HIS 262S: #24 Exam Review

What's on the Exam

- Part I: Specific Knowledge, (50 marks)
 - ▶ 1. Events and Centuries: When did it happen? 20 MARKS
 - > 2. Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each, 10 marks total)
 - > 3. Multiple Choice (1 mark each, 20 marks total.)
- ▶ Part II: Historical Context of Political Cartoons, (20 marks)
- ▶ Part III: Short Answer Questions, (30 marks)
 - ▶ Here's a sample question

Short Answer Questions

Part 3 Short Answer (30 marks)

Answer any 3 questions, 10 marks each. These are short answer questions that require you to a) answer the question with a thesis statement (2 marks), provide historical examples as evidence to support your thesis (6 marks) and write in full sentences (2 marks).

▶ Sample Question: Is Canada really a "northern nation?" Discuss.

Canadian constitutional development since Confederation – to what extent has it fundamentally changed the country?

The Trajectory	What did it do?
BNA Act – 1867	
Persons Case -1929	
Statute of Westminster – 1931	
Canada Act, 1982	
Meech Lake Accord	NOTHING – failed to pass
Charlottetown Accord	NOTHING – failed to pass (would have ended disallowance)

So what changed with the Canada Act? What stayed the same?

Here's the thinking part... which has a greater impact today and why?



What does a good thesis look like?

- NO: Canada Act didn't fundamentally change Canada, because the foundations of political power were laid down in the British North America Act and were NOT changed in 1982:
 - ▶ Federal/provincial division of powers (i.e. Indian Affairs federal/Crown lands provincial
 - ▶ Federal disallowance (Provinces
 - Federal ability to trump provincial rights for national projects (i.e. Kinder Morgan Pipeline debate)
- ▶ YES: Canada Act fundamentally changed Canada
 - Charter of Rights and Freedoms
 - Loss of parliamentary supremacy
 - Significance of Supreme Court Decisions (Re: Marriage; Indigenous Land and Treaty Rights, Right to Die, etc)



Best Answers (9/10; 10/10)

- Are ones in which the thesis takes the complexity of the question into account.
 - ▶ What is meant by "fundamental change?" define that, and address both continuity and change in the answer.
 - ▶ Constitutional development in Canada with the Canada Act in 1982 fundamentally changed the relationship between Parliament and the Courts, and opened up new spaces for citizen activists to press for social change, and for First Nations to seek redress for outstanding land and treaty issues. But the Canada Act did not change the foundations of the political structure in this country. The federal model, and federal powers, including those of disallowance, remain firmly in place.



Organizing Canadian History

- Indigenous Civilizations in what is now Canada
 - many, diverse, 12 different language families
 - First Nations, Inuit communities today locate their history, cultures and political traditions on this land.
 - Canada is an Onkwehonwena (Iroquoian) word that means town.
 - ▶ Political systems: made alliances of interdependence with newcomers
- ▶ Colony of New France in what is now the province of Quebec from 1608-1760
 - ▶ Tiny output at Quebec established in 1608.
 - In 1663,King Louis XIV's investments and supports, including travel sponsorship to send women to the colony, saves the small colony of 3000
 - New France enters into alliances with First Nations to extend its influence west and sound in North America. Intermarriage creates Metis people, distinct culture too.
 - ▶ French Population of 70,000 by 1760.



Organizing Canadian History

- British Colonial Period, 1760-1867
 - ▶ Britain defeats France in the Seven Years' War, 1756-63, wins colony
 - ▶ New colony of Quebec gets own constitution, 1763 Proclamation of King George
 - Britain enters into its own alliances with former French-allied First Nations at the 1763 Treaty of Niagara
 - ▶ American Revolution 1776-83 divides British North America.
 - ▶ War of 1812 (1812-1815) America invades, but loses, status quo antebellum.
 - ▶ Rebellions 1837-38: Political discord in Lower Canada (Quebec) and British refusal to accommodate sparks rebellion.
 - ▶ Maturing colonies to 1860s, Britain suggests UNION of North American colonies
 - ▶ 1867: British North America Act Canada's Constitution



Organizing Canadian History: Post Confederation

Expanding the Dominion, 1867-1905

- Purchasing HBC lands
- ▶ 1870 Metis Rebellion
- ▶ New Provinces: Manitoba, 1870, British Columbia, 1871, PEI 1873,
- Negotiation of Numbered Treaties
- Arctic Islands Transfer, 1880
- Building the Railroad, Finished 1885
- Northwest Rebellion, 1885
- Growing French/English Tensions Riel Executed, Manitoba Schools Crisis,
 Ontario Regulation 17 (loss of minority language rights)
- Alberta, Saskatchewan new provinces 1905



Organizing Canadian History: Twentieth Century Global Events

GLOBAL EVENTS THAT AFFECTED CANADA TOO

- World War I, 1914-1918
- ▶ Great Depression, 1929-1939
- World War II, 1939-1945
- Creation of United Nations, 1945
- Cold War, 1945-1991
- ▶ 9/11 (September 11, 2001)
- War in Afghanistan, 2001-2014

Theme Areas for Questions and How to Organize Your Notes:

- Immigration (change and continuity over time)
 - What have been Canadian programs, policies around immigration?
 - New France nobody came! Very low rates
 - ▶ British colonial period post 1815 high numbers of British Immigrants (100,000s +)
 - Post-Confederation (racialized immigration)
 - □ Targeted immigration schemes to "fill prairies" –"stout farmers" marketing campaigns
 - ☐ Chinese as temporary workers for railroads
 - □ Continuous Journey Regulation, 1908
 - □ Chinese Immigration Act, 1923 (Chinese Exclusion)
 - ▶ 1960s/1970s
 - □ Move towards multiculturalism, Policy (1971), Act (1988)
 - □ New points systems
 - □ Temporary Foreign Workers (today)

Exam Jam FRIDAY APRIL 6, 2018

10 TO 11 AM ROOM 1086