Name:

**Social Studies 11 Postwar Canada**

**Postwar Canadian Society**

**Focus Questions:**

* How did Canadian society change in the postwar era?
* What measures has Canada taken to promote a distinct Canadian identity?
* What impact did political leaders on Canada have in the 1960s and 1970s?
* How did Aboriginal Canadians respond to the challenges in the 1960s and 1970s?
* What was the impact of Quebec nationalism on Canadian identity?

**Reference:** Cranny, M., Moles, G. (2010). *Counterpoints: Exploring Canadian Issues.*

**Reading:** Chapter 7, p. 204-225 (try a quick read thru first)

**Define:**

counterculture

feminist

civil liberties

Canadian Bill of Rights

**Questions**

1. Describe the transition that occurred in Canadian society as the ‘baby boom’ entered their teens in the 1960s (p. 206-207).

2. See Figure 7-1: The 1960s term ‘generation gap’ summed up the differences between youth and their parents. Why do you think some members of the older generation might have disapproved of scenes such as this?

3. Why did the ‘counterculture’ movement fizzle out in the 1980s?

4. Complete the chart with five or more examples of the contribu6ons of the Women’s Movement from 1960 to 1982 using p. 208-­‐210 or other sources for information.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Event or Accomplishment | Year | Significance |
|  |  |  |

5. What was accomplished with Diefenbaker’s Bill of Rights in 1960?

6. What was accomplished with Trudeau’s Omnibus Bill in 1969?

**Define**

multiculturalism

**Questions**

7. Aboriginal people have had an often, awkward relationship with Canada’s federal government in our nation’s history. List some examples of the federal government’s historic attempts to ‘assimilate’ Aboriginal people into Canadian society.

8. Explain the importance of the following in the development of Aboriginal identity:

1. White Paper of 1969
2. Red Paper
3. Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and the Berger Commission

9. See Figure 7-12: Diefenbaker and the Conservatives wanted to keep the Red Ensign with its traditional links to Britain, while Pearson and the Liberals wanted a new design. Why did Prime Minister Pearson believe a new flag was necessary?

10. How important do you think a flag is in asserting identity?

11. Read Up Close and Personal (p. 216): In 2004, Tommy Douglas was voted the Greatest Canadian of all time in a nationwide CBC contest. Why might Canadians have such high regard for him?

**Define:**

Quiet Revolution

FLQ (*Front de libération du Québec*)

Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

Official Languages Act

Bill 22

Bill 101

12. How did Quebec separatism grow in the 1960s?

13. Do you think the Official Languages Act was an effective way to address dissatisfaction in Quebec? Explain.

14. How did the federal government respond to challenges from Quebec in the 1960s and 1970s?

15. In Quebec elections, the Parti Quebecois won 23.5 percent of the vote in 1970, more than 30 percent in 1973, and 41 percent in 1976. What do you think accounted for these results in each case?

16. Read Assessing Viewpoints (p. 222): Was Trudeau justified in using the War Measures Act during the October Crisis of 1970? Support your view with details from the text and the documents on p. 222.

**Define:**

regional disparity

Western alienation

17. How did the economic and political problems of this period influence the growth of regionalism and Western alienation?