

# IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

## Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 1

### HISTORY

#### World War I

##### Causes

- ✓ **Imperialism** – competitive countries wanting to increase the size of their empires (*Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary etc.*).
- ✓ **Industrialization** – these competitive countries wanted more raw resources to supply their factories and more markets to sell their stuff.
- ✓ **Extreme sense of nationalism (patriotism & militarism) existed** – especially in Western Europe.
- ✓ **Alliances** – countries with common goals “*teamed up*” together. ‘*You got my back, I’ve got yours*’ mentality. Small issues could become large complicated problems.

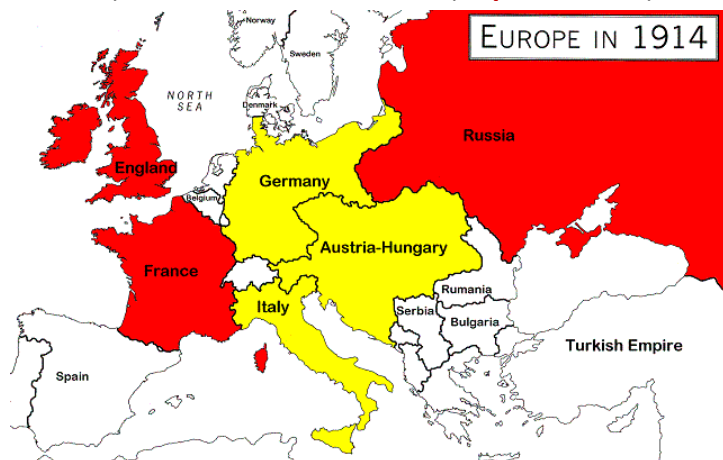
The straw that broke the camel’s back...In 1914 **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, the heir to the Austrian throne, was **assassinated** by a Serbian.

Austria-Hungary wanted to declare war on Serbia. Austria-Hungary was allied with Germany, who issued the famous “**Blank Cheque**” – full support.

Russia came to Serbia’s defense and began to **mobilize** (prepare) its army.

**Britain, France & Russia**  
(Triple Entente - Allies)

**vs. Germany, Austria-Hungary, & Italy**  
(Triple Alliance)



Canada **automatically** entered the war as part of the British Empire.

- ✓ **Thousands** of Canadians **enlisted** to take part in the war fuelled by patriotism and a sense of adventure.
- ✓ **Sir Sam Hughes** was put in charge of training and organizing Canada's soldiers.

By the time Canadians reached the war in 1915, much of the fighting in Western Europe (Belgium) had reached a **stalemate** (no side could make any advances – stuck). Remained like this for three years. Largely due to the effectiveness of the **machine-gun**.

Trenches were about 400 meters apart – in between was an area known as “no man's land”.

✓ Technological firsts:

- Tanks were first used at the battle of the Somme
- **Poison Gas** was first used at the Battle of Ypres
- Submarines (**U-boats**)
- Airplanes – experimental stage – Billy Bishop

✓ **Significant Battles**

- **Battle of Ypres 1915** – first taste of warfare for Canadian troops – chlorine gas was used against them
- **Battle of Verdun 1916** – tremendously bloody battle – the French alone lost 500,000 men.
- **Battle of the Somme 1916** – Canadian attack backfired – over 20,000 Canadians were killed – disaster for the Allies
- **Battle at Vimy Ridge 1917** – Canadians finally managed to take the Ridge – turning point in the war. Also a major success for Canada – recognized on the global stage for the first time.
- **Battle at Passchendaele 1917** – Bloody battle, massive loss of Canadian life, little gain. Low point of the war for the Allies

## War at Sea

The **control of the seas was VERY important to Britain**. Being an island, Britain needed to keep its sea-lanes open for supplies.

The Germans wanted to cut-off these supplies to “starve the British into surrender”.

Although the German navy was no match for that of Britain, they had very **effective submarines called U-Boats**.

- U-boats attacked British ships in an attempt to cut off shipment of supplies to Britain. They were very effective – travelled in wolf packs.
- To fight back, the Allies created a **Convoy System**. Supply ships were escorted by armed destroyers that surrounded the fleet. Power in numbers.

1917- **America joins the War** (TSN Turning Point) – angry about the Germans sinking the *Lusitania* (many rich Americans died) and over the Germans trying to **encourage Mexico to invade the US**.

**On November 11, 1918 Germany formally surrendered.**

### How the War Affected Canadians at Home

- ✓ Honour rationing was introduced
- ✓ **Income tax** was introduced (was supposed to be a temporary measure)
- ✓ Women entered the workforce – ignited the **suffragette** movement.

**The Halifax Disaster – 1917**. The Mont Blanc (a French vessel) carrying more than 2500 tons of dynamite was accidentally hit by another ship. The resulting explosion devastated much the city and harbor – **3000 people killed**.

French-English relations in Canada were strained over the **Conscription** Crisis.

- ✓ Since there was a shortage of young men enlisting, the government passed the **Military Service Bill (1917)** which made enlisting in the forces compulsory for all males between 20-35.
- ✓ French-Canadians felt they were being treated like **second-class citizens** at home and many didn't want to fight for a Canada that didn't respect them.

- ✓ The **Military Service Bill** caused a large **divide** between English and French Canadians

## Legacy of the War

### Building Peace

In 1919 representatives from all the major countries involved in the war met in Paris, France.

The goal of the Paris Peace Conference was to **create an agreement that would prevent another terrible war from occurring**.

Canada was given a **separate seat** at the conference – very **SYMBOLIC** – on its way to becoming a truly independent country.

- ✓ The end result was the **Treaty of Versailles**, perhaps the most important agreement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Under the agreement Germany was **severely punished** – forced to give up all of its colonies and pay incredibly high reparation payments for starting the war (**nearly bankrupted Germany**). They had to admit that they were to blame for the war.

Germany was also forbidden from creating a large army, navy, and air force.

### **Problems with the Treaty:**

**The Treaty of Versailles helped pave the way for WWII** – Germans **eventually rebelled against the unfair terms** of the agreement in the late 1920s and 30s.

Much of the map of Europe was changed :

- ✓ The Ottoman Empire disintegrated
- ✓ The Austro-Hungarian Empire disintegrated
- ✓ Poland and Czechoslovakia emerged
- ✓ Millions of refugees fled their homelands.

### League of Nations

An organization founded after the Paris Peace Conference that ended WWI. The League's task was simple - **to ensure that war never broke out again**. Used sanctions to prevent aggression.

The country, whose president, **Woodrow Wilson**, had dreamt up the idea of the League - America - **refused to join it**. As America was the world's most powerful nation, this was a serious blow to the prestige of the League.

**Ultimately proved incapable** of preventing aggression in the 1930s and WWII.

# IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

## Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 2

### Interwar Years & WWII

WWI had a significant impact on Canadians.

- After the war, many soldiers were discontent. Many soldiers waited years to get shipped home. **Poorly compensated**. Mental issues not adequately addressed.
- After the war ended, many workers began demanding better wages and the right to join unions. In **1919, the Winnipeg General Strike occurred** – thousands walked off the job. Came to a head on **Bloody Saturday** – the police violently ended the protest.
- The **Conscription Crisis** tore the country in two. English-French relations were very strained.
- After the war, Canada's economy was booming, women had gained the **vote**, and many people felt optimistic.
- **Agnes Macphail** became the first Canadian woman elected in the House of Commons.
- The **Persons Case of 1929**. **Emily Murphy**, a well known suffragist was chosen to be a judge in Alberta. Under the BNA Act however, only "persons" could hold this title and **women were not seen as "persons"** under the law. Murphy and 4 other women challenged PM Mackenzie King to appoint a woman senator to clarify the definition. They were known as the "**Famous Five**". Later that year it was ruled that women were in fact "persons" under the law.
- During the 1920s, many women fought for **prohibition** (making alcohol illegal) – known as the **Temperance Union**.
- **The Group of Seven** – a group of painters that held an exhibition in Toronto in 1920. They broke with traditional Canadian art and painted **rugged landscapes of the country**.
- **Immigrants** – The Canadian government adopted **immigration restrictions** – preference to the US and Great Britain. In 1923 the gov't

passed a **law that excluded Chinese immigrants to Canada until 1947**.  
Restricted immigration from **Japan** to 150 servants/labourers a year.

### Growing Canadian Independence (Autonomy)

- ✓ **Halibut Treaty 1923** – Canada signs a fishing agreement with America without British permission (baby step).
- ✓ **Imperial Conference 1926** – in this conference a document, known as the ‘Balfour Report’ acknowledged that colonies were independent communities. “A colony becomes a nation”
- ✓ **King-Byng Crisis 1926** — Governor General Byng (symbolic figurehead) refuses Prime Minister Mackenzie King’s request to dissolve Parliament. This leads King to push for greater independence from Britain.
- ✓ **Statute of Westminster 1931** – officially recognized in law that Canada was an independent dominion (nation). **IMPORTANT**.

### The Great Depression 1929-1939

In October, 1929 the economic prosperity of the Roaring Twenties came to a sudden stop. The Stock Market crashed igniting the “**Great Depression**.”

#### Causes

- ✓ **Overproduction** – businesses made **too much stuff**. Not enough consumers to consume – workers laid off, couldn’t buy stuff – vicious cycle.
- ✓ **Dependence on exporting staples** – Canada’s economy depended heavily on exporting crops, timber, and minerals. International competition and drought caused a downward spiral.
- ✓ **Dependence on the US** – when the American economy failed, we soon followed.
- ✓ **Stock Market Crash** – people buying on margin (buying stocks with money they didn’t actually have). The **speculation bubble eventually burst**.

Much of the world was plunged in the economic despair – record high unemployment, ‘**Dust Bowl**’ in the States & Prairies.

Response to Depression

- ✓ **Pogey** “vouchers” – only kept people from starving

- ✓ **Unemployment Relief Camps** – \$0.20 per day + room & board.
- ✓ PM Bennett's **New Deal**
  - Progressive taxation (the more you make the more you pay)
  - Introduction of a minimum wage
- ✓ **On to Ottawa Trek** 1935– frustrated Canadians boarded the rails protesting better conditions.

## Politics of Protest

- ✓ **Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)** – formed in the Prairies – the political party **supported social programs** to assist people in need of money. Eventually gained power in Saskatchewan under **Tommy Douglas**. The CCF became the **NDP** in 1961.
- ✓ **Social Credit Party** – led by **William Aberhart** - won the 1935 election in Alberta. The party believed that the gov't should **put money into the economy so that people could spend it**. Promised each citizen \$25/month. Supreme Court did not allow this to happen.

## Distractions from Despair

- ✓ **CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation)** – created in 1936 by the federal gov't so that Canada would have a public radio service.
- ✓ **The Dionne quintuplets** – born in 1934 – became an international sensation and big money grab for the Ontario gov't.

## Anti-Semitism in Canada

In 1939, an ocean liner with over **900 Jewish refugees** on board, the **St. Louis**, arrived in Canada. They were refused permission to dock and **returned to Europe**, where many passengers died in concentration camps.

## World War II

After a decade of hardship, WWII plunged Canadians back into conflict. The war brought about significant changes in Canadian society.

The start of **the war sent unemployed Canadians back to work** – ended the economic depression. Almost overnight the economy was back at full production and expanding.

## Background



During the hardships of the 1930s, **totalitarian regimes came to power** in **Italy** (Mussolini), **Germany** (Hitler) and **Russia** (Stalin).

- ✓ These regimes were characterized by **one leader** exercising absolute power, one political party (**no dissent** permitted), secret police, censorship and propaganda.

The severely harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles led to terrible times in Germany after WWI. **Inflation and high unemployment helped usher in Hitler's Nazi party in Germany.**

By the late 1930s, Hitler's regime began **re-arming and acting aggressively.**

- ✓ **Annexed Austria** in 1938 (took over without a fight)
- ✓ The British and French employed a policy called **Appeasement** – essentially giving Germany what it wanted in order to prevent another war. Big mistake.

In **1939** Germany **invaded Czechoslovakia** and later **Poland**. They used '**Blitzkrieg**' tactics (lightning war). Encountered very little resistance.

France and Britain declared war on Germany. **Canada declared war a week later** (symbol of growing independence).

In 1940, war in Western Europe began – Canadians didn't see much action until 1942. Hitler's forces quickly took Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland. German troops then marched into France.

British and French troops (340,000) retreated back to Britain from the beaches of **Dunkirk. France surrendered.**

Germany began the **Battle of Britain** – an all out **air assault** to take the strategic island.

### **Canadians at Dieppe**

In 1942, close to **5,000 Canadians landed at Dieppe** on the coast of France. Their goal was to take the beach and town back from the Germans. They were mowed down on the beach – **devastating losses – disaster**. Practice for Normandy (D-Day).

### **The Battle of the Atlantic**

Like WWI, a **Convoy System**, was established to provide a route for goods to get to Britain.

- ✓ By 1941, German **U-boats** were sinking Allied ships faster than they could be built. The Royal Canadian Navy provided much of the protection with their small warships called **corvettes**. Success rates gradually increased.

### Normandy Landing (Operation Overlord or D-Day)

By 1944, the Allies were ready to liberate France and Germany itself. They needed to cross the English Channel and take a foothold in France. Not an easy objective.

The planned invasion of Normandy (the French coast) is often called the **most complex military operation in history**.

14,000 Canadians took part – they were assigned a beachfront code-named **Juno**.

Within a week, 300,000 Allied troops landed on the beaches. Within a month, over a million arrived and vehicles & weapons.

After D-Day Canadians distinguished themselves in a year of long, hard fighting pushing the German armies out of France and other parts of Western Europe.

**In May, 1945 the last Germans surrendered** – Victory in Europe.

### **The Canadian Home Front**

#### **The Role of Women**

- ✓ Canadian women **joined the army** for the first time in 1941 – over 46,000 women served overseas in a number of roles.
- ✓ There was a dramatic increase of women in the Canadian workforce – still paid less for the same work.

**Canada also created a number of facilities to train soldiers** – especially pilots and spies.

### Conscription

In 1939, PM Mackenzie King made an election promise that he **would not introduce conscription**.

However, by 1942, there was a huge need for more troops. King held a **plebiscite** (a vote on a single issue) asking Canadians to release him from his earlier promise. The issue divided English and French again.

In the end, about 13,000 conscripted soldiers were sent overseas.

## Japanese Internment

After the Japanese bombed the American forces at **Pearl Harbour** in 1941, the lives of Japanese Canadians changed dramatically.

People feared that Japanese Canadians might supply Japan with secrets – **most were rounded up and interned** (moved away from the west coast and put into camps). They were released four years later.

## Legacy of the War for Canada

- ✓ **42,000** Canadians lost their lives
- ✓ As a result of the war, Canada gained an international reputation and established itself as a **middle power** taking on a more active global role.
- ✓ **French-English relations were once again strained** by the Conscription Crisis – although not as badly, since it was the people who decided to overturn the promise, not the government
- ✓ After the war, the Canadian government intervened more frequently in the lives of Canadians – **social safety net was further strengthened**.
- ✓ Canada experienced a **baby boom** and a significant wave of immigration.

# IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

## Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 3

### Canada in the Post WWII World

The **US** and the **Soviet Union** (Russia) **had been allies during WWII**, but their relations soon grew tense after the war ended.

- ✓ Both sides began spying and stockpiling weapons (nuclear race)
- ✓ Both had **weapons capable of nuclear annihilation** – instead of fighting directly they fought for political influence in other parts of the world
- ✓ This rivalry was known as the **Cold War**. It lasted 40 years.

### Causes of the Cold War

#### Different Political Systems –

- The Soviet Union was **communist** – the gov't controlled all industry and commerce. Everything was supposed to be equal. No political opposition was tolerated.
- The US was **capitalist** – the economy was based on private enterprise – people invested in businesses for profit. It was also a democracy.

Western countries were suspicious of communism as they thought it aimed to **overthrow** Western societies in a world revolution. Tensions were very high.

The Soviet Union had **taken over Eastern Europe** and Communists also took over in **China in 1949**.

### The Cold War in Canada

Many Canadians feared the spread of Communism – the **Red Menace**. Citizens in Quebec were especially worried of communists overtaking their province.

### NATO

Fearing a Soviet attack, a **military alliance** between the US, Canada, and Britain called **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was formed in 1949 – **if one member was attacked, others were required to help**.

The Soviets countered by created the Warsaw Pact.

To meet the threat of Soviet attack in North America, Canada and the US established the North American Air Defense Agreement (**NORAD**). The two countries had a shared fighter command center.

**Three lines of radar stations** were built across Canada to detect a surprise Russian (Soviet) attack over the North Pole – The Pine tree Line, the Mid-Canada Line, and **The Distant Early Warning Line (D.E.W. Line)**

Nuclear shelters were built across Canada – schools ran drills.

### **The Avro Arrow**

In the early 1950s, the **Canadian A.V. Roe (Avro) company** developed the **CF-105 Arrow** – a magnificent aircraft designed to intercept Soviet bombers over the Arctic. It was also exceedingly expensive. As costs soared, **PM Diefenbaker pulled the plug in 1959**. The decision was made to go with the **American built Bomarc missiles** – decision still mourned by many as “Black Friday” for Canadian sovereignty.

### **The United Nations**

After WWII ended in 1945, delegates from 51 countries created the **United Nations**. Based on the idea of **collective security**.

The UN had a security council responsible for maintaining peace – the five members were Britain, France, the US, China, and Russia – each of these had **Veto** power.

### **The Korean Conflict:**

WWII had left Korea divided – the North was communist (supported by the Soviets and China), while the South was a fragile democracy backed by the US

- **In 1950**, North Korea tried to invade South Korea and **war broke out**. A UN force comprised of mostly Americans tried to force the invaders to retreat – **Canada sent thousands of troops**.
- Lester Pearson, Canada’s Minister of Affairs, urged all sides to agree to a **ceasefire** – reached in 1953.

### **The Suez Crisis:**

The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean to the Red Sea – the shortest route from Europe to the Indian Ocean.

- In 1956, Egypt’s President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, **took over the canal on behalf of Egypt**. Israel was concerned they wouldn’t be able to use the canal.

- France and Britain were quick to go defend Israel and so landed troops in the area. The Soviets then offered Egypt money and missiles.
- **Lester Pearson** went to the UN and tried to work out a solution – he proposed that a **UN Emergency Force (UNEF)** be sent in to separate and mediate between rival powers.
- This idea worked – the idea of **Peacekeeping** was born. Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize.

### Protecting Canadian Culture

After the end of WWII, many Canadians **were worried about protecting our culture from US influence**. The **Massey Commission** was set up in 1949 to shield our cultural values.

Established the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission (**CRTC**) to **regulate the amount of foreign material broadcast in Canada**.

### The Vietnam War

- Vietnam was divided in two just like Korea – the North was communist and in the south there was a dictatorship supported by the US.
- At first the US offered only military advice and money, but by the 1960s they were sending troops.
- This was first to be recorded by television cameras – **mass protests began against the war**.
- The US troops could not win the war – the North eventually crushed the South and unified the entire country under Communist rule. **Thousands of Vietnamese fled to Canada** in fear of Communism.
- **Canada did not take part in the war**. Many American ‘draft dodgers’ escaped to Canada.

### Trudeau Era

In **1968, Pierre Trudeau was elected**. He wanted to chart a course that made Canadians less dependent on America. During this era Canada became a “middle power”.

Trudeau wanted to build a “**just society**” – believing the government had the duty to protect the rights/freedoms of all people.

### Evolving Immigration Policy

In the late 1960s, Canada introduced **a point system** for determining the desirability of individuals applying to **immigrate to Canada**.

- Under this system, each applicant was awarded points for age, ability to speak English or French, and job skills.
- In 1971, for the first time in Canadian history, **the majority of those immigrating into Canada were of non-European ancestry**.

In order to **combat any growing racial tensions**, the Trudeau gov't adopted a policy of **multiculturalism** – set up new schools, promoted multicultural events, etc.

### International Aid

Trudeau's administration called for more aid money to poor countries – called his policy **trade and aid**. If you received aid, you had to buy from Canada.

- **CIDA** (Canadian International Development Agency) was formed in 1968.

In 1972, the voting age for federal elections was lowered from 21 to 18.

The **Environmental Movement** began during the 1960s – concerns over rising consumption and harmful chemicals led to the creation of **Greenpeace**.

### Energy and Western Alienation

In 1973, gas prices shot up 400% overnight due to a conflict in the Middle East (The Oil Embargo). Canadians began to realize how their economy was totally tied to **cheap oil**.

**Western Alienation** - "Western alienation" has long been a problem in Canada. 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 gov't froze the price of domestic oil and gas as part of the **National Energy Program**, infuriating Albertans, who felt that they had the right to charge world prices.

During the 1970s, Trudeau's gov't worried about **too much American presence in the Canadian economy**. In response, the Foreign Investment Review Agency (**FIRA**) was formed in 1973.

### Mulroney Era

In 1984 Brian Mulroney became the Canada's PM. His approach to Canada's economy was completely opposite to Trudeau's. **Wanted to strengthen the**

relationship with the US – started negotiations on 1987 that led Canada into a **Free Trade Agreement**.

- Got rid of **FIRA**.

The **agreement removed tariffs (taxes)** on goods crossing the border and opened up investment between the two countries. Led to **NAFTA** being signed in 1992 which expanded the agreement to Mexico.

### **The End of the Cold War**

The war ended **surprisingly quickly** – Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, realizing the Soviets **could no longer afford a costly nuclear arms race**, proposed massive cuts in the arsenal of both superpowers (the war had basically bankrupted the Soviets).

Gorbachev loosened censorship – in November 1989, the Berlin Wall came down. The **Soviet Union fell apart in 1991** - Its states became independent countries. The Cold War was over.



## IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 4

### Quebec Nationalism

#### The Duplessis Era

From 1936-1939 and again from 1944-1959, Quebec was controlled by **Premier Maurice Duplessis**.

- ✓ He was a **strong Quebec nationalist** who thought of Quebec as its own nation.
- ✓ During this era, the **Roman Catholic Church** became the main defender of Quebec culture. **Religion dominated** education, language, and philosophy.

After Duplessis died in 1960, **Jean Lesage** (Liberal) came into power. He brought in a number of changes which came to be known as the **Quiet Revolution**.

Lesage removed many corrupt aspects of government and **modernized the province's economy and culture**. The influence of the Catholic Church began to decline.

#### The Birth of Separatism

- ✓ With Quebec's new advances, many **French citizens became frustrated** at the injustices they felt at the hands of Anglo-Canadians - Many began to call for **separation** from Canada
- ✓ Young radicals joined **terrorist groups** such as the **FLQ** (Front de la Liberation du Quebec) and fought in the name of a free Quebec.

- ✓ In 1967, the Quebec cabinet minister **Rene Lesveque** left the Liberal Party and formed the **Parti Quebecois** – a provincial party determined to achieve Quebec **independence**.

### Ottawa's Response

**Pearson**, who was PM during the Quiet Revolution appointed the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism to **investigate solutions** for Quebec's discontent.

- ✓ The commission recommended that Canada become **officially bilingual**.
- ✓ Francophones complained about the dominance of British symbols, so Pearson suggested Canada make **a new flag** – the Maple Leaf – first raised in 1965.
- ✓ In 1968, under Pierre Trudeau, the **Official Languages Act** was passed – officially bilingual.
- ✓ Many Quebecers wanted "**special status**" for Quebec, but Trudeau refused.

### The October Crisis

- ✓ In 1970, members of the **FLQ kidnapped James Cross**, a British diplomat from his home in Montreal.
- ✓ In exchange for his release, the FLQ **demanded the release of FLQ members** in prison – the government refused.
- ✓ Five days later, the FLQ **kidnapped Quebec Minister Pierre Laporte**
- ✓ Trudeau asked Parliament to impose the **War Measures Act** – which suspended civil rights – had only been used during the first two world wars.
- ✓ Anyone could be arrested without being charged for an offense
  - Federal troops were sent to patrol the streets of Ottawa and Montreal.
- ✓ A few days later, **Laporte's strangled body was discovered** in the trunk of a car. Two months later the police found the group holding Cross – in exchange for Cross, the group was given safe passage to Cuba.
  - Those detained under the War Measures Act were released ending the October Crisis.
- ✓ In 1976 the **Parti Quebecois took power** – promised to hold a **referendum** vote regarding independence. The vote was held in 1980, with the majority of Quebecers **voting against independence**.

## Patriating the Constitution

- ✓ In 1867, Canada passed its constitution – the **BNA Act**. However, this Act was **under British jurisdiction**, so no changes could be made without British approval.
- ✓ Trudeau wanted to bring the Constitution home to Canada as well as include a Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- ✓ Before bringing it home, Trudeau needed to create an **amending formula** – a blueprint for how future changes would be made. **9 out of 10 Premiers signed the deal** – Quebec’s Rene Levesque was not included – staying at another hotel. **Quebec felt betrayed**.
- ✓ Changes could only be made with the approval of **7/10 provinces representing half of Canada’s population**.
- ✓ In April, 1982 the **Constitution Act was signed into law** – the constitution had been repatriated.

## The Meech Lake Accord

- ✓ In 1987, **Prime Minister Mulroney** called the premiers to a conference at Meech Lake. They were to discuss **amendments to** the Constitution to **include Quebec**.
- ✓ All 10 premiers reached a tentative agreement at Meech Lake. They proposed to recognize Quebec as a **‘distinct society’**.
- ✓ Many English-Canadians worried about the ‘distinct society’ – **Aboriginals were frustrated** no special consideration was given to them.
- ✓ **Manitoba (Elijah Harper) and Newfoundland** withheld their support and the **Accord fell apart in 1990**.

In 1990, the **Bloc Quebecois was formed** – a **FEDERAL** party with the objective of **separating** from Canada.

## The Charlottetown Accord

- ✓ Mulroney’s government **tried to include Quebec** in Canada’s Constitution **once again in 1992**. It also:
  - proposed reforming the Senate – making it an elected body
  - supported Aboriginal self-government
- ✓ The Charlottetown **Accord failed** – greatest opposition in BC – didn’t want to give Quebec too much power.

## 1995 Referendum

- ✓ In 1994, the separatist Parti Quebecois was elected once again. They called for a provincial referendum on separation
- ✓ The **no side won by a little over 1%**
- ✓ Prime Minister **Jean Chretien passed the Clarity Act** which stated that in any future referenda a **substantial majority** was required before negotiating Quebec independence.

# IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

## Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 5

### Canadian Government

In Canada we have a **representative democracy** – elected officials make decisions on voters' behalf. We are also a **Constitutional monarchy** – Queen is our head of state. The **Governor General** represents **the Queen** in Canada.

### Canadian Constitution 1982

A constitution is a **legal document** that outlines who should have the **power to make various decisions**. It also outlines the structure of our government and defines/limits the govt's power.

Our Constitution has three main parts

1. **Division of Powers** – which decisions the Federal Gov't makes and which decision the Provincial Gov't makes (see table below).
2. **A Charter of Rights and Freedoms**
3. **An Amending Formula – 7/10 + half the population**

### Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Although a Bill of Rights already existed (passed in the late 1950s), with the Charter for the first time 'rights' were **enshrined** in the Constitution.

The rights fall into **seven main categories**

1. **Fundamental Freedoms** – freedom of conscience, religion, expression, peaceful association.
2. **Democratic Rights** – right to vote and run for office, right to federal elections every 5 years.
3. **Mobility Rights** – right to enter and leave Canada, right to work in any Province
4. **Legal Rights** – right to a fair trial, right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
5. **Equality Rights** – this is the most debated section of the Charter. Freedom from discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, sex etc. **Permission for**

**affirmative action** – which allow preferential hiring for members of disadvantaged groups.

6. **Official Language Rights** – recognizes the official bilingual status of Canada and the equality of the French and English languages.

7. **Minority Language Educational Rights** – the right to education in English or French when there are significant numbers of students.

The **Notwithstanding Clause** – this clause is included in the Charter of Rights to serve as an ‘**escape**’ for both federal and provincial gov’ts.

- It allows the possibility for both levels of gov’t to pass a law even if it **violates** one of the rights guaranteed in Charter.
- Gov’ts may suspend a right in the Charter for a period of up to **5 years**. The Notwithstanding clause is important because it gives some **power back to gov’t** and allows for the legal restriction of individual rights.

In Canada we have a **Federal System** – an organization of provincial governments acting on behalf of its own residents and a central (Federal) gov’t responsible for matters vital to the nation as a whole.

<u>Federal</u>	<u>Shared Responsibilities</u>	<u>Provincial Responsibilities</u>
National Defense	Immigration	Education
Foreign Policy	Agriculture	Licenses
Aboriginal Affairs	Health Care	Hospitals
Postal Services	Natural Resources	Highways

**Municipal Governments** (local governments) provide essential services like **garbage disposal and water supply**. Provincial governments give money to the municipal governments to spend.

Canada is divided into three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

**Executive Power** – makes and administers decisions

**Legislative Power** – makes laws

**Judicial Power** – interpret the law

### The Federal Government

- ✓ **Parliament** is made up of:
  - The **Governor General**

- The **House of Commons**
- The **Senate**

## The House of Commons

The **House of Commons** (Lower House) is the only part of the legislative branch that has **elected members**. Elections for seats in the House must occur every 5 years unless an election is called earlier.

- ✓ **Ridings** (aka Constituencies) – areas that are divided roughly in equal population – (approx. **100,000 citizens**). Right now we have **308 ridings** – increasing to 338 by 2015.
- ✓ Each riding is represented by a **Member of Parliament** (MP)
- ✓ Debates in the House of Commons are directed by the **Speaker of the House**, an MP chosen by other MPs to lead discussion.
- ✓ The **Opposition Parties** (those not in power) sit opposite the government party – their job is to **scrutinize the actions of the gov't** – hold them accountable.
- ✓ **Caucus** – every political party holds **private meetings** called caucuses – here they discuss issues freely – once a decision is made in caucus it is tradition for all MPs to **vote in favour of the party's position** in the House.
- ✓ **Free Vote** – when members of the legislature vote according to what they want as opposed to simply following the party line.

## The Senate

The **Senate** (Upper House) is **independent** of the House of Commons and runs its own affairs. It provides **a final check** on the legislation passed in the House of Commons and may also introduce their own bills and pass them on.

Senators are **appointed by the Governor General** on recommendations from the Prime Minister. Senators must:

- ✓ Be Canadian citizens, at least 30 years old/younger than 75
- ✓ Be living in the province/territory they represent

**Provinces with greater populations have more senators.** Many senators are selected as patronage – a reward given for individual loyalty or support.

## The Executive Branch:

- ✓ The **Governor General** – the monarch's representative – they give formal assent (agreement) to a bill before it becomes a law.

- ✓ The **Prime Minister** – the leader of the party with the most elected representatives in the House of Commons.
- ✓ The **Cabinet** – made up of elected party members **chosen by the Prime Minister** – usually each member is responsible for a **particular department** – ie. Defense, finance, foreign affairs etc.
- ✓ **Party Whip** – one member of a party that is elected to ensure that members are present in Parliament to support party bills and vote according to the party line.

**The Public Service** (Civil Service) – a group of **permanent employees** who perform the business of the government – ie. Gather stats, write details for laws or collect taxes.

### How a Bill Becomes a Law

- ✓ Idea for bill is drafted – explained to Cabinet, they approve it and lawyers draft the bill
- ✓ Cabinet committee and caucus examines and approve the bill
- ✓ The Bill is introduced in the House of Commons for **1<sup>st</sup> reading**
- ✓ **Second Reading** – the House debates and votes on the principle of the bill – Parliamentary committee examines the bill – makes amendments
- ✓ **Third Reading:** Usually little debate and vote
- ✓ If it passes it proceeds to the Senate – examined, debated, amended
- ✓ The **Governor General gives formal assent** and the bill is now law.

### Elections

Any Canadian citizen over the age of 18 may vote.

- ✓ Elections are held at least **every 5 years** for federal and provincial parliaments
- ✓ When the PM decides to call an election, they ask the Governor General to **dissolve parliament.**
- ✓ The Elections Expenses Act (1974) limits the spending of campaigns – even playing field for candidates with fewer funds.

**First Past the Post System** – used in Canada – when the polls close the votes are counted and the **candidate with the most votes** in each riding is the **winner**. The winning party does not need a majority to rule.

- ✓ Problem: It is possible for a party to win a majority of seats in the House even if it wins less than half of the total votes.



**Political Parties** – most elected representatives belong to a political party. Members of the **same party share the same beliefs – ideologies**. Parties are generally divided between left, center and right wing.

LEFT	CENTER	RIGHT
<b>Support change</b> in order to improve the welfare of citizens	Traditions important, but change must be supported if most people want it.	<b>Traditions important;</b> change should be treated with caution.
<b>Government should play larger roles</b> in people's lives – especially in social service	Governments should play a role only when it improves the lives of citizens.	<b>Government should play a small role</b> – private businesses should ensure that needs of citizens are met.
Law and order are important to protect the right of all citizens fairly and equally	Law and order are important to encourage and protect the rights of individuals	Emphasize law and order to protect society and its traditions.

# IGS Social Studies PROVINCIAL EXAM

## Prep Package EXTRAVAGANZA!!! PART 6

### Human Geography

#### Population

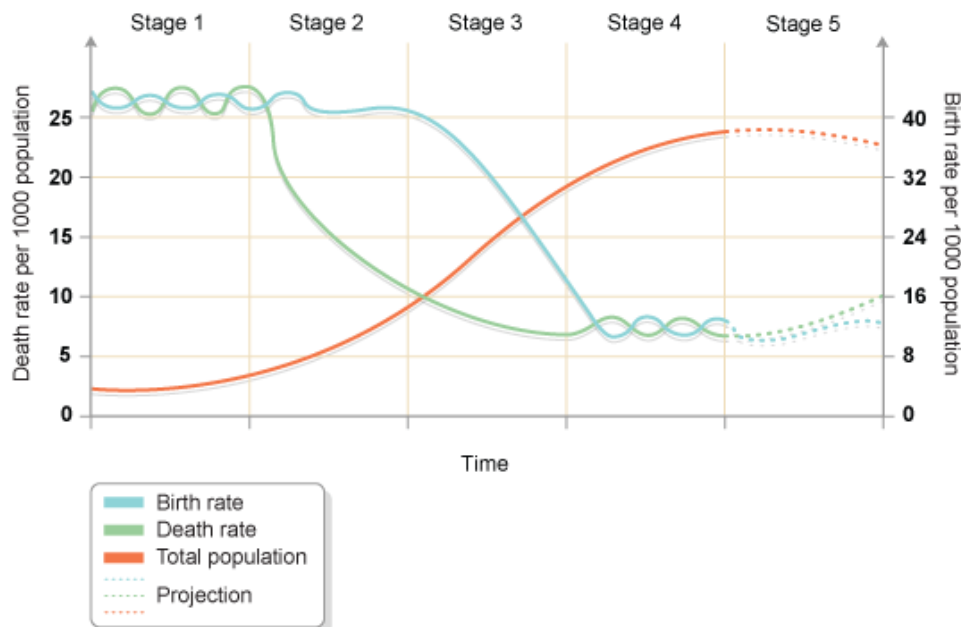
The world's population is headed in **two dramatically different directions**. The **developing world is growing rapidly**, while most **developed nations** have either **stabilized** or are **shrinking**. The world adds roughly **200,000** additional people every day.

**Demography** – the statistical study of human populations.

**Exponential Rate of Increase**: Imagine that a couple has 4 children and each grows up to have 4 children. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation they will have 16 descendants. Instead of a regular rate of 1,2,3,4, an exponential rate increases by **1,2,4,8...**

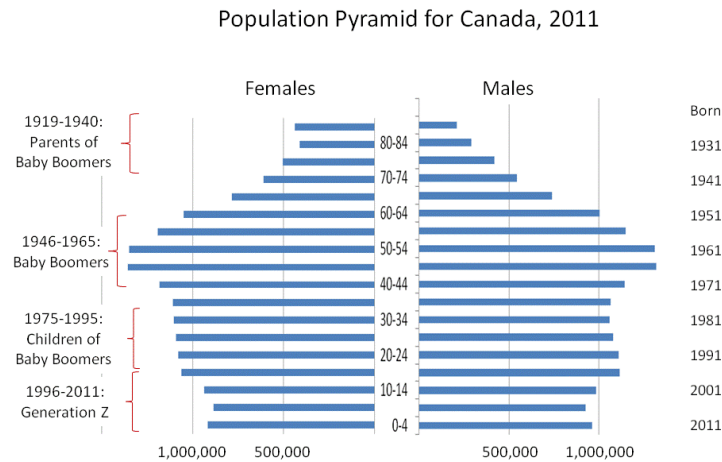
Canada is one of several countries in which **immigration is a significant factor of population growth** – most immigrants are young and generally single males – gives the us a younger population = higher birth rate. We allow over **200,000 immigrants** into our country each year.

**The Demographic Transition Model** – shows changes over a period of time in 3 elements – birth rates, death rates, and trends in overall population numbers.



It assumes that in any country, high birth rates and high death rates will gradually fall. It assumes that countries that pass through periods of **industrialization will result in reduced birth/death rates.**

**Population Pyramid** – a graph that shows the age and sex structure of a population. It has horizontal bar graphs for males and females placed back to back at age intervals of 5 years (called cohorts).



**Expanding population:** Countries with high birth rates and many children.

**Stable population:** Birth rates and death rates in balance.

**Contracting population:** A growth rate below replacement level.

**Canada's** birth rate and death rate have been dropping steadily – meaning **population is getting older.**

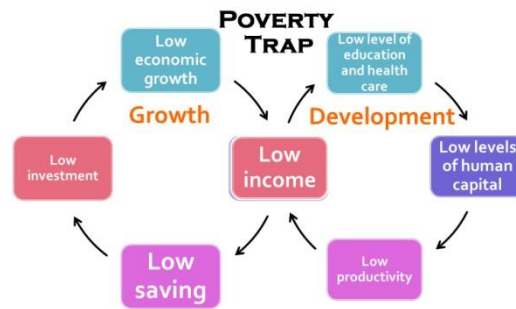
The increasing number of elderly people put **strains on social/medical services.** Less children to look after aging parents means more long term care for the elderly. The aging population has been called one of Canada's greatest future challenges.

### **Living Standards**

Each year, the UN publishes a **Human Development Index** – ranking its member countries according to three measures:

- 1. Adult literacy**
- 2. Life expectancy**
- 3. Per capita GDP** (the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year – divided by the population).

**Canada routinely scores high on the HDI** – almost all of the low scoring countries exist in sub-Saharan Africa – vicious poverty cycle. Much of Southeast Asia is slowly improving year after year.



Addressing the **Poverty Trap**:

- ✓ Providing access to **family planning services** – contraception
- ✓ Providing funding for **education**
- ✓ Providing funding for **health care services**
- ✓ Providing **sustainable employment** opportunities in sustainable industries – leapfrogging existing technologies.

Possible solutions – **Micro-credit lending** (KIVA), renewable energy projects (Africa), increased aid funding for education, health care, and family planning.

**Subsidizing drug programs** to address infectious diseases that plague much of the developing world including **HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria**.

**Environmental Issues:**

1. **Climate Change** (Global Warming) – the **burning of fossil fuels** since the start of the Industrial Revolution and **large scale deforestation** has led to **greater concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere**. These gases trap additional heat, leading global temperatures to slowly rise.
  - ✓ Rising sea levels
  - ✓ Ocean acidification
  - ✓ More powerful storms
  - ✓ Reduced growing areas
  - ✓ Environmental refugees

**Possible Solutions:**

- ✓ A dramatic shift away from the combustion of fossil fuels – **renewables**.  
**Carbon Taxes**.
- ✓ **Sustainable city design** – smart growth, LEED, cradle to cradle

- ✓ Local food production
- ✓ Sustainable transportation
- ✓ **An emphasis on happiness rather than merely consumption**
- ✓ Geoengineering

## Freshwater

- ✓ **Only 3% of the water in the world is fresh water** – much of this is locked up in glaciers.
- ✓ Ground-water (underground water) – farmers in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century began to use **drills to tap groundwater in aquifers** beneath their land. The water supply seemed endless – the water in aquifers comes from water seeping through the surface of porous rocks. Not giving the aquifers enough time to **replenish**.
- ✓ Surface waters such as lakes and rivers are also being abused – polluted and diverted for agricultural purposes.
- ✓ Many experts believe that many conflicts in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will result from chronic water shortages (made worse by climate change)

## Possible Solutions:

- ✓ Become **radically more efficient with our water-use** – recycle grey water – Dockside Green, Earthships
- ✓ **Increase the cost of water** – making it a more valuable resource – especially in wealthier countries
- ✓ Reward citizens who consume less water with tax breaks
- ✓ Slow down the development of heavy water industries like fracking and the tar sands.

## Deforestation:

- ✓ **Almost half** of the forest on Earth have been cleared or reduced – forests are storehouses of biodiversity and absorb vast quantities of carbon dioxide. Deforestation contributes heavily to global warming.

## Possible Solutions:

- ✓ Mandate sustainable forestry practices.
- ✓ **Put a price on forests – natural capital** – teach people that the surfaces the forests provide intact are more valuable than as raw resources – pay citizens to keep the forests in place.

