

**Canada and the First World War: I Can Statements**

1. I can list and provide details of how Canada got involved in the First World War.
2. I can describe the war's impact on the home front.
3. I can explain how the nature of warfare and technology contributed to a war of attrition.
4. I can describe what conditions were like for men in the trenches.
5. I can describe Canada's military role in the First World War.
6. I can assess factors that contributed to Canada's emerging autonomy.
7. I can assess challenges Aboriginal soldiers faced during the war and upon their return home.
8. I can evaluate the effect the War Measures Act had on the legal rights of Canadians.
9. I can understand how Canada's contribution on the battlefield affected Canadian identity.
10. I can evaluate the effect the war had on the role of women.
11. I can explain the impact conscription had on Canadian unity.
12. I can define the following key terms:
  - Imperialism: the policy of one nation acquiring, controlling, or dominating another country or region.
  - Militarism: a nation's policy of enlisting, training, equipping, and maintaining armed forces ready for war.
  - Triple Alliance: the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy prior to the First World War.
  - Triple Entente: the alliance of France, Britain, and Russia prior to the First World War.
  - Nationalism: devotion to and support of one's culture and nation, sometimes resulting in the promotion of independence.
  - War Measures Act: an act that gives the federal government emergency powers during wartime, including the right to detain people without laying charges.
  - Enemy aliens: a national living in a country that is at war with his/her homeland.
  - Internment camps: a government-run camp where people who are considered a threat are detained.
  - No man's land: the area between the trenches of two opposing forces.

- Western Front: the area of fighting in western Europe during the First World War, characterized by trench warfare and inconclusive battles with heavy casualties on both sides.
- War of attrition: a military strategy based on exhausting the enemy's manpower and resources before yours are exhausted, usually involving great losses on both sides.
- Convoy: a group of ships travelling together protected by an armed force.
- Victory Bonds: bonds issued by the Canadian government to support the war effort.
- Honour rationing: a civilian effort to consume less and conserve supplies on the home front.
- Propaganda: information, usually produced by governments, presented in such a way as to inspire and spread particular beliefs or opinions.
- Conscription: forced enlistment in the armed forces of all fit men of certain ages.
- Khaki election: the name given to the 1917 federal election because of Borden's efforts to win the military vote.
- Hundred Days Campaign: the final Allied offensive against the Central Powers on the Western Front, from August 8 to November 11, 1918
- Paris Peace Conference: a meeting in Paris in 1919 to discuss the terms of a peace agreement after the First World War.
- Treaty of Versailles: one of the treaties that ended the First World War; it imposed strict sanctions on Germany.
- War Guilt Clause: an article in the Treaty of Versailles that made Germany responsible for starting the First World War.