

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME I: POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—UNIT REVIEW

1. C
2. D

3. B
4. C

5. D
6. C

7. C
8. D

1. C

The NDP places more emphasis on social issues than the other three parties. This places it on the left side of the political spectrum.

2. D

Fascism states that society should have no intellectual freedom, limited economic freedom, and strong government regulations. This belief system places the ideology on the right side of the political spectrum.

3. B

Parliament is the highest branch of government that can make laws. It consists of the House of Commons (the elected officials) and the Senate (appointed by the Prime Minister and then the Governor General).

4. C

A bill must be read three times in the House of Commons and three times in the Senate before it can be passed into law. The first reading in the House of Commons is merely a formality as the bill is introduced without debate. This stage gives the public and the opposition an opportunity to prepare for debate which is done in the second reading. If a bill is passed from the second reading, it is then put to a committee who will make any changes to its structure or wording. Once the committee has done its work, the bill moves into a third reading where the House accepts or rejects the amended bill. The bill then goes through the same process in the Senate. The Senate rarely rejects a bill, but may recommend further changes.

5. D

Enumeration is the second step in the election process. First, the House of Commons has to finish its session or simply, come to an end. This is called **dissolution**. Then the Chief Electoral Office has to prepare the voters' list. This is called **enumeration**. After compiling the voters' list, candidates are selected by their parties in a process of **nomination**. The candidates begin **campaigning** to promote their party platforms. The voters then go to the polling stages for **balloting**, and, finally, **tabulation** is when the votes are counted.

6. D

Federal electoral districts are created with approximately 100 000 people to a riding. If people are spread out (as in rural areas), the district will cover a lot of area, where in densely-populated areas (i.e., cities), the district will be small.

7. C

The Notwithstanding Clause – Section 33 states that to change the constitution you need to have two-thirds of the Provinces that represent at least 50% of the population and two-thirds support of the House and the Senate.

8. D

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established British rule and law in Canada. The Constitution Act of 1791 established Upper and Lower Canada in response to Loyalist immigration while the BNA Act of 1867 created the country/dominion of Canada. However, the Bill of Rights of 1960 was written to affirm the fundamental freedoms of Canadians.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME I: POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – UNIT TEST

1. A	5. A	9 C	13. D	17. C
2. B	6. B	10. D	14. D	18. A
3. C	7. A	11. C	15. A	19. B
4. B	8. C	12. A	16. C	20. A

1. A

Students are expected to be able to define basic political science vocabulary.

The key to the answer is the word *belief*.

An ideology is an organized system of beliefs about an economic, political, religious, or social system.

B: The word *statement* does not convey the complexity of belief necessary to define an ideology.

C: Support for the preservation of minority rights would constitute part of an ideology, but would not have the characteristics of a complete ideology.

D: Concern for economic security would constitute only part of an ideology.

2. B

The key to answering this question is understanding that the cartoon is dealing with the issue of Neo-Nazism, a form of fascism that has taken hold in many countries. The key to determining this is the swastika tattooed on the forehead of the figure in the cartoon, and the reference to desecration of synagogues, attacks on gays, and beating up blacks, as well as the menacing appearance of the cartoon figure. The sentiments in the cartoon are typical of those that were expressed in Nazi Germany and other fascist regimes.

A: Socialists would strongly oppose the sentiments expressed in the cartoon.

C: Although an extreme nationalist might express such views as those in the cartoon, they are not typical of nationalists.

D: Communists believe in a brotherhood of mankind, and would therefore reject such views as those depicted in the cartoon.

3. C

The Conservative Party and the Liberal Party dominated federal politics in Canada during the 20th century. No other Canadian political party was able to win a federal election or form the government of Canada during this period.

4. B

The New Democratic Party is traditionally the party of labour and unions which would support taxation of large companies. As it is also more socialist in nature than Liberals and Conservatives, it would prioritize education, health care, and minority issues.

5. A

A: Gary's views indicate that he is a leftist who would be most likely to join and vote for the left-wing NDP. The social safety net, social welfare programs, state-provided daycare, and progressive income tax are left-of-centre economic policies that are traditionally supported by the NDP.

B, C, and D: On the given political spectrum, the Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, and Reformers are located on the right side of the political spectrum. If their placement is accurate, they would probably not favour all of the economic policies desired by Gary.

6. B

B: Party B lost 227 of its 235 seats after its term of office. No other party suffered such strong voter disapproval after its period in power.

7. A

A: A minority government is formed whenever the party that wins the most seats in the House of Commons does not hold a majority of the seats. This was a result of both Election 1 and Election 2—when no party won the minimum number of seats (50%-plus-one seats) required to form a majority government. The minimum requirement would have been 151 of 301 seats.

B, C, and D: Elections 3 and 4 resulted in majority governments.

8. C

The Governor General is not a judge and does not perform the duties of a judge. Therefore, the Governor General has been improperly identified as a member of the judicial branch of government.

9. C

A, B, and D: Canada's Parliament is made up of three parts. It does not include the Supreme Court of Canada. Parliament is a legislative body; the Supreme Court is a judicial body.

C: Parliament is made up of the monarch (or his/her representative the Governor General), the Senate, and the House of Commons. Parliament is the legislative (law-making) branch of Canada's government; all three parts of Parliament play a role in the making of Canada's laws.

10. D

A, B, and C: The Supreme Court is responsible for interpreting the law; therefore, it is part of the judiciary. The Senate can review, amend, approve or reject laws, so they are part of the legislative branch of government. The bureaucracy (civil service) is part of the executive branch of government, which runs the day-to-day business of government.

D: The shadow cabinet is made up of the leading members of the Official Opposition in the House of Commons. Each member of the shadow cabinet is an opposition MP who is assigned to closely scrutinize and regularly criticize the performance of a particular cabinet minister. Members of the shadow cabinet do not belong to the actual executive branch of government; like other MPs, they belong to the legislative (law-making) branch.

11. C

A, B, and D: There are no municipal courts in Canada. MLAs (Members of the Legislative Assembly) are elected to the provincial level of government. There are three branches of government (the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch).

C: There are four levels of government in Canada—federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal.

12. A

A: 75% of eligible voters (more than 13.5 million persons) regularly cast ballots in election campaigns. Far fewer Canadians join political parties, run as candidates in elections, or assist candidates with political campaigns.

13. D

A, B, and C: The functions matched with the terms "electorate," "demonstrator," and "special interest groups" are correct.

D: Pressure groups do not compete in elections. They attempt to pressure candidates during election campaigns and to influence the governing party between elections. When a group fields candidates in an election, it is called a political party.

14. D

A, B, and C: A caucus (Members of Parliament who belong to a particular political party), Cabinet ministers, and the Prime Minister do not participate in the final step of the bill-passing process.

D: The final step in the legislative process is Royal Assent. This formal approval is given by the Governor General (or, on rare occasions, by the monarch whom the Governor General represents).

No Canadian bill can become a law without having been given Royal Assent.

15. A

A: The final stage in the bill-passing process is called Royal Assent. In this stage, the Governor General (or the monarch) signs the bill into law.

B, C, and D: The Third Reading is the final step in the bill-passing process in the House of Commons and in the Senate—but not the final step in the overall legislative process. The Report Stage and the Committee Stage take place in the House of Commons before the Third Reading of a bill.

16. C

A, B, and D: Bills are rarely, if ever, introduced by a whip or the Speaker in the House of Commons. The Governor General cannot introduce a bill in Parliament.

C: The Prime Minister and his Cabinet Ministers decide and control which bills will be introduced into Parliament. They generally allow only government bills (which have been designed and approved by members of the Cabinet) to be presented to the House. It is usually a Cabinet Minister who introduces new bills in the House of Commons. Even private members' bills must have Cabinet approval before they can be introduced by an MP.

17. C

A, B, and D: Canvassing is the process of visiting homes during an election campaign in the attempt to win over voters. The term popular vote refers to the percentage of the total vote that a party received in an election. Proportional representation is an electoral system used in many European countries whereby seats in the legislature are awarded to parties on the basis of the popular vote; for example, in a proportional representation system, a party which receives 25% of the popular vote would receive approximately 25% of the seats in the legislative assembly.

C: Canada's electoral system is "the first-past-the-post system"—also known as "the plurality system" or "the single-member plurality system".

What this means is that the candidate who gets the most votes in a riding—not necessarily a majority of the votes—gets to represent that riding in the House of Commons.

18. A

A: A Canadian senator does not represent a constituency; he represents an entire province. Thus, senators are chosen to represent regions. Because each senator from Ontario represents more than 12 million Ontarians, whereas a senator from Prince Edward Island represents only 136 000 islanders, representation by population is obviously not a principle upon which the Canadian Senate is founded. If this principle were at work in the Senate, all senators would represent the same number of Canadian citizens.

B, C, and D: MNAs in Québec's National Assembly, MPs in Canada's House of Commons, and MLAs in BC's Legislature all represent a constituency—not a region per se. Moreover, they are elected according to the principle of "one person, one vote" (the principle of representation by population). In other words, each MNA (or MP or MLA) represents roughly the same number of constituents as other MNAs (or MPs or MLAs).

19. B

A, C, and D: The amending formula, Constitution Act, and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms are all written parts of the constitution.

B: The unwritten constitution consists primarily of customs, conventions, and traditions.

20. A

A: The right to a fair trial is a legal right.

B, C, and D: The right to vote in elections is a democratic right (not an equality right).

The right to gather together peacefully is a fundamental freedom (not a mobility right).

The right to leave Canada is a mobility right (not a democratic right).

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME II: AUTONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT—UNIT REVIEW

1. B
2. D

3. D
4. A

5. D
6. B

7. A
8. B

1. B

The Halibut Treaty was signed in 1923; The Statute of Westminster was passed in 1931. The Parliamentary vote to join World War Two occurred in 1939; the Canada Act was passed in 1982.

2. D

Although he was eventually forced to call an election, Byng initially refused King's request, arguing that, constitutionally, a vote of censure had to be completed first. The Conservative party initially called for the vote of censure. King won the election, and the crisis marked the first and last time a Governor General opposed a Prime Minister. Because the position of Governor General was a British-appointed position, Byng's failed opposition demonstrated Britain's decreasing control of Canadian legislature, and further strengthened Canada's autonomy.

3. D

Trench warfare was ultimately the most destructive type of warfare during World War One, resulting in hundreds of thousands of casualties for all nations involved.

A. Conditions in trenches were atrocious, resulting in rampant diseases and ailments like trench foot and dysentery.

B. No man's land was the name for the piece of land that separated opposing trench systems. No man's land became the final resting place for thousands of soldiers during World War One.

C. The German army used mustard gas as a weapon during World War One. The gas would often be directed at Allied trenches, but winds would carry the gas back to German trenches. Gas attacks were some of the most horrific attacks during World War One.

4. A

The battle at Vimy Ridge began in April 1917. Canadian forces fought as a single unit for the first time during this battle, and successfully captured the valuable strategic strongpoint. The battle at Vimy Ridge is often recognized as Canada's greatest contribution to the war.

5. D

Only after declaring war on Japan did Canada intern Japanese-Canadians. World War Two was the result of a number of different incidences, stemming from the end of World War One and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. As Hitler rose to power in Germany after World War One, he began to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, invading Czechoslovakia, annexing Austria, and invading Poland. The Western Powers practised a policy of appeasement, doing very little to dissuade Hitler, mostly because they wanted to avoid another major world conflict. Also, the League of Nations, designed to maintain world peace and stability, had no real military presence and failed to stop the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy.

6. B

King promised Canadians that there would be no mandatory military service during World War Two, but increasing casualties in Europe led King to ask the Canadian people to release him from his promise.

A. All provinces but Québec supported conscription, much the same as during World War One.

C. Very few conscripts ever made it overseas during World War Two.

D. The issue divided French and English Canada, though not nearly as much as during the conscription crisis during World War One.

7. A

Students are expected to understand Canada's involvement in the Cold War, with reference to military alliances.

A. In response to the threat of Soviet nuclear attack, Canada and the United States formed the North American Air Defense Agreement (NORAD), which established radar stations across Canada.

B. In order to strengthen communist influence and power in the eastern bloc, the Soviet Union joined its eastern allies in a military alliance, after signing the Warsaw Pact.

C. The western bloc responded to the eastern bloc's military alliance which formed after the signing of the Warsaw Pact. The response of the western bloc was the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which emphasized collective security of all member nations.

D. After the failure of the League of Nations to stop Hitler's rise to power and the start of WWII, a new organization known as the United Nations was created. The UN improved upon most aspects of the League of Nations.

8. B

Students are expected to understand Canada's contributions to UN peacekeeping efforts. Each incorrect response is a variation of the correct response, and do not actually exist. Pearson convinced the UN to establish the United Nations Emergency Force, and received the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME II: AUTONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT – UNIT TEST

1. B	6. D	11. D	16. B
2. A	7. D C	12. D	17. A
3. B	8. B	13. D	18. D
4. C	9. C	14. A	19. A
5. A	10. A	15. D	20. C

1. B

False – The Canadian government waited a full week before voting to enter World War Two, not World War One. This showed that Canada was increasingly independent from Britain, and was well on its way to becoming an autonomous nation. In World War One, when Britain declared war on Germany, Canada was automatically at war.

2. A

True – The Halibut Treaty was the first independent international treaty signed by Canada. This treaty paved the way for the Statute of Westminster, and further demonstrated Canada's increasing autonomy from Britain, who had previously always ratified any international treaty signed by Canada.

3. B


False – Having fought valiantly during World War One, and having gained international recognition for its effort, Canada secured a seat in the League of Nations. The hard work by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to gain a seat was successful.

4. C

Because most French-Canadians felt no patriotic love for Britain, they resented being forced to fight on Britain's behalf. A: Many Canadians volunteered initially, but heavy losses discouraged further enlistment. B: The Military Service Act actually legalized conscription. D: 130 000 Canadians ended up being conscripted.

5. A

One of the most prominent effects of World War One on the home front in Canada was the influx of women entering the workforce. With so many men fighting overseas, women were needed to fill jobs in munitions and supply factories. B: The government discouraged rampant spending during war time. In fact, the government put in place rationing guidelines to reduce consumption of goods. C: Canadians in Halifax experienced the violent nature of warfare first hand, when a supply ship exploded in Halifax Harbour, killing almost 2 000 people and injuring thousands more. Also, thousands of Canadian lives were lost in battle in World War One. D: The government campaigned across Canada, in an attempt to get Canadians to buy Victory Bonds. Also, the government introduced income tax for the first time. The tax was meant to be temporary, but it still exists today.

6. **D**
Nuclear missiles were not developed until World War Two.
A, B, and C: Gas attacks, submarines, and machine guns were introduced during World War One.
7. **D** 
Canada declared war on Germany on September 10, 1939, seven days after Britain.
Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939
Britain declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939.
The United States entered World War Two on December 8, 1941.
8. **B**
As a result of a disorganized and botched plan, the raid on Dieppe by Canadian troops was a disaster. The poor weather, lack of an element of surprise, and pebbled beach also led to the failure of the raid.
9. **C**
During the Battle of Atlantic, Canada built warships called *corvettes* to escort transport convoys carrying supplies and munitions Between North America and Britain.
10. **A**
In order to help train allied pilots during World War Two, Canada developed the British Commonwealth Air Training Program (BCATP). The program was successful as it offered pilots open and safe skies in which to practice.
11. **D**
In an attempt to please supporters and opposition, Mackenzie King argued that conscription would mean "not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary". This did not help his cause as both sides saw it as a cop-out.
12. **D**
During World War Two, Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis Powers.
13. **D**
During World War Two, Canada's economy went through dramatic changes. The GNP (gross national product) increased. The value of domestic Canadian goods increased on the world market. Also, oil exploration increased and manufacturing surpassed agriculture as Canada's primary industry.
14. **A**
The concept of total war implies that all facets of a nation are devoted to the war effort. These facets include, but are not limited to, industry, economy, and healthcare. Canada practised a policy of total war during World War Two, by converting factories into munitions plants.
15. **D**
The cancellation of the Avro Arrow project had a notable impact in Canada on several levels. When the project was cancelled, thousands of Canadians lost their jobs and many Canadian scientists who had worked on the project left to work for N.A.S.A in the United States. Furthermore, after the project was cancelled, the Canadian government purchased American-made BOMARC missiles designed to intercept potential nuclear missiles. The United States did not take over the project.

16. B

The DEW line is a radar line that stretches through the north, along the Arctic coast from Alaska to Baffin Island. NORAD is an agreement between Canada and the United States created for collective security. Specifically, the agreement was created to protect North America from the threat of nuclear attack by the Soviet Union. An important component of NORAD was the creation of three radar lines.

17. A

In response to the eastern bloc's formation of the Warsaw Pact, western bloc nations created NATO. The primary function of this union was collective security. If one nation within a bloc was attacked, all other nations within that alliance were required to aid that nation.

18. D

When Egypt took control of the Suez Canal in 1956, Britain and France responded with force. The newly formed United Nations was faced with the task of resolving the issue peacefully. Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson approached the United Nations Security Council with the idea of creating a United Nations Emergency Force to embark on a peacekeeping mission and resolve the Suez crisis without military force. The UNEF was successful, and Pearson received the Nobel Peace Prize. None of the other politicians mentioned were in power during the Suez Crisis.

19. A

While in Somalia, Canadian Airborne Regiment peacekeepers arrested a teenage civilian. While in Canadian custody, the teen was beaten to death, and his murder was covered up. Eventually the murder was revealed, and the incident tarnished Canada's reputation.

B: Although Canada suffered losses in Bosnia, the mission was deemed a success, as the combatants were forced to make peace.

C: Although the Rwandan genocide could have been stopped, it was not Canada's fault that not enough action was taken.

In fact, Canadian general Roméo Dallaire, who led the small United Nations peacekeeping force that was sent to Rwanda, became an internationally-recognized hero for his efforts.

D: The UNEF comprised troops from 10 nations, including Canada, and its participation in the Suez Crisis was a complete success.

20. C

The Avro Arrow project, although it increased Canadian national pride, was eventually scrapped because of skyrocketing production costs. The project continually went over budget, and the government could no longer justify the rising costs.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME III: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY—UNIT REVIEW

1. D
2. C

3. A
4. B

5. D
6. C

1. D

A post-industrial society (Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model) is characterized by an older population where both birth rates and death rates are low. Answer B would indicate an Urbanizing population in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model. In Stage 1, the population is considered pre-modern: there is a balance between the birth rates and death rates because there is a small population growth and life expectancy is very low. Stage 3 (Mature/Industrial) moves the population to some stability with a decrease in the birth rate and improved living standards moderate the death rate.

2. C

The dependency ratio is a measure of the portion of the population which is composed of dependents (those who are too young or too old to work). Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying under a year of age/1 000 births; population density is the size of a population in a given area; and total fertility rate is the average number of children born to one woman.

3. A

Death rates of a population are not a way to assess human development. However, infant mortality rates are an example of a key indicator of human development as are the rates of fertility, literacy, education, and life expectancy. Disease control and the gross domestic product of a nation are also used to measure human development.

4. B

Starvation is an effect or a result of poverty. The other answers all contribute in some way to global poverty by decreasing a nation's ability to function.

5. D

The logical progression of pollution and its effects would begin with the pollution itself within industry, which leads to the greenhouse effect (a process where the industrial pollutants trap heat within Earth's atmosphere) thus contributing to an overall warming of Earth called global warming.

6. C

The Montreal Protocol of 1987 is an agreement of all industrial nations to cut their CFC use in an effort to eliminate these harmful chemicals by the year 2000. Answer D refers to the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 where 180 industrialized nations agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions which are contributing to global warming.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME III: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY—UNIT TEST

1. B	5. A	9. A	13.B	17.B
2. A	6. C	10.D	14.C	18.A
3. B	7. B	11.A	15.D	19.D
4. B	8. D	12.A	16.A	20.D

1. B

A population with a wide base indicates a high birth rate, which is indicative of an expanding population. When both the base sections and upper sections of a population pyramid are relatively equal, a population is said to be balanced or stable. This indicates the birth rates and the death rates of a nation are relatively equal. A contracting population would have a wider upper section indicating that the birth rate is low and life expectancy is higher.

2. A

Crude death rates, crude birth rates, and life expectancy are all components of the demographic transition model. The dependency rate refers to a measure of the population who are too young or too old to work. They are dependent on the rest of society.

3. B

A, C, and D: Literacy rates, life expectancy statistics, and stats on infant/child mortality are useful indicators of the relative wealth of a nation.

B: Population density is not the best indicator of how a nation's basic material needs (needs for food, shelter, clothing, and medical care) are being met.

For example, densely populated Japan (334 persons per square kilometre) has a much higher standard of living than less densely populated Brazil (20 persons per square kilometre).

4. B

Infrastructure refers to systems that run transportation and communication links in developed countries. It includes sewage, water, electricity distribution systems, schools, and hospitals.

Improving infrastructure would not help to control population growth.

5. A

The infant mortality rate is the number of infants/1 000 births who die before the age of one. The crude death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1 000 people in an entire population; the crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1 000 of a total population; total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

6. C

A population pyramid that is relatively straight on both sides would indicate low infant mortality and high life expectancy. There are fewer infant deaths and an older population. This is a population that is stable.

7. B

A, C, and D: Supranational organizations have nation-states as their members.

UNICEF, the WTO, and the UNO are all supranational organizations; none of these three organizations is independent of national governments.

B: An NGO is a humanitarian organization that is non-profit and independent of governments. Non-governmental organizations are also referred to as voluntary agencies. Amnesty International (a private organization which campaigns for the release of political prisoners) is a good example of an NGO.

8. D

A: The term *tied aid* refers to loans or grants provided to a developing country with the requirement that the recipient use the funds to buy goods and services in the donor country.

B: *Project aid* is money, goods or services that a donor nation provides to a developing country for a specific project.

C: *Bilateral aid* is official development assistance that is provided directly by a donor country in response to a developing country's request for assistance in its economic and social development.

D: The term *multilateral aid* refers to development assistance provided by three or more donor countries—usually through international organizations such as the United Nations.

9. A

A: Quality of life is the measurement of the general happiness of a nation.

10. D

D: Standard of living is the level of material well-being of a nation's people. It is measured by the quantities of goods and services that are consumed by a nation. On the table, the two relevant columns for determining the standard of living of the four nations are the last two columns ("televisions per 1 000 people" and "printing and writing paper consumed"). None of the other three nations has more TVs per capita or consumes more paper per capita than Nation Z.

11. A

A: The speaker recommends debt relief (easing the obligations of a debtor-nation to repay loans) as a means of solving the Third World debt crisis. The speaker's statements supports debt refinancing and the rescheduling of debt payments; both of these actions are examples of debt relief.

B, C, and D: The speaker does not advocate a debt swap (a scheme involving the assumption of debt repayment obligations by a new nation or organization—in exchange for some favour from the debtor nation), debt forgiveness (cancelling obligations to repay debts), or a debt moratorium (the postponement of payments on loans)

12. A

A: A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization which does not allow governments or government leaders to become members. The Red Cross and Amnesty International are both examples of this type of organization.

B, C, and D: Members of the UN, League of Nations, the UN Security Council, and the International War Crimes Tribunal are or were exclusively representatives of national governments. The Geneva Convention and Helsinki Accord are international human rights agreements negotiated by the leaders of national governments.

13. B

The cartoon's message is that aid should be in the form of appropriate technology. An electric water pump and electric washing machine are useless to a woman who lives in a tent without any electrical hook-up. Even if she had electricity, it is unlikely that the woman could pay an electricity bill or afford to repair electric machinery. A low-tech, hand-operated water pump would be a more appropriate form of technology for the situation depicted in the cartoon.

14. C

A, B, and D: The unifying concept in the diagram is not desertification (the process by which arid or semi-arid land becomes desert through climatic change or human action), the exhaustion of stocks of fossil fuels, or the greenhouse effect (the trapping of solar heat in the Earth's lower atmosphere).

C: The diagram lists factors that reduce biodiversity (variety in plant and animal life). Urban sprawl, logging, air and water pollution, the introduction of non-native plants and animals to ecosystems (biological pollution), and the destruction of natural habitats all lead to the extinction of plant and animal species.

15. D

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) contribute both to global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer.

The other greenhouse gases do not contribute to the thinning of the ozone layer.

16. A

A: Nuclear energy has caused environmental damage—most notably in the Chernobyl disaster in northern Ukraine in 1986—but it has done much less damage than dam-building or greenhouse gas emissions, to the biosphere, plant life and animal life.

17. B

Sustainable development is balancing the fulfillment of human needs with the protection of the **natural environment** so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future.

Answers A and D exploit the earth for its resources not taking the future needs of a society into consideration. Answer C does not use the resource so it cannot be considered sustaining it for the future.

18. A

Acid rain is caused by the burning of fossil fuels and industry (especially coal) polluting sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide into the atmosphere. These acids mix with precipitation to come back to earth and acidify water resources. The other answers do not address the effects of acidity caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

19. D

Most fresh water is stored in the world's ice caps and glaciers. While the Great Lakes are a good source of fresh water for Canada, they do not have the same potential for fresh water as ice caps and glaciers. Ground water and aquifers are used for human consumption, but they replenish so slowly that there is not as much potential for fresh water.

20. D

Drilling deeper into an aquifer is not a conservation method. It is dangerous in that if drilling goes too deep, dangerous minerals like arsenic and fluoride may leak into a water supply. Answers A and B (drip irrigation and energy-efficient appliances) direct the water more productively to its task, and Answer C (xeriscaping) is a term used to describe landscaping that does not require irrigation as the plant life is more suited to a dryer climate.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME IV: SOCIETY AND IDENTITY—UNIT REVIEW

1. A	4. D	7. D	10. B
2. D	5. C	8. C	11. A
3. D	6. A	9. C	12. D

1. A

- A. During the early 20th century, the Canadian government encouraged European and American immigrants to settle in Canada.
- B. It was not until the 20th century came to a close that the majority of immigrants coming to Canada were from Asian countries like China, India, and Japan.
- C. Jewish immigrants were rejected outright, particularly during the Depression and World War Two. Jews faced anti-Semitism in Europe as well as Canada.
- D. Australian immigrants made up a small percentage of the total immigrant population in Canada in the 20th century, as they do today.

2. D

The Head Tax was placed on Chinese immigrants coming to Canada to deter further Chinese immigrations, and to take advantage of the vulnerability of Chinese immigrants. This showed that the government did not see Chinese immigrants as equal to other Canadian citizens, and it was not willing to take responsibility for the social and economic well-being of its citizens.

The introduction of Employment Insurance, Medicare, and the CPP were all substantial milestones in Canada's development as a welfare state. Employment Insurance and the Canada Pension Plan both provide Canadian workers with a strong measure of support from the Canadian government, though the responsibility is shared between the government and the Canadian labour force. The creation of Medicare demonstrated that the government was concerned for its citizens, and willing to take responsibility for the health of all Canadians.

3. D

- The CCF was formed in 1932 as a result of the Canadian government's refusal to acknowledge that Canada had severe economic problems. The party was led by J. S. Woodsworth, who, in the 1920s, participated in the Winnipeg general Strike.
- A. The Liberal Party led the country through the beginning of the Great Depression, and did very little to help suffering Canadians deal with the Depression.
- B. The Conservative Party, led by R. B. Bennett, defeated King's Liberals in 1930. Though Bennett did introduce programs to deal with the Depression, many Canadians believed that they were ineffective.
- C. The CCF was the precursor to the NDP, which did not officially form until 1961.

4. D

The term *buying on margin* refers to the purchase of stocks with borrowed money. This process was common during the 1920s and contributed to inflation of stock prices. The unchecked inflation ultimately led to the stock market crash on Black Tuesday.

5. C

Though many women left the workforce when men returned home from World War One, those who did remain employed often held positions as telephone operators, clerks, and secretaries.

A. Though many women worked in factories during World War One, most lost their jobs when the war ended and men returned to the workforce. The factory jobs were only considered temporary employment.

B. While some women worked as professionals, the percentage was low. Most women, who worked, were employed as clerks and secretaries.

D. Although the 1920s saw increased social freedom for women, it was not common for them to operate home-based businesses.

6. A

Women gained the right to vote in Manitoba in early 1916, in Alberta and Saskatchewan later that year, and in British Columbia and Ontario in 1917.

Québec was the last province to enact women's suffrage, doing so in 1940.

7. D

Prior to the Quiet Revolution, the Union Nationale was linked strongly to the Catholic Church in Québec. However, during the Quiet Revolution, there was a strong move toward secularization, which is a distancing from religion.

A, B, and C. During the Quiet Revolution, Québécois began to distance themselves from the church. Also, the government enacted several economic reforms, including the Québec Pension Plan. Finally, the Quiet Revolution was characterized by an increase in nationalism, intimately leading to the establishment of the FLQ.

8. C

C. During the October Crisis, the Front de libération du Québec kidnapped a British trade commissioner and a Québec Labour Minister in an attempt to convince the government to release political prisoners. Pierre Trudeau responded with a show of ultimate force, enacted the War Measures Act, suspending *habeas corpus*, and leading to the arrest of several FLQ leaders.

A. The Quiet Revolution preceded the October Crisis, and was a period of rapid social and political reforms in Québec. It was during the Quiet Revolution that the FLQ formed.

B. The OPEC Oil Crisis occurred in the 1970s. Oil producing countries in the Middle East suspended oil shipments to any nations who supported Israel in the Yom Kippur War, including Canada.

C. The Suez crisis occurred in 1956, and was a dispute over the rights to the Suez Canal. Canadian Lester B. Pearson designed the UNEF, and his efforts were recognized with a Nobel Peace Prize.

9. C

In 1968, Minister of Indian Affairs and future Prime Minister Jean Chrétien introduced the White Paper, which was the government's official policy towards Aboriginals. The paper encouraged a policy of assimilation and was rejected by Aboriginal leaders.

10. B

B. Abuse was rampant in residential schools, causing many problems in children once they reached adulthood. Such problems included depression, alcoholism, and suicide.

A. Residential schools were run by Catholic and Protestant missionaries.

C. Aboriginal children were forced to abandon their culture and language in residential schools. The goal was to assimilate them into mainstream Canadian culture.

D. Very few children made it through the system successfully. The abuse suffered, the shock of being separated from family, and the cultural abandonment made success difficult for Aboriginal children once they became wards of the state.

11. A

A. The CBC was established in the 1930s in an attempt to centralize Canadian news and entertainment. During this time, Canadian politicians feared that Canadian culture was at risk of being overrun by American culture, and the CBC offered Canadians a national source of Canadian culture.

B. The RCAF was designed during World War One as a training base for Allied pilots.

C. The Massey Commission was a group charged with investigating Canadian culture.

D. The Massey Report was the reported findings and recommendations of the Massey Commission, regarding the state of Canadian culture.

12. D

All of the answers listed are differences between Canada and the United States.

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

THEME IV: SOCIETY AND IDENTITY

1. A	5. A	9. A	13.A	17.C
2. A	6. A	10.A	14.A	18.D
3. B	7. A	11.C	15.A	19.C
4. A	8. A	12.B	16.A	20.D

1. A

A: Tommy Douglas led the Saskatchewan CCF, Canada's first socialist political party, starting in 1941. Douglas spearheaded the movement towards a universal healthcare system in Canada. The establishment of a universal healthcare system illustrated Canada's development as a welfare state. B and C are incorrect responses.
D: John Diefenbaker did not introduce Medicare, but he did offer federal support for any province wishing to set up a hospital plan.

2. A

A: Income tax was set up during World War One as a way to increase economic support for the war effort. Income tax had nothing to do with benefiting Canadians socially or economically, and did not demonstrate the government's desire to assume responsibility for its citizens in that regard.
B, C, and D are all programs introduced to aid Canadians economically. Each program demonstrated the government's willingness to ensure that all Canadians had federal economic support throughout their lives.

3. B

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, many Canadians feared that Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals in Canada were subversives, and posed a threat to Canada's national security. This insecurity, though unfounded, led to the internment of Japanese Canadians during World War Two.

A, C, and D: For the most part, Canadians feared that Japanese Canadians supported Japan's war effort and were spies, which led to the belief that Canada was vulnerable to an attack by Japan.

4. A

Stagnation is not a stage of the business cycle. The stages include prosperity, recession, depression, and recovery.

5. A

On October 24, 1929, the stock market crashed. This crash resulted in economic devastation for many. Many who lost their life's savings committed suicide. It was soon dubbed "Black Tuesday."

6. A

The Great Depression was the result of a number of factors, including the stock market crash, the massive inflation that followed World War One, and speculation (which was a major factor in the stock market crash).

7. A

Only a handful of the strikers ever reached Ottawa to air their grievances, and Prime Minister R. B. Bennett accused labour leaders of being radical and trying to scam the government. As a result, the demands of strikers were dismissed, and a riot broke out in Regina when the RCMP arrived to break up the strikers' camp.

8. A

A group of Canadian women known as the "Famous Five" fought to have the Canadian constitution recognize women as "persons." They took the fight first to the Supreme Court of Canada, who denied their request. Next, the group appealed the Privy Council in Britain, where they succeeded in their goal to have women be considered "persons." The group was made up of Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney, and Henrietta Edwards.

B, C, and D are incorrect

9. A

Kim Campbell became Prime Minister of Canada on June 25, 1993 after the retirement of Brian Mulroney. She held the position of Prime Minister until November 4, 1993 and was replaced by Jean Chrétien.

B: Agnes MacPhail was the first woman to be elected to the House of Commons in Canada.

C: Jeanne Sauvé was the first female Governor General in Canada.

D: Margaret Atwood is a celebrated Canadian author.

10. A

The 1980 referendum in Québec over separation resulted in a close victory by those who opposed separation. The vote was even closer in 1995, but the results remained the same.

B, C, and D are all incorrect responses. The results of the referendum in 1995 was much closer than in 1980, with 50.58% voting "No" to separation, and 49.42% voting "Yes". The votes for conscription during World War One and World War One were much more one-sided with Québec being the only province to strongly oppose conscription.

11. C

In October 1970, members of the FLQ, a terrorist organization devoted to Québec nationalism, kidnapped and killed Pierre Laporte. This was just one of several actions of the FLQ during the October Crisis.

12. B

As a result of the Indian Act, Aboriginal peoples became wards of the state, meaning that they were essentially deemed as children whom could not take care of themselves. The government assumed full responsibility for the education, health, and social status of Aboriginal peoples.

A, C, and D are all incorrect answers.

Each of these responses demonstrates the opposite result of the Indian Act.

13. A

The Oka standoff between the Mohawks in Québec, and the provincial government, police, and eventually the Canadian military lasted for over six months.

In the end, the Mohawks surrendered, and the disputed land remained in Mohawk control.

14. A

Elijah Harper, along with other prominent Aboriginal leaders, believed that Aboriginal peoples deserved recognition of their unique status in Canada. They believed that the Meech Lake Accord did not adequately address this status, and opposed it along with Québec.

15. A

As a part of the government's assimilation policy, Aboriginal children were removed from their families and placed in residential schools where they suffered abuse and were forced to abandon their culture.

The experience in residential schools had long lasting effects on many Aboriginals. These effects included alcoholism and depression, and are still problems today for many Aboriginals.

B, C, and D are all incorrect, although they are all very important issues facing Aboriginals today.

16. A

In 1994, Jacques Parizeau, leader of the Parti Québécois, a Québec separatist party, led his party to defeat the Liberals in the provincial election. During his reign as Premier of Québec, Parizeau called another referendum to vote for Québec's separation from Canada.

17. C

When the Charlottetown Accord was put to a national vote, it was rejected by the populations of 6 of the 10 provinces: about 54% of the population. Because amendments to the constitution require greater agreement, the Accord failed.

18. D

Canada and the United States have vastly different policies regarding gun control, the death penalty, and health care.

Canada abolished the death penalty in 1976 while the United States still uses capital punishment. In Canada, all gun owners are required to register their firearms and have a license to use them. It is legal in several states to carry concealed firearms, while concealed weapons are illegal in Canada. Canada has a universal healthcare system, while the United States has a system in which citizens are required to pay premiums to private health care companies called HMOs.

19. C

The Massey Commission was a Royal Commission created to investigate the status of Canadian culture.

The commission was headed by Vincent Massey, and the results were included in a document known as the Massey Report.

The Massey Report suggested that Canada's cultural sovereignty was threatened by American culture and that Canada needed to develop some distinct programs and policies to establish a Canadian cultural identity.

A, B, and D are all incorrect responses.

20. D

The creation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board of Canada, and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission all helped establish a distinct Canadian identity, and distance Canada culturally from its neighbour to the south.