

*Discovering Canada* has five chapters. There's one quiz for each chapter. **Every quiz is comprised entirely of objective questions**, e.g. multiple choice, true/false, matching, fill in the blank, and ordering events. There's one quiz every week until the text is completed. Prepare for quizzes by reading the text book, watching review videos on the course website and/or playing review games and writing down definitions for each term listed in the chapter glossaries below (see below). **Students who miss exams receive an automatic zero. Marks are earned back by completing a "synopsis assignment" (on their own time).** Synopsis assignments take on average about an hour to an hour and a half to complete.

### Short Answer Questions

**In addition to weekly quizzes, students are required to answer one to two short answer questions per week. Short answer questions, just like quizzes, must be submitted by a present deadline. Failure to meet deadlines for short answer questions results in an automatic and permanent zero.** Links to submit short answers for each chapter are found on the course website. Students are encouraged to work on their short answer questions over the course of the week and use services like *Grammarly* to improve the quality of writing. Under no circumstances are students permitted to use any artificial intelligence (AI) to answer questions. If it's determined AI was used in any way, the affected student will receive an automatic zero for the short answer. Repeated violations of the do-not-use-AI protocol open the affected student up to additional sanctions. Students, however, can use websites to get information from. Students must cite these websites (and authors) if and when they use ideas that are not their own. This is as simple as including the URL where the information was drawn from. Simply copy and paste answers into the quiz and then hit submit when you're ready. **Be advised short answers must be a minimum 75 and maximum 300 words in length. Failure to meet his minimum requirement results in academic penalty.**

Ideally, short answer questions begin by identifying/introducing the topic; then the student uses a combination of logic, explanations and/or examples to demonstrate/illustrate their understanding of the topic; finally, short answer questions end with the student making some sort of concluding remark, i.e. the student explains why the topic is important enough to learn about or why it's historically important.

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

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

### Illustration

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

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 using the headings used in the example. The headings will focus your thinking while ensuring you're answering the question as stated.

## Introductory Unit: Canada, Prehistory-1914

## CHAPTER 1: First Nations, First Peoples &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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 Chateauguay
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.