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What was the event that brought on WW1 ?	-1914 assassination of Franz Ferdinand Austria's heir to the throne which took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia
What are the 5 causes of WW 1 ? (hint: MANIA)	1. Militarism : massive building up of arms and weapons 2. system of alliances (all nations belonged to one of two Alliances: Triple Alliance or Triple Entente) 3. Nationalism : European countries were new and patriotism was very high 4. Imperialism ; All the major European countries were competing for colonies 5 Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
Who belonged to the Triple Alliance ?	Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
Who belonged to the Triple Entente ?	France, Russia and Britain (Fat round Ball)
How did the Triple Entente hope to reduce the threat of war?	-by surrounding Germany
Why would Germany feel threatened by the Triple Entente?	-because they surrounded Germany
What events followed the assassination of Franz Ferdinand?	1. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassination and declared war on Serbia 2. Russia (Serbia's ally) mobilized troops 3. Germany (Austria-Hungary's ally) mobilized their troops 4. Germany invaded France and Belgium which brought Britain in to support neutral Belgium
Who were the Allies ?	Members of the Triple Entente.
Who were known as the central powers?	Germany and Austria -Hungary
What was Canada's response to the war?	-both Conservatives and Liberals supported the war -English speaking Canadians were of British origin and supported the war because of strong British patriotism and readily volunteered

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Why was Canada automatically in the war?	-Britain controlled the foreign policy of all the colonies. even though Canada had achieved Confederation in 1867
Why were Canadians so willing to volunteer?	-strong patriotic feelings for Britain -believed war would be very short and they'd be home by Xmas -short adventure -were unemployed and could escape from financial hardships
What Canadians weren't welcome in the war?	--women (too frail and emotional) -Aboriginal people -African and Japanese Canadians
How did the volunteers develop a national identity? (a sense of being Canadian)	1. the trials of boot camp brought Canadians from all different regions together 2. the volunteers were formed into the CEF (Canadian Expeditionary Force) and fought as a separate Canadian unit
Who were profiteers ?	People more interested in making money than producing quality goods.
What difficulties were there with Canada's armament industry as run by Sam Hughes?	-patronage(contracts given to wealthy friends and industrialists who didn't produce because they were profiteers.) -inefficiency: many of the shells and rifles were of very poor quality (rifles jammed, shelled exploded, shoes fell apart in the rain)
Why was the War Measures Act introduced?	Government would need more control over Canada's affairs if Canada was to meet the demands of war
What was the War measures Act ?	-Gave the Canadian government the right to do everything necessary for the security defense , peace, order and welfare of Canada.
What civil liberties could be removed by the War Measures Act:	-mail censored -imprisonment or deportation of anyone suspected of being an enemy alien or a government threat -removal of habeas corpus (right of person

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	under arrest to appear before a judge so now police had power to detain people without laying charges)
What were internment camps ?	Where German and Austria Hungarian immigrants were imprisoned (if not interned had to carry identity cards)
What was the Schlieffen Plan ?	-bold German strategy to first attack France on the west and then Russia on the east -almost worked, both sides dug trenches and a stalemate resulted
What new technologies were developed for this war?	-dirigibles (inflatable airships), bigger field guns and cannon using shrapnel, fighter planes, submarines, torpedoes, tanks and poison gas
What effect did all the new technology have?	-trenches were used to protect troops from new technology, -hundreds of thousands of casualties (more than any other war)
What was trench warfare like?	-cold, damp muddy stinking cesspools -overrun by rats -many developed trench foot (feet swell and turn black) -constant fear for their lives (many had nervous breakdowns)
What battles did the CEF (Canadian Expeditionary forces) fight in?	-The 2nd Battle of Ypres, Battle of the Somme, the Battle of Vimy ridge and Passchendaele (your sunny purple violet)
What happened at the 2nd battle of Ypres?	-6000 Canadians were killed, wounded or captured -chlorine gas used for the first time even though gas use for military purposes was outlawed by international agreement in 1907 -the gas blinded, burned and killed by suffocation or choking
What happened at the Battle of the Somme?	-July 1916 over 700 men killed and wounded within 1/2 hr because General

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	<p>Douglas Haig used war strategies that worked in previous wars but were useless with trench warfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -battle lasted until November with over a million casualties 24 thousand were Canadians -equal casualties on both sides but Haig claimed victory
What was Vimy Ridge?	-a strategically important area of land in northern France. The French had tried and failed 3 times to regain Vimy
What happened at the Battle of Vimy Ridge?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -British General Byng developed strategies for attack and trained the troops with lots of rehearsal -tunnels were constructed by army engineers (sappers) to move troops ahead secretly -April 9, 1917 began the battle and first objective achieved in 2 hours -by April 12 took last German position -Canadians captured more ground, took more prisoners and captured more artillery than any previous British offensive in entire war -was a Canadian milestone and Canadians felt great pride. Others outside Canada noted the great victory
Who are Sappers ?	Army engineers
What happened at Passchendale?	<p>Canadian General Currie, under orders from General Haig was told to retake Passchendale Ridge in Belgium even though it held no strategic value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Earlier battle left huge craters which turned into quagmire in heavy rains. Many soldiers and horse drowned -Allies won the battle but victory had a high cost: 1/2 million solders from both sides, 15 thousand were Canadian
What was the role of women on the western front?	<p>2500 women joined medical and field ambulance corps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -nurses called "bluebirds" worked in hospitals in battle zones as well as in Britain -many were killed or injured by gunfire,

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	bombs or poison gas
How was war fought in the air?	-in the beginning of the war, pilots flew alone doing aerial reconnaissance (taking photos and reporting on enemy troop movements) -later smaller planes had guns mounted and fighter pilots fought elaborate aerial dogfights
Who were aces ?	-fighter pilots that could prove that they shot down 5 enemy aircraft -were treated as heroes and often withdrawn from active duty to promote fundraising and recruitment -pilots had very low life expectancy (only 3 weeks)
How was war fought at sea?	-British navy superior in size and strength -German U-boat (submarine) with torpedoes was able to disrupt British shipping and destroy many warships -Britain eventually developed a convoy system and underwater listening devices which helped locate and destroy U-boats
What was Canada's role in the war at sea?	-Halifax became base for refuelling and repair of allied warships because of strategic location and protected harbour -Halifax was chief departure point for Europe - -Canada's merchant marine became involved in dangerous work of carrying munitions and food to Britain
What were Canada's economic conditions during the war?	-When Canada entered the war, there was a recession -by 1916, the economy was booming
What caused the economy to boom?	-the production and export of Canadian goods reached record levels (lumber, nickel, copper, lead, wheat and beef) -hundreds of thousands employed building ships, aircraft, and making shells

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<p>How did the Canadian workers feel about The booming economy?</p>	<p>-very frustrated because government kept wages low yet allowed prices to rise</p>
<p>How did the Canadian government pay for It's contribution to the war?</p>	<p>Through a combination of bonds, taxes and loans: 1. patriotic Canadians were urged to buy Victory bonds (get interest after the war when cashed in) 2. introduction of income tax, (was supposed to be temporary!) 3. money from above 2 was not enough and gov't was forced to borrow from other countries (US)</p>
<p>How did the role of women change during the war?</p>	<p>-women were hired for all types of work in industrial production (before just low skill, low pay jobs) -organized committees to send food and letters overseas -volunteer groups (Red Cross)</p>
<p>How important were the women to the war effort?</p>	<p>Very important: without their efforts the wartime economy in Canada would have collapsed.</p>
<p>What was wartime propaganda?</p>	<p>Information designed to get the people to support the war -encouraged people to join the army, buy savings bonds, use less fuel, eat less meat and support the government</p>
<p>How did wartime propaganda distort the truth?</p>	<p>-info about front conditions were inaccurate -numbers of allied killed was minimized -numbers of enemy killed was exaggerated -All Germans portrayed as barbarians increased prejudice of anything German (Berlin, Ontario changed name to Kitchener, Ont) -</p>
<p>What was the Halifax disaster?</p>	<p>-a taste of the horrors of war in Canada -Mont Blanc (carrying 2500 T of dynamite) was accidentally hit by another ship and</p>

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	blew up destroying the entire harbour and much of Halifax
What is conscription ?	Enforced, compulsory enlistment
What led to the conscription crisis?	-war lasted way longer than expected -many thousands killed, many thousands injured, not enough volunteers to replace the troops
Why did Prime Minister change his mind about conscription?	-saw for himself how many men were required to win the battle at Vimy ridge -British Prime Minister convinced him that the war had to be won at all costs and the victory would require many more troops
What was the Military Service Act ?	-a bill that Borden introduced which would make enlistment compulsory for all men
Who were exempt from conscription?	-clergy, disabled, those with essential jobs or special skills and conscientious objectors
Who were conscientious objectors ?	Those who objected to the war for religious reasons
Why did conscription turn out to be very controversial and emotional issue that divided the country?	-few volunteers from Quebec -French did not feel a patriotic connection to Britain or France -French saw Military Service Act as a means of forcing them to fight in a war they didn't feel was theirs
What are the arguments against conscription?	-Canada had lost enough men -Canada had spent enough on a war not its own -spending more money would bankrupt Canada and affect agricultural and industrial production . -weakened economy would eventually threaten Canada's political independence -conscription would bitterly divide the nation
What groups of people objected to Conscription?	-French -farmers (needed sons to do farm work)

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	-coal miners on Vancouver Island (urged to work harder but wages and working conditions poor)
What did Prime Minister Borden do about the controversy?	-decided to call an election over the issue of conscription
What measures did Prime Minister take to ensure his re-election?	1. passed the Military Voters Act (gave men and women serving overseas the vote) 2. passed the Wartime Election Act which gave the vote to all women directly related to servicemen and which cancelled the vote for all conscientious objectors and immigrants from enemy countries. 3. invited opposition Liberals who favored conscription to join him in a wartime Union government
What happened after Borden won the election ?	-controversy, anger and resentment continued -demonstrations and riots in Quebec (4 people killed)
What 2 important events changed the direction of the war in 1917?	1. Czar Nicholas of Russia was forced to abdicate and a provisional Russian government was formed 2. US declared war on German because of anger about sinking of neutral ships
What caused the Germans to cease fighting on 2 fronts?	Russian Bolsheviks overthrew their provisional government and signed a peace treaty with Germany
What did Germany's last desperate offensive result in?	-regained everything lost in France except Vimy Ridge -Germany became exhausted: the war was over
What success did Canada have in the last "Hundred Days" of the war?	-broke through enemy lines and won important battles at Arras, Cambrai and Valenciennes
What was the armistice ?	A truce to the war signed on 11:00 am November 11, 1918
Where were the terms of the peace agreement arranged?	-Paris Peace Conference

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<p>What part did Canada play?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Canada had it's own seat and was not just represented by Britain. -Canada also one of leaders who signed the Treaty of Versailles
<p>What was the Treaty of Versailles and its terms?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -set out the terms of the peace agreement
<p>What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Germany had to agree that they were responsible for causing the war (guilt clause) -Germany had to pay war reparations totaling about 30 billion Germany's territory was reduced and divided into 2 parts -Germany's army was restricted in size and no U-boats or air force were allowed -The League of Nations was established
<p>What was the League of Nations?</p>	<p>Made up of many nations throughout the world and was based on the principle of collective security (if one member was under attack, all members were to cooperate in suppressing the aggressor</p>
<p>What were the limitations of the League of Nations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -more idealistic than practical -could punish only by imposing economic sanctions (restricting trade) -League had no military force of its own to impose its decisions upon aggressors -Americans refused to join even though it was the idea of their president
<p>What problems occurred in Europe after the war?</p>	<p>People went hungry because their crops and transportation systems were ruined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -deadly Spanish flu virus swept across Europe killing millions
<p>How many people died from Spanish flu in the world and in Canada?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -world: 22 million (more than the war) -Canada: 50 thousand