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Ch. 1 – Canada in the 20th Century

TERMS

Suffragists- people who advocated that woman should have the right to vote

Imperialists- people who believe in building empires by taking over new territories

Nationalists- a person who has a strong feeling of attachment to his or her nation

Ethnocentric- the belief that ones own culture is superior, and that other cultures should be judged by its values

Reserves- the designated areas of land set aside for aboriginals

Residential schools- government-authorized schools run by religious groups set up to educate aboriginal children in Canadian culture. The children lived here.

Assimilation-adoption, often by a minority group, of customs and language of another cultural group so that the original culture disappears

Trade unions- a group of workers who unite to achieve common goals in discussions with owners and management of business and industries

Recession- a decline in the economy, resulting in lower levels of employment and production

Head tax- the fee that Chinese immigrants were required to pay after the Chinese Immigrant Act was passed in 1885 when they entered Canada

PEOPLE

Wilfred Laurier- Leader of Liberals, became prime minister

Queen Victoria- British Monarch from 1837 to 1901, was known for appearance and moral strictness

Nellie McLung- well known suffragist who campaigned for women's rights

Henri Bourassa- resigned from Laurier cabinet when Laurier agreed to send volunteers to fight with the British in South Africa. His stand against Canada's involvement in Britain's wars became an even bigger issue during World War II

Key Points

Alaskan Border Dispute- The British negotiated an agreement that favoured the United States over Canada. The dispute was over the exact border of the Alaskan “panhandle” a strip of land running down the Pacific Coast between British Columbia and Alaska.

Corporate Giants- Corporations grew larger during this period of industrial expansion, Huge companies were born (Maple leaf Milling, Dominion Steel, ect.)

Immigration- Laurier believed Canada needed many more people if Canada was to prosper. However newcomers to Canada experienced discrimination. French people feared the more immigrants would further reduce the population percentage of the Francophone. People who were Ukrainian or poles who settled in the prairies were targets of ethnic prejudice, because of their language and what they wore.

Chapter 2: Canada and World War 1

Terms:

Nationalism: intense loyalty towards one’s country

Triple Alliance: alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

Triple Entente (Allies): alliance between Britain, France and Russia

Militarism: massive build up in military armaments

Balance of Power: to remain equal strength in their military, money and in alliance

National identity: a sense of being part of your country

War Measures Act: giving the government the right to do anything to secure Canada’s welfare

Habeas Corpus: the initial rights and freedoms bill (the right to be brought before a judge)

Internment camps: government run camps where people of enemy descent were kept during the war

Merchant marine: merchant ships used to transport food and ammunitions

Propaganda: advertisements to support the war

Conscription: compulsory enlistment in the army

Conscientious objector: people who wouldn’t go to war because of religious reasons

Armistice: a truce in wartime

Paris Peace Conference: the first discussion of peace terms

Treaty of Versailles: document that was the end of the war peace agreement, 1919

Collective security: an alliance system based on membership

Sanctions: restricting trade with offending nations

Ace: fighter pilot who could prove he’d made 5 kills

Schlieffen Plan: Germany’s attack plan to take France

Acronyms:

HMS *Dreadnought*: the largest battleship of the time (originally made by Britain)

CEF: Canadian Expeditionary Force

RFC: Royal Flying Corps

CAMC: Canadian Army Medical Corps or “Bluebirds”

LOF: League of Nations; allies after world war 1

People:

Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Heir to throne of Austria-Hungary; was assassinated by the Black Hand

Gavrilo Princip: Ferdinand’s killer

Wilfrid Laurier:

Borden: Prime Minister offered troops to Britain; introduced War Measures Act. Promised no conscription; changed his mind after visiting Vimy Ridge

Sam Hughes: minister of militia; in charge of arming Canadian troops; messed up big time

Douglas Haig: general at the Somme; veteran cavalry officer; didn’t understand foot troop tactics

Julian Byng: general at Vimy Ridge; lost but promoted

Arthur Currie: first Canadian general; won Vimy Ridge

Billy Bishop: Canada’s top ace with 72 “kills”

Red Baron: Germany's top ace

Czar Nicholas: leader of Russia; lead Russia into the war; forced to abdicate and was then executed

Kaiser Wilhelm: lead Germany into the war; abdicated and fled to Holland in 1918

President Woodrow Wilson: brainchild of the League of Nations

Events

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated by the Black Hand. Austria-Hungary retaliated by firing on Serbia; angered Russia (June 28, 1914)
- Germany enacts the Schlieffen Plan but does not take enough risks, Belgium retaliates and Russia forces ready early (August 14)
- Canada joins the war under Prime Minister Borden (1914)
- Canadian troops moved to Britain for training in Air Force and Trench Warfare
- French and British troops fight at Ypres (1914)
- 2nd Battle of Ypres gives Canadian troops first view of war and they get gassed by chlorine gas (April 1915)
- The *Lusitania* (passenger boat) sunk by German U-boats
- The Battle of the Somme shows first tanks; most pointless and bloodiest battle as land was worthless to further the campaign (July 1916)
- The Battle of Vimy Ridge brings Canada's troops a victory after 9 months of careful planning; led by General Arthur Currie, who went on to do Passchendaele (1916-April 1917)
- Women were farmers, factory workers, ambulance drivers and nurses. Gain vote in 1916
- The Battle of Passchendaele was the muddiest and bloodiest battle. People died of drowning and trench foot as much as gunshots and the battle was pointless. (1917)
- Halifax explodes December 6th, 1917
- Conscription mandatory in 1918
- Treaty of Versailles restricts Germany to 100 thousand soldiers and immense war debt of \$30 billion. Germany agreed to "war guilt" clause and Europe was redrawn.
- Aftermath: Spanish flu epidemic killed 22 million people worldwide; 50 thousand Canadians (1918-1919)

Chapter Three: Canada in The 1920s

Pgs. 61-72

A New Prosperity

- **"Roaring Twenties"** – Increased income for the average person
- Cars, Radios, Movies – Very popular
- American trends spread to Canada
- Jobs increased
- 1929 – Americans spent \$300 million on vacations in Canada
- **"Flappers"** – new female fashion trend – outraged adults

Increased Mobility

- Widespread use of cars were changing the landscape
- Model T Ford – most popular car, invented in **1913** by **Henry Ford**
- Rocky Mountains caused a barrier for roads. As result, majority of roads ran south through the states.
- **Wilfred "Wop" May** – WWI flying ace, flew diphtheria treatment to Alberta with **Vic Horner**

Improved Communications

- Telephone became a standard – shared a line with neighbors
- Radio use became prevalent
- Greater part of Canadians tuned in to American radio

- Movies – “**talkies**” arrived in 1927
 - **Hollywood dominated the industry**
 - **Mary Pickford – “America’s Sweetheart” – born in Toronto**

Inventions

- Washing machines
- Neon signs
- Insulin
- Refrigerators
- Linoleum
- Aluminum
- Bobby pins
- Canadian cars i.e.) the **Durant**
- Snow blower
- Snowmobile

Art

- **Group of Seven** - broke rules of traditional art, painted Canadian landscapes, became well-known
- **Emily Carr** – very well-known Canadian painter

Sports and Entertainment

- Spectator sports popular
- Radio – played sports games
- **Foster Hewitt** – sports broadcaster

Aboriginal Nations

- Discriminated against
- Not classified as “persons” under the law
- **Not allowed to vote**
- Reserves – poor conditions
- **Residential Schools** – mandatory schools for native children. Strict, often abusive, forbade aboriginal traditions
- Aboriginals challenged government on **Three Issues** –
 - **Potlatch Ceremony**
 - Important cultural ceremony
 - **Cut-off Lands**
 - Land taken from reserves without Aboriginal consent
 - **Aboriginal title**
 - Land claim issues

African Canadians

- African-American immigration discouraged
- Separate schools/movie theatres – **Segregation**

Immigrants

- Increased tensions after the war caused some to look upon immigrants as social revolutionists
- People petitioned to have immigrants deported
- **Immigration Restrictions** - Preference given to applicants from Britain or U.S

- Some businesses welcomed immigrants – worked for low wages
- **“Unfair Competition”** – Labour groups saw immigrants as competition because of their willingness to work long hours for low wages.
- Asian restriction was severe.
- Many immigrants found themselves in slums where they had to work in bad conditions for low income

Stock Market Crash

- **Tuesday, October 29, 1929** – New York Stock Exchange collapsed, Canadian stock collapse followed. Led to the **Great Depression**

Chapter 4: The Thirties: A Decade of Despair

-October 29, 1929 the New York stock market crashed. –was the beginning of the Depression

Factors leading up to the Depression:

- price of wheat on world market fell
- overproduction of goods, more goods being produced than sold
- U.S imposed high tariffs on foreign goods coming into the country-caused a slowdown in world trade as opportunity for export shrank
- Germany’s inability to meet its financial obligations under the peace agreement (after WW1 Germany was in debt)

- many people lost their jobs
- many factories and businesses closed
- thousands existed on “pogey” gov’t relief payments given to those who had no alternative source of income. In order to receive these you had to publicly declare bankruptcy, provide proof they owned nothing of value and being evicted from their home
- more than one quarter of Canada’s work force was unemployed

Drought on the Prairies:

- lasted almost 8 years
- winds caused many dust storms
- 1935, Federal Gov’t passed the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration Act, to help farmers build irrigation systems and reservoirs

The Disadvantages:

- few could find employment
- Women, Jews and Aboriginals were targeted for one of the causes of the Depression
- Mackenzie King (Prime Minister of Canada) was unprepared to deal with depression. King said he wouldn’t contribute a “five-cent piece” to provincial government.
- his attitude lost him the election, R.B. Bennett became Prime Minister
 - responded to Depression by giving 20 mill. For work-creation programs but it was a failure. He believed he could use tariffs to end the Depression. This did more harm then good in the long run.
- “Bennett Barnyard” a deserted prairie farm, “Bennett blanket” a newspaper, and etc. were public way of expressing feelings about his actions

- Work camps were created --> lead to the On-to-Ottawa Trek, in which over a thousand men protested against camp conditions and decided to take complaints to Ottawa
- J.S Woodsworth was the leader of Cooperative Commonwealth Population(CCF) which was for the people unsatisfied with the liberals included farmers, labourers and socialists and intellectuals. He encouraged the government on public works in order to create employment.
- William Aberhart, “Bible Bill”-leader of Social Credit Party felt government should release money into economy so people could spend it. He promised each citizen 25\$ a month

-Maurice Duplessis, a former Conservative, brought the Union Nationale party to power
-1935, voters sick of Bennett so King came back into power

-Federal gov't gave equalization payments to ensure every province was able to offer citizens the same level of services.

Distractions of Despair:

-entertainment , movies , magazines, radio came out

Rise of Dictatorship:

-Josef Stalin took over leader of communist party "The man of Steel." He was a ruthless and cruel leader. Soviet Union became a Totalitarian State.

-In Italy Benito Mussolini "The Leader" created fascist gov't.

-Hitler came to power in Germany, the Nazi government defied the Treaty of Versailles by stopping all reparation payments. Hitler was a ruthless dictator, who believed Nazis were the "Master Race." November 9th 1938, Nazis attacked Jewish businesses- called Kristallnacht

The Policy of Appeasement:

-because no one wanted to fight another war, many leaders made concessions with Hitler to maintain peace

-1939 Hitler ignored his pledge with Britain and France and took over the rest of Czechoslovakia.

-Aug. 1939, Hitler and Stalin made a non-aggression pact that pledged not to fight each other if they went to war. Britain and France ordered Germany out of Poland, Germany ignored. Britain and France declared war on Germany!

-Throughout the thirties King remain isolationist, uninterested in affairs that were outside their borders.

Chapter 5: Canada and World War Two

Vocabulary Terms

Allies: Nations against the Axis, consisted of Britain, France, Russia, Canada, and other commonwealth nations.

Axis: Nations fighting against the allies, consisting of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

BCATP: British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Training grounds for the Allied air force set up in Canada.

C.D. Howe: Canada's Minister of Munitions during WW2. He instructed Canada's industries on what to produce during the war, and made Total War possible.

Total War: Turning every aspect of a countries economy towards helping the war effort.

Blitzkrieg: Hitler's military strategy of "Lightning War". Involved hitting strategic locations fast and hard with bombers and tanks.

Wehrmacht: Germany's armed forces.

Miracle of Dunkirk: The rescue of 340,000 soldiers as they were surrounded by German forces. The soldiers were carried across the channel by a flotilla of various water craft.

Battle of Britain: The air war between German and Allied fighters and bombers fought over Britain.

The Blitz: Fifty five consecutive nights of bombing over London and other British cities.

Operation Sea Lion: The German plan for a sea born invasion of Britain.

Operation Barbarosa: The German plan to invade Russia (and break the non-aggression pact in the process).

The Battle of the Atlantic: Combat between German U-boats and allied convoys crossing the Atlantic.

The Dieppe Raid: An attack launched on heavily fortified German positions along the coast of France at Dieppe. The allied forces were largely Canadian, and suffered heavy casualties.

Enigma: The German coding machine used by the U-boats.

V-2 Missiles: Long range rockets developed by the Germans to be fired across the English channel at Britain.

The “Soft Underbelly” of Europe: As suggested by Winston Churchill, Sicily and Italy to be used as a way to get into German controlled Europe.

Operation Overload: The Allied invasion of Northern France to gain a foothold in German controlled Europe (a.k.a.: D-Day).

The Holocaust: The genocide perpetrated by the Germans against the Jewish people in occupied Europe. Mentally disabled, homosexuals, gypsies, and Slavs were also killed during the Holocaust.

V-E Day: Victory in Europe day. Announced on May 7th 1945 following the German surrender.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Japanese port cities upon which the Americans dropped the atomic bomb in August of 1945.

Inflation: An increase in the value of goods and services, which gives rise to a need for an increase in wages.

The Conscription Crisis: The debate over whether or not conscription should be introduced to acquire more soldiers for the war effort. Increased the division between French and English speaking Canadians.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product. The total value of all the goods and services produced in a given country over the course of a year.

Internment Camps: Set up in Canada to house Japanese Canadians because it was thought that they could be spies, and compromise the Allied war effort.

Chapter 6: Cold War

Vocab:

Superpowers: Term used to refer to the United States and the USSR in the post-world war two period when both were engaged in building up powerful weapons of mass destruction as deterrents against aggression.

Cold war: The political war between USSR and US, which didn't actually involve any armed conflict.

Capitalist: economies were based on private enterprise with individuals investing in business for profit.

Warsaw Pact: alliance of eastern European powers and the USSR.

International Monetary Fund: charity formed by the UN to help the poor countries of the world.

Globalization: vast network of businesses, communications and cultural links among countries.

“Big Five”: five major powers responsible for maintaining peace and security, they are Britain, France, US, Russia and China.

Perestroika: reconstruction

Glasnost: openness

Acronyms:

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

DEW line: Distant Early Warning

NORAD: North American Air Defence Agreement

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

SALT: Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty

FTA: Free Trade Agreement

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

APEC: Asian Pacific Economy Cooperation Group

Timeline:

-1945- World War II Ends and the United Nations is created

-1949-United States, Canada, and ten western countries form NATO

-1950- North Korea invades South Korea; Korean War begins.

-1955- Soviet Union and many Eastern European countries form Warsaw Pact.

-1956- Lester Pearson, as Canada's minister of external affairs, works to defuse the Suez crisis.

- 1957-Progressive Conservative leader John Diefenbaker becomes prime minister.
- 1961-1975- Vietnam War is fought.
- 1961- Berlin Wall is built, dividing Berlin into east and west.
- 1962- Cuban missile crisis threatens world peace.
- 1963- Liberal leader Lester Pearson defeats Diefenbaker and becomes prime minister.
- 1979- USSR invades Afghanistan
- 1989- Berlin wall is destroyed, making symbolic end of Cold war. Canada-US free trade agreement is implemented.
- 1991- Canada participates in the Gulf war
- 1994- Canada joins NAFTA
- 1999- Canadian air force joins NATO attacks on Yugoslavia.

Important People:

Igor Gouzenko: alerted government of Soviet spy ring.

Joseph Macarthy: senator who hunted communists in the US.

Louis St. Laurent: prime minister who refused to outlaw communism.

Lester Pearson: prime minister who won Nobel peace prize for settling the Suez Crisis.

John Diefenbaker: prime minister who refused to allow nuclear weapons on Canadian soil and go on alert during the Cuban missile crisis.

Nikita Krushchev: USSR Prime minister during the Cuban missile crisis, he put missiles in Cuba, and refused to remove them until US took their missiles out of Turkey.

President Lyndon Johnson: sent troops into Vietnam.

Richard Nixon: Removed troops from Vietnam.

Pierre Trudeau: increased national identity, contributed much to third world countries, cut national defence budget in half and removed all nuclear weapons from Canada.

Fidel Castro: President of Cuba during Cuban missile crisis, led rebellion to take over Cuba.

Brian Mulroney: prime minister of Canada, got closer ties with the US, and started the Free Trade Agreement.

President Kennedy: supported anti-Castro rebellion, was eventually assassinated, was president during missile crisis.

President Ronald Reagan: US president who helped make the Free Trade Agreement.

Mikhail Gorbachev: Last leader of the Soviet Union, ended the cold war.

Romeo Dallaire: led forces in Rwanda.

Jean Chretien: prime minister, and expanded Canada's trading opportunities.

Summary of Major Events:

- ⇒ Korean War- Communist supported north, invaded Democratic/ capitalist supported south. Allies and US sent in troops, ended in splitting Korea into north and south.
- ⇒ Cuban Missile Crisis- USSR put missiles in Cuba. US found out, blockaded Cuba, ended with USSR removing missiles from Cuba and US removing missiles from Turkey.
- ⇒ Vietnam War- Communist supported north invaded democratic/capitalist supported south. US sent in troops to support south, ended with US pulling out and the north taking over the south.
- ⇒ Somalia- UN peacekeeping mission to stop civil war. Canadian troops beat to death a Somalia civilian.
- ⇒ Rwanda- Canada sent in troops led by Dallaire, UN wouldn't give enough support. Million people died in genocide. A conflict between two races. (hutu and tootsies)

Chapter 7: "A Changing Society"

Definitions:

Baby Boom – The increase of birth rate that occurred after World War II.

Consumer Society – A capitalist society in which individuals are encouraged to spend money on new products and services as to benefit the economy.

Megaprojects – large scale construction projects that require huge capital investments.

Referendum – The process of referring a political question to the people for a direct vote.

Status Indian – An aboriginal who is registered with the federal government according to the terms of the Indian Act.

“Just society” – The ideal country in the eyes of Trudeau: what he wanted Canada to become.

“Youthquake” – The uprising of teenagers after the baby boom. Created a more powerful youth culture of protest.

Feminism – A belief that women should have equality with men in political, economic, and social fields, and not be discriminated against the basis of their sex.

Pressure Group – An organized group of individuals with common interests and concerns who attempt to pressure political makers. Also known as interest groups.

Regional Disparity – Differences in income, wages, and jobs in one area compared to another.

Western Alienation – The feeling on the part of Western Canada that federal policies favour central Canada. It has led to the rise of several regional parties, of which the latest is the Canadian Alliance Party.

Displaced Persons – Refugees from after the War, including Concentration Camp survivors.

Branch Plants - Factories, offices, or other operations set up in Canada, but owned and controlled by the U.S. or other foreign companies.

Activist Groups:

NAC – Won the right for women to receive equality in both work place and outside the home

Green Peace – Used dramatic tactics to draw attention to Canada’s environmental issues.

Acronyms:

CRTC – The Canadian Radio-television Commission

CBC - Canadian Broad Cast Company.

CCF - Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (parties that stood for political benefits)

NAC – National Action Committee on the Status of Women.

OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Key People:

Mackenzie King – Prim Minister

- Called a meeting to discuss to a peacetime economy
- Realized that Canadians wanted security and stability.
- Allowed government spending to increase and decrease to help solve problems such an inflation and unemployment.
- Last task in office was to expand a nation from sea to sea.

C.D. Howe – Minister of Reconstruction Trade and Commerce

- Believed generous tax breaks should be given to companies that agreed to produce or invest in new plans.

J.R. Smallwood- Politician

- Argued that union with Canada would bring modernization and higher living standard to Newfoundland

Diefenbaker-Prime Minister in '50's and early '60's

- First Prime Minister who had neither French nor English background
- Believed in preserving Canada's British connections, and standing up to the Americans.
- Emphasized Human Rights issues.

Pearsons- Leader of Liberals

- Appealed to younger and urban voters, especially in Central Canada.
- Believed British connection with Canada would be severed, and that Canada needed an identity that would be meaningful to *all* Canadians.
- Introduced a trial abolition of capital punishment and easier divorce laws.
- Stepped down from his party to choose a new face in leadership.

- **Introduced Canada's flag**



Tommy Douglas- Politician

- Left provincial politics to become leader of the NDP
- Formed the CCF

Pierre Elliott Trudeau- Prime Minister

- Succeeded Pearsons
- Scandalized members of Parliament
- Represented the "new" kind of Canada, the young new and bold new society.
- Believed firmly the government had a duty to protect the rights and freedoms of people, and to foster their social and economic well-being.
- Supported the women's movement

Mulroney – Progressive Conservative Leader

- Beloved in cutting back governments role in the economy
- Followed the ways of U.S. President Ronald Reagan
- Believed economic problems lay in the hands of corporations and wealthy citizens

John Chretien – Liberal Leader Came to power in 1993

- Believed that injecting more money in the economy would solve the national debt by creating more jobs.

Paul Martin – Finance Minister

- Announced that Canada could no longer afford "Big Government" and continue spending money on social services.
- Began a large Federal cut back

Important Events:

1945- War veterans return to Canada

1946-1947- Workers fought for the right to form unions and wages that would support a family.
 1947- Immigration of displaced persons from Europe begins
 -Oil is discovered at Leduc, Alberta
 1949- Newfoundland becomes Canada's tenth province
 1950- Trans Canada highway stretched from St. John's Newfoundland to Victoria, B.C., 7821 kms, finished in 1970.
 1952- First CBC broadcast is made.
 1956- Looked like Canada was losing its control of its economy, until Free Trade Agreement.
 1967- Happy 100th Birthday Canada!
 1966- Medical Care Act is passed.
 1968- CRTC created to regulate foreign content on radio and television.
 1970- Trans-Canada Highway completed.
 1971- National Action Committee on the Status of Women is established.
 1980's-1990's- Canadian government wrestles with national debt and deficit.
 Early 1990's- Internet becomes generally accessible.
 1999- Saskatchewan nurses go on strike, protesting government health care cutbacks.
 2000- Federal government debt is about \$576 billion

Chapter 8: The Canadian Identity: One, Two, or Many Nations

Mike and Leila

People:

1. Premier Maurice Duplessis – Premier of Quebec from 1936-1939 and 1944-1959. Belonged to Party called Union Nationale. Quebec nationalist who was devoted to making Quebec independent. Introduced the flag for Quebec the Fleur-de-lis. Encouraged foreign investment in return for favourable business. Involved in many scandals. Died in 1960.
2. Lester Pearson – Became Prime Minister in the midst of the Quiet Revolution. Appointed the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism to investigate solutions for the separatist movement in Quebec. Chose our current flag
3. Pierre Trudeau – Succeeded Pearson as prime minister in 1968. Passed the Official Languages Act in 1969 making Canada an officially bilingual country. Imposed the War Measures Act to stifle the FLQ. Created the BNA act that was a revision of Canadian constitution. Did not support Quebec separatism/Meech Lake accord
4. FLQ – a revolutionary group in Quebec devoted to separatism. Kidnapped James Cross (a British diplomat) and Pierre Laporte (Quebec labour minister) for the safe return of FLQ prisoners. Cross was eventually found and released but Laporte was killed.
5. Rene Levesque – Won 1976 provincial election as leader of Parti Quebecois. His part passed Bill 101 or "Charter of the French Language." Levesque was responsible for raising support of the separatist movement. He staged two referendums, with the last in 1995 being a very close vote. In the 1980 referendum he urged Quebecers to vote for sovereignty-association, which gave Quebec self-gov't but gave them economic ties with Canada.
6. Jean Chretien – Signed the land claim of the Nisgas.
7. Brian Mulroney – In 1984 The PC's won the vote. They immediately went about repairing the damage between Quebec, Canada relations. In 1987 he invited the premiers to a meeting at Meech Lake. Here they discussed the possibility of recognizing Quebec as a distinct society and given more power to provincial legislatures. Appointed Citizens Forum which was meant to invest in issues that troubled each province.

The Main Issues

The Oka Confrontation: The Oka confrontation erupted when the Quebec gov't proposed to expand a golf course on to Mohawk territory. Mohawk warriors made barricades to prevent this from taking place. In a skirmish between police and officer was shot and killed. Finally, as a

result of tense negotiations the Quebec gov't and the Mohawks reached an agreement. This was significant because it showed that natives would fight for their rights to land.

Chapter 10: Citizen and Government

People

Joe Clark – Canadian Prime Minister between Trudeau's terms in office. Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada.

Jean Chrétien – Prime Minister of Canada from 1993 until 2003. Leader of the Liberal Party. Signed NAFTA.

Stockwell Day – Former leader of the Alliance Party.

Craig Kielburger – A boy who started the pressure group Free the Children, to end child labor, when he was 12 years old.

Paul Martin – Finance Minister under Jean Chrétien. Current Prime Minister of Canada.

Henry Thoreau – Coined the term **civil disobedience** in the 19th century.

Martin Luther King – U.S. civil rights activist who fought against racial prejudice.

Mohandas Gandhi – Indian politician who embraced non-violent civil disobedience in his quest for justice.

Terms

First-past-the-post system – The system in which the candidate who has more votes than any other candidate wins an election. Canada uses this method of election.

Proportional representation – An electoral system in which members of legislatures are chosen in proportion to the number of votes their party receives.

Ideology – A common set of beliefs.

Pressure groups – An organized group of individuals with common interests and concerns who attempt to pressure political decision makers. A.K.A. interest groups.

MP – A member of parliament.

MLA – A member of the legislative assembly.

Lobbyists – A person who is hired to represent the interests of a pressure group by influencing policy decision makers in the group's favour.

Mass media – Chief methods of communicating ideas and information.

Media concentration – a small group of like-minded people controlling the media and influencing it with their biases.

Civil disobedience – The refusal to obey or follow laws one believes to be unjust or unfair; the intentional breaking of the law to gain the attention of the government.

Political Spectrum

Extreme Left – High government control, everybody is equal. Ex. Communism.

Left-wing – Government should be involved in all aspects of life. Supports change; pro-abortion and same sex marriage. Ex. New Democratic Party.

Centre – Favour tradition. Government will become involved if necessary. Law and order will protect people's rights. Ex. Liberal Party.

Right-wing – Tradition is important and changes should be made with caution; pro-life, anti-same sex marriage. Government should play a very small role in people's lives. Business should meet the needs of the people. Law and order is important. Ex. Conservatives.

Extreme Right – Private ownership. Extreme differences between rich and poor. Government is not involved, everyone fend for themselves.
Ex. Fascism.

SS 11 – Misc Chapters

Chapter	Issues	Details
9 Govt.	Democracy	Constitutional Monarchy- monarch as head of state Representative democracy- elected representatives to make decisions Our constitution is the supreme law of the land, it was brought back to Canada in 1982
	Federal System	The most important power is given to the federal govt. such as defence, postal services, banking, foreign policy
	Provincial System	Responsible for provincial matters- Prov. Courts, education, highways, health
	Parliamentary System	Executive Power- power to make decisions Legislative power- Power to make laws Judicial Power- power to administer and interpret the law. This is separate from the other two
	House of Commons	Caucus-private party meetings -elected members meet to discuss legislation. Members are chosen in ridings and the number of members depends on the population.
	Senate	Upper House of Parliament Members are appointed by the PM -role is to provide a final check on legislation. It often investigates issues on behalf of the govt.
	Cabinet	-made up of members chosen by the PM. They have a department to oversee
	Bill becomes law	-must pass three readings and a vote in H.of Commons. See P. 237
Ch. 10	Elections	-every five years federally or sooner first –past-the post- winner gets the most votes proportional representation- the number of seats is determined by the % of votes a party getd
		Pressure group- groups that have a view on a topic that they want addressed. Lobbyists- professionals who try to influence govt. decisions. They represent others.

	Civil Disobedience	Intentionally breaking the law one considers unjust.
Ch 11	Rule of law	-governed by a set of principles that apply to all people
	Categories	Civil Law- deals with relationships between individuals Criminal Law- most criminal laws are contained in the Criminal code of Canada
		Common law- decisions are based on rules based on past decisions. Originated with English system. Statutory law- set out in acts of parliament-Narcotics Act
	The Court System	Provincial Courts- indictable offences- serious offences handled by prov. Supreme court. Prison could be a possibility Summary offences- less serious and dealt with quickly Supreme court of Canada-highest court- 9 judges- they rule on Charter of Rights and constitution issues. It rules on some criminal cases.
	Penal System	-maximum sentence is life, dangerous criminals can be kept in jail indefinitely The purpose of the corrections system is to protect society, rehabilitate the offender, punish the offender Restorative Justice- An alternate system for first-time offenders and less serious crimes. Sentences may be apology and restitution. Youth and the Law- young offenders are granted special rights- name not released, records are destroyed when they reach 18 unless a serious crime was committed.
Ch 13	Demography	-the statistical study of populations crude birth rate-divide births by population and multiply by 1000 crude death rate- same as above but use number of deaths rule of seventy- doubling time- seventy divided by the growth rate Demographic Transition Model-a way of explaining population change over time. Countries can progress through five stages of development as they move from developing to developed.
	Age Structure	Dependency ratio- the proportion of the population that is supported by the working age group Population Pyramid- graph of age and sex structure Nutritional Density- a measure of how much nutrition in calories can be produced from a piece of land. Population growth limits- Malthus- An Englishman who predicted that the carrying capacity of the Earth is finite in 1798