

GRADE 11 HISTORY OF CANADA

Practice Final Examination Answer Key

Name: _____

Student Number: _____

Attending Non-Attending

Phone Number: _____

Address: _____

For Marker's Use Only

Date: _____

Final Mark: _____ /100 = _____ %

Comments:

Total Mark Value: 100 marks



Note: The questions in this practice exam *do not* total 100 marks. This practice exam will be shorter than the actual exam and is *not* worth marks. The practice exam is meant to help you study and give you an idea of what to expect for the exam.

Part A: Fill in the Blanks (20 marks)

Using terms from the Word Bank, complete the following sentences by filling in the correct answers in the blank spaces. There are extra terms included in the Word Bank. Not all terms will be used. (1 mark per blank for a total of 20 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 20 questions. To help you practice, 10 questions have been provided.

Word Bank:

baby boom	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	Meech Lake Accord
Quiet Revolution	The <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	dual citizenship
middle power	Parti-Quebecois (PQ)	conscription crisis
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Black Tuesday	Nunavut
Massey Report	Office of Native Claims	<i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>
Calgary Declaration	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Bill C-31
policy of appeasement	Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)	peacekeeping

1. Known as Black Tuesday, the stock market crash of 1929 marked the beginning of the Depression. p. 319
2. Amendments to the *Citizenship Act* in 1977 allowed applicants to achieve legal status in one or more countries. This is known as dual citizenship. p. 352
3. As part of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), Canadians made significant contributions to the war in the air during the Second World War. p. 375
4. In the early 1960s, Québec entered a period of accelerated social change under the leadership of Premier Jean Lesage. This is known as the Quiet Revolution. p. 404
5. The federal government established the Office of Native Claims as a new approach to land claims policy in Canada. There were now two types of land claims: Comprehensive and Specific. p. 420
6. With the signing of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, Canada now had control over its most important government document. p. 439
7. The Calgary Declaration was an agreement between provincial and territorial premiers to guide future constitutional reforms. Québec did not agree to this constitutional reform guide. p. 470
8. The *Indian Act* was amended in 1985 so that First Nations women who married non-First Nations men would no longer lose their treaty Status. This is known as Bill C-31. p. 488

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9. In 1992, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Canada, the United States, and Mexico were now economic partners in trading relations. p. 524
10. Canada is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is the centre of economic globalization. Canada has made several appeals to this organization for many of its international economic disputes including softwood lumber and seal products. p. 529

Part B: True or False (10 marks)

Read the following statements carefully and determine whether they are true or false. If the statement is *entirely* true, circle 'T'; if *all or part* of the statement is false, circle 'F'. (1 mark for each correct true or false identification for a total of 10 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 10 questions. To help you practice, five questions have been provided.

1. T or F - During the Depression, public works projects were established to distract people from their suffering. p. 324
2. T or F - The *Official Languages Act, 1969*, made French and English the official languages of Canada. All federal laws and government services would be available in both languages. p. 360
3. T or F - In response to the conscription crisis during the Second World War, Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a national plebiscite on conscription. He wanted permission from the Canadian people to enact conscription. p. 387
4. T or F - Inclusion of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the Constitution meant that the courts now had more power than the government. The courts would now decide if an action by an individual or group violated the charter. p. 440
5. T or F - The Meech Lake Accord was an attempt to bring Newfoundland into the Constitution in 1991. It failed in a provincial plebiscite. p. 463

Part C: Multiple Choice (10 marks)

Read the following questions and circle the best possible answer from the choices listed below each question. (1 mark for each correctly identified answer for a total of 10 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer 10 questions. To help you practice, five questions have been provided.

1. What is the responsibility of the CRTC? p. 366
 - a) The CRTC is responsible for regulating and supervising public broadcasting in Canada.
 - b) The CRTC is responsible for creating Canadian content for television and radio.
 - c) The CRTC is responsible for finding American content to show on Canadian televisions and radios.
 - d) The CRTC is responsible for limiting the time Canadians spend in front of the television.

2. Canada has been classified as a middle power, whereas the United States is known as a superpower. What does it mean to be a middle power? p. 350
 - a) A middle power is a nation with a very strong economy but weak government. Businesses tend to rule the country rather than the government.
 - b) A middle power is a nation whose influence on local or regional affairs is quite weak. Local and regional governments hold most of the power in that nation.
 - c) A middle power is a nation whose influence on international affairs is quite strong. Whatever it decides is usually what will happen.
 - d) A middle power is a nation whose influence on international affairs is moderate.

3. The Kitchen Accord led to the inclusion of the notwithstanding clause in the Constitution. What does this clause allow the federal and provincial governments to do? p. 437
 - a) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to make laws that purposely discriminate against a group of people.
 - b) The notwithstanding clause allows provincial governments to make laws that must be applied to every other province no matter what.
 - c) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to make new charter rights that would only apply to that province.
 - d) The notwithstanding clause allows federal and provincial governments to declare certain laws to be exempt from the provisions of the charter.

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4. Canada initially did not endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Why is this? p. 505
 - a) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because it felt it would have a negative impact on its relationship with the First Nations people.
 - b) *Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because it felt wording regarding land and resource control was too vague.*
 - c) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because Britain did not sign.
 - d) Canada did not initially endorse the declaration because the federal government still had several policies of assimilation.
5. What is the historical significance of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) recommendations? p. 500
 - a) The RCAP's recommendations have been successfully and fully implemented.
 - b) *The RCAP was successful in generating public discussion on Aboriginal issues, although its recommendations have not been implemented.*
 - c) The RCAP's recommendations were totally unrealistic and are regarded as a complete failure.
 - d) At least half of the RCAP's recommendations have been put in place while many more are in the process of implementation.

Part D: Short Answer (30 marks)

Answer the following questions using clear, distinct points and detailed examples. (The mark values are stated at the end of each question for a total of 30 marks)

On the final exam, you will be asked to answer eight questions. To help you practice, five questions have been provided.

1. Discuss the significance of the baby boomer generation and the continuing role this generation plays in Canadian society. (4 marks) p. 335
 - *The baby boom refers to the high number of children born after World War II between about 1946-1966. This resulted in a massive shift in demographics that will continue to affect Canadian society as this generation ages.*
 - *To meet the needs of this huge demographic, a large amount of funds and other resources are required.*
 - *Initially, the baby boomers needed things like schools and community centres.*
 - *Now, these needs include retirement and old-age related resources. Some say that a large aging population may put a strain on the old age pensions and other social programming for seniors.*

- The Echo Generation (the children of the baby boomers, born between 1975-1995) is smaller in number, but will have to support the baby boomers as they transition into retirement age and senior life.
- Through advancements in technology and a better standard of living, baby boomers are living longer than previous generations.
 - They will possibly need more support from the government and society as they age.
 - This will most likely be in the form of heavier taxation and strain on the Echo Generation.

2. Compare and contrast the role women fulfilled in the First World War and the Second World War. pp. 386, 398

a) Provide at least one commonality between the two wars. (1 mark)

Answers should include at least one of the following:

- Many women had to be the primary caregiver of the family and work out of the home, which was a new challenge for many women.
- Women worked as nurses on the battlefield.
- Women worked in munitions factories.

b) Provide at least one unique gain women made in the First World War. (1 mark)

- Women had the opportunity to participate in the economy, a role which was primarily held by men in the past. This inspired women to confidently pursue equality rights, such as the right to vote.

c) Provide at least one unique gain women made in the Second World War. (1 mark)

Answers should include at least one of the following:

- Women could now actively participate in the war effort, except for combat.
- Women had to opportunity to fill in the vacant jobs that men had to leave to go to war. This led to improving equality in the workforce and society.

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3. In the following chart, identify the changes the federal government made in its treatment of First Nations people, and the factors that led to these changes.

	Changes the Federal Government Made	Factors That Led to These Changes
Treatment of First Nations People (1931–1982)	<p>Identify at least two examples of change (2 marks)</p> <p>During this period, the Canadian government became more accountable to First Nations people and groups: <i>Answers should include at least two of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It responded to objections of its own violations or when required to do so by the courts. First Nations organizations objected to the <i>White Paper</i> and, in response, the Canadian government withdrew it. ■ Mandatory attendance to residential schools was removed and the schools were phased out. ■ A new land claims policy was created as well as the Office of Native Claims. 	<p>Identify at least two factors (2 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The political resurgence of the First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities in the 1960s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Demand for self-government ■ Movement toward greater human rights in Canada after World War II

4. Describe what the “Triple-E” Senate is and identify at least one positive and one negative consequence if this reform were to be implemented. (4 marks) p. 477
- The “Triple-E” Senate is a proposed Senate reform in which the Senate is elected, equal, and effective.
 - This reform would make the Senate proportionally representative of the provinces’ populations.
 - Positive
 - By electing Senators, the Senate would be more accountable to and responsible for the people represented.
 - Negative
 - If the Senate were proportionally representative of each province’s population, then central Canada would dominate the Senate and potentially come to favour this region in decision making.

5. What factors led to the failure of the Rwanda peacekeeping mission, and why has there been a decline in support for peacekeeping missions in Canada? Identify at least four clear and distinct points in your response. (4 marks) pp. 518-519

The Rwandan genocide:

Answers should include at least two of the following:

- The peacekeeping force was too small to appropriately handle the situation.
- Dallaire's requests to seize weapons from the Hutu people were ignored by the UN.
- Costs over sending more troops and supplies were debated, delaying the relief Dallaire's troops needed.

Decline in support for peacekeeping in Canada:

Answers will vary. The following is an example of a good answer.

- After failed missions such as Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Somalia, the Canadian public opinion for peacekeeping came under question.
- The UN overlooked the basic principles of peacekeeping. It sent troops into volatile situations where they were inadequately supplied and empowered. These missions were doomed to fail from the start because of the failure on the part of the UN.

Part E: Long Answer (30 marks)

Choose *two* of the following three questions. Each question has several components that will total 15 marks. Clarity and organization will be included in each question's mark. (2 questions of 15 marks each for a total of 30 marks)

This is just a sample of the types of questions the Long Answer section will have you complete. Remember, you only need to complete two of the three questions.

Question 1 pp. 318-343

Canadian politics, economy, and society changed significantly after the Depression (1930s) to the patriation of the Constitution (1982). In a clear, organized response (1 mark for clarity and organization), discuss how Canada established economic security and social justice during this period. Develop your responses in terms of the political, social, and economic changes within Canada and the groups who sought these changes. (14 marks)

- The *Statute of Westminster* granted Canada the right to exercise its independence in domestic and foreign affairs.
- The Depression led to the creation of new political parties with new ideas on how to reform Canada.
- The labour movement during the Depression sought better protection for workers' rights.
- The Depression and the Second World War led to the government taking more responsibility for the well-being of Canadian citizens.

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- The Quiet Revolution in Québec in the 1960s led to demands for a new status for Québec within Confederation and even for independence.
- The second wave of feminism drew renewed attention to the need to improve the status of women in Canadian society.
- First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples created organizations to advocate their case for fair treatment, equity, and self-government.
- Sustained economic growth after 1945 resulted in a higher standard of living for many Canadians.
- The baby boom of the late 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s resulted in a major shift in demographics and a shift in priorities for the government and the people.
- Changing immigration patterns made Canada an increasingly diverse society.
- Basic human rights were first guaranteed with the *Bill of Rights* in 1960 and later entrenched into the Constitution, and therefore became a part of Canadian identity.
- The economic, social, and political challenges of the time led to changing relationships between the federal and provincial governments.
- With the patriation of the Constitution, Canada finally realized its complete independence from Great Britain. These events brought about the emergence (although much contested) of a new sense of Canadian identity, one that was no longer rooted in Canada's connection with Britain.
- By 1982, Canada had become much like the Canada we know today.

Question 2 pp. 460-481

In a clear and organized response (*1 mark for clarity and organization*), discuss how Canadian unity was influenced by federalism, constitutional debate, and political change. Be sure to include details that describe the struggle to find a place for Québec within the Canadian Constitution (*9 marks*) and the influence western alienation, federal-provincial division of power, and Senate reform had on Canadian unity.

Defining a place for Québec within Canada

- When the Constitution was patriated in 1982, the government of Québec refused to give its assent, thus raising to a new level the perennial question of Québec's place in Confederation.
 - Should Québec be considered like any other province, or should it be considered as a distinct nation in its own right, whether inside or outside Canada? Or should it be recognized as a distinct society and, if so, what exactly would this mean? Should the Québec government have special powers to promote and protect Québec's distinctiveness?

- After winning the 1984 election, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney promised to bring Québec “into the constitution.”
 - The result was a long round of negotiations, leading first to the Meech Lake Accord of 1987 and then the Charlottetown Accord of 1992.
 - Both failed to win sufficient support,
 - Negotiations widened the debate to include questions about how Canada’s First Nations, Métis, and Inuit and the western provinces could gain what they saw as their rightful places in Confederation.
- As for Québec, separatist sentiment grew and in 1995 a referendum on sovereignty came very close (49.4%) to winning majority support.
 - In response, the Canadian Parliament declared Québec to be a distinct society and in 2000 passed the *Clarity Act*, setting out the conditions for any future referendum on Québec independence.
- In 2006 the Canadian Parliament recognized Québec as “a nation within a united Canada,” but it is not clear what this means in concrete terms.

Western alienation, federal-provincial division of power, and Senate reform

- In response to the feeling of western alienation, several political parties were created to advocate for western Canadians, including the Reform Party and a new Conservative Party.
- Debates over control of natural resources between the federal and provincial governments have led the division of power debate to include equalization payments and health care.
- Senate reform became a popular issue after the patriation of the Constitution.
 - Many supporters of Senate reform favoured the “Triple-E” model of the Senate in which the Senate would be equal, elected, and effective.
 - Senate reform has not been achieved yet because it requires constitutional amendment, which can be difficult to attain.

Question 3 pp. 401-425

Canadian federalism continued to be challenged after the Second World War (1940s) up to the patriation of the Constitution (1982). Discuss how the debate over the status of Québec challenged Canadian federalism during this time (10 marks), and the role Aboriginal political activism and western discontent played in challenging Canadian federalism. (4 marks)

The debate over the status of Québec

- Traditionally, Québec had been a society rooted in Catholicism. The church tended to resist change and promoted the view that the preservation of Québec’s culture could be achieved through a focus on family, church, and rural life.
- Jean Lesage’s Liberal Party won the provincial vote in 1960 under the slogan “it’s time for a change” after the former Premier, Maurice Duplessis’s death in 1959. This was the beginning of the Quiet Revolution in Québec.

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- The Quiet Revolution brought on many social and economic changes in Québec including:
 - changes to the education system, modernizing and secularizing the curriculum
 - advancement of the economy with the creation of Hydro Québec and encouragement for companies to “Buy Québec”
 - a new kind of nationalism emerged from the Quiet Revolution as many people began calling for an equal status for francophone culture in Confederation and greater autonomy for Québec within the federal system. *Maîtres chez nous* became the slogan.
- In 1968, the Parti Québécois formed. Their leader, René Lévesque, supported sovereignty-association for Québec.
- The status of Québec became volatile when the FLQ’s actions in 1970 prompted the October Crisis. Prime Minister Trudeau invoked the *War Measures Act* to take control of the situation. As a result, Premier Bourassa’s Liberal government lost to the PQ.
- In 1976, the PQ held a referendum on sovereignty-association. The “Oui” side lost by less than 10 percent.
 - Québec’s push for sovereignty-association partly led to Prime Minister Trudeau deciding to pursue patriation of the Constitution.

Aboriginal political activism and western discontent

- In 1960, all Aboriginal people were granted the right to vote. In response to the poor quality of life most Aboriginal people faced and the remaining assimilation policies of the federal government, Aboriginal people began to organize to have their voices heard. This forced the federal government to rethink its approach to First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples.
- In 1973, the federal government formally put an end to residential schools. Aboriginal people also began to actively pursue inclusion of their rights in the amended Constitution and recognition of land claims.
- Growing discontent in the West stemmed from the feeling that the federal government was not appropriately addressing its unique needs. Many felt the political power of the country was located in central Canada, while the West was frequently ignored.
- As the western provinces began to develop their natural resources, the federal government forced a redistribution of the wealth. This upset many people in the western provinces. Other contentious issues between western provinces and the federal government included the *Canadair contract* and the *Canadian Wheat Board*.

