

Glossary

- Acid rain** rain that has become an acid because it has absorbed chemicals in polluted air
- Alberta Five** Five women who won the famous Persons Case in 1929; they established that women were persons under the law and thereby eligible to hold public office, such as being a senator.
- Anglophone** a person whose native tongue is English; an English-speaking person
- Anti-Semitic** showing a hatred or dislike of Jews or other Middle Eastern people
- Armistice** a truce; an agreement to stop shooting in a war
- Assembly line** a way to organize workers so that each person specializes in one job along a line of jobs. This method is efficient, but often repetitive for the workers.
- Assimilate** the process or policy whereby a group of people, for example, new immigrants or Aboriginal people, quickly adopts the way of life and language of the majority, thereby ignoring their original culture and language
- Auto Pact** a 1965 trade agreement between Canada and the United States to establish free trade in the automobile industry
- Avian flu** a virulent form of influenza, originally found in birds, that some fear may lead to a terrible pandemic like the Spanish flu of 1918
- Baby boom** temporary increase in the birth rate
- Black market** unofficial, often illegal, system of buying and selling goods
- Blitzkrieg** "lightning war"; Germany's conquest of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France in 1940
- Bloc Québécois** a federal separatist party founded by Lucien Bouchard
- Boat people** a term originally used to describe people from South Vietnam who fled to Canada; generally, they would be people who leave their country by boat and hope to land in another nation and be accepted as refugees.
- Bootleggers** people who illegally make and sell alcohol
- Boycott** the strategic withdrawal of commercial or social relations; for example, refusing to trade with apartheid South Africa
- Canadian Expeditionary Force** the armed force that Canada sent to fight in the First World War
- CANDU** short for CANada Deuterium Uranium; (deuterium oxide is heavy water; uranium is a natural fuel). CANDU is a nuclear-powered reactor that uses pressurized heavy water and natural uranium to generate electrical power.
- Capitalism** an economic system that emphasizes the making of profit for business owners or shareholders; businesses are owned by private individuals or shareholders, not governments.
- Censorship** the review of information or images by government or military agencies with a view to whether it will be approved or not allowed to be passed on
- Closure** a rule in Parliament that lets the government cut off or limit debate on an issue and bring it to a vote

Do Some Research

1. Learn more about the Nobel Peace Prize. Your report should answer these questions:
 - a) What were the origins of the prize?
 - b) Besides Lester Pearson, who has won the prize?
 - c) Why were they awarded it?
 - d) Is there anyone you think should be awarded the prize? Why do you think so?
 - e) What other Canadians have won a Nobel Prize? What did they do to earn it?
2. Since 1945, more than 100 wars involving 80 countries have broken out. Over 25 million people have been injured or killed as a result. Examine the causes, events, and results of one of these wars.
3. Research one agency that tries to help people in developing countries. Gather as much information as you can about the projects that this agency undertakes. Some agencies you might study include these:

- a) Canadian Save the Children Fund
- b) Red Cross
- c) Oxfam
- d) Canada World Youth

4. Research a developing country in the news. Use some of the following headings as organizers: Population; Type of Government; Resources; Industries; Per Capita Income; Trade; National Debt; Obstacles to Development.

Be Creative

1. If you were creating a list of foreign policy objectives for Canada, what would they be and why?
2. Develop a list of what you consider to be the world's most important concerns. What should be Canada's responses to each of them?

Web Watch

Arctic Council: www.arctic-council.org

The Commonwealth: www.commonwealth.org

La Francophonie: www.francophonie.org

Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs:
www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/menu-e.asp

NATO: www.nato.int

Organization of American States: www.oas.org

United Nations: www.un.org

The CBC Digital Archives, at www.cbc.ca/archives, has many audiovisual files on themes relevant to this chapter. For example: "Cold War Culture: The Nuclear Fear of the 1950s and 1960s," "Peacekeepers and Peacemakers: Canada's Diplomatic Contribution," "The Early Years of the AIDS Crisis," "Launching the Digital Age: Canada's Satellites," "Marc Garneau: Canadian Space Pioneer," "Witness to Evil: Roméo Dallaire and Rwanda," "One for All: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization," "Influenza: Battling the Last Great Virus," and "Canadarm—A Technology Star."

- Cold War** hostility between nations without actual fighting—a war of political ideas; after the Second World War, the United States encouraged democratic, capitalist governments in Europe while the Soviet Union encouraged communist ideas.
- Collective bargaining** a process where workers are represented by unions at meetings with employers to bargain for improved wages and working conditions
- Communism** an economic system promoting state ownership and an equal sharing of wealth and resources; it may be preceded by a revolution.
- Commuter age** a time when people lived a fair distance from their work and had to drive or take the train or bus to work and back; this period began in the 1950s with the growth of suburbs.
- Concentration camp** a camp to hold large numbers of people as political prisoners or to exterminate them; most associated with camps run by Nazi Germany
- Conscription** compulsory military service
- Constitution** the main or foundational laws of the land; the Canadian Constitution sets out the powers of the federal and provincial governments and includes the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- Convoy** a group of ships travelling together, often with armed escort for protection
- CRTC** Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, set up by the Canadian government in 1968 to regulate and protect Canadian broadcasting
- Death camps** prison camps, such as those of Nazi Germany, where many prisoners die or are put to death
- Debt** a sum of money that is owed to someone else; when nations owe money to citizens or other countries, interest must be paid on their debt.
- Deficit** usually calculated on a yearly basis, this is what is created when people or governments spend more money than they have.
- Depression** a period of weak economic activity with high unemployment
- Dictator** a person who rules a country, holding all power, and often using force to stay in power
- Discrimination** unfavourable treatment of a person or group based on race, country of origin, or gender
- Distinct society** a term recognizing Quebec as a unique part of Canada; it was a key element in the Meech Lake and Charlottetown Accord negotiations; some of Canada's First Nations also claim this status.
- Democratic socialism** a system where socialism is achieved in a democratic way by having citizens vote for such a government; socialism itself is a political and economic system in which property and businesses are owned by the community instead of individuals with the idea that people would share business profits.
- Dogfights** air battles between fighter planes in the First World War
- Eastern Front** the battle line between German forces and Russian forces in Eastern Europe in the First World War
- Economic nationalists** people who believe that the economic life and resources of a nation should be owned and controlled by the residents or citizens of that nation
- Economic recession** a period of temporary business decline, which results in higher unemployment; a recession is less severe than an economic depression.

Embassy a branch of government in a foreign country, such as the Canadian embassy in Washington acting as Canada's voice through the ambassador

Enemy aliens in the First World War the name given to people living in Canada, but originally from enemy countries

Ethnic cleansing a form of genocide, or mass killing, that was attempted in the Balkan wars of the late 20th century

Fascism a form of dictatorship backed up by secret police and the army, based on nationalistic and racist theories

Federalists in terms of the people of Quebec, those Quebecers in favour of a united Canada and opposed to separation

Francophone a French-speaking person; a person whose native tongue is French

Free trade buying and selling between countries without tariffs, customs duties, or other government forms of intervening in the flow of trade

General strike a withdrawal of labour by a number of unions and workers co-ordinating their efforts

Genocide the deliberate destruction of a people or nation

Gestapo Nazi secret police

Ghettos parts of a city inhabited by a racial, national, or religious minority

Global warming an increase in the earth's temperature that is causing flooding as a result of polar icecaps melting and other environmental concerns—a current issue

GNP Gross National Product, or the sum value of all the goods and services produced in a nation, usually within one year

Gulag a labour camp, created by Joseph Stalin, where political prisoners were sent to serve

their sentences; gulags were located in remote areas of the U.S.S.R.

Holocaust total destruction, especially the Nazis' mass killing of Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, and others in the Second World War

Human rights the basic rights that every human being should have and enjoy

Icon a solid historical image or presence in a country, such as the quick recognition of the Hudson's Bay Company throughout Canada's history; can also be a person who represents something admirable, such as Terry Fox

Indigenous referring to the original inhabitants of a region

Inflation a general increase in prices and the cost of living

International Boundary Commission a commission that is responsible for maintaining the boundary line and markers between Canada and the United States; there is one Canadian and one American commissioner.

International Joint Commission a Canadian-American group of six members who look at issues affecting both countries and make recommendations to the two governments; focuses especially on water resources

Internment camps a type of camp where people are held against their will, for example, camps for Japanese Canadians during the Second World War

Isolationism a policy of withdrawal from external events or global affairs

"Juno" the code name for the Canadian landing in Normandy, France, on D-Day, 6 June 1944; named after the beach

Kristallnacht “the night of broken glass”; a night in 1938 when Hitler’s Nazis destroyed Jewish homes and businesses as revenge for the shooting death of a German diplomat by a Jewish student; it marked an increase in the persecution of Jews.

League of Nations an association of countries, formed in 1919, to promote international peace; the failed organization was later replaced by the United Nations.

Minority government government in Parliament or in a provincial legislature in which the ruling party has less than half of the seats in the Parliament or legislative assembly

Motion of non-confidence a specific vote in Parliament or in a provincial legislature when all members vote to express their approval or disapproval of the party in power

NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement; created in 1994 as an agreement to promote free trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico

Nationalists in terms of Quebec, Quebecers who wish to remain in Canada, but firmly support their province

Naturalized immigrants immigrants who have chosen to become citizens of a nation; they would then have the same rights as individuals born in that country.

Nazi a member of the National Socialist German Worker’s Party, led by Adolf Hitler, from 1933 to 1945; a person belonging to an organization that holds similar extreme racist and fascist beliefs

No man’s land the land between two lines of trenches in the First World War—usually

very dangerous, muddy, and difficult to cross

Nuclear age a period in history that saw the use of nuclear energy for the first time; it is generally agreed that the age began with the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.

Nuclear arms race a desire or goal of two or more nations to build the most powerful nuclear weapons

October Crisis also known as the FLQ Crisis, a time in 1970 when the FLQ, a terrorist organization, kidnapped James Cross and Pierre Laporte

Order of Canada a way of honouring Canadians who have demonstrated exceptional service to their community or nation, or who have made an outstanding contribution in a particular field of Canadian life; there are three levels of Honour: Member, Officer, and Companion.

Over the top in the First World War, leaving the safety of a trench in order to attack the enemy

Pacifist a person who rejects war and violence

Pandemics outbreaks of disease on a global scale

Parti Québécois a Quebec political party that puts Quebec’s interests first; founded by René Lévesque, it is dedicated to Quebec separating from Canada and becoming a sovereign nation.

Patriate to bring something—in this case, a constitution—to the country in which it applies; a uniquely Canadian word

Patronage providing a job or favour to someone, especially a political job given to an individual for work done on behalf of the political party

Peacekeeping the UN policy of supervising and enforcing peace after a negotiated end to conflict

Peacemaking the UN policy of using force to bring a conflict to an end or forcing an intruder to withdraw

Pogrom organized, government-approved killing of members of a community, notably the Jews in Russia

Prisoners of conscience people imprisoned for their ideas, values, and personal beliefs

Profiteering taking advantage of the crisis and confusion of wartime in order to make windfall profits

Prohibition a ban on the making and selling of alcohol; it is also the name of a time period in the 1920s and 1930s in North America.

Propaganda information that is presented in a one-sided, often untruthful manner in order to meet a specific political objective and to control public opinion

Public transit a system of transporting people by the use of vehicles owned by governments or government organizations, for example, trains and subways

Quiet Revolution a period of dramatic social, economic, and political change in Quebec during the 1960s

Ration books books that entitled Canadians to purchase restricted everyday goods, such as sugar, butter, meat, and gasoline, during the Second World War

Referendum a vote by all citizens to accept or reject a specific proposal

Refugee a person who has had to leave another country to escape cruel treatment because of political, religious, or other disagreement with the home government

Recession a period when economic growth

weakens and recedes, often with a rise in unemployment

Royal Canadian Legion an association of present and past members of the Canadian armed services; it organizes many Remembrance Day activities.

Royalties in this case, a percentage of an amount of money (or fee) paid to a government in return for being allowed to drill for a natural resource, such as oil or natural gas, or mine for a mineral, such as gold

SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome; an infection that can lead to death. An outbreak hit Canada in May 2003.

Self-determination the right of a people to choose its own government

Separatism the movement to make Quebec an independent nation

Shell shock a form of nervous breakdown after exposure to battle conditions

Socialism a political and economic system where property, profits, and resources are shared more equally and may be owned by the state

Sovereignty another word for independence; for example, Quebec separatists seek sovereignty, or independence, for what they see as their nation.

Sovereignty-association one of the terms used by separatists to describe a future relationship between Canada and an independent Quebec

Specialization of labour a system whereby work is divided into highly specialized and unique jobs usually as part of a factory assembly line

Split run magazines a magazine publishing dispute between Canada and the United States about advertising and Canadian content

Statute of Westminster the British law that

declared that the Acts of the British Parliament do not apply to Canada; it formally recognized Canada's independence.

Suez Crisis Arab–Israeli boundary dispute in 1956; settled by Canadian Lester Pearson, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role

Suburbia populated outlying districts or outskirts of large cities

Surplus an economic term that means a nation or province has spent less money than it collected in taxes; it has money left over after all services have been paid for.

Surrealists an art and literature movement in the early 20th century that focused on symbols and dreams to express the subconscious

Tariff taxes, or duties, on goods imported from other countries

Trade sanctions an economic technique used by countries when they are unhappy with their economic relations with another country; for example, a U.S. trade sanction in the form of taxes has prevented Canadian softwood lumber from entering the United States.

Treaty of Versailles the treaty that ended the First World War and served as one of the causes for the Second World War

Triple Alliance an alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made before the First World War

Triple Entente an alliance of Great Britain, France, and Russia made before the First World War

Ultimatum a final statement or demand that must be accepted or severe consequences will follow

Unilateral independence a declaration of independence without any negotiation; some Quebec separatists hoped to win a referen-

dum and then declare Quebec independent right away.

Universal welfare program a government program that provides a minimum standard of living for all people in a country, regardless of wealth—in this case “universal” means all people. Programs can include health care, pensions, education, employment insurance, and workers' compensation due to injury at work.

Urbanization the movement of people from the countryside to the cities

Veto the power to overrule a decision; in the United Nations, some nations can overrule decisions of the Security Council.

Visible minorities groups within the population of a country, province, or city that are identified as being visibly different because of colour, race, or country of origin

Wage–price spiral a period when the prices of goods go up and workers demand that their wages go up to keep pace with the cost of living; as one part of the spiral rises, the other follows.

War bride a woman who marries a soldier while he is actively engaged in war service

War Measures Act the Act passed during the First World War that gave the Canadian government sweeping powers to arrest and detain enemy aliens; it was later used during the October Crisis of 1970 against the FLQ and alleged supporters.

Western Front the battle line separating Allied and German forces in Western Europe during the First World War

Wolf packs a term used to describe groups of German submarines that attacked and preyed on Allied shipping during the Second World War, especially in the Atlantic

Index

2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, 52
107th Pioneer Battalion, 48

A

- A Tout Prendre*, 341
A.V. Roe Company, 231, 232
Aberdeen, Lady, 85
Aberhart, William "Bible Bill", 110, 112, 113
Aboriginal Canadians, 10, 12, 19, 48-49, 79, 115, 231, 243, 250, 253, 255, 257, 262, 266, 286-289, 290-291, 292-295, 296-299, 306, 319, 321, 330, 346, 358
Aboriginal self-government, 290-291, 292, 347
Acadians, 358, 433
Acid rain, 376, 446
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), 440, 441
Adams, Bryan, 385
Adams, Howard, 243
Advance organizer, 8-9, 68-69, 130-131, 196-197, 252-253, 318-319, 366-367, 404-405
The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet, 218
Advertising, 223
Afghanistan, 427-429, 439
Africville, 283
Aglukark, Susan, 294
Air Canada, 119, 267
Air Creebec, 299
Air Farce, 388
Air Quality Agreement, 376
Air transport, 119
Aitken, Max (Lord Beaverbrook), 57, 146
Al Qaeda, 428
Alaska Highway, 156, 199
Alberta Five, 78, 79, 81, 446
Alexander, Lincoln, 279
Alliance Party, 277
Alliance Quebec, 342
Alliances, 426
 Cold War, 227
 Economic and political, 430-433
 Military, 14, 141, 227, 426-429
Allied forces (Allies), 22, 26, 27, 28, 41, 50, 51, 54, 47, 139, 144, 146, 150, 151, 152, 154, 156, 157, 161, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 184, 198
Allophones, 351
Alouette, 425
Alternating current (AC), 87
American Bandstand, 224
Amnesty International, 416
Amos and Andy, 114
Anawak, Jack, 430
Anchor Memorial, 148
Anderson, Doris, 306
Anglophones, 328, 333, 342, 343, 446
Anik A, 425
Anik D, 425
Anka, Paul, 224
Annual births, 218
Anti-Comintern Pact, 141
Anti-Semitic, 182, 285, 446
Apartheid, 270-271, 432, 446
Apollo 11, 424
Apps, Gillian, 395
Ararat, 390
Arbor, Louise, 418
Arcand, Adrian, 134, 135
Arctic Council, 272, 430
Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, 256
Armed forces, 20, 59, 169, 171, 179, 264, 268, 304, 412
Armistice, 51, 54, 446
Armstrong, Jeanette, 294
Army Medical Corps, 40
Army Show, 223
Asbestos Strike, 255, 325
Ashevak, Kenojuak, 294
Ashoona, Pitseolak, 294
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), 272, 273, 372, 431
Assembly line, 90, 446
Assembly of First Nations (AFN), 287
Assimilate, 287, 446
Association Canadien-française de l'Ontario (ACFO), 359
Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, 283
Athenia, 143
Atomic bomb, 186-188, 189, 422
Atomic energy, 207
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), 210
Atwood, Margaret, 121, 392, 393