

Social Studies 11 Training Papers 2006/2007

Question 1

List of Possible Responses.....	Page 1
Training Papers.....	Page 2
Rationales for Training Papers.....	Page 21

Question 2

List of Possible Responses.....	Page 23
Training Papers.....	Page 26
Rationales for Training Papers.....	Page 46

List of Possible Responses

Question #1

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. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries. **(12 marks)**

- **Decreased role of women**
 - many children are still being born
 - women have decreased say in reproduction
- **Populations don't always follow government policies**
 - urban vs. rural issues
 - access to education
 - access to contraceptive devices
 - primarily agricultural based; need more children
- **Skewed sex ratios**
- **Exponential population growth so populations continue to rise**
- **Developed countries continue to produce children**
 - consumption continues to increase in other countries
 - resources continue to be depleted
- **Increase in sewage**
- **Increase in pollution**
 - air
 - water
 - global warming
 - urbanization
- **Nutrition is poor, continuing the cycle of poverty**
- **Increase in disease**
 - SARS
 - HIV/AIDS
 - cholera
 - malaria
- **High infant mortality rate**
- **Pressure on farmland**
- **Increase in shantytowns**
- **Nationalism within countries**
 - civil war
- **Refugees created by overpopulation**
- **Population conflicts within neighbouring countries**
- **Abandoned children**
 - crime

Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

Overpopulation in developing countries is shown by the lack of food, clean air and clean water. Air conditioning is supposed to make the air cleaner but I don't think it does, and if it does it only does so little that no one can tell, it's a money grab. Another effect of overpopulation is companies that sell food and human needs their profit has increased but garbage around town has also increased as well.

In my conclusion I think every family should be limited to about 1-2 kids.

Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

The effects of overpopulation in developing countries are mostly bad. Some of the effects include not enough jobs, over crowding cities, not enough shelters, poor sanitation and many more.

In developing countries there are not enough jobs for the citizens that live there. Therefore these people will live on streets or in a poor area. The over crowded country will not be able to serve all the citizens, therefore not everyone is satisfied. The country will be in transition, there would be poor sanitation, people getting ill from the poor sanitation.

The immigration rate and how many immigrants enter the developing countries makes the over crowding population worse.

Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

In developing countries there are many problems. Many of these problems are to do with overpopulation. When a country is overpopulated there usually are not enough nutrition and water. There are many effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

Firstly in overpopulated countries there is not enough food and water for everybody. If there is not enough food and water people will start dieing of starvation or dehydration.

Secondly in over populated countries there are not enough houses for everybody. people either have to cram into small houses or live on the street.

Lastly in overpopulated countries there arn't enough trained doctors. These developing, overpopulated countries usually don't have schools to train doctors. Without doctor people can die from common curable di seases.

In conclusion there are many effects of overpopulation in developing countries. There isn't enough food and water. Secondly there arn't enough houses. Lastly there arn't enough doctors.

Question 1 – Training Paper #4

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

Overpopulation has a negative effect on all countries, especially developing ones. A country can house only a certain number of people. Once a developing country is overpopulated; its natural resources, and necessities start to vanish day by day, jobs start to disappear and people start to suffer.

Natural resources or necessities such as water, lumber, food start to vanish once a country is overpopulated. In developing countries there is usually already a shortage of natural resources. Once the natural resources vanish, they cannot be brought back, which will leave future generations to starve and live in horrifying conditions.

Overpopulation in developing countries will lead to the economy suffering, because there will be too many people living in poverty, and resorting to committing crimes to make a living. There will not be enough jobs, and for which ever ones there are there will be a lot of competition. Therefore people will not be able to feed themselves or their families.

In conclusion to my essay; overpopulation in developing countries leads to people suffering, living a low standard of life, dying from famine and disease in a developing country also makes the nation corrupt, and an undesirable place to live.

Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

There are several effects of overpopulation in developing countries like India and Kenya. These conditions are poor living conditions; unsanitary conditions; overcrowdedness; quick spread of disease due to unsanitary conditions and infant mortality.

Poor living conditions can take a heavy toll on a child. The child might be forced to work for little or no pay at all. The child might be living on the street. Worse of all being malnourished and eating scraps of food.

Unsanitary condition within a developing country can lead to many problems. Having dirty drinking water will help disease spread even faster. Living in an overcrowded city will help disease spread from person to person. The dirty drinking water is also used to boil/cook food which will be contaminated.

Overcrowdedness is another major factor of a problem a developing nation faces. Disease spreads quicker in these conditions because buildings are so close to each other that you could whisper and your neighbour would hear you. Another factor of overcrowdedness is that there is little room for development. There is no room for infrastructure/development.

With poor living conditions comes infant mortality. Due to the widespread of disease and being unsanitary infants die in their early stages of life. Some might not even see their first birthday.

Therefore, poor living conditions; overcrowdedness; unsanitary conditions; the quick spread of disease and infant mortality all affect the overpopulation in a developing world.

Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

For many years, developing countries have been experiencing many problems & suffering from severe effects to do with overpopulation. Overpopulation has occurred for several reasons: The lack of education regarding contraceptive methods (birth control, etc.), The poor health conditions, and child labour (having more children to send to work to earn money for the family) & the poverty that occurs in developing countries, just to name a few. The effects that the people living in these countries suffer from are tragic.

The effect that I find to be most disturbing is child prostitution. In developing countries such as Thailand, or any places like Bali & Indonesia, the families are so poor & unable to support all of their children, so they send them (once they are about 13 or even 12 years old) out to work on the streets as prostitutes. This is the only solution the families see to be able to earn the money they need to survive. If overpopulation didn't occur, the government might have a better system in place to provide the families with some sort of support. This effect of overpopulation even has it's own effect; The children who are sent out to work on the streets aren't old enough for one thing & lack the knowledge of safety methods. Many of these child prostitutes end up with diseases or become pregnant, contributing to the issue of overpopulation. It's like a vicious cycle.

Another effect of overpopulation is child labour. Although I just mentioned child prostitution which is a form of child labour I suppose, I am talking now about children who are sent to work in factories,

sewing on buttons or making rugs and whatnot. The fact that the families have a lot of children create enormous financial issues for the family, so just like the prostitution issue, young children (around the ages of 5 & 6 though) are sent to work in factories, or in fields instead of getting an education. Overpopulation also causes a lack of decent jobs leading to unemployment for the adults.

Overpopulation also contributes just as many effects to the earth as it does to the people. The developing countries are usually found to be dirty and full of disease & waste from the lack of financial aid to support for health care & to get a proper waste system into place. The dusty streets are filled with garbage, which leads to rats & other disease ridden creatures which leads to people becoming diseased & with the lack of health care, ends in deaths leaving young children to be forced to work to take care of their family.

So as I have stated, overpopulation has the effects of poverty, disease, financial issues, poor health care, child labour, no education & deaths in developing countries. It is such a sad, tragic cycle that needs to be helped.

Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

With the rise of better medicine in developing countries, there has been a huge boom in growth rates. This has caused various problems for countries in Asia and Africa. These countries do not know how to react to lower death rates and are now suffering the consequences of keeping their birth rate high. There are just too many people to support.

First of all, developing countries don't make much money in the first place. They are usually in debt to larger countries like the U.S. There isn't enough money to go around to all the people in these countries. Many people have to suffer because they don't have the money for essential needs. One of the main reasons for this, are the lack of jobs available. If a country already has a high unemployment rate, continual growth of the population isn't going to help.

Poverty is the result of unemployment. The more people there are, the more jobs needed. Developing countries can't keep up with jobs needed. People are going to urban areas to find work and instead are ending up on the streets. Of course without jobs people can't make money. To deal with this problem countries have to either control their population or increase the number of jobs available.

Another effect of overpopulation is that all the resources are being used up way too fast. A country has only so many resources and developing countries usually don't have that many. Lack of proper nutrition or clean water kill people off because there just isn't enough to go around to everyone. A reduced number of resources can really affect people in these countries if they don't change.

In conclusion, with such a boom in growth rate developing countries don't have the jobs or resources to take care of a lot of their citizens. There are just too many people, overpopulation will kill these countries, and we have already seen it with the poor living standards of these countries. They still have a ways to go before they can changes needed to become a developed nation.

Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

Throughout history, there has been a trend in which developing countries have high rates of population growth. This can lead to overpopulation, which poses many problems. In developing countries, the effects of overpopulation may include shortages of food and water, health consequences and a lack of employment.

First, in an overpopulated country, citizens may not be able to get adequate supplies of food and water. Since the country is still developing, the resources probably won't be in place to provide food for large numbers of people. Also, since a majority of the population in developing countries is children, there would be more food needed for dependant people – that is, more food needed for those who are unable to contribute in producing the food. The water supply may also run short, since it would be being shared by many. A lack of food and water can cause many harmful effects. Citizens may suffer from malnutrition or vitamin deficiency. Also, diseases are often caused by consuming contaminated water, which would happen if there wasn't enough fresh water. These diseases can include malaria and fluorosis, and can cause permanent damage to one's health. As shown, people in overpopulated, developing countries may suffer from a lack of food and water, which can cause many serious consequences.

Second, in an overpopulated, developing country, citizens may face severe health consequences. For instance, because of a lack of food and fresh water, people may be faced with malnutrition, or diseases like malaria, as mentioned above. Also, since the country is still developing, it is probable that sanitary systems won't be in place.

This means citizens may contract diseases from unsanitary conditions, such as poorly managed sewage. Lastly, because the country is overpopulated, there are probably homes with many people living in them. This could pose a risk, as germs and diseases could easily be spread. To sum up, living in an overpopulated, developing country could cause a person to have health consequences.

Finally, there could be a lack of employment opportunities in overpopulated, developing countries. In developing countries, the economy tends to be primary, meaning based on resources. A primary economy would offer less jobs than a secondary, or tertiary economy, so more unemployment would prevail. Since the country is developing, not many industries would be created yet. This, coupled with the fact that there would be many citizens looking for a job would cause high unemployment rates. The lack of employment could cause many problems including the inability to pay for food, water, shelter, health care and education. All of these would contribute to a poor quality of life. Therefore unemployment would be a serious effect that would bring with it many problems.

In summary, a lack of food, water and employment, as well as poor health would all be effects of living in an overpopulated, developing country. Overpopulation occurs because of the high population growth rates in developing countries. Throughout history, it has been evident that developing countries have high rates of population growth, compared to the lower rates in developed countries.

Question 1 – Training Paper #9

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

As a result of overpopulation, the quality of life is diminishing greatly in developing nations. The number of people living in developing countries with a limited number of resources is what leads to poor living conditions. These countries have high birth and death rates as a result of these poor living conditions. The poverty cycle leads to the continuation of bad living conditions in these countries. Furthermore the aid that is provided to them helps short term problems in the long-term it will lead to burden of debt. This is a cycle in which governments have to spend much of their funds paying back other countries. As a result of overpopulation, people in developing nations enter a poverty cycle and also experience a burden of debt.

Poverty is a direct result of overpopulation in developing countries. Developing countries are in stage one of the Demographic Transition Model. This means that they have high birth rates as well as high death rates. Individuals, right from birth, are born into a poverty cycle. Generally a baby is born malnourished and very susceptible to disease. As the child grows it does not receive proper food, nor does it receive education. As a result of this as an adult it is very hard for the individual to find work. This leads to financial hardships and essentially a state of poverty. High birth rates are a result of the high infant mortality rate that exists in developing nations. Another reason there are so many births is because females do not have the knowledge of contraceptives. This is a direct result of the lack of education that people receive. In addition, male roles in developing nations tend to be more dominant than females. It is because

of this that females live worse lives, as well as have a low literacy rate. The poverty cycle is very hard to get out of, and this explains the poor living conditions in developing nations. The poverty cycle is a direct result of overpopulation in developing countries.

Furthermore, "burden of debt" is a result of organizations and countries trying to aid a country out of poverty. Overpopulation leads to the poverty cycle which, in turn, leads to the "burden of debt that developing countries face. NGO's such as Red Cross and Oxfam do not cause a burden but help the poverty cycle. However, bilateral aid and multilateral aid is what leads poverty-stricken countries to have a debt. This aid is usually "tied aid" which means that the developing country must use the advice of the country giving it the aid. As a result of billions and billions of dollars being spent on aid developing countries are still in poverty because their government must pay back countries for the aid. Burden of debt is what leads to the continuation of the poverty cycle and the hardships developing countries face.

The poverty cycle, as well as burden of debt, are a direct result of overpopulation in developing nations. The poverty cycle is a dreadful thing in which babies are born with hardships which then leads the babies to becoming adults with hardships. Burden of debt is experienced when a developing nation can not afford to pay back for the aid that it has received. Both of these things leads to the dreadful effects of overpopulation in developing nations.

Question 1 – Training Paper #10

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

One of the greatest problems facing humankind in the twenty-first century is that of population growth. More specifically, the observed increase of population in Africa and Asia is going to be a serious difficulty in the very near future. Asia in particular has the dubious distinction of being the most heavily populated continent in the world, with some estimates suggesting that India alone has roughly a billion inhabitants. The effects of such massive populations are decidedly negative, and include pollution, starvation, increased crime rates, and possibly civil war.

The issue of pollution is one that requires particular attention, and arguably is the most urgent problem other than overpopulation itself. The land is what supports the population, and if the population cannot take care of the land, the consequences are severe. Fresh water is the most pressing environmental concern, as it is a necessity not just for people but for all life. The popularity of rivers as locations for cities is a great example: the river facilitates easy access to drinking water and easy trade, but the immensity of the populations crowding riverbanks is threatening to destroy them. Two instances are the Ganges River in India, and the Yellow River in China, where agricultural, industrial, and human waste contribute to a high risk of mass poisoning by contaminated water, as well as pollution of the oceans, which leads into the next problem: sustenance.

The ocean and its fish are not, of course, the only supply of food in the world, and neither is the ocean the only endangered food source. Dramatic population increases can be disastrous for the inhabitants of

the land. This concept has been famously expressed in Malthus' Law, which states that food grows arithmetically (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4), but population of humans increases exponentially (i.e. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16). Other factors of a large population contribute to agricultural failure, too. Developing countries, especially in Africa, are more likely to have either poor infrastructure or corrupt governments, which makes it more challenging for both domestic food and international aid to be properly distributed. Lawlessness also poses a problem – because a rapidly-expanding or large population will likely (if it has not already) outstrip the growth in job opportunities, unemployed and hungry people will eventually turn to theft to satisfy their needs. A prominent example is Zimbabwe, formerly known as the breadbasket of Southern Africa, where population increase, exacerbated by the incompetent and totalitarian rule of Robert Mugabe, drove agriculture production into the ground. In both Africa and Asia, the need to feed such immense populations is taking a toll even in arable regions.

Yet another problem to be considered is that of energy demand and consumption. China offers a frightening glimpse of how great the demand is in heavily populated, rapidly developing countries, for energy and resources. China's booming industry has kicked the demand, and value, of gas, oil, and metals, and most prominently electricity. A sad example is that of the Three Gorges Dam project. Despite its technological brilliance, the dam will result in the flooding of a large area of farmland, further exacerbating the demand for food. Additionally, China's demand for electricity has grown so much since the dam was first conceived that the dam itself, originally expected to provide a large percentage of the demand will now cover only a small fraction of the amount.

Question 1 – Training Paper #11

1. Explain the effects of overpopulation in developing countries.

Countries all over the world, in South Asia and Africa in particular, are experiencing skyrocketing growth rates which bring devastating impacts. Economically and politically, these countries are undeveloped to begin with, and overpopulation only compounds the problem. Governments that have grasped the magnitude of the crisis have begun to take action. In China, for example, they instituted a one-child policy in an effort to control birth rates and encourage smaller families through various tax breaks. But for China, India, and other developing countries, the problem remains, with no solution in sight. The widespread effects of overpopulation come with devastating consequences.

First of all, the quality of life is lowered significantly for people living in an overpopulated, developing country. Shelter is undoubtedly scarce and below acceptable standards, and often too expensive for a family with upwards of six children. The demand for, and lack of, basic goods and services places many things, that other people take for granted, out of reach for the majority of the population. Food is consumed faster than it can be produced. And because a traditional economy typical of a developing country is based mainly on primary industry and little on import, many people end up going hungry. While the vast majority of the population is poor and underprivileged, the government is often no better off. With poorly established infrastructure and trade partnerships, it is very difficult for a country to escape the cycle of poverty, and it remains a developing country as a result.

Secondly, overpopulation can put a tight strain on resources and the environment. Much of the land is often unsuitable for farming, and sprawling towns can eliminate whatever land might have been suitable for agriculture. In countries such as India, water has become a strained source, with both groundwater and surface water being wasted and abused. Water is the key to survival for any person, and is necessary for consumption, hygiene, agriculture, electricity and industry – all of which are lacking in developing countries. There is simply not enough water to go around in countries that have massive population growth, and a shortage of water to begin with. The small amount of trade that is present centers around the export of agricultural products. The developing countries are places in a position of disadvantage because the demand is not often substantial, and farmers in developing countries usually see very little profit. An economy based on primary industries, combined with overpopulation and a shortage of agricultural resources, amount to serious economic problems for developing countries.

Finally, overpopulation can strain the country's social services drastically. In areas of high population density and poor hygiene, the spread of disease can run rampant. Poorly developed medical programs and a shortage of trained professionals and proper supplies do nothing to solve the problem. The government can simply not afford to treat every patient, nor can it afford to provide education for every child. There are simply not enough teachers or resources available, and that in turn, contributes to the cycle of poverty. Because of high birth rate, developing countries have what is known as a high dependency ratio. The number of infants and elderly people outnumber those who can work and provide vital services. When those children grow up, they will enter a workforce that simply does not have enough jobs for them. Nowhere along

the line can the government provide sufficient social services to the population, and so the cycle of poverty continues.

Overpopulation affects developing countries severely, in the areas of natural resources, quality of life and social services. It can cripple an economy, trap a society in a world of poverty, and prevent a country from developing. There is no telling to what extent overpopulation will impact many developing countries.

Rationales for Question 1

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- Thesis is inadequate
- Deficient/absence of details
- Conclusions irrelevant

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 2

- Relevant thesis is attempted
- Insufficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting detail

Training Paper #3 – Mark 2

- Insufficient thesis
- Organization attempted
- Insufficient recall of factual content with simplistic examples

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 3

- Thesis is evident
- Organization is attempted
- Minimal recall of factual content
- Some detail provided
- Conclusion attempted but weak

Training Paper #5 – Mark: 3

- Thesis attempted
- Minimal recall of content
- Repetition of points with simplistic details

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 4

- Inadequate thesis
- Awkward expression in introduction
- Minimal recall of “key” factual detail

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4

- Thesis is evident
- Adequate recall of factual detail
- Organized and purposeful
- Adequate conclusions

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 5

- Proficient recall of factual content
- Well developed details and effective conclusions
- Some repetition

Training Paper #9 — Mark: 5

- Thesis clearly stated
- Excellent recall in paragraph 2
- Position supported with well developed detail (5) but conclusions weak (3)

Training Paper #10 — Mark: 6

- Thesis clearly stated
- Excellent recall of factual details
- Thoroughly developed details
- Insightful conclusions
- Clear and fluent
- A superior paper in all context with exception of conclusion

Training Paper #11 — Mark: 6

- Position clearly stated
- Excellent recall of factual material
- Position supported with thoroughly developed details and insightful conclusions are drawn
- Expression clear and fluent

List of Possible Responses

Question #2

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.

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000. (12 marks)

World War One

- **gained political independence from Britain**
- **went from colony to nation**
- **proved to be valiant fighters; well respected amongst other nations**
- **Canada developed a voice in the Imperial Cabinet**
- **militarily, Canada proved to be creative and respected**
- **as a result of the war, Canada became more confident about its nationhood and it set the tone for greater international involvement in the interwar period**

League of Nations

- **founding member of the League**
- **signed as an independent nation**
- **received its own seat**
- **joined International Labour Organization**
- **as a result, Canada developed a reputation as being a sound, rational and internationally socially conscious nation**

Chanak Affair

- **demonstrated that Canada would not be at the beck and call of Britain**
- **set precedent for entry into World War Two**
- **as a result, Canada has autonomy in declaration and involvements in war**

Halibut Treaty

- **first independent treaty Canada signed**
- **establishes path to economic independence of Canada**
- **as a result, Canada is able to determine the terms of its treaties**

Imperial Conference, 1926

- **established Canadian embassies**

World War Two

- **joined up on our terms**
- **symbolic assertion of Canada's sovereignty**
- **valiant fighters**
- **supported war effort**
- **showed national commitment to stopping aggressive nations**
- **as a result of the war, Canada became recognized as a moderate, middle power: nationhood was fully established and it set the tone for Canada's mediator role in the post-war world**

United Nations

- **involved in creation**
- **has received seat on Security Council many times**
- **demonstrated full commitment to its policies**
- **developed a precedent for dealing with human rights**
- **as a result, Canada is well respected internationally amongst member nations**
- **Canada takes on role as peacekeeper**

NATO

- **largely responsible for creating NATO**
- **chose to be a non-nuclear nation and as a result has adopted a middle-power strategy**
- **has been forced into various situations due to NATO policies = difficult**

NORAD

- **by allying with the United States, Canada has become viewed as being in the back pocket of the United States**
- **proved to be problematic when U.S. foreign policy is at odds with Canada's**

Korean War

- **proved role as a middle power**
- **valiant fighters**

Suez Crisis

- **proved that Canada can mediate internationally**
- **Pearson seen internationally as a mediator**

La Francophonie

- **showed that Canada is a bilingual nation interested in helping other nations**
- **entrenched bilingual aspects of identity**
- **contributions within British Commonwealth of Nations**

Foreign Relations

- **recognition of China**
- **trading with communist regimes such as China and Cuba**

CIDA

- **compassionate helping nation**

Iran Hostage Crisis

- **Canada provided sanctuary to American citizens**

Free Trade Agreement

- **tied Canada strongly to the United States**
- **been detrimental to developing economic ties with other nations**

First Gulf War

- **troop involvement through the United Nations**

Somalia

- **cast shadow upon Canada's military forces**
- **tarnished its international image**

Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda

- **peacekeepers**

Ottawa Protocol

- **ban landmines**

Montreal Accord and Kyoto Protocol

- **commitment to protecting environment**

Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada has better industry and good economy So We have more money and the more more money you have the More involved you get it is better to have lots of Money. the reason it has gotten better for 1914 to 2000 is that there is more jobs, better technology, more people living in Canada and way more money is getting made. Canada is a stable Country to live in.

Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

As everyone is well aware, Canada's history began when it was still a British Colony. Over the past 100 years though, history has helped develop it into an independent, developed country.

One of the earliest events that made Canada think of being a independent nation was the Alaskan pan-handle dispute. A party made up of 3 American, 2 Canadian, and 1 British member was sent in to settle the dispute. The Canadians believed that their close ties with Britain would have the British member give them his vote. However out of fear of war with the USA, Britain sided with the Americans. Canada felt betrayed, especially after all they had contributed to Britain. This decision was an early step in Canada's move to become an independent country.

The later World War I and II also contributed to Canada's decision to become an independent country. Although conscription proved to be a major enemy, the operations that Canadian troops took part in helped raise their confidence and gave them a great sense of strength. Canada began to make decisions for itself by the time World War II rolled around and also, Canada had begun to ally itself more with the United States than Britain. Although the wars weren't events to be proud of, in the end they ended up making Canada stronger and more confident.

By the start of the Cold War when the United States and Soviet Union were the world's two largest powers, Canada had reached the state we have today and also the state that it had always wanted. Canada was

now an independent country with its own government and it could now make its own decisions.

Question 2 – Training Paper #3

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

From 1914 to 2000 Canada's identity has been shaped tremendously. As a result of its involvement in international affairs, Canada has grown to be a proud, independent country.

Instead of being the underdog, and not even being an independent country, Canada has strayed from Britain's leadership and gained pride and identity while doing it.

In WWII it was the leading helper for the U.S, and gained tremendous National identity from then on.

Canada has evolved most significantly compared to other countries in the world, by far.

Question 2 – Training Paper #4

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada is a very strong and powerful nation. We are world leaders and envied by many. Although this has not always been the case. Back in the early 1900's, Canada was basically nothing. We were Britain's little brother and not independent at all.

Canada's role in the first world war was very minimal. We fought along side Britain and did what we were told. After the first world war however, Canada had made a name for itself and they knew it. After being given a seat at the Paris peace conference, Canada had taken its first baby steps to becoming an independent nation.

On July 1st, 1939 Canada officially became an independent Nation. They no longer had to answer to Britain or follow orders. Canada played a large role in world war two. We sent a large number of troops to fight with Britain.

Canada fought long and hard in WWII and their first major accomplishment came when they captured Vimy Ridge. This marked a huge milestone for Canada as a Nation. After the war was over, Canada was known around the world.

Since the close of the second world war Canada has been involved in global affairs all over the world. Canada has grown into a strong and powerful Nation over the years and has become what we all know and love to this day.

Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in many different international affairs.

Up until WWII Canada wasn't thought of as its own country. It was always tied to Britain. One big thing Canada did to establish itself as its own nation was to declare war separate from Britain. This told other countries that Canada didn't need to let Britain make decisions for them anymore.

In Paris at the Treaty of Versailles Canada was able to sign it themselves. Britain had always signed things for Canada. This also showed the world that Canada was no longer tied to Britain. That it was its own independent nation.

Also in WWII, Canada fought many battles and won. People were almost surprised by this, they had never thought of Canada as its own country. Winning some battles in war also allowed the Canadian people to be proud of being Canadian. They now saw themselves as an independent country and were proud to tell others they were Canadian.

These are only a few of the ways Canada has shaped its own identity and separated itself from Britain.

Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Since 1914, when Canada was controlled by Britain, till today, Canada has really transformed into its own independent country. Many events from 1914 such as, WWI with the battle and defeat of Vimmy Ridge and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, to WWII when Canada truly showed its independence and in 1964 when Canada was declared independent to today Canada is a country that truly transformed.

In 1914, when Britain declared war, Canada had to go to because of the BNA act. During WWI, which lasted from 1914 – 1918, Canada took part in a number of battles but the most famous battle was the battle of Vimmy Ridge which the Canadians won. This showed the world that the Canadians were smart and knew how to fight. Soon after, Canada signed the Halibut Treaty without the help of Britain. This was what showed Canada was soon on its way to independence.

After WWI, Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, the beginning of WWII. Britain asked Canada to join but at the time, Canada refused. After a while Canada did decide to join the war but not because of Britain, but because they held a vote and the outcome was yes. During WWII, Canada was really starting to show how it no longer needed Britain, it could be independent and in 1964, the constitution act declared Canada was independent and was no longer controlled by Britain.

In 1964, when the constitution act occurred, Canada was also offered a chair in the UN (United Nations) and was also invited in other

groups such as FIRA and NATO. Canada took part in peacekeeping all over the world and is still today. With many other events, Canada was clearly independent.

Therefore, with many events in the past which led to Canada's independence, Canada is now an all around well respected country in the world today.

Question 2 – Training Paper #7

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada has worked hard over the last century to create and maintain its identity. Canada has strived to prove itself as a nation separate from Britain. It took World War one and two to prove this. Through the results of international affairs, Canada shaped its identity to what it is today.

First, Canada needed to prove to the world that it was a nation separate from Britain. The constitutional act officially completed Canada's independence. Canada signed her first treaty without British approval, the halibut treaty. Canada received her own seat at the Paris Peace Conference. Lastly, we waited a week after Britain to announce that we would enter World War II. Through these actions, Canada became a truly independent country.

Now that Canada was independent, it needed an image for itself. At the battle of Vimy Ridge, Canada became a hero when it did what no other country could. After the great wars Canada became involved in peace keeping missions during the Russian Revolution and the Suez crisis. Both were a success.

Thanks to these and other incidents, Canada has become known as a peace-keeping country. International affairs, such as these, created Canada's current identity. This is also one of the reasons why Canada is liked so much around the world. It pays to have a positive identity that was shaped through past international affairs.

Question 2 - Training Paper #8

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada has become completely independent from Britain and controls its own internal and international affairs. World War one and two helped put Canada on the global stage as a strong country. Canada has been a part of many treaties such as NATO and NAFTA which has strengthened its bonds with other countries. It has done lots for the U.N. by being a peacekeeping nation. Canada also gained the Canadian Constitution.

In World War one Canada proved itself as a powerful force and that it was worthy of independence. It got its own seat in the signing at the treaty of versaille and was a gigantic step as a Nation. In World War two Canada once again showed its dominance. Although Canada's involvement had changed because it didn't enter the war as soon as Britain it had to be voted on and they joined seven days after the war had started. Canada did not jump into action right away but had the British Commonwealth Air Training to gain money and try to benefit economically from the war. Although Canada did fight near the beginning and through the whole war. Canada was involved in the invasion of Normandy which was a great success.

Canada had changed its flag from the British Flag to the Canadian Maple Leaf. This gave more independence and pride to Canadians. Canada had also made its own constitution the Canadian Constitution which contained a charter of Rights and Freedoms. Canada is also involved in the U.N. and is a well respected member. Lester Pearson won the nobel

Peace prize for solving the Suez Canal Crisis. Canadas refusal to fight in Vietnam also was a brave move on the part of the government.

Canada has really grown into itself as a independant Nation from it's involvement in international affairs. Canada has done great things of the international stage over the years. It has kept its reputation as a proud peacekeeping country and earned a positive reputation on the world stage.

Question 2 - Training Paper #9

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000. First of all during the 86 years Canada has been involved in wars, battles, and aiding other countries in need of help. In 1914 Canada was still considered a part of Britain for laws, support, and Canada listened and did whatever Britain told. Since then Canada has participated in many international affairs and the countries have changed their view of Canada significantly.

Canada has participated in many wars, and battles which were successful! First of all Canada came into World War One as an inexperienced country, but that soon changed because Canada was victorious in the battle at Vimy Ridge under the command of General Byng. That was not the first time that Canada made a mark in World War One because in the second battle of Ypres the hostile Germans let chlorine gas into the air hoping that the Canadian soldiers would die, but ironically the Canadian soldiers were smart and they urinated on their cloths or handkerchiefs and covered their mouths and noses. This stopped the Canadian soldiers from dying. Also in WWI the Canadian soldiers captured many ruthless German soldiers

Canada has helped many developing countries by offering tied aid to support them. First of all Canada has created the Canadian International Development Agency to aid countries in need, and they have been doing so for many years now. Also Canada has developed programs such as the Red Cross and Unicef to help other countries.

Canada was involved in the WWII by helping other countries and nations to defeat Germany. First of all Canada played a very important role in "operation overlord" where Canada and other countries just made a huge attack on the European beaches. Canada was assigned to land on Juno beach where they succeed in taking over the fort. Also in the sea battles Canada supplied the American and the British fleets with precious cargo which helped to defeat the Germans.

Canada was recognized as a nation dependant on Britain for everything, but since 1914 Canada has been involved in many international affairs which have helped Canada gain respect from other nations. Now Canada is being recognized as an independant strong, country not dependant on Britain and its all thanks to the affairs that Canada has been involved in.

Question 2 – Training Paper #10

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada used to hide in the shadow of Britain and is often heavily influenced by the United States of America. However, through Canada's involvement in international affairs, from 1914 to 2000, they have shaped their own identity.

Canada first demonstrated that they were, indeed, a powerful nation after the first World War, by demanding their own seat at the Paris Peace Conference and their own signature on the Treaty of Versailles. Canada felt that they had earned their own spot because they contributed to the war efforts immensely. They were victorious at the Battle of Vimy Ridge and they sent thousands of soldiers to risk their lives for peace. Similarly, Canada played a large role in the second World War. For instance, they helped lead the Allies to victory at Juno Beach, they set up the Commonwealth air training program in Canada. Furthermore, in the second World War Canada did not enter the war the instant Britain did, like in the first World War. Canada made fast ships called corvettes, to help the Allies. A Canadian mine also supplied uranium to the United States for the Manhattan Project.

Similarly, Canada has also played a role in maintaining world peace by being a member of the United Nations. Canada has members on the World Health Organization known as WHO. These members travel to different countries to try to help treat and prevent the spread of diseases. An important example of Canada's involvement in world affairs, is the Suez Canal Crisis. Canada helped prevent a war from breaking out, when Egypt invaded part of Israel. France and Britain

immediately joined forces and Russia, under communist regime, provided Egypt with financial aid and ammunition. America also lined in to stop the communist advance. However, Lester Pearson stepped in as a mediator and encouraged them to refer to the United Nations protocol. This peace keeping effort was also led by a Canadian general. In the end Canadian Lester Pearson was awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize.

In comparison, Canada also stood its ground during the Cold War. They refused to install nuclear warheads because Prime Minister Diefenbaker believed that it would be a step backwards from the ultimate goal of global disarmament. In addition, during the cold war Canada set up the DEW Line as an early warning system to a nuclear attack. Canada also joined NATO, the North American Treaty Organization. Canada also joined NORAD, which was protection from a potential air attack from the Soviets.

Furthermore, Canada has made it evident that they are concerned with the environment in their country and the world. Canada made this clear by signing the Kyoto protocol, which is an agreement to lower green house gas emissions by 6%. Canada has also reduced the amount of chlorofluoro carbons that are being released into the atmosphere and are causing the ozone layer to thin. Canadian scientist David Suzuki has demonstrated to Canadians the importance of taking care of the environment. His twelve year old daughter even gave a speech on environmental concerns to the United Nations.

Canada has had to overcome some barriers to be recognized as their own nation; however, through the years from 1914 to 2000 they have shaped their own identity, that is now a prominent country of the world today. Moreover Canada has stood up for themselves to the world and to

their influential neighbor, America, and has earned the right to be considered their own individual, unique country.

Question 2 - Training Paper #11

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Canada's identity has been shaped by a series of events which Canada participated in. Canada took part in both World Wars, the Cold War, Suez Canal Crisis, Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda.

Canada sent troops to France and Belgium at the outbreak of World War I. Canadian troops showed their courage in many battles like the seizure of Vimy Ridge. Under the command of Arthur Curries, the Canadians showed their fighting prowess until the armistice on November 11th 1918.

After the roaring twenties and the Depression, Canada entered another war, although entering World War II was debated in parliament to show Canadian autonomy, it was decided on September 10th 1939 to go to war against Hitler's Germany. A volunteer force was sent to the British colony of Hong Kong to aid in defence against the Japanese. This was the first battle that Canadians took part in in World War II. After extensive training in Britain a force was dispatched to the small French coastal town of Dieppe as a morale booster. This "raid" failed but the lessons learned from this raid were used in Operation Overlord in 1944 where Canadian troops fought with Americans and British allies. Near the end of 1944, the Canadians liberated Holland from the Germans. The Dutch civilians rejoiced after being liberated. After the Canadians reached Wismar Germany an armistice was signed and World War II was over in Europe. The Japanese surrendered on August 9th 1945 after the American dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After World War II Canada could make its own decision regarding international affairs.

After the formation of the UN, Canada sent troops to Korea in an effort to thwart the spread of communism. After North Korea subsided and an armistice was signed Canada won another victory. After Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, Israel, Britain and France invaded the general area around the Suez Canal. Lester Pearson forged a peace in the region that won him a Nobel Peace Prize. When the US sent troops to Vietnam, the US asked for Canada's support. Canada did not wish to get involved which showed that Canada could make its own decisions henceforth. From 1990 to 2000 Canadian troops were sent around the world as part of the United Nations Peacekeepers force. Currently our troops are fighting to keep peace in Afghanistan.

In conclusion, Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000. We view ourselves as an independent nation which can make its own decisions without the help of another nation. Through fighting in different countries we gained our autonomy.

Question 2 - Training Paper #12

2. Explain how Canada's identity has been shaped as a result of its involvement in international affairs from 1914 to 2000.

Since the early part of the twentieth century, Canada has been deeply involved in world affairs. The way in which Canada has involved itself, however, has changed greatly. The changes Canada has made in its foreign affairs policy have molded an identity for the nation. The identity has largely been shaped through three phases: World War One, World War Two, and post World War Two.

The first phase, World War One, began with Canada as an affiliate of Great Britain; when Great Britain declared war on Germany, Canada automatically declared war on Germany. Despite Canada's close ties with Britain, however, Canada began to develop a reputation during the war. This reputation was one of respect, earned because of valiant fighting in several battles: Battle of the Sommes, Passchendaele, and the Battle of Vimy Ridge, which was the most impressive demonstration of Canadian skill in the concise takeover of the ridge through precision and planning. Because of the impressive fighting Canada had demonstrated, it earned a seat at the League of Nations, an act that showed the world that Canada was becoming an independent and strong nation.

After the war had ended, Canada saw a change of ties; instead of Great Britain contributing largely to the Canadian economy, the United States was becoming involved. Canada also developed strong political ties with the United States. This independence from Britain was displayed when Canada declared war a week after Britain when World War Two began. It wasn't until Pearl Harbour, however, that the United

States declared war on Japan and Germany. Towards the end of the war, Canada and the United States maintained close ties and followed similar ideologies and so when World War Two ended, both countries continued their allegiance and both went into the UN with the same set of beliefs, more or less.

Post World War Two marked the beginning of a new threat, communism and the U.S.S.R. Up to this point, Canada's identity as an independent democratic nation had grown, much the same as that of the U.S. The Cold War began to bring out a new side of Canada, however. This new side came after the success of the Korean war. This change came when the United States declared war on Vietnam and Canada would not participate. In fact, earlier Canada's Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson, had made the suggestion of sending a UN force in to resolve the Suez Crisis. This was a major change. Canada's foreign affairs policy, and this new policy seemed to largely lean towards peacekeeping rather than warfare. This identity came at a good time for Canada, as the country was facing Quebec Nationalism. The new identity was therefore popular among Canadians and became the new image to the world.

Since the Vietnam war in the 60's and 70's, Canada has participated in various peacekeeping missions, strengthening Canada's identity, and therefore, Canada's identity has been left unchanged for the most part. However, as Canada faces the new millennium, changes may occur, but until then Canada will remain the image of international peacekeeping and democracy, which occurred because of three phases: WWI, WWII, and post-WWII.

Rationales for Question 2

Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0

- Writing evident
- No attempt to address the issue

Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1

- Inadequate thesis
- Deficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting detail
- First paragraph not in time frame
- Off-topic

Training Paper #3 — Mark: 1

- Thesis evident
- Deficient recall of factual content
- Absence of supporting details
- Simply restates the question

Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2

- Thesis attempted
- Insufficient recall
- Absence of supporting details
- Errors interfere with meaning

Training Paper #5 — Mark: 2

- Insufficient recall of facts
- Generalizations without supporting details
- Lacks chronological organization

Training Paper #6 — Mark: 3

- Expression limited; errors distract
- Thesis attempted
- Organization attempted
- Minimal recall (WWI)

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 3

- Thesis evident
- Content limited to first half of century
- Errors distract

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 4

- Thesis evident
- Adequate recall
- Organized purposefully
- Expression disjointed
- Adequate conclusions

Training Paper #9 — Mark: 4

- Thesis relevant/evident
- Adequate recall
- Organization attempted
- Sufficient detail
- Adequate conclusions

Training Paper #10 — Mark: 5

- Relevant position and thesis
- Proficient recall of factual content
- Organized and purposeful
- Insight in question

Training Paper #11 — Mark: 5

- Relevant position and thesis
- Proficient recall
- Organized in purposeful way
- Scope of question covered
- Few flaws

Training Paper #12 — Mark: 6

- Relevant thesis/clearly stated
- Proficient recall
- Purposeful organization
- Well developed details
- Insightful conclusions