Canadian History
Unit 3: Between the Wars
### People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Historical Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billes Brothers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes McPhail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ted Rogers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armand Bombardier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group of Seven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobbie Rosenfeld</td>
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### Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>What?</th>
<th>Historical Significance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statute of Westminster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chautauqua</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Credit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pier 21</td>
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<td>Persons Case</td>
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<td>Union Nationale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bennett’s New Deal</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Black Tuesday”</td>
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Learning Portfolio: Canada Between the Wars 1919 – 1939

**People**

Ted Rogers  
Armand Bombardier  
Foster Hewitt  
Mackenzie King  
R.B. Bennett  
Group of Seven

**Events**

Winnipeg General Strike  
Person’s Case  
Charleston  
Statute of Westminster  
Branch Plants  
Black Tuesday  
Five Cent Speech  
New Deal  
On to Ottawa Trek
Introduction: Canada Between the Wars

After the First World War, Canada faced economic hardship. During the great boom of the war years, demand for goods was high and prices rose accordingly. When the soldiers returned, they found that things cost nearly twice as much as they had before the war. To make matters worse, many industries fell into a slump. Factories that thrived during the war had to cut production significantly or closed down altogether. For the war veterans, this meant that jobs were hard to find. Many turned to the labour movement, which gained the national spotlight as unions demanded the right to strike. The Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 came to symbolize workers' discontent.

One the economy improved during the early part of the 1920s, Canada experienced one of the greatest economic booms in its history. American companies invested in Canada's natural resources and manufacturing industries. A seemingly endless supply of new products, such as vacuum cleaners, stove and refrigerators became available. Automobiles and radios had the greatest impact on the social and economic life of Canadians. The stock market boomed with new investors.

The 1929 stock market crash wiped out the huge stock market gains and signaled the beginning of the Great Depression. The successive governments of Mackenzie King and R.B. Bennett struggled to solve the social and economic problems of the Depression. Many Canadians began to look at alternative political parties such as the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the Social Credit Party and the Unione Nationale.

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 brought back the war economy and the Depression came to an end.
Labour Unrest: Post World War I

1. Complete the following chart based on the class role play and Spotlight Canada p. 138-139.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Feelings / Grievances / Resentments / Demands after WWI</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Factory Owners</td>
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</table>

2. Why did the Canadian government and employers react with alarm to the 1917 Russian Revolution?

3. What was the One Big Union? What did it believe?
Winnipeg General Strike (Film)

1. List the three demands behind the general strike.

2. What were some reasons behind the general strike?

3. How many workers walked out in May, 1919? ________________

4. What did the strikers do at the beginning of the strike compared to the end of the strike?

5. What were the special police?

6. Outline the events of June 16th.

7. Outline the events of June 21st, “Bloody Saturday”.

8. What were the short term and long term effects of the strike?

9. What is the significance of the names George Armstrong, John Queens and William Ivens?

10. What is the significance of the name J.S. Woodsworth?
Between the Wars: “Good Bright Days 1919-1927”

1. After the end of WWI, what signs of peace were there back in Canada?

2. Provide two reasons why many Canadians did not return home until one year after the armistice.

3. What evidence was there of a “communist red-scare” in Canada?

4. Upon their return from overseas, what things did veterans receive?

5. Who was Laurier’s liberal successor? ______________________________

6. From 1900 – 1921, what industrial changes had occurred?

7. What leisure activities did people enjoy in the 1920s?

8. What changes took place in women’s fashion and behaviour?

9. How had Canada’s relationship with the U.S. changed since 1900?

10. What were the two great scientific miracles of the 1920s?
1. What proof was there of continued economic prosperity?

2. What did Medcalf and Tulley attempt? Were they successful?

3. In 1928, the greatest crop was _____________.

4. What fashions were popular at this time? How much did they cost?

5. How did Canada profit from prohibition in the United States.

6. Who was the Group of Seven?

7. What happened on October 29, 1929 aka “Black Tuesday”?

8. How did P.M. King’s “five cent speech” lead to his defeat in the 1930 election?

9. List examples of human suffering as a result of the Great Depression.

10. a) Who was the best known announcer of his day? ________________________
    b) Who became worldwide celebrities on their birth in 1934? ________________________
1920s Scrapbook Activity

Students should answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

Life in the 1920s

1. a) List five new products that emerged during the 1920s. (p. 2-3)

b) What do most of these new products have in common?

2. a) List 5 examples of slang and its meaning from the 1920s. (p. 6)

b) Write 3 sentences using the slang in the proper context of the 1920s.

3. Why were telephone operators so important? (p. 7)

4. Name three things a teacher was not allowed to do in the 1920s. (p. 10)

5. Describe four characteristics of men's and women's fashions in the 1920s. (p. 18-19)

Entertainment and Culture (p. 22-23)

6. Name 5 dances of the 1920s.

7. Who was the Group of Seven? What did they focus on?

8. Name three forms of entertainment in the 1920s. Why would these activities be
   popular?

9. Explain the reasons for the popularity of church-centered activities.

Sports (p. 24-25)

10. Who was Lionel Conacher? Name the sports that he played. (p.9)

11. What was the schooner "Bluenose" famous for?

12. Who made the first radio broadcast of a hockey game in 1923?

13. Name five popular sports of the 1920s.

Prohibition (p. 26-29)

14. When did prohibition occur in Ontario?

15. What was the Windsor-Detroit area known as during Prohibition?
16. What was the danger of drinking bootleg booze?

17. How did the Hamilton man make a living?

**Transportation and the Automobile (p. 32-35)**

18. List 5 methods of transportation during the 1920s.

19. What three items did Armand Bombardier use to make the snowmobile?

20. a) Give three reasons why the Model T was the most popular car.

b) Why do you think the price decreased from 1917 to 1924?

21. Examine the chart "Automobiles of Canada in the 1920s". Which models still are still produced today?

22. Outline two problems in the performance and maintenance of automobiles in 1920s.
Canada's Growing Autonomy

During the twentieth century, Canada began to take steps towards full autonomy (complete control over its own affairs) and becoming an independent nation.

TASK

1. Using the key years listed below, create a graph (bar / line) and plot the RATE (in terms of percentage 0%-100%) of Canada's growth towards full independence and autonomy.

1867 - Confederation
1899 - Boer War
1909 - Naval Crisis
1917 - Vimy Ridge
1919 - Treaty of Versailles
1922 - Chanak Affair
1926 - Balfour Report
1931 - Statute of Westminster

2. Below the graph, identify EACH event/year and explain how it fueled Canada's growth towards autonomy and independence.

DUE DATE: ________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge / Understanding</th>
<th>all events are identified and explain its contribution to Canada's growth towards autonomy and independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>graph is organized, neat, logical and clearly plots Canada's growth in autonomy and independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>explanations are clear, to the point and logical</td>
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</table>
1930s Scrapbook Activity

Name: _______________________

*Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.*

From Boom to Bust p. 2-3

1. Describe three examples / situations of how people lost everything.

A Decade of Hunger... Cold... and Fear p. 6-7

2. Name three places where people could live.

3. Why did the "Bennett buggy" replace the automobile for some people?

Out of Work p. 8-9

4. Read the letter to Prime Minister Bennett. List three problems faced by the Hamilton woman. Why would women like this write to the prime minister.

On the Dole p. 10-11

5. Why were relief payments never in cash?

6. Outline five criteria for eligibility of direct relief payments.

Dust, Drought... and Grasshoppers p. 14-15

7. What year did the worst grasshopper plague hit Manitoba?

8. Name three problems caused by grasshoppers in the prairies.

9. What caused dust storms?

Riding the Rods p. 24-25

10. Describe three aspects of soup kitchens.

11. Explain the dangers of "riding the rods".

Government Camps p. 26-27

12. List three complaints of relief camps.
13. Outline five rules / regulations of relief camps.

New Politicians p. 38-39

14. Compare the programs of the Social Credit Party, the CCF and the Union Nationale by recording the first item in each of the programs.

Diversions and Sports p. 46-47

15. Name four diversions that entertained Canadians during the 1930s.
## Political Responses to the Depression

_Complete the following chart using Spotlight Canada p. 199-202_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Party Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Credit Party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative Commonwealth Party (CCF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unione Nationale</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Review Sheet: Canada Between the Wars (1919-1939)

1. Explain one reason why each of the following groups of people were upset / resentful following WWI:

   women
   ___________________________________________________________

   veterans
   ___________________________________________________________

   workers
   ___________________________________________________________

2. Explain two ways Canada's economy changed during the post war:

   ___________________________________________________________
   ____________________

   ___________________________________________________________
   ____________________

3. Define and explain collective bargaining:

   ___________________________________________________________
   ____________________

   ___________________________________________________________
   ____________________

4. Three demands behind the Winnipeg General Strike were:

   ___________________________________________________________
5. Match the most correct statement / definition to the term by placing the letter in the space.

___ Bluenose A. day of rioting and violence which ended the Winnipeg General Strike
___ Lionel Conacher B. the ban of sale, distribution and production of alcohol
___ Bloody Saturday C. invented the first battery-less radio
___ Charleston D. family of quintuplets born during the depression
___ Flapper E. made Canada completely self-governing
___ Prohibition F. vouchers given to the unemployed during depression
___ Bootlegging G. protest movement starting in British Columbia against conditions of relief camps
___ Ted Rogers H. buying items with a small down payment and paying over time with interest
___ Foster Hewitt I. a famous Canadian schooner featured on the dime
___ Dionne's J. Canadian actress featured in Hollywood movies of 1920s
___ Mary Pickford K. the smuggling and selling of illegal alcohol
___ Group of Seven L. hopping on trains to travel & look for jobs during 1930s
___ Statute of Westminster M. paying 10% price of stock and pay broker back with profits
___ riding the rods N. women's fashion of the 1920s of loose clothing
___ relief O. one piece of ownership in a company
___ Bennett Buggy P. day of stock market crash (October 29, 1929)
___ On to Ottawa Trek Q. male super athlete of the 1920s who played many sports
1. Buying on Margin R. mass produced during 1920s as result of assembly line
2. Buying on Credit S. famous radio announcer of Hockey Night in Canada
3. Stock / share T. artists and painters who focused on Canada's landscapes
4. Black Tuesday U. popular dance of the 1920s
5. Model T V. car with engine removed and pulled by a horse

6. Explain one two reasons how technology (automobile, airplanes, radio, electric appliances) impacted Canada during the 1920s and 1930s:
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

7. Give two reasons why the 1920s did not benefit the Aboriginals of Canada:
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

8. The "Person's Case" was when the ________________ Five asked Parliament if _____________ were considered "persons" under the law. Women wanted to be appointed to the _____________, however the ________________ of Canada ruled that women were not "persons". The _____________ Five then appealed to the _____________ Council of Britain who ruled that women were indeed "persons" and could be appointed to the ________________. The first Canadian woman to be appointed to the ________________ was ________________________.

9. The Prime Minister of Canada during the 1920s was ________________________. Who won the election of 1930? ________________________ Who won the election of 1935? ____________
10. Explain what caused the stock market crash of 1929.

11. Explain two reasons / causes of the Great Depression.

12. Give two reasons why the prairies were "worse off" during the 1930s.

13. Complete the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Party Policies</th>
<th>Party Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communist Party</td>
<td>-protect French language, culture</td>
<td>William Aberhart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-increase minimum wage and workers compensation</td>
<td>J.S. Woodsworth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>