktitut, Inuit
3. Britain, Western Europe
4. Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
5. Quebec
6. Roméo Dallaire
7. 1946, 1966
8. General Motors, Chrysler
9. Athabasca
10. Métis

True/False

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

Self-Check 2

Completion

1. Justice for Migrant Workers, 2002
2. patriated
3. residential school
4. RCMP
5. our land
6. Quebec
7. Jacques Parizeau

**A
n
s
w
e
r
s**

8. provinces, Aboriginals
9. Meech Lake Accord
10. hunting, fishing

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

Self-Check 3

Completion

1. boxes and barrels
2. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
3. General Motors, Ford, Chrysler
4. North American Free Trade Agreement
5. biological techniques
6. protectionism
7. European Organization for Nuclear Research
8. digital divide
9. Magna International
10. Canada, 1976

True/False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

Self-Check 4

Completion

1. 1949
2. North American Aerospace Defense Command
3. land mines
4. the Canadian government
5. national, ethnic, racial, religious
6. responsibility to protect
7. General Lewis MacKenzie
8. Somalia
9. General Roméo Dallaire
10. the United States, Russia, India, China

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

Self-Check 5

Completion

1. Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia
2. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente
3. conscription
4. War Measures Act
5. Mons
6. black volunteers
7. nurses

8. Ross
9. Major-General Arthur Currie
10. Canada's Hundred Days

True/False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

Self-Check 6

Completion

1. medicine, engineering, law
2. Emily Murphy, a police magistrate
3. business owners, politicians, bankers
4. Great War Veterans, Association
5. Liberal
6. Liberal, Conservative
7. Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission
8. Dominion Day
9. resources, wages, income, jobs
10. American companies

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

Self-Check 7

Completion

1. Indian Act, reserves
2. League of Indians of Canada
3. enfranchised
4. British Settlement Act
5. Continuous Passage Act
6. Chinese Immigration Act
7. J. Frank Willis
8. Old Age Pensions Act
9. Doukhobors, Mennonites, Hutterites
10. Lionel Groulx

True/False

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

Self-Check 8

Completion

1. Kristallnacht
2. Communist Party of Canada
3. Totalitarian
4. Frederick Banting, J. J. R. Macleod
5. National Research Council
6. Isolationism
7. autonomy

8. Halibut Treaty
9. Crown
10. Joseph-Armand Bombardier, Quebec

True/False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

Self-Check 9

Completion

1. Juno
2. 2nd Canadian Infantry Division
3. September 10, 1939
4. Phony War
5. Devil's Brigade
6. First Canadian Army
7. Ortona
8. Great Bear Lake, Northwest
9. Blitz
10. September 3, 1939

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

Self-Check 10

Completion

1. income tax, Victory bonds
2. Wartime Prices and Trade Board
3. National Resources Mobilization Bill
4. War Measures Act
5. military, RCMP
6. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan
7. War brides
8. Immigration Act
9. plebiscite
10. National Film Commission

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

Self-Check 11

Completion

1. Cold War
2. 1948
3. espionage
4. mutually assured destruction
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
6. The Soviet Union, seven Eastern European
7. United Nations

8. John Peters Humphrey
9. Lester Pearson
10. E. L. M. Burns

True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

Self-Check 12

Completion

1. natural resource
2. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
3. car
4. family
5. Unemployment Insurance Act
6. Canadian Congress of Labour, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada
7. William Lyon Mackenzie King
8. Louis St. Laurent
9. rights, freedoms, and equality
10. blue laws

True/False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

Self-Check 13

Completion

1. Cradle-to-grave welfare
2. Universal health care
3. Hospital insurance
4. Saskatchewan
5. Medical Care Act
6. Co-operative federalism
7. Canadian Assistance Plan
8. Red, white
9. Bill C-84
10. Canadian Civil Liberties Association

True/False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

Self-Check 14

Completion

1. Quiet Revolution
2. Mouvement souveraineté-association, Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale
3. independent
4. War Measures Act
5. Bill 101
6. White paper
7. National Action Committee

8. Cree, Inuit
9. Emergencies Act
10. Trudeau

True/False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

Self-Check 15

Completion

1. British North American
2. British North American Act
3. Bill of Rights, Human Rights Act
4. Lubicon Lake Cree Nation
5. comprehensive, specific
6. notwithstanding clause
7. House of Commons
8. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
9. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
10. Amnesty International

True/False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

Self-Check 16

Completion

1. Trudeau
2. American flag
3. Ken Taylor, John Sheardown
4. Anik A1
5. Canadian International Development Agency
6. Cyprus
7. Greenpeace
8. Prime Minister Mulroney, President George H. W. Bush
9. Canadian Auto Workers
10. Foreign Investment Review Agency

True/False

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True