

Civic Studies 11

Release 2006/07

Provincial Examination — Multiple-Choice Key

Cognitive Processes	Topics	Weightings	Question Types
K = Knowledge	1. Informed Citizenship	47%	47 = Multiple Choice (MC)
U = Understanding	2. Civic Deliberation	23%	8 = Matching (MT)
H = Higher Mental Process	3. Essay #1	15%	2 = Written Response (WR)
	4. Essay #2	15%	
	Essay Topics		
	A. Rights and Responsibilities		
	B. Governance		
	C. Culture, Language, Heritage and Community		
	D. International Relations		

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type	Question Source
1.	A	U	1	1	B2	MC	
2.	A	U	1	1	B2	MC	
3.	B	U	1	1	B2	MC	
4.	A	U	1	1	B2	MC	
5.	D	U	1	2	C4	MC	
6.	A	U	1	2	C4	MC	
7.	C	K	1	1	C4	MC	
8.	E	K	1	1	B4	MT	
9.	D	K	1	1	B4	MT	
10.	A	K	1	1	B4	MT	
11.	F	K	1	1	B4	MT	
12.	D	K	1	1	B4	MC	
13.	D	U	1	1	B4	MC	
14.	A	U	1	1	B4	MC	
15.	B	K	1	2	C2	MC	
16.	A	U	1	1	B5	MC	
17.	D	U	1	1	B5	MC	
18.	A	U	1	1	B5	MC	
19.	C	U	1	1	B5	MC	
20.	B	K	1	1	B3	MC	
21.	C	U	1	1	B3	MC	
22.	C	K	1	1	B3	MC	
23.	A	K	1	1	B3	MC	
24.	B	K	1	1	B3	MC	
25.	D	K	1	2	C2	MC	
26.	D	K	1	2	C2	MC	
27.	A	U	1	2	C2	MC	
28.	A	U	1	2	C2	MC	

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type	Question Source
29.	B	U	1	1	B6	MC	
30.	E	K	1	1	B6	MT	
31.	D	K	1	1	B6	MT	
32.	B	K	1	1	B6	MT	
33.	F	K	1	1	B6	MT	
34.	B	K	1	1	B7	MC	
35.	A	K	1	1	B6	MC	
36.	B	K	1	1	B6	MC	
37.	B	U	1	1	B6	MC	
38.	D	K	1	1	B7	MC	
39.	A	K	1	1	B7	MC	
40.	D	U	1	1	B7	MC	
41.	D	U	1	1	B8	MC	
42.	C	U	1	1	B8	MC	
43.	B	U	1	1	B8	MC	
44.	D	U	1	1	B8	MC	
45.	D	U	1	2	C1	MC	
46.	A	U	1	2	C1	MC	
47.	D	K	1	2	C5	MC	
48.	D	U	1	1	B9	MC	
49.	B	K	1	1	B9	MC	
50.	C	K	1	1	B9	MC	
51.	A	U	1	1	B9	MC	
52.	C	U	1	2	C5	MC	
53.	B	U	1	2	C5	MC	
54.	A	K	1	2	C5	MC	
55.	B	U	1	1	B9	MC	

Question Number	Keyed Response	Cognitive Process	Mark	Topic	PLO	Question Type	Question Source
1.	–	H	12	3A	–	WR	
2.	–	H	12	4C	–	WR	

Civic Studies 11

June 2007

Provincial Examination — List of Possible Responses

Use the following information to answer question 1.

The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867.

1. Evaluate this statement. Your answer must include at least two of the following:

- **treatment of Aboriginal peoples**
- **treatment of Canadians during times of national crises**
- **the right to vote**
- **protection of personal freedoms (Bill of Rights/Charter of Rights and Freedoms)**

(12 marks)

Use pages 1 to 4 in the Response Booklet.

ANSWER KEY

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.

TREATMENT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

The Indian Act (1876)

This Act did not protect the rights of Aboriginal peoples. The purpose of the Act was to assimilate Aboriginals and suppress their cultural values. Examples of the lack of protection include:

- Aboriginals became legal wards of the state.
- Aboriginals were forced to carry an identity card, like a passport, every time they left reserve land.
- Aboriginal children between the ages of 5 and 16 years old went to residential boarding schools set up by the government. The process of deculturation which occurred there hurt children's self-esteem and included a denial of the speaking of their languages and the practicing of their traditions.
- Those Aboriginals who left reserves could vote in federal elections; females who married non-status men lost their Indian status.

The Act was amended to eliminate certain discriminatory provisions over time. Amendments made mainly in 1951 and 1985 include:

- Status and band membership were restored to Métis, off-reserve Aboriginals and some Aboriginal women who had previously lost status.
- The right to hold Potlaches and Sundances was restored.
- The ability to pursue land claims was added.
- In 1962, the Act was amended to enfranchise all Aboriginals on reserve lands.
- Band Councils were given a measure of control over funding, membership and reserve initiatives.

However, the Act, which still defines who is an “Indian,” governs all aspects of Aboriginal life and restricts the Aboriginal right to govern themselves. In 1998, the Statement of Reconciliation issued by the Federal government offered an apology from the government to the Aboriginal Peoples and promised positive change.

TREATMENT OF CANADIANS DURING TIMES OF NATIONAL CRISIS

War Measures Act

The War Measures Act (WMA) was invoked to ensure the “security, defence, peace, order and well-being of Canada.” However, some of what are now considered to be our most basic freedoms and rights were removed during the three periods of enactment. Questions have arisen regarding how the WMA sets aside the usual guarantees for civil liberties in Canada and also took away some power from the provinces.

World War I

- Enacted by Prime Minister Robert Borden.
- Many people considered to be a security risk were interned. The major groups included Ukrainians and German Canadians.
- Jehovah’s Witnesses were outlawed as a peaceful organization.
- All foreign press (using “enemy tongues”) were banned near the end of the war.
- Prohibition of alcohol was imposed as a war measure in 1918.

World War II

- Invoked by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.
- The Communist Party of Canada and the Jehovah’s Witnesses organization were outlawed.
- Thousands of Canadians of Japanese descent were placed in internment camps, their property confiscated. Some were stripped of their citizenship and deported.

October Crisis

- Invoked by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.
- Hundreds of individuals were jailed, most of whom had not been charged with a crime.
- A majority of Canadians supported the use by the federal government of the WMA; the result of the vote in the House of Commons was 190 to 16 in favour of the WMA.

The protection of Canadians' rights improved when the above Act was repealed and replaced with the **Emergencies Act of 1988**, which ensures that Canadians' civil rights, as defined by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, are considered to have priority over government laws passed under the Emergencies Act. Parliament must now review a declaration of emergency as passed by the federal Cabinet, whereas this was not necessary with the WMA. This review would also be subjected to interpretation by the courts.

Anti-Terrorism Act (Bill C-36) (2001)

While the Government of Canada proclaimed this Act to combat terrorism and terrorist activities at home and abroad to ensure safety for Canadians, the rights of many Canadians may be violated with its use.

- It is up to the police to judge what a threat to "liberty" is, as this is not defined by the Act.
- Judges may define "national security," as this is also not defined by the Act.
- Much of the investigation and judging may occur in secret, due to "national security."

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Wartime Elections Act (1917)

This Act increased rights for adult women who had a family member participating in the war. However, the Act was seen by some as removing the rights of others. Prime Minister Borden had this Act passed in order to widen the franchise to include pro-conscription elements and exclude those who were assumed to be hostile to drafting citizens into war. Therefore, adult women with family in the war could vote, but "enemy aliens" could not. Borden's action was seen as rigging the election and when the war was over, reforms were introduced in 1920.

An Act to Confer Electoral Franchise Upon Women (1918)

This federal Act granted all Caucasian women the right to vote but excluded women of Asian and Aboriginal descent from this right.

The Dominion Elections Act (1920)

With this Act, rights significantly improved for most adult citizens. This Act established near universal voting rights for male and female adult Canadian citizens, with the exception of Aboriginal peoples, Inuit or anyone barred from a provincial voters' list including Asians. The Section of this Act which disqualified citizens from voting was repealed in 1948, but Aboriginal peoples were not entitled to vote until 1960.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL FREEDOMS

Canadian Bill of Rights (1960)

The Bill of Rights, enacted by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, did improve the protection of the rights of citizens, but it was limited in scope. Being a simple act of Parliament rather than a constitutional amendment, it did not empower the courts to review and strike down contrary laws. It also did not apply to provincial laws.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982)

The Charter, enacted by Prime Minister Trudeau, increased the protection of the rights of Canadian citizens from the actions and policies of all levels of government. It is constitutionally entrenched and forms part of the Constitution Act of 1982, and, therefore, all laws of Canada must conform to its message.

On the other hand, the Charter may not provide enough protection against abuse if a proclamation of war was again to be issued. Additionally, some think that the Charter serves corporate and individual rights rather than group and social rights. For example, the right to health care and a basic right to education were not included. Finally, the notwithstanding clause (Section 33) allows governments to override some sections of the constitution for five years before reconsidering.

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Your answer must include examples associated with:

- **economy and trade**
- **defence and security**

(12 marks)

Use pages 5 to 8 in the Response Booklet.

ANSWER KEY

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.

Canada and the US have close geographic and cultural ties in the twentieth century. Trade and security have dominated the relationship after 1945 (free trade and protectionism), and strong liaisons and deeper integration have occurred as a result of official agreements.

ECONOMY AND TRADE

GATT was a multilateral treaty on the rules of world trade. The 1947 GATT agreed on reductions to trade barriers. Canada and the US subsequently moved towards reducing tariffs.

The Auto Pact was signed in 1964 bringing in free trade of automobiles and auto parts. Canada benefited from the integration of the automobile industry which was encouraged by the US and Canadian governments.

The Canada–US Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1988 in response to growing protectionism in the US. Canadians continued to be divided on the prospects of close integration with their neighbour. The agreement signalled the beginning of a continentalist, free trade and international economic approach by Canada.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was enacted in 1994. US President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien had a good relationship at this time. “We have the most comprehensive ties of any two nations on earth,” Clinton later told reporters. This agreement took basic free trade a step further with the addition of Mexico and caused increasing Canadian debate regarding harmonization.

Other trade considerations:

- Softwood lumber dispute and resolution
- Pacific Salmon Treaty
- “Mad Cow” disease
- Canadian Wheat Board
- Cuba and China (trading relationship with Canada)

Concerning the environment:

- Climate change (Kyoto Protocol): Canada and the US differed on the economic implications of signing this protocol during the Chrétien and Bush era. With Harper’s election, Canada has moved closer to the American perspective.
- Acid precipitation: Canada and the US adopted different environmental industry standards in provinces and states bordering the Great Lakes based on an economic rationale.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

Canada and the US, as allies and close geographic neighbours, have a history of shared defence and security concerns that is complicated by the significant difference in size of the two nations and their military capacity. World conflicts, defence of North America and the recent developments related to the issue of terrorism have resulted in cooperation and tension between Canada and the US from 1945 to the present.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is created, with both Canada and the US as signatories in 1949. While Canadians feared that the United Nations was not strong enough to counter the Soviet threat, they were also wary of the US and believed that European membership would guard against US dominance in NATO. Canada's membership furthered a closer defence relationship with the US. However, during the Trudeau and Chrétien eras, there were tensions between the two countries caused by Canada's lack of military spending to support its military commitment.

The Pinetree Line of radar detection sites began due to a Canadian–American agreement in 1950.

It was meant to guard against Soviet bombers entering North America but became obsolete by 1954. The decision for construction through Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt. The isolationism of both Canada and the US of the Great Depression years changed into one of more mutual understanding and need.

The DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line was constructed to aid the North American surveillance network in 1957, with Americans paying for construction.

Canada and the US created North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), a bilateral defence agreement. NORAD's purpose has been to detect and respond to any aerospace threat, internal or external, against the North American continent. Canada's involvement, additionally, furthered an increasingly close defence relationship with the US. (In 1981, its name was changed to North American Aerospace Defense Command.) In 1985, the aging Pinetree, DEW and Mid-Canada radar systems were replaced by the North Warning System. The two leaders at that time, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan enjoyed a close personal relationship which often resulted in close cooperation between the two countries.

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 caused considerable tensions between the two countries.

President Kennedy believed that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government should have been much more supportive of US actions.

The Vietnam War during the 1960s and early 1970s resulted in Canada–US tension. Canadian Prime Ministers Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau did not agree with the war. Pearson and US President Johnson vehemently disagreed with each other. Canada also allowed American draft dodgers to immigrate to Canada.

Iraq: In 1991, Canada did cooperate with the US in the first Gulf War. Canadian ships and fighter planes were deployed to the area. In 2003, however, Chrétien's government refused to support the US-led invasion.

Afghanistan: In 2001, Canada did join with other NATO countries, sending a small force to fight Al Qaeda and the Taliban after the terrorist attacks on 9/11. During 2005 and 2006, these forces were greatly increased and Canada took a major role in this conflict.

Missile Defence:

Cruise missiles: Canada and the United States agreed to cruise missile tests in northern Alberta in 1983. Canadian citizens opposed the agreement, but Trudeau faced foreign pressure. His suggestion that the United States negotiate with the Soviet Union was not popular.

The Canadian governments under Jean Chrétien and Paul Martin refused to join with the American's Missile Defence Initiative. Prime Minister Harper has not made any moves towards joining it as of September 2006. However, the relationship between Harper's Conservative government with the Bush administration has been more harmonious than that of the previous Chrétien/Martin-led Liberal government.

ESSAY SCORING CRITERIA

An essay may or may not conform to each and every descriptor within a particular scale point. The marker should classify the essay into a category based on general impression rather than by checking off each descriptor.

6 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is clearly stated.
- Outstanding recall of factual content; organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with thoroughly developed details and insightful conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is clear and fluent with few flaws in communication.

5 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is clearly stated.
- Proficient recall of factual content; organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with well-developed details and effective conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is generally fluent with few flaws in communication.

4 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is evident.
- Competent recall of factual content; generally organized in a purposeful and effective manner.
- Position is supported with sufficient details and adequate conclusions are drawn.
- Expression is sufficiently fluent; errors do not impede meaning.

3 Answer

- A relevant position/thesis is attempted.
- Minimal recall of factual content; organization is attempted.
- Position is supported with some detail and conclusions are weak.
- Expression is limited; errors may distract and impede meaning.

2 Answer

- Position/thesis is inadequate.
- Insufficient recall of factual content; lacks organization.
- Absence of supporting details; little or no relevant conclusion.
- Expression is awkward; errors interfere with meaning.

1 Answer

- A position/thesis is not evident.
- Deficient recall of factual content; lacks organization.
- Absence of supporting detail.
- Expression is full of errors making understanding difficult.

0 Answer

- While writing is evident, no attempt has been made to address the topic given or the writing is illegible.

NR

- A blank paper with no response given.