Social Studies 11

Provincial Examination Study Guide

This guide is a summary of the curricular material that may be found on the Socials 11 Provincial Exam. This is not an answer key. You must understand the material, as well as know it. This study guide is intended to help you focus on the topics that you will be tested for on the Provincial Exam. Read your textbook and notebook thoroughly, take notes on the material, use the online study materials, understand the important vocabulary and take notice of the following study questions.

History:

Chapter 1 – Canada at the turn of the century

1) Explain why some immigrants were welcomed to Canada, while others were discriminated against or turned away.
2) Describe the movement for female suffrage in the early 20th century.
3) What were the Head Tax and the Chinese Exclusion Act, and what effect did they have on Canada’s Chinese population?
4) What was the Komagata Maru incident? Why was it significant in Canadian history?
5) What were residential schools and reserves, and what were they meant to do?

Chapter 2 - World War One

1) Define the following and explain how these issues contributed to the beginning of the First World War: nationalism, militarism, alliances, imperialism.
2) What was Canada’s reaction to the start of the war?
3) Describe how Canada’s leaders reacted to the start of the war.
4) What was the War Measures Act and how did it affect Canadians during WWI?
5) Describe Sam Hughes’ role in the war.
6) How did technology affect the nature of warfare.
7) Summarize the significance of the following battles: The Second Battle of Ypres, The First Battle of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele in the First World War.
8) Who was Julian Byng? What was his role in the war?
9) How did the war affect Canada and Canadians on the home front?
10) Describe the Conscription Crisis of 1917.
11) Explain how the American entry into the war and the Russian Revolution changed the course of the war.
12) What was the Treaty of Versailles and what were some of the controversial parts of it?
13) Explain the ideas behind the creation of the League of Nations and the problems that it was designed to solve.
Chapter 3 – Canada in the 1920s

1) Explain the causes and effects of the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919.
2) What did the term “The Roaring Twenties” mean?
3) What was the King-Byng Crisis and what effects did it have?
4) “Canada became increasingly independent in the 1920s”. Assess the validity of this statement based on historical evidence.
5) Explain the significance of the following events in the 1920s: Chanak Crisis, Halibut Treaty, Imperial Conference of 1926.
6) What effects did American investment have on Canada’s economy and society?
7) How was the regulation of alcohol different in Canada than in the US?
8) How did the role of women in Canadian society change due to the following people or events: flappers, Agnes Macphail, The Persons’ Case?
9) How did the economic prosperity of the 1920s affect Canada?
10) Give examples of new technology that appeared in the 1920s in Canada. How were Canadian’s lives affected by them?
11) Explain how art reflected Canadian culture in the 1920s.
12) Describe what life was like for the following groups of Canadians in the 1920s: Aboriginals, African-Canadians, Chinese-Canadians.

Chapter 4 – Canada in the 1930s

1) Describe how the economic cycle of the capitalist system works.
2) Explain how the collapse of the wheat market in 1927 affected Canada.
3) What were the underlying and immediate causes of the Great Depression?
4) What were some of the immediate effects of the start of the Great Depression on Canada and Canadians?
5) “Drought on the Prairies worsened the Depression for many”, Explain.
6) How did the Canadian government attempt to relieve the effects of the Depression and how effective were they?
7) How did the Canadian reaction to the Depression compare to that of the US?
8) Describe the nature of the following political movements in the 1930s: Social Credit, CCF, Union Nationale.
9) Explain the recommendations of the Rowell-Sirois Commission.
10) What types of things did Canadians do in an attempt to distract themselves from the Depression?
End of Chapter 4 & Chapter 5 – Rise of Dictatorships/ Road to War/ Canada and the Second World War

1) How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the outbreak of the Second World War?
2) List and describe the totalitarian governments that rose to power in Europe and Asia during the interwar period.
3) Describe the factors that contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany in the 1920s-30s.
4) What were some of the beliefs of the Nazi Party in Germany?
5) How did the policy of appeasement contribute to the beginning of the Second World War?
6) How was Kristallnacht a turning point in the treatment of the Jews in Germany?
7) What was Canada’s response to the beginning of the war? How did the government react? Who supported conscription and who did not?
8) Explain the significance of the St. Louis incident in the context of the Holocaust.
9) Explain the Blitzkrieg.
10) Explain the significance of the following events: The Phoney War, Dunkirk, Operation Sealion, Operation Barbarossa, Dieppe, Ortona, Operation Overlord, The Battle of the Scheldt Estuary, The Liberation of the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Pearl Harbour.
11) How did Canada contribute to the war effort on the seas and in the air?
12) Discuss the role of technology in the Second World War.
13) Describe details regarding the Holocaust in Europe. What was Canada’s response to it?
14) Describe the role that Canada played in Asia during the Second World War.
15) Explain how the war affected the following in Canada: the economy, the role of women, treatment of non-European Canadians.
16) Describe the lives of the Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War.
17) Explain how the Second World War was brought to an end in Europe and Asia.
Chapter 6 – Canada and the Cold War

1) Explain the significance of the Igor Gouzenko affair for Canada.
2) Why did the US and the USSR become confrontational after WWII?
3) Describe how the beginnings of the Cold War was reflected in Canada’s international and domestic actions.
4) For what reasons was the United Nations formed?
5) What powers was the United Nations given?
6) What is the Security Council? Who are the members? What role does it have?
7) Describe the role of the UN in the following Cold War conflicts: The Korean War, The Suez Crisis.
8) What role has Canada or Canadians had in the UN since its founding?
9) Describe the role of Lester Pearson in the Cold War Period.
10) Describe Canada’s role in the following events: the nuclear issue, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War.
11) How did the different post-war Prime Ministers react to the different events in the Cold War? What were their views of Canada’s role in the world?
12) What is the significance of Pierre Trudeau’s foreign policy on modern Canada?
13) How did Brian Mulroney’s foreign policy differ from Trudeau’s?
14) Describe Canada’s role in the New World Order.
15) Explain the significance of the following post-Cold War events on Canada and Canadians: The Gulf War, Somalia, Rwanda, Bosnia.
16) What affect has globalization had on Canada’s economy and place in the world?

Chapter 7 – A Changing Society

1) How did Canadian society change and adjust to the realities of post-war Canada?
2) How did the Canadian economy change between 1945 and 1990?
3) Explain the significance of the post-war megaprojects in Canada.
4) “Canadian society became much more fair and just for every Canadian after WWII”. Evaluate this statement.
5) How did the social ideas of John Diefenbaker differ from those of Lester Pearson?
6) How was Pierre Trudeau “a man of his times”?
7) Explain the effects of the following movements on Canadian history: youthquake, the women’s movement, the environmental movement.
8) How were the economic policies of the Mulroney Conservatives similar and different to those of the Chretien Liberals in the 1980s and 1990s?
Chapter 8 – The Canadian Identity

1) What values did the Duplessis Era impose on Quebec?
2) How did Quebecois society change during the Quiet Revolution?
3) Describe the rise of separatism in Quebec in the 1960s and 1970s.
4) How did the Canadian government respond to Quebec nationalism?
5) What was the October Crisis and how did it change Quebec nationalism and Canada?
6) What significance did the election of the Parti Quebecois in 1976 have?
7) What were the outcomes of the 1980 and 1995 sovereignty referenda in Quebec?
8) Describe the 1982 Constitution debate and further attempts to bring Quebec into the Canadian Constitution?
9) Explain the significance of the following: The Kitchen Compromise, The Meech Lake Accord, The Charlottetown Accord.
10) How is Canada’s immigration policy unique?
11) What are the differences between multiculturalism and the melting-pot idea?
12) What significance do the following issues have in the history of Aboriginal struggles in post-war Canada: the White Paper, the Red Paper, the Berger Commission, Oka Confrontation, the Nisga’a Treaty, creation of Nunavut.
Government and Politics:

Chapter 9 – The Structure of Canada’s Government

1) Define: totalitarianism, communism, fascism.
2) Why are communism and fascism considered totalitarian political philosophies?
3) To what extent are communism and fascism similar?
4) Define: conservatism, liberalism, and socialism.
5) How are direct and representative democracy similar and different?
6) What is a constitutional monarchy? How is Canada a part of a constitutional monarchy?
7) What is the difference between a level of government and a branch of government?
8) What powers do the federal, provincial and municipal governments have under Canada’s federal system?
9) Identify and explain the roles of the three branches of Canada’s government?
10) Explain how the selection of Members of Parliament and the Senate differs.
11) Explain why some criticize the nature of Canada’s Senate.
12) Describe how the structure of a Triple-E Senate would be different than the current structure of Canada’s Senate.
13) What are the roles and responsibilities of the following positions in the Canadian federal system? – Prime Minister, Senator, Governor General, Speaker, Cabinet Minister, Member of Parliament.
14) Explain the process through which a bill is passed into law in Canada.

Chapter 10 – The Citizen and the Government

2) Who are the leaders of the political parties listed above?
3) What are the political philosophies, platforms and leaders of the following British Columbian provincial parties: BC Liberals, BC New Democratic Party, BC Green Party.
4) Explain the process through which governments are elected in the Canadian federal system.
5) How are first-past-the-post and proportional representation different? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the first-past-the-post and proportional representation system of elections?
6) What are the similarities and differences between a political party and a non-governmental organization (NGO) in the Canadian political process?
7) Explain the role of pressure groups and lobbyists in the Canadian political system.
8) What roles does the mass media have in the Canadian political system?
9) What are the potential drawbacks to the concentration of the media in Canada?
10) What are the principles of civil disobedience?
1) What are the foundations of Canada’s legal system?
2) Explain how the rule of law is the fundamental part of Canada’s legal system.
3) Fully explain the following types of law with examples of the types of cases: criminal law, civil law, common law, statutory law.
4) In a court of law, how are indictable and summary offences treated differently?
5) What are the different levels of the court in Canada? What types of legal situations are heard and tried by the different levels of courts?
6) What safeguards are taken to ensure a fair trial?
7) Describe the role of Canada’s Supreme Court. How is it different from the other courts?
8) Why are the following acts significant in the history of Canadian rights and freedoms: The British North America Act 1867, the Canadian Bill of Rights 1960.
10) Describe the nature of all of the following rights in the Charter: legal rights, democratic rights, employment rights, mobility rights, language rights, minority rights, aboriginal rights.
11) How have aboriginal rights changed in the latter half of the 20th century in Canada?
12) Describe the evolution of youth justice in Canada.
13) What are some of the types of sentences a person can receive?
14) Define the principle of rehabilitation.
World Issues:

Chapter 12 – Human Rights

1) What is the role of the United Nations in promoting human rights?
2) Explain the significance of the following: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Criminal Court.
3) How do the following events reflect on the world’s commitment to human rights: The Holocaust, the Cambodian Genocide, Apartheid, The Rwandan Genocide.
4) What is the significance of Bill 101 on human rights in Quebec?
5) How have the rights of children been protected in the 20th Century?

Chapter 13 – Population

1) What is demography? What does a demographer do?
2) What kinds of information can you learn about a country’s past, present and future by analyzing population pyramids?
3) How is population growth or decline measured?
4) What is the Rule of Seventy and what does it measure?
5) What are the stages and characteristics of the Demographic Transition Model?
6) To what extent has the One Child Policy been a success in China?
7) What factors account for low or high population density?
8) What is nutritional density? Why is it an important measure?
9) What was Thomas Malthus’ theory on population? How have Neo-Malthusians changed this theory?

Chapter 14 – Living Standards

1) What are the measures of the UN’s Human Development Index?
2) How are countries classified as either developed, newly-industrialized, developing or highly-indebted poor?
3) Why do women and children suffer the most in the developing world?
4) Explain how HIV/AIDS has become such a serious problem in the developing world?
5) Explain the importance of the following to a nation’s living standards: literacy, access to education, access to healthcare/medicine, nutrition.
6) How are the conditions on Canada’s First Nations reserves similar to those in some developing nations?
7) Define: multilateral aid, tied aid.
8) Describe how the United Nations, governmental organizations (like CIDA) and NGOs contribute to development in the developing world.
9) How will debt reduction and debt forgiving help the developing world?
Chapter 17 – The Environment

1) How are resources, the environment and human populations interconnected?
2) Explain the significance of Agenda 21.
3) Explain the threats to the world’s fresh and saltwater.
4) What is an aquifer? Why are the world’s groundwater resources under threat?
5) What are the effects of overdraft or contamination of groundwater?
6) What is being done to mitigate the threats to the world’s water resources?
7) What are the causes, effects and possible solutions to acid rain?
8) What is causing ozone depletion? What parts of the world are being affected?
9) What are the effects of ozone depletion (on humans, on the environment)?
10) What is being done to mitigate the effects of ozone depletion globally?
11) What are the causes of global warming?
12) Explain how the developed world is exacerbating global warming.
13) Explain why the developing world stands to lose more from global warming than the developed world.
14) List some of the effects, whether potential or real, of global warming.
15) What are the positives and negatives of global warming for different parts of the world?
16) Explain what can be done to mitigate or reduce global warming? What steps has Canada taken to reduce global warming?
17) What are cleaner forms of energy that the world could use? What are the positives and negatives of using these cleaner forms of energy?
Social Studies 11 – Provincial Examination Vocabulary

Chapter 1 – Early 20th Century
Imperialism
Nationalism
Chinese Immigration Act (1885)
Head Tax
Chinese Exclusion Act (1923)
Komagata Maru
Sikhs
Residential Schools

Chapter 2 - World War One
Imperialism
Nationalism
Militarism
Alliance System
Triple Alliance
Central Powers
Triple Entente
Allied Powers
Austro-Hungarian Empire
Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Bosnia
Serbia
Black Hand
Gavrilo Princip
Sarajevo
Ottoman Empire
Patriotism
Balance of power
Dreadnought
Belgian neutrality
Schlieffen Plan
Women in the war
Sam Hughes
Valcartier
Canadian Expeditionary Force
Shell Committee
Ross/Lee-Enfield rifles
Internment camps
Trench warfare
Nellie McClung
British declaration of war
French-Canadian attitude to WWI
Women’s suffrage
War Measures’ Act
Machine guns
Long range artillery
Tanks
Fighter planes
U-Boats
Gas warfare
War of attrition
Trench foot
Second Battle of Ypres
First Battle of the Somme
Newfoundland Regiment
Vimy Ridge
Passchendaele
The Hundred Days (pursuit to Mons)
Julian Byng
Field Marshal Haig
Arthur Currie
‘Bluebirds’
Canadian Medical Army Corps
John McCrae
In Flanders’ Fields
Billy Bishop
William Barker
Roy Brown
Ray Collishaw
Victory Bonds
Ace
Rationing
Propaganda
Mont Blanc
Halifax Explosion
Conscription Crisis 1917
Conscientious objector
Henri Bourassa
Robert Borden
Khaki Election
Aboriginal enlistment
Royal Flying Corps
Lusitania
Merchant Marine
Income tax
Military Voters’ Act (1917)
Wartime Elections’ Act (1917)
Military Service Act (1917)
Union government
U.S. entry into the war
Russian Revolution
Armistice – November 11th, 1918
Paris Peace Conference
Treaty of Versailles
War Guilt Clause
Reparations
German territorial losses
Woodrow Wilson
Premier Clemenceau (France)
Prime Minister Lloyd George (UK)
Wilson’s *Fourteen Points*
League of Nations
Collective security
Sanctions
Spanish Flu

Chapter 3 – The 1920’s
Winnipeg General Strike
Frederick Banting
Agnes Macphail
Prohibition
Chanak Crisis
Halibut Treaty
Imperial Conference of 1926
Balfour Report
King-Byng Crisis
Old Age Pension Act (1927)
Person’s Case (1929)
Emily Murphy
‘Famous Five’
Socialism
Communism
One Big Union (OBU)
Collective bargaining
J.S. Woodsworth
Regionalism
Progressive Party
Minority Government
Arthur Meighan
W.L. MacKenzie-King
Statue of Westminster (1931)
British Commonwealth
Branch Plant
Autonomy
Prohibition
Henry Ford
Bush Pilots
Group of Seven
Emily Carr
Chinese Exclusion Act (1923)
Potlatch challenge
Economic trends in the 1920’s
Business Cycle
Tariffs
Recession
Recovery
Prosperity
Deficit

Inflation
Supply and demand
Isolationism
Collective security
Overproduction
Buying on margin
Plebiscite
Urbanization
Aboriginal title
“Cut off lands”
Ku Klux Klan
Cape Breton strikes
Primary industry
Secondary industry
“Happy Days are here again”
Model T
Stock market crash

Chapter 4 - The 1930’s
Protest parties
Cooperative Commonwealth Federation
Regina Manifesto
Social Credit Party
William Aberhart
Tim Buck
Union Nationale party
Maurice Duplessis
Rowell-Sirois Commission
Unemployment
Government intervention
CBC
Regina riot
On-to-Ottawa trek
Prairie drought
New Deal
‘Bennett Buggies’
Work camps
Communist Party of Canada
Communism
Collective bargaining
Causes of the Depression
“Riding the rods”
5-cent speech (MacKenzie-King 1930)
R.B Bennett
Depression
Protectionism
Laissez-faire
Relief payments
“pogey”
Appeasement
Munich agreement
Mussolini
Adolf Hitler
Josef Stalin
Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion
Spanish Civil War
Nazi
Reparations
Kristallnacht
anti-Semitism
Padlock Law
Isolationism
“Mein Kampf”
Nuremberg Laws
Austria 1938
Czechoslovakia 1939
Manchurian crisis 1931
Ethiopia, invasion of 1935
Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
Invasion of Poland 1939
Lebensraum
Totalitarianism
League of Nations
J.S. Woodsworth
Income decline in the 1930’s
Kings opinion of Hitler 1937
Tariff increases
Canadian armed forces during Depression
SS. St. Louis
Cairine Wilson
German rearmament

Chapter 5 – World War Two
British declaration of war
Canadian declaration of war
Canadian attitudes toward Canadian entry
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan
National Resources Mobilization Act
Total war
Crown Corporations
Axis powers
Phoney war
Blitzkrieg
Dunkirk
Battle of Britain
Operation Sea Lion
Lend-Lease (UK, USA and Canada)
Luftwaffe
Operation Barbarossa
Joseph Stalin
Pearl Harbour 1941
Honk Kong 1941
Dieppe raid 1942
Battle of the Atlantic
Corvette
Wolf Pack
U-boat
Lancaster bomber
Atomic bomb
Enigma
Penicillin
Radar
Jet plane
Winston Churchill
Franklin Roosevelt
Royal Canadian Navy
Royal Canadian Air Force
The Merchant Marine
Bomber Command
Invasion of Sicily, Italy 1944
Operation Husky
Ortona
Monte Cassino
D-Day 1944
Operation Overlord
Juno Beach
Sword, Gold, Omaha, Utah
Caen
Battle of the Scheldt Estuary 1944
Liberation of Holland 1945
Holocaust
Final Solution
Auschwitz
Anti-Semitism
Manhattan Project
Canadian uranium
Hiroshima
Victory bonds
Wartime Price and Trade Board
Unemployment Insurance
Family Allowance
War Measures Act
Conscription crisis and Plebiscite of 1944
National Selective Services Act 1942
Japanese-Canadian internment
Enemy alien
Rationing
Role of women
“arsenal of democracy”
National Film Board
Crown corporations
Canadian holocaust response
Chapter 6 – Canada and the Cold War
Igor Gouzenko
Cold war
Superpower
Communism
Capitalism
McCarthyism
NATO
Sputnik
Warsaw Pact
Hungarian Revolution 1956
Berlin Wall
John Kennedy
NORAD
 Fallout shelter
DEW line
Bomarc missiles
United Nations
United Nations Charter
Security Council
Canadian and the Security Council
United Nations General Assembly
Veto power
World Health Organization (WHO)
UNICEF
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Korean War
Louis St. Laurent
Suez Canal Crisis
Peacekeeping
Lester Pearson
Nobel Peace Prize
Avro Arrow
John Diefenbaker and Cuban Missile Crisis
Cuban Missile Crisis
Vietnam War
Pierre Trudeau and foreign policy
Middle power
Commonwealth
Foreign aid
La Francophonie
CIDA
Colombo Plan
SALT I, II
Cyprus (peacekeeping)
Congo (peacekeeping)
Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
Star Wars (not the movie) / SDI
Brian Mulroney and foreign affairs
Ronald Reagan
Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
FIRA
NAFTA
Mikhail Gorbachev - Perestroika / Glasnost
Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
Gulf War of 1991
George Bush Sr.
Rwanda
Somalia
Globalization
APEC
Jean Chrétien
“Asian tigers”
George W. Bush
Bosnia
Kosovo
Croatia
Land Mines Treaty
Lloyd Axworthy
Boat people
Canadian refugee policy
World Trade organization (WTO)

Chapter 7 – Canada at home – Cold War
War brides
Suburbs
Newfoundland and Confederation 1949
Displaced persons
War veterans
CRTC
Canada Council
Trans-Canada Highway
National debt
Immigration post war
Baby boom
Consumer society
Massey commission
National Film Board
Marshall McLuhan
Equalization payments
Transfer payments
Leduc, Alberta
Mega project
St. Lawrence Seaway
John Diefenbaker
Canadian Bill of Rights 1960
Canadian Pension Plan 1966
Medical Care Act
Tommy Douglas
Welfare state
New Democratic Party
Expo 67
Canada’s centennial
Pierre Trudeau
“Trudeaumania”
“Just society”
Rosemary Brown
David Suzuki
Terry Fox
Vietnam war
Feminism
Pay and employment equity
Royal Commission on the status of women
Changing social attitudes
Silent spring
Greenpeace
OPEC
Regionalism
Regional disparity
Western alienation
Peter Lougheed
National energy program (NEP)
Collapse of cod fishery
Deficit
Brian Mulroney
Paul Martin
Trans Canada pipeline

Chapter 8 – A Divided Country
FLQ
Union Nationale
Maurice Duplessis
Quiet Revolution
Jean Lesage
*Maîtres chez nous*
Separatism
Réné Lévesque
Royal Commission on Bilingualism and
Biculturalism
Immigration policy changes
Canadian flag
Official Languages Act 1969
Multiculturalism Act 1969
October Crisis
James Cross
Pierre Laporte
War Measures Act 1970
Parti Québécois
Bill 101
Québec referendum 1980
Québec referendum 1995
Sovereignty-association
British North America Act

Canada Act 1982
Patriation of the constitution
Amending formula
Charter of Rights and Freedoms
‘Kitchen compromise’
Notwithstanding clause
Robert Bourassa
Reform Party
Preston Manning
Meech Lake accord
Elijah Harper
Distinct society
Lucien Bouchard
Bloc Québécois
Charlottetown Accord
Jacques Parizeau
Clarity Act 1999
Multiculturalism
Cultural mosaic
Residential schools
White Paper 1969
Phil Fontaine
Harold Cardinal
Berger Commission
Aboriginal rights
Aboriginal land claims
Indian Act 1876
Indian reserve
Oka confrontation
Douglas Cardinal
Bill Reid
Joe Gosnell
Nisga’a treaty
Delgmulu’ukw case
Nunavut
Marginalization
Dependency
Assimilation

Chapter 9 – Canada’s government
Totalitarianism
Democracy
Conservatism
Socialism
Liberalism
Fascism
Communism
Government tradition
Oral history
Democracy
Direct democracy
Constitutional monarchy
Monarch
Queen Elizabeth second
Head of state
Queen of Canada
Written constitution
Unwritten constitution
Constitution Act 1867
British North America Act 1867
Bill of Rights 1960
Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Notwithstanding clause
Amending formula
Federal system
Federalism
Division of powers
Shared responsibilities
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
Federal government
Provincial government
Territorial government
Municipal government
Regional district
Federal state
Parliamentary democracy
Constitutional monarchy
Executive branch
Legislative branch
Judicial branch
Parliament
Session
House of Commons
Riding, constituency, electoral district
Head of government
Member of Parliament
Speaker of the House
Hansard
Leader of the Official Opposition
House Leader
Party whip
Official Opposition
Third Party
Caucus
Prime Minister
Prime Ministers Office (PMO)
Privy Council Office (PCO)
Cabinet Ministry
Cabinet
Criteria for cabinet membership
Parliamentary secretary
Cabinet solidarity
Shadow Cabinet
Critic
Free vote
Budget debate
Senate
Senator
“Sober second thought”
Senate reform
“Triple E senate”
Patronage
Governor General
Michaëlle Jean
Adrienne Clarkson
Political party
Public service
Civil service
Bureaucracy
Lester Pearson
Pierre Trudeau
Joe Clark
John Turner

Chapter 10 – Citizenship in Canada
Election
By-election
Representation by population
Redistribution
“So first past the post system”
Proportional representation (PR)
Single Transferable Vote (STV)
Ballot
Voter participation
Election Act
“Dropping the writ”
Dissolution of Parliament
Election campaign
Candidate
Polling station
Scrutineer
Nomination meeting
Tabulation
Enumeration
Public opinion polls
Voter’s list
Right to Vote
Indo Canadians 1947
Chinese Canadians 1947
Japanese Canadians 1949
Aboriginal Canadians 1960
Federal election 5 years
B.C election 4 years
Fixed date election
Majority government
Minority government
Coalition government
Political party
Party platform
Ideology
Political spectrum
Left wing
Right wing
Center
Reform party
Canadian Alliance
Progressive Conservative Party
Conservative Party of Canada
Social Credit Party
Liberal Party of Canada
Bloc Québécois
New Democratic Party
Conservatism
Liberalism
Socialism
Communism
Fascism
Karl Marx
Non-governmental organization (NGO)
Nation Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC)
United Way
Canadian Red Cross
Doctors without Borders
OXFAM
Western Canada Wilderness Committee
Pressure groups
Lobbyist
Craig Kielburger
Free the Children
Civil disobedience
Clayoquot Sound issue
Patronage
Brian Mulroney
Kim Campbell
Jean Chrétien
Paul Martin
Stephen Harper
Jack Layton
Gilles Duceppe
Passage of a Bill
Private Member’s Bill
First Reading
Second Reading
Parliamentary Committee
Third Reading
Royal assent
Liberal Party of B.C.
Gordon Campbell
Carole James
Free vote
Party Discipline
Premier
Lieutenant Governor
Member of the Legislative Assembly
Voting Age

Chapter 11 – Canada’s Legal System

Habeas corpus
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Presumption of innocence
Legal rights
Democratic rights
Employment rights
Mobility rights
Language rights
Limitations of rights
Section 33 – Notwithstanding clause
Supreme Court of Canada
Delgamu'ukw decision
Impact of the Charter on society

Chapter 12 – Human Rights

Human Rights
Holocaust
Cambodia Genocide 1975-1979
Rwanda Genocide 1994
Tiananmen Square 1989
Apartheid 1947-1993
Universal Declaration of Human Rights
International Criminal Court
Canadian Bill of Rights 1960
Charter of Rights and Freedom 1982
Fundamental freedoms
Equality rights
Bill 101
Human Rights Act 1986
Aboriginal rights
Indian Act
Gender Equality
Section 15 of the Charter
Affirmative Action
Equal pay for work of equal value
Children’s rights
Chapter 13 - Population
Demography
Census
Developed country
Developing country
Infant mortality rate
Birth rate
Total fertility rate
Death rate
Crude birth rate
Natural increase
The Rule of Seventy
Exponential rate of increase
Immigration rate
Emigration rate
Net migration rate
“Visible minority”
Life expectancy
World health organization
Demographic Transition Model
Age structure dependency ratio
Population pyramid
Cohorts
One Child Policy (China)
Stages of demographic growth
Early expanding population
Expanding population
Stable population
Contracting population
Emigrant
Immigrant
Migration rate
Negative migration rate
Refugee
Population distribution
Ecumene
Population density
Crude density
Reasons for population density
Thomas Malthus
Arable land
Carrying capacity of land
“The population bomb”
Nutritional density
Family planning
Literacy rates

Chapter 14 – Living Standards
Human Development Index
Gross Domestic Product
Gross National Product
Adult literacy
Literacy rates
Life expectancy
N.G.O
Infrastructure
Developed countries
Newly industrialized
Developing countries
First World
Third World
Standard of living
Standard of living indicators
Poverty line
Poverty cycle
Poverty and armed conflict
Natural disasters
Lack of education
Employment rates
World Bank
International Monetary Fund
Structural Adjustment Programs
Branch plants
Multinational Company
Highly Indebted Poor Countries
Bilateral aid
Multilateral aid
Tied aid
UNICEF
Progress of Nations Report
Amnesty International
International Labour Organization
Craig Kielburger
World Health Organization (WHO)
Disease
Pandemic
HIV/AIDS
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Red Cross
Doctors without Boarders
Distribution of wealth
Status of women factors
Relief efforts
Debt reduction
Debt forgiving
Elimination of agricultural subsides
OXFAM
World Vision

Chapter 17 - Environment
Biosphere
Sustainable development
Brundland Commission
Groundwater
Aquifers
Water quality
Fresh water supplies
Ozone layer depletion
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC’s)
Montreal Protocol
Global warming
Salmon depletion
Permafrost
Kyoto Protocol
Greenpeace
Desertification
“Silent spring”
Rachel Carson
Genetically modified foods (GMO’s)
Biodiversity
Brazil and biodiversity
Boreal forest
Old growth forests
Rainforest destruction
Reforestation
Chernobyl
Industrial development
Technological development