Final Exam Review

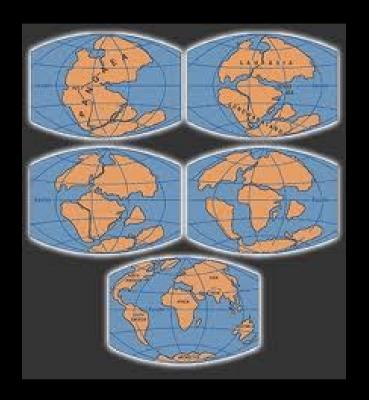
Grade 9 Social Studies

Thursday June 5th

MVHS

Mr. Raymond Innes





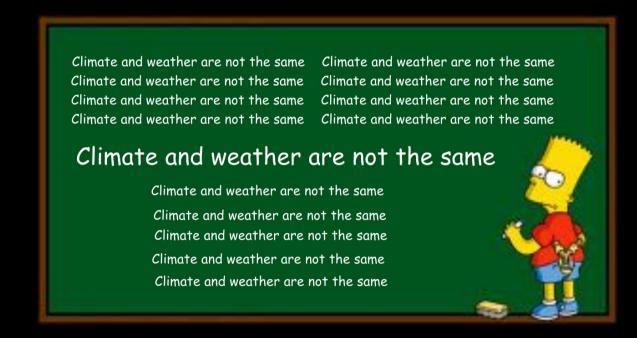
Pangaea

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.

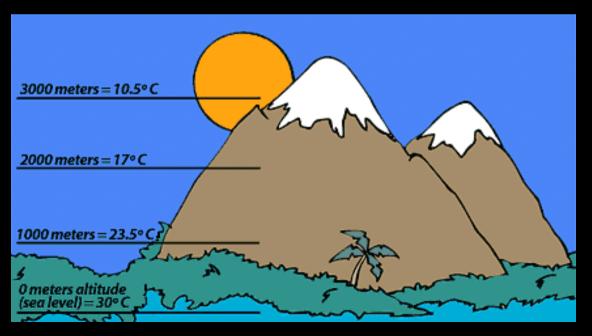
5 Climate Regions of the World

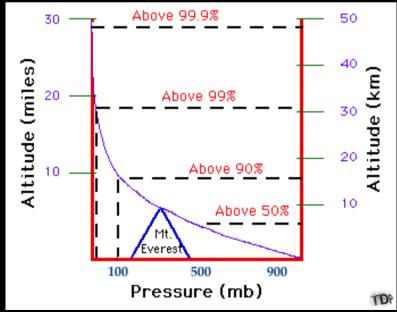
- A- Tropical (nowhere in Canada)
- **B- Dry Climates**
- C- Warm, Moist
- D- Cool and Dry
- E- Polar



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.

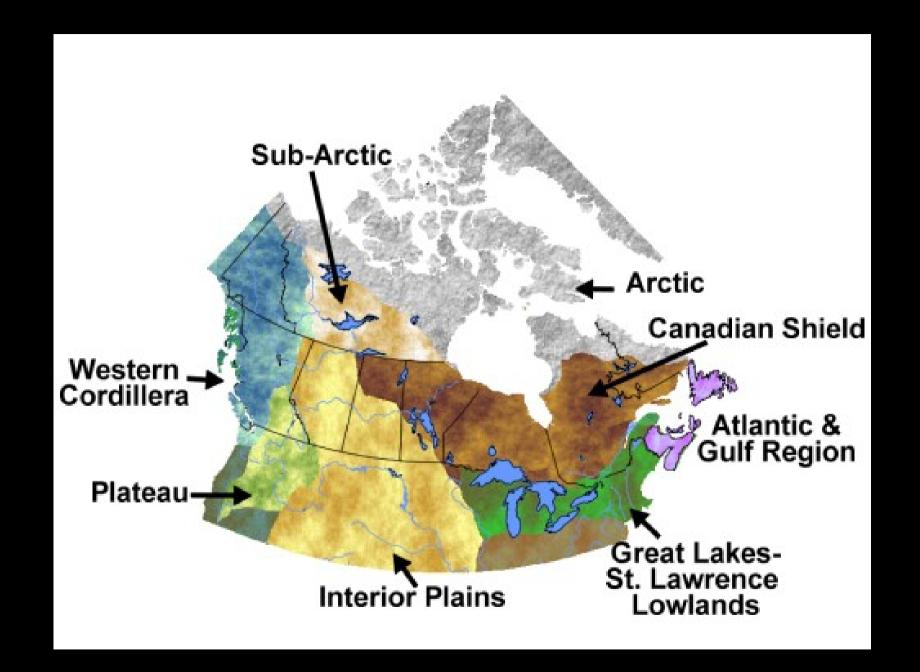


Factors

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



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

<u>Plains</u> are are land formed under water, as was later exposed when water receded



Mountains

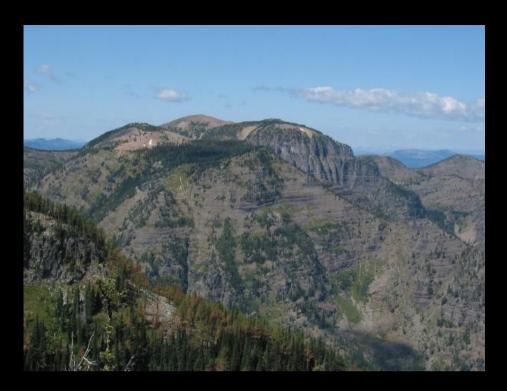
Mountains are made from movements of the Earth's crust.

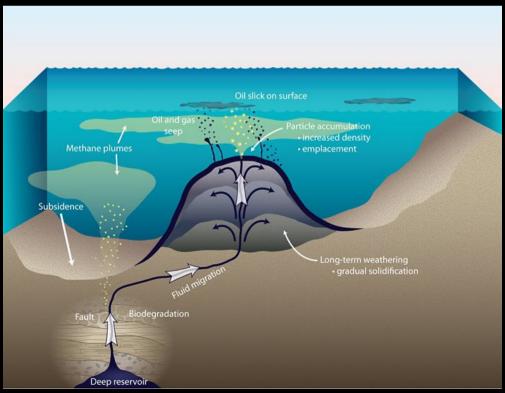
Volcanic Mountains
Dome Mountains
Fold Mountains
Fault Block Mountains

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

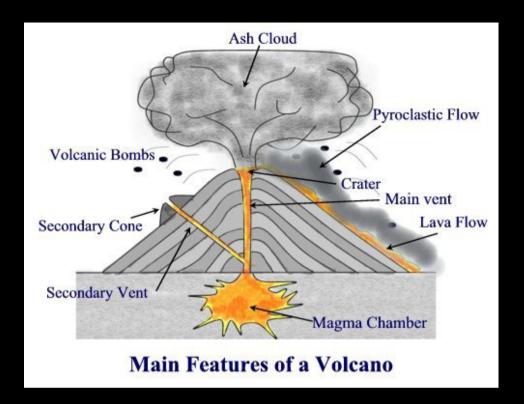


Dome Mountains



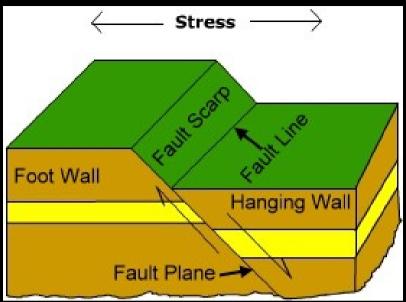


Volcanic Mountains



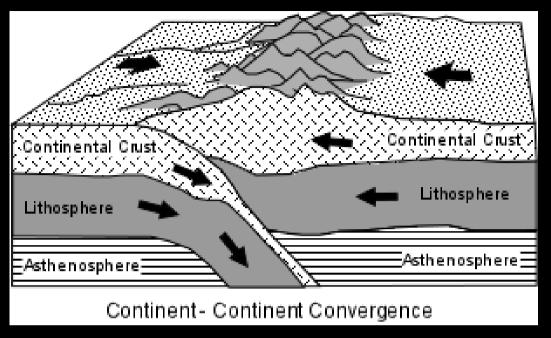


Fault Block Mountains





Fold Mountains





<u>Treaty of Versailles</u>- 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

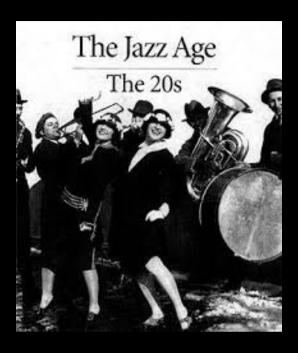
Working poor, Women, children, Natives, and Other minorities

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.

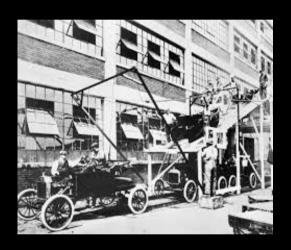


The Roaring 20s

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 stagey 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 troop were defeated and retreated to England.

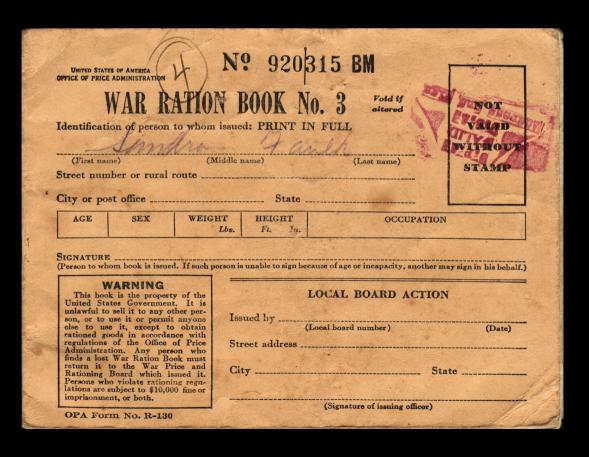
WW2 Rationing

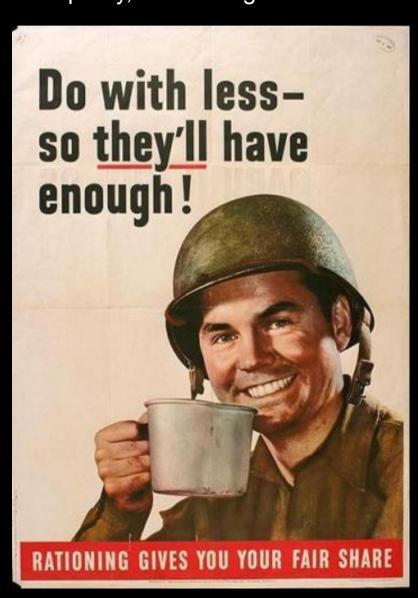
During the war certain rare/valuable things were rationed and distributed by the government to ensure they were best used in the war effort.

Not everything rationed was to do with construction or weaponry, some thing that had to

travel very far or were labor intensive were rationed.

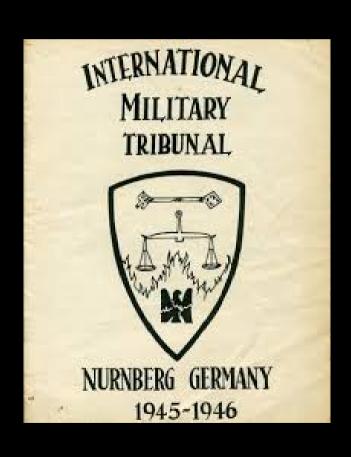
These things included tea, coffee, and sugar





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 sighed 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 it 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.

<u>Unit Themes</u>

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