

# Events in Canadian History

## Crossword Puzzles

### Notes to Teacher

This package of crossword puzzles contains the following components:

1. A fact sheet for use with each time period in the package. It provides students with the body of information required to complete the crossword puzzle.
2. Three different puzzles for each time period.
3. Answer keys for each puzzle.

When I use these materials with students, I give each student a copy of the fact sheet and one version of the puzzle. Some students will be able to complete the puzzle in 30-45 minutes, others will take longer. Sometimes I encourage students to work together and talk about the information they are seeking and finding – on other occasions students work alone.

Clues for multi-word puzzle answers are preceded by a note that the answer consists of more than one word. For instance: “(3 words)” at the start of a clue indicates that the answer will be three words or initials. *CanadianPacificRailway* is treated as three words as is *CPR*. Similarly, *JohnAMacdonald* is treated as three words and so is *JAM*. All provinces are treated as a single word (e.g. *BritishColumbia* is one word as is *BC*).

The puzzles are essentially self checking – if the student’s answer fits it is usually correct. When I mark the puzzles I usually scan them for completion and spot check some of the answers for clues that have given students trouble. If you use these puzzles as a weekly activity you might decide to give them the weight of a unit of study. In my classes completion of twenty puzzles formed an elective unit worth 5-10% of the student’s final mark. Such a “bonus mark” seemed to motivate!

I have found that many students who claim to dislike history will often enjoy completing history-based crossword puzzles. Students who do little “work” in class will often slave away on the puzzles and almost in spite of themselves start to see patterns in the “trivia” presented by the puzzles and their fact sheets. In many cases, even reluctant students will start to absorb information and begin to be interested in “finding out more” about our country’s history! I believe that you will find as I have that the *Events in Canadian History Crossword Puzzles* will be an entertaining and motivating way to boost your students’ learning.

Sincerely,  
David John

## Events in Canadian History Time Periods

### XW-01 - Vikings - 2006

*216 puzzles from 72 time periods*

Vikings - 1541	1838 - 1840	1930 - 1934
1542 - 1604	1841 - 1846	1935 - 1938
1605 - 1615	1847 - 1850	1939 - 1940
1616 - 1632	1851 - 1853	1941 - 1942
1633 - 1658	1854 - 1857	1943 - 1944
1659 - 1666	1858 - 1861	1945 - 1947
1667 - 1679	1862 - 1864	1948 - 1950
1680 - 1690	1865 - 1867	1951 - 1955
1691 - 1705	1868 - 1869	1956 - 1959
1706 - 1730	1870 - 1872	1960 - 1962
1731 - 1749	1873 - 1875	1963 - 1965
1750 - 1758	1876 - 1880	1966 - 1968
1759 - 1761	1881 - 1884	1969 - 1971
1762 - 1774	1885 - 1886	1972 - 1975
1775 - 1777	1887 - 1892	1976 - 1979
1778 - 1786	1893 - 1897	1980 - 1982
1787 - 1793	1898 - 1902	1983 - 1987
1794 - 1807	1903 - 1907	1988 - 1990
1808 - 1813	1908 - 1912	1991 - 1992
1814 - 1816	1913 - 1915	1993 - 1995
1817 - 1822	1916 - 1917	1996 - 1998
1823 - 1829	1918 - 1919	1999 - 2001
1830 - 1835	1920 - 1924	2002 - 2003
1836 - 1837	1925 - 1929	2004 - 2006

### XW-02 - Vikings - 1815

*60 puzzles from 20 time periods*

Vikings - 1541	1680 - 1690	1775 - 1777
1542 - 1604	1691 - 1705	1778 - 1786
1605 - 1615	1706 - 1730	1787 - 1793
1616 - 1632	1731 - 1749	1794 - 1807
1633 - 1658	1750 - 1758	1808 - 1813
1659 - 1666	1759 - 1761	1814 - 1816
1667 - 1679	1762 - 1774	

### XW-03 - 1815 - 1915

*78 puzzles from 26 time periods*

1808 - 1813	1851 - 1853	1881 - 1884
1814 - 1816	1854 - 1857	1885 - 1886
1817 - 1822	1858 - 1861	1887 - 1892
1823 - 1829	1862 - 1864	1893 - 1897
1830 - 1835	1865 - 1867	1898 - 1902
1836 - 1837	1868 - 1869	1903 - 1907
1838 - 1840	1870 - 1872	1908 - 1912
1841 - 1846	1873 - 1875	1913 - 1915
1847 - 1850	1876 - 1880	

**XW-04 - 1915 - 2006*****87 puzzles from 29 time periods***

1913 - 1915	1945 - 1947	1980 - 1982
1916 - 1917	1948 - 1950	1983 - 1987
1918 - 1919	1951 - 1955	1988 - 1990
1920 - 1924	1956 - 1959	1991 - 1992
1925 - 1929	1960 - 1962	1993 - 1995
1930 - 1934	1963 - 1965	1996 - 1998
1935 - 1938	1966 - 1968	1999 - 2001
1939 - 1940	1969 - 1971	2002 - 2003
1941 - 1942	1972 - 1975	2004 - 2006
1943 - 1944	1976 - 1979	

**XW-05 - Pre-Confederation*****96 puzzles from 32 time periods***

Vikings - 1541	1750 - 1758	1830 - 1835
1542 - 1604	1759 - 1761	1836 - 1837
1605 - 1615	1762 - 1774	1838 - 1840
1616 - 1632	1775 - 1777	1841 - 1846
1633 - 1658	1778 - 1786	1847 - 1850
1659 - 1666	1787 - 1793	1851 - 1853
1667 - 1679	1794 - 1807	1854 - 1857
1680 - 1690	1808 - 1813	1858 - 1861
1691 - 1705	1814 - 1816	1862 - 1864
1706 - 1730	1817 - 1822	1865 - 1867
1731 - 1749	1823 - 1829	

**XW-06 - Post-Confederation*****120 puzzles from 40 time periods***

1868 - 1869	1920 - 1924	1966 - 1968
1870 - 1872	1925 - 1929	1969 - 1971
1873 - 1875	1930 - 1934	1972 - 1975
1876 - 1880	1935 - 1938	1976 - 1979
1881 - 1884	1939 - 1940	1980 - 1982
1885 - 1886	1941 - 1942	1983 - 1987
1887 - 1892	1943 - 1944	1988 - 1990
1893 - 1897	1945 - 1947	1991 - 1992
1898 - 1902	1948 - 1950	1993 - 1995
1903 - 1907	1951 - 1955	1996 - 1998
1908 - 1912	1956 - 1959	1999 - 2001
1913 - 1915	1960 - 1962	2002 - 2003
1916 - 1917	1963 - 1965	2004 - 2006
1918 - 1919		

# Events in Canadian History

1943 – 1944

- Jan 01, 1943 Canada had sent enough RCAF bombers and crews to Britain that it was possible to form No.6 Group. It was one of the eight bomber groups that made up the RAF's Bomber Command.
- Jan 08, 1943 Princess Juliana of the Netherlands gave birth to daughter Margriet in Ottawa's Civic Hospital. The Canadian government temporarily declared the delivery room Dutch soil so the child could be born in Holland!
- Feb 02, 1943 German forces in Stalingrad surrendered to the Russians. Only 91,000 of the 250,000 German troops originally trapped in the city were still alive. Of these, Only 6000 would survive the Russian POW camps and return home to Germany after the war.
- Feb 22, 1943 The corvette HMCS Weyburn was sunk when it struck a mine off Gibraltar. 9 crewmen died in the explosion.
- Mar 02, 1943 In order to generate revenue more efficiently, the federal government started collecting income tax by means of deductions made by employers as wages were earned.
- Apr 14, 1943 The government of Quebec expropriated two privately owned electricity companies and created the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.
- Apr 30, 1943 RCN Rear Admiral Leonard Murray took command of the northwest Atlantic. Based in Halifax, Nova Scotia he was responsible for all western Atlantic convoys north of New York.
- May 13, 1943 The last Axis resistance in North Africa ended after British armoured forces captured Tunis and American infantry took Bizerte. The Allies took 275,000 prisoners of war.
- May 19, 1943 PM King was briefed on the status of atomic energy experiments while in Washington, DC for meetings of the Pacific Council.
- May 23, 1943 Alberta premier William Aberhart died while in Vancouver, BC. Eight days later he was replaced by Ernest Manning as leader of the Social Credit Party and premier.
- May 26, 1943 Quebec passed a law that made education compulsory and free.
- Jun 18, 1943 During a meeting of the War Committee PM King overrode a RCN policy that refused to accept the enlistment of recruits who could not speak English.
- Jul 10, 1943 An Allied force that included the 1st Canadian Division and the 1st Canadian Tank Brigade invaded Sicily. The Allies would capture the island in just over a month.
- Jul 25, 1943 Benito Mussolini was removed from office and arrested on orders of the King of Italy with the consent of Italy's Great Fascist Council.
- Aug 04, 1943 George Drew led the Conservative Party now known as the Progressive Conservative Party to victory in the Ontario provincial election with 38 of 90 seats. The CCF won 34 seats and formed the official opposition.
- Aug 04, 1943 Agnes MacPhail and Rae Luckock became the first women to be elected to the Ontario legislature.

- Aug 06, 1943 Canadian army troops were put into reserve after they had captured five towns during the Allied invasion of Sicily.
- Aug 10, 1943 564 Canadian soldiers had been killed and another 1,664 wounded by the time the Germans withdrew from Sicily.
- Aug 15, 1943 5,300 Canadian and US soldiers landed on Alaska's Kiska Island to take it back from the Japanese. The Japanese had already evacuated the island.
- Aug 16, 1943 Members of the International Association of Machinists ended a two week long strike at Montreal's Fairfield Aircraft when the company met their wage demands.
- Sep 03, 1943 The 1st Canadian Division was part of the Allied force that crossed the Straits of Messina from Sicily and invaded the Italian mainland.
- Sep 08, 1943 Italy surrendered to the Allies and its royal family and the Badoglio government fled to the south. The Germans would continue fighting alone and completely halt the Allied advance in Italy during the winter of 1943-44.
- Sep 19, 1943 Flight Lieutenant J.F. Fisher piloting an RCAF Liberator bomber based in Reykjavik, Iceland sunk the U-341 with depth charges.
- Sep 20, 1943 The RCN destroyer St. Croix was torpedoed and sunk in the mid-Atlantic. 81 crew members were rescued by HMS Itchen.
- Sep 22, 1943 An RCAF Liberator piloted by Warrant Officer J. Billings attacked the U-270 in mid-Atlantic. It was damaged so badly that it had to try to return to its home port on the surface. A second Liberator piloted by Flight Lieutenant J.R. Martin attacked the U-377 on the same day causing severe damage and forcing it to return to its port.
- Sep 23, 1943 HMS Itchen was torpedoed and sunk in the mid-Atlantic. She had earlier rescued the crews of HMCS St. Croix and HMS Polymanthus. Only one crew member from each of the three ships survived.
- Sep 27, 1943 The Canadian government suspended private wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in an effort to control prices and speculation.
- Oct 23, 1943 A German U-boat set up an automatic weather station at Martin Bay on the Labrador coast. It would operate for three months.
- Oct 26, 1943 An RCAF Liberator piloted by Flight Lieutenant R.M. Aldwinkle attacked and sunk the U-420 with depth charges and torpedoes.
- Nov 23, 1943 US Marines captured the island of Tarawa after a bloody four day battle. US casualties numbered 1009 killed and 2101 wounded. 3,583 of the Japanese soldiers and civilian labourers as well as 1,169 Korean labour conscripts on the island died. 17 Japanese surrendered and 129 Koreans were liberated.
- Dec 21, 1943 Canadian troops launched an attack on the Italian city of Ortona. They would fight German troops from house-to-house for the next week.
- Dec 27, 1943 The Battle for Ortona ended when the 1st Canadian Division captured the city. 2,339 Canadians died in the fighting.
- 1943 Helen Kinnear became the first woman to be appointed as a county court judge in the British Commonwealth.
- Jan 02, 1944 The Canadian Army ordered all its units to fly the Red Ensign while serving with units from other countries.

- Jan 11, 1944 The government of PM King decided to create three new ministries to deal with post war reconstruction, veterans issues and national health and welfare.
- Jan 12, 1944 Allied troops launched their first attack on the German held Gustav Line and positions on Monte Cassino in Italy. They would make three more attacks before May 18th losing 54,000 troops; the German defenders lost 20,000.
- Jan 18, 1944 The Soviet Union managed to break the German siege of Leningrad which had started on September 8, 1941.
- Jan 19, 1944 Soviet forces reached the pre-war border between Poland and Russia. It would take them another 12 months for them cross Poland and enter Germany.
- Jan 31, 1944 US Marines launched an assault on Japanese positions on the 97 islands that made up Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. After five days of fighting, all but 51 of the 3500 Japanese defenders were dead and the Marines were in control of the atoll.
- Feb 10, 1944 Canada's federal government established a policy of removing its air force squadrons from mixed air groups and placing them under direct RCAF command.
- Feb 17, 1944 The federal government established the National War Labour Relations Board. It could use a number of collective bargaining measures to ensure that labour disruptions did not affect the war effort.
- Feb 23, 1944 US Marines captured of Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands. This would give US forces an airfield and harbour to support planned attacks on the Mariana Islands.
- Mar 08, 1944 Japanese forces in Burma crossed the Chindwin River in an attempt to capture Imphal, the capital city of Manipur state in north-east India.
- Apr 1944 The Japanese launched Operation Ichigo to secure a railway route linking Japanese occupied territories in northeast China and Korea with South East Asia. It was also intended to destroy airbases in the region that the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) used to attack Japan. The operation employed more than 400,000 men. These goals would be accomplished by November at a very high cost. However, by then the USAAF was using bases on Pacific islands to bomb Japan.
- Apr 29, 1944 The RCN destroyer Athabaskan was torpedoed and sunk by German torpedo boat T-24 in the English Channel. 128 men died.
- May 11, 1944 The National War Labour Relations Board intervened in a three week long strike at the Ford Motor Company in Windsor, Ontario. The strikers went back to work after the Board promised to review the Company's grievance procedures.
- May 31, 1944 After nine days of fighting the 1st Canadian Corps broke through the Hitler Line in the Liri Valley near Cassino in Italy.
- Jun 04, 1944 Allied troops entered Rome. By August they would reach Florence and advance north until they were stopped by German troops defending the Gothic Line in the Tuscan Apennines.
- Jun 06, 1944 The 3rd Canadian Division landed on Juno Beach in Normandy as part of the Allied invasion of France. The Division would suffer 50% casualties in the first hour of the landing.
- Jun 06, 1944 Canada's 6th Armoured Regiment was the only Allied unit to reach its D-Day objectives when it crossed the Caen–Bayeux highway 15 km inland.
- Jun 06, 1944 15,000 Canadians had been successfully landed on Juno Beach by the end of D-Day.

- Jun 09, 1944 Soviet Union began its fourth attack on Finland's Karelian Isthmus. This three month battle would force Finland to accept an armistice.
- Jun 12, 1944 Germany launched the first V-1 flying bombs at London, England.
- Jun 15, 1944 US B-29s made their first air raid on Japan. 68 aircraft took off from Chengdu in China - more than 1500 miles from their target. 47 bombed the target, One was shot down and the rest had to abort their mission.
- Jun 15, 1944 Tommy Douglas led the CCF to victory in Saskatchewan's general election. He would form Canada's first socialist government.
- Jun 22, 1944 The Soviet Union launched an offensive with 2,500,000 men and 6,000 tanks. Its goal was to drive German troops out of Belarus. The fighting that followed destroyed the German Army Group Centre causing more than 800,000 German casualties. This was the Wehrmacht's greatest defeat of the war.
- Jun 23, 1944 Nurses of the Canadian Army's No.10 General Hospital landed at Arromanches in Normandy.
- Jun 30, 1944 Canada participated in the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. This meeting would establish the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to manage international exchange rates as part of an effort to prevent a reoccurrence of the Great Depression.
- Jul 01, 1944 Allied forces had successfully driven all German forces out of Normandy.
- Jul 03, 1944 Japanese troops, many starving and without ammunition, were ordered to retreat out of Manipur state in North East India and move back to the Chindwin River. The retreating Japanese abandoned much of their artillery and transport, and even soldiers too sick to walk. This was the largest Japanese defeat to this date. They had 55,000 casualties including 13,500 dead - most due to starvation, disease and exhaustion. The Allies suffered 17,500 casualties.
- Jul 09, 1944 Canadian and British forces captured the French town of Caen after heavy fighting.
- Jul 09, 1944 After three weeks of heavy fighting US Marines captured Saipan in the Mariana Islands. With the capture of Saipan, Japan was within range of B-29 bombers.
- Jul 21, 1944 US Marines invaded Guam, the largest of the Mariana Islands. Despite strong Japanese resistance they were in control of the island by August 10th.
- Jul 24, 1944 The Japanese held island of Tinian was invaded by US forces and under their control a week later.
- Jul 24, 1944 Soviet soldiers entered the Nazi concentration camp of Majdanek near Lublin, Poland.
- Jul 31, 1944 The Soviet Union's armies reached the outskirts of Warsaw.
- Aug 01, 1944 Parliament passed the Family Allowance Act, Canada's first universal welfare program. The Act would make monthly payments to the parents of children under the age of 16 as of July 1, 1945.
- Aug 01, 1944 40,000 Polish resistance fighters seized control of Warsaw as the Soviet Red Army neared the city. The Soviets did not enter the city and offered the Poles only artillery support as German army units moved into the city to put down the revolt.
- Aug 08, 1944 Maurice Duplessis and the Union Nationale won the Quebec provincial election.

- Aug 17, 1944 The 1st Canadian Army captured the French town of Falaise, closing the Falaise Gap and completing the encirclement of Germany's 7th Army. Allied troops captured over 50,000 Germans in fighting over the next few days. Canadian casualties totalled more than 5000 dead and 13,000 wounded.
- Aug 18, 1944 50,000 Montrealers welcomed former Mayor Camillien Houde back after he was released from jail. He had been convicted of sedition for advising Quebec men to not register for conscription. He would win back his job as mayor of Montréal later in the year.
- Aug 21, 1944 Canada was a participant at Dumbarton Oaks meetings in Washington, DC. These discussions dealt with making the United Nations a permanent organization.
- Aug 25, 1944 General Dietrich von Choltitz surrendered Paris to the Free French Forces' 2nd Armoured Division after initial hard fighting that cost the Division 35 tanks, 6 self-propelled guns and 111 vehicles. Von Choltitz surrendered despite orders from Hitler to hold Paris and destroy the city.
- Sep 01, 1944 The 1st Canadian Army captured the French port of Dieppe.
- Sep 08, 1944 Germany made its first successful V-2 ballistic missile launch against London from a site near The Hague in the Netherlands.
- Sep 11, 1944 PM King, US President Roosevelt and British PM Churchill meet for a week in Quebec City. They discussed strategy for the war in Europe and the Pacific and what to do with Germany after the war.
- Sep 18, 1944 The rationing of coffee and tea ended in Canada!
- Oct 01, 1944 German forces in Calais, France surrendered. In seven days of fighting Canadian forces captured 7000 Germans while suffering only 300 casualties
- Oct 01, 1944 Canadian troops launched an offensive to take control of the Scheldt River estuary and open the Belgium port of Antwerp to Allied shipping. The 3rd Division would attack German troops along the Scheldt's south bank while the 2nd Division dealt with the Germans on the north bank.
- Oct 02, 1944 German forces withdrew from Warsaw destroying what was left of the city.
- Oct 06, 1944 The RCAF's No. 6 Group carried out its largest air raid of the war against the German industrial city of Dortmund. The Group used 293 bombers in the attack and all but two returned to base.
- Oct 14, 1944 The snorkel equipped U-1223 seriously damaged the frigate HMCS Magog in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- Oct 16, 1944 The RCMP patrol vessel St. Roch commanded by Sergeant Henry Larsen arrived in Vancouver, BC via the Northwest Passage 88 days after it left Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Oct 19, 1944 James Ralston, Minister of Defence, advised PM King and the federal cabinet that the war would not end in 1944. Even worse, he advised the cabinet Canadian units in Europe required 15,000 trained replacements within two months. To meet these needs, Ralston recommended that home service conscripts be sent overseas.
- Oct 20, 1944 Allied forces commanded by General MacArthur launched the invasion of the Philippines with a landing on the island of Leyte.
- Nov 02, 1944 The U-1223 sunk the Canadian freighter SS Fort Thompson in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

- Nov 02, 1944 James Ralston, Minister of Defence, resigned over the conscription issue. PM King named General Andrew McNaughton as his replacement.
- Nov 08, 1944 In an attempt to avoid the conscription issue PM King made a radio broadcast asking conscript soldiers in Canada's home defence forces to volunteer for duty in Europe.
- Nov 08, 1944 Canadian and British troops captured German strong points at Walcheren and on the Beveland Isthmus in Holland. This ended the Battle of the Scheldt. Canada had suffered 6,367 casualties in the 39 day battle.
- Nov 20, 1944 Three cabinet ministers threatened to resign if PM King did not introduce conscription for overseas duty. They were: Finance Minister James Ilesley, Defence Minister for Naval Services Angus Macdonald and Minister of Mines and Resources Thomas Crerar.
- Nov 22, 1944 Giving in to pro-conscription cabinet ministers, PM King decided to send conscripts overseas.
- Nov 23, 1944 A federal Order-in-Council was issued authorizing sending 16,000 conscripts to Europe.
- Nov 24, 1944 The US launched its first B-29 attack on Japan from a Pacific island. 88 aircraft bombed Tokyo from a height of 10,000 m. About 10% of the bombs hit their targets.
- Nov 24, 1944 The U-1228 sank the corvette HMCS Shawinigan in Cabot Strait off Cape Breton Island. This was the last U-boat attack in the Battle of the St. Lawrence.
- Nov 25, 1944 1600 conscripts took over their training base in Terrace, BC to protest the decision to send conscripts overseas.
- Nov 28, 1944 Allied forces in Belgium reported that the port of Antwerp was secure and ready for use.
- Dec 16, 1944 The Germans launched the Ardennes Offensive opening the Battle of the Bulge. It was Hitler's last ditch attempt to destroy the Allied invasion in the west.
- 1944 BC lumber mills shipped more than 342,000,000 board feet of Sitka spruce. Much of it was used by aircraft manufacturers such as De Havilland.



# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (A)*

### **ACROSS**

- 1 Allied forces would suffer 54,000 casualties capturing this German line in Italy.
- 7 More than 1000 US Marines died capturing this island.
- 8 A German U-boat set up an automatic \_\_\_\_\_ station at Martin Bay on the Labrador coast.
- 10 She was the first woman to be appointed as a county court judge in the British Commonwealth.
- 12 81 crew members from this RCN destroyer were rescued by HMS Itchen.
- 13 Soviet forces reached the pre-war border between \_\_\_\_\_ and Russia.
- 14 He commanded the RCMP patrol vessel St. Roch when it sailed from Halifax to Vancouver via the Northwest Passage.
- 16 (2 words) Germany launched this weapon at London, England for the first time.
- 17 This Japanese operation would try to destroy Chinese airbases used by the United States Army Air Force to attack Japan.
- 22 He was removed from office and arrested on the orders of the King of Italy.
- 24 The Soviet Union launched an offensive to drive German troops out of this state.
- 26 This British ship was sunk after it rescued the crews of HMCS Ste. Croix and HMS Polymanthus.
- 27 1600 conscripts took over their base in this BC community.
- 29 (2 words) Maurice Duplessis led this party to victory in the Quebec provincial election.
- 33 This became compulsory and free in Quebec.
- 36 US Marines captured this atoll in the Marshall Islands.
- 38 A two week long strike at this Montreal aircraft company ended.
- 39 50,000 Montrealers welcomed this former mayor home after he was released from jail.
- 40 US Marines began their assault on Japanese positions in these islands.
- 43 The federal government started collecting income tax as money was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 47 Germany successfully launched this type of missile against London.
- 49 Allied troops launched their first attack on German positions on this Italian mountain.
- 53 US B-29s attacked Japan from an airbase in this Chinese city.
- 56 He commanded the Allied invasion of the Philippines.
- 58 Japanese forces crossed this river in an attempt to capture the Indian city of Imphal.
- 59 General Dietrich von Choltitz surrendered this city to the Free French Forces' 2nd Armoured Division.
- 60 This Belgian port was ready for use by the Allies.
- 61 This French town was captured by the 1st Canadian Army.
- 62 (3 words) Only 6,000 of the 91,000 German troops that surrendered at Stalingrad would survive these Russian camps.
- 67 One of the types of bombers the RCAF used against German U-boats.
- 69 Canadian soldiers landed on this Alaskan island.
- 70 The federal government tried to minimize the number of these disruptions.
- 71 The Soviet Union launched another offensive against this country.
- 72 He led the CCF to victory in Saskatchewan's general election.

# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (A)*

### **DOWN**

- 2 British armoured forces captured this North African city.
- 3 This Canadian division was part of the Allied force that invaded the Italian mainland.
- 4 This Italian government surrendered to the Allies.
- 5 He recommended that home service conscripts be sent overseas.
- 6 Canadian troops launched an attack on this Italian city.
- 9 The 1st Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ Brigade participated in the invasion of Sicily.
- 11 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-420.
- 15 Canadian troops began an offensive to take control of this Belgium port.
- 18 RCAF bombers and crews were organized as a separate \_\_\_\_\_ in the RAF's Bomber Command.
- 19 (2 words) These meetings dealt with making the United Nations a permanent organization.
- 20 Germany's Ardennes Offensive opened this battle.
- 21 Soviet troops entered this Nazi concentration camp.
- 23 Princess Juliana of this country gave birth to a daughter in Ottawa's Civic Hospital.
- 25 This RCN admiral took command of all western Atlantic convoys north of New York.
- 27 US Marines attacked this island in the Marianas.
- 28 Allied troops entered this Italian city.
- 30 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-341.
- 31 All German forces had been driven out of this part of France.
- 32 This battle ended when Canadian and British troops captured German strong points at Walcheren and on the Beveland Isthmus in Holland.
- 34 He was one of three cabinet ministers who threatened to resign if PM King did not introduce conscription for overseas duty.
- 35 (3 words) Canada attended a conference that would establish this organization.
- 37 The 1st Canadian Corps broke through this German line in Italy's Liri Valley.
- 41 The Soviet Union broke the German siege of this Russian city.
- 42 He replaced James Ralston as Minister of Defence.
- 44 They landed at Arromanches in Normandy.
- 45 This Canadian frigate was damaged by a German U-boat in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 46 Canadian army troops captured this number of towns in Sicily.
- 48 Canadian and British forces captured this French town.
- 50 This RCN destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel.
- 51 This branch of Canada's armed forces was required to accept recruits who could not speak English.
- 52 The Soviet Union's armies reached this Polish city.
- 54 He led the Progressive Conservative Party to a minority victory in the Ontario provincial election.
- 55 The 1st Canadian Army captured this French port.
- 56 Japanese troops began retreating out of this Indian state.
- 57 This Canadian Armoured Regiment was the only Allied unit to reach its objective on D-Day.
- 58 Canadian forces took 7000 Germans prisoner when they captured this port.
- 63 Private trading of this product was suspended.
- 64 The Normandy beach attacked by the 3rd Canadian Division.
- 65 The National War Labour Relations Board persuaded strikers to go back to work at this company's Windsor plant.
- 66 He was briefed on the status of atomic energy experiments.
- 68 This was no longer rationed in Canada.

# *Events in Canadian History*

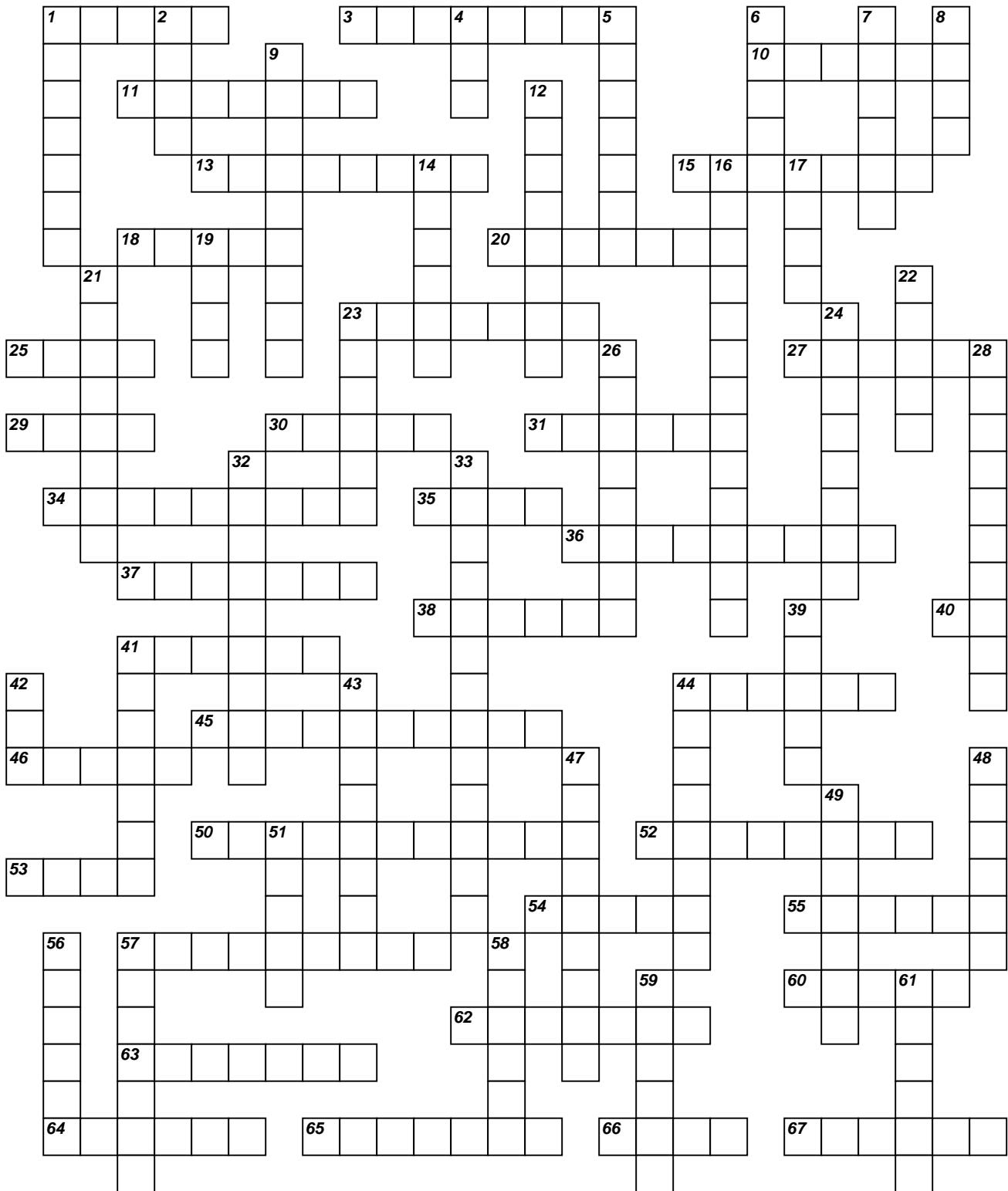
## *1943 - 1944 (A)*

**Solution:**

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E	A	R	N	E	D	T	S		M		F				N						C														
R			U		Y					B	A	L	L	I	S	T	I	C																	
			R				C		G		V				N						A														
C	A	S	S	I	N	O		A		O		E			G						U														
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# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (B)*



# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (B)*

### **ACROSS**

- 1 This kind of wood was used by aircraft manufacturers.
- 3 It was the target of No. 6 Group's largest air raid of the war.
- 10 This Japanese operation would try to destroy Chinese airbases used by the United States Army Air Force to attack Japan.
- 11 Canadian troops began an offensive to take control of this Belgium port.
- 13 Japanese forces crossed this river in an attempt to capture the Indian city of Imphal.
- 15 A German U-boat set up an automatic \_\_\_\_\_ station at Martin Bay on the Labrador coast.
- 18 This Canadian frigate was damaged by a German U-boat in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 20 He recommended that home service conscripts be sent overseas.
- 23 US B-29s attacked Japan from an airbase in this Chinese city.
- 25 Canadian and British forces captured this French town.
- 27 The federal government tried to minimize the number of these disruptions.
- 29 The National War Labour Relations Board persuaded strikers to go back to work at this company's Windsor plant.
- 30 This Canadian division was part of the Allied force that invaded the Italian mainland.
- 31 Canadian troops launched an attack on this Italian city.
- 34 One of the types of bombers the RCAF used against German U-boats.
- 35 The Normandy beach attacked by the 3rd Canadian Division.
- 36 Germany successfully launched this type of missile against London.
- 37 1600 conscripts took over their base in this BC community.
- 38 Canadian forces took 7000 Germans prisoner when they captured this port.
- 40 (2 words) Maurice Duplessis led this party to victory in the Quebec provincial election.
- 41 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-341.
- 44 This RCN admiral took command of all western Atlantic convoys north of New York.
- 45 (2 words) Germany launched this weapon at London, England for the first time.
- 46 Private trading of this product was suspended.
- 50 Princess Juliana of this country gave birth to a daughter in Ottawa's Civic Hospital.
- 52 US Marines began their assault on Japanese positions in these islands.
- 53 Canadian army troops captured this number of towns in Sicily.
- 54 50,000 Montrealers welcomed this former mayor home after he was released from jail.
- 55 US Marines attacked this island in the Marianas.
- 57 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-420.
- 60 Germany's Ardennes Offensive opened this battle.
- 62 She was the first woman to be appointed as a county court judge in the British Commonwealth.
- 63 This corvette was sunk when it struck a mine off Gibraltar.
- 64 They landed at Arromanches in Normandy.
- 65 Allied troops launched their first attack on German positions on this Italian mountain.
- 66 This branch of Canada's armed forces was required to accept recruits who could not speak English.
- 67 More than 1000 US Marines died capturing this island.

# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (B)*

### **DOWN**

- 1 This battle ended when Canadian and British troops captured German strong points at Walcheren and on the Beveland Isthmus in Holland.
- 2 He was briefed on the status of atomic energy experiments.
- 4 This was no longer rationed in Canada.
- 5 He led the CCF to victory in Saskatchewan's general election.
- 6 Canadian soldiers landed on this Alaskan island.
- 7 The 1st Canadian Corps broke through this German line in Italy's Liri Valley.
- 8 Allied troops entered this Italian city.
- 9 The Soviet Union broke the German siege of this Russian city.
- 12 All German forces had been driven out of this part of France.
- 14 This British ship was sunk after it rescued the crews of HMCS Ste. Croix and HMS Polymanthus.
- 16 (2 words) He replaced William Aberhart as leader of Alberta's Social Credit Party and premier.
- 17 The 1st Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ Brigade participated in the invasion of Sicily.
- 19 US Marines attacked this island in the Marianas.
- 21 81 crew members from this RCN destroyer were rescued by HMS Itchen.
- 22 RCAF bombers and crews were organized as a separate \_\_\_\_\_ in the RAF's Bomber Command.
- 23 He was one of three cabinet ministers who threatened to resign if PM King did not introduce conscription for overseas duty.
- 24 This Italian government surrendered to the Allies.
- 26 The government of PM King decided to create three new ministries to deal with post war reconstruction, national health and welfare and \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
- 28 Members of the Polish \_\_\_\_\_ seized control of Warsaw.
- 32 A two week long strike at this Montreal aircraft company ended.
- 33 (2 words) These meetings dealt with making the United Nations a permanent organization.
- 39 General Dietrich von Choltitz surrendered this city to the Free French Forces' 2nd Armoured Division.
- 41 This French town was captured by the 1st Canadian Army.
- 42 (3 words) Only 6,000 of the 91,000 German troops that surrendered at Stalingrad would survive these Russian camps.
- 43 US Marines captured this atoll in the Marshall Islands.
- 44 Soviet troops entered this Nazi concentration camp.
- 47 He was removed from office and arrested on the orders of the King of Italy.
- 48 Soviet forces reached the pre-war border between \_\_\_\_\_ and Russia.
- 49 Japanese troops began retreating out of this Indian state.
- 51 British armoured forces captured this North African city.
- 56 He commanded the RCMP patrol vessel St. Roch when it sailed from Halifax to Vancouver via the Northwest Passage.
- 57 This Belgian port was ready for use by the Allies.
- 58 US Marines captured this island in the Marianas.
- 59 The Soviet Union's armies reached this Polish city.
- 61 Allied forces would suffer 54,000 casualties capturing this German line in Italy.

# *Events in Canadian History*

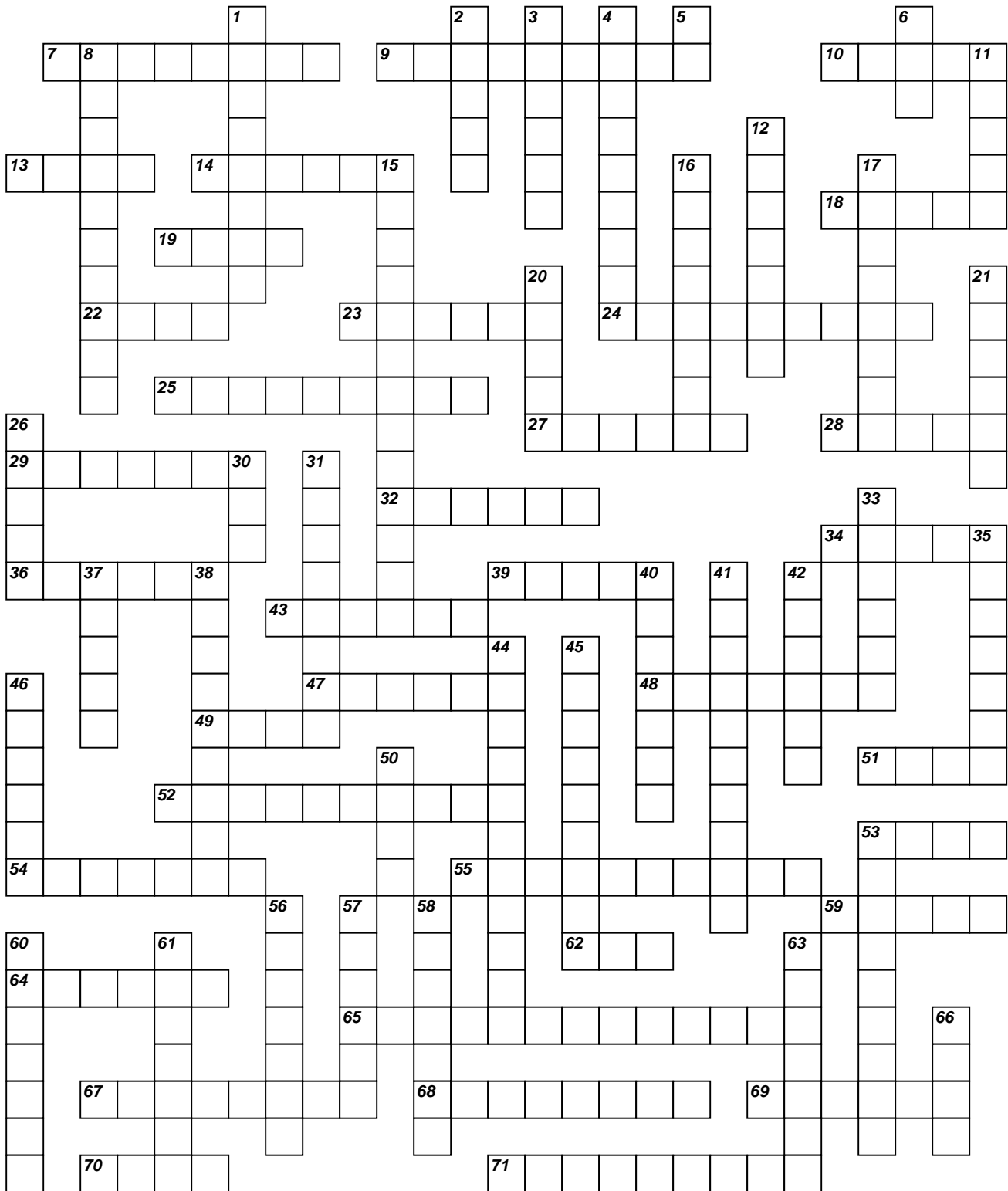
## *1943 - 1944 (B)*

Solution:

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E		G			N						O		G		K			L		E							
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			P													W							V				

# Events in Canadian History

## 1943 - 1944 (C)



# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (C)*

### **ACROSS**

- 7 US Marines began their assault on Japanese positions in these islands.
- 9 This became compulsory and free in Quebec.
- 10 Private trading of this product was suspended.
- 13 US Marines attacked this island in the Marianas.
- 14 The federal government started collecting income tax as money was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18 General Dietrich von Choltitz surrendered this city to the Free French Forces' 2nd Armoured Division.
- 19 He led the Progressive Conservative Party to a minority victory in the Ontario provincial election.
- 22 Canadian and British forces captured this French town.
- 23 The federal government tried to minimize the number of these disruptions.
- 24 (2 words) Canadian Army units started using this flag.
- 25 Germany successfully launched this type of missile against London.
- 27 Soviet forces reached the pre-war border between \_\_\_\_\_ and Russia.
- 28 50,000 Montrealers welcomed this former mayor home after he was released from jail.
- 29 Canadian troops began an offensive to take control of this Belgium port.
- 32 Canadian troops launched an attack on this Italian city.
- 34 This Canadian division was part of the Allied force that invaded the Italian mainland.
- 36 Allied forces would suffer 54,000 casualties capturing this German line in Italy.
- 39 Canadian soldiers landed on this Alaskan island.
- 43 He commanded the RCMP patrol vessel St. Roch when it sailed from Halifax to Vancouver via the Northwest Passage.
- 47 The 1st Canadian Army captured this French port.
- 48 A German U-boat set up an automatic \_\_\_\_\_ station at Martin Bay on the Labrador coast.
- 49 This branch of Canada's armed forces was required to accept recruits who could not speak English.
- 51 Allied troops entered this Italian city.
- 52 Members of the Polish \_\_\_\_\_ seized control of Warsaw.
- 53 Canadian army troops captured this number of towns in Sicily.
- 54 This corvette was sunk when it struck a mine off Gibraltar.
- 55 (2 words) Germany launched this weapon at London, England for the first time.
- 59 This kind of wood was used by aircraft manufacturers.
- 62 (3 words) Canada attended a conference that would establish this organization.
- 64 He was one of three cabinet ministers who threatened to resign if PM King did not introduce conscription for overseas duty.
- 65 (2 words) She was one of the first women elected to the Ontario legislature.
- 67 The government of PM King decided to create three new ministries to deal with post war reconstruction, national health and welfare and \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
- 68 It was the target of No. 6 Group's largest air raid of the war.
- 69 The 1st Canadian Corps broke through this German line in Italy's Liri Valley.
- 70 He was briefed on the status of atomic energy experiments.
- 71 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-420.

# *Events in Canadian History*

## *1943 - 1944 (C)*

### **DOWN**

- 1 Soviet troops entered this Nazi concentration camp.
- 2 Germany's Ardennes Offensive opened this battle.
- 3 US Marines captured this island in the Marianas.
- 4 One of the types of bombers the RCAF used against German U-boats.
- 5 (2 words) Maurice Duplessis led this party to victory in the Quebec provincial election.
- 6 This was no longer rationed in Canada.
- 8 This RCN destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel.
- 11 British armoured forces captured this North African city.
- 12 The Soviet Union launched another offensive against this country.
- 15 (2 words) These meetings dealt with making the United Nations a permanent organization.
- 16 Japanese forces crossed this river in an attempt to capture the Indian city of Imphal.
- 17 This Italian government surrendered to the Allies.
- 20 RCAF bombers and crews were organized as a separate \_\_\_\_\_ in the RAF's Bomber Command.
- 21 They landed at Arromanches in Normandy.
- 26 This Canadian frigate was damaged by a German U-boat in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 30 (3 words) Only 6,000 of the 91,000 German troops that surrendered at Stalingrad would survive these Russian camps.
- 31 All German forces had been driven out of this part of France.
- 33 He piloted the RCAF Liberator bomber that sunk U-341.
- 35 1600 conscripts took over their base in this BC community.
- 37 This Canadian Armoured Regiment was the only Allied unit to reach its objective on D-Day.
- 38 PM King made a radio broadcast asking conscript soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ for duty in Europe.
- 40 This Belgian port was ready for use by the Allies.
- 41 He replaced James Ralston as Minister of Defence.
- 42 This British ship was sunk after it rescued the crews of HMCS Ste. Croix and HMS Polymanthus.
- 44 Princess Juliana of this country gave birth to a daughter in Ottawa's Civic Hospital.
- 45 He was removed from office and arrested on the orders of the King of Italy.
- 46 The Soviet Union's armies reached this Polish city.
- 50 The 1st Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ Brigade participated in the invasion of Sicily.
- 53 A two week long strike at this Montreal aircraft company ended.
- 56 He led the CCF to victory in Saskatchewan's general election.
- 57 Canadian forces took 7000 Germans prisoner when they captured this port.
- 58 US B-29s attacked Japan from an airbase in this Chinese city.
- 60 This battle ended when Canadian and British troops captured German strong points at Walcheren and on the Beveland Isthmus in Holland.
- 61 He recommended that home service conscripts be sent overseas.
- 63 This French town was captured by the 1st Canadian Army.
- 66 The National War Labour Relations Board persuaded strikers to go back to work at this company's Windsor plant.

