**Socials 11: Exam Review Stuff**

**Part 1: Autonomy and International Involvement**

**World War 1**: (Chapter 2, pages 20-44)

1. members of the Triple Alliance

2. members of the Triple Entente

3. event that acted as the catalyst for World War 1

4. Canada’s ties with Britain during World War 1 (how Canada entered the war, role of British generals)

5. Canada’s growing independence from Britain as a result of World War 1(the CEF, Arthur Currie's role at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, Borden’s insistence on Canada having its own seat at the Paris Peace Conference, signing of Treaty of Versailles, Canada’s admittance into the League of Nations)

6. Canada's role in the Battles of Ypres, The Somme, Vimy Ridge,

Passchendaele, 100 Day Campaign

7. conditions and strategies of trench warfare

8. the role of Canada’s merchant marine in World War 1

9. the conscription crisis (reason Borden changed his mind about conscription, province most opposed, conscientious objectors, Union government, Military Voters Act, Wartime Elections Act)

10. contributions of ordinary Canadians on the home front (farmers, factory workers, women)

11. role of the Bluebirds

12. the purpose of rationing

13. two ways the government raised money for the war effort

14. the War Measures Act (main conditions, impact on Canadians)

15. identification and internment of “enemy aliens” in Canada

16. Berlin Ontario / Kitchener

17. the Halifax explosion

**World War 2:** (Chapter 5 pages 100-128)

1. reason the Allies declared war on Germany

2. comparison of Canadian reaction to war announcement in WW 2 to WW1

3. process by which Canada declared war in 1939 as compared to WW1

4. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

5. Battle of Britain

6. Pearl Harbor, including its effects on WW2 and on Canadian internal policies

7. Battle of Hong Kong

8. Battle of Dieppe

9. Italian Campaign

10. D Day battle

11. Battle of the Atlantic

12. Canadian liberation of the Netherlands

13. bombing campaign of German territory

14. Contributions on the home front

15. conscription crisis

16. “arsenal of democracy”

17. concept of total war and the role of C.D. Howe

18. role of propaganda during World War 2

19. “enemy aliens” in Canada (internment of Japanese Canadians)

**The Cold War and Recent Conflicts:** (Chapter 6 pages 131-157)

1. Canada’s role in promoting human rights issues in response to the Holocaust

2. Canada’s refugee policy (including role in assisting refugees from

Hungary, Southeast Asia after the Vietnam War, Uganda, and Kosovo)

3. Canadian efforts to ban land mines

4. Canada’s contribution to the United Nations (know the basic structure of the UN, including it’s mandate, the roles of the Security Council and the General Assembly)

5. Canada’s peacekeeping history (including Lester Pearson in Egypt and our role in Bosnia)

6. Canadian involvement in United Nations agencies

7. Canada’s involvement in the Cold War

8. Avro Arrow controversy

9. the Bomarc missile issue

10. the creation of NATO and Canada’s role

11. Canada’s role in the Suez Crisis

12. the creation of the Warsaw Pact

13. the creation of NORAD and Canada’s role

14. the DEW line

15. Canada’s role in the Korean War

16. Canada’s response to the Vietnam War

17. Cold War tensions between Canada and the US (Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War)

18. Canada’s role in Bosnia

19. Canada’s role in Rwanda during its civil war (Romeo Dallaire)

20. Canada’s role in the Persian Gulf War (1991)

21. Canada’s role in Somalia and the disbanding of the Airborne Regiment

22. Canada's role in the banning of land mines

**Canada's involvement as an autonomous nation** (from a variety of chapters)

Know the progression of events that contributed to Canada's national autonomy including the creation of the Canadian corps in WW1, the Paris Peace

Conference/League of Nations, the Chanak Affair and the Halibut Treaty (not specifically named in your text but mentioned on page 55 in the top right paragraph), the King-Byng Crisis, the Statute of Westminster, the parliamentary vote to join WW2, the maple leaf flag, and the patriation of the Canadian constitution.

**Part 2: Society and Identity**

**The Labour Movement and the 1920's** (Chapter 3 pages 48-72

1. define: recession, depression, recovery, prosperity, deficit, inflation, supply and demand

2. know the basic economic cycle (from prosperity to depression and back again)

3. main issues of ordinary working people in the 1920’s and 30’s

4. the development of the One Big Union

5. causes, main events, and resolution of the Winnipeg General Strike

6. Citizens Committee of One Thousand

7. reasons for Canada's growing prosperity in the 1920's

8. Canada's growing economic ties with the United States (branch plants, exports, prohibition smuggling)

**The Great Depression:** (Chapter 4 pages 75-91)

1. causes of the Great Depression

2. effects of the Depression upon Canadians

3. reasons why the Prairies were hit especially hard during the Depression

4. government responses to the Depression

5. protest parties (CCF, Social Credit, Union Nationale, Communist) and their leaders and policies

6. the Regina Manifesto

7. relief payments, soup kitchens, psychological effects of pogey (dole)

8. On To Ottawa Trek

9. reason for the ending of the Depression

**The Women's Movement:** (from a variety of chapters)

1. World War 1 and 2 contributions

2. women in the work force increased Canada's industrial capacity and economic growth

3. the women’s suffrage movement

4. The Person's Case (Famous Five) - page 60

5. significance of Agnes MacPhail- page 60

6. women’s role in the prohibition debate

7. women’s changing roles in politics

8. changing image of women in the different decades (1920's, 1950's,1960's, today)

9. pay and employment equity issues

**Impact of Social Policies and programs related to immigration, the welfare**

**state, and minority rights** (from a variety of chapters)

1. Canada’s changing attitudes and policies towards immigrants throughout the 20th century (head tax, current point system)

2. changing faces of Canadian immigrants (origin of most immigrants in different parts of the century)

3. the emergence and significance of the **welfare state** (medicare, old age pensions, employment insurance, workers’ compensation) - pages 175-176

4. Canada’s treatment of minorities including internment of Japanese

Canadians, voting restrictions on women, aboriginals, Asians

5. the protection of minority rights in the Canadian Charter of Rights and

Freedoms

6. changing legislation regarding homosexuals in Canada

7. concept and policies towards multiculturalism

8. Canada’s growing independence from Britain (Halibut Treaty, Chanak

Crisis, Statute of Westminster, new maple leaf flag) (from a variety of sources: Halibut Treaty and Chanak Crisis are not in your text book)

9. King/Byng Crisis (page 56)

**Issues Relating to French and English Speaking Canadians**

(Chapter 8 pages 190-203)

1. the effects of Canada’s two conscription crises on Canadian unity

2. the policies and impact of the Union Nationale in Quebec

3. Quebec’s Quiet Revolution

4. the birth of the FLQ

5. the October Crisis (FLQ kidnappings, Trudeau’s leadership, impact of War

Measures Act, ultimate resolution, effect on the Quebec separatist movement

6. the creation, goals, and leaders of the Parti Quebecois and Bloc

Quebecois

7. the sovereignty-association referenda

8. the reaction of Quebecers to the Constitution Act

9. the significance of the Official Languages Act

10. the significance of Bill 101

11. The Constitution Act

12. The Meech Lake Accord (goal, result)

13. The Charlottetown Accord (goal, result)

**Aboriginal Issues (Chapter 8 pages 204-216)**

1. the impact of the Indian Act on Canada’s First Nations people

2. the impact of residential schools

3. know a couple of important aboriginal challenges (such as Trudeau’s White Paper, Mackenzie Valley case, the Oka conflict)

4. the importance of the Nisga'a treaty

5. difference between comprehensive and specific land claims

6. the fight for self government

7. the role of Elijah Harper in the Meech Lake debate

8. some challenges and benefits for aboriginal people living on and off reserves

9. the reasons why aboriginal people are worried about cultural appropriation

**Miscellaneous:** (Taken from a number of different chapters)

1. measures that Canada has taken to promote national identity (page 166)

a. National Film Board

b. CBC radio and TV

c. CRTC

d. Canada Council

2. important Canadian scientific achievements (Banting and Best- insulin,

Marc Garneau- first Canadian in space, invention of snowmobile and depth sounder, development of Canadarm, the Avro Arrow)

3. important Canadian cultural achievements (Group of Seven, Emily Carr)

4. Trudeau's oil policies and Alberta's reaction (pages 183-184)

5. alienation of Atlantic provinces

6. creation of Trans Canada Highway, Trans Canada Pipeline, and St.

Laurence Seaway

7. Canada's environmental movement (page 181)

8. similarities and differences between Canada and the US (such as the death penalty, gun control, health care, military involvement in world affairs, popular entertainment, civil rights)

**Part 3: Politics and Government:** (Chapters 9-10 pages 221-267)

1. define the concepts of totalitarianism, democracy, liberalism, conservatism, socialism, fascism, and communism

2. classify the ideologies of liberalism, conservatism, socialism, fascism, and communism from most left wing to most right wing

3. basic principles of left wing and right wing parties (know chart page 255)

4. main policies, philosophies and priorities of Canada’s and British

Columbia’s major political parties: Conservatives, Liberals, NDP, Bloc Quebecois, Greens

5. main federal, provincial, and municipal responsibilities (such as education, defense, highways, garbage collection, currency)

6. the process by which a bill becomes law

7. private members’ bills

8. party discipline (loyalty) vs. free votes

9. the structure of the federal, provincial, and municipal governments (include leaders, elected members, monarch’s representative, Upper

House if applicable)

10. Definitions: MP, MLA, councilor, prime minister, premier, mayor, House of

Commons, Legislative Assembly

11. the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government

12. the roles of the ruling party and Official Opposition

13. the differences between a majority and minority government (including advantages and disadvantages

14. the role of the Speaker of the House

15. role of a party whip

16. the role of the Senate and the way in which senators are chosen

17. reasons some people want a Triple E senate (know what a Triple E senate means!)

18. the role of the governor general and the lieutenant governor

19. the purpose of the cabinet and the way in which cabinet members are selected

20. the concepts of cabinet solidarity and secrecy

21. non-confidence votes (Do they take place in a majority or minority govt?

What happens if the majority of MP's vote against the ruling party?)

22. steps that ordinary Canadians can take to influence government (elections, petitions, protests, letter writing campaigns, lobbyists, special interest groups, court actions, media campaigns

23. the concept of patronage

24. define Order-In-Council, Hansard, constituency

25. process by which a federal election is called

26. process by which people become candidates in federal or provincial elections

27. how election campaigns are conducted

28. concept of civil disobedience

29. our original constitution (BNA Act) and the reason that it remained in Britain for so long

30. the importance and limitations of the Bill of Rights (Diefenbaker)

31. the patriation of the Constitution (Trudeau)

32. the significance of the notwithstanding clause

33. the conditions of the amending formula

34. the structure and importance of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

35. fundamental freedoms of equality, mobility, legal, language, association,

religion, conscience, expression

36. give examples of the impact of the Charter on Canadian society

37. the role of the Supreme Court of Canada in determining constitutional issues

**Part 4: Human Geography (Chapters 13/14 pages 316-364)**

**Population and living standards**

1. interpret population pyramids (early expanding, expanding, stable,

contracting)

2. the differences between developed, developing, and HIPC nations

3. the stages of the Demographic Transition Model

4. be able to analyse population data related to density and distribution

5. concept of dependency ratio and how Canada’s dependency ratio is

expected to change

6. know basic patterns of population growth of North America, Europe,

Africa, and Asia

7. connection between female literacy rates, fertility rates, child mortality

rate, income, age of marriage, and life expectancy, and the difference in

these factors between developed and developing countries

8. problems created by and possible solutions to over-population in

developing countries

9. three main factors used to measure the Human Development Index

10. main continents represented at the high and low ends of the Human

Development Index

11. major diseases that affect developing countries (malaria, tuberculosis,

cholera, typhoid, AIDS)

12. the poverty cycle (page 347)

13. describe causes of poverty (armed conflict, natural disasters, lack of education, unemployment, a nation’s debt)

14. define GDP

15. purpose of CIDA, UNICEF, WHO, IMF, World Bank

16. role of NGO’s

17. reasons for and problems with huge debt of some developing countries

**Environmental Issues:** (Chapter 17 pages 420-446)

1. causes and effects and possible solutions of global warming

2. causes and effects of ozone layer depletion

3. the Kyoto Protocol

4. The Montreal Protocol

5. boreal and coastal forest destruction

6. threats to water quality and supply in Canada and possible solutions

7. advantages and disadvantages of using aquifers as a water source

8. causes, effects, and possible solutions of desertification

9. problems with the use of pesticides

Descriptor of the Essay Organizers

There are **two** essays on your final exam, and together they are worth approximately 30% of the exam mark. Obviously it is important that you write both essays. Even if you are not very knowledgeable about a particular topic, you will be able to earn at least partial marks by attempting to address the question and adding relevant information. It is crucial that you read the question carefully and create your thesis as a response to that specific question. Every year, we see excellent essays that demonstrate a lot of knowledge but do not answer the question and therefore receive failing marks. For example, if the question asks "What are the effects of the Depression?" you do not want to talk about the causes of the Depression or the government responses to the crisis, but rather to focus entirely on the effects. The essay topics will be taken from two of these very general organizers.

1. **Politics and Government:**

This theme examines the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and how Canadians can influence public policy.

2. **Autonomy and International Involvement:**

This theme examines Canada’s evolution as an autonomous nation, its involvement in international events, and its responsibilities within the international community.

3. **Society and Identity:**

This theme examines the regional, cultural and ethnic diversity of Canadian

society and the factors that have contributed to, and resulted from, this diversity.

4. **Human Geography:**

This theme examines global issues that arise from the disparity in standards of living, environmental challenges facing Canada, and Canada’s response to these issues.