

Canada Past and Present: A Citizenship Education Guide Answer Key

Indigenous Peoples in Canada Worksheet (page 2): Fill in the Blanks

- 1) Inuit
- 2) Métis
- 3) First Nations
- 4) Métis
- 5) Inuit
- 6) Métis
- 7) Inuit
- 8) First Nations
- 9) Métis
- 10) Métis
- 11) Inuit
- 12) First Nations
- 13) First Nations
- 14) Métis
- 15) Inuit

The Fur Trade Worksheet (page 4): False Sentences

- 1) The **French** traded pots, knives, and guns to **Indigenous peoples** for beaver furs.
- 2) Many **French** men married **Indigenous** women.
- 3) The **English** allied themselves with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.
- 4) Coureurs des bois were **unlicensed** traders from New France.
- 5) European fur traders wanted beaver **furs** to make hats.
- 6) The **English** created the Hudson's Bay Company.

[The Seven Years' War Worksheet \(page 5\): Notes](#)

1) Background information

Started in **1756**. The Seven Years' War was fought in Europe, India, and **North America**, between **Britain** and France. One of the main causes was their competition for **colonies** and **trade**. In North America, both sides had **Indigenous** allies.

2) Main Events

France won many battles early in war like those at Fort **Oswego** and Fort **William Henry**. France had complete control of the **Great Lakes** for a while. The British and their allies began to win the war in **1758**. In 1759, Britain won many victories, like at the **Plains of Abraham** (Quebec City). A year later, the British and their Indigenous allies won an important victory in **Montreal**.

3) Results of the War

France gave up control of Quebec, Ile Royale, the Great Lakes basin and some colonies in the United States to **Britain**. France got **Guadeloupe** back and was allowed to keep **the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon**. Because of the war, **Britain** became the leading **colonial** power in North America. Canada has a **British** monarch, but **three** founding peoples.

4) Two Big Effects

1 – British North America had English and French settlers. The English did not allow Catholics to get jobs with the **government**. In 1774, a new law, *the Quebec Act*, gave people in Quebec freedom of religion and the right to use some French laws.

2 – New relationships with Indigenous peoples.

Royal Proclamation of 1763 stated that the land in North America belonged to the Indigenous peoples who lived on it. Only the British government could buy land or make **treaties** with Indigenous peoples.

[The Acadian Deportation Worksheet \(page 6\): The Acadians - True or False?](#)

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) False

Indigenous Peoples' Early Experiences with Europeans Worksheet (page 8): Vocabulary Exercise

- 1) F
- 2) E
- 3) A
- 4) I
- 5) D
- 6) J
- 7) H
- 8) B
- 9) C
- 10) G

Indigenous Peoples' Early Experiences with Europeans Worksheet (page 9): Comprehension Questions

1. Contact is more than just meeting Europeans. Contact could mean catching a disease or the introduction of new goods.
2. Catholics (or Christians)
3. Hunters and trappers
4. Many Indigenous peoples died from diseases brought by Europeans. There are many examples.
5. The French, but later they signed a treaty with the British
6. Hunting and gathering food
7. Beavers, bison, whales, and foxes
8. The Baffin Island Inuit
9. Barter items like guns and wood
10. Guns and horses

Perspectives on Confederation Worksheet (page 10): Fill in the Blanks

- A. Protection from the United States
- B. John A. Macdonald; George-Étienne Cartier; and George Brown
- C. 1867
- D. Ontario; Quebec; New Brunswick; and Nova Scotia.
- E. John A. Macdonald
- F. Federal; Provincial
- G. Railway

Social Services in Canada Worksheet (page 15): True or False?

- A. False
- B. True
- C. False
- D. False
- E. True

Human Rights in Canada Worksheet (page 16): Baltej Singh Dhillon – Questions

- 1) b – Sikh
- 2) b – The RCMP changed their uniforms for women.
- 3) a – Officers couldn't have hair on their faces.
- 4) c – The Government of Canada
- 5) c – Baltej Dhillon was the first Mountie to wear a turban.
- 6) d – A and C

Human Rights in Canada Worksheet (page 17-18): The Road to Rights - Timelines

A. The Road to Rights for LGBTQ2+ Canadians

1861 – The penalty for sex between men was reduced from death to ten years to life in prison.

1969 – Sex between men became legal in Canada.

1971 – The first major LGBTQ2+ protests happened in Vancouver and Ottawa.

1978 – The *Immigration Act, 1976*, which allowed gay men to immigrate to Canada for the first time came into effect.

Late 1980s – Many provinces made laws against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

2003 – Same-sex marriage was allowed in Ontario and British Columbia.

2005 – The Canadian government made marriage between same-sex couples legal everywhere in Canada.

2017 – The Canadian government made a law against discrimination on the basis of gender identity.

B. The Road to Rights for Canadians with Disabilities

1918-1920s – Thousands of soldiers returned from the First World War with disabilities. Many organizations were created to help them.

Late 1940s – Many soldiers returned from the Second World War with disabilities, and the government gave them a lot of support.

1950s-1960s – Many groups involving parents and families of disabled children created community organizations for people with disabilities.

1970s – People with disabilities created their own groups to fight for their rights, including the Council for Canadians with Disabilities.

1975 – The United Nations created the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.

Late 1970s – The federal government created new offices for disability issues due to the UN Declaration.

1990s – Governments cut spending for people with disabilities and for community services.

2005 – Ontario passed a law that promises a barrier-free society by 2025.

C. The Road to Rights for Black Canadians

1500-1834 – Slavery was legal in Canada. Many Black people came to Canada from the United States or the Caribbean as slaves. After 1793, the *Act to Limit Slavery* passed in Upper Canada. This meant slavery was legal, but limited by law in Canada. Both free and enslaved Blacks moved to Canada during this time.

1834 - Slavery is abolished in the British Empire.

1916-1918 – An all-Black non-combat unit was created to fight in the First World War.

Early 20th century – Many cities, including Calgary and Vancouver, had laws about where Black Canadians could own property or rent.

1946 – Viola Desmond, a Black business-owner in Nova Scotia, was arrested for sitting in an all-white section of a movie theatre.

1953 – The Canadian government passed the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act* to reduce discrimination in workplaces.

1960s-present – Changes to immigration laws allowed many Black people to move to Canada from the Caribbean and Africa.

1982 – Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms was created. It guarantees equal rights to Canadians of all ethnicities.

2005 – Michaëlle Jean, who came to Canada as a refugee from Haiti when she was a child, became the first Black Governor-General.

D. The Road to Rights for Women in Canada

1897 – Clara Martin became the first female lawyer in Canada.

1916 – Emily Murphy became the first female magistrate in Canada.

1916 – Most women in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta gained the right to vote.

1918 – Most women in Canada gain the right to vote in federal elections.

1940 – Quebec became the last province to give most women the right to vote in provincial elections.

1960 – Indigenous women won the right to vote in federal elections for the first time.

1970s – Half of Canadian women had paying jobs outside their homes for the first time.

1993 – Kim Campbell became Canada's first female Prime Minister.

Rights, Freedoms, and Responsibilities Worksheet (page 19): Part 2

- 1) Freedom (Fundamental freedoms)
- 2) Responsibility
- 3) Right (Mobility rights)
- 4) Responsibility
- 5) Right (Democratic rights)
- 6) Right (Language rights)
- 7) Freedom (Fundamental freedoms)
- 8) Responsibility
- 9) Right (Equality rights)
- 10) Right Legal rights)

Life in Canada Worksheet (page 26): Matching Definitions

- 1) C
- 2) F
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) H
- 7) G
- 8) E

How Canada's Government Works Worksheet (page 28-29): Comprehension Questions

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) B