

CANADA
IN THE
TWENTIETH
CENTURY

Teacher Coursebook
and
Answer Key

by Donna Ward

For use with:

Canada, in the 20th Century

Canada in the Twentieth Century
Student Course Workbook Answer Key

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HOW TO USE THIS STUDY

PLEASE READ THIS. IT IS IMPORTANT!

DAILY OUTLINE

The daily outline is at the end of the book so it is easy to flip to for daily reference.

LIVING RESOURCES

Living resources are not essential to the course, but will greatly enhance learning, interest and retention. Books for all ages have been included as there is value in a quick read to whet the appetite for stories of the time period being studied. Check both stores and libraries for available titles.

- DVDs—drama, docudrama, documentary. Check both stores and libraries for available titles.
- Web pages include collections of enticing online videos, stories, and web pages which have been vetted for high interest value. As third-party material, the current status of these resources is out of this author's control. Inform us of out-of-date websites and we will attempt to keep this area as up-to-date as possible.
- Bundled packages from www.donnaward.ca include our best recommendation for available living resources.

*Key: Author, Topic, IP - in print, L-get from library, Age level, B-biography, F-fiction, NF-non-fiction, publication date, pp-number of pages

ASSIGNMENTS AND HANDOUTS

- You'll find your assignments in the online section of this course. *These are copyrighted and licensed for use by the original and single purchaser only.*
- Assignments are either in PDF or WORD format to allow work to be done both written and digitally.
- Questions During Viewing *Canada: A People's History (CPH)* are listed with each lesson and should be completed by hand in this workbook. Be prepared to pause the videos as needed.
- Quizzes are available online for each unit for review.

HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS

History content—or facts about the past—and historical thinking skills enable students to interpret, analyze and use information about past events. Critical thinking skills and historical thinking skills are woven throughout the course and in the assignments. The author is indebted to *The Historical Thinking Project*, an initiative of the University of British Columbia's Centre for the Study of Historical Consciousness for assignment and template concepts.

LIVING RESOURCES—BOOKS

This is a recommended reading list. Understanding there are different types of readers, the following gives additional guidance.

- Donna's pick [1940s style fiction] - Includes 1940s gender roles, softer content
- Donna's pick [quick read] - Short, anecdotal style for those limited time
- Donna's pick [mature] - For strong readers - have to push through some parts, may have mature content such as war violence
- Donna's pick [easy] - Geared for younger reader with informative value for teens/adults

A Secret Gift

Ted Gup, Depression, IP, 12 and up, , 2010, 368 pp
Shortly before Christmas 1933 in Depression-scarred Ohio, a small newspaper ad offered \$10, no strings attached, to 75 families in distress. This is an inspiring account of America at its worst-and Americans at their best-woven from the stories of Depression- era families who were helped by gifts from the author's generous and secretive grandfather.

Above Suspicion Donna's pick [1940s style fiction]

Helen MacInnes, WWII, IP, 12 and up, F, 1941, 320 pp
In the heightened atmosphere of pre-war Europe, nobody is above suspicion, in fact the husband and wife team are being carefully monitored by shadowy figures. Great fiction which helps show the mood of pre-war Europe.

Assault on Juno Donna's pick [quick read]

Mark Zuehlke, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2012, 160 pp
With his trademark you-are-there style, acclaimed military historian Mark Zuehlke plunges readers into a vivid account of the battle that put the Allies on the road to victory. Rapid Read-read in a sitting!

Assignment in Brittany Donna's pick [1940s style fiction]

Helen MacInnes, WWII, IP, 12 and up, F, 1942, 320 pp
He stared at the unfamiliar watch on his wrist. Three hours ago he had stood on English soil, a British Intelligence agent. Now he was in Nazi-occupied France, posing as Bertrand Corlay. From now on he was one step away from death... The author's husband worked in British Intelligence & stories are realistic and clean. This book, reportedly, was required reading for undercover operatives going into France in WWII.

Battle of Britain, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]

Chris Priestley, WWII, IP, 8 and up, F, 2006, 141 pp
Harry joins the RAF to protect his country, only to be called a coward by those who do not understand the battles raging in the air above. He loses friends and nearly loses his life when his plane goes down in the Channel.

Because We are Canadians, A Battlefield Memoir Donna's pick [mature]

Charles Kipp, WWII, IP, 12 and up, B, 2005, 304 pp
This work stands out from other WWII battlefield journals by its unadorned attention to details, horrific & beautiful. "Of all the reading I have done on the war, this is the most memorable."-P. Berton

Behind Enemy Lines, A Young Pilot's Story

H.R. Demallie, WWII, IP, 12 and up, B, 2000, 178 pp
When a pilot's plane goes down a group of heroic Dutch resistance fighters try to hide him. He is captured and endures hunger & brutality until the Allies free him. Years later, he returns.

Behind Enemy Lines, I Am Canada Series Donna's pick [easy]

Carol Matos, WWII, IP, 10 and up, F, 2012, 208 pp
A young WWII gunner from the Prairies sees the horrors of war firsthand when he is captured by the Gestapo.

Billy Higgins Rides the Freights Donna's pick [easy]

G. Montero, Great Depression, IP, 8 and up, F, 1982, 119 pp
The Great Depression strikes and Billy ends up with the men riding the rails in the On-To-Ottawa Trek. Billy learns a lot--about the Depression and himself.

Brothers Far From Home, Dear Canada Diary Series Donna's pick [easy]

Jean Little, WWI, IP, 10 and up, F, 2003, 224 pp
It has been two years since Eliza's brother went to war. Caught up in his enthusiasm, she couldn't understand her parent's regrets. Now her other brother has enlisted and she yearns for their return.

Canada at War, A Graphic History of World War Two

by Paul Keery, Illustrated by Michael Wyatt, WWII, IP, 12 and up, 176 pp
In graphic-novel format, fully illustrated and in full colour, *Canada at War* shows the growth of a nation's army, navy, and air forces through movingly depicted triumphs and tragedies. Aimed at a general audience of both adults and young adults, this human history tells the stories behind some of this country's most distinguishing military moments.

Canada, An Illustrated History

Derek Hayes, All Lessons, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2008, 288 pp
A visually spectacular saga of the events, people and experiences that shaped a nation and the Canadian psyche. Well worth having on the bookshelf.

Canada's Peacekeepers, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

Sheila Johnston, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2006, 144 pp
In an era of civil wars, ethnic cleansings, and genocides, Canada's peacekeepers work feverishly for the salvation of thousands. In the midst of chaos, turmoil and desperation, heroes cross barbed wire, language barriers, and ethnic divides to enforce peace.

Canada's Wars: An Illustrated History Donna's pick [easy]

Jonathan Webb, WWI, IP, 10 and up, NF, 2010, 128 pp
Moving accounts of lives saved and lives lost are ultimately what war stories are about. Through vivid photographs, memorabilia and staggering statistics, readers are given a fascinating look at an aspect of our country's ongoing history — the aspect that is often the most difficult to address

Canadian Spies, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

Tom Douglas, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2003, 144 pp
Tales of Espionage in Nazi-Occupied Europe. Always in danger of being exposed and subjected to torture and imprisonment, these stories are chilling accounts of bravery and luck.

Canadian Spies and Spies in Canada Donna's pick [quick read]

Peter Boer, Cold War, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2005, 140 pp
Canada has its own fascinating history of cloak-and-dagger, as you'll discover in this entertaining book of various spies operating in Canada during the Cold War years.

Champions of Women's Rights, Amazing Stories

Moushumi Chakrabarty, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2011, 160 pp
From the mid 1800s to the 1920s when women had few civil rights in Canada. This changed with the Famous Five, and women like Lea Roback, Charlotte Whitton, Anna Leonowens and Emily Stowe. Their stories are told in this lively book.

D-Day, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]

Bryan Perrett, WWII, IP, 8 and up, F, 2008, 191 pp
Andy is younger than the men in his platoon but he earns their respect as their officer. Then he finds himself in charge of a unit that has to keep the Germans from occupying a strategic French town.

Deadly Hunt, Sinking of the Bismark

William Shirer, WWII, IP, 12 and up, L, 2006, 176 pp
The Bismark was the greatest warship ever built, with guns so powerful and accurate it could destroy an enemy ship while safely staying outside the line of fire. The Allies had to sink it...or risk losing the war. William Shirer, famed World War II correspondent and author of *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, captures every suspenseful moment of the perilous mission.

Desert Danger, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]
Jim Eldridge, WWII, IP, 8 and up, F, 2008, 160 pp
Tim's job as a sapper in North Africa is extremely dangerous. He clears out enemy land mines so the Allied forces can proceed. The sappers' success was crucial in allowing Allied forces to proceed. When they did, Rommel's forces were routed.

Dieppe: Canada's Darkest Day of World War II
Hugh Brewster WWII, IP, 10 and up, NF, 2009, 48 pp
Hugh Brewster has created a fascinating and haunting historical tour of this tragic raid and its aftermath. Included are sections about the evacuation and the POW experiences.

Dreadnought
Robert Massie, WWI, L, Adult, NF, 1992, 1040 pp
Pulitzer Prize-winning author, Robert K. Massie has written a richly textured and gripping chronicle of the personal and national rivalries that led to the twentieth century's first great arms race.

Eyewitness World War I Donna's pick [easy]
Simon Adams, WWI, IP, 10 and up, NF, 2007, 72 pp
In typical EyeWitness style readers will be mesmerized with the colour photos and interesting facts in this enticing presentation.

Eyewitness World War II Donna's pick [easy]
Simon Adams, WWI, IP, 10 and up, NF, 2007, 72 pp
Another EyeWitness masterpiece.

Factory Girl Donna's pick [easy]
Barbara Greenwood, IP, 8 and up, F & NF, 2007, 136 pp
At the dingy garment factory, Emily stands for 11 hours a day but is caught between desperation and hope. Rarely seen archival photos.

Fighting the Flying Circus
Eddie Rickenbacker, WWI, IP, 12 and up, B, 1919, 386 pp
Memoirs from the American Ace of Aces, Eddie Rickenbacker whose 26 aerial victories while flying with France in WWI came in only two months of combat flying, a spectacular achievement.

Flying Ace, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]
Jim Eldridge, WWI, IP, 8 and up, F, 2007, 160 pp
When Jack's best friend is shot down by German Ace pilots, he vows to avenge him. Even older students will enjoy this quick read and understand better the life of fighter pilots of WWI.

Ghosts Have Warm Hands Donna's pick [mature]
Will R. Bird, WWI, L, 12 and up, B, 2008, 182 pp
One of the most powerful memoirs ever written about the First World War capturing the sacrifices, humour, and terror.

God Does Not Forget: Boer War Commando Donna's pick [mature]
Reitz, Deneys, IP, 12 and up, B, 1919, 280 pp
In 1899, Deneys Reitz was of a Boer Commando Unit was outmanned, outgunned, and under-supplied but nevertheless checked the British at almost every turn. The descriptions of war & adventure are regarded as among the best in the English language.

Grapes of Wrath
John Steinbach, IP, Adult, F, 1939, 544 pp
In a conflict between the powerful and the powerless, this novel captures the horrors of the Great Depression in a classic novel.

Great Depression
Pierre Berton, Depression, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2001, 560 pp
With formidable story-telling powers, Berton reconstructs engrossing events vividly: the Regina Riot, the Great Birth Control Trial, the black blizzards of the dust bowl and the rise of Social Credit. A child of the era, Berton writes passionately of people starving in the midst of plenty.

Great Escape, Tunnel to Freedom
Mike Meserole, WWII, L, 12 and up, NF, 2008, 240 pp
A spine-tingling, suspenseful true story of escape during World War II. Kids will hang on to every word.

Great War as I Saw It
Frederick Scott, WWI, IP, online, 12 and up, B, 1924, 250 pp
Scott served with the 1st Canadian Division from the early days at Valcartier, through to 1918. His chapters on searching for his son's grave on the Somme, and on trying to stop the execution of Alexander are Great War classics. Throughout the book the reader senses Scott's absolute faith in God and his devotion to the honour of the British Empire.

Great War
Robert Livesey, WWI, IP, 8 and up, NF, 2006, 90 pp
Young readers will learn about life in the trenches, the first tanks, U-boats and convoys, aces and dog fights, machine guns and cavalry charges, gas warfare, and more. Includes hands-on activities.

Guns of August
Barbara Tuchman, WWI, IP, Adult, NF, 1994, 540 pp
This classic brings to life the people and events that led up to World War I. "More dramatic than fiction...*The Guns of August* is a magnificent narrative--beautifully organized, elegantly phrased, skillfully paced and sustained....The product of painstaking and sophisticated research."

High Adventure, Narrative of Air Fighting in France
James Hall, WWI, L, 12 and up, B
This is an amazing first hand account of an American fighter pilot with the French Air Force during WWI. Public Domain - read online

Irish Chain Donna's pick [easy]
Barbara Haworth-Attard, Halifax Explosion WWI, IP, 8 and up, F, 2002, 214 pp
Rose Dunlea is slow. She desperately prays that she won't have to go to school anymore. One day later, two ships explode in Halifax's harbour, resulting in the greatest human tragedy Canada has ever seen. Rose's life changes forever--and she's sure it's all her fault.

Man Called Intrepid (A) - Donna's pick [mature]
William Stevenson, IP, 12 and up, NF, 1976, 528 pp
The incredible World War II narrative of the hero whose spy network and secret diplomacy changed the course of history. A classic about real-life WWII espionage, as conducted by its modern master * A Man Called Intrepid is the classic true story of Sir William Stephenson (codenamed Intrepid) and the spy network he founded that would ultimately stall the Nazi war machine and help win World War II. Ian Fleming, bestselling author of the James Bond novels, once remarked, James Bond is a highly romanticized version of a true spy. The real thing is William Stephenson. This book describes the infamous Camp X spy training center in Ontario; the breaking of the Ultra Code used by Enigma; and countless tales of assassinations, clandestine activities, guerrilla armies, resistance support, and suicide missions. This modern classic, which reads like fiction, was a national bestseller when first published in 1976.

Marching As to War: Canada's Turbulent Years, 1899-1953
Pierre Berton, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2001, 640 pp
In this monumental work, Pierre Berton brings Canadian history to life once again, relying on a host of sources, including newspaper accounts and first-hand reports, to tell the story of the Boer War, WWI, WWII, and the Korean War through the eyes of the privates in the trenches, the generals at the front, and the politicians and families back home. By profiling the interwar years, Berton traces how one war led to the next, and how the country was changed in the process.

No Safe Harbour, Dear Canada Diary Series Donna's pick [easy]
Julie Lawson, Halifax Explosion WWI, IP, 10 and up, F, 2006, 256 pp
Suddenly orphaned by the Halifax explosion, Charlotte turns to her diary to help her cope with the events that killed her entire family - leaving her older brother, still fighting in the trenches of WWI, as her only surviving relative. This is an affecting story of loss and recovery, powerfully told by award-winning author Julie Lawson

Only This: A War Retrospect, 1917-1918
James H. Pedley, WWI, L, 12 and up, B, 1927, 235 pp
James Pedley served as a Lieutenant in the 4th Canadian Infantry from 1917 to the end of the war. The book is unique in its detail about life behind the lines, and the infighting in a battalion. His descriptions of his trench tours at Lens, Hill 70, the Quarry, Telegraph Hill, and Feuchy are without comparison.

Ortona Street Fight Donna's pick [quick read]
Mark Zuehlke, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2011, 144 pp
Rapid Read dynamic account of the Canadian's who fight their way building by building through the ancient coastal town of Ortona.

Pray for a Brave Heart

Helen MacInnes, Cold War, IP, 12 and up, F, 1951, 320 pp
Set against the breathtaking mountain backdrop of Switzerland, this novel of international intrigue unfolds the powerful story of a young American's search for a priceless cache of hidden Nazi loot. Here is a richly authentic, spine-tingling tale of suspense, filled with vivid characters who spring to life with stunning impact. Clean cold war story of espionage.

Prisoner of Dieppe, I Am Canada Series Donna's pick [easy]

Hugh Brewster, WWII, IP, 10 and up, F, 2010, 232 pp
Alistair "Allie" Morrison lets his friend Mackie talk him into enlisting for WWII, even though he's only 18. After months of endless training Allie's eager for battle. But his first action is not just any battle... its the disastrous raid on the German-held port of Dieppe. Historian Jack Granatstein vetted Prisoner of Dieppe to ensure historical accuracy.

Promised Land: Settling the West 1896-1914

Pierre Berton, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2002, 400 pp
A million people filled a thousand miles of prairie in a single generation.

Railway Kid; Prairie Childhood in Great Depression

Esther Paul, Depression, L, 12 and up, B, 2004, 224 pp
A girl moves from childhood innocence to find her place with its opportunities, perils, and challenges. Its about daring to assert oneself in spite of a strict upbringing in a small railway town in Manitoba during the depression.

Shake Hands with the Devil

Roméo Dallaire, IP, 14 and up, B, 2004, 592 pp
Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire flew home from Africa, broken, disillusioned and suicidal, having witnessed the slaughter of 800,000 Rwandans in only a hundred days. He vividly recreates the events the world turned its back on. This book is an unsparing eyewitness account of the failure by humanity to stop the genocide, despite timely warnings

Shot at Dawn, I Am Canada Series

John Wilson, WWI, IP, 10 and up, F, 2011, 208 pp
Alan enthusiastically signed up but after months in the trenches something snaps. After a week of wandering aimlessly, Alan finds himself charged with desertion — a charge punishable by death.

Spies in Our Midst, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

L.D. Cross, Cold War, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2005, 128 pp
Igor Gouzenko was a former clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa who defected to the West in 1945. His story was so astounding that, at first, no one believed him. But the evidence he smuggled from the embassy eventually led to the arrest of a large Soviet spy ring in Canada, and sent Gouzenko into hiding for the rest of his life. His revelations reverberated throughout the world and ignited the Cold War.

Spy Smuggler, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]

Jim Eldridge, WWII, IP, 8 and up, F, 2007, 192 pp
Paul lives in a French village which has been occupied by Nazis since 1940. One night Paul's best friend is taken away. Then Paul decides to join the Resistance against the German occupation of his country, helping to get Allied prisoners of war and agents out of the country. Will he ever find out what happened to his good friend?

Ten Lost Years 1929-1939

Barry Broadfoot, Depression, L, 12 and up, 1973, 389 pp
Surprising first hand memories of Canadians who survived the Great Depression. You'll read one after the other.

The Trenches, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]

Jim Eldridge, WWI, IP, 8 and up, F, 2006, 144 pp
Billy Stevens joins the military and is initially disappointed when he is assigned to the Royal Engineers but soon he is sent to the Front and the terrible sights and sounds of the trenches. Told in the first person, this exciting book lets young readers feel what it was like to live during the Great War.

© 2021 Donna Ward Canada in the Twentieth Century

U-Boat Hunter, My Story Series Donna's pick [easy]

Bryan Perrett, WWII, IP, 8 and up, F, 2007, 176 pp
Peter Rogers is called up to join the navy and he gets the post of signalman. He's there when German submarines sink merchant ships and the boats escorting them, and he finally has the satisfaction of helping sink the U-boat captained by the notorious German officer Von Schliegen — one that has sunk many Allied ships.

Unsung Heroes, Canadian Army, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

Cynthia Faryon, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2006, 112 pp
With a completely selfless indifference to enemy fire, the quiet heroes featured in this book faced danger and atrocity. From the whistling of enemy shells and pounding of explosives come these inspiring stories of friendship, loyalty, and bravery. Meet the heroes who helped shape life as we know it today.

Unsung Heroes of the RCAF, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

Cynthia Faryon, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2003, 128 pp
More than 250,000 courageous men and women were enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II. These Canadians fought valiantly in every major air operation from the Battle of Britain to the bombing of Germany. Thousands lost their lives. Those who survived to tell their stories were forever changed. Here are some of their incredible stories.

Unsung Heroes of the RCN, Amazing Stories Donna's pick [quick read]

Cynthia Faryon, WWII, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2005, 144 pp
At the outbreak of World War II, the Royal Canadian Navy consisted of just 13 warships and about 3000 permanent and reserve members. By the war's end, however, it had grown into the third largest navy in the world. Read the stories of heroes of the RCN.

Usborne Young Readers, The First World War Donna's pick [easy]

Conrad Mason, WWI, IP, 8 and up, NF, 2010, 64 pp
Beautifully laid out, with photos on every page. Good quick read for an overview.

Usborne Young Readers, The Second World War Donna's pick [easy]

Conrad Mason, WWI, IP, 8 and up, NF, 2010, 64 pp
Full of colour, with photos on every page, this quick read is great for older students to get a short overview of the Second World War prior to tackling the subject in depth.

Vienna Prelude, Zion Chronicle Series

Bodie & Brock Thoene, WWII, IP, 12 and up, Christian F, 2005, 496 pp
In 1936 Nazi darkness descends upon Europe. Jewish, blond Elisa Lindheim, a violinist with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, adopts an Aryan stage name for protection. But her friend does not have the same advantage. There are those who choose to fight Hitler's madness. But will all their efforts be enough to stop the coming madness?

Vimy

Pierre Berton, IP, 12 and up, NF, 2001, 360 pp
Drawing on unpublished personal accounts and interviews, Berton brings home what it was like for the young men, some no more than sixteen years old, who clawed their way up the sodden, shell-torn slopes in a struggle they innocently believed would make war obsolete. He tells of the soldiers who endured horrific conditions to secure this great victory, painting a vivid picture of trench warfare.

Vimy Ridge (At)

Hugh Brewster, WWI, IP, 10 and up, NF, 2007, 48 pp
At Vimy Ridge, Canadian soldiers achieved what more experienced soldiers from Britain and France could not — taking the strategic position of Vimy Ridge from the Germans. With fascinating photographs and attention to detail Brewster gives an intriguing look at one of Canada's monumental achievements.

LIVING RESOURCES—DVDs

Check our website or your library to find titles below.

All Quiet on the Western Front

WWI, 1930, IP, 12 and up, 4 stars

Based on Erich Maria Remarque's timeless anti-war novel, this film follows German recruits during as they make their journey from patriotism to disillusionment. Shot on an epic scale, the film's realism and visual art created a sensation when the film was released.

Battle of Britain

WWII, 1969, IP, All Audiences, 4 stars

The Battle of Britain broadly relates the events of the Battle of Britain in a film drama endeavoring to be an accurate account of battle. The film is notable for its spectacular flying sequences. More than 100 Canadians fought with the RAF in the Battle of Britain

Bear Named Winnie

WWI 2004, IP, 8 and up, 3.5 stars

When a veterinarian with the Canadian Army is sent overseas in the WWI, he smuggles his pet bear. Eventually the bear goes to the London Zoo and becomes a star attraction and the inspiration of Winnie the Pooh stories. Sam Hughes is well portrayed in the story.

Black October

FLQ Crisis in Quebec, 2004, IP, 12 and up, 5 stars.

This is a riveting two-hour documentary that chillingly recounts one of the most explosive periods in Canadian history. Using dramatic re-creations, archival black and white film, news reports and interviews, *Black October* brings into focus the contradictions, misapprehensions and strengths of the decision-makers of the day

Flyboys

WWI, 2006, IP, PG13-Wartime violence, minor sexual content, 4 stars

An American drama based on a true story of young Americans who volunteer to be fighter pilots in the French Airforce in 1916. Notable for flying sequences this ends with an epilogue about each real-life Lafayette Escadrille figure on whom the movie was based.

Great Escapes of WWII History Channel

WWII, IP, 10 and up, 4 stars

Former POWs, resistance fighters, soldiers and guards tell their thrilling adventures of escape. Stories are told through dramatic re-creations, rare photographs & films. Includes *The Great Escape*, *Escape from Dunkirk*, *Escape from Arizona* and *from Oklahoma*.

Liberation of Holland, Canadian Experience WWII, 2005, L, All Audiences, 5 stars.

This is a superb documentary featuring a stunning mix of painstaking re-enactments and rich archival footage. Excellent visual story of the battle of the Scheldt estuary and the suffering of the Dutch people under German occupation.

Paris 1919

WWI, 2009, L, All Audiences, 5 stars.

In an expert blend of re-enactments with archival footage this dramatic video transports us the writing of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. The film chronicles the event that dissolved empires, redrew maps, and created consequences that continue to afflict today.

Storming Juno

WWII, 2011, IP, 12 and up, Language, War violence, 5 stars

This landmark 90-minute History channel docudrama is based on true stories and events through the eyes of three young Canadians, the stories are interwoven to provide viewers with a real-time experience of the day - from the Channel crossing, to the landing, into the heart of battle. Outstanding!

The Arrow

Avro Arrow, 1998, IP, 12 and up, Language, 5 stars

This film tells the story of the passion, the betrayal and the players behind the building of the stunning fighter-interceptor jet constructed to defend Canada's vast territory during the Cold War. The Avro team races to break all performance records with the Arrow. But the dream begins to unravel in a dark and tragic tale of political ambition, international espionage, subversion and deceit. 2 hours of special features with real story information.

The Great Escape

WWII, 1969, IP, 10 and up, 5 stars

Based on a true story, a group of allied POWs tunnel their way to freedom. Includes comedy as the prisoners outwit their jailers, and high adventure as they use boats and trains and planes to get out of occupied Europe. Nine of the real escapees were Canadian. Special features include historical authenticity of making of the movie.

INTRODUCTION

Bill Bradford, at 12 years old, has just been proclaimed Maclean's sales champion for eastern Ontario. If he looks a little serious, even troubled, for a contest winner, it's because his job was serious business. It was 1934—the Great Depression. Bill worked the streets to support his impoverished parents and three younger siblings.

With his father unable to find work and often absent, young Bill worked endlessly, hauling luggage at the rail station or selling Maclean's magazine. He stole fuel from the coal yard whose sympathetic proprietor would feign inattention.

In later years Bill asked his son, Bruce, "Do you think you'd steal for your family to be warm?"

"No, I don't think so," Bruce replied.

Bill looked at his son and said, "Yes. You would!"¹

The Canadians we will learn about in this course have faced both trouble and prosperity. Many of them tackled their circumstances with resilience, courage, and ingenuity. Others made choices which, while compatible to the culture of the time, seem unacceptable by modern standards. By understanding the past, we can recognize ourselves as part of the history, and track our path into the future.



Bill Bradford



Captain Roy Brown

Captain Arthur Roy Brown was a Canadian World War I flying ace. He was noted for never losing a pilot on his command, since he required inexperienced pilots to view battles from above.

Newcomer, Lt. Wop May, was observing the battle from above when he noticed an enemy pilot doing the same thing. He decided to attack! In his inexperience, he suddenly found himself in the midst of the fray. The German pilot May had attacked was the cousin of Manfred von Richthofen—Germany's famed Red Baron.

Lesson 1

Now the Red Baron was after May and May's guns were jammed. He dived and Richthofen plummeted steeply after him. Captain Brown, seeing May in trouble, chased after Richthofen.

May zigzagged low to the ground over allied territory. Richthofen, following, was now in danger of anti-aircraft ground fire which began an assault. Instead of climbing out of reach and heading for home as he would normally have done, Richthofen remained at a low altitude pursuing May. Brown tailed them and fired a long burst at Richthofen before pulling up to avoid a collision. Richthofen's plane crashed to the ground. Who would believe this legendary conqueror was now defeated? Brown was officially credited for the victory.



Manfred von Richthofen
The Red Baron

The respect that pilots had for each other caused Brown to write home "I cursed the war. If he (Richthofen) had been my dearest friend, I could not have felt greater sorrow."

In the following weeks you will encounter many more tales of intrigue, courage, conflicting emotions, and ingenuity as you discover the stories of real Canadians vigorously facing the trials of their day. You will also gain historical and critical thinking skills which will serve you in further education and life competency.

The online pages connected to this study hold the stories, videos, and living resources promised to make Canadian history fascinating. Take time to explore, feel the emotion, and discover Canada's amazing path towards the twenty-first century!

Continue your lesson on the next page....

¹ "A reminder, on Canada Day, of how far we have come." Macleans. Maclean's Magazine, 1 July 2011.

INTRODUCTION

Let me tell you, my fellow Canadians, that all the signs point this way, that the twentieth century shall be the century of Canada.

—Wilfred Laurier—

As we enter our centennial year we are still a young nation, very much in the formative stages. Our national condition is still flexible enough that we can make almost anything we wish of our nation. No other country is in a better position than Canada to go ahead with the evolution of a national purpose devoted to all that is good and noble and excellent in the human spirit.

—Lester Pearson—

Assignments

Online Canada Quizzes

Map of Canada Review

Canada has been a place where thousands have come to find a new life and hope.

As you complete this course, listen to the voices to discover the past so as to be a citizen who can actively shape the future.

KEY TERMS

Decide on a method for learning key terms & recording them for study purposes. Continue a list as you work through the text book.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

The purpose of these questions throughout this course is to help you look for important information as you watch the *Canada, A People's History* videos.

Talk with your teacher about the best method to retain information such as hand-writing the answers to these questions, discussing the content in each lesson with the questions as discussion points, or writing summaries of your viewing in a separate notebook. If you are not sure which method works best, write answers to the questions as you view the videos, pausing the video as needed.

ASSIGNMENT

Assignments, based on the Six Historical Thinking Concepts, encourage students to think critically about history. Go to the online course material for instructions about your assignment.

TEXTBOOK

The videos present a *popular* view of history drawing from primary sources. The textbook presents a more *academic* view of history, encouraging students to analyze events and think critically about history. Both are important.

CANADIAN IDENTITY

Canadian nationalism is expressed through the symbols and beliefs we have about what distinguish our country from another, and gives our citizens a unique place in the world.

Assignments

More Online Canada Quizzes

Canadian Identity

Some of the distinguishing characteristics are:

- French-English relations throughout Canada's history
- Multiculturalism and ethnic uniqueness
- Geography, nature, weather
- Civility associated with a British heritage and the desire for 'peace, order, and good government'
- Desire to maintain uniqueness next to a dominant neighbour

How much do you know about your country that makes you proud? In this course you will learn about many outstanding Canadians, you will learn about the themes that permeate our culture, and the actions of courageous Canadians which have built the lifestyle we enjoy today.

In the next lessons watch for ways to add to your list of why you are proud to be a Canadian.

In recent years, those who laid the foundation of Canada have come under attack. How do we think through the imperfections of our country's past? Go to the online course material of this course for more on this topic, and instructions about your assignment.

HISTORICAL THINKING

Assignment

Critical Thinking

Is studying history just learning about events, dates, and places? How do we become historically literate with the ability to think logically about our past? For instance, how would you challenge one of today's conspiracy theories—that the holocaust never happened?

Along with learning important events in Canadian history in the 20th century, this course will help you gain critical thinking skills in relation to the study of history with the following six historical thinking concepts.

Read the introduction of the six concepts below. You will be learning more about these in future lessons.

- Establish historical significance—How do we establish what is worth learning and remembering?
- Use primary source evidence—What evidence is available from those who were there?
- Identify continuity and change—What characteristics were continuous and what change is evident?
- Analyze cause and consequence—What kinds of ideas, attitudes, conditions, and actions led to an event and what were the consequences?
- Take historical perspectives—How did ideologies and circumstances of the times affect people's actions in ways that may be difficult to understand today?
- Understand the ethical dimension—What can we learn from our past that helps us make ethical judgements for today? ¹

Go to the online course material for instructions about your assignment.

¹ The Historical Thinking Project. <http://historicalthinking.ca>

PRIMARY SOURCES

Canada: A People's History (CPH), Series 3 Episode 10 (1:00-4:48)

Complete or discuss: Questions During Viewing

Assignments

Defining Primary and Secondary Sources

View: Evidence and Interpretation Video

Journals, letters, documents, or pictures from the past are bits of evidence that help the historian discover more of the real story, just like evidence at a crime scene that leads to solving the mystery. Primary sources, created during or shortly after an event, are keys to understanding the past.

Secondary sources such as textbooks, biographies, or other stories, are a way for readers to look up information about an event.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

All the events portrayed in this series actually happened. All the people you see actually lived. All the words they speak were spoken or written by them.

This is the story of one of the great human migrations in history, of the landless and the dispossessed, driven by hunger and by hope to a turbulent adventure in a landscape of terrifying beauty.

1. Are the characters portrayed in the series *Canada: A People's History* factual or fictional?

All the events and characters really happened.

2. What kinds of resources do you think would be used to create the words the characters speak in the film series?

Diaries, letters, speeches.

3. Why do you think first-hand accounts are important in the study of history?

Answers will vary.

LAURIER DAYS

Canada's first Francophone leader, Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier, was passionate about a united Canada, where French and English could live in harmony. Laurier was tireless in his attempts to pacify the English ties to Great Britain while appeasing French demands to put French interests in the forefront. His determination to keep a middle ground helped him stay in power for fifteen consecutive years!

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

EPISODE BEGINNING

1. What hardships faced hopeful miners heading to the Klondike?

The Chilkoot Pass, avalanches, bad weather, long distances to Dawson City, lack of claims to stake.

2. How successful were most of those who raced to the Yukon?

Very few actually became rich in the gold rush.

THE SUNNY WAY

1. What was Laurier's vision for Canada?

He hoped for a unified French/English Canada.

2. What was the Manitoba Schools Question and what was Laurier's solution?

The English speaking majority in Manitoba had abolished the official use of French and funding for Catholic schools. Laurier hoped for a compromise for the French minority in Manitoba.

NOT A PRACTICAL MIND

1. Answer the questions "who, when, where" regarding the Boer War.

1899, South Africa, British army and Dutch settlers.

2. What compromise did Laurier come to regarding aid for the Boer War?

Laurier promised to send volunteers if England paid for them.

CPH Series 3
Episode 11
Opening Vignette
Episode Beginning
The Sunny Way
Not a Practical Mind
(0:00-24:14)

Complete or discuss:
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook (choose one)

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 177-179

Counterpoints (2nd Ed.)
pp. 5-13

Think History pp. 5-11

GROWTH OF THE CITIES

Canada needed a workforce. Since English speaking immigrants from the British Isles and the United States were not enough, the government enticed non-English speakers from across Europe with offers of farmland and a better life. The immigrants found life much harder than they imagined, but more than a million came between 1896 and 1905, settling on farmland in the west or finding work in the factories of urban centers. Canada began to look more like a cultural mosaic.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

THE LAST BEST WEST

1. What kind of settlers were desirable to settle the Canadian west?

Ones who could endure and preferably from generations of farmers

2. Where did they come from? (note: Doukhobors are from Russia, Mennonites are from Germany & Russia)

Iceland, Ukraine, Russia, Germany, Poland

THE MINES & THE MINDS

1. What were the conditions of the coal miner in Glace Bay, NS?

Conditions of work were dangerous. The mining company controlled their lives and charged them so much they had little take-home pay.

2. Name inventors and inventions at Cape Breton Island at the time.

Marconi – radio, Alexander Graham Bell – flight

A NATION OF CITIES

1. Describe circumstances that led to the growth of cities in the 1900s.

An industrial boom because of affordable electricity led to factories and the need for workers

2. How did factories workers hope to fight for better working conditions and what was the result?

Labour unions developed and strikes were victorious.

CPH, Series 3
Episode 11
The Last Best West
The Mines & The Minds
A Nation of Cities
(24:15 - 47:08)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook (choose one)

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 183-191, 194-
195

Counterpoints pp. 16-19

Think History pp. 14-17

NEW BEGINNINGS

In the early 1900s, women did not have the right to vote. Women rallied to demand change. They wanted a say in governance. They also want to put a stop to the heavy drinking that caused distress in families. Families in the slums, especially immigrants who did not speak French or English were also suffering. James Shaver Woodsworth called for social justice for the newcomers

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

A NEW MAP OF CANADA

1. The farmers of the northwest were demanding two new developments. What were they and what did Laurier promise them if he was re-elected?
Western farmers needed rail transportation for crops, and wanted their own government to better control their own affairs. Laurier promised he would create two new provinces if elected
2. What two new provinces were created from the former Northwest Territories?
Alberta & Saskatchewan

3. What was the complaint of Henri Bourassa regarding the settlement of the west?

There were no French speaking immigrants

FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE

1. What skill did Nellie (Mooney) McClung have which helped her become a leader for women's suffrage, the temperance movement, and the image of women in general?

She had a speaking ability that inspired others

2. What province, in what year, first granted women the right to vote?

Manitoba - 1916

CPH, Series 3
Episode 11
A New Map for Canada
Fight Fire with Fire
(47:09-1:02:05)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Primary Sources and
Immigration

IMMIGRANTS

CPH, Series 3
Episode 11
Strangers Within Our
Gates
Gold Mountain
(1:02:05 – 1-15-40)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History*
pp. 183-191, 194-195

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES

1. Methodist minister, James Woodsworth had compassion on immigrants who lived in dire circumstances. What did he do?
Western farmers needed rail transportation for crops, and wanted their own government to better control their own affairs. Laurier promised he would create two new provinces if elected

GOLD MOUNTAIN

1. Describe the situation of the Chinese who came to Canada.
The railway work was dangerous. One railway worker dies for every mile of track. After the railway they could only do low level jobs as they faced discrimination and even violence
2. What did the government do to discourage immigration?
A head tax was created for Chinese immigrants of \$50.00, raised later to \$500 per person. Exclusion measures and laws were eventually created to stop Asian immigration
3. In what year was the first Chinese person allowed to vote?

1949

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Assignment

Defining Moments
in My Story Essay

History is everything in the world that has ever happened to anyone, dead or alive. Wow! That would be too much to remember. Since we can't learn everything in history we have to determine what is historically significant. Just because it is in the media, or a book, or it is important to you, does it mean it is historically significant? How do we decide what is worth learning and remembering?

Look at the following criteria.

- **Resulting in Change:** How profoundly were people affected by the event or person, how many people's lives were affected, and how long did the changes last?
- **Revealing:** How does this event or person help us understand the past?
- **Relevant:** How does this event or person shed light on issues or problems that concern us today?

THE BOER WAR

CPH, Series 3
Episode 11
For God, Queen &
Country
I am Canadian First
(1:15:40-1:27:51)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 177

The discovery of gold and diamonds in two Dutch republics of South Africa sparked a conflict which led to the Boer War of 1899. Britain asked Canada and her other colonies for support. French Canadian Nationalists thought Canada should have no part in supporting British conquests while English speaking imperialists argued that this was Canada's duty. The debate hinged on the issue of conscription.

Laurier came up with a compromise that made each group unhappy. The Canadian government was to train, equip, and transport a troop of 1000 volunteers. The nationalists thought this was too much and the imperialists thought it was not enough. In the end, over 7,000 Canadians went to South Africa to help in the conflict. When Europe went to war a few years later and Britain again needed the aid of the colonies, conscription once more became a heated issue of debate.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

I AM CANADIAN FIRST

1. What decision did Laurier make that caused outrage both by the English and the French and what were the complaints of the two groups?

Western farmers needed rail transportation for crops, and wanted their own government to better control their own affairs. Laurier promised he would create two new provinces if elected

LAURIER'S LOSS

CPH, Series 3
Episode 11
Bourassa and the Bishop
It Will Be a Terrible War
(1:27:51-1:46:20)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Laurier had always taken the route of compromise to satisfy both the French and the English, however he finally found he could please no one. Even Laurier's friends decided that they could not continue to support him. First, Bourassa left Laurier's government to become a voice for the French. Then, the issue of Free Trade alienated long-time supporter Clifford Sifton. In the election of 1911 the people chose a new government and thirty-seven years of Liberal leadership ended.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

BOURASSA AND THE BISHOP

1. What did the Archbishop of Westminster say at the 21st Eucharistic Congress in Montreal (1910) that angered the French?

He said that English should be the dominant language of the Catholic Church in North America.

2. What was the basis of Henri Bourassa's rebuttal?

The first Catholic apostles spreading Christianity in North America were French, three quarters of the clergy of North America have come from the French population, and though a small group, we have the right to retain our language.

ATTACKED FROM ALL SIDES

1. What was the fear if Free Trade was approved?

It was feared that Americans would simply swallow Canada.

2. Who defeated Laurier in the 1911 election and what was his political party?

Robert Borden, Conservative

IT WILL BE A TERRIBLE WAR

1. Where was the Canadian First Division stationed in April, 1915 when John McCrae and Alexis Helmer were serving?

Ypres, Belgium

2. How many Canadians died in The Great War?

60,000

MANIA

Read lesson here or online.

Answer questions at end of lesson

Assignment

Map of Europe

Summary notes

Read Kaiser Wilhelm II - A Crippled Bombast (online course)

Textbook

Canada, An Illustrated History pp. 201-203

Counterpoints pp. 25-30

Think History pp. 21-26

When Great Britain found itself at war in 1914, Canada, as a member of the British empire, is also bound to join the war effort. Canadians patriotically and enthusiastically signed up.

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

What started WWI? How did the assassination of an archduke in a remote corner of Europe turn the world into turmoil? While it is complicated, the build up towards a world war, triggered by the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand, and his wife on June 1914 can be outlined in the following five causes. Remember them by the acronym MANIA.

Militarism is the policy of giving the military a high profile, strong powers, and preparedness. Nations with strong armies are less likely to be attacked, more able to defend themselves, and more prepared to advance their interests around the globe. From 1870-1914 the armies of France and Germany more than doubled. As Germany built up its navy, Britain, an island country, became alarmed and competed to have the strongest navy. European nations hurried to produce steel battleships, explosives, and high-powered guns stronger than their neighbours. As the arms race progressed European nations watched each other with suspicion and apprehension.



The HMS Dreadnought ('fear nothing but God') built in 1906, a battleship with a steam turbine engine and large guns became the revolutionary battleship of the era. Battleships became known as dreadnoughts.

Alliances are when two or more countries band together and promise to help each other in times of war. The countries are known as Allies. As a number of alliances were formed between 1879 and 1914, it meant that if one country declared war, its Allies would be forced into the conflict as well. There were two main alliances prior to WWI. The Triple Entente, also known as Allies, was formed by France, Russia and Britain. The Triple Alliance, or Central Powers, was comprised of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. When the war started, Italy left the Central Powers and joined the Allies.

Nationalism is a sense of strong loyalty to your own homeland. After France's defeat in the Napoleonic Wars in 1814, the victorious European powers drafted new country borders which displeased a number of groups especially when it meant losing control over territory. There was specific contest in the Balkan states. In 1908,

Austria-Hungary took control of Bosnia, which bounded the small country of Serbia. There were already struggles for power in the Balkan Peninsula as the Turks were being pushed out. Serbians living in Bosnia, bitter about Austrian rule, wanted one powerful Serbian homeland.

Imperialism is when one country gains control of new lands and imposes their own power and rule. When, by 1900 the British Empire had colonies on five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa, Germany was late into the game and had to compete for the little that was left. This caused rivalry and Germany was especially aggravated.

Assassination! The trigger event!

'Sophei, Sophei, don't die. Stay alive for the children!' ¹ With these last frantic words the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, Sophie, both died from an assassin's bullets that fateful day in Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. The attacker was a member of the Serbian terrorist group, The Black Hand, which had threatened to kill the Austrian Archduke if he came into Bosnia. When other world leaders heard the news they were sad but not alarmed, never guessing that these shots would trigger massive destruction and four long years of deadly world war. In a few months, Canadians were swept into the conflict.

QUESTIONS:

1. List the countries of the Triple Alliance.
2. List the countries of the Triple Entente.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
3. Why did Germany become dissatisfied by imperialism?
France, Russia and Britain

There were not many unclaimed lands left in the world so Germany did not have what they considered a fair share.

¹ "Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 1914," EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (1998)

SCHLIEFFEN PLAN

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
Episode Beginning
(0-14:20)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignments

Schlieffen Plan

Western Front Map

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 177

Counterpoints pp. 33-35

Think History pp. 29-31

When France and Britain created an alliance and then included Russia, Germany became alarmed. Germany lay between these countries. A combined attack would leave Germany with too many borders to defend. In the event of an invasion on two fronts, the German Army Chief of Staff, General von Schlieffen, had previously devised a strategy to knock France out of the war early, calculating that it would take six weeks for Russia to organize its large army. If France was defeated, Schlieffen surmised that Britain and Russia would be unwilling to continue any contest. The plan became known as the Schlieffen Plan.

The Schlieffen Plan called for ninety percent of the German troops to concentrate on the French front with ten percent left to defend a Russian advance on the Eastern Front. The German army was to sweep through Belgium and Luxembourg. It was argued that Belgium's small army would not provide significant resistance.

On August 2, 1914, the Schlieffen Plan was put into action as the German army marched into Belgium and Luxembourg. The Germans were surprised by the resistance of the Belgium army which slowed German troops considerably. In the east, the speed to which the Russian army organized and attacked was unexpected and finally, the Germans did not anticipate Britain to mobilize so quickly and honour their 1839 agreement with Belgium. The Schlieffen Plan was not successful and resulted in years of trench warfare which accomplished very little in territory gained on either side.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
Our Investment of Blood
Go Out and Meet Death
Bravely
(14:20-32:52)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignments

Begin Annotated
Timeline of Major Battles
of WWI.

Western Front Map

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 177

Counterpoints pp. 36-38a

Think History pp. 32-34a

When Britain declared war, Canadians rallied to support the 'mother country'. Seventy percent of all recruits were immigrants from Britain. Canadian regiments served as part of the British army. Canadians first engaged in the 2nd Battle of Ypres (Belgium) and encountered the horrors of chlorine gas. Early in 1916, the heavy bombardment at Verdun almost allowed the Germans to break through the French defences.

The French and British launched the Somme offensive on July 1, 1916, forcing the Germans to divert and lessen pressure at Verdun. With 120,000 troops along a 24 km front, the Somme 'big push' was expected to end the war. Instead, after more than four months, this engagement alone left over one million dead with few advances. Both armies were burrowed into trenches and tunnels in a face-off that saw little movement back and forth for four years of warfare.

YPRES, SOMME, TRENCH WARFARE

Newfoundland, not yet part of Canada, sent the Newfoundland Regiment to support the war effort. They fought alongside the 29th British Division in the Battle of the Somme. Meant to be the break through that ended the war, the British bombarded German lines with shell fire for a week. The strength of German fortifications was grossly underestimated. The Germans simply moved underground to prepare and wait.

On July 1st, 1916, the ground attack began at 7:30 am when eleven British divisions went over the top toward enemy lines. The Germans left their bunkers and aimed their guns at the breaks in the barbed wire. They easily demolished British troops. The Newfoundland Regiment, ordered to follow at 8:45 am, were easy targets in the morning light. Of the 798 in the regiment, only 68 stood for roll call the next morning. On July 1st in Newfoundland and Labrador, Memorial Day is still observed together with Canada Day to commemorate this horrible loss.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Assignments

Life in the Trenches
Research Project.

Letter from the
Front

You will be taking several days to research, and then complete your assignment of writing a letter from the front. See the online course content for resources.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Life in the Trenches - Research Project
Research what life was like in the trenches and organize your data into a mind map.
2. Letter from the Front: Using your research along with primary source material from the online page *Letters from the Front*, write a letter describing some day to day experiences as if you were living in the trenches. Your letter should exhibit a clear understanding of the issues touching on at least three aspects with clarity. You may choose to “age” the paper by burning the edges, crinkling, and using soya sauce to make “stains”.

VIMY RIDGE

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
The Spoils of War
The Battle of Vimy Ridge
(32:50-46:54)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignments

Annotated Timeline
of Major Battles of WWI.

Western Front Map

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 204-206

Counterpoints pp. 38b

Think History pp. 34b

After the senseless slaughter at the Somme, Canadian Commander, Major-General Arthur Currie knew that careful planning and military intelligence were essential to victory when Canadians were sent to relieve the British at Vimy Ridge. From the top of the ridge the Germans had a full view of their enemy making a surprise attack appear impossible. For two years the Germans and Allies had battled at Vimy, losing over 260,000 men but gaining little ground. Both parties had carved extensive underground tunnels which could be filled with explosives and detonated under enemy trenches. The French and British had been unsuccessful at taking and holding Vimy Ridge. Then the Canadians were sent in to try.

The Canadians, all four divisions working together for the first time, spent the winter of 1916-1917 gathering intelligence through aerial reconnaissance, engineering a maze of tunnels powered with electricity, and thoroughly training the troops. On March 20, 1917 the battle began with a massive artillery barrage. Three weeks later the ground attack began. Instead of charging in full view of enemy guns the Canadians crossed open ground under the cover of matching shell fire which churned up the land ahead of the troops and forced the enemy to stay low. Tunnels had been excavated right to the front allowing troops to get there without being observed. Supplies and the wounded could be moved through the tunnels as well.

The Canadians were successful in their attempt to take out enemy guns. Within four days Vimy Ridge had been taken along with 4000 German prisoners. It was the most successful Allied offensive since the war began.

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE

1. What is the significance for Canadians of the victory at Vimy Ridge?

It was the first time Canadian divisions all fought together, and as the battle was such an overwhelming success when both the British and French had failed to take the ridge, it became a source of Canadian pride.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Assignments

Historical
Perspective - Pilots'
Conflicting Emotions

View TC2 Historical
Perspective video

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 206-207

Counterpoints pp. 40-43

Think History pp. 36-39

Only 10 years after the Wright brothers made the first powered flight, a few visionaries could see the importance of aircraft in war though many were skeptical. Tethered observation balloons were used for spotting enemy artillery but less effective considering the mobility of aircraft. Pilots began to take photographs to build a complete picture of enemy trench systems.

Aviators began to experiment with hand held guns to shoot at enemy aircraft, progressing quickly to mounted machine guns. The race for air superiority facilitated the development of fighters, bombers, and ground-attack aircraft. Aerial combat maneuvers at short range were termed a 'dogfight'.

An pilot qualified as an 'ace' with five aerial victories. Ace pilots became the heroes with propaganda of their successes. Germany's Manfred von Richthofen, nicknamed The Red Baron, was the most famous WWI ace with eighty victories to his record before he was killed in 1919. Canadian, Billy Bishop, was the top British Empire ace with 72 confirmed victories.

The life expectancy of a combat pilot was only a few weeks with fatalities for cadets in training not much better. The aircraft were flimsy vehicles of wood, cloth and wire. Pilot training was minimal; two to three hours in the air before flying solo, fifteen hours in the air before going into combat. During training, there could be a number of crashes in any one airfield in a day. With little understanding of the mechanics of flight, instructors thought students had the best chance of becoming good pilots by teaching themselves. Trainees were encouraged to loop, roll, and spin and a stalled engine during maneuvers was a common cause of fatality. 8000 cadets died in flight training in Britain.

It was the excitement, fame, daring and glory that drew young men into in the Royal Flying Corps. A strange camaraderie existed between aviators on both sides. When a well-known pilot died, the enemy would often drop a wreath and note of condolence to the pilot's airfield. Balloonists had parachutes, however, it was considered detrimental for pilots in part because of bulkiness and weight, but also because it was suspected that pilots would jump from the plane when hit instead of trying to land it safely. Parachutes, not yet advanced in design, seldom worked anyway when used from a spiralling plane.

The ingenuity of the engineers and the skill of flyers paved the way for great advancements in aeronautics after WWI.

HALIFAX EXPLOSION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
City of Sorrow
A Broken Promise
(46:54-1:07:38)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Propaganda in WWI

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 208

Counterpoints pp. 44-51

Think History pp. 40-47

CITY OF SORROW

1. What was the date of the Halifax Explosion?

December 6, 1917

2. What were the names and countries of the ships involved and what were they carrying?

Imo – Norwegian, supplies for Belgium relief

Mont Blanc – French, munitions

3. How many people died in the tragedy?

200

4. What was a common injury and how did this happen?

Blindness because of window glass as people were watching the event from the windows

A BROKEN PROMISE

1. What caused Prime Minister Borden to break his promise regarding conscription?

Soldiers were being killed quicker than new recruits could replace them. Borden visited the wounded overseas and was moved to support them with new recruits.

2. Who was the strongest opponent of conscription?

Henri Bourassa

3. What were the results of the violence in Quebec City?

Four people were killed including a 14 year old boy. This put a large divide between the French and the English in Canada

FINALLY, THE END

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

A PAINFUL PEACE

1. When did the WWI end?

November 11, 1918

2. Name some of the hardships faced by returning soldiers.

The Spanish flu killed many of their family, almost as many deaths in Canada as deaths from WWI. There were not enough jobs and Canada

3. What important step towards independence did Canada gain with the Paris Peace talks?

Representation at the Paris Peace talks and consequently, a seat at the League of Nations.

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
A Painful Peace
(1:07:38-1:15:23)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignments

Timeline of Major
Battles of WWI

Timeline of
Canadian Autonomy

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 209-210

Counterpoints pp. 52-54,
56-57

Think History pp. 48,
54-56

WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

THE WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE

1. What were the causes of the Winnipeg General Strike?

There were few jobs and high inflation. The workers wanted the right to bargain with employers. Unified response to strike by building and metal workers.. Russian Revolution has people thinking.

2. What is the difference with an ordinary workers' union strike and a 'general' strike?

A whole city shuts down in a general strike, not just a group of workers.

3. In light of the recent Russian revolution and the overthrow of the wealthy class in Russia, what is the response by government and business owners to the Winnipeg General Strike?

They hired special policing forces and brought in the NWMP to maintain order. The police force was used to disperse crowds and put an end to the strike. Two people were killed.

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
Winnipeg General Strike
(1:15:23-1:26:39)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Winnipeg General
Strike 5Ws Analysis

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 210

Counterpoints pp. 61-65

Think History pp. 58-61

FAMOUS FIVE

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

WE'LL HOE OUR OWN ROW

1. Why did farmers feel they needed to unite and what was their solution?

Their sons were conscripted, there was an economic slump, young adults were moving to cities (urbanization), and farmers worked without fair remuneration. The farmers organized themselves. W.C. Good organized the United Farmers of Ontario which became active in politics.

2. Name the first woman to sit in the House of Commons (federal) and the political party she represented.

In the 1921 federal election Agnes McPhail became the first woman elected to the House of Commons and the Progressive Party becomes the official opposition.

3. Name the "Famous Five" also called the "Alberta Five"

Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney, Henrietta Edwards

AT THE MERCY OF OUR NEIGHBOURS

1. In what ways did the influence of the United States threaten Canadian autonomy and identity?

The investment of American funds into natural resources and manufacturing helped the economy but Canadians risked losing control of her resources. The popularity of American made movies and radio shows threatened Canadian identity.

CPH, Series 3
Episode 12
We'll Hoe Our Own
At The Mercy of Our
Neighbours
(1:26:39-1:46:12)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignments

TC2 Video ~ Cause
& Consequence

The Person's Case
Cause & Consequence

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 212-213

Counterpoints pp. 70-78

Think History pp. 66-74

CANADIAN AUTONOMY

Assignments

Research and write notes

Add events & synopsis to *Timeline of Canadian Autonomy*

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 80-81, 83-85

Think History pp. 76-77, 79-81

Research and write notes below about the following events and what they contributed to Canadian autonomy. Record these events on a short synopsis on your annotated *Timeline of Canadian Autonomy* (see Lesson 19). See Lesson 19 & 22 Online Resources.

1. **The Chanak Affair**
Britain called on Dominions for help in a conflict in Turkey, but Mackenzie King was non-committal and the crisis passed before Parliament made a decision. For the first time Canada did not automatically support the British Empire in war
2. **The Halibut Treaty**
Canada and the U.S. had concerns over fishing rights in the North Pacific. Britain wanted to sign the treaty along with Canada but King argued against it. For the first time Canada negotiated an international treaty (with the United States) without a signature from a British representative.
3. **The King-Byng Crisis**
PM King publicly challenged Britain's influence in Canadian politics when the governor general refused to take the advice of the PM. Since then the governor general has never worked in conflict with the PM.
4. **The Balfour Report**
The Balfour Report confirmed the status of the dominions of the British Empire as autonomous and equal in status in national and international affairs, with only a common allegiance to the British Crown.
5. **The Statute of Westminster**
Acting upon the Balfour report, the British Empire became the British Commonwealth. Commonwealth countries could now make their own laws.

Write an explanation of why Canada did not choose to implement full autonomy available under the Statute of Westminster in 1926.

Since the provincial and federal governments could not agree on the procedure for changing the BNA Act it was decided not to leave this under the authority of the British government.

THE CRASH

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 3
Episode 13
Episode Beginning
Descent into Chaos
An Era Being Born
(00:00-22:54)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 223-224

Counterpoints pp. 89-95

Think History pp. 91-98

HARD TIMES

1. What was the effect on Canada when the U.S. stock market crashed in 1929?

The market for Canadian resources around the world was no longer there. People lost their jobs.

2. What did Prime Minister R.B. Bennett's Conservative government promise Canadians?

He promised to create jobs or die trying.

DESCENT INTO CHAOS

1. What did the phrase 'on the dole' mean?

Employment insurance

2. What was a common illness during the Great Depression?

Tuberculosis

3. What was the situation and solution for the struggles in Newfoundland?

Newfoundland was poor and it appeared that the government had exploited the people. Britain assumed Newfoundland's debt but Newfoundland had to give up responsible government and become a colony again.

HARD TIMES FOR WORKERS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 3
Episode 13
The Enemies Within
Needles & Pins
Blown Away
Dear Mr. Prime Minister
(22:54-44:55)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Employment
Insurance in Canada
Part 1

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 96-100

Think History pp. 98-102

THE ENEMIES WITHIN

1. The Communist movement gained popularity among unemployed young men. What did R.B. Bennett do to control this?

Unemployed men were sent to work camps in the wilderness and paid a tenth of a normal wage. Officials were give authority lock up dissidents. Immigrants, mostly from Eastern Europe countries, were deported.

2. How did R.B. Bennett's plan backfire?

The unemployed were all put together and the influence of Marxist views created a real threat of revolution against capitalism.

NEEDLES & PINS

1. Describe working conditions in the factories.

Conditions were difficult and unsafe but they couldn't risk losing their jobs. There was constant pressure to work harder but pay was low.

BLOWN AWAY

1. What happened in the prairies during these hard times?

Along with economic struggle, there was drought in the prairie and farms failed. People left their farms. Dust storms destroyed farmland.

HARDER TIMES TO COME

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

Print *Cause and Consequence Template 3* ~ Lesson 25 Assignment Materials tab.

- CPH, Series 3
Episode 13
The End of the Line
A Clean Sweep
A League of Her Own
(44:55-1:04:44)

- Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

- Employment
Insurance in Canada
Part 2

- TC2 Video ~
Continuity & Change

- Textbook**

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 224-227

Counterpoints pp. 101-107

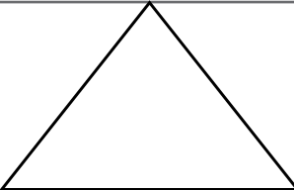
Think History pp. 103-109

THE END OF THE LINE

- Record notes in *Cause and Consequence Template 3* regarding the On-To-Ottawa Trek.

Cause & Consequence

ON TO OTTAWA TREK
Decide what individuals, groups, and social forces were involved, then consider to what extent they influenced the event or trend. Place an X inside the triangle to indicate the extent to which the event/trend was influenced by these three factors. The closer the X is to one of the three factors, the more you think that factor was influential.

RELEVANT SOCIAL FORCES OR CONDITIONS High unemployment Great Depression Lack of adequate government solutions	
	
GROUPS INVOLVED Labour camp workers Supporters (mothers, railway staff, municipal government) RCMP	INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED Prime Minister R. B. Bennett
EXPLANATION Why did you place the X where you did? What role did each of these factors play? Answers will vary	

A LEAGUE OF HER OWN

- How did the views of Prime Minister Mackenzie King differ from Canada's first female senator, Cairine Wilson?

Cairine Wilson wanted Italy punished for invading another country. PM King, afraid of another world war, perpetuated appeasement rather than accountability for invasion..

SPANISH CIVIL WAR

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 3
Episode 13
Politics of Hope
Love and War
The Grip Tightens
(1:04:44-1:22:20)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

TC2 Video
Explain the Image

Synopsis about Dr.
Norman Bethune

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 110-113

Think History pp. 112-115

POLITICS OF HOPE

1. What two political parties were born in the prairies?
The Social Credit Party in Alberta, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Saskatchewan (now the NDP).

LOVE AND WAR

1. How did Norman Bethune see the Spanish Civil War in light of world events?
He saw the beginning of a world war as a contest between fascism and democracy.
2. What was the Foreign Enlistment Act?
An act which was meant to prevent Canadians from joining the war in Spain.

THE GRIP TIGHTENS

1. What did PM King do when the Premier of Quebec, Maurice Duplessis, passed the bill called the Padlock Law, which violated Canadian law?

The Prime Minister did nothing.

TROUBLE AGAIN

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 3
Episode 13
Mr. King Goes to Berlin
Our Only Hope
Canada Goes to War
(1:22:20-1:46:44)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignments

Rise of the Nazis

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 229-230

Counterpoints pp. 119-126

Think History pp.
121-128

MR. KING GOES TO BERLIN

1. What was the purpose of PM King's trip to Berlin?

To convince Hitler to cease aggression.

OUR ONLY HOPE IS CANADA

1. What did Cairine Wilson attempt to do?

She tried to get Canada to open up to Jewish immigration.

2. Who opposed her because of anti-Semitic views?

Both Frederick Blair, Director of Immigration, and PM Mackenzie King were anti-Semitists.

CANADA GOES TO WAR

1. When did PM King realize the war was going to be serious and not short-lived?

May, 1940

2. What message did President Roosevelt send via King to Prime Minister Churchill of the United Kingdom?

Surrender

3. What was Churchill's message to his people and the world?

We will never surrender

DUNKIRK

TIME LINE OF EARLY GERMANY VICTORIES

- 1938 - Austria
- March 1939 - Czechoslovakia
- September, 1939 - Poland
- April – May, 1940 - Norway and Denmark
- May - July, 1940 – Netherlands, Belgium, France

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

EPISODE BEGINNING

1. Germany planned to invade England and Canada feared this war may reach Canada itself. What is the National Resources Mobilization Act and what do Quebecers think of it?

The government was given war time power & single men were called up serve for home defense only. Quebecers feared this would lead to conscription.

2. What new alliance did Canada make and what is the significance of this?
Canada made a pact with the United States for the defense of North America. Canada's allegiance shifted from one solely with Britain, to one with a neighbour.

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
Opening Vignette
Episode Beginning
(00:00-12:17)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Map of Europe
WWII

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 127-
133. See map p. 124

Think History pp. 129-
135. See map p. 126

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
Razor's Edge
(12:17-18:38)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Cumulative annotated
*Timeline of Major
Events of WWII*

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 134-137

Think History pp.
136-139

RAZOR'S EDGE

1. What was Hitler's timeline for Germany's invasion against England?

The Luftwaffe (airforce) was to destroy the Allied Air Forces between August and September, 1940.

2. How prepared was the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)?

The pilots had only had 20 hours in their planes and had shot once at a moving target. Ernest McNab, the squadron leader, was fearful.

3. Describe the significance of the Battle of Britain.

The Luftwaffe was not able to destroy Allied Air Forces so Germany was not able to invade England before the winter of 1940-1941.

Against tremendous odds, the Allied Air Forces beat back the Luftwaffe though much of London was destroyed by bombs and many civilians were killed.

LIFE IN THE NAVY

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
War Machine
A Miserable, Rotten
Hopeless Life
The Dispossessed
(18:38-39:25)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Cumulative annotated
*Timeline of Major
Events of WWII*

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 231-232

Counterpoints pp. 138-141

Think History pp.
140-143

WAR MACHINE

1. What was the job of C.D. Howe?

Howe's job was to oversee the business of manufacturing equipment for the war.

2. What was significant about women participating in war manufacturing?

Women were given important roles in the work force like never before. State funded day care was offered for the first time.

3. What were conditions in the factories?

The factories were hot, dusty and dangerous.

A MISERABLE, ROTTEN, HOPELESS LIFE

1. What was intent of the Germans in The Battle of the Atlantic?

Germans U-boats determined to destroy supplies crossing the Atlantic on the way to Britain.

2. What was the job of the Canadian Navy?

To protect convoys taking supplies across the Atlantic to Britain.

3. What was the 'black pit'?

An area of the Atlantic which was out of range of air power. It was very dangerous for the convoys.

THE DISPOSSESSED

1. How did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941 affect Canadians?

A wave a persecution erupted against the Japanese. Property was seized, jobs were lost, schools were closed.

2. Japan attacked the British colony of Hong Kong on Dec. 18th and all of the Canadian regiment was killed or taken prisoner. What was the Canadian government's response?

Japanese from B.C. were uprooted and taken to internment camps. Men were sent to work in lumber camps. Property was sold.

DIEPPE

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

A RIP IN THE FABRIC

1. Who was the leader of the Conservative party?

Arthur Meighan

2. What was King's concern about conscription?

He was afraid it would split the country.

3. What was general feeling across Canada regarding conscription?

English Canadians believed there should be conscription.

4. Why do the French Canadians feel betrayed by the plebiscite regarding conscription?

They did not think the government should ask the majority about a promise made to the minority.

5. What were the results of the plebiscite?

*80 % vote Yes, outside of Quebec, 72% vote No inside Quebec
Quebec felt they had a unified voice. Mackenzie King found a way to avoid actually making a conscription law.*

DIEPPE

1. What were some of the failures and difficulties of the advance against Dieppe?

- *Germans were not surprised*
- *German fortifications were strong*
- *towering cliffs were an obstacle*
- *sea and air attacks were not very effective*

2. Was the raid a failure or success?

It was a dismal failure.

3. How many Canadian were killed in action at Dieppe?

907

4. How many were wounded? How many were taken prisoner?

586 wounded and 1856 taken prisoner

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
A Rip in the Fabric
Dieppe
(39:25-54:20)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignments

Cumulative annotated
Timeline of Major
Events of WWII

Essay preparation

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 233

Counterpoints pp. 142-143

Think History pp.
144-145

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
Sacrifice and Secrets
The War Comes Home
On the Attack
(54:20-1:11:30)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Cumulative annotated *Timeline of Major Events of WWII*

Essay development

Textbook

Canada, An Illustrated History pp. 234-236

Counterpoints pp. 144

Think History pp. 146

SACRIFICE AND SECRETS

1. What did the US fear and what did their government ask Canada?
The US feared an attack by Japan on Alaska. Canada was asked to allow a highway to be built through the territories to Alaska.
2. What changes came to the Klinkit First Nations of the southern Yukon because of the Alaska Highway?
Their traditional trapping lines were destroyed. Their towns become less isolated and more exposed to disease and goods. Many died from diseases.
3. What were the Dene men of the Northwest Territories hired to mine and what was the result to the workers?
Uranium ore. They did not know that the dust was radioactive and many men later died of cancer.

THE WAR COMES HOME

1. Where did the Canadian navy face battle on home turf?
On the St. Lawrence River.

ON THE ATTACK

1. What tactic did the Allies take to try to get the advantage after 3 year of war?
They bombed German cities.
2. Canadian ground forces had not seen action since Dieppe. Where were they ordered to battle in the summer of 1943?
Almost 10,000
3. Describe the Battle of Ortona.
Canadians were vastly outnumbered, streets were dangerous, battle was from house to house in the rubble, Hitler's best paratroopers were told to keep the town at all costs
4. How many Canadians died at Ortona and how many were so battled fatigued they could not continue?
1400 Canadians died and 1600 were unable to continue

BEACHES OF JUNO

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

OF ELEPHANTS AND CHICKENS

1. What did Canadians fear with the end of the war, and what did they do about it?
They feared that prosperity would end and there would be another depression. Workers organized.
2. Who was the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in Saskatchewan, and what were his fundamental beliefs?
The leader was Tommy Douglas and he believed that the government should be responsible to improve the lives of Canadians.
3. What was the significance of the provincial election of Saskatchewan in 1944 and what were the results?
The first socialist government in North America was elected and they began to offer medical and social assistance for average families.
4. In the face of CCF popularity and another possible economic depression, Prime Minister Mackenzie King offered families additional social assistance. What was this?
He offered additional social security including family allowance for each child and stronger legal rights for workers.

THE CAULDRON

1. How many Allied troops were involved in the campaign of DDay, and how many Canadians were involved?
156,000 Allied troops, 15,000 of them are Canadians.
2. What was the code name of the D-Day offensive and the date?
Operation Overlord. June 6, 1944.
3. What were the results for the Canadians in the first six days?
Almost 3,000 Canadians were killed or wounded but they advanced farther than other Allied troops.
4. What task was allotted to Major David Currie and the South Alberta Regiment? They needed to close the loop on retreating German troops who are almost surrounded by American Allied troops. They successfully routed the Germans and captured many.

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
Of Elephants and Chickens
The Cauldron
(1:11:30-1:29:36)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignments

Cumulative annotated
Timeline of Major Events of WWII

Essay

Textbook
Canada, An Illustrated History pp. 237-238

Counterpoints pp. 146-149

Think History pp. 148-151

CONSCRIPTION AGAIN

CPH, Series 4
Episode 14
The Diligent Tailor
The Price of Victory
(1:29:36-1:46:19)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignments

Cumulative annotated *Timeline of Major Events of WWII*

T2C Ethical
Judgement

Essay completion

Textbook
*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 238-239

Counterpoints pp. 152-
156

Think History pp. 154-
158

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

THE DILIGENT TAILOR

- When more troops were needed in 1944, what decision faced the government, and what were the concerns?
Conscription appeared to be necessary, but King was afraid it would split the country as it did during WWI
- What is the response of army commanders and cabinet ministers?
The military commanders threatened to cease the campaign for volunteers with the possibility of resigning. Some cabinet ministers met to talk about separating from the Prime Minister and possibly bringing down the government.
- What was the result of the WWII Conscription Crisis?
Conscription was enacted with many conscripts assigned to home service. By the time new conscripts arrived in Europe, they were no longer needed. King succeeded in appeasing both groups and saving the unity of the country.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY

- How many Jews died in German death camps?
6 million
- How many Jews found a safe haven in Canada during the war?
450
- Describe the final act that ended World War Two.
The atomic bomb was dropped by the U.S. on the two Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which caused catastrophic disaster. Japan finally surrendered bringing a close to conflict of the Second World War.

BENCHMARKS IN HISTORY

Assignments

Begin cumulative annotated *Postwar Years Timeline Project*

T2C Historical Significance Video

Textbook

Canada, An Illustrated History pp. 241, 252-257

Counterpoints pp. 158-159, 170-173

Think History pp. 160-161, 172-176

What are benchmarks in history?

Historians look for significant events in history that mark a turning point from one historical period to another. They may be political such as a significant leadership change or a war; they may be a change in society such as women gaining the vote or a wave of immigration; or it may be economic changes such as The Great Depression. These benchmarks in history provide a point of reference—a turning point to a new era. There are also defining moments within each era that are identifiable events, or changes in attitudes, politics, or economics.

In the years following the wars, Canada changed dramatically as the country grew up, as it were, in autonomy and presence on the world stage. Domestically, immigration and new policies changed the look of Canada.

The two World Wars were turning points which led to modernization of energy, industry, methods of travel and culture in Canada. Your ongoing project, the *Postwar Years Timeline Project* will help you discover the events that became turning points following the two World Wars.

CHANGING NATION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
Episode Beginning
From Sea to Sea
Refus Global
(00:00-26:09)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Cumulative annotated *Timeline of Canadian Autonomy*

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 176-183

Think History pp. 178-184

FROM SEA TO SEA

1. Why did Great Britain want to give Newfoundland self-governance again?

Britain was crippled by war debt and this would ease the burden.

2. What made union with Canada attractive?

Newfoundland could benefit from the social welfare programs.

3. What did Canadian and British politicians fear regarding Newfoundland?

Newfoundland had a strategic location between the two countries and they didn't want Newfoundland to fall into the hands of the U.S.

4. Who was the champion for confederation and what was the percentage of those who voted positively?

Joey Smallwood championed the cause winning 52% of the population towards confederation.

REFUS GLOBAL

1. What were the demands of the miners of Quebec?

They wanted a wage increase and protection from asbestos dust.

2. What was Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis' response to the strike?

He sent 400 provincial police who interrogated and brutally beat the strikers.

3. What were the results of the strike?

The workers did not get all their demands, however it set the stage for changes in the province's seat of power.

CHANGING LANDSCAPE

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

BOOM

1. What significant event happened in Alberta in 1947?

Imperial Oil found oil in Leduc, Alberta which started a boom in oil exploration.

2. Where did the funding come for the harvesting of Canadian resources?

It was American capital.

3. What did all the development do to the landscape of Canada and how did it affect the people?

There was great prosperity for some, however, pipelines and dams changed the geography and some First Nations suffered the loss of their homes and hunting grounds.

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
Boom
(26:09-32:06)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Cumulative annotated
Postwar Years Timeline
Project

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 242-244

Counterpoints pp. 184-189

Think History pp. 185-189

RED FEAR

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

SEEING RED

1. Who was the Minister for External Affairs in 1948 and what were some of his ideals?

Lester B. Pearson hoped that Canada could bring social justice and peace to other parts of the world.

1. What were some of the frustrations Pearson experienced in international endeavors with the United States?

Pearson wanted social and economic goals in the NATO agreement. Americans criticized this. Pearson wanted a cease fire when the North Koreans were driven back in the Korean War. Americans wanted to continue and crush communism. Pearson's wanted Canada to be heard.

2. Describe the relationship between Lester B. Pearson and the head of the F.B.I., J. Edgar Hoover.

Pearson did not want to see a 'witch hunt' in Canada and would not bow to the pressure of the F.B.I. to succumb to U.S. tactics. The F.B.I. opened a file on Pearson considering him a threat to the free world.

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
Seeing Red
Affluence for Almost All
(32:06-45:20)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Iron Curtain Speech
by Winston Churchill

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 190-194

Think History pp. 190-193

SUEZ CRISIS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

ON GUARD FOR THEE

1. With the threat of U.S. occupation of the far north, what did the Canadian government do to in order to establish a presence?

Move Inuit communities north to Ellesmere Island.

2. Describe the world crisis of 1956.
Egypt seized the Suez Canal shipping route and Britain, France and Israel launched attacks on Egypt. The Soviet Union threatened to come to Egypt's aid with nuclear weapons.
3. What was the solution proposed by Lester B. Pearson?

To send in the first U.N. peacekeeping force until negotiations brought about a solution.

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
On Guard for Thee
(45:20-54:30)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignments

Timeline of
Canadian Autonomy

Summary of
Councils of the UN

Statement regarding
Korean Veterans

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* p. 260

Counterpoints pp. 198-201

Think History pp. 198-201

DIEFENBAKER TIMES

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
First Tremors
A Prairie Storm
The Crossroads
Shifting Symbols
(54.30-1:18:51)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* p. 205-209

Think History pp.
205-210

FIRST TREMORS

1. The suspension of Montreal hockey star, Maurice Richard, set off a riot in Montreal. What was the real cause of the riot?

The people of Quebec are frustrated because they are a minority and feel second-rate.

A PRAIRIE STORM

1. Describe some of the things that Diefenbaker stood for and a few of his characteristics.

He represented small-town Canada and was 'a man of the people.' He was a powerful speaker, and good on T.V. He stood up for the people even against his own party. He was thought by some to be argumentative instead of placating. He stood up for Canadian ownership

2. What year did Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservatives beat the Liberals?

1957

THE CROSSROADS

1. What were the crossroads for reporter René Lévesque and how did his career change?

When the broadcasters of the French language part of the CBC went on strike to the apparent disinterest of the government and English-language counterparts, the contest appeared to be between the French and English in Canada. René Lévesque moved towards involvement in politics.

SHIFTING SYMBOLS

1. What were the results of Joyce Davidson's controversial comment that 'most Canadians' were indifferent to the Queen's visit?

She was ill-treated by the public and she chose to move to the United States.

2. A poll showed that 52% of Canadians were indifferent to the Queen's visit. From the information presented, do you believe Joyce Davidson's statement reflected the sentiment of 'most Canadians'? Why or why not?

Based on the adverse reaction Mrs. Davidson received and the poll showing 52% in alignment with Mrs. Davidson (just over ½) it would seem that while sentiments were changing, there was still a large group of Canadians that felt strong ties to the British monarchy.

MEDICARE AND NUCLEAR WAR

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 15
Time for Change
Fight for Medicare
Shadow of Nuclear War
(1:18:51-1:46:18)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

Canada, An Illustrated
History p. 246-247, 253-
257

Counterpoints pp. 194-
197, 216, 228-229

Think History pp.194-
197, 217, 228-229

TIME FOR CHANGE

1. In 1960, René Lévesque entered politics winning a riding as a Liberal Party member. What were his big plans?

Levesque wanted to nationalize (put under government ownership) the privately owned hydroelectric companies.

FIGHT FOR MEDICARE

1. What made Tommy Douglas so adamant that medicare was necessary in spite of opposition from the doctors?

As a child he had the threat of losing a leg because his parents could not afford the necessary care. He believed all people should receive the medical help they needed regardless of income level.

SHADOW OF NUCLEAR WAR

1. What reason was given for the Avro Arrow project being scrapped by Diefenbaker's government?

When Canada joined NORAD, the U.S. controlled Bomarc system carried nuclear warheads for northern defense replacing the need for the Avro Arrow.

2. What and when was the Cuban missile crisis and what was the result?

In October, 1962, the U.S. found out that there were nuclear missile sites installed by the Soviet Union in Cuba aimed at the U.S. president Kennedy ordered that any ships bound for Cuba with missiles would be turned back, but if the U.S. boarded a foreign ship to check it would be an act of war. When two Soviet Union ships head for Cuba it almost comes to war until the ships turn back.

3. What did Prime Minister Lester Pearson and U.S. President Robert Kennedy agree on in 1963?

To put U.S. controlled nuclear warheads on Canadian soil.

THE SIXTIES

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 16
Opening Vignette
Episode Beginning
Maitre Chez Nous
Planners Of Happiness
A Question Of Equality
(00:00-31.23)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* p. 260

Counterpoints pp. 205-210

Think History pp. 205-210

EPISODE BEGINNING

1. What were some of the ideals and actions of the youth in the 1960s?
Sentiments were for world peace with poetry, music, and thus youth gatherings became political.

MAITRE CHEZ NOUS

1. Describe some of the changes in Quebec during the Quiet Revolution.
Nationalizing Quebec hydroelectric services
Changes in education from church run education to government mandated education

THE PLANNERS OF HAPPINESS

1. What were some of the advances made in British Columbia?
-forestry and mining advancement
-highways built in the interior
-hydroelectric power stations built for sales to the US
2. What changes were made in Newfoundland and why?

People from outports were moved to areas where children could go to school, where there were roads, and electricity.

3. What happened in Halifax in the name of progress and how were the people affected?
The slum of Africville was slated for destruction and the people were moved. The people thought they owned the land but without deeds, they were not given comparable compensation.

A QUESTION OF EQUALITY

1. What hurdles did women face in the early 1960s?
They were not welcome in the work force, and especially if they were pregnant. Married women in Quebec had no status; they could not bank or get medical help for children etc. Birth control information was illegal and some pregnant women chose dangerous abortion methods.

A NEW FLAG

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 16
Under A New Flag
Going Down The Road
Vive le Québec Libre
Do Your Own Thing
Taking Back the Past
(31.23-1:08:12)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Timeline of
Canadian Autonomy

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* p. 262-263

Counterpoints pp. 211-
219, 230-231

Think History pp. 212-
220, 230-231

UNDER A NEW FLAG

1. What was the challenge of Francophones regarding government organizations?
There were no French Canadians in government offices and organizations.
2. What happened on May 16, 1963?
10 bombs were put in mailboxes in the Westmount area of Montreal.
3. Who were the 'three wise men' and what was their role in Canadian politics?
Marchand, Pelletier, and Trudeau are from Quebec and it is hoped that they will bring Quebec support for the Liberal Party.

GOING DOWN THE ROAD

1. What phenomena happened with young people from the Atlantic provinces?
There were few jobs and many headed to Ontario or other parts of Canada to find work.

DO YOUR OWN THING

1. What kinds of things were the youth protesting in the student uprisings and protests of the late 1960s and 1970s?
Poverty, capitalism, injustice, discrimination, exploitation, the Vietnam War.
2. How many draft dodgers came to Canada during the Vietnam War?
About 30,000

TAKING BACK THE PAST

3. What did the White Paper of 1969 propose for Aboriginal peoples?
That reserves be abolished, Aboriginal schools be closed with children integrated into regular schools, and that they are integrated into society as full citizens.
4. What did the chiefs do?
They refused the White Paper and demanded self-government. They started by fighting to independently operate Blue Quill School in Alberta (near Edmonton)

OCTOBER CRISIS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 16
Language Wars
October 1970
(1:08:12-1:24:23)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 264-267, 269

Counterpoints pp. 220-222

Think History pp. 221-223

LANGUAGE WARS

1. What did the Laurendeau-Dunton Commission conclude?
The Laurendeau-Dunton Commission found that French speaking citizens were disadvantaged in many areas, even in Quebec.
2. What happened in New Brunswick?
New Brunswick became an officially bilingual province.
3. What significant act did parliament pass in 1969 and what did it allow for?
The Official Languages Act gave French and English equal status.
4. What happened in Quebec?
English was abolished and all children had to attend French schools. Riots broke out between Franchophones and the Italian immigrants in Montreal.

OCTOBER 1970

1. Describe the October Crisis.
The FLQ kidnapped James Cross, the British diplomat and demanded the release of prisoners. Then the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte, the Quebec Minister of Labour. The government sent the army to Quebec to protect politicians and public government buildings. Citizens support the FLQ and the provincial government believed they were facing an insurrection. They asked Ottawa for help.
2. Describe the War Measures Act.
Civil rights are suspended. Citizens can be detained, police can search homes without warrants.
3. How did the October Crisis end and what were the results?
Pierre Laporte was found dead. James Cross was released after 60 days. The FLQ members responsible were convicted. Politicians no longer feel safe integrating freely with the public.

DIVISION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 16
Most Fundamental Choice
The End of Illusions
A Winning Strategy
(1:24:23-1:46:19)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 268

Counterpoints pp. 223-225

Think History pp. 224-226

THE END OF ILLUSIONS

1. What was the illusion?

Canadians had been living in prosperity and did not recognize that the boom times were at an end. Governments were in debt.

2. What caused a strain in east/west relations in Canada?

The price of oil rose dramatically but Alberta, an oil-producing province, thrived as oil sold at high prices. Ottawa asked Alberta to freeze prices and sell oil to eastern Canada. Albertans saw federal intervention as an intrusion. Eastern Canadians resented Alberta's wealth.

A WINNING STRATEGY

1. Quebec Premier Bourassa alienated both the non-French speaking people and the separatists with his language law. What ground-breaking event happened in the fall of 1976?

In 1976, the Parti Quebecois, a distinctly separatist political party, won the provincial election.

FOREIGN POLICY

Assignment

Canadian Foreign Relations. The Canadian Encyclopedia. See link at *Lesson 46 Assignment* online page.

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 234-236

Think History pp. 234-236

In an effort to become more independent from the United States, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau made two major foreign policy changes.

One was in relationship to foreign trading partners. The other was related to national defence. Write a short summary of each of these changes. Use online research to gather information.

FOREIGN TRADING PARTNERS

Foreign Policy for Canadians defined by Trudeau as Canada's goals

- foster economic growth
- safeguard sovereignty and independence
- work for peace and security
- promote social justice
- enhance quality of life
- ensure harmonious natural environment

Trudeau sought closer ties with Soviet Union, pursued friendship with Fidel Castro, gave diplomatic recognition to communist China before other Western allies; Economic relations with the US was strained with the implementation of the National Energy Program which aimed at less American ownership in the oil market.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Under Trudeau there was a drastic reduction in the Armed Forces, and Canada reduced its military commitments to NATO.

Canada became less influential diplomatically when her military strength was reduced.

Answers will vary.

QUEBEC REFERENDUM

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 17
Opening Vignette
Episode Beginning
The Choice
(00:00-20:08)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 241-243

Think History pp. 247-249

EPISODE BEGINNING

- Describe some of the mandates in the National Energy Program (NEP)?
Federal government would take control. Exploration would be encouraged in all provinces. Canadian companies would be favoured over foreign companies.
- What is the response of various groups?
Outrage at government intervention and lack of negotiation. American companies leave the country. Western provinces talk about separation. New political parties start up, most notably, The Reformed Party.

THE CHOICE

- Which two speeches encouraged the strongest support for the “No” side?
Lise Payette, a Parti Québécois cabinet minister demeaned homemakers who stood for the “No” side. Trudeau suggested constitutional changes might satisfy Quebec’s issues so they could stay with Canada.
- Trudeau made a speech suggesting constitutional changes to satisfy Quebec’s issues. How close was the vote and what was the result?

The vote was very close with just 60% against beginning the process of sovereignty.

RECESSION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 17
Hard Times
Solidarity
(20:08-29:18)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 260-261

Think History pp. 260-261

HARD TIMES

1. What difficulties did the people face with the recession of the 1980s?

Prices went up, inflation was high, interest rates rose drastically. A house might be sold for less than the mortgage. Unemployment was extremely high. Unions were less powerful.

SOLIDARITY

1. Inflation caused governments to cut back on social programs and civil service jobs. What did the workers call for and why?

There was threat of a General Strike (large labour mass in a region).

2. Who supported the government and why?

Business leaders support the government because they were facing such hard times.

3. Who was watching the action in British Columbia and why?

Politicians in other provinces believe that if B.C. officials are successful in averting a strike and tightening the belt, other governments will do the same.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 17
The Night of Long
Knives
The World Was Mine
A Changing Face
(29:18-55:06)

Complete Questions
During Viewing

Assignment

Timeline of
Canadian Autonomy

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 272-273

Counterpoints pp. 246-
249, 258-259

Think History pp. 252-
255, 258-259

THE NIGHT OF LONG KNIVES

1. What was Trudeau's goal regarding the Constitution?
To fully own the Constitution so that approval from Great Britain was not necessary for changes, which also included a Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
2. Who was part of the Gang of Eight and what was their goal?
All provincial premiers except those of Ontario and New Brunswick wanted Trudeau to negotiate with the provinces regarding federal and provincial powers.
3. What do the premiers fear regarding the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
They thought that it would take power from elected officials and put it in the hands of unelected judges?
4. How did the Quebec delegation feel about the final agreement of the other premiers?
Most of the Gang of Eight came to an agreement which left out a clause which Lévesque had brought forward. The other premiers left him out of their meetings and he felt betrayed. The Quebec flag was flown at half-mast on the day the Queen came to proclaim the Constitution Act.

THE WORLD WAS MINE

1. Name some of the issues in the contest for women's rights.
Equality in the legal system
Safety and shelter from abuse
Equality in Indian Act
Abortion
Violence against women
Opportunity in traditionally male-dominated careers
Equality defined in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

A CHANGING FACE

2. How did the face of Canadian immigration change in the latter part of the 20th century?
More immigrants were from Asia rather than predominantly Europe.
3. In what way did Baltej Singh Dhillon make history in Canada and what was the document that allowed for changes?
He was the first RCMP graduate who is allowed to wear a turban instead of the regular RCMP hat. It was the Charter of Rights and Freedoms that allowed for this.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 17
The Computer Moves In
From the Ground Up
Land and Nation
(55.06-1:18:44)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Assignment

Postwar Years
Timeline Project

Textbook

Counterpoints pp. 244-
245, 250-256

Think History pp. 250-
251, 268-272

THE COMPUTER MOVES IN

1. What are the pros and cons of the advance of technology in Canadian society?

Computers make jobs easier with the promise of more leisure in society. Computers can do work people did and would thus eliminate jobs.

FROM THE GROUND UP

1. What group wanted forests to be sprayed with insecticide in Cape Breton, NS and why?

Lumber companies wanted to spray to eliminate the budworm from killing trees.

2. Who led the fight against spraying and what were the concerns?

Elizabeth May campaigned in the interest of health and the environment.

3. What education and experience prepared Elizabeth May for a life of environmental advocacy and politics?

She got a law degree and a job with the Environment Minister with the federal government.

4. What area of Canada gave rise to the strongest debate over environmentalism, who were the parties involved and why?
South Moresby Island, B.C. had huge ancient cedars as an old growth rainforest, was a historic as Haida ancestral grounds, and offered incredible rugged beauty. Environmentalists and First Nations battled with logging companies over the preservation of the resources.

LAND AND NATION

1. The Aboriginal people began to speak up for rights. Describe the most dramatic showdown of the 1980s.

The Mohawk people near Oka, Quebec had a stand off with police and the Canadian Armed Forces. One policeman was killed.

MEECH LAKE AND FREE TRADE

QUESTIONS DURING VIEWING

CPH, Series 4
Episode 17
Honour and Enthusiasm
Winners and Losers
Epilogue: The Journey
(1:18:44-1:46:50)

Complete or discuss
Questions During
Viewing

Textbook

*Canada, An Illustrated
History* pp. 274-277

Counterpoints pp. 262-
267

Think History pp.
273-275

HONOUR AND ENTHUSIASM

1. What was the intent of the Meech Lake Accord?
To bring Quebec into the Constitution since the province did not sign in 1982.
2. What was the sentiment in Quebec when the Meech Lake Accord is not successful?
After Meech Lake dies there is a stronger sentiment for sovereignty in Quebec.

WINNERS AND LOSERS

1. What were the opponents of free trade concerned about?
There was concern with jobs staying in Canada, and with the economic pressure of the United States putting too much influence on Canada.
2. Was loss of jobs due only to free trade?
The world was moving from an industrial age to an information age. Job retraining would be crucial.

CANADA & THE WORLD

□ **Textbook**

Counterpoints pp. 268-279

Think History pp. 276-285, 289-291

Finish reading through the textbook as desired.

1985 was the year of Canada's deadliest terrorist attack, hatched on Canadian soil. It was called the Air India bombing. Two suitcase bombs exploded over the coast of Ireland, on an Air India flight from Toronto to Bombay. All 329 people on board were killed. Sikh separatists were to blame. At the time, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) was a new organization. If handled differently, it is possible the disaster could have been prevented.

Since then, other world disasters took the lives of people and changed the lives of Canadians and Canada's peacekeepers. The tragic terrorist attack on United States soil, on September 11, 2011 became a world changing event. It can be considered a benchmark in North American history.

2020 saw the world changing permanently, stopped in its tracks by the COVID-19 world pandemic. The full extent of the ways life has changed around the world by this disaster is yet to become known. This will be called by historians in years to come, a turning point in history.

Explore the world events Canada has been involved in through peacekeeping, at Lesson 52 Online Resources and through your text reading.

This concludes the course to the end of the 20th Century. Continue reading through your text.

Review the **Six Historical Thinking Concepts** and practice these critical thinking concepts in various areas of life.

Congratulations on completion of your study of *Canada, in the 20th Century*.

Mark every lesson complete online and print your Completion Certificate found at the front of your online course.

APPENDIX - DAILY SCHEDULE

This 28 week, 4 day per week schedule gives allowance for holidays, stretching lessons to enjoy living resources, finishing up assignments, and allowing for study time and tests. Adjust the weeks to your own calendar for a balance of flexibility and structure. Students completing the course in one semester will want to double up lessons to accomplish the course in a shorter number of weeks.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
WEEK 1		Lesson 1 Online Canada Quizzes Map Review	Lesson 2 Online Canada Quizzes Canadian Identity	Lesson 3 Critical Thinking Assignment One Canadian Identity	Use this day for review, catch-up, online & living resources
WEEK 2	Lesson 3 con't Critical Thinking Assignment 2 Canadian Identity	Lesson 4 Primary Sources TC2 Video Evidence	Lesson 5 Critical Thinking Assignment 3	Lesson 6 Finish Canadian Identity	
WEEK 3	Lesson 7 Primary Sources and Immigration pp. 1-2	Lesson 8 Primary Sources and Immigration pp. 1-2	Lesson 9 Defining Moments in My History	Lesson 10 Defining Moments in My History	Unit 1 Quizzes
WEEK 4	Lesson 11 Defining Moments	Unit Test	Lesson 12 Map of Europe	Lesson 12 con't Kaiser Wilhelm II	
WEEK 5	Lesson 13 Schlieffen Plan	Lesson 13 con't Map - Western Front	Lesson 14 Map - Western Front	Lesson 14 con't Timeline of Major Battles	
WEEK 6	Lesson 15 Research	Lesson 15 con't Research Primary Sources	Lesson 15 con't Letter From the Front Assignment	Lesson 15 con't Letter From the Front Assignment	
WEEK 7	Lesson 16 Timeline of Major Battles	Lesson 16 con't Map-Western Front	Lesson 17 TC2Video Historical Perspective	Lesson 17 con't Pilots' Conflicting Emotions	
WEEK 8	Lesson 18 Propaganda in WWI	Lesson 18 con't Timeline of Major Battles Western Front Map	Lesson 19 Timeline of Major Battles Western Front Map	Lesson 19 con't Timeline of Canadian Autonomy	

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
WEEK 9	Lesson 20 Analysis Strike with 5Ws Template	Lesson 21 TC2 Video - Cause & Consequence	Lesson 21 con't Cause & Consequence	Lesson 22 Timeline of Canadian Autonomy	Unit 2 Quizzes
WEEK 10	Lesson 22 con't Treaty of Versailles	Unit Test	Lesson 23	Lesson 24 Employment Insurance Part 1	
WEEK 11	Lesson 25 TC2 Video Continuity & Change	Lesson 25 con't Employment Insurance Part 2	Lesson 26 TC2 Video- Explain the	Lesson 26 con't Dr. Bethune Research	Unit 3 Quizzes
WEEK 12	Lesson 27 Rise of the Nazis	Lesson 27 con't	Lesson 28	Unit Test	
WEEK 13	Lesson 29 Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Lesson 29 con't Online Resources	Lesson 30 Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Lesson 30 con't Online Resources	
WEEK 14	Lesson 31 Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Lesson 31 con't Essay	Lesson 32 Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Lesson 32 con't Essay	
WEEK 15	Lesson 32 con't Online Resources Essay	Lesson 32 con't Online Resources Essay	Lesson 32 con't Online Resources Essay	Lesson 32 con't Essay	
WEEK 16	Lesson 33 Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Lesson 33 con't Online Resources	Lesson 33 con't Online Resources	Lesson 33 con't	Unit 4 Quizzes
WEEK 17	Lesson 34 T2C Video Ethical Judgement	Lesson 34 con't Timeline of Major Events of WWII	Unit 4 Quizzes Essay Completed	Unit Test	
WEEK 18	Lesson 35 T2C Video Historical Significance	Lesson 35 con't Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 36 Timeline of Canadian Autonomy	Lesson 36 con't Online Resources	

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
WEEK 19	Lesson 37 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 37 con't Online Resources	Lesson 38 Iron Curtain Speech	Lesson 38 con't Online Resources	
WEEK 20	Lesson 39 Lesson 39 Assignment Question 1	Lesson 39 con't Lesson 39 Assignment Question 2	Lesson 39 con't Lesson 39 Assignment Question 3	Lesson 40	Unit 5 Quizzes
WEEK 21	Lesson 41 Online Resources	Lesson 41 con't Online Resources	Unit 5 Quizzes	Unit Test	
WEEK 22	Lesson 42 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 42 con't Online Resources	Lesson 43 Timeline of Canadian Autonomy	Lesson 43 con't Online Resources	
WEEK 23	Lesson 44 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 44 con't Online Resources	Lesson 45 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 45 con't Online Resources	Unit 6 Quizzes
WEEK 24	Lesson 46 Foreign Policy under Pierre Trudeau	Lesson 46 con't Online Resources	Unit 6 Quizzes	Unit Test	
WEEK 25	Lesson 47 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 47 con't Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 48	Lesson 49 Postwar Years Timeline Project	
WEEK 26	Lesson 49 con't Timeline of Canadian Autonomy	Lesson 49 con't Online Resources	Lesson 50 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 51 Postwar Years Timeline Project	
WEEK 27	Lesson 51 Postwar Years Timeline Project	Lesson 51 con't	Lesson 52 Online Resources	Lesson 52 con't Online Resources	Unit 7 Quizzes
WEEK 28	Lesson 52 Online Resources	Lesson 52 con't Online Resources		Unit Test	