

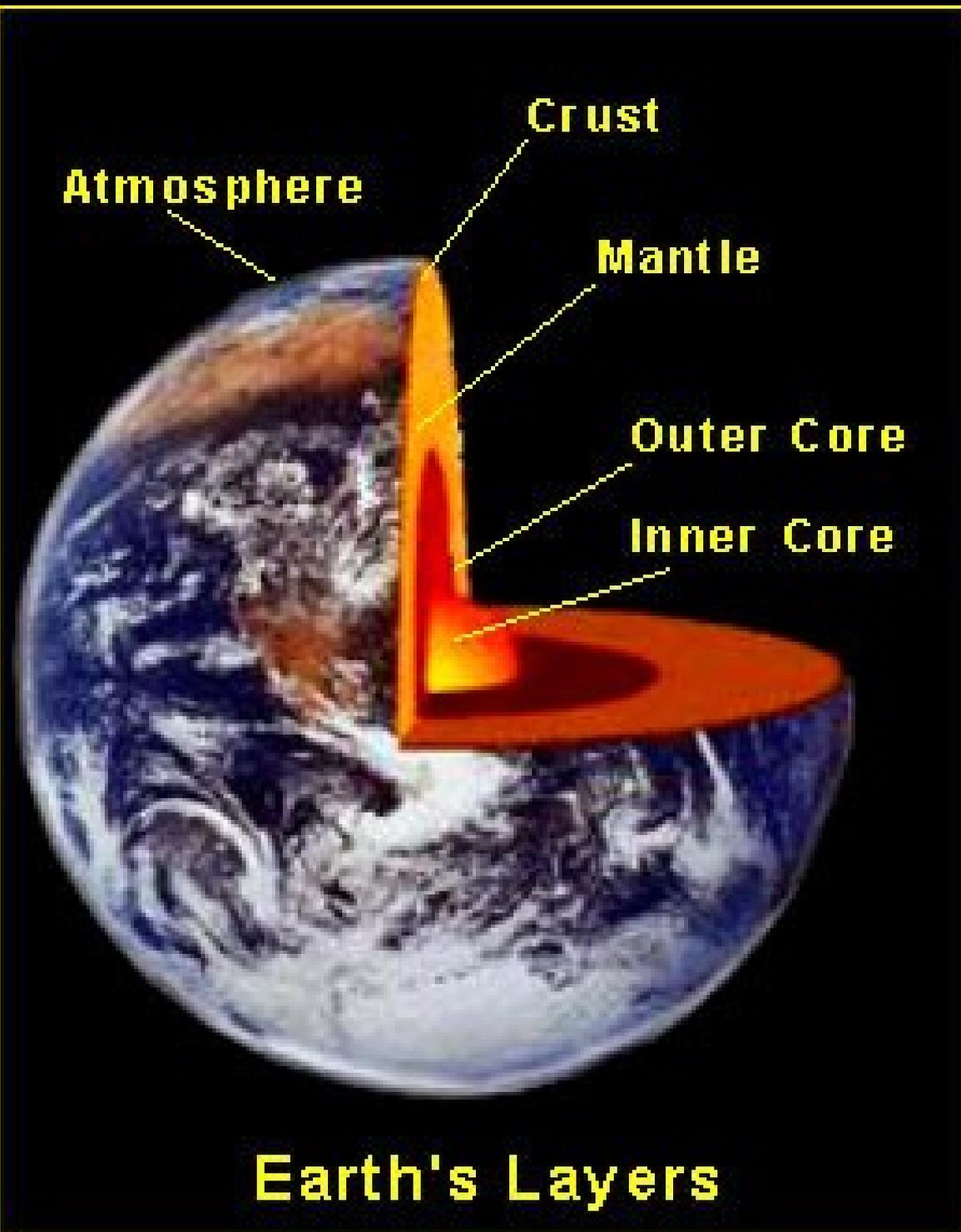
Final Exam Review

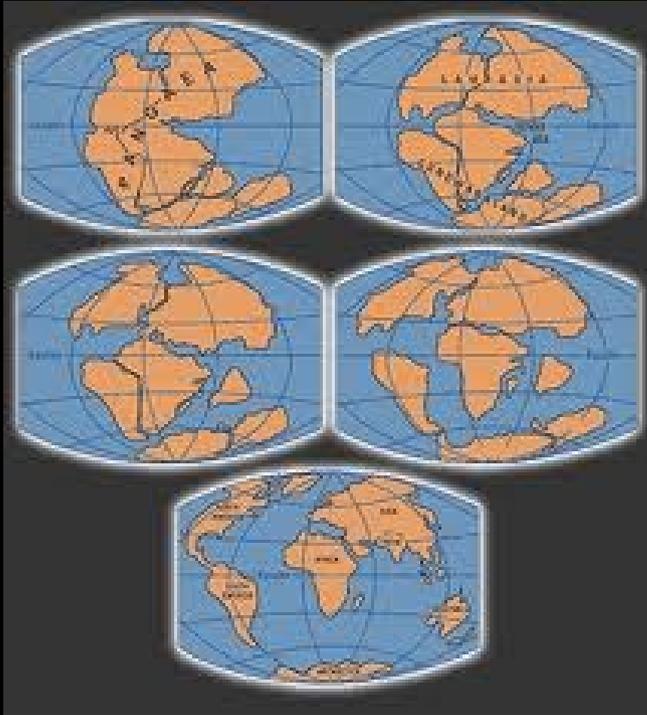
Grade 9 Social Studies

Thursday June 5<sup>th</sup>

MVHS

Mr. Raymond Innes





## Pangaea

Super continent purposed by German scientist **Alfred Wegener**.

His theory of **Continental Drift** suggested that the earth is divided into a number of **plates** that are able to move over geological time, and were once all connected.

# 5 Climate Regions of the World

- A- Tropical (nowhere in Canada)
- B- Dry Climates
- C- Warm, Moist
- D- Cool and Dry
- E- Polar

Climate and weather are not the same    Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same    Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same    Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same    Climate and weather are not the same

## Climate and weather are not the same

Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same  
Climate and weather are not the same

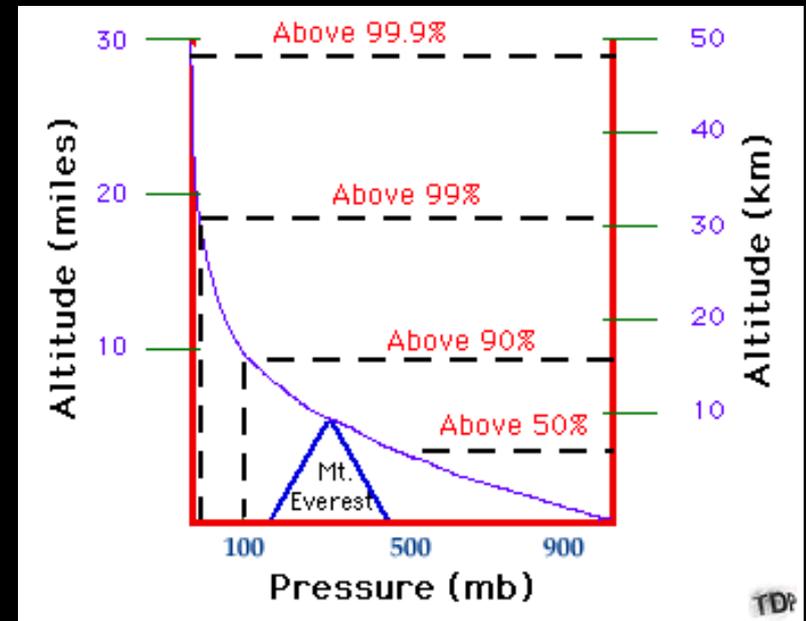
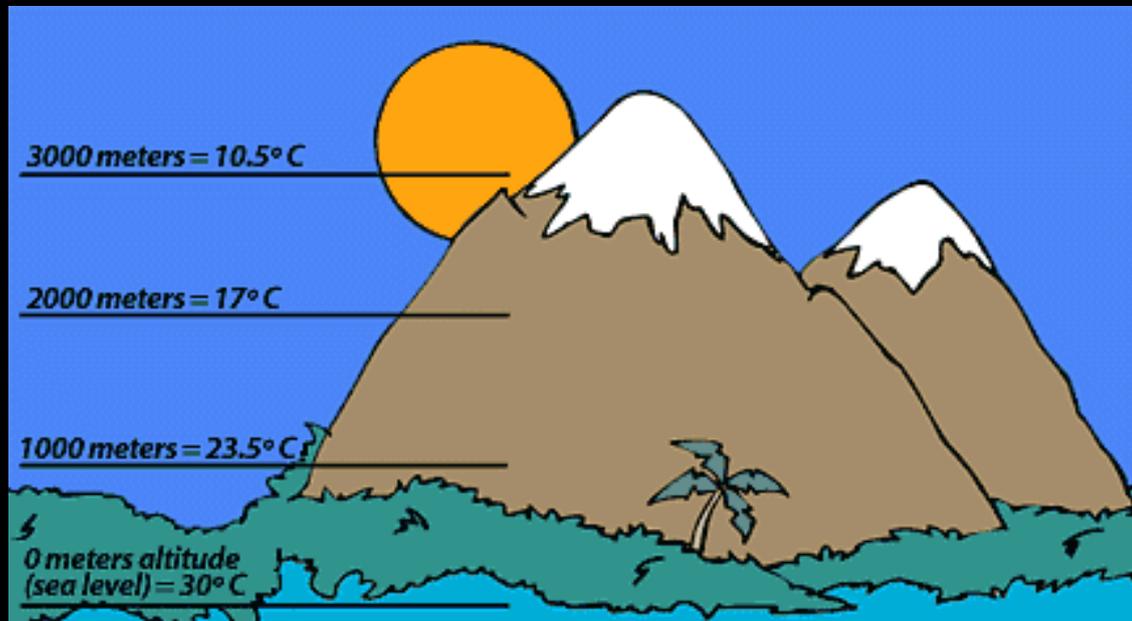


The Higher altitude you reach:

The more the temperature will decrease:

Air pressure goes down:

Resulting in lower oxygen levels.



## Why People move

Push factor: People want to leave, so they do.

Example: Oppression or unemployment

Pull Factor: People are attracted somewhere, so they go.

Example: Freedom or employment

Language could be a factor.  
Canada is a bilingual country.

Hence its involvement in  
La Francophonie  
Our government uses French.



# Site Factors

Site factors are features of the physical landscape of an area. Features that would draw or attract people to settle there.

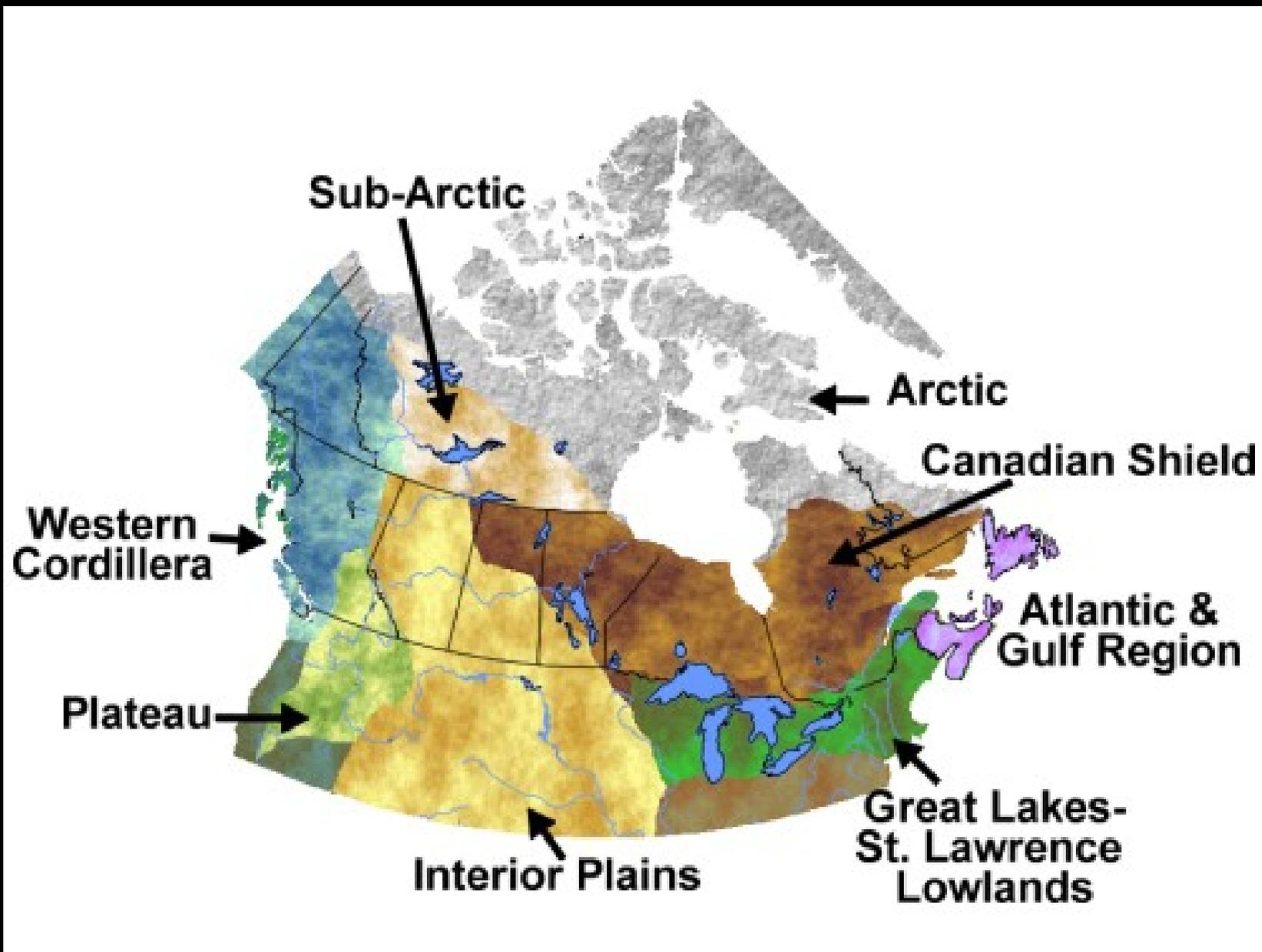


## Factors

Transportation

Defense

Resources



Six major cultural groups



[Click here to explore more in depth about this cultural region](#)

# How are Landforms built???

Mountain building- Built up force of the earths layers

Weathering- Wearing down from exposure to atmosphere

Erosion- The bits that wear off

Deposition- Building up of the eroded bits

EXAMPLE: **Sand dunes** are formed by *deposition* of earth that has been eroded from landforms somewhere else



# Plains and Plateaus



Plateaus are areas between mountains formed as a result of movement of the earth's crust.

Plains are land formed under water, as was later exposed when water receded



## Mountains

Mountains are made from movements of the Earth's crust.

Volcanic Mountains

Dome Mountains

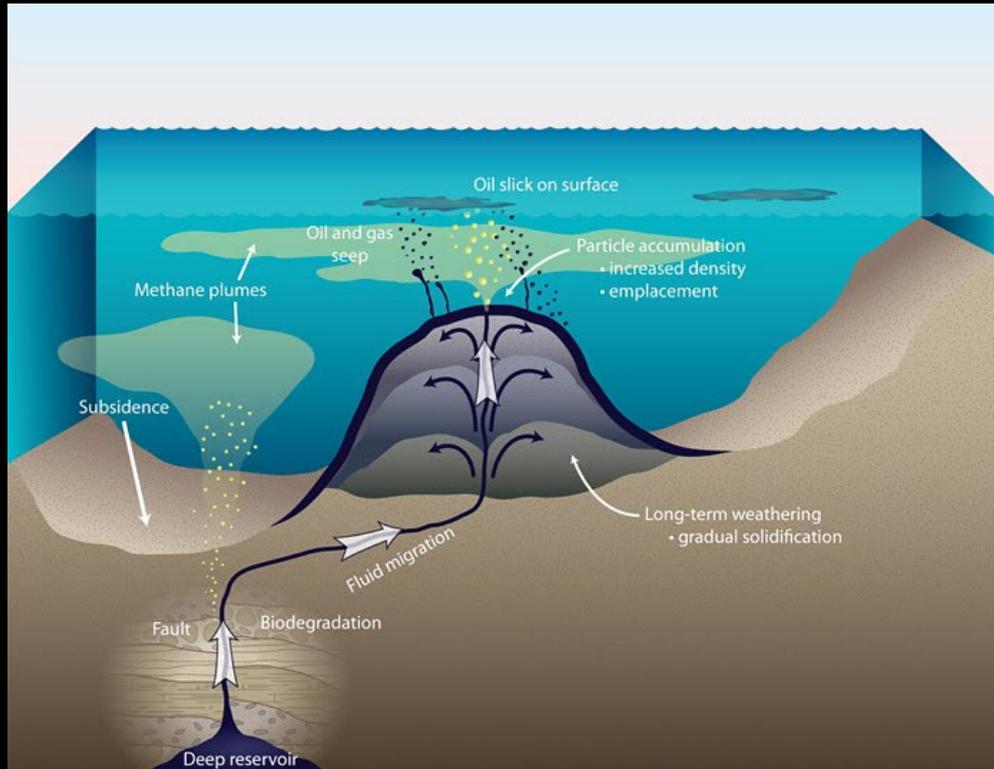
Fold Mountains

Fault Block Mountains

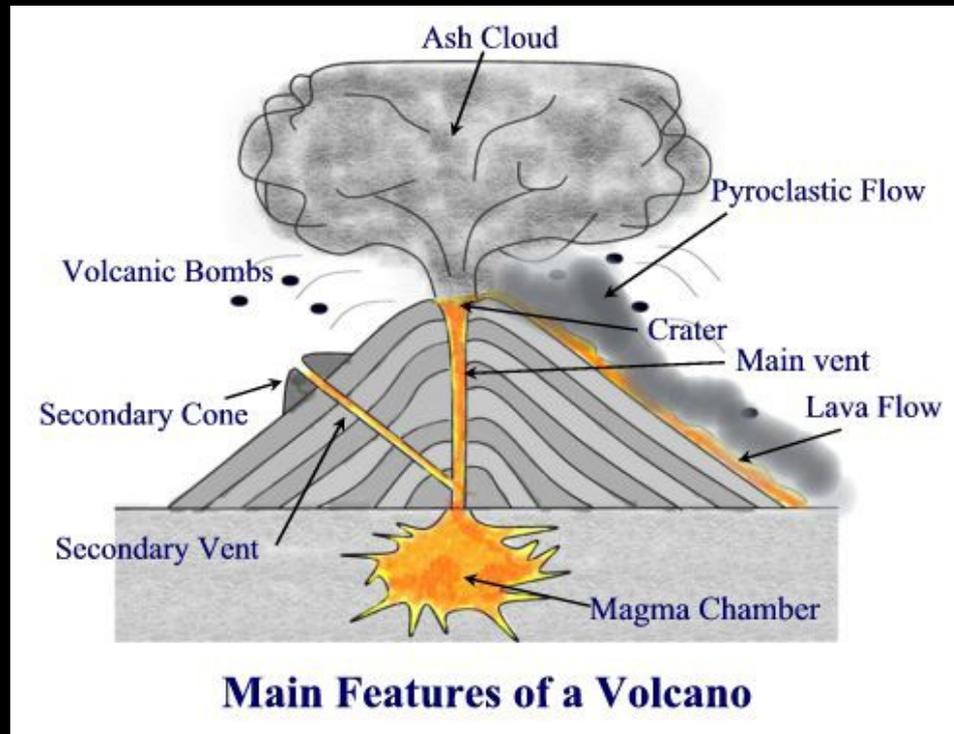
Geological time. It takes millions of years for visible changes of landforms to occur. Although, they are always changing.



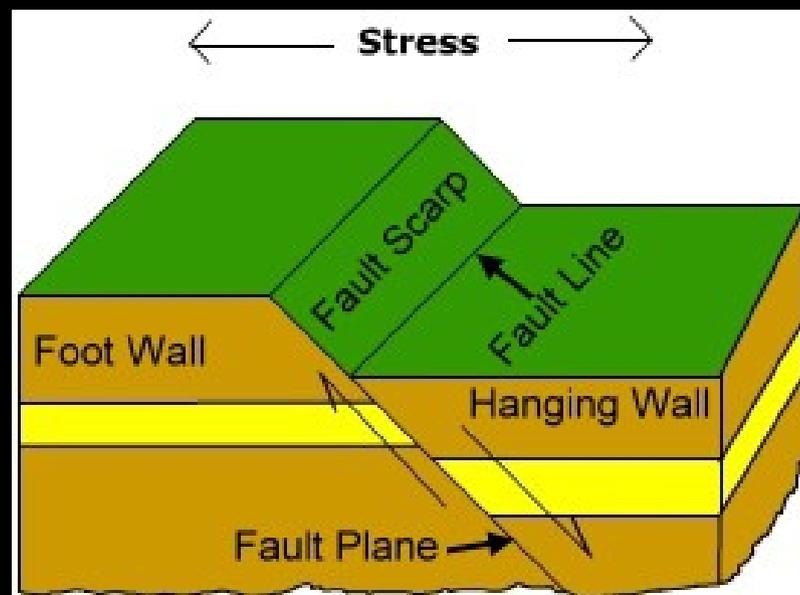
# Dome Mountains



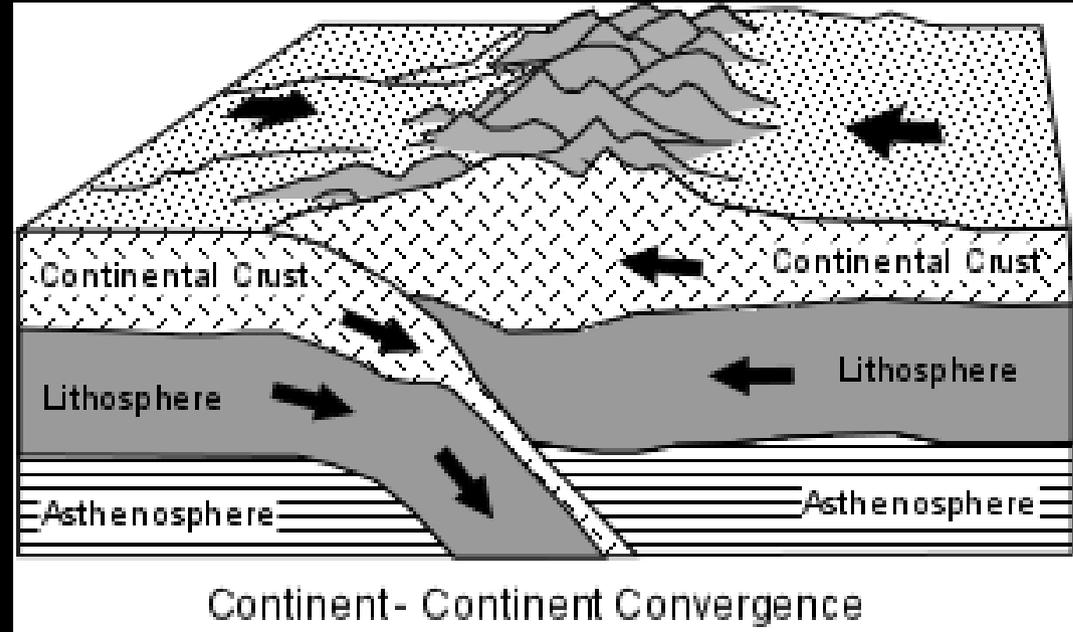
# Volcanic Mountains



# Fault Block Mountains



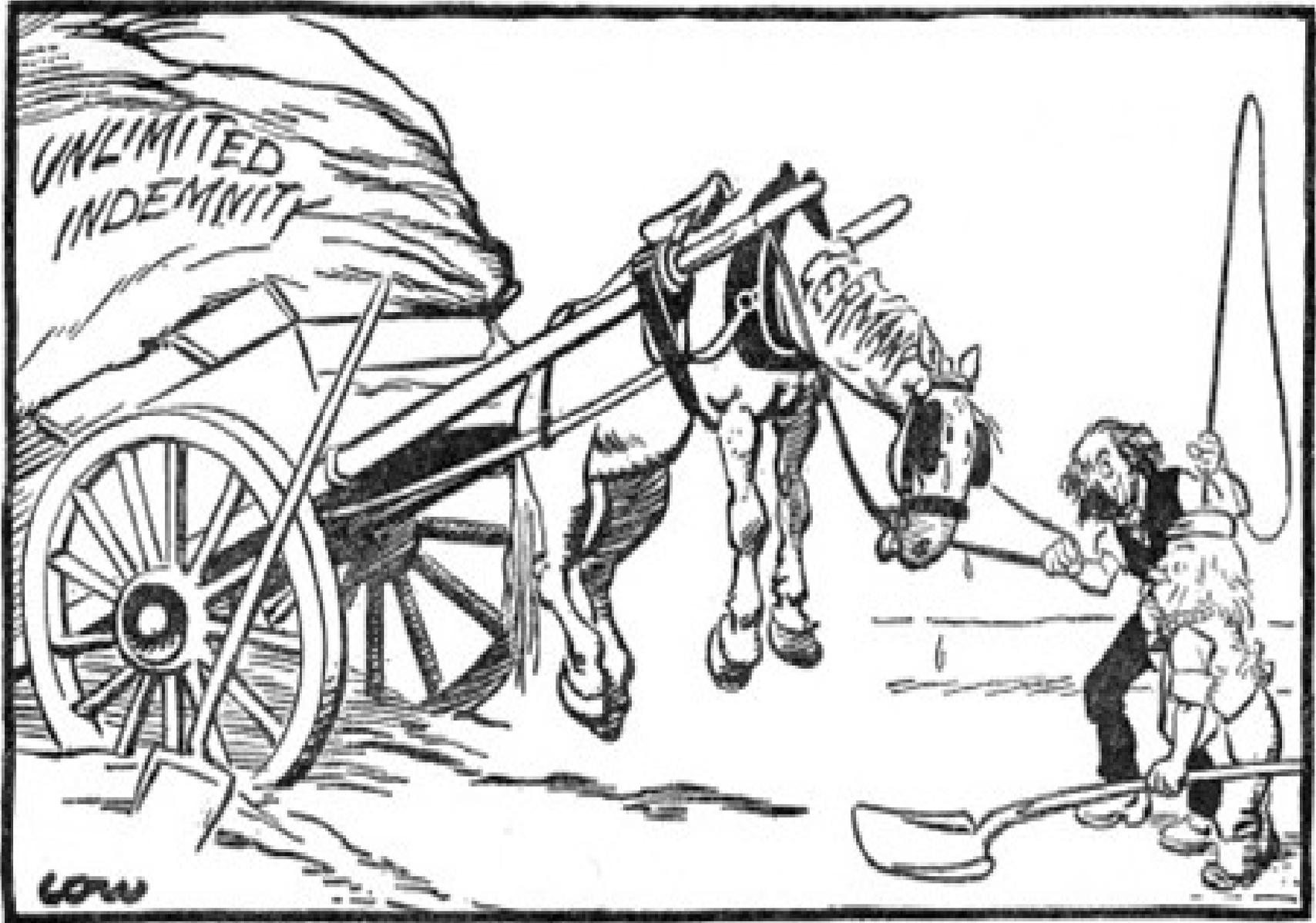
# Fold Mountains



Treaty of Versailles- Peace treaty that ended WW1. It punished Germany for starting the war by demanding reparations in the form of giving up territory and paying a lot of money.

German disapproval of the treaty of Versailles was very wide spread. When Hitler was working at gaining popularity *he promised to tear it up* if elected.





" PERHAPS IT WOULD GEE-UP BETTER IF WE LET IT TOUCH EARTH "

# WW1 Ended

WW1 ended in 1918 and surviving Canadian soldiers that were fighting overseas began coming home.

Upon their return, some complained that prices were higher than when they left while wages had stayed the same for the most part. That was, if you could even find a job.



## Returning Soldiers Found

- 1) Higher Prices
- 2) Same Wages
- 3) Low Employment

## The roaring 20s

Post war economic boom of the 1920s is commonly referred to as the roaring 20s.

Mass production of products that incorporated new technologies were intentioned to make life easier for everyone, in theory.

If people did not have money they simply used an installment plan, and used credit.

## HAVES

Branch plant owners, Land and Lumber barons, as well as other positions held by primarily well to do men of European origins.

## HAVENOTS

Working poor, Women, children, Natives, and Other minorities

# 1920s Popular Leisure Activities

Electric Radios (Canadian invention by Ted Rogers)

Silent movies, and eventually Talkies

Nightclubs and Jazz music



## Flappers

Young urban liberated women who seemed to take pleasure in rebelling against convention. Woman's fashion of the era reflected a new freedom for women.

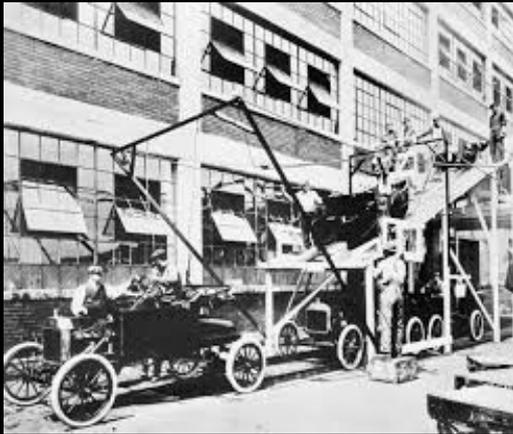


## The Roaring 20s

The 1920s started off rocky economically but eventually developed into an era of prosperity.

Several new technologies changed the way Canadians produce, transport and consume goods. Electricity and better gas motors improved efficiency.

### Henry Fords' Model-T assembly line



The consumption, and use of machinery, both at work and in the home allowed for a stronger economy and more leisure time.

The economic boom never got to the maritime region  
It lost 42% of manufacturing employment between 1920-1926

## The Great Depression

Stock market crash Oct. 29 1929 Black Tuesday

Credit was easy to get in the 20s

Manufacturers borrowed money to make goods people borrowed money to buy.

Banks lost people's savings

Financial institutions were not regulated (better in Canada)



Unemployed people with no savings could not make payments and the whole system started to crumble.

# World War 2 (WW2)

Trench Warfare became out dated by more mechanized war machines.

Phase 1: Allies include

Britain  
France  
Canada

Phase 2: German make error of breaking non aggression pact with Soviet Union

Phase 3: Allies controversially bombed German industrial areas  
Changed nature of fighting toward an air battle

Phase 4: D-day  
Canada's beach code name was Juno

## German Blitzkrieg

Blitzkrieg, or lightening war was a strategy that involves fast moving attacks by tanks, planes, and mobile infantry that traveled in fast moving packs.

The German dominated France's Maginot Line that had been designed with trench warfare in mind.

It worked very well, Allied troops were defeated and retreated to England.

# WW2 Rationing

During the war certain rare/valuable things were rationed and distributed by the government to ensure they were best used in the war effort.

Not everything rationed was to do with construction or weaponry, some thing that had to travel very far or were labor intensive were rationed.

These things included tea, coffee, and sugar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

4

No 920315 BM

**WAR RATION BOOK No. 3** *Void if altered*

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL

*Sandra* *Ann* *Smith*

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Street number or rural route \_\_\_\_\_

City or post office \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

AGE	SEX	WEIGHT	HEIGHT		OCCUPATION
		Lbs.	Ft.	In.	

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
(Person to whom book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

**WARNING**  
This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell it to any other person, or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods in accordance with regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it. Persons who violate rationing regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

**LOCAL BOARD ACTION**

Issued by \_\_\_\_\_ (Local board number) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

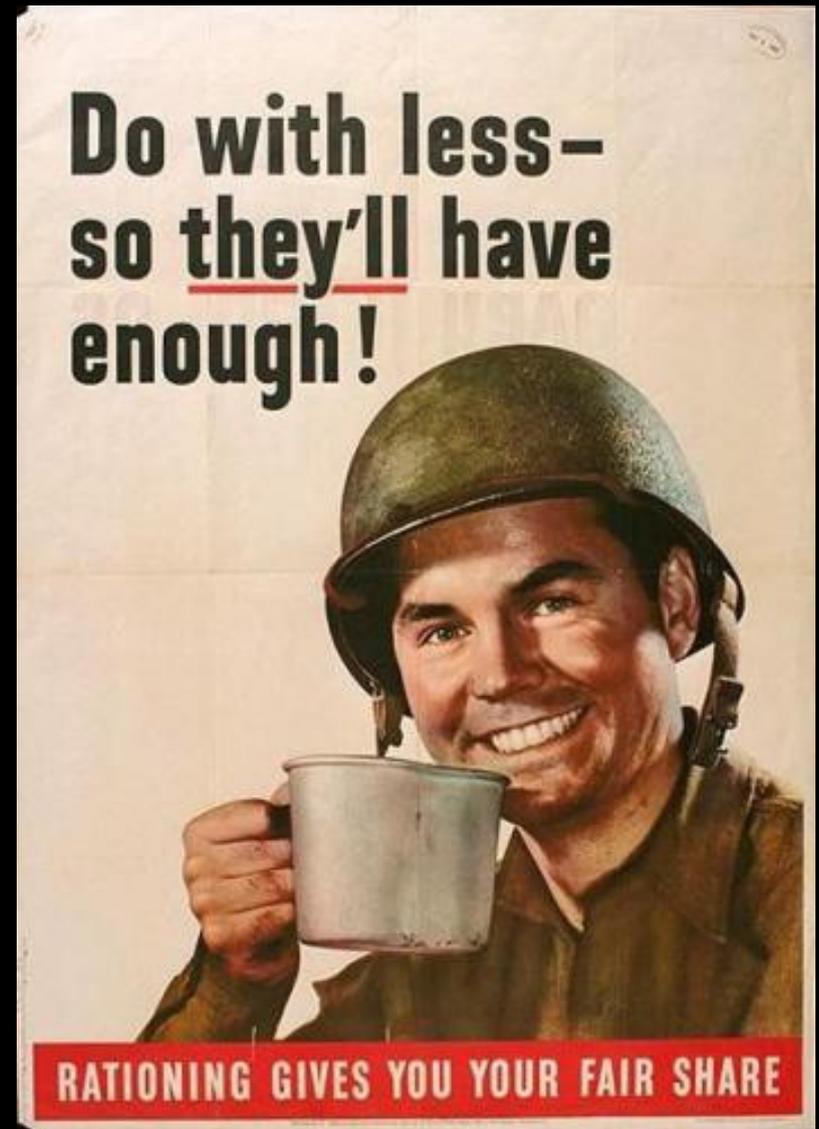
Street address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of issuing officer)

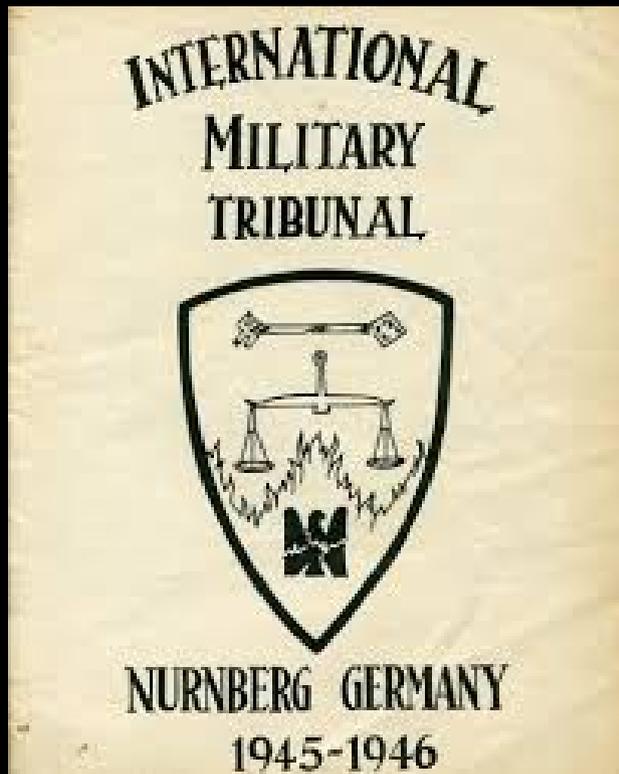
OPA Form No. R-130

**NOT VALID WITHOUT STAMP**



# Nuremberg Trials

Criminal trials for crimes against humanity committed by the Nazis leading up to and during WW2



## Women at Work

During the war year women made up a significant portion of the work force in manufacturing Industry.

Free Daycare was arranged for women in Ontario during the war.

Women also began to serve in the military in far greater numbers.

Women gained self confidence needed to move forward with woman's rights movement in years to come.



## Newfoundland

NFLD was a self governing British colony from 1907-1934.  
It was bankrupt during the Great Depression.  
Britain took over again.

After the war most of Britain's colonies became independent or associated with other world powers.

1948: NFLD had a referendum to decide whether to join Canada or the USA.  
Canada won by 7.7% (52.3 Can. - 47.7 US)

Newfoundland joined Canada in 1949.



# The United Nations

Formed post WW2 in April of 1945.

The UN established the following goals:

- To work collectively to bring an end to war.
- To encourage cooperation among nations
- To improve the standard of living in all nations
- To promote basic human rights



## Canada

Lester B. Pearson was president of the seventh regular session of the UN General Assembly, he later went on to become Prime Minister of Canada.

Brock Chisholm was a doctor in Ontario before he become the first head of the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO is agency of the UN dedicated to improving health an irradiating disease worldwide.

## The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

A baseline set of rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to. All nation members of the United Nations signed the UDHR in **1948**. The rights are on page 200 of your text and easily available online.

They include rights to freedom, security, and equality.

It is the first document of its kind in that it applies to every human on earth. Not tribe, race, nationality, gender, or social status have any bearing on the application of the UDHR by signatory nation's governments

New Brunswick-er McGill professor John Humphrey created the original draft of the UDHR in 1948.



## The Cold War

Cold War was “Cold” because there were few attacks, mostly words were exchanged

Three reasons for the Cold War: Different Ideologies (values/ideas about politics/religion)  
Post WW2 USSR did not leave countries it liberated  
Arms race, including nuclear weapons

Divide caused by Cold War of Europe into communist or non-communist states was referred to as an **Iron Curtain** by Winston Churchill in a famous speech.

# NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Formed in 1949 to provide **collective security** to member states:

Canada  
USA  
Belgium  
Britain  
Denmark  
France  
Iceland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Portugal



Advantage: All other members  
obligated to protect  
Canada

Disadvantage: Canada obligated to  
protect all members  
ex. Suez Crisis

The Soviet Union responded in Eastern Europe with the Warsaw Pact.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union NATO's focus changed to protecting ethnic minorities and preventing international terrorism.

Canada is a **middle power** that works through bilateral or **multilateral** actions to deal with world issues.

## Suez Crisis

1956: Canal in Egypt was being run by a French-British company

Egypt Nationalized canal making it owned by government

Britain and France urged Israel to attack Egypt, promising to help after conflict was started

Britain and France wanted to swoop in and “restore order”

The USSR was mad about this and threatened nuclear strikes on Paris and England

Canada and the US were put in an awkward position, not knowing about the plan to get the canal back, they still would be obligated to help under NATO

Peacekeepers were created by the UN as multilateral police force to investigate such occurrences in the future

# NORAD

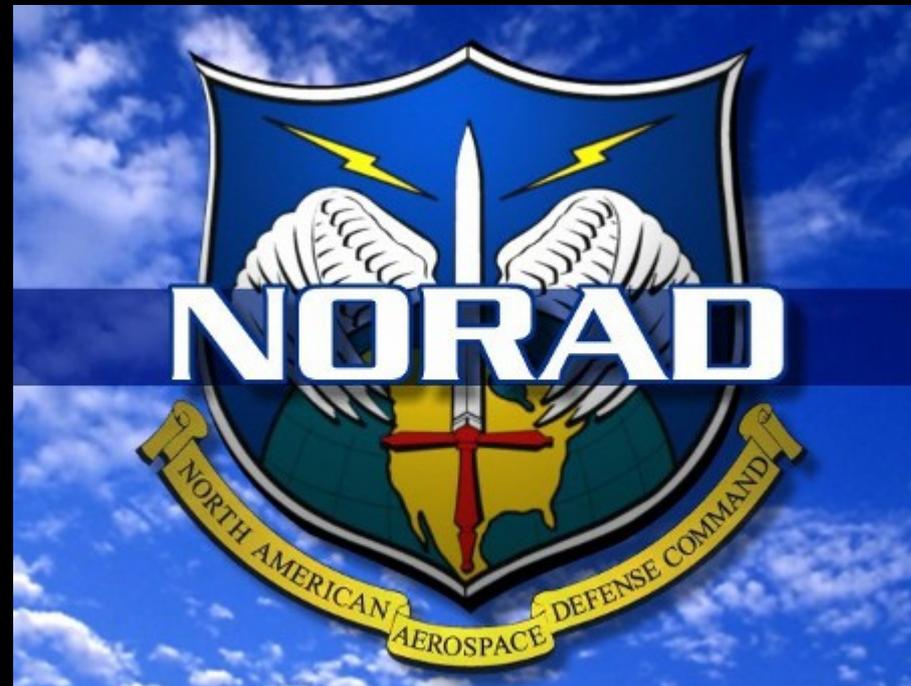
The NORAD agreement between Canada and the US recognized that the most direct route for Russia to attack the US is through the arctic into Canada.

By 1950s Canada and the USA had decided that they would share the defense of  
A series of radar stations were built in the north to detect any missile attacks early on.

63 of such stations created the Distance Early Warning system (DEW).

Many Canadians opposed NORAD because they felt Canada would lose independence related to how we run our own defenses.

NORAD sites closed in 1993 but the alliance continues today



# Long Answer/Essay Questions Review

You will need to look up these topics in textbook and become very familiar with the related content because you need to provide long content rich answers for this section of exam.

Look at:

The differences between Canada's immigration policy before 1945, compared to after 1945, and now. Chapter starts on page 60 of textbook.

>>

The Charter of rights and freedoms. Be able to define the different categories of rights under the charter, and be able to classify individual rights or actions into these categories

Example Categories: mobility rights or equality rights

There are more on page 201 of text.

>>

Be able to draw on the major units of the course to give your own definition of what it means to be a Canadian.

Unit Themes

Culture

Geography

History

Citizenship

# Analyzing Propaganda Posters

Always look ask: What is the purpose of the poster?

Who is the target of the poster?

Is the poster effective? Support your answer.

Would the poster be acceptable in Canadian society today?



# Good Luck!

On your exam.

Look at the review sheets

This review slide show

Maps

Review your text book

## Exam

20 multiple choice

20 matching

6 labeling

10 true or false

5 short answer

6 long answer

2 essay