Chapter 2: 1896-1945: Nationalisms and the Autonomy of Canada
Chapter 3: 1945-1980: The Modernization of Quebec & the Quiet Revolution

In class activity- Document Analysis questions for notes 2.12 (parts 1 & 2), 3.1 (parts 1 & 2)

Task:
IF NEEDED, use your class notes, Mr. O’Neill’s PowerPoints and your textbook to help you answer the questions below. Take this activity seriously as it meant for review for quiz 1 of chapters 2/3 (first quiz in term 3). DO NOT leave any question blank.

1. Find, in the document section, 1 document that indicates the moment Canada enters into the Second World War.

Document that indicates the moment Canada enters into the Second World War
2. Indicate, in the spaces provided 2 documents that expresses consequences of Canadian manufacturing during wartime between the years 1939-1945.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 documents that express consequences of Canadian manufacturing during wartime between the years 1939-1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In the space provided below, indicate a document that indicates a means used by Canada to fund the war effort during the Second World War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that indicates a means used by Canada to fund the war effort during the Second World War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Indicate, in the spaces provided below, a document that expresses a form of rationing during the Second World War in Canada AND a document that expresses a form of salvaging during the Second World War in Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that expresses a form of rationing during the Second World War in Canada</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document that expresses a form of salvaging during the Second World War in Canada</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. In the space provided below, indicate the number of the document that indicates the results of the 1942 plebiscite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that indicates the results of the 1942 plebiscite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Cause of the treatment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War rates and document number:**

*Fear of Japanese Canadians spying on Canada because of events such as the Attack on Pearl Harbour (doc 23)*

**Consequence of the treatment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War rates and document number:**

*Japanese Canadians were stripped of their belongings and removed from their homes ➔ they were sent to live in internment camps. (doc 29)*

7. In the spaces provided below, indicate the number of 2 documents that indicate roles of women within the Canadian military during the Second World War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 documents that indicate roles of women within the Canadian military during the Second World War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. In the spaces provided below, indicate the number of the document that indicates:
   - A reason why there was a need for labour in factories in Canada starting in 1942
   - A solution for the need for labour in factories in Canada starting in 1942

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that indicates a reason why there was a need for labour in factories in Canada starting in 1942</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document that indicates a solution for the need for labour in factories in Canada starting in 1942</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Referring to the documents in the document section, indicate in the appropriate spaces below, documents that express economic, social and political measures adopted by Adelard Godbout and the Quebec Liberal party during the time 1940-1944.

| Document that expresses an economic measure adopted by Adelard Godbout and the Quebec Liberal party during the time 1940-1944 | 18 |
| Document that expresses an social measure adopted by Adelard Godbout and the Quebec Liberal party during the time 1940-1944 | 26 |
| Document that expresses an political measure adopted by Adelard Godbout and the Quebec Liberal party during the time 1940-1944 | 19 |

10. In the spaces provided below, indicate the numbers of 2 documents that express causes for the strengthening of Canada’s economy after World War 2.

2 documents that express causes for the strengthening of Canada’s economy after World War 2.

| 24 | 27 |
11. In the space provided below, indicate the number of the document that indicates a measure taken by the federal government to intervene in Canada’s economy after World War 2.

**Document that indicates a measure taken by the federal government to intervene in Canada’s economy after World War 2**

10

12. Referring to document 1, indicate in the space provided below, the letter that corresponds to the region that was heavily exploited for iron-ore by American companies in the 1950s.

**Letter that corresponds to the region that was heavily exploited for iron-ore by American companies in the 1950s**

B

13. In the spaces provided below, indicate the numbers of the document that expresses a consequence of measures adopted by Maurice Duplessis regarding agriculture in the late 1940s into the 1950s.

**Document that expresses a consequence of measures adopted by Maurice Duplessis regarding agriculture in the late 1940s into the 1950s**

4

14. In the spaces provided below, indicate the numbers of two documents that express the social policies of Maurice Duplessis and the Union National government in the late 1940s into the 1950s.

**Two documents that express the social policies of Maurice Duplessis and the Union National government in the late 1940s into the 1950s**

14 25
15. In the spaces provided below, indicate the numbers of two documents that express elements of opposition to the Union Nationale’s policies in the late 1940s into the 1950s.

Two documents that express elements of opposition to the Union Nationale’s policies in the late 1940s into the 1950s

| 30 | 31 |

16. In the spaces provided below, indicate cause and a consequence of consumerism in Canada after the Second World War. In addition, please indicate the documents connected to each answer.

A cause of consumerism in Canada after the Second World War (and document):

Higher wages and more purchasing power after the Second World War and influence of American Culture to buy goods (doc 8)

A consequence of consumerism in Canada after the Second World War (and document):

More consumer goods were purchased (mass consumption) (doc 9)

17. In the space provided below, indicate the number of a document that expresses a consequence of the “Baby Boom” period.

Document that expresses a consequence of the “Baby Boom” period.

| 3 |
18. In the spaces provided below, indicate the number of the document that indicates a consequence of the treatment of Inuit communities in Quebec by different levels of government in the mid-1900s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document that indicates a consequence of the treatment of Inuit communities in Quebec by different levels of government in the mid-1900s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Indicate the name of the transportation infrastructure that was developed in the 1950s to make the transportation of goods easier between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, indicate the document that helped you find the answer.

**The St. Lawrence Seaway (doc 20)**

20. Referring to document 2, indicate in the space provided below, the letter that corresponds to the territory that joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter that corresponds to the territory that joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recap Activity-Chapter 2: Note Sections 12/Chapter 3: Notes Section 1
Secondary IV – History and Citizenship
Mr. O’Neill
Beaconsfield High School

Document Section

1

[Map Image with A, B, C labels]

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“By 1947, the birth rate has increased to nearly 29 per thousand, and the average family had three or four children. [this time period] led to a rapid increase in Canada’s population.”

Source: Francis, D, Jones, R., Smith, D. Destinies: Canadian History Since Confederation. Nelson Education. Page 374
Barn equipped with electric milking machines
“Having completed the organization and construction phases of the war effort, Canada entered 1942 in the final stages of the economic war effort with a substantial and rapidly increasing output of munitions... as much more again is on order; and day-by-day production and deliveries continue to gain increasing momentum.”

Source: The Hamilton Spectator, December 19th, 1942

Three female photographers prepare for a mission for the Royal Canadian Air Force
8
“In Quebec, wages increased as did purchasing power. This facilitated access to consumer goods...”

9
“Young families started purchasing cars and homes as never before. They wanted everything they had not been able to acquire during the war, such as washing machines, prepared baby food and furniture.”

10
“...payments made to the provinces by the federal government are a part of a program called equalization... In the 1950s, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent persuaded prosperous provinces to share some of their wealth. St. Laurent’s goal was to ensure that all Canadians who needed a helping hand have access to similar public services, no matter what province they lived in...”

11
“On September 1, 1939, German troops invaded Poland. On September 3rd, Britain and France declared war on Germany. [This country] followed a week later that symbolically demonstrated the nation’s newly acquired sovereignty.”
Source: Francis, D, Jones, R., Smith, D. Destinies: Canadian History Since Confederation. Nelson Education. Page 317
“Certain goods were hard to get during wartime, especially imported goods, such as coffee, tea and sugar. To make sure these were shared fairly, the government issued... books that controlled how much each person could purchase.”

“Hundreds of thousands of Canadians embraced the war effort by joining the workforce. With the government’s encouragement, Canadian women took on new and different jobs as never before... At the peak of the war effort, 373,000 women were working in munitions.”

“In 1944, the Godbout government embarked on the nationalization of one of the province’s largest hydroelectric companies: the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. In so doing, it created the province’s new hydroelectricity commission, Hydro-Quebec.”


Women getting ready to vote in a Quebec provincial election for the first time in 1944 since gaining the right to vote in Quebec elections in 1940

“In 1951, the government of Canada wanted to move ahead with a massive engineering project – a waterway that would give ocean-going ships access to the heart of the continent via the Great Lakes... two countries would work together for the next six years [to create] the St. Lawrence Seaway.”

Overseas, on June 12, 1940, several thousand Canadian soldiers in Britain were rushed to ... France as part of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} British Expeditionary Force... By 1943, as the first Canadian Army, their presence had grown to three infantry and two armoured divisions... with more than 250,000 men.”


Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbour threw many British Columbians into a panic. ... radio stations went off the air so that signals could not attack Japanese planes...”


“The rebuilding of Europe after the war created a demand for Quebec’s raw materials. Isolated regions such as the Cote Nord, were opened to development.”

“Nuns and priests were a cheap source of labour for educational and social services... The clergy upheld traditional values and considered education and social services as a family rather than a state responsibility.”


1943

- Adoption of an act on compulsory schooling until the age of 14


“The arms race [between the United States and the Soviet Union] triggered by the Cold War led to a major expansion of the American military industry. To meet its need for raw materials in this industry, the United States turned to Canada.”


“Because of the strategic commercial importance of this region, between 1953 and 1956 the Canadian government relocated 100 [people from this group to the high arctic].”

“...on March 4th, they were ordered to turn over their property and belongings to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property as a ‘protective measure only’. Most never saw it again. Everything was auctioned off for a fraction of its worth...”


“Artists and intellectuals who opposed Duplessis were advocates of secularism... They also wanted the state to take charge of education and health...”