

Unit One: World War One

The Two Alliances:

The Triple Alliance consisted of: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

The Triple Entente consisted of: Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Remote Causes of the War:

1. **Militarism:** Having a military ready. For example: Germany was challenging Britain's navy by building weapons.
2. **Alliances:** Nations were allying with others to back them up, in case of war. If one attacks, all attack. For example: the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance.
3. **Imperialism:** When a country takes over new lands and makes them their own. For example: By 1900, the British Empire expanded over five continents.
4. **Nationalism:** Citizens had pride for their countries; willing to die to show superiority. For example: Britain and Germany were constantly in a feud for one to have a larger army.

Spark of World War One:

- Serbian terrorist group, Black Hand assassinated the heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Gavrilo Princip took the shot
- 28 June, 1914

The Schlieffen Plan:

- Developed by General Alfred Von Schlieffen
- Based on three assumptions:
 1. France would place all of its troops on the French-German border
 2. Russia would be slow to mobilize its army, not well-equipped
 3. Belgium would allow the German army to walk through so it could sneak attack France
- Was a failure, trenches were developed instead.

Hardships of Trench Life:

- Sanitation:
 - Trenches were very unsanitary
 - There were corpses in and near the trenches
 - Latrines (toilets) were overflowing
 - Men had not showered for months
 - Cigarettes and rotten food
 - Trench foot
 - Trench mouth
- Critters:
 - Rats would feed off of human corpses, they were huge
 - Carried diseases with them and multiplied by the millions
 - Massive infestation, impossible to get rid of
- Lice:
 - Soldiers were infested with lice
 - Condition called trench fever (fever/severe pain) caused by lice
- Boredom:
 - Psychologically damaged
- Shell Shock:
 - People couldn't adapt back to regular life after WW1, they constantly shook and were terrified of noises, faces, pictures, etc.
 - Now known as post traumatic stress disorder

The Four Canadian Battles:

Battle of Ypres:

- Germans unleashed chlorine gas
- French left, Canadians held ground by urinating on cloths and breathing them in
- John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields" written
- Recognition for the Canadians (bravery)
- They did the unthinkable to help allies
- Modern warfare began
- 6000+ casualties

Battle of the Somme:

- Germans had machine guns
- New technology, armies weren't prepared

- Total number of casualties was 650,000 (one of the highest) over four months
- Bloodiest battle

Battle of Vimy Ridge:

- British and French tried to take a German stronghold (land was a vantage point)
- After failing three times, allies turned to Canada
- Canadians had a well planned strategy
- Canadians succeeded, acquired Vimy Ridge
- France gave battlefield land as a gift
- Canadians gain respect

Battle of Passchendaele:

- Germans had machine guns all over the area and had control
- Countries wanted to acquire the German stronghold
- Troops from Britain, Australia, New-Zealand tried to take over Passchendaele — they failed
- Second attempt, got Canada; they won
- They did this by attacking behind the barrage
- 310,000 allies and 260,000 German casualties
- Canadians helped win a major battle
- Pride was gained

The Canadian Government Being Desperate for Money:

The Canadian government needed to raise money for the war effort. They did this using:

Victory Bonds: Citizens lending money to the government to support the war, the government would provide interest at a later time. This showed patriotism.

Income Tax: The government levied taxes on businesses and families who made more than \$3000 a year.

Women's Changing Roles:

Previously:

- Women's jobs were limited
- Couldn't vote

During:

- Women were taking men's jobs, wearing new clothing, and discovered new confidence
- Were able to vote for one election

Suffrage Movement: Women's organization that fought for the right to vote in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

Suffrage: The right to vote.

Suffragist: Advocate for voting rights.

Nellie McClung: Part of the Suffrage Movement and the Famous Five.

The Halifax Explosion:

- December 6, 1917
- A Belgian (Imo) and French (Mont-Blanc) boat filled with explosives collided
- First time the war hit home

Conscription:

- A law introduced to force military service for men between the ages of 18 and 45
- The English Canadians were for it, the French Canadians were not
- It divided the country

Robert Borden:

Robert Borden passed two acts to ensure victory in the 1917 election. They were:

Wartime Elections Act

- A bill passed in 1917 that gave the vote to the wives, mothers, and sisters of soldiers serving overseas
- First time women given the vote in a federal election

Military Voters Act:

- Passed in 1917, gave the right to vote to all Canadian soldiers

The Treaty of Versailles:

- Agreement that stated:
 - Germany pays 33 billion for damages
 - Admits guilt/responsibility for the war
 - Germany must reduce its military, navy, and airforce (max of 100,000 soldiers)
 - Return Alsace and Lorraine to France
- Signed June 28th, 1919

The End of Empires, the Birth of Countries:

After World War One, the German Empire, Russian Empire, Ottoman Empire, and Austro-Hungarian Empire all came to an end.

With this, four new countries were formed: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

The End of World War One:

World War One ended on November 11th, 1918 at 11am.

Unit Two: From Boom to Bust**1919, Winnipeg:**

1919, there was the Winnipeg general strike. It lasted for two months before police beat and shot the people who wouldn't go to work. The government thought that the people striking was a sign of communism. This is why they used such severe means to stop the strike at all costs.

Prohibition:

A historical period during the 1920s that made alcohol illegal.

PROS

- Crime rate dropped
- Child and wife abuse decreased
- Workers no longer spent paycheques at the bar
- Higher productivity

CONS

- Government lost money (tax)
- Enforcement was difficult
- People could consume alcohol for medical purposes with a prescription
- Organized crime was created and gangsters made a fortune smuggling liquor

How the 1920's Were Roaring:

Age of Prosperity

- Economic expansion
- Mass production
- Assembly line
- Automobile
- Buying stocks

Culture

- Radio
- CBC
- Silent movies

Sports

- The golden age

Fashion

- Flappers
- Make-up
- Cigarettes
- Short skirts/hair

Black Tuesday:

The stock market crashed on October 29, 1929 — known as “Black Tuesday”.

Buying on Credit/Margin:

Buying things with money that is borrowed. People were buying things they couldn't afford (stocks, cars, etc.). People were in debt.

The Causes of the Great Depression:

- Over production and expansion
- Canada's dependence on a few staple resources
- Canada's dependence on the United States
- High tariffs
- Too much buying on credit
- Too much credit buying on stocks
- Companies produced more products and expanded more than they were selling

The Person's Case:

Nellie McClung and Emily Murphy fought for women rights and primarily so women could get appointed to the senate. They helped Canada realize that women are persons.

Agnes Macphail:

The first woman to be elected to the Canadian House of Commons.

The Prime Ministers During the Depression:

The two Prime Ministers (constantly alternated) during the depression were William Lyon Mackenzie King and R.B. Bennett.

R.B. Bennett's Attempts to Solve the Problems During the Depression:

- Raised taxes (tariffs) so citizens would buy goods made by the country; in turn improving the local economy
- Provided subsidies for small businesses
- Gave his own money to the needy
- Set aside \$20 million for the unemployed

On-To-Ottawa Trek:

1. Men in the relief camps were frustrated
2. In April 1935, men boarded trains in Vancouver to go to Ottawa and complain to Bennett

3. Men along the way joined the trek as it passed by
4. During Summer 1935, thousands of men arrived in Regina on their journey to the capital
5. Bennett's response was to call them communists
6. He really plays up the communist angle because of the fear of the Russian revolution happening there
7. Bennett orders the RCMP to disperse the gathering and arrest all those who became violent
8. There was a riot in Regina
9. Only 8 leaders were allowed to continue to Ottawa

Regina Riot:

On June 14, 1935 in Regina, Saskatchewan 2000 trekkers reached Regina. The federal government was determined to stop them because they did not want anymore unemployed workers. Bennett decided to meet with some of the leaders of the people, it didn't go well—nothing happened. Bennett believed the relief camps were fine and thought the trekkers were communists. The RCMP attempted to arrest the trekkers but had failed and in turn had began a riot. After a few days, the trekkers left. In 1935, Bennett's government was not in power and relief camps were closed.

Unit Three: World War Two

Canada Declares War:

Canada declared war on September 10, 1939.

Propaganda:

Media that tries to persuade people to take action for a cause or buy into an idea.

- Positive: To do something for the common good
- Negative: to show a negative consequence if action is not taken, to make people feel guilty or ashamed

How to Read a Poster?

1. What is the purpose of the poster?
2. Who is the target audience?

3. What style of propaganda is this poster?
4. What is the hidden message(s) of the poster?
5. What techniques does the artist use?

Steps that Led to World War II:

1. Germany marches into Rhineland, taking it over.
2. Germany marches into Austria. Germany takes over Austria without firing a single shot. Anschluss was the name of the forced union between the two.
3. Germany marches into Sudetenland. Policy of Appeasement established.
4. Germany marches into Czech, taking it over. Shocks world leaders by breaking the Policy of Appeasement.
5. Hitler signs the Nazi-Soviet pact with Stalin.
6. Hitler sends 1 million soldiers into Poland, taking it over, but splits the land in half with Russia to fortify the pact.
7. September 3, 1939. France and Britain declare war on Germany.

Failure of the League of Nations:

The League of Nations was deemed unsuccessful when Japan invaded Manchuria because they did not do anything to stop them. Hitler realized this and began his expansion.

The Policy of Appeasement:

- Document drawn up by Italy, France, Britain, and Germany in 1938 to stop German expansion
- Failed because Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia a few months after
- This can be considered a cause of the war because this showed that Hitler could not be trusted and wasn't worried of anyone stopping him
- This created enemies against Germany

Anti-Semitism:

Hostility or discrimination against Jews.

Holocaust:

The annihilation of the Jews and other groups of people in Europe, under the Nazi regime.

Blitzkrieg:

Sending a lot of soldiers into a specific territory. Since the defending army can't face the large amount of soldiers, they surrender. Hitler often used this tactic.

Lebensraum:

The land or territory that a country's leaders believe it requires in order to grow and flourish. Most often used to talk about Germany's strategy in World War II.

Anschluss:

The Nazi propaganda term for the invasion and incorporation of Austria into Nazi Germany in March, 1938.

Genocide:

The systematic extermination of a nationality or group.

Nazi-Soviet Pact:

An alliance between Germany and Russia, signed in 1939. They agreed to split Poland after they'd invade it together.

Mein Kampf:

An autobiography by Adolf Hitler, in which he outlines his political ideology and future plans for Germany. "Mein Kampf" means "My Struggles" in English.

Enabling Act:

Amendment that gave the German Cabinet – in effect, Chancellor Adolf Hitler – the power to enact laws without the involvement of the Reichstag (German Parliament).

Munich Putsch March 1923:

The Munich Putsch was a failed attempt by Nazi party leader Adolf Hitler along with General Erich Ludendorff and other Kampfbund leaders to seize power in Munich, Bavaria during November 8th and 9th of 1923. About 2000 men marched into the center of Munich where they were confronted by police, this led to the death of 16 Nazis and four policemen. Hitler himself was wounded in the confrontation and was charged with treason two days later.

Nuremberg Trials:

A series of trials of accused Nazi war criminals. Nazi officials were charged with war crimes—some got the death penalty, some went to prison. Justice was served.

WW2 Battles:

Battle of Britain: The German Luftwaffe continuously bombed Britain for 57 days straight. Until British RAF fought against them and defeated Hitler's army. It was the first failure of Hitler's war machine.

Dieppe: The battle of Dieppe was a total massacre of Canadian troops on the beaches of France. Important intelligence was gained that contributed to D-Day.

Atlantic: The Battle of the Atlantic pitted U-boats and other warships of the German navy and aircraft of the Luftwaffe German Air Force against the Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Navy, and Allied merchant shipping. The allies won.

Pearl Harbor: December 7th, 1941. Japan flew a huge amount of Kamikazes near the U.S. shore off of Hawaii. They totally destroyed the U.S. Navy and brought them into war.

VE Day: Victory in Europe day. A celebration to mark the formal acceptance by the Allies of World War II of Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender of its armed forces.

VJ Day: Victory over Japan day.

Liberation of the Netherlands: Celebrated each year on May 5th to mark the end of the occupation by Nazi Germany during WW2.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: After victory in other countries, Japan was the only remaining threat to the allies. Since Japan refused to surrender, they turned to bombs. Pearl Harbour also contributed to this. The results were 75,000 deaths in Hiroshima, 39,000 in Nagasaki, and Japan surrendering.

How Human Rights Were Violated in Canada with the Japanese:

Canadians assumed that any Japanese person in Canada was loyal to Japan. After Pearl Harbour, this worried them. They were interned, their belongings were taken, and their property was sold.

How Human Rights Were Violated in Europe with the Jews:

During the Holocaust, Jews lost rights (Nuremberg laws), they were segregated, taken to concentration camps, and eventually death camps. For many years after World War II, Jews were constantly discriminated by others.

How did World War II End?

World War II ended on September 2nd, 1945. It ended with Germany surrendering to the Allies, followed by Japan surrendering after the dropping of Fat Man and Little Boy.

Unit Four: Peace and Prosperity

Cold War:

The Cold War was the conflict between the competing superpowers (the US and the Soviet Union). It was called a "cold" war because there were no direct hostilities between the two.

Iron Curtain:

Boundary between two sides. It blocked free movement of information, products, and people.

Arms Race:

Building military superiority; mutually assured destruction.

NATO:

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- An alliance to prevent further expansion of soviet control

NORAD:

- Alliance that emerged from the Cold War
- North American Aerospace Defence Command
- Protects airspace over North America

Warsaw Pact:

- NATO members allowed West Germany to join the alliance and to re-arm
- Divided the world into communism and capitalism
- The Soviets created an alliance to mirror NATO—members could not withdraw

United Nations:

- A group to promote international cooperation
- Peace keeping and peace making
- Established in order to end wars
- All 26 countries joined agreed not to negotiate with the Axis powers
- Formed in 1945
- It saves future generations from the courage of war and establishes faith

Peacekeeping:

Keeping peace at a location that may return to violence.

Peacemaking:

In a place that is currently experiencing conflict, an attempt is made to stop the conflict; war, agreements, etc.

What Happened in Korea and What Was Canada's Role?

Korea was going through a war called the Korean War (between North and South) and the Canadian Forces were involved in the 1950 - 1953 Korean War conflict and its aftermath. Canada participated on the side of the United Nations.

What Lester B. Pearson Received for His Role in the Suez Crisis:

A nobel peace prize.

Social Changes in the 1950s:

- Baby Boom due to the soldiers returning from overseas
- Television and radio became popular
- Suburbia began to become mainstream
- Music began to branch out, rather than just big band

Accomplishments of Louis St. Laurent and John Diefenbaker:

Louie St. Laurent

- Encouraged Newfoundland to join Canada
- Developed natural resources
- Created the St. Lawrence seaway
- Promoted NATO
- Led Canada into Korean War

John Diefenbaker

- Pensions for elderly, disabled, and war veterans were raised
- Gave aid to Maritime and Prairie provinces
- Developed the north and created jobs

Why Was the Avro Arrow Cancelled:

The Avro Arrow project was cancelled by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. He did this because he felt it ruined the peacekeeping reputation that Canada had. The plans for the plane were sold to the U.S.

The Beliefs of the Following Quebec Premiers:

Maurice Duplessis

- Promoted traditional values and institutions
- Old school

John Lesage

- Believed in a modern Quebec
- Thought the French should run the economy, education, etc.

What Was Happening in Quebec During the 1960s:

The Quiet Revolution was happening. Jean Lesage accidentally started it.

Expo 67's Significance:

- Separatist movement gained massive popularity
- Brought unity between Canadians and some farther
- Improved Montreal's infrastructures

The October Crisis:

- The kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner James Cross on October 5th, 1970
- FLQ made what they wanted by publicizing it through the radio; payment of 1/2 million
- October 10th, Pierre LaPorte was also abducted
- Trudeau introduced War Measures Act
- Ended up dead, found in the back trunk of a car

Pierre Trudeau:

- "Trudeaumania"
- Young, athletic, and wealthy bachelor
- Brilliant scholar and lawyer
- Charismatic
- Achievements:
 - Promoted a "just society"
 - Made young Canadians interested in politics
 - Improved benefits for the poor and elderly
 - Fought American investment

- Bilingualism
- Patriated the constitution
- Failures:
 - October Crisis — War Measures Act
 - Alienated the west

The Founder of Canadian Medicare:

Tommy Douglas was the pioneer of Canadian Medicare.

The Official Languages Act and Bill 101:

Bill 101

- Restricted the use of English and access to English schools in Quebec
- Many English left Quebec

Official Languages Act

- Gives English and French equal status in the government of Canada
- Made French the secondary language of Canada

The 1972 Summit Series:

An eight game series between the Soviet Union and Canada. It was significant because it reminded Canadians of the Cold War.

Unit Five: Contemporary Canada

Quebec Referendums (1980 and 1995):

There were referendums in Quebec because many wanted to separate from Canada. In 1980, the results were 60% for the no-side, and 40% for yes. In 1995, the results were 50.6% no, and 49.4% yes.

The Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

The Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms are legal documents that unite Canada as one nation and state important laws concerning the rights and freedoms of a Canadian citizen.

Quebec refused to sign in 1982 simply because they did not want to be part of Canada and wanted to separate through a referendum. To this day, they have not signed the Constitution.

The Meech Lake Accord and Charlottetown Accord:

- Meetings where Canada attempted to get Quebec to sign the Constitution
- Both failed

FTA:

- Free trade agreement between Canada and the United States
- 1989

NAFTA:

- North American Free Trade Agreement
- The FTA but with Mexico
- Signed in 1994

1991 Tax:

The goods and services tax (GST) was introduced in Canada in 1991 which imposed a 5% tax on products and services.

Canada's Relations after 1980:

- United Nations
- Autopact
- Cold War (NATO and NORAD)

Major Themes in Canadian History

Prepare for an essay on the following topics:

- Canada United States relations (Free Trade Agreement)
- French English relations in Canada
- Canada's role in international affairs
- The decline in Canada's relationship/reliance on England

- Canada's growth as a social welfare state, multiculturalism
- The increased role of women in Canadian society
- Canada's defining moments

**SHOUTOUT TO SHAWN SOCKALINGAM
HE HELPED OUT WITH MULTIPLE QUESTIONS**

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