A Changing Society: Study Guide

Key Vocabulary:

displaced persons p.162: refugees

Massey Commission p.166: established in 1949 to investigate state of Canadian culture - suggested that Canadian culture needed to be protected from influences of U.S. culture - recommended that National Film Board be strengthened and that government be involved in funding universities and the arts

megaprojects p.170: infrastructure projects that would be funded by the gov’t to create jobs and pump money into the economy i.e. Trans Canada Highway

equalization payments: see transfer payments

Welfare State p.175: see below

Expo 67 p.176: 100th birthday of Canada - international fair held in Montreal

feminism p.181: belief that women should have equality with men in political, social and economic fields, and not be discriminated against on the basis of their sex

suburbs p.163: areas outlying cities - became bedroom communities - people would commute to work - brought with them a new set of values

war brides p.161: 48,000 women and their children arrived in Canada in 1945-6 - had to adapt to a new country

boom towns p.170: towns where new mines and wells developed

baby boom p.164: increase in birth rate in the post war period - largest cohort - shaped culture, economy, policy

referendum p.172: process of referring a political question to the people for a direct vote i.e. Newfoundland joining Confederation


Trudeaumania p.177: response to Pierre Trudeau - as if he were a rock star, not a politician

NAC p.181: National Action Committee on the Status of Women - formed in 1971 to put pressure on government to implement Commission’s recommendations - equality of women included in Charter of Rights and Freedoms

NFB p.166: National Film Board - established in 1939
**consumer society** p.164: buy more products - people demanded novelty

**transfer payments** p.169: in order for social support programs to continue at a similar level in all provinces, provinces transferred taxation powers to federal government, in return for provinces receiving government grants, to provide social services such as health care and education - government would then transfer funds to poorer provinces from richer provinces - federal government gained power at expense of provinces

**St. Lawrence Seaway** p.171: built to link Atlantic Ocean with Great Lakes - open interior of continent to ocean going traffic

**Trans-Canada Highway** p.171: when completed in 1970 the longest national highway in the world

**Canadian Assistance Plan** p.175: to help provinces finance social assistance programs for all needy people

**National Energy Program** p.184: introduced by Liberals, aimed to reduce consumption of oil, to protect Canadians from rising oil prices, to make Canada self sufficient in oil - provided funding to Cdn oil companies to drill in Arctic and off coast of Newfoundland - caused great bitterness in Alberta

**pressure group**: organized group of individuals with common interests and concerns who attempt to pressure political decision makers - also known as interest groups

**environmental movement** p.181: see below

**Western alienation** p.182: feeling on the part of western Canada that federal policies favour central Canada - led to rise of several regional parties

**Just Society** p.177: the kind of society Trudeau wanted to build - government had a duty to protect the rights and freedoms of people, and to foster their social and economic well-being - strong advocate of individual freedom

**OPEC** p.182: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries - imposed oil embargo in 1973 p.178: in retaliation for western countries supporting Israel during Middle East war - oil and gas prices jumped by 400%

**deficit** p.184: more money being spent than taken in - social services very expensive, businesses failing, people losing jobs so gov’t collecting fewer taxes and spending more on social programs - UI and welfare - by 1984 federal government almost $160 billion in debt

**CRTC** p.167: (Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission) established in 1968 to regulate amount of foreign material broadcast over airwaves and impose rules requiring Canadian content
Canada Council p.166: created in 1957 to award grants to writers, artists, and theatres

regional disparity p.182: economic gap between poorer and more prosperous regions of Canada
Key People:
Gladys Arnold p.161: war correspondent who wrote about war brides

Mackenzie King: Canada’s post-war Prime Minister

John Diefenbaker p.173: first politician to be “media savvy”, great campaigner and witty orator, staunch nationalist, introduced Canadian Bill of Rights

Pierre Trudeau: replaced Lester Pearson as leader of the Liberal Party - new era of Cdn politics - Trudeaumania

Maurice Richard p.166: hockey player suspended from Montreal Canadiens in 1955, caused a riot at the Montreal Forum

Joey Smallwood p.171: persuaded Newfoundlanders to join Canada, became Nfld’s first premier

Lester Pearson p.174: he and Diefenbaker dominated Cdn politics for a decade, taking turns at P.M. and leader of the Opposition, during his tenure capital punishment was abolished, divorce became easier, introduced Canada’s new flag, improved welfare system

Jean Chretien p.185: Leader of the Liberals when they won a huge majority in 1993 - only 2 Tories elected

Terry Fox p.178: inspired Canadians with Marathon of Hope

C.D. Howe p.169: Minister of Reconstruction, Trade and Commerce - suggested that private industry would handle transition to peace time economy with help of government incentives such as tax breaks for companies that produced consumer goods or invested in new plants

Louis St. Laurent p.173: succeeded Mackenzie King as Prime Minister in 1948 - media image as “Uncle Louis”, thought he was really aloof and wealthy

Tommy Douglas: NDP (former CCF) Premier of Saskatchewan who introduced Medicare in 1963

Brian Mulroney p.185: he and his Conservatives swept to power in 1984 - promised to address Canada’s economic problems

Peter Lougheed p.183: Premier of Alberta when federal gov’t froze price of domestic oil and gas, and imposed tax on petroleum exported from western Canada - money raised to be used to subsidize cost of imported oil in Eastern Canada - Lougheed felt that Alberta should be allowed to charge world prices for its oil

John F. Kennedy: President of U.S. - much more charismatic than Cdn leaders
Irene Murdoch p.178: claimed portion of family ranch because of her contribution as a housewife - case brought about many changes in family law

Rosemary Brown p.178: first woman and first African-Canadian to contest leadership of a major political party

David Suzuki p.178: environmentalist

Basic Concepts:

- **Post War Canada - Challenges at Home** p.161: soldiers returning, some bringing war brides, needed jobs so women had to return to the “hearth”, many immigrants and refugees seeking new homes

- **migration to the suburbs** p.163: brought a new set of values = traditional family, stay-at-home mother, working women were seen negatively, father was breadwinner

- **the consumer society** p.161: more of everything: cars, TVs, malls became the new “town centre”

- **culture - teens, sports** p.165: affluence allowed young people to stay in school - allowed teenagers to exist - developed their own culture with hair styles, clothing, music, dances

- **protecting Canada’s culture** p.166 NFB, Canada Council created to award grants to writers, artists, and theatres

- **post war prosperity - what we gained and what we lost** p.169: government had a plan to ease transition from war to peace time

- **Newfoundland joins Canada** p.173: islanders hesitant because they were afraid of higher taxes and loss of identity, those in favour argued union with Canada would bring modernization and higher living standards

- **the changing face of politics**: Diefenbaker and Pearson, Trudeau, then Mulroney and Chretien
- **Social welfare** p.169, p.175 - welfare system improved by Liberal under Lester Pearson
  - Mackenzie King began social welfare during WWII - UI, family allowance
  - 1966 Pearson introduced Canada Pension Plan and Canada Assistance Plan to help provinces finance social assistance programs for all needy people
  - National Medicare Act passed in 1966

- **Expo 67 and Trudeaumania** p.176

- **Cultural movements** - youth, women, environment
  - youthquake p.177 - more powerful youth culture of protest - in songs and rallies
  - new fashions, “hippies”, rock music, long hair, bizarre clothing, sexual promiscuity, experimentation with drugs and alcohol, strong political beliefs - governments began spending more money to appeal to young people - lowered voting age and legal drinking age
  - 1980s - “Me generation”

  - women’s movement emerged in 1960s - women felt trapped and isolated
  - in response to pressure from women, government created Royal Commission on the Status of Women in 1967 which made several recommendations (p.181)

  - environment - public concern over pollution rose in 1960s - Greenpeace formed in 1970 by group of activists from British Columbia - laws passed to control pollution, encourage recycling
• **economic changes** - inflation, regionalism, debt p.182: inflation caused by tremendous increase in oil prices in early 1970s - at same time, workers demanding higher wages, so prices spiraled, businesses failing because costs were so high and demand was down - unemployment rose to highest level since 1930s - women were forced to enter workforce for families to survive

  - regionalism resulted from regional disparity and feelings of western alienation p.182 - industries in resource sector hardest hit by recession of 1970s - provinces like Ontario and Quebec which did not suffer as much were resented by the other provinces - especially in western Canada
  - see Peter Lougheed, Trudeau also increased transfer payments to pay for social services, tried to give Atlantic provinces economic development aid (see chart p.183)

  - debt - social services very expensive, businesses failing, people losing jobs so gov't collecting fewer taxes and spending more on social programs - UI and welfare - by 1984 federal government almost $160 billion in debt

  - Mulroney elected in 1984 on a platform of economic reform based on those of Thatcher and Reagan - cut back on role of government in the economy - give tax breaks to the wealthy and the results would filter down through re-investment - lower taxes and cut spending on social benefits - Free Trade Agreement with U.S. was part of this plan - plan did not work - Canada hit by recession in 1990 - businesses failed, people lost jobs, again fewer people paying taxes and more requiring assistance, debt increased - only 2 Tories elected in 1993

  - by the time Liberals came to power in 1993 the debt was $466 billion - decided to inject more money into the economy to create jobs - Finance Minister Paul Martin cut government spending (p.185) - universities had to raise tuition fees, provinces had to pay more for health care, numbers of homeless people rose, more children living in poverty

• **new technologies** p.187: computers, other communications technology, cost of air travel decreased, satellite broadcasting - information highway - new economy emerged - knowledge, skills and ability to adapt to new situations became more important than ever before