

Canada in the Twentieth Century ~ Unit 2 Test

Multiple Choice:

Marking

A. Imperialism means:

- Countries make alliances for safety
- A country gains control of new lands
- A colony breaks away from its mother country
- One country dominates neighbouring countries

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B. The Schlieffen Plan was not successful because:

- a. Belgium resistance was stronger than expected
 - b. France was effective in resistance at their borders
 - c. Russia mobilized faster than expected
 - d. Britain kept their agreement to support Belgium
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- a and d
 - b, c, and d
 - a, c, and d
 - a, b, c, and d

/5

C. Germany's Top Air Ace was:

- Werner Voss
- Manfred von Richthofen
- Rudolf Berthold
- Franz Buchner

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D. The Vimy Glide was:

- The infantry moving forward just behind a barrage of shellfire
- The network of railway tunnels under the hills at Vimy
- The infantry going over the top and jumping from shellhole to shellhole
- The infantry term for sliding in mud when they went over the top

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E. Why did PM Borden break his promise and introduce the Military Service Act which made enlistment compulsory?

- More troops were needed to win at Vimy Ridge than Canada had available
- Troops were dying at the front faster than they could be replaced
- Borden felt obliged to support the troops already in Europe
- All of the above

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F. What boosted the power of the Allies after Russia withdrew?

- The United States entered the war
- Great Britain provided an influx of troops
- The Allies introduced tanks
- The Canadians were unstoppable

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Definition:

G. What does the acronym MANIA stand for?

- M ilitarism
- A lliances
- N ationalism
- I mperialism
- A ssassination

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Essay:

Essay samples are given in this test to help the student understand expectations. The student is not to be expected to write top-rated essay answers at the beginning of this course. There should be a progression of learning so that by the end of the course the student can master a test essay question with competency. After the student's attempt, he/she should study the sample answers to understand what is expected for future tests. Students should expect marks to increase as skill increases over the course time period. Markers should mark essay answers as they would a first draft, not a finished essay. Students who wish to excel in this skill should make good use of the [BC Social Studies Grade 11](#) (BC SS11) provincial exam training papers.

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H. **To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?**
(note: jot key points on a blank page, then formulate a thesis, key arguments and a conclusion.)

List of possible Key Points

*First World War **increased** Canada's sense of nationalism and autonomy*

- Canadian units fought together for the first time at Vimy Ridge and accomplished what both the French and British could not
- The Canadian division at the Battle of Vimy Ridge was led for the first time by a Canadian commander, Arthur Currie
- Canada's contribution of troops and supplies earned her a seat at the Paris Peace Conference and a signature on the Treaty of Versailles
- PM Borden campaigned to have Canada sign the Treaty of Versailles independently
- Canadian troops gained a reputation as an effective force on the battlefield
- Canada gained international recognition and a seat at the League of Nations

*First World War **did not** increase Canada's sense of nationalism and autonomy*

- Canadians fought as part of the British Army
- A significant portion of servicemen were British immigrants who identified strongly with the mother country
- Even though Canada won the right to sign the Treaty of Versailles, it was in a subservient role to the British Empire, not as an independent nation
- Canada had a seat but not a signature for the Treaty of Versailles
- There was racial division between the French and English regarding recruitment
- Canada was automatically involved in the First World War as a duty to Great Britain

H. **To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?**

Level 1 Example:

The First World War did not increase Canada's sense of nationalism and autonomy to a large extent. The Battle of Vimy Ridge helped Canadians feel proud of themselves.

H. To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?

Level 2 Example:

The First World War did not increase Canadian autonomy in a large way because the Canadian army fought as part of the British Army and Canada did not sign the Treaty of Versailles, however, there was a sense of nationalism with the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

When Britain declared war, Canada was also at war as a colony of Britain. Canada did not have its own army, it just became part of Britain's army. The Prime Minister wanted Canada to have a seat at the Peace Conference which helped Canadian autonomy, but Britain signed it which didn't help

H. To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?

Level 3 Example:

Canadians rose to the challenge of what Britain needed in their effort in the First World War. The extent to which this event in history increased Canadian nationalism and autonomy has been debated. Canada was automatically at war when Britain went to war but the Canadian victory at Vimy Ridge and gaining a seat at the League of Nations were important events in Canadian autonomy.

Canadians fought together for the first time at Vimy Ridge and achieving success. Where the British and French did not. Canadians back home were ecstatic to hear of the victory of 'their boys' and there was a lot of national pride. The Canadian soldiers were more unified since the divisions fought together in this battle instead of being scattered among the British units.

Canada was automatically at war when Britain went to war but Prime Minister Robert tried to create more separation by insisting on a seat at the Paris Peace Conference and getting Canada a seat at the new League of Nations instead of just being represented by Britain.

The First World War helped Canada gain autonomy because Canadians were proud of the accomplishment at Vimy and they gained a seat at the Paris Peace Conference and at the League of Nations.

H. To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?

Level 4 Example:

As a colony of Britain, Canada did not have full autonomy and was automatically at war when Britain declared war with Germany in 1914. Canada's involvement in the First World War helped Canada greatly in achieving greater autonomy because of their reputation as an effective fighting force and because the troops graduated from being spread throughout the British army to one unit working together with great success. Then PM Borden got a seat for Canada at the Paris Peace Conference which strengthened Canadian autonomy.

Canadians were excited when the war broke out and thought it would be a short war. Young men who were out of work signed up in huge numbers for the Canadian Expeditionary Force. When they went overseas they part of the British Army. The Canadian units were all divided up among the British units but after a lot of insistence, the four Canadian units were put together as one fighting force for an attempt at the dreaded Vimy Ridge, where the French and British could not be successful. Thousands had previously died at Vimy Ridge. When the Canadians took Vimy Ridge there was great national pride both with the troops and at home. Vimy Ridge an important battle for nationalism and for Britain seeing Canada as somewhat unique from Britain.

Through battles like Vimy Ridge, Canadians gained a reputation as a strong fighting force. The Germans called the Canadians the Storm Troops and thought the Canadians were the hardest fighting units they came up against. The Canadian commander at Vimy Ridge helped the Canadian units to study the terrain, create maps for all the soldiers and plan very carefully so that the attack was successful. This battle was the most successful of the war and that is why Canadians got such a good reputations.

When Prime Minister Borden insisted that Canada have a seat at the Paris Peace Conference instead of being represented by Britain as part of the British Empire, the other nations recognized all the Canadian war effort and granted the request. This helped Canada achieve international recognition and helped Canada to get a seat with the League of Nations when it was formed after the war.

The First World War helped Canada achieve greater autonomy because of the reputation of the Canadian troops as a strong and effective fighting force, because Canadians finally worked together when all the units joined and were successful at the Battle of Vimy Ridge, and because Canada won a seat at the Paris Peace Conference and at the league of nations.

H. To what extent did the First World War increase Canada's nationalism and autonomy?

Level 5 Example:

Canada, a colony of Britain, was automatically at war when Britain declared war on Germany in 1914 and volunteers flocked to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force to come to the aid of the mother country. While events of the First World War succeeded in creating a sense of nationalism, it did not significantly increase Canadian autonomy as Canada remained subservient to British Army Command, a significant number of Canadian army volunteers were British imperialists, and Britain deprived Canada of the opportunity to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1914, when Germany invaded Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany in honour of a treaty with Belgium. As a colony and part of the British Empire, Canada was also automatically at war. Canada had no choice in the matter. The Canadian Expeditionary Force was gathered and sent to England, however, the top commanders were all British. Canadians fought under British command, British terms, and British discipline. Canadian divisions did not serve together until their part in The Battle of Vimy Ridge when General Arthur Currie, the Canadian commander directed Canadian troops under the British command of Sir Julian Byng. Canadians earned a reputation as a formidable fighting force and achieved uniquely Canadian victories, but remained under the flag and command of the British Army.

Prior to the war, as the arms race heated up, Canadians of British descent criticized the government for not giving enough aid to Britain. When war was declared, volunteers flocked by the thousands to sign up to protect the mother country. There were so many volunteers that conscription was not necessary until very near to the end of the war. A large portion of those who served in the military were of British descent and their first loyalty was to their British homeland with Canadian patriotism second in priority. There was great derision and anger towards the Francophone population who desired full Canadian autonomy and wanted no part of European

wars. While Canadian nationalism increased following the victory at Vimy Ridge, loyalty to Britain as the mother country remained strong.

At the end of the war, Prime Minister Borden successfully insisted that Canada have a seat at the Paris Peace Conference instead of being represented only by Britain. Borden wanted Canada to have an independent signature on the Treaty of Versailles, but in the end the British Prime Minister signed on behalf of the Empire and Canada signed as a part of the Empire which undermined Borden's aim of more independent acknowledgement. Canada was recognized internationally with a seat at the newly formed League of Nations, but ultimately Canada remained subservient to Britain.

Canada was moving slowly towards autonomy and some events from World War One aided this such as the nationalistic sentiment after the victory of Vimy Ridge, and Canada gaining a seat at the Paris Peace Conference, but the extent of autonomy achieved through these events was not strongly significant as Canada still remained obligated and subservient in her role as part of the British Empire.

Essay Command Terms

- **To What Extent?** The question is telling you that there are at least two positions that are possible. You should look at the strengths of each and draw a conclusion as to which position is strongest.

Essay Answer Rubric

Criteria	Level 1 (1-2)	Level 2 (3-4)	Level 3 (5-6)	Level 4 (7-8)	Level 5 (9-10)	Marking
Thesis	thesis is vague, off-topic, insufficient	thesis is weak and not clearly stated, does not adhere to command term	thesis is satisfactory with some adherence to the command term, both sides of argument are discussed	thesis is adequately stated and relevant as directed by the command term, both sides of argument are discussed	thesis is clearly stated and relevant as directed by the command term, both sides of argument are discussed	/10
Argument 1	insufficient recall of factual content, lacks organization, no supporting detail	limited recall of factual content, organization is inadequate, little supporting detail	minimum recall of factual content, organization is attempted with some supporting detail	competent recall of factual content, generally organized clear, adequate supporting detail	proficient recall of factual content, effectively organized, well-developed supporting detail	/10
Argument 2						/10
Argument 3						/10
Conclusion & Communication	conclusion is absent, expression is full of errors making it difficult to understand	conclusion is irrelevant, expression is awkward, errors interfere with meaning	conclusion is barely adequate, errors in communication distract and impede meaning	satisfactory conclusion reiterates thesis, essay is fluent and errors do not distract or impede meaning	exceptional conclusion reiterates thesis, essay flows well with little spelling or grammatical error	/5
						/45