No-man’s land:
-The huge area in between the countries’ trenches; where battles were fought
-Was no countries’ land
-Risky to enter because of high chance of being shot
-Involved in battles of Somme and Vimy Ridge

Trench foot:
-A sickness that was caught in the trenches of World War 1
-Developed from the unsanitary conditions of trenches, (ex. dead bodies, feces, animals, rain water etc.)
-Caught from being in trenches for a long time

War at sea, in the air, and on the ground:

Sea: ships, submarines etc
Air: planes. placed guns in propeller to shoot. Famous pilots: The Red Baron was very successful. Roy Brown killed Red Baron. Billy Bishop 72 successes (kills).
Ground: machine guns, chlorine gas etc

Battles of WW1- Vimy Ridge, Ypres, Somme, Passchendale, The last 100 days

Vimy Ridge:
Strategies:
-First created replica of Vimy ridge to give them an idea of what they would experience
-Creeping berage: when British/Canadian soldiers were in no man’s land and from behind bombs were thrown to create smoke screen in order to get to the German’s trench without awareness of German soldiers
-Dug tunnel from trench very deep under no man’s land. Lead to German trench and eventually had it collapse. Many Germans died.

Why it is important:
-Led to Canada’s independence
-Canada was involved in a battle that had extremely intelligent and successful ideas from Currie and Byng who ended up being significant to Canadian history

Historical significance:
-It was one of Canada’s greatest military victories and a sense of nationalism was now felt

Ypres:
Germans released chlorine gas for first time which suffocated and killed many British soldiers. Some created "gas masks" - handkerchiefs soaked in urine, which helped them to survive.

Somme:
General of Britain insisted on troops going onto no man's land, they got shot by Germans.

Passchendale:
When British and Germans fought in mud. Britain captured 5 square km of mud.
Halibut Treaty:
• Canada and USA came to an agreement on the fishing season
• This matter didn’t involve Britain but they wanted to help negotiate treaty because they have signed treaties on Canada’s behalf in the past
• King refused and Canada signed its first international treaty without Britain

Balfour Declaration:
• When Mackenzie King, Canada’s Prime Minister, went to Britain with three other countries to become autonomist
• The four countries declared independence and Britain had to agree with no longer making decisions for Canada
• Canada’s government would make it’s own decisions, this is when common wealth was created among nations
• All countries were even and fair with power

Statute of Westminster:
• British Parliament passed the Statute of Westminster
• Formally applied that Canada was now completely autonomous and equal to Britain

Women’s Rights and Discrimination:
The Famous Five:
• Group of women who fought the prejudices against a woman in the British North America act against the Supreme Court of Canada
• Consisted of Emily Murphy, Henrietta Edwards, Nelly McClung, Louise McKinney and Irene Parlby- all Albertan and involved in the politics of Alberta

The Person’s Case:
• BNA Act used the word “persons” to refer to more than one person and “he” to refer to one individual- females were not considered “persons” in a court of law
• Emily Murphy was appointed the first woman police magistrate
• Was challenged on the ground that women were not defined as persons under BNA act
• She needed four others to create a constitutional change which is why she created The Famous Five
• Went to Supreme Court of Canada who said women weren’t considered persons in a court of law
• Went to London, England to have their case heard by The British Privy Council
• The council ruled that women were “persons under the law”
• A change in history was made

Discrimination against women and minorities:
• Women were not paid equally to men
• Women and minorities were the equivalent to dogs in terms of law
• No rights for women or minorities