

The unit end exam is made up of both objective (true/false, matching, multiple choice) and subjective (short answer) questions. Prepare for the exam by creating a list of definitions for glossary terms. Also, compose answers to the short answer questions to study from.

**Unit 3: Canada, 1945-1982****CHAPTER 6: Refining an Identity: Canada in the Post-War Years**

Baby Boom	Boom Towns	Megaprojects	Distant Early Warning (DEW)
Immigration Policy	Boom-and-bust Cycle	Superpowers	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
Displaced Persons	Megaprojects	NATO	WHO
Massey Commission	Cold War	United Nations (UN)	UNICEF
CRTC	Communist	Warsaw Pact	
Referendum	Capitalist	NORAD	

**Short Answer Questions**

3.6.1. How did the automobile culture change neighbourhoods? What businesses developed because of the automobile culture (p.173)?

3.6.2. How would being a teenager in the 1950s be similar to and different from being a teenager today (p.175-176)?

3.6.3. The Canadian government's ability to define Aboriginal status has been called "paternalistic." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Explain (p.179).

3.6.4. Why was Confederation so hotly debated in Newfoundland in 1949 (p.182-183)?

3.6.5. Why did the problem of post-war unemployment not arise (p.185)?

3.6.6. What are transfer payments? Why were they instituted (p.185)?

3.6.7. Explain the importance of one of the megaprojects of the 1950s (p.188).

3.6.8. Why was American investment necessary and controversial (p.188-189)?

3.6.9. How integrated are Canada's and America's economies today (Google)?

3.6.10. Why are unions important (p.189)?

3.6.11. What was the Cold War? Why did the Soviet Union want to have a buffer of countries between it and Western Europe (p.190-191)?

3.6.12. Why was communism considered a threat to democracy (192-193)?

3.6.13. What commitments did Canada make as a member of NATO? How did membership in NATO affect Canada's foreign policy (194-195)?

3.6.14. What is the purpose of the UN General Assembly (p.198)?

3.6.15. Why were the five permanent members of the Security Council given veto powers? How did this power create a stalemate in the United Nations (p.198)?

3.6.16. Frequently referred to by historians as Canada's "forgotten war" what caused the Korean War? How did Canada participate (p.199)?

3.6.17. What important roles did Canada play in the Suez crisis (p.200)?

3.6.18. How would the experiences of the 1930s have influenced the United States and its many allies in the UN to come to the aid of South Korea in 1950 (critical thinking)? Consult Figure 5-7 on page 126 and Figure 5-8 on page 128.

## Unit 3: Canada, 1945-1982

### CHAPTER 7: Social Upheaval: Canada from 1960 to 1982

Counterculture	Multiculturalism	Quiet Revolution	Sovereignty-association
Draft Resisters	Marginalized	FLQ	Embargo
Feminists	Disenfranchised	PQ	Regional Disparity
Pressure Group	White Paper of 1969	Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism	Western Alienation
			Inflation
Civil Rights	Lobbied	Official Languages Act	Bomarc Missiles
Canadian Bill of Rights	Medical Care Act	Bill 101	Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABMT)

3.7.1. Name three protest movements that emerged in Canada during the 1960s (p.206-207).

3.7.2. What kind of impact do you think each of these groups has since had on Canadian society (critical thinking)?

3.7.3. Many young people of the 1960s and 1970s believed they could change the world. List some of their aims. Do you think they succeeded? Explain.

3.7.4. Canada like Great Britain, France and the United States has separated church and state. What is the separation of church and state and why must it be in place for a society to be governed through the rule of law (critical thinking)?

3.7.5. Africville was a historic Black community established around 1848 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, home to descendants of Black Loyalists, Maroons, and refugees from the Underground Railroad. Despite lacking basic city services like water, sewage, and paved roads, the tight-knit community of about 400 residents built churches, schools, and businesses. In the 1960s, the Halifax government demolished Africville under an urban renewal program, forcibly relocating residents and destroying their homes, often without fair compensation. Read the following webpage <https://africvillemuseum.org/africville-heritage-trust/the-story/>.

Based on the evidence provided, analyze how the city of Halifax's treatment of Africville from 1848-1970 demonstrates the concept of systemic discrimination. In your response, explain how the contrast between the community's actual conditions (residents paying taxes, maintaining homes, operating institutions) and the city's official designation of it as a "slum" reflects broader patterns of how marginalized communities have been treated in Canadian history (critical thinking).

3.7.6. Explain the importance of the White Paper and Red Paper in the development of Aboriginal identity (p.213-214).

3.7.7. Write a short paragraph supporting or opposing the following statement: The policy of multiculturalism promoted a shift away from assimilation and toward acceptance of diversity in Canada.

3.7.8. Explain several social changes introduced by John Diefenbaker, Lester Pearson, and Tommy Douglas (p.216-217).

- 3.7.9. Why did Prime Minister Pearson believe a new flag was necessary (p.216)?
- 3.7.10. How important do you think a flag is in asserting identity? Should it be a criminal act to show disrespect to a flag? Discuss.
- 3.7.11. What exactly was a "just society" according to Pierre Trudeau (p.218)?
- 3.7.12. Provide a brief description for why Quebec wanted to separate from Canada (p.219)?
- 3.7.13. What motivated the FLQ? What tactics did they use (p.220)?
- 3.7.14. What was the October Crisis (p.221)?
- 3.7.15. What two Canadian problems re-emerged in the 1970s (p.225)?
- 3.7.16. Identify on page 229 the following historical figures while explaining the role each played in the Cuban Missile Crisis: a. Nikita Khrushchev, b. Fidel Castro, c. John F. Kennedy, and d. John Diefenbaker.
- 3.7.17. Canada did not support American policies during either the Cuban Missile Crisis or the Vietnam War. Why (p.229-231 and critical thinking)?
- 3.7.18. Why did Canada accept so many Vietnamese boat people in the 1970s (p.231)?
- 3.7.19. What do you think Trudeau meant when he said that living next to the United States is like sleeping next to an elephant (p.233)?
- 3.7.20. How did Trudeau try to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries (p.235)?
- 3.7.21. What steps did Canada take in the 1960s and 1970s to uphold its rights in the Arctic? How did the Arctic relocation of 1953 help lay the groundwork for Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic? Do you think these efforts—and Canada's most recent efforts—will ultimately be effective (p.236)?