**Social Studies 11**

**Chapter 1-4: WWI & Interwar Era**

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. Explain the significance of the *St. Louis* incident in the context of the Holocaust.

**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

John McCrae

*In Flanders’ Fields*

Billy Bishop

William Barker

Roy Brown

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

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

Group of Seven

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

Primary industry

Secondary industry

Model T

Stock market crash

**Chapter 4 and beginning of Chapter 5- The 1930’s**

Cooperative Commonwealth Federation

Regina Manifesto

Social Credit Party

William Aberhart

Union Nationale party

Maurice Duplessis

Rowell-Sirois Commission

Unemployment

Government intervention

CBC

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

Spanish Civil War

Nazi

Reparations

Kristallnacht

anti-Semitism

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

SS. St. Louis

German rearmament