ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADETS

PHASE TWO

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 2

EO M207.02 – RECOGNIZE HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADETS (RCSC)

Total Time: 30 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-602/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the Instructional Guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy the crossword puzzle located at Annex A for each cadet. Photocopy the answer key located at Annex B.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

An interactive lecture was chosen for TP1 and TP2 to introduce the cadets to historical aspects of the RCSC.

An in-class activity was chosen for TP3 as it is an interactive way to provoke thought and to stimulate interest among cadets.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

N/A.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall be expected to recognize historical aspects of the RCSC.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to learn about the creation of the Sea Cadet movement and how it evolved over time. This can help cadets understand the rich history of the Cadet Program, the important role it served, and how it became the organization it is today.

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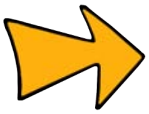
Teaching point 1 **Introduce Significant Events in the Sea Cadet Program**

Time: 10 min Method: Interactive Lecture

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS

Drill associations were first formed in 1862 and were created due to the American Civil War and the threat of the Fenian Raids. These were the first early cadet units which mark the beginning of the Canadian Cadet Movement (CCM). At this time, members ranged from 13 to 60 years of age. It was not until 1879 that a distinction came between youth and adults, when authorization was given to form Associations for Drill in Educational Institutions. Within these newly formed institutions, young males over the age of 14 could participate but could not be employed in active service.



Fenianism was the name given to the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB). The IRB was formed in Ireland in 1858 to create a free and independent Ireland. There were many members living throughout North America and there was some movement towards attaining land within Canada along the St. Lawrence River.

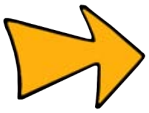
FORMATION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA (NLC)

The NLC was founded in 1895 to support the lobby to create the Canadian Navy as a separate entity from the Royal Navy. It was in 1917 that the first Canadian Boys' Naval Brigade was formed.

OFFICER CADRE

In 1908, the Department of Militia and Defence began training and paying a cadre of commissioned officers to conduct drill and physical training in participating schools. This corps of School Cadet Instructors (militia) was in force until 1921, when they disbanded for a short time during a period of reorganization. On 1 June 1921, this group re-emerged as the Cadet Services of Canada, as a component of the Canadian Army. This group was the beginning of what is presently known as the Cadet Instructor Cadre.

IMPACT OF WW I



Several thousand former Sea Cadets served in His Majesty's forces during WW I.

For 20 years following WW I, cadet training came to a standstill. The Depression and the lack of public interest during this time was hard but many corps' did manage to survive.

IMPACT OF WW II

The beginning of WW II regenerated an interest in cadet training and many high schools formed cadet corps. During the war, the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) began its partnership with the NLC in sponsoring Sea Cadets. At this time, officers were taken onto the payroll of the RCN.

After WW II, quotas were imposed which reduced Canada's total cadet force (sea, Army, and air combined) to approximately 75 000 members.

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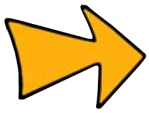
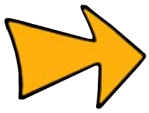
ADDITION OF THE TITLE "ROYAL"

The title "Royal" was added to the Cadet Program at the end of WW II, in 1942, by His Majesty King George VI, upon his agreement to become the Admiral. This term was added to the sea, Army, and Air Cadets in recognition of the significant contributions former cadets had made to the war effort.



It is estimated that nearly 230 000 former sea, Army, and Air Cadets served in His Majesty's forces during WW II.

UNIFICATION OF THE CF



Unification of the CF occurred on 1 February 1968, when the Canadian government merged the Canadian Army, the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), and the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF).

Changes that occurred after unification of the CF included:

- Sea Cadets came under the control of the CF in order to standardize the three elements in the cadet organization;
- a directorate of cadets was established in Ottawa to set policy and to coordinate the activities of the three elements;
- Sea Cadet officers became commissioned members of the CF; and
- the Cadet Services of Canada was superseded by the Cadet Instructor List, presently known as the Cadet Instructor Cadre.

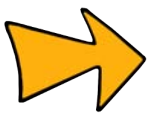
INCLUSION OF FEMALES IN THE CADET PROGRAM

In 1882 the Highland Cadet Corps opened at the Guelph Grammar School in Ontario. Shortly after this, a female cadet company called the Daughters of the Regiment was started. This was the unofficial start of females within the cadet organization.

During and after WW II, females began to unofficially parade regularly at cadet corps. However, the females were not official members and could not be lawfully trained, kitted, fed, transported, or sent to attend summer camp.

Females were also members of Navy League Wrenette Corps from 1950 until they were allowed to become authorized members of Sea Cadet corps.

It was not until 30 July 1975, when parliament amended the relevant legislation, by changing the word boys to persons, that females were permitted to become members of the Royal Canadian Sea, Army, and Air Cadets.



Although females could become members of Sea Cadets as of 1975, the last Navy League Wrenette Corps did not close until 1997.

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CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

Q1. What was the name of the organization that formed the basis for cadets?

Q2. How was the term “Royal” added to the Cadet Program? Why?

Q3. What year were females officially included in the Cadet Program?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. Drill Associations.

A2. At the end of WW II, in 1942, His Majesty King George VI, agreed to become the Admiral, and added the term “Royal” to the Cadet Program in recognition of the significant contributions former cadets had made to the war effort.

A3. 1975.

Teaching point 2 **Introduce Significant Dates in the Navy League of Canada**

Time: 10 min Method: Interactive Lecture

FORMATION AND EARLY DAYS

The NLC was formed due to a concern for the Royal Navy’s adequacy to defend the widely separated components of the British Empire. It began with a society in Britain that had a primary aim of ensuring an adequate naval defence. The first Canadian Branch of the NLC was formed in 1895 to fulfill the same role. Its role in the early years, was to support, informally, a youth training program aimed at encouraging young men to pursue a seafaring career and to provide basic training in citizenship and seamanship.

The NLC’s continued efforts in support of improved naval defence, played a role when the government of Canada was formulating their naval policy and establishing the Canadian Naval Service, the forerunner of the Canadian Navy, which was established in 1910.

IMPACT OF WW I

During WW I, the NLC had a commitment to recruit personnel for the Navy and the Merchant Navy. There was also a commitment to operate hostels for seafaring personnel, to provide welfare services to the dependents of seamen, and at the end of the war, to rehabilitate naval veterans.

After the end of the war, the NLC took interest in seeking support for a Canadian flag and the Merchant Marine. They also maintained shore hostel facilities for the benefit of seafaring personnel. In 1923, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve was established and many personnel from the Boys’ Naval Brigade assisted in its enrolment. A parallel apprenticeship program was set up with Canadian shipping companies to enrol former cadets in the Merchant Marine.

IMPACT OF WW II

During WW II, the NLC operated 24 hostels in various ports and provided amenities and special clothing supplies for visiting seamen, and those of the RCN and the Canadian Merchant Navy.

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FORMATION OF NAVY LEAGUE CADET CORPS

In 1948, the NLC established the Navy League Cadet Corps for young males to enhance their purpose of supporting youth training and promoting knowledge of Maritime Affairs. As the age limit for Sea Cadets at this time was 14 years of age, there was a need felt to offer this training to younger males. This was followed in 1950 with the formation of the Navy League Wrenette Corps for young females.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

QUESTIONS

Q1. What year was the NLC formed?

Q2. What year were Navy League Cadet Corps first established for young males?

Q3. What year was the Navy League Wrenette Corps first established for young females?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. 1895.

A2. 1948.

A3. 1950.

Teaching point 3 **Conduct an Activity on the Historical Aspects of the RCSC**

Time: 5 min Method: In-Class Activity

ACTIVITY

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is for the cadets to recognize historical aspects of the RCSC.

RESOURCES

- Pens/pencils.
- Crossword puzzle located at Annex A.
- Answer key located at Annex B.

ACTIVITY LAYOUT

N/A.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

- Distribute copies of the crossword puzzle at Annex A.
- Allow 3 to 4 minutes for cadets to complete the puzzle individually.
- Review answers with the group in accordance with Annex B.

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SAFETY

N/A.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

The cadets' participation in the activity will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' completion of the crossword puzzle in TP3 will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Recognizing historical aspects of an organization allows us to understand how it came to be and why it exists as it does in the present day. This can help cadets understand the rich history of the sea Cadet Program, the important role it served, and how it became the organization it is today.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

A0-045 Cadets Canada. (2007). *About Cadets – History.* Retrieved 19 February 2007, from http://www.cadets.ca/about-nous/histo_e.asp.

C1-097 Navy League of Canada. (2007). *About Us – History.* Retrieved 13 March 2007, from http://www.navyleague.ca/eng/about/history.asp.

C1-097 Navy League of Canada. (2007). *About Us – Critical Dates.* Retrieved 13 March 2007, from http://www.navyleague.ca/eng/about/critical_dates.asp.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. What was the first cadet-like group formed in 1862?
4. In 1917, what group was established by the Navy League of Canada?
5. In 1948, what group was formed for young males who were too young to enrol in cadets?
7. King Georges VI became _____ of the cadet program.
8. In 1942, what term did His Majesty King George VI add to the cadet program?
9. In 1895, what group was founded to support the lobby to create the Canadian Navy?

DOWN

2. In 1921, what group was disbanded temporarily to reappear as the Cadet Services of Canada?
3. In 1975, what group made an amendment Allowing females to join the cadet program?
5. In 1950, what group formed for female youth?
6. During which World War were sea cadet officers taken onto the Royal Canadian Navy's paroll?

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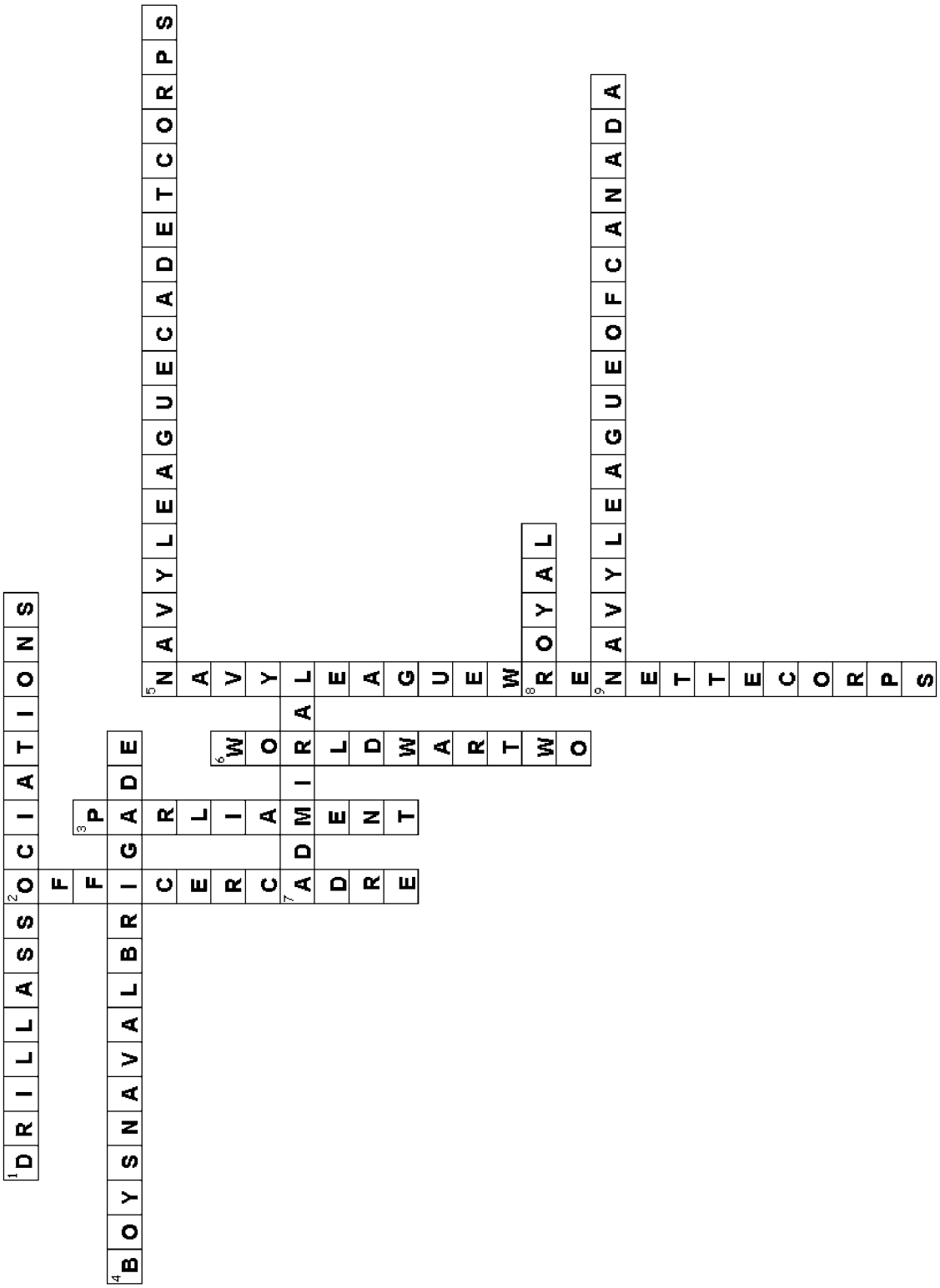
ANSWER KEY



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