



GRADE

11

4

CLUSTER

History of Canada

Cluster 4: Achievements and Challenges (1931–1982)



Cluster 4 Overview



Achievements and Challenges (1931–1982)



11.4.1

How did Canada seek to establish economic security and social justice from the period of the Depression to the patriation of the Constitution?

11.4.2 *How did the establishment of national institutions contribute to defining Canadian identity?*



11.4.3

How was Canada's presence on the world stage shaped by its role in the Second World War and its growing participation in the international community?

11.4.4 *How was Canadian federalism challenged by federal-provincial tensions and the debate over the status of Québec?*



EQ 11.4.1



Essential Question 11.4.1

How did Canada seek to establish economic security and social justice from the period of the Depression to the patriation of the Constitution?

Historical Thinking Concepts

- HS** Establish historical significance
- E** Use primary source evidence
- C&C** Identify continuity and change
- C→C** Analyze cause and consequence
- HP** Take historical perspectives
- ED** Understand the ethical dimensions of history



Description of the Learning Experience

Students explore how successive Canadian governments assumed increasing responsibility for the well-being of Canadians. Students acquire knowledge of the development and impact of new political parties, the women’s movement, the labour movement, First Nations organizations, and other groups dedicated to the pursuit of social justice. Students develop an understanding of the changing definitions of the rights and duties of citizenship and the role of government.

Learning and Assessment Focus

Students will apply historical thinking concepts and engage in inquiry on selected historical content as they focus on the following enduring understandings.

Enduring Understandings

- First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples have achieved constitutional recognition of their unique status as Aboriginal peoples in Canada, along with recognition and affirmation of their existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.
- The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada’s federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.
- The history of Canadian citizenship is characterized by an ongoing struggle to achieve equality and social justice for all.

EQ 11.4.1



Historical Background

Canada experienced profound political, economic, and social changes between 1931 and 1982. The *Statute of Westminster* granted Canada the right to exercise its independence in domestic and foreign affairs. The Great Depression of the 1930s led to the creation of political parties with new ideas as to how Canada should be reformed.

During and after the Depression and the Second World War, governments took on increased responsibilities for the well-being of citizens, such as the provision of Family Allowances, Old Age Security, and Medicare. The Quiet Revolution in Québec in the 1960s led to demands for a new status for Québec within Confederation and even for independence. The women's movement drew renewed attention to the need to improve the status of women in Canadian society, leading to the establishment of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1970. The labour movement sought better protection for workers' rights through the trade union movement and support of a government unemployment insurance program. First Nations pressed their case for fair treatment and equity through the establishment of provincial and national organizations, such as the Assembly of First Nations, which worked in support of the right to vote, self-government, and protection of treaty and Aboriginal rights.

Sustained economic growth after the Second World War resulted in a higher standard of living for many Canadians, while changing immigration patterns made Canada an increasingly diverse society. The economic, social, and political challenges of this period led to changing relationships between the federal and provincial governments. Canada became officially bilingual, endorsed multiculturalism, and entrenched human rights in the new 1982 Constitution. With the patriation of the Constitution, Canada finally realized its independence from Great Britain. These events brought about the emergence of a new (although much contested) sense of Canadian identity. It was an identity no longer rooted in Canada's connection to Britain. By 1982, Canada had become much like the Canada we know today.

Historical Content

Select topics from the following list of suggested historical content to guide student inquiry:

1. The Great Depression

- Its origins and impact on people's lives
- Government response: R. B. Bennett, *Unemployment Relief Act* (1932); relief camps and public service (1932); creation of Bank of Canada (1934); proposed New Deal in U.S. (1935); Canadian Wheat Board (1935); *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act* (PFRA) (1935); and attempts to suppress Communism

EQ 11.4.1



- Mobilization and Protest: protest marches, On-to-Ottawa trek (1935); Regina Riot (1935)
- Trade Union movement: Workers Unity League; major strikes; creation of Congress of Industrial Organizations
- New political parties: the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF); Social Credit; Union Nationale; Communist Party; Reconstruction Party

2. Social reform and change

- Growth of the welfare state
- Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (Rowell-Sirois) (1937–1940); unemployment insurance (1940); Marsh Report (1943); Family Allowances (1945); Old Age Security (OAS) (1951); Registered Retirement Savings Plan (1957); Canada Pension Plan (1965); *Medical Care Act* (Medicare) (1966); Canada Assistance Plan (1966)
- Post-war prosperity: rural electrification; urban growth (rise of suburbs); television; transportation; rising living standards; baby boom; oil industry in the West; changing patterns of agriculture, business, and industry
- Protecting human rights: Canadian Bill of Rights (Diefenbaker) (1960); women's movement and feminism, Royal Commission on Status of Women (1970); federal and provincial human rights commissions

3. The First Nations

- Note: Also see EQ 11.5.3 on page III-128
- Political resurgence of First Nations
- Right to vote (1960); National Indian Council (1961); National Indian Brotherhood (1968) (became the Assembly of First Nations, 1982); *White Paper* (1969); Native Council of Canada (1970)
- Drive for self-government (1970s)

EQ 11.4.1



NOTE

See “Planning for Teaching and Learning” on page II-46



Learning Resources

- *Library and Archives Canada: John Diefenbaker*
This site features the transcript of Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker’s June 30, 1960, address on the nation’s business.
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/primeministers/h4-4052-e.html
- *Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF): Regina Manifesto*
This site links directly to a PDF of the CCF’s Regina Manifesto of 1933.
http://cooperativecommonwealth.ca/regina_manifesto.pdf

11.4.1

Core Concept:
Citizenship

Essential Question

- *How did Canada seek to establish economic security and social justice from the period of the Depression to the patriation of the Constitution?*

Enduring Understandings

- *First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples have achieved constitutional recognition of their unique status as Aboriginal peoples in Canada, along with recognition and affirmation of their existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.*
- *The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada's federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.*
- *The history of Canadian citizenship is characterized by an ongoing struggle to achieve equality and social justice for all.*

Historical Thinking Concepts and Skills

Historical Content Focus

Student Tasks to Demonstrate Learning

Assessment of learning

Assessment as, for learning

Learning and Assessment Strategies

Activate

Acquire

Apply

Learning Resources (including primary source evidence)

- *Library and Archives Canada: John Diefenbaker*
- *Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF): Regina Manifesto*

EQ 11.4.2



Essential Question 11.4.2

How did the establishment of national institutions contribute to defining Canadian identity?

Historical Thinking Concepts

- HS** Establish historical significance
- E** Use primary source evidence
- C&C** Identify continuity and change
- C→C** Analyze cause and consequence
- HP** Take historical perspectives
- ED** Understand the ethical dimensions of history



Description of the Learning Experience

Students develop an understanding of the idea that Canadian independence was obtained incrementally and of how this gave rise to the desire for a fully independent state. Students acquire knowledge of ways in which successive Canadian governments placed a growing emphasis on defining and promoting a distinctively Canadian identity through the establishment of national institutions. Students also investigate the debates around identity relating to regional, linguistic, gender, ethnic, and cultural factors and issues related to the idea of a national Canadian identity.

Learning and Assessment Focus

Students will apply historical thinking concepts and engage in inquiry on selected historical content as they focus on the following enduring understandings.

Enduring Understandings

- Canadian identity, citizenship, and nationhood are subjects of ongoing debate in Canada’s pluralistic society.
- French-English duality is rooted in Canada’s history and is a constitutionally protected element of Canadian society.
- The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada’s federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.

EQ 11.4.2



Historical Background

Canada's participation in the two world wars and the granting of full independence with the *Statute of Westminster* greatly enhanced the idea of a distinct Canadian national identity. The challenges of the Great Depression and the political, economic, and social developments in the post-Second World War period gave rise to a sense of nationalism and the establishment of a number of national institutions and symbols intended to protect and promote Canadian identity, culture, and society. These included the creation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and the National Film Board (NFB) and the passing of the *Citizenship Act*, the *Multiculturalism Act*, and others. This period also brought Canada into a much closer relationship with the United States through geographic, economic, strategic, and cultural ties. This relationship led to further debate about the idea of a Canadian identity and whether Canada was, in fact, culturally distinct from its southern neighbour.

Although the Liberal and Conservative parties dominated politics, various other national and provincial political parties left their mark during this period. Political parties such as the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (which later became the New Democratic Party), Social Credit, Union Nationale, and others presented Canadians with a range of ideas about the kind of country Canada was becoming and about how it should define itself. The adoption of the new Canadian flag and the hosting of the International Exposition (Expo 67) celebrating Canada's 100th birthday were seen as great achievements that enhanced Canada's identity and pride. The patriation of the Constitution and the entrenchment of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* were additional steps in Canada's move towards independence from Great Britain, and they further solidified Canada's identity and role as a member of the international community.

Historical Content

Select topics from the following list of suggested historical content to guide student inquiry:

1. Canadian citizenship and identity

- Impact of the two world wars on Canadians' sense of national identity
- *Citizenship Act* (1947); Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963); Canadian Flag (1965); Confederation Centennial (Expo) (1967)
- Trudeau as Prime Minister (1968–1979, 1980–1984): *Official Languages Act* (1969); *Multiculturalism Act* (1971); changing immigration policies; formation of VIA Rail

EQ 11.4.2

**2. Promoting Canadian culture**

- Creation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) (1936), and National Film Board (NFB) (1939)
- The Massey Commission (Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences) (1948–1951), and its impact
- Government promotion of Canadian culture and arts; CBC, NFB, Canada Council, (1957); Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) (1968)
- Debate about Americanization of Canadian culture (Note: Also refer to EQ 11.4.3.)

NOTE

See “Planning for Teaching and Learning” on page II-46

**Learning Resources**

- *CBC Archives: Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism*
Fearing that Canada’s two solitudes were reaching a crisis point, the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism began touring the country in 1963 to ask Canadians whether they thought it was important to speak both French and English. This site provides a background on this commission and includes a CBC News video covering the release of its interim report.
www.cbc.ca/archives/categories/politics/language-culture/the-road-to-bilingualism/commission-releases-interim-report.html

EQ 11.4.2

NOTES

11.4.2

Essential Question

- *How did the establishment of national institutions contribute to defining Canadian identity?*

**Core Concept:
Citizenship**

Enduring Understandings

- *Canadian identity, citizenship, and nationhood are subjects of ongoing debate in Canada's pluralistic society.*
- *French-English duality is rooted in Canada's history and is a constitutionally protected element of Canadian society.*
- *The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada's federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.*

Historical Thinking Concepts and Skills

Historical Content Focus

Student Tasks to Demonstrate Learning

Assessment of learning

Assessment as, for learning

Learning and Assessment Strategies

Activate

Acquire

Apply

Learning Resources (including primary source evidence)

- *CBC Archives: Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism*

EQ 11.4.3



Essential Question 11.4.3

How was Canada’s presence on the world stage shaped by its role in the Second World War and its growing participation in the international community?

Historical Thinking Concepts

- HS** Establish historical significance
- E** Use primary source evidence
- C&C** Identify continuity and change
- C→C** Analyze cause and consequence
- HP** Take historical perspectives
- ED** Understand the ethical dimensions of history



Description of the Learning Experience

Students examine how Canada became involved in the Second World War and who else was involved, and they investigate Canada’s many contributions to the Allied war effort. They gain an understanding of the impact of the war on life in Canada. Students acquire knowledge of Canada’s role in the post-war world, especially membership in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), involvement in the Korean War and the Cold War, settlement of the Suez Crisis, and support for peacekeeping and international development. Students also examine Canada’s growing international stature and rise as a “middle power” in the world.

Learning and Assessment Focus

Students will apply historical thinking concepts and engage in inquiry on selected historical content as they focus on the following enduring understandings.

Enduring Understandings

- Canada continues to be influenced by issues of war and peace, international relations, and global interactions.
- Geographic, economic, cultural, and political links to the United States continue to be important factors in Canada’s development.
- Since the beginning of the 20th century, Canada has played an increasingly active role in world affairs through trade and development, military engagement, and participation in international organizations.
- Global interdependence challenges Canadians to examine and redefine the responsibilities of citizenship.

EQ 11.4.3



Historical Background

In the years following the First World War and the passage of the *Statute of Westminster*, Canada played an increasingly independent role in international affairs and was no longer seen as a colony of Britain. Canada made its own decision to enter the Second World War and made important contributions to the war effort both at home and in the European and Pacific theatres. Canada also signed a number of military agreements with the United States. Mobilization in support of the war effort at home resulted in economic growth and a strong sense of pride and independence among Canadians. At the same time, however, there were disagreements about conscription, restrictions on Asian and Jewish immigration, and the internment of Japanese Canadians. Canada played important roles in the Korean War as well as in the Cold War—in particular, through the establishment of the Distant Early Warning systems (DEW Line) in the North, and through membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD).

Canada was supportive of the United Nations, took part in several U.N. peacekeeping operations, and contributed to a number of international development projects. In addition, Canada became a member of many international organizations, including the Commonwealth and la Francophonie. From 1939 onwards, Canada forged increasingly closer links with the United States in areas such as defence, trade, investment, and culture. This relationship became a subject of continuing debate in this country. Canada also became more active in world trade. Canada's economy and standard of living was becoming increasingly dependent on its success as a trading nation. As in previous periods of its history, Canadians were also increasingly linked to the rest of the world through growing immigration. Between 1931 and 1982, Canada became a well-known and respected member of the international community, and came to be described as a *middle power* with growing influence in world affairs.

Historical Content

Select topics from the following list of suggested historical content to guide student inquiry:

1. The Second World War

- Brief explanation of causes and background of Second World War (e.g., German invasion of Poland, Allied/Axis Powers, rise of Nazism, rise of Fascism in Italy, tension in the Pacific, failure of League of Nations)
- Canada independently declares war on Germany (September 1939)
- Battle of Britain (August–September 1940); Battle of the Atlantic (1940–1941); Merchant Marine, Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)
- Canada declares war on Japan (1941); Battle of Hong Kong (1941)

EQ 11.4.3



- Canada and the War in Europe: Dieppe Raid, Allied invasion of Italy, Normandy invasion and campaign in NW Europe (D-Day, June 6, 1944, Juno Beach)
- Liberation of France and Holland; VE Day (Victory in Europe, May 7, 1945)
- United States drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 1945)

2. The impact of the war on Canada

- The war effort in Canada: rationing; war industry; agriculture; role of schools; support for war
- British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP) (1939–1944)
- Pre-war restrictions on Asian and Jewish immigration; wartime internment of Japanese and of some Germans, Italians, and others suspected of disloyalty; the Holocaust
- Conscription crisis (1942–1944)
- First Nations, Métis, and Inuit enlistment and enfranchisement
- Increasing cooperation with USA: Ogdensburg Agreement (1940); Hyde Park Declaration (1941); Alaska Highway (1942–1943)

3. Canada in the post-war world (1945–1982)

- Creation of United Nations (1945); Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Newfoundland joins Canada (1949)
- Cold War: tensions with USSR; fear of communism; Gouzenko affair, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949); Korean War (1950–1953); nuclear arms race, NORAD (1958); DEW Line; Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- Suez Crisis (1956) (Pearson); Canada and U.N. peacekeeping
- Canada–U.S. relations: North American Air Defense Command (NORAD)
- Canada–U.S. Auto Pact (1965); Canadian debates about American influence on Canada
- Emergence of Canada as a middle power (St. Laurent, Pearson, Diefenbaker, Trudeau)

EQ 11.4.3

**NOTE**

See “Planning for Teaching and Learning” on page II-46

**Learning Resources**

- *Library and Archives Canada*
This site includes the full text of Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King’s April 7, 1942, address about conscription.
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/primeministers/h4-4068-e.html
- *Canadian War Museum: Canadian Wartime Propaganda*
During the Second World War, Canada’s Bureau of Public Information produced colourful propaganda posters. This site includes a number of interesting samples.
www.museedelaguerre.ca/cwm/exhibitions/propaganda/second_e.shtml

11.4.3

**Core Concept:
Citizenship**

Essential Question

- *How was Canada's presence on the world stage shaped by its role in the Second World War and its growing participation in the international community?*

Enduring Understandings

- *Canada continues to be influenced by issues of war and peace, international relations, and global interactions.*
- *Geographic, economic, cultural, and political links to the United States continue to be important factors in Canada's development.*
- *Since the beginning of the 20th century, Canada has played an increasingly active role in world affairs through trade and development, military engagement, and participation in international organizations.*
- *Global interdependence challenges Canadians to examine and redefine the responsibilities of citizenship.*

Historical Thinking Concepts and Skills

Historical Content Focus

Student Tasks to Demonstrate Learning

Assessment of learning

Assessment as, for learning

Learning and Assessment Strategies

Activate

Acquire

Apply

Learning Resources (including primary source evidence)

- *Library and Archives Canada*
- *Canadian War Museum: Canadian Wartime Propaganda*

EQ 11.4.4



Essential Question 11.4.4

How was Canadian federalism challenged by federal-provincial tensions and the debate over the status of Québec?

Historical Thinking Concepts

- HS** Establish historical significance
- E** Use primary source evidence
- C&C** Identify continuity and change
- C→C** Analyze cause and consequence
- HP** Take historical perspectives
- ED** Understand the ethical dimensions of history



Description of Learning Experience

Students examine the division of powers between the national and provincial governments, as well as federal-provincial tensions. Students acquire knowledge of how Canada came to be a multicultural country within a bilingual framework. Students gain an understanding of Canada as a country of regions and ways in which federalism was challenged by regional and cultural identities. Students also acquire knowledge of Québec's place within the Canadian federation and explore attempts at constitutional reform to resolve long-standing issues relating to the French-English duality in Canada.

Learning and Assessment Focus

Students will apply historical thinking concepts and engage in inquiry on selected historical content as they focus on the following enduring understandings.

Enduring Understandings

- French-English duality is rooted in Canada's history and is a constitutionally protected element of Canadian society.
- As a result of Québec's unique identity and history, its place in the Canadian Confederation continues to be a subject of debate.
- French-English relations play an ongoing role in the debate about majority-minority responsibilities and rights of citizens in Canada.
- The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada's federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.

EQ 11.4.4

**Historical Background**

While Canada's international stature grew, the federation faced a considerable challenge on the home front regarding the division of federal-provincial powers and responsibilities. Although the *British North America Act* of 1867 spelled out the respective responsibilities of the different levels of government, there was some overlap of powers. Changing economic and social conditions during the Depression era resulted in new issues that were not envisioned at the time of Confederation. The burden of relief from the effects of the Depression fell largely on the provinces, but they did not have the resources to pay for what needed to be done. The result was an agreement that Canadians were entitled to the same level of services wherever they lived, and that richer provinces and the federal government should help poorer provinces. During the Second World War, the federal government strengthened its powers to support the war effort; however, after the war, the provinces began to press for more powers.

In the 1960s, the Quiet Revolution in Québec renewed the debate about federal-provincial relations. The growth of Québec nationalism, the desire to modernize Québec society, and the move to liberate it from the powerful grip of the Catholic Church led to profound social and political changes. A new debate arose about the place of Québec in Confederation and issues related to the division of powers between provincial and federal levels of government. Running through this debate were questions of national identity and national unity. The election of the Parti Québécois, the first referendum on sovereignty-association, and the patriation of the Canadian Constitution all served to emphasize French-English duality and fueled the ongoing debate about federal-provincial relations.

Further challenges to federalism were posed by a sense of alienation in the western provinces, as well as increasing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit activism. The western provinces perceived their interests as largely ignored by the federal government, and felt they did not have adequate political representation in Ottawa to address their concerns. Disagreements over issues such as the National Energy Program and the Canadian Wheat Board strained federal-provincial relations and led to a sense of alienation in western Canada. This sense of alienation would eventually result in the formation of the Reform Party. First Nations activists were spurred on by the Trudeau government's attempt to do away with Indian Status, as outlined in the 1969 *White Paper*. The impassioned response by First Nations signalled the beginning of a period of intense renegotiations for a renewed relationship with Canada. National Aboriginal organizations grew out of this activism, such as the Assembly of First Nations (founded in 1982) and the Métis National Council (founded in 1983), as well as the move for the creation of the territory of Nunavut (1999).

EQ 11.4.4



Historical Content

Select topics from the following list of suggested historical content to guide student inquiry:

1. Emerging nationalism in Québec, from French-Canadian to Québécois

- Québec's view of federalism: concept of two founding peoples; Québec concern for protection of distinct culture; 1867 act or pact?
- Maurice Duplessis and Union Nationale: role of the Catholic church (1936–1959)
- The Quiet Revolution (1960s), and the policy of *maîtres chez nous*
- Changing federalism (Pearson, Diefenbaker, Trudeau)
- The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963)
- FLQ crisis (*Front de Libération du Québec*) (October 1970)
- Unsuccessful attempts at constitutional reform (e.g., Victoria Charter, Bourassa [1971])
- Parti Québécois forms government in Québec (1976); Bill 101, René Lévesque, and the idea of sovereignty-association
- Referendum on sovereignty-association and results (1980)
- Constitutional reform (1982)

(Note: Make brief mention here of reform as a consequence of the changing relationship between Québec and the rest of Canada; refer to EQ 11.5.1 for a detailed study of constitutional reform.)

2. Challenges to federalism

- First Nations political activism: Change to *Indian Act*, allowing land claims (1951); phasing out of residential schools (1960s); the *White Paper* (1969–1971); “The Red Paper” (1970); Berger Commission (1974–1977); James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (1975) (first “modern” treaty with First Nations)
- National Indian Brotherhood (1968); Assembly of First Nations (1982); land claims disputes
- Regional disparities and federal-provincial relations: western alienation from National Energy Program (1980); debates over National Wheat Board, CF-18 (fighter jet) issue (1986); political representation; federal resource policies; regional identities

EQ 11.4.4

**NOTE**

See “Planning for Teaching and Learning” on page II-46

**Learning Resources**

- *CBC Archives: The Quebec Referendum, 1980*
This site includes a number of CBC News clips from the time of Quebec’s 1980 sovereignty referendum.
www.cbc.ca/cgi-bin/MT4/mt-search.cgi?search=Quebec+Referendum+1980&IncludeBlogs=777&limit=20
- *Library and Archives Canada*
This site contains a complete transcript of Pierre Elliott Trudeau’s May 14, 1980, speech on the Quebec Referendum at the Paul Sauvé Arena in Montreal.
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/2/4/h4-4083-e.html
- *National Film Board of Canada: The October Crisis of 1970*
This site allows you to download the complete film *Action: The October Crisis of 1970* (directed by Robin Spry, 1973).
www.nfb.ca/search?q=Octobre

11.4.4

Core Concept: Citizenship

Essential Question

- How was Canadian federalism challenged by federal-provincial tensions and the debate over the status of Québec?

Enduring Understandings

- French-English duality is rooted in Canada's history and is a constitutionally protected element of Canadian society.
- As a result of Québec's unique identity and history, its place in Canadian Confederation continues to be a subject of debate.
- French-English relations play an ongoing role in the debate about majority-minority responsibilities and rights of citizens in Canada.
- The role of government and the division of powers and responsibilities in Canada's federal system are subjects of ongoing negotiation.

Historical Thinking Concepts and Skills

Historical Content Focus

Student Tasks to Demonstrate Learning

Assessment of learning

Assessment as, for learning

Learning and Assessment Strategies

Activate

Acquire

Apply

Learning Resources (including primary source evidence)

- *CBC Archives: The Quebec Referendum, 1980*
- *Library and Archives Canada*
- *National Film Board of Canada: The October Crisis of 1970*

