

Canada in the Twentieth Century

Final Exam Answer Key

Multiple Choice (2 marks each)

1. What were the years of the First World War?

- a. 1914-1920
- b. 1914-1918
- c. 1911-1919
- d. 1913-1918

2. What was the Schlieffen plan?

- a. The escape plan for the Allied army when it was trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk
- b. To use most of the German army to attack France quickly via Belgium before the Russian army mobilized against Germany in the east
- c. Hitler's plan to bomb Britain in preparation for a German invasion before winter
- d. Small German contingent was to launch an offensive, break through at Reims and take Paris.

3. Why did the French in Canada not want to be involved with the Boer War?

- a. The French in Canada had their own troubles with the Fenians to think about
- b. They did not believe Canada had a navy worthy of being involved
- c. The French in Canada sided with France in this British/French conflict
- d. It was Britain's conquest which did not threaten Canada

4. What was Prime Minister Laurier's skill while in office?

- a. Finding a compromise to satisfy both the French and the English
- b. Unifying eastern business goals with western expansion
- c. Pacifying the wealthy merchants of Montreal
- d. Handling labour strikes carefully

5. What occurred to make Canadians alert to Canada's involvement in a Cold War?

- a. The signing of NORAD
- b. Construction of the DEW line in northern Canada
- c. Igor Gouzenko reveals a Soviet spy ring operating in Canada
- d. Installation of the Bombarc missile system

6. What were the Famous Five famous for?

- a. The first women to be elected to parliament
- b. Winning a legal battle to have women recognized as 'persons'
- c. Stopping the production of nuclear arms in Canada
- d. Winning the national vote for both women and Aboriginal people

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Exam (Units 1-8)

7. What event in history do the statements in the box relate to?

- a. Japanese-Canadian Internment
- b. Winnipeg General Strike
- c. On-to-Ottawa Trek
- d. Women's Suffrage

High unemployment
Great Depression
Lack of government solutions

8. What was the purpose of convoys in the Battle of the Atlantic?

- a. To hunt and destroy German submarines
- b. To protect supply ships taking munitions and food to Europe
- c. To transport civilians to safer localities
- d. To add support to British destroyers

9. Which government plan contributed to Western alienation?

- a. Free Trade
- b. White Paper
- c. Official Languages Act
- d. National Energy Policy

10. Which 1990s era news title is correct?

- a. Canadian troops garner shame in Rwanda
- b. Canadian reputation tarnished in Kandahar
- c. Canadian Airbourne discredited in Kosovo
- d. Canadian soldiers disgraced in Somalia

11. What is the correct order for the following events in WWII?

- a. 2, 1, 4, 3
- b. 1, 3, 4, 2
- c. 2, 3, 1, 4
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4

1. Dieppe
2. Battle of Hong Kong
3. Juno Beach
4. Italian Campaign

12. Which of the following events led to the formation of the Bloc Quebecois in 1990?

- 1. Defeat of the Meech Lake Accord
- 2. The Night of Long Knives
- 3. Free Trade
- 4. National Energy Program

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Exam (Units 1-8)

13. Why was the Avro Arrow scrapped?

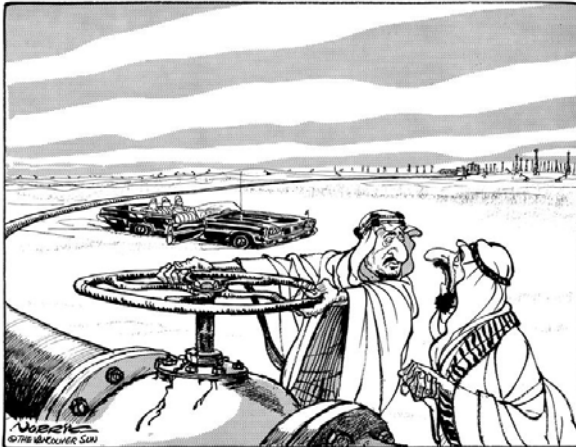
- a. It was no longer profitable
- b. Bomarc nuclear missiles would be used instead
- c. The project was mismanaged
- d. The Distant Early Warning Line made fighter jets unnecessary

14. Which politician is connected to the topics in the box ?

- a. René Lévesque
- b. Lucien Bouchard
- c. Robert Bourassa
- d. Pierre Trudeau

Parti Québécois
Quebec referendum
Bill 101

15. What was the consequence of events depicted in this cartoon?



"Just thought of something ... If we double the price and cut it off, we'll be losing twice as much ...".

Norris, Len. October 23, 1973.
<<http://www.lib.sfu.ca/cgi-bin/edocs/Cartoons?CartoonID=391>>

- a. Suez Crisis
- b. National Energy Policy
- c. Elizabeth May becomes an environmentalist advocate
- d. Charlottetown Accord

16. How was Trudeau's foreign policy different than that of Pearson?

- a. He wanted closer ties and loyalty with our friendly neighbour, the U.S.
- b. He wanted to be more influential as a member of the United Nations
- c. He wanted to prove Canada's disfavour with communist regimes
- d. He wanted Canada to be less dependent on U.S. policy

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Exam (Units 1-8)

17. Which of the following is not part of Canada's welfare system?

- a. Medical care
- b. Unemployment insurance
- c. Day care benefit
- d. Old-age pensions

18. What was the significance of Canada's 'middle power' status during the Cold War?

- a. When combined with other 'middle power' nations, they could override the will of the superpower
- b. While not a superpower, Canada had enough of a voice to exert international influence
- c. Middle power status referred to Canada's complete independence from Great Britain
- d. As a friendly neighbour to the superpower of the U.S., Canada gained middle power status as a politically preferred trading partner.

19. What were the causes of the First World War as summarized by the acronym MANIA? Give a brief explanation of the meaning. (2 marks each)(Marker: the student just needs to summarize the main concept in their own words.)

Militarism. The military is well prepared with a strong powers and a high profile.

Alliances. Countries band together to protect each other in times of conflict.

Nationalism. Citizens feel a strong sense of loyalty to their homeland.

Imperialism. This is when a country gains control of new lands and imposes their power and rule on it.

Assassination. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by the terrorist group, the Black Hand. This set off events that led to the First World War.

20. Name two reasons the Battle of Vimy Ridge was significant to Canadians.

- 1. **All the Canadian divisions fought together for the first time which added to a sense of nationalism.**
- 2. **The Canadians won the ridge through careful planning and good tactics. Since both the French and British had previously failed to take the ridge, the success was a source of national pride.**

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Exam (Units 1-8)

21. Choose 3 of the following 5 events and describe how they led towards greater Canadian autonomy. (3 marks each)

- a. The Chanak Affair: Britain asked for military support in a conflict in Turkey. Canada did not immediately respond. This was the first time Canada did not support the British Empire in war.
- b. The Halibut Treaty: Canada and the U.S. negotiated an agreement about North Pacific fishing rights. King argued that Britain not sign along with Canada as per custom. This was the first international treaty negotiated solely by Canada without Britain.
- c. The King-Byng Crisis: The Governor-General did not dissolve parliament at the request of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. King publicly criticized him. This was the last time a Governor-General did not agree to a request of a Canadian Prime Minister.
- d. The Balfour Report: This report stated that the Dominions were autonomous within the British Empire and were equal in status with simply a common allegiance to Britain. This led to legal recognition through the Statute of Westminster.
- e. The Statute of Westminster: Passed by the British parliament on the recommendation of the Balfour Report, the Statute of Westminster was the legal document which gave the Dominions, including Canada, legal autonomy except where they chose not to have it.

22. Match the following historical thinking skill to its definition. (1 mark each)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3 Historical Significance | 1. What ideas, attitudes, conditions led to an event and what was the outcome? |
| 5 Primary Sources | 2. What morals can we learn from the past to help us today? |
| 6 Continuity and Change | 3. How do we decide what is worth learning about from the past? |
| 1 Cause and Consequence | 4. How did culture of the times affect people's decisions in a way we have trouble understanding today? |
| 4 Historical Perspective | 5. What evidence is available from those who were there? |
| 2 Ethical Dimensions | 6. What things have endured time and what things are now much different? |

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Exam (Units 1-8)

23. Choose 4 of the following 6 terms and give a definition. (2 marks each)

- a. Multiculturalism: The policy which encourages the expression of Canada's many ethnic cultural groups.
- b. CCF: Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was Canada's first socialist party
- c. Official Languages Act: It states that both French and English are Canada's official languages and all federal institutions must provide services in both languages
- d. NORAD: North American Aerospace Defence Command - a defense agreement between Canada and the U.S.
- e. Referendum: A vote in which everyone is asked to accept or reject a certain proposal
- f. War Measures Act: This gives the federal government emergency powers in wartime including the right to detain people without laying charges

24. Choose one of the following and write a five paragraph essay. Write your essay outline in rough first. Points may include some of the following.

- a. To what extent has Canada become a progressively racially tolerant country in the 20th century.
 - Immigration Policies were racially prejudiced against Asians with Chinese Head Tax, Chinese Exclusion Act, refusal of Sikh immigrants on the Komagata Maru for e.g.
 - Aboriginal people were discriminated against with their children in residential schools, traditions and language banned and lack of compensation to returning war veterans etc.
 - Anti-Semitism was prevalent with Jewish immigrants fleeing German persecution refused entry
 - Internments, relocation, deportation and the seizure of property of those considered enemy aliens during the world wars was not just based on national threat but also racially motivated.

FOR

- Racial discrimination was eliminated from the Immigration Act (1960s)
- Multiculturalism encouraged the celebration of unique cultures in Canada (1970s, 1980s)
- First Nations uprising such as Oka brought national awareness and increased concern regarding Aboriginal issues
- Formation of Nunavut – territory governed by First Nations people
- Canadian Bill of Rights
- Apologies made to First Nations regarding residential schools, Chinese regarding the Head Tax, and Sikhs regarding the Komagata Maru Issue

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Exam (Units 1-8)

AGAINST

- First Nations people still feel marginalized as evidenced in continued protests
- The Somalia disgrace is evidence of a Canadian failure to view all races as equal
- The separatist movement of Quebec is an indication of the dissatisfaction of the Francophone population in what would be considered equitable conditions

Conclusion should suggest which argument is considered stronger and why.

- b. Assess how Canada aided the allied war effort during the Second World War.

Answer should include arguments regarding the following

Troops – Dieppe, Italian Campaign, Juno, Holland

Convoys – guarded transport of troops, war supplies, food to Europe which was critical to the war effort and survival

Policy of Total War meant all resources of the home front were dedicated to the war effort

-food supplies, war rationing, war bonds,

-Canada produced planes, ships, tanks, rifles, ammunition

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Exam (Units 1-8)

Marking Scheme:

Questions	Marking Scheme	Total
1-18	2 marks each	36
19	2 marks per point	10
20	3 marks per point	6
21	3 marks per point	9
22	1 mark each	6
23	2 marks each	8
Essay	25 marks	25
		100

Essay Command Terms

- **Explain.** Give reasons for something.
- **Describe.** Present detailed information about an event, situation, or topic.
- **Discuss.** Present a variety of points of views on a particular topic without limiting yourself to one point of view only.
- **Support.** You will be given a thesis which you must argue in favour of.
- **Analyze.** Consider as many sides of the problem as possible.
- **Compare.** Indicate both similarities and differences.
- **Contrast.** This always means to indicate differences.
- **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.
- **Evaluate.** Again, there are at least two possible positions. Weigh them and draw a conclusion. This is the same as “To What Extent?”
- **Assess.** This requires that you estimate a value of something. Judge and use facts, evidence, and details to support your judgment.

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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	thesis is adequately stated and relevant as directed by the command term	thesis is clearly stated and relevant as directed by the command term	/5
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 clearly, adequate supporting detail	proficient recall of factual content, effectively organized, well-developed supporting detail	/5
Argument 2						/5
Argument 3						/5
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
						/25