

## CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE WAR

- 1) Describe the foreign policy relationship between Canada and Great Britain, and explain how Canada entered the First World War.

### **Mobilizing the Forces (Pg. 32)**

- 2) Prime Minister Borden promised Great Britain 25 000 troops, but 30 000 volunteered within the first month.

Explain why so many Canadians were eager to fight in the First World War.

- 3) Describe the attitudes that prevented women and other groups from fully participating in the First World War.

### **A National Identity Emerges (Pg. 33)**

- 4) Who was responsible for training and supplying Canadian soldiers?
- 5) Where were these soldiers trained?
- 6) How many soldiers were sent to England?
- 7) What factors limited the expression of Canadian national identity before the First World War.
- 8) The army formed from Canadian volunteers was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Describe the development of Canadian national identity at Camp Valcartier and on the battlefield.

### **Canada's Minister of Militia (Pg. 34)**

- 10) Assess the performance of Sam Hughes as minister of militia using evidence from the textbook.

### **The War Measures Act (Pg. 35)**

- 11) Describe the War Measures Act.
- 12) Describe the civil liberties that were threatened by the War Measures Act.
- 13) Describe the treatment of recent immigrants from Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- 14) Define . . . internment camps.

**Digging Deeper**

15) The Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) was not also supplied with the best weaponry.

After conducting online research, take some point form notes on the following . . .

- a) Ross Rifle
- b) MacAdam Shield Shovel
- c) Fun Facts . . . CEF