

A CHANGING SOCIETY:	
Many of the nearly one million veterans returned with war brides. Describe what awaited them in Canada.	They were shocked by the vastness of Canada, the loneliness, and the brutal winters.
What preferential treatment did the veterans receive from the Canadian government?	Veterans got their old jobs back, if they wished, their years of service were counted as years of service on the job, they were given preference for government jobs, received free tuition and living allowances for schooling and were given good rates on mortgages.
What were “ displaced persons ”?	Concentration camp survivors and others uprooted by the war. People with no homes, possessions, or hope for the future. (165,000 came to Canada)
Approximately how many immigrants came to Canada between 1945 and 1967?	2.5 million
Where did most of these immigrants settle?	In older areas of the cities.
What caused the suburbs to develop?	Population explosion (immigrants) and the need for cheaper land to build on that people could commute to.
The years after the war up until 1961 are called the “ baby boom ” years. What was a woman’s role at this time?	Stay at home moms with femininity emphasized. The father was the breadwinner.
The automobile became a necessity in Canada. What changes came about in the neighbourhoods?	Large malls and supermarkets opened, shutting down corner stores and people didn’t think of gas consumption, pollution or road safety.
What was the main cause of a “ consumer society ”?	Television caused people to buy more products gadgets and inventions. Shopping became a national pastime.
After the war, the “ teenager ” was “invented”. What changed their lifestyle?	The economy flourished so teens were not forced out of school, had more leisure time and money, part-time jobs and independence. Businesses catered to them, bringing about new fads – music, clothing, and dances.
Canadians were considered conservative. Why?	No open businesses on Sundays, censored books and movies, liquor prohibition, women not encouraged to go into bars.
Name the Commission that was established to protect Canadian culture from U.S. influence.	The Massey Commission. (Established in 1949)
Canadian children grew up knowing more about U.S. culture and values than any generation before them. What did the	They established the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), which would

Canadian government do about this?	regulate the amount of foreign material broadcast.
What does the term “ baby boom echo ” mean?	The children of baby boomers, born between 1981 and 1996.
How did Prime Minister Mackenzie King try to handle the transition to a peacetime economy?	Government incentives, tax breaks, Crown corporations auctioned to private companies at low prices.
How did the government maintain unemployment insurance and family allowances?	The federal government received taxation powers while the provinces received grants, “equalization” or “transfer” payments. (transfer to the poorer provinces some of the taxes collected in the richer provinces.)
What were “ boom towns ”?	Towns that developed out of the wilderness where new mines and oil wells were.
Name three of the “ megaprojects ” that changed the face of the Canadian landscape.	The Trans-Canada Highway, The St. Lawrence Seaway and the Trans-Canada Pipeline.
There has always been concern about Canada losing control of its economy to the U.S. What has brought about a new economic relationship?	The Free Trade Agreement.
The booming economy allowed the trade unions to bring about many changes. Name these benefits.	Higher wages, a five-day, forty hour work week and paid vacations.
Which groups did not share the prosperity of the times?	Women, poor immigrants and First Nations people
Who was Joey Smallwood and what changes did he bring to Canada?	Joey Smallwood convinced Newfoundlanders to vote to join Canada in 1949.
When Mackenzie King retired, who became Canada’s Prime Minister?	Louis St. Laurent.
For the next decade, Canada had two men dominate politics as leader of the opposition and Prime Minister. Name them.	Lester Pearson and John Diefenbaker.
What changes to human rights did Diefenbaker make?	He gave the right to vote to status Indians , introduced the Canadian Bill of Rights and included women and natives in Canadian politics.
What new features of modern Canada did Lester Pearson introduce?	Our Canadian flag, easier divorce laws, an abolition of capital punishment and improvements of Canada’s social welfare system.
What social benefits did Mackenzie King introduce?	Unemployment insurance in 1940 and family allowance (baby bonus) in 1944.
What social benefits did Lester Pearson’s	The Canada Pension Plan, the Canada

government introduce?	Assistance Plan (to help provinces assist needy people) and Medicare .
What was the “ Medical Care Act ”?	Federal and Provincial governments would share the cost of medical care by doctors and hospitals for all Canadians, with funding coming from taxes.
Who was T.C. “Tommy” Douglas and what is he known for?	He was Premier of Saskatchewan and introduced a complete medicare program.
Who was Pearson’s successor?	Pierre Elliot Trudeau.
What did Trudeau mean when he wanted to build a “ just society ”?	Government had a duty to protect the rights and freedoms of people and to foster social and economic well-being. He also believed in individual freedom and that governments should not interfere with personal liberties.
What is a “ youthquake ”?	The baby boom youth (over ½ of the population of N. America was under 25) created a powerful youth culture of protest.(hippies, the Beatles and rock and roll groups)
How did politicians appeal to the young people?	By lowering the federal voting age to 18, providing employment and activities for youth and by lowering the legal drinking age to 18 in most provinces.
What issues did feminists press for from the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1967?	The right to work outside the home, day care services, maternity leave, and help to overcome discrimination against women in society.
What measures were implemented to limit pollution in the environment?	Laws to prove company plants and projects would not harm their immediate environment, recycling in homes and industry, more fuel-efficient cars and Greenpeace (designed to draw attention to environmental issues) was established.
What was the most important factor in the inflation that hit Canada in the 1970’s?	A 400% increase in the cost of oil and gas prices causing prices to rise and the dollar to fall in value.
What changes did the rising inflation cause in the average Canadian household?	Higher prices, the need for women to enter the workforce and the highest unemployment levels since the 1930’s.
Explain regional disparity .	The economic gap between the poorer and more prosperous regions of Canada.
“ Western alienation ” has long been a problem in Canada. Explain this term and give an example.	People of the west have long believed that many of Ottawa’s policies favour central Canada at the expense of the West. In the 1970’s, the federal government froze the price of domestic oil and gas, infuriating

