



# WELCOME TO THE JUNO BEACH CENTRE

## Student Workbook (secondary level)



The Juno Beach Centre is located on the beach where Canadians landed on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1944. This Canadian centre, dedicated to remembrance and discovery, is devoted to the participation of Canada in military operations as well as to the war effort on its territory during the Second World War.



**TO HELP YOU :** In this workbook, you will find several clues. They will help you identify the rooms and the panels where you will find the answers to these questions. Have a great visit!

### Room A (Film): Courseulles, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1944

*The film shows images that might have crossed the mind of a Canadian soldier before or after the Landings on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1944.*

1. What is the film room shaped like? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was it used for? \_\_\_\_\_

### Room B: Canada in the 30s

1. In 1939, Canada's territory was how many times larger than that of France?
  - 7 times
  - 16 times
  - 30 times



### Emigrating to Live in Canada – The Departure; Settling In

2. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, was it easy to come settle in Canada?
  - yes
  - no
3. Give 2 reasons to explain your answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### An Unprecedented Economic Crisis

4. In a few lines, explain what the term "Black Tuesday" means: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

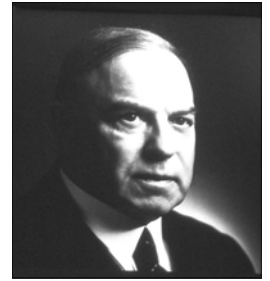
### Such a Small Army ...

5. The Canadian Armed Forces include a land, sea and air force. In 1939, how many men were part of each one of these services?
  - Army : \_\_\_\_\_
  - Air Force : \_\_\_\_\_
  - Navy : \_\_\_\_\_

## **Room C1: Canada Goes to War**

*In this room you can listen to several political speeches that marked the beginning of the Second World War.*

1. Canada officially declared war on Germany on \_\_\_\_\_ by the Prime Minister, whose name was \_\_\_\_\_.



## **Room C2: Civilians or Military, Canadians On All Fronts**

*In this room you will find information about Canada's military participation in the Second World War (on your left) and information about its civilian contributions (on your right).*



### **The Royal Canadian Navy**

#### **The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service (WRCNS)**

1. During the war, \_\_\_\_\_ women served in the Canadian Navy.

2. Give 2 examples of the jobs women were assigned while serving in the Canadian Navy: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Merchant Navy as a War Navy**

**Courageous Crews** – The 12,000 men serving in the merchant navy had an essential but dangerous role. Their ships became easy targets, especially during a storm or when bad weather cuts them off from the convoy.

3. Give 2 examples of what could happen during an attack: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **The Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF)**

**RCAF/RAF Cooperation** – At the beginning of the war, Canada had to build the RCAF almost from scratch.

4. In a few lines, explain what had to be done for the RCAF to be created: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



*Locate the panel entitled "The Aerodrome of Democracy". It is on the other side of the room, in front of the one about the Air Force.*

**The Aerodrome of Democracy** - On December 17, 1939, Canada signs an agreement to host the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP).

5. With which countries did Canada sign this agreement? \_\_\_\_\_

6. During the war, of the \_\_\_\_\_ airmen trained under the BCATP, \_\_\_\_\_ were Canadian.

## Room C2 : (continued)

### The War Economy

7. Canada becomes the Allies' \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of war supplies and the \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of per capital output.
8. By the end of the war, Canadians had produced: \_\_\_\_\_ planes; \_\_\_\_\_ ships, \_\_\_\_\_ landing crafts and \_\_\_\_\_ merchant ships; \_\_\_\_\_ trucks and \_\_\_\_\_ tanks.



*A bit further to your left, you will find a panel that describes life in Canada during the Second World War.*

**Daily Life in Canada** - The war changed the everyday life of Canadians. Everyone had to do their part. This is what was called the "war effort".

9. What did young people (students and children) do to help?

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National Archives of Canada C-017293



National Archives of Canada C-014160



National Archives of Canada PA-200058

*On the other side of the room, there is a panel that explains the Raid on Dieppe of August 19, 1942.*

### A Raid on France, Dieppe

**Choosing Dieppe** – This famous raid left a mark on Canada's military history.

8. Was the choice of attacking the port of Dieppe a good one?

yes

no

What lessons were learned from this raid?

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### August 19: the Attack

9. Of the \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians who embarked on the raid, \_\_\_\_\_ returned to England. Losses (including killed, wounded and those taken prisoner) were of \_\_\_\_\_ men. A further \_\_\_\_\_ Allied soldiers (essentially British) were killed, wounded or taken prisoner by the enemy.

## **Room D: Roads to Victory**

*In this room you will learn more about the different campaigns that Canada fought in Europe and also about many other themes.*

### **Canada in D-Day**

#### **Juno Beach, the Canadian Bridgehead**

1. JUNO Beach stretches for \_\_\_\_\_ km, between the town of \_\_\_\_\_ to the east and the town of \_\_\_\_\_ to the west.
2. On June 6, 1944, what were the missions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Infantry Division under General Keller, assisted by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Armoured Brigade? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### **The Canadians in the Battle of Normandy**

#### **Liberating Caen**

3. The town of Caen was liberated on \_\_\_\_\_ by Allied troops who were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Closing the Falaise Gap**

4. The battle of Normandy ended on \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

*Look around the room. On the various screens in the centre, you can listen to first hand accounts of Canadian veterans but also learn about the other countries in which Canadian troops fought after liberating Normandy.*



**Medical Care** - Between the First and the Second World War, important advancements in medicine were made.

5. Give 2 examples of advancements that helped the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in treating the wounded: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Communications** - During the war, the circulation of information was key to the success of military operations.

6. Name one of the advancements in technology that had an impact on communications during the war: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**The 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Parachute Battalion** - paratroopers of this battalion were among Canada's elite units.

7. What was the original role of the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Parachute Battalion when it was created on July 1, 1942? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **Room D : (continued)**

### **The Canadian Flag**

8. On which date was the new Canadian flag (the one with only one maple leaf) adopted? \_\_\_\_\_



**Engineering** - Did you know that Lieutenant JJ Denovan, a Canadian sapper, designed a tank nicknamed "petard" ?

9. In a few lines, explain what this tank was able to do: \_\_\_\_\_

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**First Nations in the European War** - Before leaving this room, look at the panel on the left. It provides information about the Second World War contribution of First Nations, Metis and Inuits. Amongst other things you can learn that approximately 3,000 Canadians aboriginals fought within the ranks of the Canadian Forces during the war and that more than 200 lost their lives.

## **Room E: Some Came Back, Other Did Not**

*This room is a place to reflect on the horrors of war.*

1. During the Second World War, many Canadian families lost loved ones. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians lost their lives. Of these men and women, sometimes only memories, photographs, letters or a few official documents, like the ones in this room's display case, remain today. Thankfully, some survived the war, came back, and tried to return to a normal life.

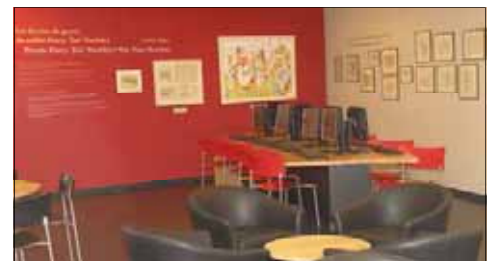
2. To give an example, in the McConnell family, 7 brothers enlisted during the war and \_\_\_\_\_ survived.



3. One of the objects in this room was created to pay tribute to Aboriginal soldiers. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ and it was created by \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Room F: The Consultation Room, to learn more**

*In this resource room you can learn even more about the Juno Beach Centre and the Second World War.*



## **Room G : Canada Today**

*Today, Canada has 10 provinces, 3 territories, 31 million inhabitants from 200 different countries around the world, 1 million Aboriginals, 2 official languages and 60 languages in daily use. In this room you will discover the Canada of today.*

### **Over a Million Canadians Play Curling !**

1. The first Canadian curling club dates back to \_\_\_\_\_ and its first players were \_\_\_\_\_ from the town of \_\_\_\_\_.



**Canada, the World's Peacekeeper** - Did you know that a Canadian by the name of Lester B. Pearson received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 ?

2. In a few lines, explain what Lester B. Pearson did to deserve such an honour: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Canadians to the Polls** - Find the totem that explains the Canadian Government system. You will see that Canada has a two-tier government.

3. In a few lines, explain what this means: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **CONCLUSION**

*Did you find out why Canada entered the war? Hopefully you now have a better understanding of why all these Canadian soldiers volunteered to help their Allies.*

*The entire team of the Juno Beach Centre hopes that you enjoyed your visit of the museum and that you will remember the sacrifice of Canadians during the Second World War.*