



Teacher's Guide

Courageous Canadians QUIZ

Year of the Veteran • Année de l'ancien combattant

From the First World War to Today, Grades 10-12

Dear Educator:

Thank you for your participation in this Veterans' Week activity. Veterans Affairs Canada applauds your efforts to introduce your students to the importance of remembrance and help students learn more about the service and sacrifice of Canada's Veterans and peacekeepers.

This guide is intended to help you and your class get the most from the *Courageous Canadians Quiz* activity booklet. As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Please take a moment to complete and return the enclosed evaluation form by mail or fax. We encourage students to take the booklet home and share the information with their families. You can also check out the Veterans Affairs Canada Web site at www.vac-acc.gc.ca for more information on Canadian Veterans' experiences and for a wide array of teaching resources. Visit the 'Youth and Educators' section of the Web site for other features of special interest to students.

Veterans Affairs Canada

Introduction

This educational activity gives students the opportunity to test themselves and expand their knowledge on various topics relating to Canada's military history over the past 90 years. This quiz can be used as a measure of student knowledge at the end of a lesson on Canada's military efforts over the years, or as a jumping-off point to expand on existing student knowledge on the subject.

Historical Background

In the history of modern warfare, the 20th century holds a prominent place - one of human mass-destruction never seen since the beginning of time. During this time, Canada evolved as one of the leading defenders of the rights and freedoms of the oppressed. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Canada has participated in the South African War, the First and Second World Wars, the Korean War, the Gulf War, and in many peace support missions and other international military deployments around the globe.

At the beginning of the 20th century, European states had maintained such large armies in peace time that, while most people did not want war, many took it for granted that it would soon come. By the summer of 1914, Europe was stumbling towards disaster. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Habsburg Empire, triggered the beginning of the First World War, which would unleash some of the deadliest battles ever recorded. The Great Powers were divided



against each other in two alliances - the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (France, Russia and Great Britain). Heightened by imperialist rivalries, national pride, economic nationalism, ambitious statesmen and rumours of war, the stage was set for what would turn out to be an all-out war. Once started by that fatal shot, all the frantic efforts to stop the impending cataclysm which would engulf more than 65 million men from 30 nations, proved futile. A little more than four years later, the Triple Entente claimed victory on November 11, 1918. At last, the horrible struggle had come to an end - its price was heavy. In all, more than 10 million were killed, another 29 million were wounded, captured or missing; the financial cost was measured in the hundreds of billions of dollars.

Barely a generation later, from 1939 to 1945, thousands of young Canadians fought once again on the battlefields of the world. This was truly a world war encircling the globe from the St. Lawrence to the far reaches of the earth. Canadians from all walks of life volunteered to fight and defend the world against tyranny and oppression. They fought valiantly in the defence of Hong Kong against the Japanese. At Dieppe they bore the brunt of a daring, but fateful raid against the enemy-controlled coast of France. Above all, they played their part in two great campaigns: they fought for 20 months in Italy and were in the front lines when the Allies returned to western continental Europe on D-Day in 1944. More than one million Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the Second World War and, of these, more than 42,000 gave their lives and another 55,000 were wounded.

On June 25, 1950, the forces of North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel into the Republic of Korea. The magnitude of the assault made it clear it was a full-scale invasion. Canada's contribution demonstrated our willingness to uphold the United Nations ideals and take up arms in support of peace and freedom. All told, 26,791 Canadians served in the Korean War and another 7,000 served in the theatre between the cease-fire and the end of 1955. The names of 516 Canadians who were killed in this conflict are inscribed in the Korean War Book of Remembrance.

Canada's resolve to bring peace among the nations of the world did not end with South Korea. Rather, a new peacekeeping approach evolved from the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. In keeping with Lester B. Pearson's principles of peacekeeping, Canada began providing military forces to the United Nations to supervise the withdrawal of opposing forces from battle areas and to assist them in achieving long-term solutions to conflict. For this contribution, Lester B. Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

To this day, Canada is recognized as a leader among nations for its willingness to participate in international forces and its dedication to maintaining peace in troubled areas of the world.

Quiz Answers

The following are the answers to the Courageous Canadians Quiz. Note that the 'wrong' answers for the quiz questions often hold some significance as well, and this teacher's guide gives expansion on many of these responses:

- No. Dr. John McCrae was not a fighter pilot in the First World War, however many Canadians did fly planes during the war.
 - No. Dr. John McCrae was not a champion runner but another First World War Canadian soldier was- Aboriginal Canadian Tom Longboat had won the 1908 Boston Marathon, along with many other prestigious races, in the years before he volunteered for duty in the Canadian Army.
 - Yes. Dr. John McCrae was a professor of medicine at McGill University.
 - No. Dr. John McCrae had an impressively wide array of talents, but not quite that wide.
- No. However, Billy Barker was also a famous Canadian First World War ace.
 - Yes. Billy Bishop became a Canadian icon with his amazing record as a fighter ace during the First World War.
 - No. However, Roy Brown was a famous Canadian ace who was credited with helping shoot down the infamous 'Red Baron' in 1918.
 - No. However, Raymond Collishaw was yet another of Canada's many well-known aces from the First World War.
- Partly correct. Fleas and lice were an unpleasant part of life in the trenches, but they were not the only miseries...
 - Partly correct. Huge, hungry rats were also a distressing part of life for soldiers in the front lines. Often they fed on the bodies of the fallen soldiers in No Man's Land. But they were not the only miseries of trench life...
 - Partly correct. 'Trenchfoot' was a dreaded medical condition caused by soldiers spending too much time standing in mud with their feet never getting a chance to dry. It could lead to gangrene and amputation, but it was not the only misery of trench life...
 - Yes. All of these unpleasant things were part of life in the trenches.
- No. Flanders is a region of Belgium where many Canadians saw action during the First World War. It was here that Dr. John McCrae wrote his famous poem 'In Flanders Fields' to mark the sacrifice of soldiers in the war.
 - Yes. 'No Man's Land' was a term that described well the blasted, muddy, barb-wired landscape that separated the opposing trenches.
 - No. Vimy Ridge was the site of a great Canadian triumph in April 1917, during the First World War. In one advance, more territory, weapons and prisoners were gained than in any previous British offensive of the war.
 - No. The Western Front was the name given to the 960-kilometre long system of trenches along the front line that ran from the North Sea to the Swiss border. Most Canadian soldiers who fought in the First World War would see action on this front.

5. a) No. Many Canadians did become pilots during the First World War, most with Britain's Royal Flying Corps, but Aboriginal people generally did not fill this role.
- b) No. Sappers were soldiers who helped dig trenches and tunnels, and telegraph operators helped keep the lines of communications open. Some Aboriginal Canadians did do this, but this was not the main role these Canadians tended to play.
- c) Yes. Snipers are marksmen who use accurate fire with their rifles to take out enemy soldiers, while scouts were soldiers who went on reconnaissance missions behind enemy lines to gather information on enemy defences. Both these roles made use of skills Aboriginal men often had honed in their hunting lifestyles back home.
- d) No. Tanks were used for the first time during the First World War, but Aboriginal Canadians generally did not drive them.
6. a) No. A howitzer is a type of artillery piece with a relatively short barrel that is usually fired at a high angle.
- b) No. No Man's Land refers to the scarred, muddy, barbed-wired landscape that separated the opposing trenches on the front lines of the First World War.
- c) Yes. A gnarled, blasted tree halfway down the slope the Newfoundlanders had to cross to reach the German lines was the place where enemy fire seemed to grow incredibly intense. It was said that many of the Newfoundland soldiers reflexively tucked their chins down as they advanced into the hail of machine gun fire, like they were walking through a blizzard.
- d) No. "Zero hour" was the term usually used for the time a particular attack was supposed to begin. During the First World War, "zero hour" was often at dawn.
7. a) Partly correct. Mountains of ammunition were manufactured in Canada and it had to reach the war zones across the ocean by ships of the Merchant Navy. Freighters carrying ammunition were one of the most dangerous ships to travel on, as an enemy attack could cause a huge explosion. But ammunition was not all the Merchant Navy carried...
- b) Partly correct. Great amounts of fuel did have to be transported overseas to power the warplanes, trucks, jeeps, tanks, warships, and all the other machines of war. But fuel was not all the Merchant Navy carried...
- c) Partly correct. Hundreds of thousands of Canadian men and women did make the dangerous crossing of the Atlantic Ocean to serve overseas during the Second World War. But troops were not all the Merchant Navy carried...
- d) Yes. During the Second World War, the Canadian Merchant Navy transported ammunition, fuel and troops overseas to help in the war effort.
8. a) Yes. Honourary Captain (Reverend) John Weir Foote, a chaplain with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, won the Victoria Cross for his heroic actions at Dieppe in 1942. He is the only Canadian chaplain to have ever won this high award.
- b) No. But David Ernest Hornell did win the Victoria Cross for his heroic actions in sinking a German U-boat in 1944. Despite extensive damage from anti-aircraft fire, he pressed home the attack on the enemy and sank the U-boat with depth charges. He then managed to safely ditch the aircraft in the water, but there was only one life raft that was too small for all the crew and he did not survive.
- c) No. But John Robert Osborn did win a Victoria Cross in 1941 for his heroic actions during the Battle of Hong Kong. Surrounded by the enemy, he led his section in holding out, catching several Japanese grenades and throwing them back until one fell where he could not catch it. He jumped on it before it exploded, losing his life but saving the lives of the Canadians around him.
- d) No. But Ernest (Smokey) Smith did win a Victoria Cross for his heroic actions during fighting on the Savio River in Italy in 1944. While defending a besieged bridgehead against intense German counter-attack, he protected his wounded comrade and drove back fierce enemy tank and infantry attack.
9. a) No. However, Caen was the scene of fierce Canadian fighting in 1944 during the Battle of Normandy.
- b) Yes. The small French port town of Dieppe, occupied and defended by the Germans, was the site of the unsuccessful Allied raid in 1942. 913 Canadians were killed on this day and the Royal Air Force lost more planes than during any other single day of the war.
- c) No. However, Dunkirk was the site of a mass evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force when France fell in May of 1941. With the Germans driving hard at the crumbling Allied defenders, hundreds of thousands of Allied troops were able to be evacuated in a huge cross-Channel ferrying mission that saw thousands of ships, from destroyers to sailboats and private yachts carry troops to safety.
- d) No. Paris would remain in German hands until August 1944 and the end of the Battle of Normandy.
10. a) No. However, Charles Byce was an Aboriginal Canadian soldier with the Lake Superior Regiment (Motor) who won numerous decorations for valour during the Second World War, including the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, while fighting in Northwest Europe in 1945.
- b) No. However, Aboriginal Canadian David Greyeyes was an instructor and platoon commander with the Saskatchewan Light Infantry in Italy during the Second World War. He won the Greek Military Cross (third class) while working with the Greek Mountain Brigade in Italy.
- c) No. However, Tom Longboat was an Aboriginal Canadian soldier during the First World War who was also a champion runner (he won the Boston Marathon in 1908) in the years before the war.
- d) Yes. Sergeant Tommy Prince was a highly-decorated soldier in the Canadian Army. He won a total of 11 medals while serving in the Second World War and the Korean War.

11. a) No. However, Agira was a town in Sicily that the Canadians took after five days of fighting as they advanced against the enemy during the Sicily Campaign in July 1943.
- b) No. However, Canadian soldiers did spend time in Florence, a city incredibly rich in art and historic buildings, in northern Italy during the Second World War. One general described fighting in Italy to be like fighting in a museum.
- c) Yes. Ortona, a small town on the east coast of central Italy, was the scene of very intense fighting. The Canadians labouriously clearing the town came up with the tactic of 'mouseholing' (moving from house-to-house in the densely-packed town by blowing holes in the walls separating the buildings) to push the Germans out.
- d) No. However, Rimini was a town in northern Italy that was the target of a major Allied advance, one that included many Canadians in the late summer of 1944.
12. a) No. Women did not serve on bombing raids, but they did help transport planes from North America to Europe and between air bases.
- b) Yes. Almost 4,500 Canadian women served as nurses in the military during the Second World War, helping the sick and those injured in the fighting.
- c) No. Women did not serve on naval ships, but they did serve in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service as 'Wrens,' providing support for the navy's war effort.
- d) No. Canadian women in uniform served in many ways during the Second World War, but not quite that many.
13. a) No. May 29, 1948, was the date the concept for the United Nations Troop Supervision Organization (UNTSO) mission in the Middle East was first put forward. This was the first UN mission that sent military observers to monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements and prevent isolated incidents from escalating.
- b) Yes. On this day, June 25, 1950, the first major conflict in the wake of the Second World War began and saw the first time the UN acted together to form a military force to intervene in a war.
- c) No. April 24, 1951, was the date of the Battle of Kapyong, in which Canadian units fighting with the UN forces held off fierce enemy attack. The 2nd Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Battalion would win the United States Presidential Unit Citation for their brave actions.
- d) No. This is the date the Korean Armistice Agreement ending the Korean War was signed in Panmunjom. The uneasy truce that followed continues to this day, but the peace has been maintained.
14. a) No. However, all Canadians who served in Korea during the Korean War did receive the Canadian Korea Medal.
- b) No. However, the Order of Canada is a prestigious award given to Canadians who have contributed a great deal to our country.
- c) Yes. Because of the Canadians' distinguished efforts during this fierce battle, the United States (which had also been involved in the larger military action) awarded them the United States Presidential Unit Citation.
- d) No. The Victoria Cross is the highest honour for military valour a Canadian can earn, however no Victoria Crosses were won by Canadians during the Korean War.
15. a) No.
- b) Yes. Out of a grand total of nine destroyers in the Royal Canadian Navy at the time, three were able to be kept in the Korean theatre of operations throughout the war years.
- c) No.
- d) No.
16. a) No.
- b) No.
- c) Yes. Canadian pilots shot down 20 enemy aircraft during the Korean War.
- d) No.
17. a) No. However, Sir Robert Borden was Canadian Prime Minister during the First World War.
- b) No. However, William Lyon MacKenzie King was Canadian Prime Minister during the Second World War.
- c) Yes. Lester B. Pearson, then the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs who would go on to become Prime Minister in 1963, was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in forming the first modern UN peacekeeping force.
- d) No. However, Louis St. Laurent was Canadian Prime Minister during the Korean War.
18. a) Yes. Canada has had some representation in the vast majority of peace support operations that the UN has undertaken.
- b) No.
- c) No.
- d) No.
19. a) No.
- b) Yes. Approximately 125 Canadian Forces members have lost their lives in international peace support efforts.
- c) No.
- d) No.

20. a) No.
 b) No.
 c) No.
 d) Yes. 'Reconciliation,' the Monument to Peacekeeping, is located in Ottawa, Ontario.
21. a) No. However, Canadian peacekeepers have served in Egypt for much of the last 50 years, both in UN and non-UN peace support efforts.
 b) No. However, Canadians served in Ethiopia and neighbouring Eritrea in 2000 and 2001 as part of a UN peacekeeping force to the region to help restore peace following a vicious war.
 c) Yes. Canadian Forces members went to Rwanda in 1993 to try to stabilize the turmoil in the country, but things turned very violent and the members of the Hutu majority massacred more than 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus, despite the desperate attempts of the peacekeepers to stop the genocide.
 d) No. However, Canadian Forces members served in this east African country from 1992 to 1995 in an effort to stop the turmoil of an ongoing civil war.
22. a) Yes. Canadian Forces members have served in Afghanistan, at times up to 2,000 of them, to try to bring peace to the troubled country.
 b) No. Canadian Forces members have served in Haiti for a number of years in the 1990s, and returned again in 2004.
 c) No. The Canadian Forces did not participate in the recent military actions in Iraq, although Canadians did participate in the Persian Gulf War of 1991.
 d) No. However, the Canadian Forces' Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) went to Sri Lanka in the aftermath of the December 26, 2004, tsunami that caused widespread death and destruction in South Asia.
23. a) No. The Legion of Honour is an award bestowed by the French government for great service. Many Canadians have been presented with this award for their contribution to liberating the country during the First and Second World Wars.
 b) No. The Medal of Bravery is a Canadian award for bravery. However it is not the highest award for military valour that a Canadian can win.
 c) No. The Order of Canada is a prestigious award given to Canadians who have contributed a great deal to our country, but it is not the highest award for military valour that a Canadian can win.
 d) Yes. The Victoria Cross was originated by Queen Victoria in the 1850s. In 1993, the Canadian Victoria Cross was introduced, which continues the proud legacy of this medal for valour.
24. a) No. The Royal Canadian Air Force, established in 1924, was the branch of the Canadian military that performed airborne operations during the Second World War and the Korean War.
 b) Yes. The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps was the branch of the Canadian Army that tended to the sick and injured during the wars. In the years since the Korean War, these services are now offered by the Canadian Forces Medical Service.
 c) No.
 d) No.
25. a) No.
 b) No. However, in the modern Canadian Forces these people are indeed called 'nursing officers.'
 c) Yes. Nursing Sisters were originally members of religious orders, hence the use of the term 'Nursing Sister.'
 d) No.

Follow-Up Activities

Contribute to the Canadian Virtual War Memorial

The Canadian Virtual War Memorial (CVWM) registry holds the names of more than 116,000 Canadians who gave their lives in defending peace and freedom in major conflicts since 1884.

This is a database through which you can search for Canadians who were killed in war. The database includes service numbers, age and date of death, burial and cemetery information. Why not have students learn more about the wartime heritage of their own families and then make this information available to everyone on the Internet? Have students find photos and mementos of relatives who died in war to submit on-line to the Canadian Virtual War Memorial. You may visit the Canadian Virtual War Memorial by going on the Veterans Affairs Canada Web site at www.vac-acc.gc.ca.

View the National Monument to the Aboriginal and First Nations Veterans

The National Monument to the Aboriginal and First Nations Veterans is located in Ottawa. It commemorates the more than 7,000 Aboriginals who served in the First and Second World Wars and the Korean War, plus an unknown number of Inuit, Métis and other Aboriginals who also participated. You can view the monument at www.vac-acc.gc.ca/general/sub.cfm?source=feature/abmem

You and your students can learn more about the achievements and sacrifices of Aboriginal Canadian soldiers at www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/other/native.

For More Information

Check out the Veterans Affairs Canada Web site at www.vac-acc.gc.ca for more information on Canadian Veterans' experiences. Many educational materials that help young people learn about and reflect on the achievements and sacrifices of Canada's Veterans over the years are available here as well. In addition to resources for teachers, students can view an array of Canadian military medals and decorations, listen to Veterans reading from their private journals, hear songs popular during the wars, and much more in the 'Youth and Educators' section of the Web site.