

Social Studies 11 Training Papers 2007/2008

Question 1

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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. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

Land/Water

- reducing household waste — less material going into landfill which could potentially contaminate soil and water
- pressuring their governments to increase recycling programs
- reducing their use of household hazardous wastes (e.g., cleaners, pesticide, etc.) which could potentially contaminate soil and water
- building of waste treatment plants (sewage, etc.) that more thoroughly treat waste before it is released into the water supply
- calling on governments to pass stricter laws on the dumping of waste into the water supply (e.g., sewage plants, pulp mills, and other industries)
- carefully controlling the spread of cities into natural areas with potential for water contamination to occur
- water conservation techniques: lawn sprinkling restrictions, low-flow faucets and toilets
- non-toxic herbicides, insecticides and pesticides used in agriculture
- education through government funds
- promote practise of 3 R's (reduce, re-use, recycle)

Atmosphere

- planting/replanting trees to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (reduces Global Warming)
- participating in “Energy Smart” types of programs around their house to reduce their electrical and fossil fuel usage
- embrace low or zero emission alternative energy sources (solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, etc.) to reduce carbon dioxide emissions
- join with other countries in reducing atmospheric emissions (e.g., Kyoto Protocol — global warming; Montreal Protocol — ozone layer depletion)

- purchasing automobiles with cleaner emission technology (e.g., hybrid engines, hydrogen fuel cell, etc.)
- carpooling — in order to reduce fossil fuel use (reduces contribution to global warming and acid rain); provide tax incentives
- governments could pass laws that include stricter guidelines and enforcement of atmospheric emissions with heavier fines to deter would-be offenders
- refrain from purchasing products that contain CFCs or have used CFCs in their production — reduces impact on the ozone layer
- provide funding/subsidies for alternate energy programs
- encourage sustainable development practices
- educate public through government advertisements
- tax advantage for zero-emission equipment
- promote sustainability practices through school curricula

Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

For decades Canada and the rest of the world have been abusing the earth. So much has happened to it that it will be hard to fix what we did if we even can. I don't think we can fix what we have done I know it wont be in my life time. Many Canadians used to and some still do rely on there car or truck to get them to work and home or to do there work. But many even still after seeing what is has done still drive even more.

One thing that Canadians can do to help in fixing the environment is stop driving so much. We hear it all the time ride your bike walk anything but drive but we have become so lazy. I honestly don't care who you are we have I used to ride my bike to my friends house it only took ten minutes but now I drive because it is easier and I'm in pretty good shape, I play sports lots of them and I still drive knowing its only making our situation worse so not driving is one way of helping our situation

Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

Canadians have not always been the best at reducing our negative impacts on the earth. Even the United States has caught on a little faster than us. The ways that we can lower our negative impacts lie under the issues of land, water and the atmosphere.

Everything can start by using our products more wisely; land is no exception. Land seems to be in a large amount, so Canadians are set to automatically think that it will never run out. When you think about it, there is more water on our planet than there ever was land. What we'll, as Canadians, need to start doing is not expand on everything we own; do we really need that huge garage in our backyard? Or could we put that area to better use? Instead of thinking "the bigger the better" we can start thinking "the more reasonable, the more beneficial."

Not only can using up less land be beneficial, but so can maintaining our water usage to a minimal. There is no reason why you need to run the water during the whole time you brush your teeth, or take 45 minute showers while most the time you just stand there; wouldn't a bath have been better? Thinking smart about your water usage all depends on your state of mind. If you think water will never run out then you are less likely to care. The truth is that anything can run out, so while we still have chances to make a difference, and save the water we can, we should take them. Water is not a luxury.

While some people consider water to be a luxury, others consider luxuries as being cars, or racing bikes. What these people don't notice

is the amount of toxins their hobbies leave in the air, only to be left to pollute the air and cause damage to things like the ozone layer. All of their careless usage has left our atmosphere suffering greatly. Not only is the earth suffering now, but also the amount of people with asma has increased. Its not just luxury hobbies contributing to this, its also all of the pulp mills and plants set up to manufacture and produce anonymous goods. Big plants equal big holes in the ozone layer.

The ozone later (atmosphere), land and water are not things to be toyed with. What it all boils down to is that we need to learn how to use things in portions, learn how to manage our uses and think for the long term. Are we really safe from it all now, or just punishing future generations?

Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

Realistic strategies that Canadians could do to reduce the negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere is Canadians could start by walking or using a bike more often instead of a car, so we don't pollute the air as much. We could use less water by turning off the water when we brush are teeth. And we could help are land out by not cutting down all of are trees to make houses, and paper. Canadians could also recycle their boxes, paper, and their bottles. If all Canadians did this we could reduce the negative impact on our land, water and atmosphere.

Question 1 – Training Paper #4

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

As time goes on more people seem to inhabit the Earth, which means more activity, more pollution. If we continue to pollute our land, water and atmosphere we will not have any of it left and we will be depleting next.

When we pollute our land we destroy its structure and give it chemicals and bi-products instead of nutrients and health. To reduce some of these measures we need to recycle more and dump less onto the ground and into the water. The dump gets covered with a layer of dirt so new garbage can rest on top, in time the gases build up and sink into the ground which can create sink holes and huge fissures. When you recycle you take something old and make it into something new and reusable instead of making it trash.

With water it is a different story when we dump materials such as garbage and toxic chemicals it destroys our sea life and poisons us gradually. Fish and other sea creatures breathe the water and if it has chemicals in it they die and it affects the entire food chain. With use our water comes from the sea or ocean, but it gets filtered through a plant but not all of it is effective. So let's make our water better and keep it clean by making less garbage, properly handle and dispose of chemicals and treat our sea creatures with respect.

The atmosphere is affected when all the others are affected by the garbage, factories, and cars that get cycled and trapped in the atmosphere and other parts of the world. As the cycle of the air goes it

picks up all the chemicals in the water, clouds and trees and collects in the atmosphere over time it becomes acid rain and drops from the clouds. As a solution we should use our cars less and use walking or biking more often, produce less in the factories and use materials more effeciately.

In conclusion us as humans are doing damage to the place we call home and if we don't change the way we do things we might be the ones underwater or worse extinct.

Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

There are many things that Canadians can do to reduce their negative impact on land, water, and the atmosphere. The average Canadian citizen can take small steps towards reducing negative influences, just as the Canadian government can create and enforce environmental laws.

Many Canadians could reduce vehicle emissions by car pooling, taking public transportation, or using more fuel-efficient vehicles. The rising prices of fuel are already contributing to this! The government could also encourage this by offering discount prices on fuel to regular carpoolers.

Just as regular Canadians can reduce their emissions, factories can become more fuel efficient and install scrubbers to remove harmful things from their emissions. The government can do constant inspections of factories and fine those that do not comply with environmental laws.

Recycling is already taking place, but more Canadians would recycle if they felt it was worth their time. Receiving money in exchange for recycled materials and increased environmental awareness would help to improve recycling habits.

More government inspection of logging, fishing, mining and other such industries would encourage adherence to environmental laws, as would heavier fines and enforcement.

Together, Canada and its government can make our country a cleaner, healthier place to live. A few changes to everyday life can have an awesome impact.

Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

Since the rise of industry in developed areas, dramatic and increasing world-wide impacts on the land, water and atmosphere have been recorded. These ultimately negative impacts on the earth are only recently being brought to the attention of the world. As a result of this gradual universal awareness, the use of technology which has been proven harmful to the earth has gradually been decelerating over the years. Sometimes new environmentally-friendly technology is invented to replace old technology which had been environmentally-harmful. Society as a whole consisting of individual people must take their own personal measures in order to guarantee a safe future environment.

The land and everything which grows on it including trees, plants and animals sometimes seems to be of no significance to people living in developed areas in which pavement substitutes for grass and buildings for trees. However if it weren't for the portion of natural land still remaining it is unlikely that we would survive. Trees and other plants for example are the primary source for us of renewed oxygen, as we and other mammals are the source of their carbon dioxide. Millions of trees have in the past been cut down with hardly any thought to the impact it might have on the environment in the near future. The demolition of forests could lead to a number of negative factors including a decrease of oxygen in the atmosphere and animals which lived in the forests being forced to migrate else where. In some cases animals which depend directly on forests could and have become endangered or even extinct. The use of pesticides and herbicides on farmland has permanently damaged the land and groundwater storage below the crops. People have and can

continue to in many ways reduce the negative impact we have on the land. Regulations have been placed on the cutting-down of trees by industries. Certain forested and animal-inhabited areas have been declared permanently preserved. Ordinary citizens can join organizations in which they volunteer to replant trees in clearcutted areas. Citizens can donate money which goes to planting trees. People can also limit the amount of paper and other materials made from trees they use, and recycle paper. The use of pesticides and herbicides by farmers can be stopped or limited.

Both plants and animals depend on water to survive. People living in coastal areas such as BC can acquire water so easily that most do not think about the dangers of environmentally-harmful actions we take which could lead to the eventual depletion or contamination of water. Not only is water essential for our survival but it has been proven to increase IQ and both mentally and physically rejuvenate people. Though 2/3 of the earth is composed of water, most of that water is salt-water and is therefore unusable. People have contaminated the water which we have in a number of ways. Runoff from herbicides and pesticides used on farms harms both groundwater and any bodies of water which the chemicals pour into. Garbage is sometimes dumped into the seas, and supply ships carrying oil or dangerous chemicals sometimes accidentally release the substance into the water. Contamination of water leads to the extinction of certain species of underwater creatures. The extinction of one species can ultimately destroy an entire ecosystem. To limit water pollution people can stop using pesticides and herbicides on their crops. They can make a commitment not to dump garbage into water and better supply ships which are less destructible can be invented. In order to not waste valuable water people can take certain measures such as purchasing low-flow toilets, and to be more aware of the amount of

water they generally use. Governments can raise taxes on water so that people will use less in general.

The air we breathe gives us essential oxygen, though our lungs absorb any other substances which may be in the air. Unfortunately because of pollution from factories, cars, planes, ships, etc. a number of pollutants are in the atmosphere which are sometimes harmful to us as we breathe them into our systems. Pollutants are believed to be diminishing the protective layer of ozone in our atmosphere which protects us from harmful UV rays which can cause defects such as skin cancer in humans. The heavy layer of pollution in our atmosphere has created a green house effect on the earth which has resulted in global warming. It is said that the polar icecaps may melt due to global warming and flood coastal places such as BC. To prevent air pollutants people can buy hydrogen powered cars or limit the usage of their air polluting cars or use new forms of energy such as wind-powered, solar or hydroelectric, a process which many people and industries have already begun.

Though measures aimed at decreasing our harmfulness to the environment have been taken and new ways to save the environment are invented all the time, in order for the environment to truly be saved we must find alternative environmentally-friendly methods of carrying out virtually every environmentally-harmful activity which is being carried out today.

Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

Mans effect on the environment has grown as his population has grown, but the places with the most environmental impact aren't the places with the most population. The developing world holds most of the worlds population, yet the developed world uses most of the worlds resources, with only a fraction of its population. This is because here in Canada, we live a standard of life much higher than in developing nations. Our consumption damages the environment, but through practical means, it can be reduced, and changed, so that it does less damage, without us giving up our standard of living.

The first way to reduce our harmful effects on the land, the water, and the atmosphere is to reduce consumption. We need to use energy efficient cars, construct energy efficient homes, and turn the lights off when we arent in a room. We need to recycle, so that we are not consuming raw materials, and we need to make sure that the recycling is done in a manner that is environmentally friendly. Instead of burning fossil fuels, we should make use of hydroelectricity, as it is an abundant local resource, that is clean as well.

Strict environmental standards should be enforced, so that industrial gas emmissions are reduced, and industrial waste products are properly disposed of. Companies should pay in advance for the disposal of their own waste materials, as well as for the recycling of their used products. This would encourage them to make better quality products, that would last longer. That means less manufacturing pollution, less raw materials used and better quality for you and me. We can still

consume if we change the nature of our consumption so that it has less of a negative effect. It should be illegal for industry to pollute the water, as well as let off toxic fumes.

Another thing that Canadians should try to do is buy locally produced food. It will help the local economy as well as limiting the amount of food we have to import from developing nations, which may have less environmental standards due to their desperation to make money. When we buy food from third world countries, we are supporting their cash crop industries. Due to overcrowding, there is not usually enough farmland to support the whole country, and the best of the land is used for cash crops. This forces local farmers to either use infertile land until it can no longer support any crop, or to burn down forest to make room for new land. This is what is happening to the amazon rainforest right now, and by buying crops grown in Brazil, we are indirectly supporting it. That is why its better to buy local crops, as well as goods. Also, local manufacturers will have to abide by our environmental regulations, which gives us the power to see that the environment is being taken care of.

The environment of our planet is a very fragile thing. We have to change our ways of consuming to reduce our negative impact on our planet. If we don't, it isn't the earth that will suffer for it, it will be us. If global warming causes what many people predict it will, our society may crumble, and many people may die. It is in our own best interests to make sure that we take care of the earth, so that we can live on it for a long time in the future.

Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. Describe realistic strategies that Canadians could take to reduce their negative impact on land, water and the atmosphere.

As a developed country, our decisions impact the world far greater than any developing country. We, as Canadians can significantly reduce our impact on our Earth by: Planting more forests and reducing logging, find alternatives to oil, and simply use less than we are right now.

Forests in this world is discribed as “the lungs of the planet.” It creates the oxygen we breathe by turning carbon dioxide back into oxygen. It cleans the atmosphere, and it helps stop global warming. Forests also enhance soil fertility by bring life back into the ecosystem, thus providing nutrients back into the ground. It is a great way to prevent desertification. By planting more trees and reduce logging we can achieve many atmospherical benefits. However, planting trees is also nessary for our safty and the prevention of water contamination. The forest acts like a sponge during rainy weather as it absorbs water. It prevents soil being washed away which causes landslides, which ultimatly ends in our rivers and oceans. The forest is an important part of keeping a clean enviroment, and it is evident that we must protect it.

The burning of oil is the main contributing factor of polution in the atmosphere. There is also the fact that it is being depleted at an astronomical rate. Alternitives are necessary for future energy consumption. The use of Coal and oil as a source of energy is very polluting. We Canadians mainly use hydroelectric energy, and it is a positive thing, but we must encourage other nations to start using it as well. The use of wind powered generators is popular in Holland and

should be used in Canada as well. Tidal energy is an other alternative which should be used by Canadians to take advantage of our long coast line. Finding alternatives to break free of oil is the best way to reduce pollution.

Cars is another contributing factor in air pollution. The internal combustion engine is a very inefficient way to fuel cars. The Fuel cell however is a much cleaner and efficient solution. We should encourage the growth of alternatives to power cars to prevent further atmospheric pollution.

We Canadians use 30-50 times more resources than an average person in the developing world. The simplest way of reducing pollution is to just use less. We use more water than is necessary. We can reduce the use of water by taking less frequent baths, keeping the car unwashed for another month, and keeping the tap off when no one is using water. Wasting water is a big problem in Canada. We have so much of it we rarely realize that it is a limited supply. The rest of the world has a big demand for clean water and we do not realize that. The conservation of power is also a huge issue. People waste a large amount of power on lighting, and the use of unnecessary appliances. The increase in demand for power can be reduced by turning off the lights when not using it. Houses in Europe is already doing that. Elevators that shuts down when not used is also used in Europe. Pollution on our Earth is simply because we as a consumer use too much.

We as Canadians can reduce our negative impacts on our land. We have to plant more forest and cut less trees. We have many alternatives to chose from, and we can simply use less. In the end humans only change when they are forced to.

Rationales for Question 1

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- No thesis
- Lacks organization
- Deficient recall
- No supporting detail
- Expression is full of errors

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 2

- Strategies are not developed
- Insufficient recall
- Absence of supporting details

Training Paper #3 – Mark: 2

- Inadequate thesis and conclusions
- Some strategies listed
- Simplistic, undeveloped details

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 3

- Deals mainly with problems, not solutions, but is a bare pass as it minimally addresses solutions
- Overly simplistic
- Minimal factual recall

Training Paper #5 – Mark: 4

- Solid middle paper, more than a bare pass but not a high paper
- Realistic solutions are presented, but their development is limited

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 5

- Demonstrates good understanding
- Focus on problems, solutions are listed
- Not overly insightful

Training Paper #7 – Mark: 6

- Thoroughly developed details and insightful conclusions
- Addresses Canadian impact on world environmental issues
- “Outside the box” treatment of environment as a whole

Training Paper #8 – Mark: 6

- Shows a superior understanding of the problems
- Detailed factual content
- More thorough discussion of solutions would make this a “stronger” 6 paper; low 6
- Not enough depth in strategies/solutions
- Listing of points

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. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.
 - At the outset of World War One, there was tremendous disagreement between English and French Canada on what role Canada should play in the conflict
 - Conscription Crisis of World War One
 - divided Canada along language lines
 - English Canada supportive of conscription, French Canada opposed
 - Quebec City Riot (1918) protested conscription, led to four deaths
 - Maurice Duplessis (Union Nationale) blamed English minority in Quebec for economic problems during the Depression
 - Many women in both English and French Canada gained employment in munitions factories, etc., during World War Two
 - Conscription Crisis of World War Two
 - all provinces except Quebec voted to release the government from its promise of no overseas conscription
 - King’s Slogan (“Not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary”) did little to ease tensions
 - Separatist movement — Francophones in Quebec were dissatisfied with the lack of power that French Canadians had in Ottawa in early 1960s
 - Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) formed as a radical response for disgruntled Francophones
 - Lester Pearson appointed the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission to investigate solutions to dissatisfied Francophones in Quebec
 - 1965 — new flag adopted in order to make Canada less British
 - 1969 — Trudeau’s government passed Official Languages Act, making Canada an officially bilingual country
 - 1970 — October Crisis — Pierre Trudeau invoked War Measures Act to deal with terrorist threat during political kidnappings
 - 1976 — Parti Québécois wins provincial election in Quebec
 - 1977 — Passage of Bill 101 bitterly divides Francophones and Anglophones in Quebec and causes resentment in the rest of the country

- 1980 – Quebec referendum on “Sovereignty-Association” defeated
- 1982 – Constitution Act – signed by all provinces except Quebec, which wanted “distinct society” status
- Constitutional amendments subsequently rejected:
 - 1990 – Meech Lake Accord
 - 1992 – Charlottetown Accord
- 1994 – Parti Québécois returned to power, capturing Francophone anger with failure of constitutional reform
- 1995 – Quebec Sovereignty Referendum narrowly defeated
- two solitudes have lead to regionalism
- Quebec licence plates stating “Je me souviens” meaning Québécois to remember their distinct history

Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

The French and Canadian relationships have changed over the years starting by Canada becoming independent from Britain then Canada became into confederation and it only had one official language that was English as time went on we officially acknowledged that Canada has two languages English and French.

The French Canadian people who live in Quebec today want to separate from Canada to join France which would cause Canada to fall apart and probably B.C. would be part of the United States. The French people want to separate mainly because they pay so much in taxes and receive less of a budget so they would be financially better separated from Canada but it would destroy Canada.

English speaking Canadians live mostly in western provinces and on the issue of conscription English and French people were completely divided French desired to fight for France because they still had ties in Britain and English people wanted nothing to do with it. Canada was divided on the conscription issue.

English-French issues still arise all the time in Canada today over many issues and the relationship is getting better all the time it's like two Canadas in one English and French, most French people feel patriotic to Canada and that's why Quebec is still part of Canada.

The relationship between French and English people throughout the ages have changed and society is begging to assimilate French + English to Canadian.

Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

During the times of 1914 and 2000, French Canadians and English Canadians relations were back and forth. The French wouldn't join the war and wanted out of our beautiful country, then we were all good again.

During the tough times of war, our own French Canadians wouldn't help out and enroll in the war. This caused huge problems in our country. We really needed more soldiers, but the French wouldn't fight for Britain. These tough times brought our country apart. Many English Canadians thought conscription should be enrolled.

Our premier stepped in and said conscription if necessary. We fought hard during the war and got to be a more patriotic and individual country.

Later on the province of Quebec wanted out totally. They wanted to become individual and apart from Canada. Again there were big problems and a referendum on "oui" or "non". Quebec stayed in Canada and everything worked out.

Today everything between Quebec and Canada is good, French and English Canadians are fine and we are a strong nation.

Question 2 – Training Paper #3

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

Throughout the 20th Century French and English Canadian relations have developed. From 1914 to 2000, Vimy Ridge, conscription and the Official languages act occurred. Many events have challenged the relations but the bonds have never been broken between English and French.

During World War One Canada was told to fight at Vimy Ridge in order to win it back from the Germans. It was a big success for Canada because they had won. Although they suffered 3,000 deaths and 7,000 injured it was the first time Canada worked together as a nation. This Battle symbolized Canada as a united nation.

In world War Two Mackenzie King had promised that there was no need for conscription. Conscription is where men from the ages of 20-35 were forced to join the war. However, not many people were signing up, so Prime Minister King broke his promise and brought back conscription. The French especially, were upset and outraged with King's broken promise.

When Trudeau was Prime Minister the official languages act came into being. This meant that each food item (for example) was labeled in english and french. Signs were to be in French and English as well. All across the country french immersion schools were to be implaced.

Over the many years Canada came into being, many events proved the relations to the French and English. Whether they be good or bad, it makes up Canada's history.

Question 2 – Training Paper #4

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

French and English Canadian relations have always been tense since the formation of Canada there have been many incidents that have tested the relationship between French and English Canadians.

When WWI broke out in 1914 Canada was automatically involved. Our fledgling military was put to the test but as the war raged on it became clear that volunteer enlistment would not be enough. Enlistment was lowest in Quebec because French Canadians didn't believe that this was their war so most didn't enlist. Those few French Canadians that did enlist were often split up and put into English speaking units under English officers most of whom did not speak French or even understand it.

Little changed after WWI. Conscription never really made an effect mostly because French Canadians protested against it. When WW2 broke out the same situation came up again and the government was once again considering conscription but once again Quebec and French speaking Canadians protested against it.

After WW2 French-English relations did not change much and the attitudes remained the same up until the 60's and 70's when French Canadians demanded the right to teach French in their schools this became known as the Quiet Revolution. Rene Levesque created his own French Canadian political party and began demanding independence from Canada. The violent actions of the FLQ showed the changing attitudes of French Canadians. When the issue of Quebec's independence was voted on

it showed 40% in favor of separating which shows just how close Canada came to being separated.

Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

French Canadians and English Canadians are two very different nationalistic groups. However, as Prime Minister Steven Harper said, French Canadians are a "Nation within a nation". With these two very different groups sharing a country, there is bound to be conflict and controversy. The basis of these conflicts and controversy comes down to a pride and protection of culture. Both French and English Canadians have always been proud and protective of their culture, and many incidents over the years have illustrated this.

War times in Canada have been some very significant times in which French and English Canada have illustrated their pride and protection of culture. In the first world war, Prime Minister Borden originally promised no conscription. However, when more men were needed for the war effort, Borden held a vote to see if he could go back on his word and have conscription. While 80% of the English-Canadians voted "yes", 80% of the French Canadians voted "non". This greatly divided the nation during a time of war. A very similar division of these two nationalistic groups again occurred when Prime Minister King in WWII had to go force conscription. He implemented the policy of "conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription", but eventually held a vote, in order to see if the Canadian population would allow him to go back on his promise for no conscription. Once again, the English population voted "yes" and the French voted "non", again dividing the country. While the French did not support going to war, they certainly had brave fighters. The Vandoos were a very brave group of soldiers who fought very well in WWII, and gave French Canadians a sense of Nationalistic pride. War time overall show a very great difference in the pride and protection of the French-Canadian and English Canadian populations.

Many political movements have also showed how the French and English Canadians differ in their pride and protection of their culture. Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau tride to represent the culture of both of these groups equally with his bi-and-bi commission. Trudeau succeeded in passing the Canada Official language Act, which made Canada a multilingual nation, with French and English being the two official languages. This helped protect both cultures and give them a sense of pride. Trudeau greatly helped in making Canada the “bilingual” and “bicultural” nation he wanted it to be.

Trudeau also was responsible for having the constitution patriated. After the constitution was brought home, Trudeau wished to have it ratified, including rights for French Canadians within Canada. This is how the constitution came to the Meech Lake Accord, also know as the “Quebec Round” of attempted constitutional ratifications. The Meech Lake Accord is known as the “Quebec Round” because Quebec was given recognition as a “distinct society” in the new constitution. Even though this constitution was never signed off, since Elijah Harper refused to sign because it did not include natives as a distinct society, Quebec and French Canadians got the recognition they had been looking for. The recognition of the French Canadians as a “distinct society” at the Meech Lake Accord helped give the French Canadians a feeling of protection and pride for their nation.

Overall, this protection and pride is all that French and English speaking Canadians really want for their culture. Since these two nationalistic groups are so very different, there have been many contraversies illustrating this over the years. While Quebec still looks for its own significant culture to remain safe, so do English Canadians. Both French Canadians and English Canadians are simply proud of their cultures, and want to see them protected.

Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

France and Britain were the founding fathers of our nation, Canada. Both quickly established colonies in North America from the time of the 1600's. However, the British gained the upper hand and even attempted to assimilate the French into their culture. Thus, French and English relations were strained from the beginning. Throughout the 20th century, French Canadian and English Canadian relations were never truly peaceful.

The war years were tense for Canada. The issue of conscription was a point of dissention for the two groups. The English felt the French were not doing their part in protecting their country, to which the French disagreed. In neither war many French soldiers went overseas. However, in World War II French-English relations were merely strained whereas in World War I, they were broken.

Mid-century, much of the emphasis was on Quebec's pride. The French president caused an uproar when one of his speeches included a resounding, "Long live a free Quebec!" There was a significant loss of English influence in Quebec. Official bills prohibited the use of English on public signage, and increased the difficulty for children to attend English schools. Quebec was breaking the bonds that tied them to the rest of Canada.

The issue everything boiled down to was separatism - whether Quebec should become its own nation independent of Canada. The most recent referendum showed 49.4% of Quebec residents agreeing to separation. However this issue has always been fought by parliament, as it would cause damage to Canada's defence, economy and general identity. The government cause further controversy when they created the territory of Nunavut, thus, infuriating some Québécois that

they should not have their own special land. Separatism remains a burning debate to this day.

English Canadian and French Canadian relations during the 20th century were never completely at rest. Issues such as conscription and separatism have been huge areas of dissent. Meanwhile, Québécois pride has been its own source of controversy. We will see how the Canadian identity changes over the next century. Only time will tell if the English and the French can finally be at peace.

Question 2 – Training Paper #7

2. Evaluate the development of French Canadian and English Canadian relations from throughout the period 1914 to 2000.

Quebec has a culture very different from that of English Canada. The Canadiens were an originally French people, taken over by the British in the 1700's, and afterwards surrounded by British immigrants. Over the whole period of time they were under British rule, they never felt British; rather, they felt distinctly Canadian. Because of this, the nationalist views in Quebec were constantly in conflict with the imperialist views of English Canada, and by the time the English felt Canadian, many people of Quebec felt that there was no place for them in Canada.

In 1914, Canada, although self governing, was still a British colony. Britain's declaration of war on Germany was supported by Canada doing the same soon after. English Canada consisted of many fresh British immigrants, and mostly people of British ancestry, all wanting and willing to take part in the glory of fighting for Britain. The Canadiens didn't feel this, though the English couldn't understand why. The Canadiens were French, and France was Britain's ally, so they would be fighting for their home country, wouldn't they? The passing of the Military Service act angered Quebec very much. There had been less volunteers for the war in Quebec, and they felt that conscription was directed at them, as to force them to serve. English Canada felt differently; they saw it as necessary, and so did Robert Borden, the PM at the time. Quebec never truly forgave Canada for forcing its people to fight in a war they didn't believe in. Similar opposition in Quebec happened during WWII when conscription was enforced, though it was handled better politically. After WWII, the immigration of Displaced Persons to Quebec made its inhabitants fear a loss of their culture, through assimilation. The Quebec government at the time was very right wing, under the 'reign' of Maurice Duplessis, and encouraged non-francophone people's to leave Quebec. The traditionalist views of this government were forced on the people for a long time, further separating Quebec

from English Canada and when a new, liberal, government came to power under Jean Lesage, change was long overdue. The economy was improved, keeping French at the heart of it, and Social Services were greatly improved too. This 'Quiet Revolution' brought much good to Quebec, but it also brought a new ideology, seperatism, which caused conflict between Quebec and Canada for a long time.

When Pierre E. Trudeau came to power in 1968, he wanted no special status for anyone, including Quebec. He wanted a completely bilingual country as well, which was seen as pointless by Quebec, and annoying by English provinces. By this time, Quebec was fed up. The Radical Seperatist group the FLQ tried to gain support through kidnapping in 1970, and many people of Quebec shared their ideals, though not their means of pursuing them. In 1932, when the purely Canadian constitution was adopted, Quebec never signed it, and attempts to include Quebec into the constitution have all failed, because English Canada has seen these as opportunities to bargain for power for themselves. The Meech Lake accord failed because Manitoba wanted aboriginal rights; thus, Quebec felt again betrayed, and seperatism gained more support.

Seperatism is still a force in Quebec, and it angers and worries most of English Canada. Though each referendum they have held has ended up in favour of staying, 51% to 49% is too close for comfort. Politicians have always tried to appease Quebec for fear of this. Just recently, the Harper government passed a bill declaring Quebec "A nation within Canada", which it truly has been for its whole history.

Rationales for Question 2

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- Erroneous interpretation
- No supporting details
- Deficient recall

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 2

- Inadequate thesis
- Attempt to cover century
- Insufficient recall
- Awkward expression

Training Paper #3 – Mark: 3

- Some examples presented
- Organization evident
- Minimal recall; some support
- Very limited evaluation

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 4

- Adequate recall
- Relevant thesis
- Limited evaluation

Training Paper #5 – Mark: 5

- Solid response
- Purposeful organization
- Despite a few errors, proficient recall is evident
- Good coverage of the time period
- Conclusion lacks insight

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 5

- Proficient recall
- Effective evaluation and insights
- Expression clear and fluent
- Strong conclusion

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 6

- Well written, sophisticated and insightful
- Strong conclusion
- Outstanding evaluation
- Purposeful organization