

Discovering Canada has five chapters. Students have three responsibilities when it comes to working through this text:

1. Reading the text and completing the associated glossary of terms.
2. Writing a quiz for each chapter.
3. Composing original answers to one to two short answer questions.

Quizzes are made up entirely of objective questions like multiple choice and true false. Students who don't show up to write the quiz—for whatever reason—receive an automatic zero on the quiz. Affected students are required to complete a "synopsis assignment" on their own time to demonstrate their understanding of the chapter's material. These assignments take about an hour to complete and must be entirely hand written. If AI or plagiarism is detected, the student receives a permanent 0 for the quiz portion of the assignment. There are other consequences, as well, e.g. parents/guardians notified, administration notified. Repeated cheating can result not only in academic penalty but also in suspension.

Answers to **short answer questions** should be around 150 to 300 words long. They should be original (no AI or plagiarism detected). Students can potentially use websites and books as sources; however, these sources must be cited (using either a formal citation method or just including the URL where the information was accessed. Both the quality of the student's insights and the quality of their writing, will go into the assessment of the short answer questions, i.e. do not submit a bunch of work riddled with typos and punctuation errors. Treat short answer questions like you're writing a formal essay.

Many students struggle with organization written answers to both essays and short answer questions. Use the following structure—introduction, illustration, conclusion—and you should be fine. Below is an example short answer response to a question.

Example Question: what responsibilities do Canadians have to one another?

INTRODUCTION (introduce the topic to the audience)

The concept of Canadians' responsibilities to one another pertains to the ethical obligations within Canadian society, encompassing mutual support and societal well-being.

ILLUSTRATION (elaborate on the topic by discussing one or two real world examples)

Canadians hold responsibilities spanning social welfare, respectful interactions, and economic stability. They contribute via taxes for healthcare and education, promoting equity. Treating each other with respect cultivates inclusivity. Economically, active participation, tax compliance, and sustainable consumption sustain a thriving economy. Civic duties include voting, informed discussions, and upholding the rule of law, ensuring a just society.

CONCLUSION (explain why exactly this topic is noteworthy)

Canadians' responsibilities foster unity, justice, and progress. Upholding these obligations reflects Canada's values and contributes to communal well-being, warranting attention due to its impact on national character and advancement.

Feel free to answer your short answer questions using the headings introduction, illustration and conclusion. This way you'll know you've covered all the bases.

Introductory Unit: Canada, Prehistory-1914

CHAPTER 1: First Nations, First Peoples & First Contact

luminosity	uranium-lead dating	fossil record	prehistory
science	Siberia	Monte Verde	kin groups
hunting and gathering	agricultural revolution	agriculture	Sumer
Mesoamerica	Maya	Olmec	Principle of Succession
first contact	50 to 70 million people	lightning and people	fire
Eastern Woodlands	Christopher Columbus	Columbian Exchange	Blackfoot Confederacy
Great Plains	bison	Hudson's Bay Company	Numbered Treaties
haplogroup	First Peoples	residential school	Sir John A. MacDonald
reconciliation	Pacific Northwest	Haida	Nootka
communal ownership	caste system	sedentary	Huron
Huron Confederation	Samuel de Champlain	Quebec	Iroquois Confederation
Mohawk	Five Nations	Thirteen Colonies	Great Law
matriarchal society	Sachem Council	matriarchs	principle of accountability
constitution	rule of law	ruled by caprice	Phoenicians
Brendan the Navigator	New World	China and India	Silk Road
Santa Maria, Pinta, Nina	Jamaica	Eratosthenes	Washington Irving
Dunning-Kruger Effect	John Cabot	Jacques Cartier	Donnacona
Grand Banks	military alliances	<i>courers des bois</i>	Metis
fur trade	Catholic	Jesuit priests	Iroquoia

Chapter 1 Short Answer Questions

1.1 Explain how Indigenous fire shaped North America's pre-contact landscape. In your answer, explain how Indigenous fire management disproves the myth of North America being a people-less and untamed wilderness prior to White settlement.

1.2 Explain how the governments of the Iroquois and France differed from one another in the 1700s. In your answer, explore the impact of these differences had on both French and Iroquoian people.

CHAPTER 2: Continent on Fire

Colonial Wars	Hudson's Bay Trading Company	Cree	Canada
<i>Treaty of Montreal</i>	Acadia	Mi'kmaq	Mohawk
<i>Treaty of Utrecht</i>	French-Indian War	General Montcalm	<i>habitants</i>
General Wolfe	Beauport	floating bombs	Fabian tactics
Plains of Abraham	General James Murray	assimilating	military rule
<i>Treaty of Paris</i>	<i>Royal Proclamation</i>	elected assembly	Proclamation Line
Ohio Valley	American Revolution	Guy Carleton	bicultural
<i>Quebec Act</i>			

Chapter 2 Short Answer Question

2.1 Identify and explain two long-term consequences for North America following Britain's conquest of Canada in 1759.

CHAPTER 3: Canada & the American Revolution

British conservatism	American liberalism	autonomy	monarchy
mobocracy	American Revolution	rule of law	United Empire Loyalists
Congress	An Appeal to the Inhabitants of Quebec	"intolerable acts"	King George III
Westminster	Republicans	"Liberty Trees"	Lord Cornwallis
George Washington	Thomas Jefferson	North	South
United States	Freetown	Black Loyalists	British North America
John Graves Simcoe	<i>Slave Act</i>	York	anti-American
Upper Canada	Lower Canada	<i>Constitution Act</i>	Lucien Bouchard
Paul Martin			

Chapter 2 Short Answer Question

3.1 What challenges did Black Loyalists face in British North America immediately following the American Revolution? Do Black Canadians face similar issues in Canada in the 21st century? Explain.

CHAPTER 4: War, Rebellion & Reform

Napoleonic Wars	Napoleon Bonaparte	naval blockade	impressing
Isaac Brock	Tecumseh	Pan-Indian Confederacy	William Hull
Fort Detroit	Fort Dearborn	Queenston Heights	Fort Grey
John Brant	Battle of the Thames	Charles de Salaberry	Battle of Chateaugay
York	Washington, D.C.	Fort McHenry	<i>Treaty of Ghent</i>
Cherokee Confederacy	"trail of tears"	American Revolution	French Revolution
Joseph Howe	Executive Council	Legislative Council	conflict of interest
public interest	accountability	English Party	Chateau Clique
Parti Patriote	impeachment process	Louis-Joseph Papineau	<i>Bill of Rights</i>
responsible government	William Lyon Mackenzie	Family Compact	Reform Party
Robert Baldwin	moderate	General Bond Head	St. Jean
Underground Railroad	Battle of St. Denis	<i>Toronto Manifesto</i>	Yonge Street
Battle of Montgomery's Tavern	Navy Island	Queen Victoria	Lord Durham
<i>Report on the Affairs of North America</i>	Caroline Affair	representative democracy	<i>Act of Union</i>
United Province of Canada	Governor General	Assembly of United Canada	Canada West
Canada East	political deadlock	bloc voting	Kingston
political alliance	<i>Magna Carta</i>	rule of law	<i>English Bill of Rights</i>
constitutional monarchy	Parliament	executive branch	legislative branch
<i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	Lord Elgin	Reform Party	<i>Rebellion Losses Bill</i>
royal assent	Bytown	Ottawa	"Great Ministry"
Dominion of Canada	John A. MacDonald	<i>British North America Act</i>	Civil War
Confederacy	Union	slavery	transcontinental railway
Klondike Gold Rush	Manitoba	British Columbia	Prince Edward Island
Yukon Territory	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Newfoundland
Labrador	Nunavut	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Rupert's Land
Red River Rebellion	Northwest Rebellion	Louis Riel	Wilfred Laurier
Manitoba Schools Question	Boer War	South Africa	<i>boers</i>
Chinese and Japanese immigrants	"Chinese head tax"	"Golden Age" of immigration	Alaskan Panhandle Dispute
foreign policy	naval arms race	"tin pot navy"	The Great War
regionalism			

Chapter 4 Short Answer Questions

4.1 What long and short-term consequences did the War of 1812 have for Indigenous peoples?

4.2 What Canadian values were Baldwin and la Fontaine promoting by refusing to use violence to end political disagreement or protests?

CHAPTER 5: Perspectives in Discovering Canada

1848	tribalism	paradigm change	Great Recession
tolerance	empathy	climate change	right wing
sanctions	war crimes	extrajudicial killings	cultural assimilation
Ukrainian diaspora	humanitarian assistance	treaty people	<i>Treaty 6</i>
Metis	transcontinental railway	bison	Indian agent
Thomas Quinn	Peace Chief Poundmaker	War Chief Wandering Spirit	Northwest Rebellion
General Otter	Chief Big Bear	Battleford	Chief Flying Dust
Delmas Thunderchild Residential School	enfranchisement	Chief and Council System	reconciliation
powwow	intergenerational harm	residential school system	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
Seven Sacred Teachings	Charlottetown Conference	presentism	Senate
House of Commons	equalization payment	Orders in Council	<i>La Francophonie</i>
Five Eyes Alliance	regionalism		

Chapter 5 Short Answer Question

5.1 Place yourself into the position of Canada's Prime Minister: now identify and explain one thing you'd keep/preserve, one thing you'd change, and one new thing you'd introduce in order to make Canada a better place to live for all.