

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 1**

**Canada as a Developing Nation**

**PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT AND  
RECOGNITION**

**FOR MATURE STUDENTS**

**Individual Subject-Based Equivalency Assessment**

**History – Grade 10**

Student Name:

Date:

Please review the following instructions and include signature and date in the space provided:

1. Read through the entire assessment booklet before beginning to determine:
  - where you will begin
  - the order in which you will complete the tasks, and
  - how much time to spend on each task
2. For each task, read the question and the directions carefully. Underline key words.
3. For multiple choice or fill-in-the-blank questions, select the single best answer.
4. For tasks requiring longer answers, use point form unless specifically directed to answer in sentences or paragraphs.
5. When answering, use information provided as well as information from your own knowledge and experience.
6. There is no time limit allocated to each task. If you have difficulty with a task, move on to another task and then come back to the task you did not complete.

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7. Take time to re-read your writing to check for spelling, grammar and sentence structure.
8. Access support materials and/or equipment permitted (e.g., calculators, dictionaries) before starting to work.
9. Ask for clarification if the language of the task is not clear.
10. Print name in the space provided at the top of each page.
11. Submit all rough work.

**Marker's Notes:**

Pass/Fail:

Pathway:

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Individual Subject-Based Equivalency Assessment

**History  
Grade 10**

**YOU CAN WRITE YOUR ANSWERS  
DIRECTLY ON THIS DOCUMENT**

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## **Canada as a Developing Nation**

### **World War I 1914-1918**

- Canada entered as part of the British Empire; there were over 32000 volunteers from the *Canadian Expeditionary Force*. The first troops arrived at the front in 1915 and served under British command during 1915 and 1916.
- The poem "In Flanders Field" was written by John McCrae after seeing over 2000 Canadians die in German gas attack at Ypres.

### **Canadian Troops Capture Vimy Ridge 1917**

- Courageous victory at Vimy and other battles gave Canada a national identity at home and abroad and marked the emergence of Canada as an independent nation of the world.

### **World War II 1939–1945**

- August 1939 – Prime Minister Mackenzie King led Canada independently into the war.
- Canada's merchant marine played a key role in transporting troops, ammunition, weapons, food, and other materials to England. Over 130,000 airmen trained for all Allied nations in Canada. Canada manufactured thousands of tanks, artillery pieces, bombers, and other aircraft for the war effort.

### **Hong Kong and Dieppe 1941–1942**

- Nearly 2000 inexperienced Canadian troops fought beside British and Indian troops in the failed defence of Hong Kong against Japanese attack in 1941.
- In 1942, the Allies tried to regain a foothold in Europe through an error-filled operation near the German-occupied French town of Dieppe. Nearly 5,000 of ,6000 troops involved were Canadians. The operation was a disaster as ships landed men at the wrong sites and tanks got stuck on the beaches. A well-prepared German defence from the coastal cliff was impenetrable.

### **Sicily and Italy 1943**

- The Allied drive to win back Europe began with Canadian, American, and British forces battling together in Sicily and Italy. Canadians distinguished themselves in many battles including: Adrano, Ortona, Liri Valley, and Rimini.

### **D-Day and the Liberation of Europe 1944**

- Canadian Naval and Air Force troops landed on Juno Beach in Normandy (northern France) as part of the massive Allied invasion on June 6, 1944. Canadian troops were involved in major battles with Germans.
- Canadians played a key role in the Liberation of the Netherlands – the Ottawa Tulip Festival held every spring celebrates this event.

### **United Nations 1945**

- United Nations (UN) was created by joint approval of 51 nations, including Canada, to replace the failed League of Nations.
- The main goals of UN: maintain peace, protect human rights, and help improve way of life for all people in the world.

### **Cold War – NATO, NORAD 1945–1990s**

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- Fear became the key word as the world entered the nuclear age and the struggle between democracy and Communism became the driving political force in the world. The Cold War, a seemingly unending arms race, lasted until the late 1990s.
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed as a military alliance in 1949 to defend Europe against possible Communist attack. Key to this organization was Canada's request that all nations in the agreement have political, economic, social, and cultural cooperation among them.
- In 1950, Canada began foreign aid programs to help under-developed nations attack the poverty that was thought to breed support for Communism. Canada and the US, through NORAD, provided joint defence of North American airspace.

#### **Suez Crisis 1956**

- Egypt seized the Suez Canal by force from British/French control. Israel, with support of the British and French, attacked Egyptian forces to take back control of the Canal. The British and French eventually regained control, but created a crisis, pitting different sides against each other.
- Deputy PM Lester Pearson, through the United Nations, suggested a multi-national peacekeeping force be established to keep the arguing sides apart, thus creating the UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force). Canadian troops were the first deployed in the blue berets of the UNEF as Peacekeepers. Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.
- Canada participated in nearly 30 peacekeeping actions for the UN over 50 years including: Suez, Congo, Cyprus (nearly 20 years) and Indonesia in the 60s; various locations in the Mid-East in the 70s and 80s; Sudan, Bosnia, Cypress, Rwanda, and more in the 90s

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Use the table of words and phrases to complete the story that tells how the Canadian military has evolved from a strictly military force to a peacekeeping force over the past 90 years.

The historical facts on pages 3 and 4 can be a source of reference.

|             |              |                |                    |              |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Nobel Peace | airmen       | Netherlands    | Bosnia             | American     |
| Ortona      | Human rights | World War I    | NORAD              | Peacekeepers |
| Vimy Ridge  | Suez Canal   | Juno Beach     | Ottawa Tulip       | Dieppe       |
| D-Day       | NATO         | British Empire | independent nation | gas attacks  |

Prior to the start of \_\_\_\_\_ Canada had no military of its own. Canada entered the war as part of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1914. Over 32,000 Canadians volunteered in the first three weeks, and the first troops arrived at the front in 1915 under British command. Canadians first showed their strength in the \_\_\_\_\_ at Ypres and took heavy casualties at Passchendaele while fighting from the trenches. At \_\_\_\_\_ in 1917, Canadians first fought as an independent unit. Under the protection of a barrage, they captured the ridge and more German troops and material than had been captured in previous battles in the war. This battle elevated Canada from a colony to an \_\_\_\_\_ of the world. When WWI ended, Canada had earned a seat at the table for the peace treaty in Versailles in 1919.

Canada entered World War II independently. Canada was a major contributor of weapons, munitions, food, and manpower to the war effort. Canadians trained \_\_\_\_\_ for all Allied nations, and even trained spies at

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Camp X. Our troops made huge sacrifices in the unsuccessful defense at Hong Kong and in the failed invasion on the beaches of \_\_\_\_\_.

As the war progressed, Canadians battled along-side \_\_\_\_\_ and British forces in Sicily and Italy in the Allied drive to win back Europe. Six thousand Canadians died during fighting on this front in battles such as at Adrano, \_\_\_\_\_, Liri Valley, and Rimini. As the war moved north 14 000 Canadians invaded at \_\_\_\_\_ in Normandy on \_\_\_\_\_. From there Canadian troops helped win battles at Antwerp, and in the Rhineland and they assisted in the Liberation of the \_\_\_\_\_ still celebrated today with the \_\_\_\_\_ Festival in spring.

After the war ended and the Cold War began, Canada joined a number of organizations. The first was the United Nations (UN) in 1945. The main goals of the UN were to maintain peace, protect \_\_\_\_\_, and help improve the way of life of all people in the world. Later Canada joined \_\_\_\_\_ to defend Europe against possible Communist attack. \_\_\_\_\_ was started to defend the North American continent from nuclear attacks over the northern Arctic.

UN Ambassador and future Prime Minister Lester Pearson won the \_\_\_\_\_ Prize for his role in creating the United Nations Emergency Force to help settle the crisis over the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1956. Since that time, Canadians have been involved in every action of the international policing force. Over the past 50 years, Canadians have become world renowned as \_\_\_\_\_, wearing the blue beret of the UN. Our soldiers have helped to prevent conflict, guard the innocent, and provide aid in



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more than 30 countries as diverse as Sudan, \_\_\_\_\_, Cyprus, Rwanda, and more.

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### **World War I - Canadian Troops Capture Vimy Ridge 1917**

- Canadian troops fought for the first time as a unit under Canadian command.
- Courageous victory at Vimy and other battles gave Canada a national identity at home and abroad.

### **Changing Role of Women in WWI 1914–1918**

- As part of the war effort, many women worked in factories and other areas where manpower shortages existed. They served as nurses or in other roles overseas.

### **Treaty of Versailles 1919**

- Canada was given a seat at peace talks in Versailles and signed the peace treaty as an independent nation. Canada earned its own seat at League of Nations (the ineffective predecessor to United Nations).

### **The Statute of Westminster 1931**

- It made Canada and other British Dominions (such as Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa) independent nations. Internal and external affairs were under the authority of the federal government preventing British parliament from vetoing Canadian laws.

### **World War II 1939–1945**

- August 1939 – Prime Minister Mackenzie King led Canada independently into the war.
- Canada's merchant marine played a key role in transporting troops, ammunition, weapons, food, and other materials to England. Canada manufactured thousands of tanks, artillery pieces, bombers, and other aircraft for the war effort.

### **Hong Kong and Dieppe 1941**

- Nearly 2000 inexperienced Canadian troops fought beside British and Indian troops in the failed defence of Hong Kong against Japanese attack in 1941.
- In 1942, the Allies tried to regain a foothold in Europe through an operation near the German-occupied French town of Dieppe. Nearly 5000 of 6000 troops involved were Canadians. The operation was a disaster when ships landed men at the wrong sites and tanks got stuck on the beaches. A well-prepared German defense from the coastal cliff was impenetrable.

### **Sicily and Italy 1943**

- The Allied drive to win back Europe began with Canadian, American, and British forces battling together in Sicily and Italy.

### **D-Day and the Liberation of Europe 1944**

- 14,000 Canadian Naval and Air Force troops landed on Juno Beach in Normandy (northern France) as part of the massive Allied invasion on June 6, 1944. Canadian troops were involved in major battles with Germans.
- Canadians played a key role in the Liberation of the Netherlands – the Ottawa Tulip Festival held every spring celebrates this event.

### **Post War Growth and Urbanization**

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- Huge growth in world trade for agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured goods due to weak economies in other countries. There was massive American investment in Canadian manufacturing branch factories and strong increase in US/Canada trade.
- Rapid increase in population (nearly 50% increase from 1946 to 1961) was attributed to the 'baby boom' and massive immigration from war-battered European countries.

#### **United Nations 1945**

- United Nations (UN) was created by joint approval of 51 nations, including Canada, to replace the failed League of Nations.
- The main goals of the UN are: maintain peace, protect human rights, and help improve way of life for all people in the world. Members are required to make available armed forces to serve as peace-keepers or to repel an aggressor.

#### **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NORAD 1945-1990s**

- NATO was formed as a military alliance in 1949 to defend Europe against possible Communist attack. Key to this organization was Canada's request that all nations in the agreement have political, economic, social, and cultural cooperation among them.
- In 1950, Canada began foreign aid programs to help under-developed nations attack the poverty that was thought to breed support for Communism.
- Canada and the US, through NORAD, provided joint defence of North American airspace.

#### **Korean War 1950-1953**

- Canada contributed forces to UN force defending South Korea from hostile invasion by Communist North Korea.

#### **Suez Crisis 1956**

- Egypt seized Suez Canal from British/French control. Israel, with support of the British/French, attacked Egyptian forces to take control of the Canal. British and French eventually regained control, but created a crisis, pitting different sides against each other.
- Deputy PM Lester Pearson, through the United Nations, suggested a multi-national peacekeeping force be established to keep the arguing sides apart, thus creating the UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force). Canadian troops were the first deployed as Peacekeepers. Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957. Canada participated in nearly 30 peacekeeping actions over 50 years.

#### **Social Justice in the Diefenbaker years 1957-1963**

- Prime Minister Diefenbaker was a key player in the British Commonwealth stand against Apartheid in South Africa and other commonwealth states in 1961.
- Conservatives changed immigration policy to allow more diverse groups to immigrate to Canada, especially from Third World nations.

#### **Free Trade and Mulroney Conservatives 1984-1993**

- The Conservatives came to power with the strong market boom of the early 1980s. Reaganomics in the US moved to Canada and led to cutting government services, selling off government agencies, and reducing regulatory supervision of financial markets.
- Conservatives implemented the Canadian-American Free Trade Treaty in 1987 (that was expanded to include Mexico in 1994 as NAFTA under Chretien's Liberals). Exports grew due to the dropping of many trade barriers. There was a loss of many manufacturers as branch factories that had been in

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Canada since the end of WWII, closed with start of globalization of industry (as factories were moved to other countries). New high technology industries started to influence all sectors of the economy.

### **Peacekeeping in the 1990s**

- Yugoslavia - Canadian Peacekeepers and others attempted to bring peace and stability after ethnic and religious conflict.
- Somalia – Troops were sent in to help with famine that was worsened by civil war. Criminal acts by members of Canadian Peacekeepers tarnished image of program.
- Rwanda - UN Peacekeeping force was unable to get additional troops needed to prevent ethnic genocide of nearly 800,000 Tutsis.

### **9/11 (September 11, 2001), War on Terror, Afghanistan**

- Al Qaeda terror attacks in USA – 23 Canadians among 3000+ killed in World Trade Center attack; two Canadians killed on hijacked aircraft. 250 aircraft diverted to Canadian airports as the US system shutdown in wake of attacks.
- Fall, 2001 – US led attack on Afghanistan with a coalition of countries (including Canada) to capture members of Al Qaeda.
- 2002 – USA, under President George W. Bush, attacked Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein from power. PM Chrétien refused to send Canadian troops to Iraq.

### **Effects of War on Terror**

- US protectionist policies under George W. Bush and Canada's "Passenger Protect" no fly list went into effect in 2007.

### **Environmental Issues**

- Major worldwide agreements (such as the Kyoto Accord) were met with mixed success in the attempt to reduce pollution.

### **Globalization**

- There was a rise in free trade and reduction in barriers to imports. Technology spread to developing nations (call centres, data processing, programming to offshore centres). Factories were moved to countries with lower wages and benefits, less stringent environmental policies, child labour.

### **World Affairs 2008**

- Collapse of world economy due to unrestrained free market activity by banks and investment companies. USA was the main source of problem, but over expectation of financial markets world-wide contributed to deepest recession since 1930s.

### **World Affairs 2009**

- Threatened coalition between federal opposition parties collapsed and left the minority Conservative government with shifting support due to financial crisis facing the nation and the world.
- Major financial aid given by US and Canadian governments to GM and Chrysler prevented their collapse. Massive infrastructure funding was put in place to help countries get out of financial crisis.

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**Consider the facts on the Historical Events chart (pages 7 to 9) and choose one of these topics to discuss.**

How has Canada's role in the world changed from 1914 to the present?

You might choose:

- Canada's becoming independent from Britain;
- Canada's membership in international organizations;
- Canada's responses to human tragedies;
- Canada's immigration policies; Canada's role in defending human rights;
- Canada's relationship with the United States.

**Talk about 3 points that show the change.**

**Describe Canada's current position.**

Canada's position in the world with respect to \_\_\_\_\_ was:

*State 3 facts and tell how each contributed to making a change. What was the impact of that change?*

1.

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2.

3.

Canada's current position is:

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### **Changing Role of Women 1914–1918**

- As part of the war effort during WWI, many women worked in factories and other areas where manpower shortages existed.

### **Winnipeg Strike 1919**

- Labour unions formed into “One Big Union” to help get better working conditions and wages as jobs became scarce. One union went on strike and others joined in the protest to support them. After Winnipeg businessmen called on the government for help, RCMP came in and the resulting conflict changed the protest into riots that lasted nearly a week.

### **Stock Market Crash on Black Tuesday 1929**

- Oct. 29, 1929 – The stock market crash in New York was the key event to start the Great Depression.
- The economic problems over borrowing and rash spending in the boom times spread to rest of the world causing massive inflation and unemployment.

### **The Great Depression 1929–1939**

- Under employment, economic strife, and constant shortages resulted as the governments of Mackenzie King and R.B. Bennett dealt unsuccessfully with issues. Make-work projects, such as work camps, were started but were poorly funded and often took men away from their families. The prairie provinces also suffered severely as crops were destroyed by wind, drought, and locusts.
- The government created new social agencies to help individuals. The economy remained poor and didn't recover until the factories were re-opened to make munitions and weapons needed to fight in World War II.

### **After WWII**

- War led to a rapid recovery from the depression as all able-bodied men and women contributed in some way to the war effort – in the military, in factories, and with rationing programs.
- Major work projects like dams and the Alaskan highway were completed in record time.
- Over 250 000 women worked in factories as well as offices, even flying planes across the Atlantic to Great Britain.
- Crown corporations oversaw the war effort by raising funds, training soldiers, controlling propaganda, etc.
- Mother's Allowance and Unemployment Insurance began during that time.

### **Post War Growth and Urbanization**

- There was huge growth in world trade for agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured goods due to damaged economies in other countries. There was massive American investment in Canadian manufacturing branch factories and strong increase in US/Canada trade.
- Rapid increase in population (nearly 50% increase from 1946 to 1961) was attributed to the 'baby boom' and massive immigration from war-battered European countries. These factors and an increase in manufacturing led to massive urban growth. Affordability of automobiles, appliances, and homes led to the creation of suburban lifestyle (shopping malls, etc.).

### **Canadian Technology in the Cold War**



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- To defend Canadian airspace, aircraft manufacturer Avro was contracted by the Canadian government to develop a fast and agile jet interceptor Arrow that could destroy Soviet bombers in the air over the Arctic. The program cost \$300 million.
- Arrow was the most technologically advanced plane in the world for the time. The plane was a technological success but the change of governments led Diefenbaker's Conservatives to cancel the project in February 1959. All materials including existing planes were destroyed or archived and 14 000 people lost their jobs.
- A 'brain drain' of the best engineers from Avro to the US occurred in the aeronautics industry. Many Canadians helped NASA with the space program that put a man on the moon 10 years later.

### **Major Mega-Projects 1949–1962**

- Trans-Canada Highway (1949 to 1962) – people could drive from coast-to-coast on paved roads.
- St. Lawrence Seaway (1954 to 1959) – this major economic success caused disruptions by moving small towns and Mohawk communities to accommodate it.
- TransCanada Pipeline (1951 to 1958) – built to transport natural gas from Alberta to Eastern Canada.

### **Free Trade, GST, and Mulroney Conservatives 1984–1993**

- Mulroney Conservatives came to power with the strong market boom of the early 1980s. Reaganomics in the US moved to Canada and led to cutting government services, selling off government agencies, and reducing regulatory supervision of financial markets.
- Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced, removing hidden manufacturing tax and creating windfall tax revenues.
- Conservatives implemented the Canadian-American Free Trade Treaty in 1987 (that was expanded to include Mexico in 1994 as NAFTA under Chrétien's Liberals). Exports grew due to dropping of many trade barriers. Loss of many manufacturers as branch factories that had been in Canada since end of WWII, closed with start of globalization of industry (as factories were moved to other countries). New high technology industries started to influence all sectors of the economy.

### **Chrétien Liberals: Economics and Society 1993–2003**

- After the boom times of the 1980s ended, there were tougher economic times and more government cuts at federal and provincial levels.
- Chrétien led "Team Canada" missions to China and, under his leadership, China and Canada signed several bilateral relations agreements. Technology became a driving force as economy turned around at end of 1990s. The 'bubble burst' as over-priced computer stocks came back to reality in 2000/2001.

### **Oil Sands**

- Northern Alberta has one of largest oil sands (bitumen) deposits in the world that first started into production in 1967. Production rapidly increased in last decade with the rise in oil prices and improvement in extraction processes making production of oil from the sands profitable.
- Oil sands boom created massive employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. Their concerns included: pollution of water and air and destruction of the land caused by these massive developments and their extraction/refining processes and Alberta's inability to provide adequate, affordable services to communities and people.

### **Globalization**

- Changes included rise in free trade and, reduction in barriers to imports. Technology spread to developing nations (call centres, data processing, programming to offshore centres). Factories were

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moved to countries with lower wages and benefits, less stringent environmental policies, and child labour.

#### **World Affairs 2008**

- Collapse of the world economy was due to unrestrained free market activity by banks, mortgage companies, investment firms and insurance companies. USA was the main source of problem, but over expectation of financial markets world-wide contributed to deepest recession since 1930s. 370,000 people had become unemployed in Canada since start of 2008 when first signs of problems started to arise.

#### **World Affairs 2009**

- Threatened coalition between federal opposition parties collapsed and left the minority Conservative government with shifting support due to financial crisis facing the nation and the world.
- Major financial aid given by US and Canadian governments to GM and Chrysler to prevent their collapse. Massive infrastructure funding put in place to help country get out of financial crisis.

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How have economic and technological changes affected the way Canadians live and view the world?

**Use key events from the Historical Events chart (pages 12 to 14) and your personal knowledge of key people, political views, social views, etc., to write a letter.**

The letter should describe to one of your family members how Canadians' view of the world and the way they live have changed since WWI.

**EXAMPLE LETTER OUTLINE**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

There have been many economic and technological changes over the years. I have learned that ... (2 or 3 points)

I have also learned that Canada has ... (2 or 3 points)

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I am glad Canada is my home. Canadians are ..... (1 or 2 sentences)

(signature)

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### WOMEN

#### Changing Role of Women during WWI 1914–1918

- As part of the WWI war effort, many women worked in factories and other areas where manpower shortages existed. They served as nurses or in other roles overseas.

A woman was given the temporary right to vote as head of the household, if her husband was overseas. (Many of the provinces made this right to vote permanent by the war's end with all provinces following by 1940.)

#### Person's Case 1928–1929

- Five Alberta women fought for the right to become members of the Senate and to obtain full 'person' status with the rights and privileges entitled to 'persons.'
- British Privy Council announced, "Yes, women are persons...and eligible to become Members of the Senate of Canada." This ruling led the way for future equal rights decisions. In 1930, Cairine Wilson was the first women appointed to Canadian Senate.

#### Quiet Revolution in Quebec 1960–1966

- There was a change in politics in Quebec as people chose to be either federalist (supporting Canada) or separatist (wanting Quebec to leave Canada) through the 1960s. Women gained more equality as a result of these changes.

#### Just Society and Women's Rights 1969–1999

- 1969 The distribution of information about birth control was decriminalized.
- 1970 The Royal Commission on the Status of Women report recommended steps be taken by the federal government to ensure equal opportunities with men in all aspects of Canadian society.
- 1971 Changes in immigration policy led to Canada accepting equal numbers of female and male immigrants.
- 1971 The Canada Labour Code was amended to prohibit sex discrimination, reinforce equal pay for equal work, and establish a 17-week maternity leave.
- 1974 The first female RCMP officer was hired.
- 1975 11 federal laws were amended to provide equality, including equal rights for women and men in public service pensions.
- 1983 The Canadian Human Rights Act prohibited sexual harassment in workplaces under federal jurisdiction.
- 1985 Aboriginal women who married non-status men could retain their Indian status.
- 1993 Canada's refugee guidelines included women facing gender-related persecution.
- 1999 The Supreme Court ruled that job standards and tests could not be based solely on capabilities that would favour men.

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### **ABORIGINAL PEOPLE**

#### **Indian Act of 1927 (The Act was in effect until 1960)**

- Designed to assimilate First Nations peoples by causing the disappearance of languages, lifestyles, belief systems, and culture.
- To vote or own property, Native people had to relinquish all Native claims. Native women lost their status if they married non-Natives. (This was repealed in 1985.) Native political organizations, potlatch, and other ceremonies were outlawed, and fines were issued for wearing traditional dress off of the reserves.

#### **Native Peoples and World War II 1939–1945**

- Indian Affairs recorded that the over 3000 status Indians enlisted and served in the army. (These figures did not include Métis, Inuit, nor non-status Indians as service files only tracked people covered by the Indian Act.) Eldon Brant, a Tyendinaga Mohawk, received the Military Medal for Bravery for service in Sicily in 1943.

#### **Social Justice in the Diefenbaker years 1957-1963**

- Charter of Rights guaranteed rights to all Canadians, including Aboriginal peoples. First Aboriginal Senator was appointed.

#### **Native Rights 1969-2003**

- Native men and women gained the right to vote in 1960.
- Groups that had been formed since the 1940s gained strength through the 1960s to fight for Native rights. They opposed existing and proposed policies of assimilation, such as the 1969 White Paper on Indian affairs that proposed to: abolish the Indian Act and close the Department of Indian Affairs; give responsibilities for Native rights to provinces; eliminate reserve lands and end special status for all Native Canadians.
- The National Indian Brotherhood opposed these legislative changes by making Native rights a major political issue. Trudeau's Liberals, especially then Minister of Indian Affairs John Chrétien, started to give governmental support to Native concerns.
- The Constitution Act of 1982 stated, "existing aboriginal and treaty rights are recognized and affirmed" which led to a variety of land claims – some now settled; some still in process.
- A Six Nations man was the first to be allowed to make a traditional native oath, instead of swearing on the Bible, in an Ontario courtroom. In 2003, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Métis are a distinct Aboriginal group.

#### **Indigenous Resistance 1990 & 1995**

- Failure to respond to grievances resulted in several episodes of armed indigenous resistance to Canadian authority, for example:
  - Oka 1990 - a dispute by Mohawks over the development of disputed land lasted months.

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- Ipperwash Park 1995 - occupation of the park over land claim resulted in the death of protester Dudley George by an OPP sniper. After twelve years of investigations, actions of police and governments of the day were blamed.

### **Residential Schools**

- First Nations, Métis, and Inuit children were sent away to be educated to 'fit into' Canadian society. These schools lasted from early 1840s to the last one closing in 1996. The children were stripped of their Native heritage and many were exposed to abuse. (There were about 80 schools in 1930s and only 12 by the late 70s.)

### **Residential School Apology 1998, 2008**

- Two years after closing of the final school, an apology and funds for community healing were given by the Liberal federal government for the treatment of Native children and families affected by residential schools from the 1800s until 1996. Further apology was made by PM Harper in Parliament in 2008.
- Settlements are still being dealt with against governments and the churches: Anglican, United, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic.

### **Nunavut created 1999**

- The Inuit received 350 000 square kilometres of land in a 1993 land claim agreement and it was separated officially from the Northwest Territories on April 1, 1999. The Inuit gained a voice in management of the extensive mineral, hunting, and fishing rights and the territorial government was based on traditional Native consensus in making decisions as opposed to majority rule that is used in other territories and provinces.

### **Changing First Nations Life 2006**

- In 2006, Statistics Canada reported that there are over 1 million Canadians of Aboriginal heritage. 70% live off reserves and, of these, about 45% live in urban areas. They are one of youngest population groups (25.5 was the median age versus 40 for non-Aboriginals) and are increasingly well educated; median income and employment rates for all First Nations people have shown growth.

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### **IMMIGRATION**

#### **Minority Treatment during the War Years**

- Number Two Construction Battalion was the first military unit of the Dominion of Canada to recruit an all-Black battalion. The black soldiers were subjected to cruel racism but overcame immense obstacles of discrimination to become an important part of our history.
- Canadian immigration laws instituted in the Mackenzie King era effectively prevented Jewish refugees from fleeing the Holocaust in Europe and coming to Canada; less than 5000 Jewish immigrants were allowed in from 1933-45.
- There were federal policies against British citizens of German, Japanese, and Italian descent. Members of these groups were arrested, interned in work camps, and had their personal and business properties confiscated and sold.
- Japanese were treated particularly poorly, with more than 20 000 of them from British Columbia alone being evacuated and resettled. These restrictions lasted as late as 1949. An apology and financial restitution was made to Japanese Canadians in 1988.
- The federal government collected approximately \$23 million from about 81,000 people through the Chinese Head Tax; some of the money supporting the war efforts. This tax was a measure to discourage immigration from China and was replaced by the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (also called 'Chinese Exclusion Act') which stopped Chinese immigration entirely. In 2006, the Conservative government made a formal apology for the Head Tax and survivors or their spouses were paid compensation.

#### **Post War Growth and Urbanization**

- Huge growth in world trade for agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured goods due to damaged economies in other countries. Massive American investment in Canadian manufacturing branch plants and strong increase in US/Canada trade.
- Rapid increase in population (nearly 50% increase from 1946 to 1961) was attributed to both the 'baby boom' and massive immigration from war-battered European countries.
- Canadians were no longer British subjects – The Citizenship Act of 1947 defined anyone born here as a Canadian citizen. If born elsewhere, a person had to apply to become a Canadian citizen.
- A change in the Election Act gave Canadians of Chinese and Japanese descent the right to vote by the early 1950s and was extended to include Aboriginal peoples in 1960.

#### **Social Justice in the Diefenbaker years 1957–1963**

- Prime Minister Diefenbaker was a key player in the British Commonwealth stand against Apartheid in South Africa and other commonwealth states in 1961.
- Conservatives changed immigration policy to allow more diverse people to immigrate to Canada especially from Third World nations.

#### **Immigration Policy Modernization 1962–1980s**

- There had been mainly European immigrants prior to 1960. Changes allowed more diverse immigrants to enter the country.
- 1962 Immigration policy by Diefenbaker Conservatives included:



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **TASK 1**

## **Canada as a Developing Nation**

- Immigrants had to prove they had means of support, no criminal record, and no communicable diseases; denial based on religion, race, or nationality was removed;
- Immigration of East Indian, Greek, Italian, Jewish, Portuguese, and Chinese people increased greatly.
- 1967 Pearson Liberals introduced the points system and Immigration Appeals Board:
  - Points were given to immigrants by assessing their language (English/French), education, age, job skills, preferred area of Canada, and family relationships;
  - More immigrants came from Africa, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Asia with the majority settling in Canada's urban centres such as Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.
- 1969 Federal government, under Trudeau Liberals, signed Geneva Convention on Refugees and protocol obliging Canada to allow easier access for refugees, such as the Tibetans, Ugandan Asians, and Chileans in early 70s, as well as the Vietnamese starting in 1975.
- 1976 Immigration Act attempted to respect the rights of immigrants by providing uniform and fair treatment and began a more generous policy towards refugees:
  - gave power to the provinces to set some immigration laws (e.g., Quebec increased French-language immigrants.
  - created four classes of immigrants: refugees, families, and assisted relatives, as well as independent immigrants.
- 1980s "Business" class immigration allowed immigrants with significant entrepreneurial or business funds to immigrate to Canada. Large numbers of Hong Kong Chinese immigrated due to the uncertainty of Chinese rule of Hong Kong that would start in 1988.

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **TASK 1**

### **Canada as a Developing Nation**

Is Canada a model for a just society that provides opportunities for all to live productive lives?

A just society is one that is based on human rights and equality. Prime Minister Trudeau wanted a just society. Some have said we have a multicultural society. More recently we call ourselves a diverse society.

**Choose one of these groups: women, Aboriginal peoples, or immigrants.**

**Select pertinent facts from one of the Historical Events charts (Women p. 17, Aboriginal People p. 18-19, Immigration p. 20-21) and from your personal knowledge and experience to prepare an answer to this question that you could give orally.**

**Use the chart to plan/develop your presentation.**

- Develop a position statement.
- List points to support your position and organize them.
- Develop a conclusion that summarizes your position based on the reasons you listed. Write it in a 2- or 3-sentence paragraph.
- Prepare to discuss your answer orally.

### **POSITION**

With reference to \_\_\_\_\_, my position on Canada as a model for a just society is that...

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 1**

**Canada as a Developing Nation**

I believe this for the following reasons.

Concluding Paragraph

## TASK 1

## Canada as a Developing Nation

### Duplessis' Quebec 1936–1939, 1944–1959

- Quebec economy was dependent on industries with English-speaking managers and French-speaking workers. The asbestos strike of 1949 occurred when underpaid French mine workers wanted to form a union to oppose poor pay and working conditions in mines owned by English Canadians and Americans. Premier Duplessis sided with the owners, despite his words of support for the workers.
- The Roman Catholic Church played such a dominant role, both socially and politically, in Quebec that baptismal certificates—not birth certificates—were issued in Quebec. The educational system in Quebec, run by the church, focused on religious studies and Quebec's literature and history. As the rest of country was gearing up for the modern economy with knowledge of business, science, and technology as essential curriculum, most Quebec students were unprepared for the rapidly changing work world.

### Quiet Revolution in Quebec 1960–1966

- There was a change in politics in Quebec as people chose to be either *federalists* (supporting Canada) or *separatists* (wanting Quebec to leave Canada). Things changed – women gained more equality; unionizing became easier; many corporations (the biggest Hydro Quebec) were created or nationalised. The government took over health care and education from the Roman Catholic Church.

### Canada Gets a Flag 1965

- The Pearson government promised Canada a distinctive flag. There was conflict between those who wanted the flag to retain British roots and those who wanted recognition of both English and French heritage. A committee selected three for parliamentary vote.

### FLQ and the October Crisis (Enacting the War Measures Act) 1963–1970

- Front de Libération du Québec (Quebec Liberation Front), a radical Separatist/Marxist organization, wanted to overthrow the existing provincial government and have Quebec leave Canada by force, if necessary. During the 60s, they committed over 200 bombings of government institutions and Anglo corporations.
- An FLQ cell kidnapped the British Trade Commissioner (James Cross) and demanded their Manifesto be printed and broadcasted in Quebec. On the day of broadcast, a second FLQ cell kidnapped government minister (Pierre Laporte).
- 1970 Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act: suspending civil rights and placing troops on the streets of Montreal. Police and military held FLQ supporters without charges. Laporte was murdered and Cross's freedom was traded for transport of several FLQ members to Cuba. Members of the second cell were tried and convicted for Laporte's murder and kidnapping.

### Quebec: Separatism, the Constitution, and the Referendums 1968–1996

- René Lévesque and others formed the separatist political party, Parti Québécois (PQ) in late 1960s to promote an independent Quebec. Lévesque was unsuccessful in Quebec provincial elections in 1970 and 1973 but was elected premier in 1976.
- Bill 101 passed (1977), making French the official language of Quebec:
  - English-language children were required to attend French-language schools;
  - People in English-dominated Montreal were upset that store signs required French language larger than any other language;

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **TASK 1**

## **Canada as a Developing Nation**

- Many businesses and families left Quebec for other provinces.
- 1980 Referendum on Separation/Sovereignty Association was defeated 60/40 in favour of remaining in Canada. Lévesque retired in 1985 and the PQ, facing weakening financial strength, failed to win the next election.
- The Meech Lake Accord, championed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, failed to be ratified by the provinces – Mulroney had hoped to give Quebec “distinct society status” in the constitution.
- In 1995, a new PQ government, under Jacques Parizeau, lost an extremely close Referendum (51%/49%).

### **Immigration Act 1976**

- Attempted to respect immigrant rights by providing uniform and fair treatment and began a more generous policy towards refugees. It gave power to the provinces to set some of their own immigration laws (e.g., Quebec increased French-language immigrants).

### **Trudeau Years 1968–1979, 1980–1984**

- Pierre Elliott Trudeau was a charismatic Prime Minister that people either loved or hated. He rode the youthful support wave, known as *Trudeaumania*, to his first Liberal majority in 1968 and became the third longest serving PM in Canadian history. He passed the Official Languages Act – making Canada a bilingual nation.

### **Chrétien Liberals: Economics and Society 1993–2003**

- Chrétien strongly opposed Quebec sovereignty and supported official bilingualism and multiculturalism. Narrowly winning the 1995 Quebec Referendum, he pioneered the Clarity Act to ensure that wording of future Referendum questions would always be clear.

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **TASK 1**

### **Canada as a Developing Nation**

Is Quebec moving toward independence?

**Choose two or three examples where Quebec felt unfairly treated. Using pertinent events from the Historical Events chart (p. 23-24) and your personal knowledge about the topic give your opinion. Consider some of the following as starting points: Duplessis' Quebec, Quiet Revolution, FLQ (Front de Libération de Québec), October Crisis, Separatism, the Constitution, and/or the Referendums.**

**Use the chart to develop your presentation.**

- Develop a position statement.
- Gather and present supporting arguments in point form.
- Develop a conclusion that summarizes your position based on the reasons you listed and write it in a paragraph.

### **POSITION**

My position on Quebec moving towards independence or as a continuing partner in Confederation is that...

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**TASK 1**

**Canada as a Developing Nation**

I believe this for the following reasons.

1.

2.

Concluding paragraph (Summarize your ideas in sentences.)