



Answer Guide

Topic 1: The Act of Union		
I can explain the goal of the Act of Union.	-To assimilate the French -To put an end to the unrest in Upper Canada and Lower Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the causes of the Act of Union.	-The Patriot Rebellions -The Durham Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the two colonies that were united.	-Upper Canada and Lower Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the new territory that was formed.	-The Province of Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the disadvantages to Lower Canada associated with the Act of Union.	-English was made the official language of the assembly -The debts were amalgamated into one -The English outnumbered the French in the Assembly -42 Representatives from Upper and Lower Canada, even though the French Canadian population was larger	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the changes to Government Structure associated with the Act of Union.	-The Governments and Legislative Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada were merged into one political body	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the two political parties that were formed after the Act of Union.	-The Reformers and The Conservatives (Tories)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Assimilation, 'legislative union', 'responsible government', 'alliance of the Reformers',		

Topic 2: The End of Preferential Tariffs with the U.K. And The Reciprocity Treaty with the U.S.A.		
I can explain why the UK ended their preferential tariffs with British North America.	-They wanted to adopt Free Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe how Britain's ending of preferential tariffs impacted the economies of The Province of Canada.	-They no longer benefitted from preferential tariffs, and had to compete with foreign markets -They could no longer rely on guaranteed trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain why Canada sought a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A.	-Canada needed to find a new trading partner -The U.S.A. was geographically close, and had a big market	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: 'protectionism', 'preferential tariffs', 'free trade', 'Corn Laws',		

Topic 3: Responsible Government		
I can name the goals of the Baldwin-Lafontaine alliance.	-achieving Responsible Government -Baldwin agreed that he would support French language and culture, and Lafontaine agreed to support economic legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the change in parliamentary structure made under Responsible Government.	-Members of the Executive Council were chosen from the elected Legislative Assembly, rather than being appointed by the Governor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Veto Power, Family Compact, Chateau Clique, 'Ministerial Responsibility', 'Council of Ministers', The Rebellion Losses Bill, The Alliance of The Reformers		

Topic 4: Mass Emigration from Quebec to the USA In the Second Half of the 19th Century

I can explain how the rural situation in Quebec contributed to mass emigration and rural exodus.	-There was overcrowding on the land, and the land was increasingly exhausted -Economic opportunities for the younger generation were limited	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name a measure taken to counter mass emigration from Quebec to the USA.	-New regions of colonization were opened up	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can find the following places on a map of Quebec: Saguenay, Lac-St.-Jean, Laurentides, and the Outaouais.	-Refer to a map of Quebec for this	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Agriculturalism, emigration, rural, exodus,		

Topic 5: The First Phase of Industrialization

I can explain the purpose of canals and railroad construction.	-To transport raw materials and/or manufactured goods within the Canadian market, and to the U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe how industrialization changed living and working conditions.	-Many people started to work in factories -Conditions in the factories were very difficult (long hours, poor ventilation, low wages, child labour, etc.) - Poor living conditions in working class neighbourhoods (diseases, no electricity, no plumbing, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the main energy source during this first phase of industrialization.	- coal/steam	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the consequence of mechanization on the production of goods.	- Shift from craftwork to factory production - Increase in the number of goods produced (productivity)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Associated Vocabulary: Industrialization, Immigration, Urbanization, Grand Trunk, The Intercolonial and Trans-Canada Railways

Topic 6: Ultramontanism and Anti-Clericalism

I can compare the views of Ultramontanism and Anti-Clericalism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ultramontanism is the view that the Church should be involved in all aspects of life, including the political sphere -Anti-Clericalism is the belief that the Church should only be involved in religious affairs (not involved in politics or the economy) 	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the Institut Canadien de Montreal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An organization that promoted liberal ideas -They were shut down in 1877 by the Catholic Church 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vocabulary: Ultramontanism, Anti-Clericalism		

Topic 7: The British North America Act and the Lead up To Confederation

I can name the two parties that emerged in the early 1850's.	-Clear Grits (Parti Rouge) and The Conservatives (Parti Blue)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the main causes of Canadian Confederation. (economic and political)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political deadlock -Fear of American Invasion -Economic Crisis (need to create an internal market, since The Reciprocity Treaty wasn't renewed) -The desire and need to build a Trans-Canadian railroad 	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the three conferences that led up to the BNA.	Charlottetown Conference - 1864 Quebec Conference - 1864 London Conference - 1866	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the first four provinces that joined under the BNA:	Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia	<input type="checkbox"/>

Associated Vocabulary: 'Ministerial Instability', 'Double Majority', 'The Great Coalition', '72 Resolutions', 'federation', 'Dominion', 'Federal Jurisdiction', 'Provincial Jurisdiction', The American Civil War

Topic 8: The National Policy

I can name the 3 main components of the National Policy.	-Tariffs, Railroads, and, immigration (TRI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can state when the National Policy was implemented and I can who enacted it.	John A. Macdonald, 1879	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain how the National Policy led to the Metis Uprising.	The Western expansion and the arrival of new settlers caused the Metis to take a stand in terms of wanting to protect their land from being taken over	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the location of the Metis uprising.	Red River Rebellion (1869 - present day Manitoba) Northwest Rebellion (1885 - Batoche - present day Saskatchewan)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: 'domestic market', 'tariff', 'customs duties', 'transcontinental railroad', Louis Riel, The Pacific Scandal		

Topic 9: The Second Phase of Industrialization		
I can name the main source of energy in the Second Phase of Industrialization.	-Hydro-Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the industries that developed rapidly in this phase.	-Chemicals -Hydro-Electricity -Aluminum -Mining -Pulp and Paper (CHAMP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the new regions that were developed.	-Shawinigan -Abitibi-Temiscamingue	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Hydroelectricity, Electrometallurgy, Electrochemistry,		

Topic 10: Federal-Provincial Relations Between Quebec and Canada		
I can describe Federal-Provincial controversy during the Boer War.	Imperialists believed Canada should send soldiers to support Britain. French Canadian Nationalists did not believe that Canada should be involved. Laurier compromised by sending volunteers ONLY.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain reason why Honore Mercier called for the Interprovincial Conference.	-to promote Provincial Autonomy for the provinces	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the cause of the Conscription Crisis during WW.	Conscription required mandatory military service. French Canadian Nationalists were against this and believed it should be on a voluntary basis only. They protested.	<input type="checkbox"/>

I can explain the change that was brought about by the Statute of Westminster?	The power to make decisions in foreign affairs was transferred from Britain to Canada.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the cause of the Conscription Crisis during WW2.	Mackenzie King had campaigned on the promise to not impose conscription but a plebiscite to relieve him of that promise. Quebec voted "NO" while the rest of Canada voted "YES". Conscription was implemented. Quebec rioted.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vocabulary: Plebiscite, War Measures Act, Conscription, Imperialism		

Topic 11: Nationalisms in the 20th and 21st Centuries		
I can explain the meaning of Clerico-Nationalism as associated with Lionel Groulx:	-A form of Nationalism, primarily supported by the clergy, that promoted, traditional and rural way of life, and considered Quebec to be the National territory of French Canadiens.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the meaning of Canadian Nationalism as associated with Sir Wilfrid Laurier:	-He was focused on the idea of compromise, for appeasing both French Canadiens and English Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the meaning of French Canadian Nationalism as associated with Honore Mercier:	-Held the view that The Provinces should have autonomy over their own decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the meaning of French Canadian Nationalism as associated with Henri Bourassa:	Wanted Canada to be a dual nation, with two languages and two cultures (English and French).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Honore Mercier, Lionel Groulx, Institut Canadien, 'Patriotic Literature', imperialism, anti-imperialism, 'nationalism of survival',		

Topic 12: Women's Rights		
I can state when women gained the legal right to vote in Canada (federally):	1918	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can state when women received the legal right to vote in Quebec, and I can identify under which government this occurred.	1940 under Godbout	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vocabulary: Suffrage, Therese Casgrain, Marie-Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, Parity, The Pay Equity Act,		

Topic 13: The Great Depression		
I can explain the meaning of the term Keynesian Interventions.	- Belief that the state should intervene in the economy during times of difficulty to better prevent economic slowdowns.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the main causes of the Great Depression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overproduction - Drop in prices - Loss in investor confidence - Drop in stock market values - Business profitability - Drop in production - Layoffs and unemployment - Weak consumer purchasing power 	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the employment situation during the Great Depression.	- Layoff, high unemployment, poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name government interventions during the Great Depression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public works programs - soup kitchens - Relief Camps - "Return to the land" movement 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Stock Market Crash, Public Works Programs, "Return to the Land", Bennett's New Deal, Socialism, Communism		

Topic 14: The Duplessis Era

I can describe the role of the Catholic Church in education and health care.	-The Catholic Church had full jurisdiction over education and health care	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the Rural Electrification Act:	- This increased the investment in and the rural population's access to electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify the new iron ore mining area and I can explain the causes for its development.	-Cote-Nord, Nouveau-Québec, Schefferville and Gagnon - Increase in demand and investment from American businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the concept of Americanism:	-Caused by an increase in exposure to American Television and Radio, which led to increased adoption of American culture (music, consumption habits, movies, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the reasons for urban sprawl (and emergence of suburbs).	-The influence of the American way of life -Increased access and use of cars -The middle class wanted more space	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify when the Baby Boom occurred and I can describe what it was.	- 1945-1960 - Large increase in the birth rate due to economic prosperity and the return of men from the war	<input type="checkbox"/>

Associated Vocabulary: Suburbs, Social Conservatism,
Economic Liberalism, Provincial Autonomy,

Topic 15: The Quiet Revolution

I can describe the role of the government in the economy.	- The government played a larger role and was more interventionist -Crown Corporations were formed	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can name the Premier of Quebec at the beginning of the Quiet Revolution.	-Jean Lesage	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the purpose of the formation of Crown Corporations, including Hydro Quebec.	-To gain control over Quebec's industries, and the economy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can identify when the Saint Lawrence Seaway was opened.	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can compare the difference in political methods used by the FLQ and by Rene Levesque's in striving for Quebec independence.	The FLQ used violence and Rene Levesque used democratic means	<input type="checkbox"/>

Associated Vocabulary: Secularism, Nationalization, Crown Corporations, Intervention, Quebec Nationalism, The October Crisis, War Measures Act

Topic 16: Migrations and Demographic Changes in 20th Century		
I can name a government measure that attracted new immigrants to Western Canada in the early 20th century.	-The offered free land to immigrants (which included promotional campaigns, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the reasons for the decrease in birth rate that started in the 1960's.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legalization of the birth control pill - Increased number of women in the workforce - Decrease in the influence of the Catholic Church 	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the reason for increased immigration in the 1970's and explain the effect it had on the population of Quebec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This was a response to the low birth rate - The Quebec population became more 'diverse' 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Dominions Land Act		

Topic 17: Important Economic Events		
I can explain a strategy used by Canada during WW1 and WW2 to encourage investment in the war efforts.	-The selling of Victory Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain what is meant by the term 'Quebec Inc.'.	Quebec Inc. is a group of large companies that is subsidized by The Quebec government (Bombardier, SNC Lavalin, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe NAFTA, identify when it occurred, and name who was involved.	NAFTA was a free trade agreement between Canada, the USA, and Mexico coming into force in 1994	<input type="checkbox"/>

I can explain the causes of the devitalization of single industry towns, and identify when it occurred.	- Since the 1980s, weak economic activity (decline in demand or closure of the industry) and aging population caused people to leave in search of jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Neoliberalism, Globalization, tariff, Victory Bonds,		

Topic 18: Political Events		
I can describe the outcomes of the first and second referendums, and identify when they occurred.	<p>- 1980 - First Referendum on Sovereignty-Association Results: 60% NO 40% YES</p> <p>- 1995 - Second Referendum on Sovereignty Results: 50.6% NO 49.4% YES</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe Bill 101 and explain the impact it had on Quebec society, and identify when it occurred.	<p>- Bill 101 (passed in 1977) furthered the protection of the French language: -signs were to be in French -children of immigrants had to attend Francophone school. -About 90, 000 Anglophone left Quebec</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the Patriation of the Constitution and identify when it occurred.	1982 - The legislative power of Canada's constitution was transferred from the authority of British parliament to Canada.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and identify when it occurred.	<p>1982 - Was added to Canada's Constitution -Legislation that defines the rights, freedoms and responsibilities of all Canadians.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accord and can situate them in time.	<p>Meech Lake Accord - 1987 -It failed to reintegrate Quebec into the Constitution.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Charlottetown Accord - 1992 - It failed to reintegrate Quebec into the Constitution.	
I can describe Canada's involvement in Afghanistan.	-Canada was involved in the War in Afghanistan from 2001-2014	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Parti Quebecois, Rene Levesque, Jacques Parizeau, Referendum, Patriation		

Topic 19: Social Changes Since 1980		
I can situate in time the subsidizing of daycares, and explain the purpose behind this policy.	1997 - Centre de petite enfance (CPE), The purpose was to encourage work-family balance and to increase the birth rate	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can situate in time the introduction of QPIP- Parental Leave Benefits, and explain the purpose behind it.	2001 - The purpose was to promote work-family balance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Associated Vocabulary: Subsidizing, <i>Centre de Petite Enfance</i> , QPIP		

Topic 20: First Nations Events and Issues

I can describe what the Bagot Commission is , situate it in time, and explain what it led to.	1842-1844 This was an inquiry into the administration of Indian affairs. The report included the management of Indigenous affairs. The Bagot Commission led to the formation of Reserves.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can situate the signing of the Numbered Treaties in time.	1871	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can situate the passing of the Indian Act in time, and explain its main goal.	1876 Assimilation, enfranchisement and control of the Indigenous people	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the government's goal in establishing the Residential Schools.	Assimilation and control of the Indigenous people	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, and situate this event in time	The James Bay Cree filed an injunction against 'The Project' (which had started in 1970 without consultation of The James Bay Cree), and a Quebec judge ordered that the Government negotiate an agreement with the James Bay Cree.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe The Oka Crisis, and state this event in time.	The Oka Crisis was a land dispute in the town in Oka, with the Mohawk People protesting against a Golf Course extension onto their traditional land. The standoff lasted 78 days.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain the purpose of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada	The purpose of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada was to educate all Canadians as to the traumas that occurred with Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Residential Schools, and to help in the reconciliation and renewal of the relationship between First Nations People and Canadians.	
Associated Vocabulary: Sedentarization, Reserves, the numbered treaties, assimilation, Residential Schools, missionaries, Indian Agents, disenfranchisement		