

Social Studies 11

ESSAY QUESTION ORGANIZERS & SAMPLE QUESTIONS

The following descriptions relate only to Part B of the Social Studies 11 examination (Essay Response). While students will be marked on correct knowledge and understanding of a given topic, the essay should be scored primarily on those skills and processes that illustrate a student's higher mental processes (refer to Essay Scoring Criteria).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

This theme examines the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and how Canadians can influence public policy.

Sample Essay Questions:

1. Describe the steps which a bill must go through in Canada in order to become law.
2. Discuss the impact of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms on the lives of Canadians.
3. To what extent does the Charter of Rights and Freedoms protect individual citizens?
4. Discuss how the Supreme Court of Canada shapes Canadian society.

Sample Question & Answer

1. *Evaluate the benefits of the addition of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to the Canadian Constitution. (Your answer should consider both the benefits and the concerns regarding the Charter.)*

Example Answer:

A. Benefits of Charter

- a) Constitutional protection of rights - unless terms of the amending formula (7/10 provinces comprising 50% of the population) are reached, individuals in Canada and Canadian citizens in particular will have their rights protected, such as:
 - **Fundamental freedoms** - of religion, thought, expression, peaceful assembly, and association.
 - **Legal rights** (legal rights of persons accused of crimes) such as the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, the right to retain a lawyer and to be informed of that right, and the right to an interpreter in a court proceeding
 - **Democratic rights** (freedom of expression the right to a democratic government) such as the right to participate in political activities, to vote and to be elected to political office
 - **Mobility rights** -the right to live and to seek employment anywhere in Canada - such as the right to enter and leave Canada, and to move to and take up residence in any province
 - **Minority rights** - protected under equality rights, minority language rights, and specific mention of Aboriginal people
 - Equality rights - equal treatment before and under the law, and equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination, including the equality of men and women
 - **language rights** - generally, the right to use either the English or French languages in communications with Canada's federal government and certain of Canada's provincial government; the right to use either of Canada's official languages
 - **minority language education rights:** in general, French and English minorities in every province and territory have the right to be educated in their own language
 - **the protection of Canada's multicultural heritage** - Support of multicultural policies

- b) All rights and freedoms follow the principle of the rule of law and are subject to section one of the Charter which explains that these issues are subject to "reasonable limits" that are demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society

This limitation on rights has been used in the last twenty years to prevent a variety of objectionable conduct such as hate speech and obscenity. It has also been used to protect the unreasonable interference of government in the lives of people in a free and democratic society by defining these limits.

B. Concerns about the Charter

- it is left up to the **Judicial branch to interpret the constitution**, which can override the actions of Parliament and its elected representatives
- because the rights & freedoms are **not absolute rights** but subject to interpretation by the courts, some might argue that they are being unreasonably limited by the courts
- **protection of legal rights** provides protection of criminals and becomes an obstacle to the enforcement of laws
- **minority rights** are sometimes viewed as being taken too far to the disadvantage of the majority - for example, some might argue that voting by inmates in correction facilities or the issue around same-sex marriage are detrimental to the welfare of Canadian society
- the **charter application** applies only to federal governments, not to the provincial government (private individuals, businesses or other organizations, so application is limited to situations involving the government vs. an individual and does not protect Canadians from non-government interference (interference from individuals, businesses/ other organizations) in their lives
- the **notwithstanding clause** - allows the federal government or a provincial legislature to enact legislation to override several sections of the Charter that deal with fundamental freedoms, legal rights and equality rights. Simply put, this override power allows governments to create laws that will operate in spite of (or "notwithstanding") some Charter rights that the laws appear to violate. These include freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, to name a few. But a number of other Charter rights cannot be overridden. These include democratic rights, mobility rights, and the equality of men and women.

AUTONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

This theme examines Canada's evolution as an autonomous nation, its involvement in international events, and its responsibilities within the international community.

Sample Essay Questions:

1. Considering the stated purpose of the United Nations, has it been an effective body since its inception?
 2. Discuss Canada's participation in the United Nations since 1945.
 3. Discuss Canada's transition from colony to independent nationhood during the 20th century (especially during the two world wars).
 4. Discuss Canada's role as a peacekeeper in the 20th century.
 5. Discuss Canada's role in international conflicts in the 20th century.
 6. *Statement: Despite British and American influences, Canada has evolved into an autonomous nation.* Evaluate this statement using examples from 1914-2000.
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Sample Questions & Answers:

Use the following information to answer question 1.

United Nations Mandate

- to keep world peace and prevent the outbreak of new wars
- to encourage friendly relations among nations
- to abolish disease and famine
- to protect human rights

**1. To what extent has the United Nations been successful in fulfilling its mandate?
Your answer should consider both the successes and the failures of the United Nations.**

Has Been Successful:

- almost all nations are members
- General Assembly meets regularly to discuss matters before they get out of hand
- each state has one vote to ensure fairness
- majority votes are needed to obtain consensus
- has prevented wars in many situations; no major world wars since World War Two
- many nations participate in global policing / wars; avoids polarization
- have furthered peacekeeping in the following:
 - Egypt (Suez Crisis)
 - Cyprus
 - Rwanda
 - Lebanon
 - Former Yugoslavia
 - Somalia
 - El Salvador
 - Afghanistan
- Security Council rotates the ten non-permanent seats to middle-power nations, ensuring everyone plays a greater moderate role
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- greater access to clean water
- near eradication of some diseases
- has pressured governments to conform to modify human rights (e.g., economic sanctions)
- promotion of women's rights
- emergency relief

Has Not Been Successful:

- resolutions are recommendations only; they have no enforcement power
- United Nations cannot force any nation to do anything; it can only ask and advise
- it has no permanent armed force of its own
- Security Council is too powerful; not a real democracy
- Security Council has the right to veto
- every permanent nation has used their veto power at least once
- permanent nations are outdated; do not reflect the status quo of today
- United Nations has not been able to stop certain wars or deal with international terrorism:
 - Afghanistan
 - Israel/Palestine
 - Iraq
 - Somalia
 - Former Yugoslavia
 - Rwanda
- United Nations cannot intervene in a nation's domestic problems

- many nations cannot or will not support the United Nations financially so many of the programs cannot work
- nations can leave the United Nations if they do not like what is happening
- economic sanctions cause further problems (e.g., Iraq)
- failure of Africa 2000 Program

2. Describe the role that Canada played in world conflicts during the 20th century.
Your answer should include information from
the First World War, the Second World War, and the Cold War.

First World War (1914-1918)

- Canada with dominion colonial status was automatically at war when Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914.
- Very large volunteer enlistment immediately by English Canadians- not by French Canadians.
- Minister of Militia, Sam Hughes, insisted that Canadian soldiers remain in Canadian battalions within the British army.
- Canadian soldiers took part in many of the battles on the Western Front and gained a reputation as an excellent fighting force.
- Battles included:
 - Ypres (1915): Canadians withstood the first attack.
 - Somme (1916): Newfoundland Regiment (prior to Confederation with Canada) suffered 90% casualties on July 1, the first day of the battle. Canadian soldiers joined the battle in September.
 - Vimy Ridge (April 1917): the Canadian Corps (all four infantry divisions together) won a great victory, taking the heavily defended ridge in only four days.
 - Passchendale (October-November 1917): Canadians played a major role in capturing a very muddy ridge.
 - 100 Days Campaign (August-November 1918): Canadians played a major role as German forces retreated and agreed to the armistice on November 11, 1918.
- Canadian airmen joined the Royal Flying Corps and served with distinction. Many Canadians became famous as fighter pilots; e.g., Billy Bishop, William Barker and Ray Collishaw.
- Canadian ships helped protect convoys of ships carrying cargo to Britain.
- Many Canadians served in the Merchant Navy.
- Canada manufactures large amounts of war machinery and munitions.
- Many women worked in the factories above, taking the place of men who were overseas.
- Many women served as nurses in France or Belgium.
- Canada participated in the Paris Peace Conference, June 1919, and signed the Treaty of Versailles.

Second World War (1939-1945)

- Canada joined this war on the side of Britain in 1939 but this time as an independent country.
- The Canadian army took part in the unsuccessful raid on Dieppe in 1942. The Canadians were successful in the Italian Campaign (1943-1945), the Normandy Campaign (June-July 1944) and the Liberation of Holland (1945).
- The Royal Canadian Navy played a major role in the protection of convoys across the Atlantic- by the end of the war, Canada had the third largest navy in the world.
- Royal Canadian Air Force- participated in many theatres, including the Battle of Britain, the Normandy Invasion and the bombing of German cities. By the end of the war, Canada had the first largest air force in the world.
- Canada was a very large producer of war materials, including aircraft, tanks, trucks and munitions. Canada became known as the arsenal of democracy.
- The Canadian prairies were used as the training ground for thousands of Commonwealth pilots and ground crew.
- As in the First World War, women worked in the factories in very large numbers. Also, this time they joined the army, navy and air force in non-combat roles.
- Canada participated in the UN's founding conference in San Francisco.
- Canada emerged from the Second World War as an important middle power.

The Cold War

- The Cold War lasted from just after the Second World War until the late 1980s, and Canada played a part throughout.
- The first reveal evidence of Soviet spying occurred in Canada when Igor Guzenko, who worked in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, went to the RCMP and informed them of Soviet spying.
- In 1949, Canada joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was set up to protect Western Europe from a Soviet attack. Canada was a very active member of NATO until the 1970s, sending substantial numbers of soldiers and airmen to bases in Europe. From 1970-1994, Canada's contribution in Europe was considerably less.
- Officially a United Nations police action, the Korean War (1950-1953) was really an offshoot of the Cold War. Canada sent forth the largest contingent of UN forces some 26000 soldiers, sailors and airmen. A total of 516 Canadians were killed in the conflict.
- In 1957, Canada and the United States signed the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD) to defend North America from Soviet attack by long-range bombers or missiles. As a result, further lines of radar stations were built across the Canadian north. In the 1960s, Bomarc missiles were also deployed.
- Both NORAD and NATO still exist; however, since the collapse of communism (1989-1991), their roles are considerably diminished.

*Use the following statement to answer question 3:
Despite British and American influences, Canada has evolved into an autonomous nation.*

3. Evaluate this statement using examples from 1914-2000.

Has Evolved:

- 1917 - Vimy Ridge - Canada's greatest military victory of WWI; 4 Canadian divisions captured the ridge; Britain and France could not
- 1919 - End of WWI - Canada had own seat at Paris Peace Conference; signed the Treaty of Versailles as an independent nation; League of Nations membership independent of Britain
- 1922: Chanak Crisis / refusing to support Britain's intentions to invade Turkey
- 1923 - signing of the Halibut Treaty (independent of Great Britain)
- 1925-26 - King-Byng Crisis - Governor General (GG) Byng refused to dissolve parliament (call an election) upon PM King's request - King resigned and helped change role of GG forever
- 1926 - Balfour Report from Imperial Conference - defined all of Britain's Dominions as autonomous nations - equal in status and not subordinate to Britain
- 1927 - opened embassies independently of Britain
- 1920s - Group of Seven, CBC and *Maclean's* magazine tried to stem the tide of American influence on Canadian culture
- 1931 - Statute of Westminster - made Balfour Report into law - Canada become independent of Britain
- 1939 - National Film Board (NFB) established
- 1939 - Start of WW2 - Canada enters war by taking a vote in the House of Commons to determine whether to declare war on Germany - entered war one week after Britain, making decision on their own
- 1945 - End of WW2 - Canada become a charter (founding) member of the United Nations (UN)
- 1949 - Canada becomes a member of NATO along with USA, Britain, and Western European countries
- 1949 - Supreme Court of Canada becomes the final court of appeal (instead of British Privy Council)
- Throughout Cold War - Canada recognized as a middle power through peacekeeping work with UN
- 1951 - Massey Commission findings: need to protect Canadian culture from American influences
- 1952 - Vincent Massey - 1st Canadian-born GG
- 1952 - CBC TV established
- 1957 - Lester Pearson wins Nobel Peace Prize for helping to resolve the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 (* 1st peacekeeping mission with UN Emergency Force)
- 1957 - Canada Council established - funds arts projects to promote Canadian culture
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis - PM Diefenbaker refuses to place Canada's NORAD forces on alert; wants to send a UN-fact-finding mission to Cuba
- 1965 - PM Pearson criticizes US bombing of North Vietnam
- 1968 - CRTC (Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission) established - quantifies "Canadian Content"

- Nuclear missile testing - Canada did not comply with American request
- 1973 - Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) - To approve the establishment of any new foreign companies in Canada; intended to target American investment & protect Canadian industries
- 1980 - National Energy Program - Trudeau instituted to protect Canada against world oil prices
- 1981 - Canadarm debuted- supporting American space program with Canadian expertise
- 1982 - Patriation of the Constitution with an entrenched Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- 1997 - Landmines Treaty signed - the "Ottawa Process" - to ban anti-personnel landmines

Has not Evolved:

- 1867-1982 - the BNA Act, Canada's 1st constitution, physically remained in Britain
- 1959 - Cancellation of the Avro Arrow project by PM Diefenbaker in favour of American Bomarc Missile
- 1987-88 Free Trade
- 1991 - Position on the Persian Gulf War was in line with American expectations
- Agreement - strong economic ties to USA
- 1994 - NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) - strong economic ties to USA
- Media influences are predominantly American

SOCIETY AND IDENTITY

This theme examines the regional, cultural and ethnic diversity of Canadian society and the factors that have contributed to, and resulted from, this diversity.

Sample Essay Questions:

1. To what extent was the Canadian government successful in its attempts to deal with the Depression?
2. To what extent has intolerance been an issue in Canada throughout the 20th century?
3. Discuss the evolution of human rights in Canada.
4. Discuss how Canadian culture reflects its immigration policy. (Has Canadian society become more tolerant over the course of the 20th century or not?)
5. Discuss Canada's social safety net. (Its areas of influence, its effectiveness...)
6. Explain how Canada's identity has evolved politically, economically, and socially from 1914-2000.
7. Discuss how Canada changed as a result of World War One (or Two...).

Sample Questions & Answers:

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| <p>1. <i>To what extent have Aboriginal peoples been treated as full and equal citizens by the policies of the government of Canada since 1867? Be sure to show both sides of the argument/issue.</i></p> |
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TO A GREAT EXTENT

Constitution Act 1982/ Charter of Rights and Freedoms 1982

- The constitution entrenches the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. The inclusion of Section 35 of the Charter has led to the successful conclusion of Aboriginal Land claims.
- Section 25 of the Charter affirms that Aboriginal peoples' rights cannot be overridden by other rights in the Charter. E.g. hunting, fishing, and taxation rights cannot be taken away even though other groups do not possess the same rights.

Employment Equity Act 1986

- Its purpose was to "achieve equality in the workplace so that no person shall be denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability, and in the fulfillment of the goals, to correct the conditions of disadvantage in employment experienced by four groups: women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and visible minority people.
- Aboriginal peoples are some of the most poverty-stricken in Canada. The act has been seen to successful overall for the four groups, but unemployment for Aboriginals continues to be high.

Land Claims and Self-Government

- It took 25 years to negotiate the agreements to bring Nunavut into being. The treaty negotiated is regarded around the world as an Aboriginal benchmark, guaranteeing the Inuit majority control over its future in self-government in 1999.
- The first modern day treaty in British Columbia, the Nis'a'a Final Agreement, occurred with the Nis'a'a Aboriginal peoples in 1998.

TO SOME EXTENT

Bill of Rights 1960

- After the passing of the Bill of Rights, Status Indians on reserves gained equality in the right to vote without losing their status. Prior to this time, those who applied to become enfranchised lost their status. Gradually, provinces gave Aboriginals the right to vote provincially in 1969. Though a noble attempt, the Bill of Rights legislation had not given the aboriginals the right to govern themselves.

Statement of Reconciliation 1998

- The Statement of Reconciliation was a public apology from the Canadian government to Aboriginal peoples for the legacy of assimilation. In particular, the statement acknowledges the great harm caused by the residential school system. It provided from a "healing fund" of \$350 million.

April-May 2002 Land Claims Referendum

- Sought to establish principles that would guide the B.C. government in future treaty negotiations with Aboriginal peoples. = Failed.

Paul Martin- Kelowna Accord November 2005

- Liberal government promised \$5billion over 5 years to Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Steven Harper & conservative government seems to be backing out. To be used to improve the lives of the Metis, First Nations, and Inuit through education, housing, and health services.

Charlottetown Accord 1992

- This failed document would have enabled Aboriginal peoples to develop self-government arrangements within the Canadian federation. The federal government would have been committed to establishing a process with aboriginal peoples to clarify and implement treaty rights. A referendum on this issue occurred under former PM Brian Mulroney to make up for the failed Meech Lake Accord, but Canadians rejected it by 54%.

NOT AT ALL

Indian Act 1876

- After negotiating many "Numbered Treaties" the federal government introduced and passed an act to amend and consolidate previous laws concerning the Aboriginals. Notably, this act turned the Aboriginals into legal wards of the state. Likewise, their lands, assets and mineral rights came under the trust of the federal government. Under the guise of an Act which was to separate those who were entitled to reside on Indian lands and use their resources from those who were forbidden to do so, these people were discriminated against to a high degree. The goal of the government for some time through the Indian Act was to force the assimilation of the Aboriginal peoples.
- The Indian Act changed over time. It was used to ban the potlatch and Sundance. Aboriginals were treated harshly when in possession of alcohol. Aboriginal children were removed from their homes by provincial governments and sent to residential schools.

- Status Indians were denied the right to vote, they did not sit on juries and they were exempt from conscription in times of war. The definition of "person" which was in the Indian Act until 1951 included "an individual other than an Indian."

Anti-Potlatch Legislation 1884

- Parliament outlawed the potlatch which was the primary social, economic and political expression of some Aboriginal cultures. Can be seen as some Aboriginal peoples as being devastating to the community: Going into debt to prove wealth. It is the government's job to stop harmful practices.

Federal White Paper 1969

- The White Paper rejected the concept of special status for Aboriginal peoples within confederation. The government argued that Aboriginal and treaty rights were problematic regarding the economy, education and social issues and that all Canadians should be equal in law to all other Canadians.
- Could be argued that Trudeau didn't want special status for everyone/ anyone, so this IS equality (just not equity).
- Aboriginal peoples fought against it because it meant losing historical rights and ties to land and heritage: their efforts eventually resulted in the inclusion of some Aboriginal rights in the Charter.

Meech Lake Accord 1987

- The Accord was arranged originally to bring Quebec into the constitution but because it failed to address Aboriginals as a distinct society, it failed as a result.

Other Events

Mackenzie Valley pipeline- Berger Commission 1974-1977

Oka Standoff- 1990

Apex Sun Peaks ski resort road blockade- Penticton- 1995

Gustafsen Lake in B.C.-armed standoff- 1995.

Court Rulings 1998

Delgamuulw (Gitksan +Wet'suwet'es people's claims)

- Defined aboriginal title -ruled Aboriginal groups could claim ownership of land if they can prove that they occupied the land before the Canadian government claimed sovereignty and occupied continuously and exclusively.
- If government building is next to native reserve -must consult. i.e.:effects on reserve- aboriginals claim to have never been consulted.

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

Canadian Intolerance

Immigration Policies

- preferences to English and Americans
- 1914 - Komagatu Maru incident - Continuous Journey legislation - Sikhs prohibited from immigrating to Canada
- 1922: Canada-Japan Agreement restricted Japanese immigration to 150 labourers and servants a year.
- 1923: Chinese Exclusion Act

Aboriginal Rights

- 1876 - Indian Act - made Aboriginals wards of the state
- 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
- Meech Lake Accord not recognizing First Nations as a Distinct Society

World War One, World War Two, Cold War

- anti-Semitism — many professions closed to recent immigrants; St. Louis incident
- War Measures Act - 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 prior to and during WWII - few Jewish refugees accepted in Canada prior to WW2, i.e. St Louis incident

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.
- 1918 - women given the vote in federal elections
- 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.
- 1948 - Asians given the vote in federal elections
- righting our wrongs: land claims, residential schools, Japanese internment, Potlatch, White Paper, etc.
- 1960 - Aboriginals given the vote in federal elections; Bill of Rights
- 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
- 1988: Redress awarded by federal government to survivors of Japanese internment camps
- 2000: Nisga'a Final Agreement

3. Discuss how Canada changed as a result of World War One.

Political

- union government
- vote for women
- greater independence from Great Britain
- increased government involvement in Canadian lives
- seat at the League of Nations
- increased sense of nationalism; Vimy Ridge
- War Measures Act; loss of civil liberties

Social

- vote for women; suffragettes
- prohibition
- rationing
- discontented veterans
- division of English and French over conscription
- propaganda
- censorship
- xenophobia (fear of foreigners)
- distaste of war when it was over
- new technological innovations

Economic

- income tax introduced
- government debt incurred
- profiteering
- high unemployment at end of war due to factory retooling and refitting
- increased tariffs
- labour unrest
- inflation

Use the following statement to answer question 4

Canada has created a welfare state that benefits every man, woman and child from cradle to grave.

**4. Evaluate this statement using examples from the period 1914 to the year 2000.
Your answer should consider both sides of the statement.**

Has Benefited:

Post World War One

- 1927: Provisions for Old Age Pensions for returning veterans
- 1930s: The CCF promotes improved health and social services; relief camps; job creation
- 1940: UIC: Worker and Employer contribute to program
- 1944: Family Allowance - "baby bonus" cheques

Post World War Two

- 1947: Saskatchewan established Canada's first universal health plan
- 1948: National health grants to provinces
- 1951: Old Age Security Act
- 1951: (for Ontario): Female Employee Fair Remuneration Act: equal pay legislation

- 1951: Blind Persons Act
- 1956: Federal government passes pay equity legislation for female workers.
- 1956: Unemployment Assistance Act
- Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act: federal government covers half the cost of provincial hospital insurance plans
- 1959: Disabled Persons Status of Women (by Florence Bird) to ensure women equal opportunities in all aspects of society
- 1964: Family Allowance cheques
- 1965: Canada and Quebec Pension Plans
- 1966: Medical Care Act: Federal and provincial governments share costs from doctors and hospitals
- 1967: Guaranteed Income Supplement Plan
- Privy Council Order 2003: gave workers right to bargain collectively; present grievances

Has Not Benefitted:

- costs of social services escalated (some have become user pay)
- some elderly live below poverty line
- cost-cutting by government has reduced services to mentally ill
- long wait lists for medical care
- distribution of money to on-reserve Aboriginals not always adequate
- child care centres
- inadequate pensions for returning veterans
- merchant sailors from World War Two denied benefits
- conditions on reserves for Aboriginals

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

This theme examines global issues that arise from the disparity in standards of living, environmental challenges facing Canada, and Canada's response to these issues.

Sample Essay Questions:

1. Compare the population growth rates of developing countries versus developed countries.
2. Discuss global warming as the most important environmental issue of our times.
3. Discuss Canada's role and responsibility in solving poverty issues in the world.
4. Describe some realistic strategies that would enable developing countries to improve their standards of living.
5. Discuss the impact of humans on the global environment.
6. *"The Earth's average surface temperature will increase by 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius by the year 2100."*
- *Environment Canada Projection*
Discuss the impact of global warming on Canada.

Sample Questions & Answers:

<i>1. Discuss the impact of humans on the global environment.</i>
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Impacts on Global Environment

- few resources to accommodate large numbers of people (food, water, lumber, sewage, power, transportation, health)
- increased garbage (methane)
- resource depletion leads to job loss

- loss of agricultural land due to urban sprawl
- deforestation of watershed areas
- increased crime
- loss of indigenous cultures
- hard to distribute resources to so many people
- loss of land available for recreational activities
- noise pollution
- decrease of fossil fuels
- decrease in biodiversity
- increase in genetic modification of food
- loss of wildlife and their habitat
- decrease in food supply
- increase in air, water and soil pollution
- increase spread of disease
- ozone depletion
- increased acid precipitation
- implications of global warming

Use the following statement to answer Question 2.

*"The Earth's average surface temperature will increase by 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius by the year 2100."
- Environment Canada Projection*

2. Discuss the impact of global warming on Canada.

Possible Negative Effects of Global warming in Canada:

- increased amounts of heat waves
- increased numbers of violent storms (i.e. ice storms, hurricanes, typhoons)
- plant/animal species must adapt to warmer temperatures
- lower survival rates of plants and animal species (e.g. polar bears cannot use ice to hunt seals)
- animals forced to migrate
- loss of animal habitat
- glaciers in alpine and polar regions will melt
- greater numbers of icebergs in oceans (navigation problems for ships)
- sea levels are expected to rise significantly (damage to coastline and structures; flooding)
- erosion of cliffs, dunes, and beaches will increase
- increased prevalence of forest fires due to drier conditions
- spread of pests (e.g. pine beetle and spruce bud worm, as warmer winters do not control numbers as they used to)
- melting of permafrost areas can cause flooding and structural damage
- warmer ocean waters will not allow as many phytoplankton to survive (salmon stocks may be greatly affected)
- spawning patterns of fish may be negatively influenced by warmer temperatures of water
- warmer ocean waters may bring in non-native aquatic species (disruption of food chain)
- less rainwater and groundwater recharge (water shortages may occur)
- winter recreation affected (shorter ski season)
- drought conditions may occur on Prairies (higher rates of wind erosion may occur)
- forced migration of people may be needed - costs may be involved
- more diseases may result from increased temperatures (rising respiratory diseases and allergies)

Possible Positive Effects of Global Warming

- growing season may expand in some parts of Canada
- tree line may be extended north in some parts of Canada
- increased summer tourism (longer season and warmer weather)
- faster forest growth may occur in some areas`