

Sir John A. MacDonald

CHC 2DI Summative Evaluation

Which people, events or factors have been most influential in 20th Century Canada?

Task: The goal, by the end of the course, is to write an essay that answers the course guiding question through one of the themes studied throughout the semester. Students will work on a chosen theme and throughout the semester do independent research based on this theme.

Critical Areas of Investigation:

1. French-English Relations
2. War and Peace
3. International Relations
4. Economy
5. Science and Technology
6. Women's Issues
7. First Nations
8. Newcomers and Immigration
9. Arts and Entertainment
10. Sports and Leisure
11. Law, Politics and Government

Students will choose one of the course themes to focus on for their final summative assignment. Students will research people or significant events from each Unit of Study. For each unit of study, students are to research **two significant people or events** for units 1-4. Based on the research, students will write one paragraph in units 1-3, two paragraphs in unit 4 (total = 5 paragraphs). Students will have to create a research summary sheet for each of their significant people or events and complete a brief analysis explaining the importance of their research topic to the course theme. Students must find the sample sheet online and print out a copy for their own use. All citations must be in Chicago style. Each unit's research component will have a separate due date to ensure that the research obligation is being upheld.

Unit Requirements:

Unit One: 1914 - 1929

- Topic #1 – Stage 1 + Stage 2
- Topic #2 – Stage 1 + Stage 2 + Stage 3 (including citations and quotations)

Unit Two: 1930 - 1945

- Topic #3 - Stage 1 + Stage 2
- Topic #4 - Stage 1 + Stage 2 + Stage 3 (including citations and quotations)

Unit Three: 1946 - 1982

- Topic #5 - Stage 1 + Stage 2
- Topic #6 - Stage 1 + Stage 2 + Stage 3 (including citations and quotations)

Unit Four: Since 1982

- Topic #7 - Stage 1 + Stage 2 + Stage 3 (including citations and quotations)
- Topic #8 - Stage 1 + Stage 2 + Stage 3 (including citations and quotations)

STAGE #2:

Question: Has your topic positively or negatively impacted Canadian identity?

Theme: International Relations

Topic: William Lyon Mackenzie King

Topic Sentence: Canadian identity, when defined by its progression of international relations, changed positively during the 1920s to the 1930s under the ruling of William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Body Point #1: The Chanak Crisis (1922)

Proof Point #1: King rejected Britain's demand of automatic Canadian involvement in the Chanak Crisis, thus increasing independence from Great Britain and further developing Canadian autonomy in international relations.

Body Point #2: The Halibut Treaty (1923)

Proof Point #2: Britain was prepared to sign a treaty that only concerned Canada and the United States. King declined British involvement and sent Canada's Minister of Fisheries to Washington to sign the treaty instead. This showed King's determination that Canada represent itself in external affairs.

Concluding Statement: The Chanak Crisis and the Halibut Treaty are both examples of Mackenzie King's determination to establish Canada's right to

STAGE #3: (Final paragraph)

International Relations: William Lyon Mackenzie King

Canadian identity, when defined by its progression of international relations, changed positively during the 1920s to 1930s under the ruling of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Ever since Mackenzie King became Prime Minister in 1921, his general principle was to allow Canada to gradually play a more autonomous role and be more independent in external affairs, as he informed the Imperial Conference in 1923: "The decision of Canada on any important issue, domestic or foreign, we believe should be made by the people of Canada, their representatives [...] and the Government [...]"¹ Thus, the progression of an independent Canadian identity can be examined through the decisions he made during his twenty-two years as Canada's Prime Minister. Firstly, King led Canada towards autonomy when he rejected the British demand for Canadian involvement in the Chanak Crisis in 1922. The Treaty of Sèvres, signed by Britain and Turkey, was ignored. In turn, a revolutionary army in Turkey threatened to occupy Chanak, which was supposedly neutral.² Britain then decided to go to war regarding the issue and automatically expected Canadian involvement. However, King frostily informed Britain that Canada's parliament would make the decisions itself and thus, Canada was not involved.³ Through the event, King's detached attitude showed Britain that Canada would no longer follow British demands, thus shaping Canadian identity positively. In addition, King led Canada to sign the Halibut Treaty with the U.S., which was the first treaty that the Canadian government independently negotiated. Even though the treaty only concerned Canada and the U.S., the British representative was prepared to sign the convention on Canada's behalf, as was the usual custom. However, King argued that British involvement was unnecessary and demanded he send Canada's Minister of Fisheries to Washington to sign the treaty, to which both Britain and the U.S. agreed.⁴ As both the Chanak Crisis and the Halibut

¹ Colin M. Bain et al., *Making History: The Story of Canada in the Twentieth Century* (Toronto: Prentice Hall, 2000), 150.

² Bain et al., *Making History*, 151.

³ Bain et al., *Making History*, 151.

⁴ Bain et al., *Making History*, 151.

Treaty helped establish Canada's rights to manage its own foreign affairs without British involvement,
King significantly contributed to shaping Canadian identity positively on the international stage.