

# Canada in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Exam Review

## **Section 1: The Study of History**

1. Primary sources are sources such as:
2. Secondary sources are sources such as:
3. Recorded history is only history if it involves:
4. As historians, we must ensure that our sources are:
5. Unlike published sources, unpublished sources may be difficult to find because
6. The study of history enables us to better understand \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Section 2: The Laurier Issues - Immigration, Canada/US and Canada/British Relations.**

7. Laurier came to power in 1896 and was Prime Minister of Canada until:
8. Wilfred Laurier's Minister of the Interior was:
9. Laurier's immigration policy can best be described as:
10. The majority of immigrants who entered Canada during the Laurier era settled in:
11. Under the Naval Bill, Canada was obligated to lend vessels to this country in times of war:

12. The Act which promised free land to immigrants settling in Canada's West was called the:
13. The Alaskan Boundary Dispute was waged over the discovery of gold in the:
14. Both Canada and the U.S. claimed ownership of this important seaway:
15. The Boer War was waged over a part of this country:
16. Canadian troops were sent to South Africa to aid this country:
17. Laurier lost his last election campaign over the issue of:

### **Section 3: Canada and the First World War**

18. What are the MAIN causes of WWI:
19. List the members of the Triple Entente.
20. List the members of the Triple Alliance.
21. Which alliance did Canada support during WWI?
22. Canadians suffered the first gas attack of WWI at the battle of:
23. The assassination of this country's archduke Ferdinand instigated WWI:
24. At Passchendale, Canadian soldiers helped drive these soldiers from a ridge:

- 25. This battle is said to be Canada's finest of World War I:
- 26. The Ross Rifle, carried by Canadian soldiers during WWI, often jammed due to:
- 27. These weapons were often affixed to the ends of WWI soldiers' guns:

#### **Section 4: The Roaring Twenties**

- 28. Consumerism in the 1920s saw the development of department stores such as:
- 29. During the 1920s, this type of music was most popular:
- 30. The restriction on the consumption of alcohol beverages was called:
- 31. Women involved in the struggle for the right to vote were called:
- 32. Energetic dancing girls during the 1920s were referred to as:
- 33. These women became leading advocates of the suffrage movement in the 1920s:
- 34. The Canadian who developed the first snowmobile was:
- 35. In January of 1920, Canada became a member of this organization:
- 36. This devastating event occurred after WWI and just prior to 1920:

## **Section 5: Canada in the 1930s**

- 37. If the stock market rises, it is an indication that this is doing well:
- 38. The stock market crashed on this day in history:
- 39. As a result of unemployment, many Canadians were forced to:
- 40. As a result of unemployment, many Canadians became resentful of:
- 41. Canadians who lived here suffered the most from the depression
- 42. The Prime Minister during this time period was:
- 43. Bennet Buggies refers to:
- 44. List some of the causes of The Great Depression.
- 45. “Riding the rails” refers to:
- 46. After the Depression, it came out that Bennett was providing money out of:

## **Section 6: Canada and World War II**

- 47. During World War II, the Axis powers included all of the following except

- 48. Contrary to the Treaty of Versailles, this individual began to rearm Germany in the 1930s
- 49. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler's troops crossed into:
- 50. In comparison to the other countries involved in WWII, Germany's weapons were:
- 51. This term means 'lightning warfare':
- 52. The attacks on this location brought the United States into World War II:
- 53. The decisive turning point in World War II occurred as the allies landed on:
- 54. Name three operations that Canadian troops were involved in:
- 55. Two atomic bombs brought WWII to an end. They were dropped on:

**Section 7: The United Nations, NATO and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

- 56. The countries which signed the UN charter included:
- 57. What is the structure of the United Nations?
- 58. The work of the UN includes:
- 59. Peacekeepers distinctive headgear is this colour:
- 60. Canada is a member of NATO, the North Atlantic

- 61. This Prime Minister was integral to forming the UN's peacekeeping force
- 62. This Prime Minister won a Nobel Peace Prize for this accomplishment
- 63. To counter NATO, some European nations formed
- 64. The principle country against which NATO was formed was
- 65. NORAD stands for
- 66. NORAD was formed in this year

#### **Section 8: Post World War II Canadian Technological Innovation**

- 67. The Trans-Canada Pipeline was completed in:
- 68. Pipeline carried oil from Alberta in Canada's West to:
- 69. The government minister in charge of this project was:
- 70. There was debate in Parliament about the Trans-Canada pipeline, what was the debate concerning?
- 71. In addition to transporting goods, the St. Lawrence Seaway provided many Canadians with:
- 72. The St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959 and linked the Atlantic Ocean to:

- 73. Canada shares the Seaway's income with this country, which contributed \$133 million:
- 74. The AVRO Arrow was developed during the Cold War to intercept:
- 75. The Arrow was unveiled on October 4th of this year, the same day as the Sputnik Satellite:

### **Section 9: Developing Canadian Identity from 1960-1990**

- 76. Our current Canadian flag was introduced in this year:
- 77. Some Canadians thought that the use of this design on Canada's former flag showed discrimination:
- 78. The October Crisis of 1970 occurred as FLQ terrorists kidnapped:
- 79. During the October Crisis, Prime Minister Trudeau implemented this controversial act:
- 80. The FLQ's demands for the release of their prisoners included:

### **Section 10: A History of Canada's Prime Ministers - 1896-2003**

- 81. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first Canadian prime minister to be:
- 82. Laurier was defeated in the 1911 election and this man became PM:

83. Arthur Meighen was a member of this profession before articling as a lawyer in Manitoba:
84. This Prime Minister led Canada through most of the Great Depression:
85. Liberal Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King was born in this Ontario town:
86. Lester B. Pearson was instrumental in developing Canadian:
87. This Canadian PM organized the internment of 20,000 Japanese Canadians during WWII:
88. PM John Diefenbaker attended university and established his law practice in:
89. Pierre Elliot Trudeau served as Liberal PM from 1968-1979, and again from:
90. This Liberal Prime Minister served a measly 2 months in office: