



# Social Studies 11 Marker Training Papers Spring 2005

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## PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 24 marks

Suggested Time: 70 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer each question in the space provided in the **Written-Response Booklet**.  
No work written in this examination booklet will be marked.

- You may choose to use the information provided to help you answer the questions.
- Your response should be in a multi-paragraph format including an introduction and a conclusion.

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression? **(12 marks)**

I will use tariffs to blast a way into the markets of the world.

Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, 1930

While I was pleased to have a place to live during the Depression, other men made numerous complaints...

Relief Camp Worker, 1935

After 1931 when the federal government pushed through emergency assistance payments, the city family got \$15 a month and the country family got \$10 a month because they'd likely have a cow and a pig and a big garden...

Barry Broadfoot, *Ten Lost Years*, 1973

*Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.*

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression? (12 marks)

**Not Successful:**

- **Economic survival was difficult in the 1930s.**
- **During King's term in office, he felt assistance should come from municipal and provincial levels of government.**
- **King took the approach of less federal government intervention the better.**
- **Uncertainty by governments as to who was responsible for dole, relief camps, etc.**
- **People were unhappy with the government. It was voted out in 1935.**
- **Protest parties (third parties) showed the naïveté of the federal government which seemed to have had no idea how desperate rural Canadians were. In 1931, when they finally gave emergency relief, the Depression had already been in full swing for three years.**

**Dole**

- **too little too late**
- **too many restrictions placed upon it**

**Vouchers**

- **rationed sparingly**
- **hardly able to survive on what was given**
- **humiliating to live on \$10 per month while some were living the high life**

**Relief Camps**

- **humiliating**
- **restrictive**
- **not productive**
- **Work projects were useless, futile in many cases.**
- **hotbed of discontent**
- **Able-bodied men could have been used for more productive purposes.**
- **The fact that some people would accept the conditions of the camps just to have a place to live shows us how desperate they were.**
- **On-to-Ottawa Trek**
- **Regina Riots**
- **riding the rods**
- **isolation of camps**

### **New Deal**

- **ineffective, lost election**

### **Tariffs**

- **had adverse effects**
- **showed lack of understanding of global economic forces**
- **increased income tax**

### **Successful:**

- **Government camps got men off the street.**
- **Dole helped out those who received it.**
- **Government experimented; did try options to alleviate poor economic conditions.**
- **Prior experience was not available to draw upon.**
- **Other countries were doing similar things.**
- **Federal government bailed the provinces out with relief money (\$20 million to provinces).**
- **put people to work**
- **adopted a plan in 1939 for arsenal of democracy to help put people back to work**
- **Ultimately, the production of goods and weapons ended the Depression for Canadians.**

## Question 1 — Training Paper #1

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Great Depression is caused by World War I.

**Question 1 — Training Paper #2**

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

I do not understand.

### Question 1 — Training Paper #3

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Canadian Government soon accepted what there people wanted and began to follow into a working nation. Increasing the wages and benifits for all worker and families, and try to bring an uprising in there economical part of the nation. Beginning to be more conservative and less consuming, finding all ways to boost the economy and try to do what they are able to do to rise out of the depression. The great deppression did have big events and showings by the public that showed they were not happy with the fall in almost everything. Which included the "On To Ottawa Trek" which included many unhappy people who wanted jobs and to see a changed economy. Soon after, an uprising began to happen, and families and Jobs were booming and everything was running great.

### Question 1 — Training Paper #4

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

Canadian governments were only successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression to a small extent.

The government were slightly successful, because the depression did eventually end. But they could have done much better, if they had made it end earlier.



## Question 1 — Training Paper #5

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Canadian government was successful in its attempts to deal with the depression in that, the government provided unemployment insurance (emergency assistance to those that admitted their financial failure in public. The government also increased tariffs on imported products, to encourage exports of products to sell to other countries in order to improve Canada's economy. The Government also set up relief camps to shelter, clothe, and feed people suffering from the effects of the Great Depression.

Overall Canada was able to sustain Canada's population and eventually its economy.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #6

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

To some extent the Canadian government was successful in its attempts to deal with the depression. The government gave out vouchers to homeless people with no jobs and that helped the people greatly. Even though the vouchers weren't much it was enough for people to survive off of. R.B Bennett put tariffs on trade so Canada has money to earn.

When the Ottawa trek occurred Canada was very secure in what was happening and managed to stop the train in Regina where the Regina Riot took place. The Canadian government managed to stop the riot. Overall Canada did a somewhat good job on its attempt to deal with the depression.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #7

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Canadian Constitutional Democracy government went to a fuller extent in its attempts to deal with the Depression. When the Depression plagued its way onto Canadian soils, the government made many attempts to wash it away.

Just in the beginning, in 1930, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett said (quote) "I will use tariffs to blast a way into the markets of the world." This meant that a charge, or 'tax', would be placed on all goods imported to Canada. Intentions were that there would be enough 'cash flow' off these products to put towards the Depression that would either end it, or at least suffocate it. This was not the case.

6 years into the Depression and numerous complaints have arisen. The 'dirty 30's' have brought dust into every home. Money was a serious problem and some people lost their homes. Some were more fortunate, "While I was pleased to have a place to live during the Depression, other men made numerous complaints..." (Relief Camp Worker, 1935).

The government went as far as paying families just for living. The federal government made emergency assistance payments and city families receive \$15 a month while the country family received \$10 a month.

The Canadian government went to a certain extent that helped end the Depression by emergency assistance payments. But even after all this, what really put an end to the Depression was WW II.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #8

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Canadian government tried to help those in the time of the depression but struggled to. In the 30's after the stock market crashed, the entire Countries' economics just plummeted. The government offered emergency assistance payment plans for people in the city and the country, the funds the families received was only a fraction of what the family needed to survive. The government distributed food stamps to the people in serious need. The stamps and payment plans were helpful for those who needed it most. In 1930, when R.B. Bennet introduced tariffs, the government thought it would blast them back into the world market, but it did not, in fact, it hurt the country more and has continued to do so.

The depression was a tough time for everybody. The government did what it could when it could. Their assistance was helpful and slowly got the nation through the 30's.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #9

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The depression caused many people to suffer hardships. Many sacrifices were made. Most citizens were un-prepared to take on the outcomes of the stock-market crash that caused many people to go bankrupt. Citizens lost their homes and all their possessions. Workers and other people began to ask for support from the Government.

The Government distributed "Pogey" to those who qualified. This was a type of welfare that was given to those who were approved by an inspector. If a person owned a radio or some type of valuable product, they were denied Pogey. Those who received Pogey sometimes got food vouchers, which for some was humiliating. Soup Kitchens were set up to provide food for the hungry and homeless. These were usually provided by local charities. R.B. Bennett gave 20 million dollars to start work relief camps. Many workers decided to ride the rails to B.C. and work in these camps.

The workers received 20 cents a day for their efforts, but the conditions of the camps caused many workers to complain. The food was terrible, and there was no entertainment or comfort. The government distributed emergency assistance payments to families. Families got a certain amount of money each month.

Although the government was able to provide assistance to citizens of Canada during the depression, it still did not fix the depression, and it did not save the people of Canada from the sacrifices and hardships they experienced from the depression.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #10

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

During the Great Depression, Canada made many attempts to lift Canada out of its economic hardship, but ultimately, none were very successful. Firstly the government offered "pogey", a form of welfare for the especially impoverished during this time. Unfortunately, this assistance was too small to provide much relief, and was only available to those who had no money, property employment or housing at all. Second, low tariffs on exports from Canada were put in place, so that the country could, "... blast a way into the markets of the world." In the long run, though, this was unsuccessful. Thirdly, work camps were opened, so that men could have employment during this hard time. This solution was ineffective because the work the men did was not profitable, which meant that they only received a meagre wage and had to live in extremely harsh conditions. Fourthly, the government attempted to improve working conditions in factories across the country by hiring a commission to investigate wages, conditions, and treatment for workers. The commission's findings were that conditions for Canadian workers were poor, and that changes were in order. Bennett promised to instigate such changes if he were re-elected, but he was not. In fact, it was only the Second World War, and the economic boost Canada received from production of ammunitions and other materials necessary for war, that managed to revive Canada's economy fully. In conclusion, the Canadian government, in its attempts to deal with the Depression, was on the whole unsuccessful.

## Question 1 — Training Paper #11

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Depression was a time of desperation and despair for most Canadians as many were striving for their mere existence. The New York stock market collapsed on October 29, 1929 and this was just the beginning of the problems Canadians would be faced with in the decade to come.

There were many issues contributing to the Depression. The overproduction of wheat was one. More wheat was being produced than sold in Canada and other countries were beginning to produce their own. This was the case for newsprint and other goods as well. Germany's inability to fulfill financial obligations and the USA's decision to high their tariffs also contributed. During the depression, poor agriculture conditions continued to make recovering from the Depression difficult as well.

In times of need, even the most independent, pompous people need help; they may not want to get it due to the feeling of humiliation that comes with it, but the fact is, for them to stay alive, they need help. As many people struggled to stay alive, the government was needed to assist them. Unfortunately, people did not get the help they longed for.

The government's first attempt to "help" was by setting up a program that would allow people to get "pogey" relief payments. These payments were nothing more than food vouchers and could not take care of any other expenses. The process of receiving these vouchers was also humiliating and you had to qualify before you could receive the relief

payments; you weren't able to own anything and you had to be in the process of being evicted from your house.

In 1931, the government came up with a couple new ideas to help. They decided to put a hold on immigration as there wasn't enough jobs and food for the people already in Canada. They also gave unemployed, single men the opportunities to work for 20 ¢ per day plus room and board, however, the working conditions for these men were poor and the food was horrible.

Then in 1935, the government set up the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration Act. This act was meant to help farmers put in irrigation systems and build reservoirs. Unfortunately I was too little, too late for most farmers, many whose farms were practically destroyed from drought and a grasshopper problem.

At this point PM Bennett stepped in and decided to give the provinces 20 million dollars for work creation programs. He also raised Canadian tariffs by 50%. This did more harm than good though because it slowed down world trade even more as other countries raised their tariffs against Canada.

The Depression was a very devastating time for many people; some didn't even make it through. The government's, in my opinion, poor efforts, did very little to help the people suffering. Because of their unsuccess, protests such as the "on-to-Ottawa" trek came about. People were unhappy with the lack of aid they were given by the government and with this said, the Government was not successful in their attempts to deal with the Depression.



## Question 1 — Training Paper #12

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?

The Canadian government was generally unsuccessful in its attempt to deal with the Depression of the 1930's. Both R.B. Bennett and MacKenzie King, the Canadian Prime Ministers at the time, avoided the issues that were the most pressing to Canadians at the time, save for a few attempts to restore Canadian lifestyle to as it was in the 1920's.

The Depression was a result of overproduction, falling wheat prices, buying stocks "on margin", protectionism, and Germany's inability to make war reparation payments. When the stock market crashed in October 1929, Canadians and those around the world were plunged into a decade of deep economic despair. In Canada, one quarter of the workforce was unemployed, and many people faced eviction because they failed to make rent payments. Food was scarce, and most lived off the "pogey", which they obtained only through a public admittance of bankruptcy. The Canadian government failed to make the aquisition of the dole less humiliating. There was a also a drought on the praries, where many farming families were forced to endure poor crop yields, dust storms, and grasshoppers.

MacKenzie-King refused to deal with these problems in an adequate manner. He believed the Depression would play itself out, and refused to offer as much as a "5 cent piece to any province with a Tory government." This was following a government comission suggesting that the federal government become more responsible for its provinces, a suggestion that most believed to be "ultra vires." For these reasons, MacKenzie King was defeated in an early-thirties election by R.B. Bennett.

Bennett was a personally rich man who did more to help Canadians during this time. In 1931, he pushed through emergency assistance payments, where a city family got \$15/month and a country family got \$10/month; these payments, however, were not adequate, and families still suffered. Bennett also imposed high tariffs on foreign goods so Canadians would buy domestic goods; this plan also backfired, and Bennett failed to "blast his way into markets of the world." Bennett also created government work programs, usually located in forests, and with work designed only to keep men busy. They lived in horrible conditions: scarce food, primitive shelter, isolation, and payments of only 20 ¢ per day. Some men were pleased simply to have a place to live, while others resented the government and organized the "On-to-Ottawa" trek to try and improve working conditions. Bennett passed the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to help those farmers paralyzed by doubt, but it was too late. The "New Deal" imposed in the United States failed to manifest itself in Canada. In addition to this, the Canadian government gave Aborigines only \$5/month to deal with conditions. Despite rising social parties such as the CCF, MacKenzie-King defeated Bennett in the 1935 elections.

As the thirties progressed, the world was preparing for a second world war with the rise of dictatorships in Germany, Russia, and Italy. The economy began to resurface as Canada began to build up its armaments, and the depression halted.

As exemplified, the Canadian government was generally unsuccessful in its attempt to deal with the depression, due to a lack of social programs and the refusal of the two national leaders to take a firm stance and improve living conditions for their citizens.

# Rationales for Question 1

## Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0

- No attempt made to answer the question
- Provided a cause and not a solution

## Training Paper #2 — Mark: 0

- No attempt made to address the topic

## Training Paper #3 — Mark: 1

- An attempt to answer the question
- Full of errors making it impossible to understand
- Lacks organization
- Deficient recall of factual content

## Training Paper #4 — Mark: 1

- Absence of supporting detail
- Deficient recall of factual content
- A thesis is presented
- An attempt was presented

## Training Paper #5 — Mark: 2

- Absence of supporting details
- Insufficient recall of factual content
- The position is inadequate and incorrect

## Training Paper #6 — Mark: 2

- Insufficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting detail
- Expression is limited
- Little or no relevant conclusion

### **Training Paper #7 — Mark: 3**

- Thesis is attempted but is weak
- A thin analysis of the question
- Significant regurgitation – reliance on prompts.
- Conclusions were weak
- Organized in a purposeful manner

### **Training Paper #8 — Mark: 3**

- Consistent purpose
- Thinly developed with obvious ideas.
- Information provided but conclusions weak.
- Not a well-developed essay.

### **Training Paper #9 — Mark: 4**

- Adequate recall of factual content
- Generally organized
- Sufficient details
- Thesis is evident
- An “obvious” answer

### **Training Paper #10 — Mark: 4**

- Adequate recall of factual content
- Well organized
- Sufficient details provided
- Conclusions drawn
- Sufficiently fluent in expression

### **Training Paper #11 — Mark: 5**

- Proficient recall of factual content
- Relevant position presented after introduction
- Organized in controlled, effective manner
- Effective conclusions reached

**Training Paper #12 — Mark: 6**

- Depth of knowledge presented
- Relevant thesis presented
- Excellent recall of factual content
- Position thoroughly supported

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century?  
(12 marks)



Passengers await Canada's answer. Will she accept them as refugees?

There cannot be one cultural policy for Canadians of British and French origin, another for the original peoples and yet a third for all others.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to the House of Commons  
October 8, 1971

*Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.*

*Note to Markers: Examples are not listed in order of importance.*

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century?  
(12 marks)

### **Canadian Intolerance**

#### **Immigration Policies**

- preferences to English and Americans
- **1922: Canada-Japan Agreement restricted Japanese immigration to 150 labourers and servants a year**
- **1923: Chinese Exclusion Act**

#### **Aboriginal Rights**

- Not classified as “persons” under the law (1929).
- government assimilation policies — residential schools, Potlatch banned
- **R v. Lavell**
- self-government
- not given right to vote until 1960

#### **World War One, World War Two, Cold War**

- anti-Semitism — many professions closed to recent immigrants; St. Louis incident
- Canadians of Japanese, Italian, Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian descent forced to carry identity cards and report to registration offices. In some cases, forceful confinement in work camps, loss of possessions and deportation were also used against Canadian citizens.
- conscription issues: conscientious objectors
- Originally, Aboriginal people, African and Japanese Canadians were not permitted in the Canadian Forces; few promoted within ranks
- War Measures Act and loss of civil liberties
- Those suspected of being Communists had freedoms taken away; Padlock Law

#### **African-Canadians**

- Nova Scotia’s Education Act of 1918–1954 — racial segregation in schools
- **1921: Superior Court of Quebec ruled in favour of segregating Montreal theatres**
- **1929: World Baptist Convention denied hotel rooms**

#### **Women’s Rights**

- Not classified as “persons” under the law (1929)
- lack of gender equity in the workplace

## **Depression**

- **immigrants competed with non-immigrants for jobs**
- **some believed women contributed to lack of jobs**
- **Aboriginal families given only \$5.00 per month**
- **in 1931, federal government stops all immigration into Canada to protect jobs**

## **Religious Issues**

- **anti-Semitism**

## **Labour Issues**

- **Winnipeg General Strike**

## **Canadian Tolerance**

- **Constitution guarantees fundamental freedoms (students can elaborate on freedoms)**
- **Democratic rights**
- **Generally, our borders are open to selected immigration**
- **1919: Brotherhood of Railway Workers accepts Black porters as members. The first union to abolish racial discrimination**
- **1924: Edmonton City Council refused to support an attempt to ban African-Canadians from public parks and swimming pools**
- **Righting our wrongs: land claims, residential schools, Japanese internment, Potlatch, White Paper, etc.**
- **1962: new regulations removed most limits in immigration along racial lines.**
- **1967: legislation made Canada's immigration policy officially "colour-blind"**
- **1971: Trudeau's official policy of multiculturalism**
- **First Nations achieved elements of self-government**
- **1982: Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms**
- **Meech Lake Accord not recognizing First Nations as a Distinct Society**



## Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century intolerance has been an issue in Canada.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

You cannot select people who come from different origins to experience different political policies, rules, etc. If this applies we as a nation might as well ignore equality rights and freedoms. All people should be able to experience equality but it is not fully equal to have to accept refugees because their gov't is not doing its part. All gov't's should be equal resulting in all nations to remain stable societies

## Question 2 - Training Paper #3

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Intolerance has been getting better over the years. It hasn't really been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century. Canada has been good for letting in immigrants into our country I think. We're not like Germany or Iraq and make them our slaves or anything. We treat them like normal people, as if they were born in Canada. But I also think that we let a little too much immigrants into our country, there aren't many jobs because the people who come to Canada took our jobs.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #4

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Intolerance has been a big issue in Canada even though it might seem like it.

The biggest form of intolerance has been the French speaking Canadiens intolerance for the English speaking Canadiens. For example, in WW1 the French-speaking Canadiens resented the English speaking Canadiens when conscription was announced because they felt it was Britains war and not ours. Another thing is when the government tried to appease Quebec by making Canada an official bi-lingual country, Quebec passed bill 101 which made French the only official language in Quebec.

Another time intolerance has been an issue is in WW2. When Hitler was enacting the Holocaust many Jewish people fled to Canada for refuge but Canada's government sent them back to Europe.

Canada has also been intolerant of the U.S. many times. In the Cuban Missile Crisis the Canadian government didn't believe in the U.S.'s photographs and refused to put their NATO forces on Alert. This scared Canadian - U.S. relations.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Intolerance has been an issue in Canada throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century in many different cases. While we were fully aware of what was going on in Germany - Considering we were fighting a war there - Jews and other Immigrants came to Canada (this great country) to get away from death and torture from Hitler; we told them 'No' and sent them back to be shot in a street, burned in a pit, or sufficated with gas in a building.

Our intolerance in Samali - where we found that teenage boy wandering the premises - captured him, tortured him, and eventually murdered him. This gave us a terrible name and later effected us when troops needed to be sent out to help save people - and the request was declined because of what we had done before.

When we were at war with Japan and the curiosity of spies in our country spread around; all the Japanese-Canadians were kicked out of their homes, some separated from their families, and some fired from their jobs - and sent to Internment Camps. We enslaved citizens of our own Country in these camps because of a silly suspicion that was never justified or proven true.

The French wanted their own rights, their own schools, their own laws - they pretty much wanted French to dominat. When Quebec was trying for French language Domination of their province and the FLQ assassinating people - or asking for their province to be seperate from Canada, it wasn't solving anything. The conscription crisis didn't help this matter anymore than it was.

The Aborigines were discriminated against and had the Indian Act set up. They wanted their own special rights, laws, and way of life too. That it was Trudeau meant when he said "there cannot be one cultural policy for Canadians of British and French origin, another for the original peoples and yet a third for all other!

## Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Canada has showed great intolerance towards many different races from its beginning. Our Aboriganal peoples have lost much of their culture due to assimilation. We denied the natives the right to vote until the 60s, in world war 1 we denied them the right to join the army, in WW11 they enlisted in greater numbers than any other nation. We had an imigration standard that was set so high it was almost impossible to get in, then when imigrants did meet this standard they were often turned away due to race. At the beginning of the holocaust a shipload of Jews were turned away many of them died in the Haulocaust. We also changed names of cities linked to certain ethnic groups. After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor all of BC's japanese people were sent to internment camps in the interior, because of fear that they were planinng an attack against us, although most of them were born in Canada. The government even went as far as to sell all their major belongings for a dollar. Today Canada has a colorblind imigration policy based on a point system, but we still have a dark past.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #7

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Canada as a country has been discriminatory against many different cultures, viewing immigrants and refugees with intolerance and hostility. Canadians viewed themselves as superior in their country and didn't like the thought of others taking over. Fortunately Canadians have learned to view immigration as "widening our cultural diversity" and no longer have as big of a problem with it.

Aboriginals and Whitemen have had an ongoing battle for many years and are still continuing to. The discrimination that was practiced towards them long ago was horrible. Our attempts to assimilate them into our culture, ban them from speaking their native language, and forbidding them to practice their culture was a terrible mistake on our behalf. Unfortunately Canadians tolerance in the 20's, 30's and up was an important issue that fortunately today we have improved on. Along with the abuse that Canadians showed towards the Natives, was the ongoing intolerance of the immigrants. Canadians viewed these people as job and land stealers. Canadians were, however, ok with the immigrants if they only worked the jobs that were viewed as "disgusting" to the Canadians. Many Ukrainians and Poles migrated to Canada and were ridiculed and lashed out at because of their clothing and traditions. During WW11 many Japanese-Canadians were relocated and discriminated against. Chinese internment camps were set up and they were treated with disgust and inhostility. During the war, many refugees/immigrants from the mother countries of the Triple Alliance were banned or sought after; no Canadians wanted them in our country. Along with the immigrants, the intolerance shown towards women throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century was an increasing issue. Women were allowed to work during WW1 but then discriminated against upon the return of the soldiers. Many

men said that the cause of the depression was linked to the employment of women. An intolerance such as this shows that Canada's population was very unaware of what a solid foundation of a country needed in order to succeed.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, intolerance has been an issue for many Canadians, and for the country as a whole. Thankfully today, Canadians understand that immigration only further widens our cultural diversity and therefore makes us a strong and united country.



## Question 2 - Training Paper #8

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Canada is known as a multicultural and extremely diverse country but no matter how accepting Canada is presently it has not always been this way. Canada has shown racial intolerance to a huge extent in so many ways such as the Komagatu Maru, Aboriginal rights, BC Asiatic Exclusion League, SS St Louis and Japanese and Austria - Hungary immigrant internment camps in the 1900's it is a wonder Canada is what it is today.

The Komagatu Maru was a boat that had sailed from India. It was chartered by a Japanese man living in India. The boat travelled all the way to Canadian shores where it waited off shore for 2 months. Canadians refused the Komagatu Maru and its passengers and sent it back to India.

Aboriginal rights have always been controversial. Canada put aboriginal people on reserves and tried to assimilate them. The aboriginal people had no rights and were not considered "persons" under the law. The gov'n't also refused aboriginals the right to enlist but then later accepted them.

BC Asiatic Exclusion League was workers afraid of Chinese immigrants taking over their jobs. The racial feelings toward Chinese resulted in a night of vandalizing Chinese homes and destroying Chinese store fronts.

Another boat that was refused entry into Canada was the SS St Louis. The boat carried hundreds of Jewish immigrants from Germany wanting to escape Hitler however Canada refused them and they were forced to return home where many of them died in concentration camps. This incident was not only an act of racism but also showed how anti-semitic Canada could be.

An event that was huge in showing intolerance was internment camps. In such cases as the Japanese internment camps during WW11 and the Austria-Hungary internment camps during WW1 undoubtingly displays how racist and narrow minded Canada could be. Although Canada has shown great injustices in the past it has shown a huge growth as well. Post WW11 there was a huge immigration increase which led to the multicultural society we live in today.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #9

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

As Canada developed itself as a nation, intolerance and discrimination became a huge issue. It had been going on for years already but it really took flight was immigration began.

PM Laurier had a dream and a vision for Canada and had hopes that Canada would prosper, especially in the West. He decided to have advertizing done in northern and easter Europe and in the USA. He advertised Canada as the "Last Best West" and offered immigrants willing to farm 160 acres of land as long as the homesteads had built a home a began cultivating within 3 years of their purchase.

All seemed well; homesteaders from all over were starting new lives in Canada, and even Asian people were getting by just fine working a lot of the unappealing jobs. However, a problem struck. Canadians began to see the Asian's as a threat, taking their jobs. At this point Canadas became quite prejudice against Asians so the government decided that their way to fix it was by limiting Chinese immigration. They attempted to do so by putting forth the "Chinese Immigration Act" and placing a head tax for Asian immigrants that was \$50. These efforts fell short so in 1908, the government put a virtual ban on all East Indian immigration as a part of the "Chinese Exclusion Act."

This cruel discrimination against these innocent Asians looking for a place to live reached a degrading high in 1914. That summer in 1914 a ship called the Komogata Maru, filled with mainly Sikhs, arrived in Vancouver. The people screamed in excitement and happiness upon arrival, but when they were denied entry into Canada, their smiles faded as they were forced back to India.

Asian people were not the only people discriminated against, there were many other cultures as well. Natives and women were showed

intolerance for years too. Natives were forced to give up their traditions due to assimilation and women were treated unfairly and looked down upon in many ways.

In WW11, even Canadian citizens of Japanese descent were discriminated against. They were put into internment camps even though they really should have been treated the same as all other Canadians.

In 1962 some immigrants from Africa, Asia etc were becoming welcome back in Canada and finally in 1967, legislature finally made Canada's immigration policy officially colorblind. By 1971, Trudeau had announced the Multicultural Policy and by the 1980's all immigrants were encouraged to come to Canada to invest in businesses and to start their own.

Over the passed century, many people have been discriminated against in Canada and sadly, some will continue to be at a smaller level, however. Canada has gained a lot more tolerance. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Canada was clearly a cultural mosaic and most Canada's felt pride in all of the cultures that make Canada the country it is.

## Question 2 - Training Paper #10

2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?

Intolerance has been a main issue in Canada throughout the twentieth century. Visible and invisible minorities have been oppressed in this nation as a result of a lack of knowledge of differing cultures, world conflicts, and harsh immigration policies by our government.

During World War 1, Aborigines and were both, at first, unable to enter the Canadian Army. They were eventually let in, but rarely were they promoted among the ranks. Also during this time, Eastern Europeans could not vote and were sent to internment camps for the duration of the war. Residents of Berlin, Ontario (a city made of people with German heritage, primarily) were harshly discriminated against by unruly Canadian soldiers.

In the 1920's, foreign labour leaders responsible for the union movements could be deported. In many cities, there was a racial segregation of "Blacks" and "Whites." Chinese immigrants were virtually excluded from our country in 1923, and British and American immigrants were preferred by the government. Aborigines were not considered to be "persons" under the law and fought the government for the right to practice the traditional potlatch and the right to occupy their native land.

In the 1930's, Aborigines were paid only \$5.00 a month during the depression, not nearly as much as Caucasian Canadians. Chinese people, mainly in Vancouver, were starving but virtually ignored by the government. Jewish Canadians were sometimes prohibited from public places and from employment. Many Jewish refugees were refused acceptance into Canada, such as the 900 Jewish passengers aboard the St. Louis who were told to turn around and go home.

During WW11, Japanese Canadians were sent to internment camps in the B.C. interior for fear that they were spying on the practices of the Canadian government. They were sent from their homes and scrapped of the clothing, possessions, and dignity. Jewish-Canadians and Eastern European immigrants were under constant suspicion. It was only in 1947 that Chinese and Eastern Indian-Canadians were given the right to vote. The immigration act of 1923 was revoked, allowing Chinese women and children to join the men in Canada. Aboriginals also faced more discrimination. They were forced to attend residential schools, where many endured sexual and physical abuse. Trudeau tried to pass the "White Paper," which would virtually eliminate the special privileges Aboriginals have and would assimilate them into a Canadian lifestyle and culture.

The French- and English-Canadians also were intolerant towards each other. French-Canadians were discriminated against because of the lack of French representation and language speaking rights in Ottawa. This was changed by the Official Languages Act in Ottawa. The English-Canadians were discriminated against by the French during the FLQ crisis of 1970.

There were many other minorities that faced intolerance. People in Canada who seemed to have communist ideals were detained by the police during the Cold War. The torture of a Somalian teenager by Canadian troops in 1992 is another example.

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Canada has engaged in harsh and dictative intolerance of minorities. In recent years, Canada has become much more accepting of its nation's multiculturalism and has embraced the benefits of which it brings.

## **Rationales for Question 2**

### **Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0**

- No attempt made to answer the question.
- Restates prompt

### **Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1**

- An attempt has been made to address the topic
- There is no thesis
- There is deficient recall
- No supporting detail

### **Training Paper #3 — Mark: 1**

- All 4 criteria met
- There is inaccurate information

### **Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2**

- Thesis is attempted but inadequate
- Insufficient recall of facts and contains inaccurate or irrelevant information

### **Training Paper #5 — Mark: 3**

- Relevant thesis is attempted
- Organization is attempted
- No conclusion
- Minimal recall of relevant content

### **Training Paper #6 — Mark: 3**

- Thesis is attempted, lack of scope (not enough details)
- Position is supported with some detail, expression limited

**Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4**

- Limited in the 1st half of the 20th century
- Relevant thesis
- Adequate recall of factual content and adequate conclusions
- Well described
- Needs more organization
- Elementary analysis

**Training Paper #8 — Mark: 4**

- Introduction very good
- Adequate recall of factual content
- No analysis – tell a story
- To what extent not established throughout the 20th century
- Expression is sufficient but needs to cover breadth of the century
- Adequate conclusions, although they are in the introduction
- With one strong paragraph on post World War II Canada, this would probably be a “5”

**Training Paper #9 — Mark: 5**

- Good scope: all century reviewed
- Mechanically sound
- Sufficient details
- Conclusions drawn
- Not “insightful” conclusions/analysis

**Training Paper #10 — Mark: 6**

- Strong thesis
- Lots of specific details
- Well supported position
- Variety and excellence in examples
- Rushed conclusion (1<sup>st</sup> draft)