

CANADA'S
ROLE IN
WORLD
WAR
ONE



CANADA'S RESPONSE

- Most English Canadians supported the war
- Patriotic feelings towards the British Empire
- Britain controlled Canada's foreign policy / No choice but to join the war
- French Canadians were



CANADA'S RESPONSE

- Prime Minister Borden promised 25,000 troops / 30,000 volunteered in the first month
- Women were relegated to supporting roles / Women in armed forces acted as nurses and ambulance drivers behind front lines





AFFILIATED WITH
McGill University (Ontario)
CANADIAN OFFICERS
TRAINING CORPS



**WHY DON'T
I GO ?**

THE
**148th BATTALION
NEEDS ME**

HEADQUARTERS
197 PEEL ST.

A-A-MAGEE LTD.

MONTREAL
TORONTO WINDSOR

Canada's Butter Opportunity!

Britain bought
before the War
452,795,264 lbs.

Britain's shortage
due to the War
209,148,784 lbs.

12 Years ago
CANADA sold
33,888,074 lbs.

2 Years ago
CANADA sold only
6,993,100 lbs.



CANADA must do better than this
"Keep Britain's Butter Plate Full"



**KEEP
ALL CANADIANS
BUSY**



**BUY 1918
VICTORY BONDS**

CANADA'S NEW ARMY



**NEEDS
MEN LIKE YOU**

CANADA'S RESPONSE

- Armed forces were reluctant to accept Aboriginals, African- and Japanese Canadians
- The few that did join were not promoted



CANADA'S RESPONSE

- Initial training took place at Valcartier Quebec
- Minimal training / troops were not prepared for combat
- 32,000 Canadian and Newfoundland troops departed for Europe

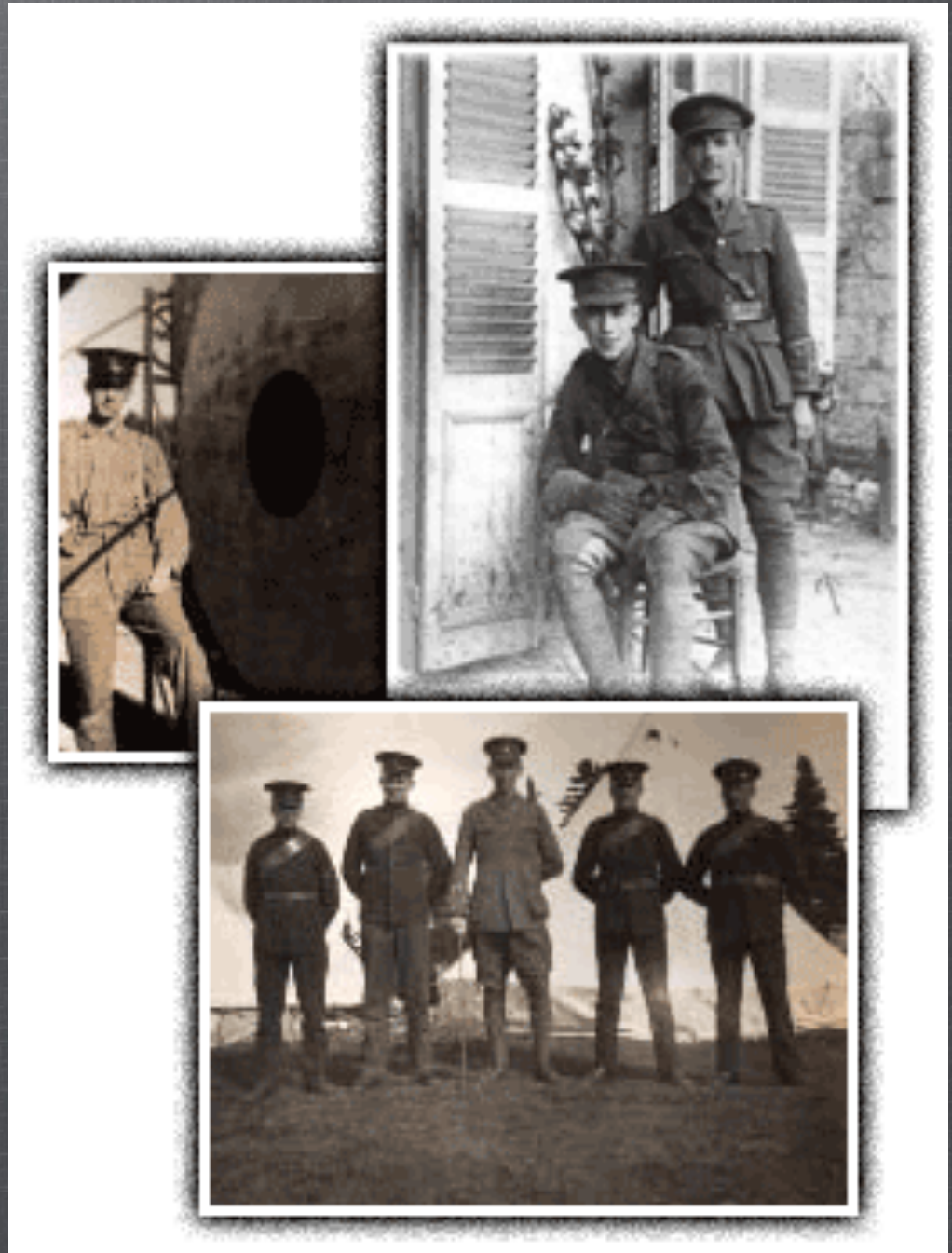




Valcartier Camp—Canada. 1st Royal Montreal Detrainment

CANADA'S RESPONSE

- CEF “ Canadian Expeditionary Force”
- National identity was fostered because men of different regions of Canada worked and trained together
- Fought as an independent unit



WAR MEASURES ACT

- Borden introduced act which allowed government to control the country's affairs
- granted authority to do everything necessary " for the security, defense, peace, order and welfare of Canada
- control economy, manufacture, trade and transportation
- could deny Canadian's their civil liberties
- arrests without charges, internment camps, deportation

CANADA'S MINISTER OF MILITIA

- Sam Hughes was put in charge of the armament industry
- Ineffective administrator
- Ross Rifle, Poor shell quality



SAM HUGHES

- Issued \$170 million in contracts / \$5.5 million dollars in shells were produced
- Issued contracts to friends who profited from war
- Fired in 1916 after being knighted by George V



WAR & THE ECONOMY

- 1916 Canada's economy was in full swing
- hundreds of thousands of Canadians were employed making shells, ships and airplanes
- Canadian products in demand: lumber, nickel, copper, lead, wheat and beef
Goods became expensive
- Wages didn't increase to match rising costs
- Goods became scarce at home



http://www.theaerodrome.com/aircraft/gbritain/raf_be2c.php



http://www.theaerodrome.com/aircraft/germany/fokker_dri.php

PAYING FOR THE WAR

The Canadian government began borrowing money from citizens in order to pay for the increasing costs of the war. “Victory Bonds” were guaranteed to be repaid after the war.



INCOME TAX

- well-off citizens were expected to pay 3% of income.
- businesses were taxed 4%.
- intended as a temporary measure!
- 18% average today



WHAT KIND OF WAR WAS IT?

[http://www.calgaryhighlanders.com/photos/
1914-18/10th.htm](http://www.calgaryhighlanders.com/photos/1914-18/10th.htm)

<http://www.firstworldwar.com/photos/trenches.htm>

WAR TECHNOLOGY - MACHINE GUNS



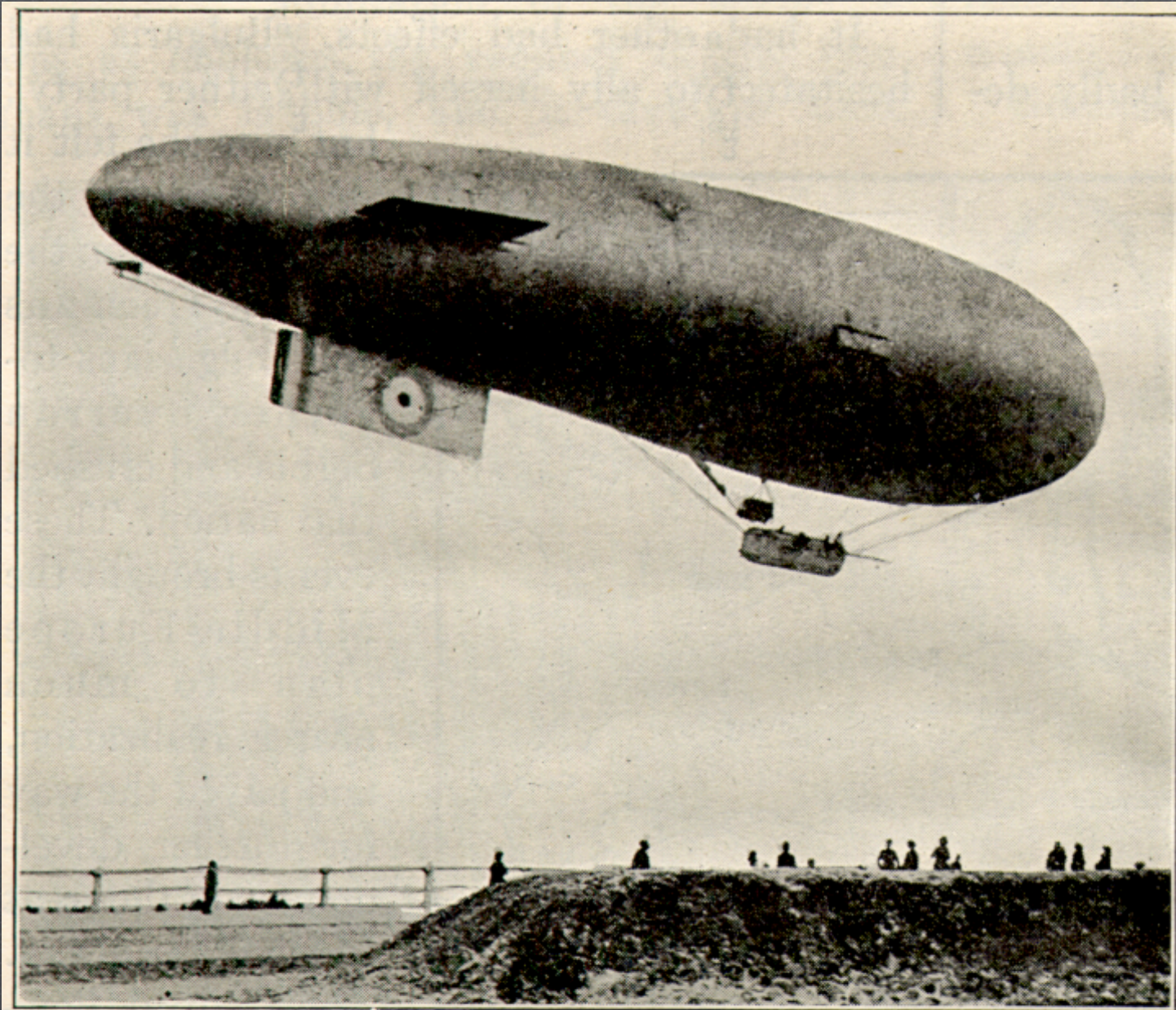
http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fil:Vickers_machine_gun_crew_with_gas_masks.jpg

WAR TECHNOLOGY - CHEMICAL WARFARE



<http://pgapeuro.wikispaces.com/Mustard+Gas>

WAR TECHNOLOGY - DIRIGIBLES



British Official Photograph

FIG. 14. — One of the giant dirigibles guarding the British coast.

WAR TECHNOLOGY - AIRPLANES



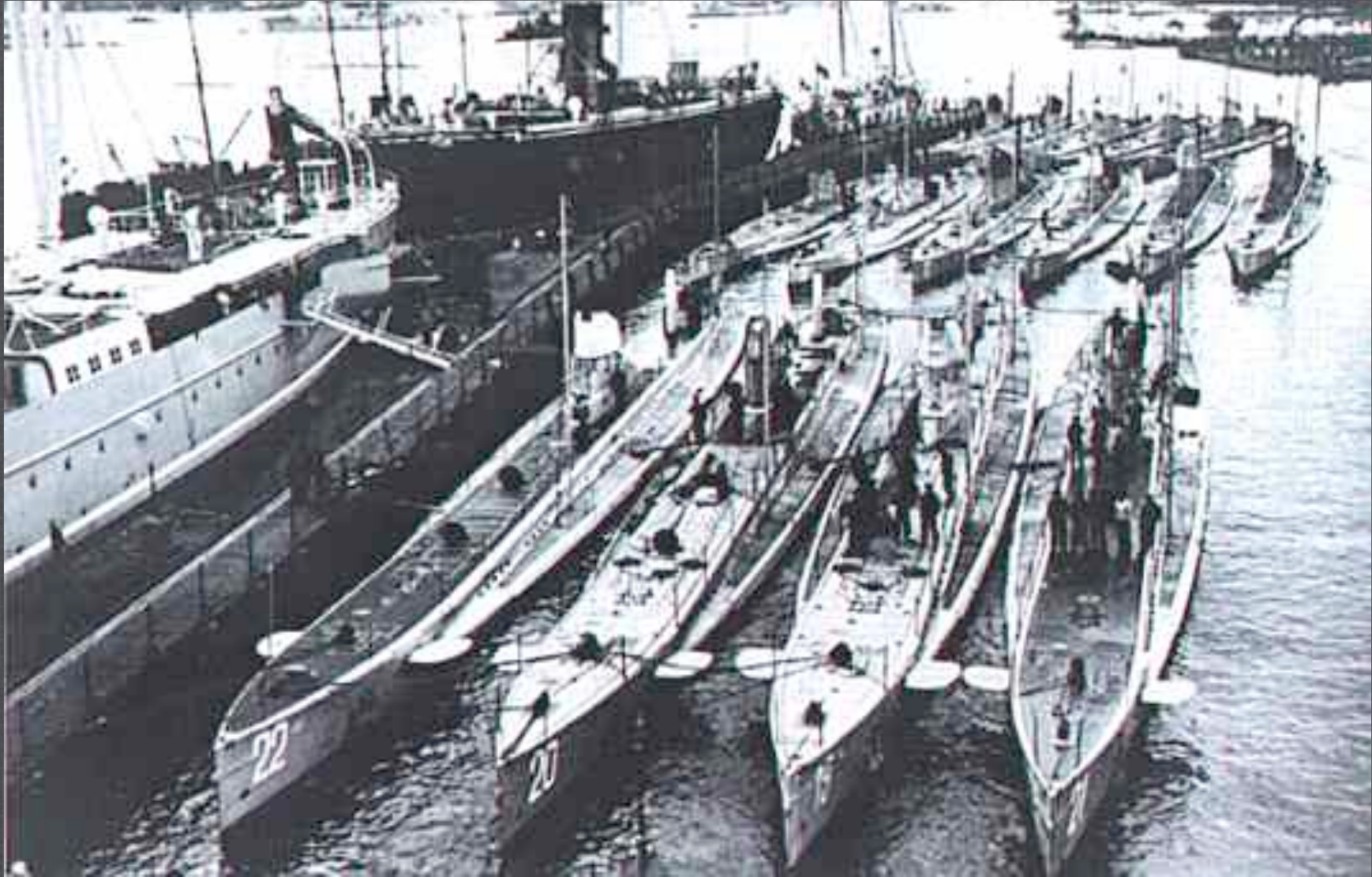
Sopwith F.1 Camel



Albatros D.III



WAR TECHNOLOGY - SUBMARINES



<http://uboat.net/history/wwi/part1.htm>

WAR TECHNOLOGY - TANKS



<http://www.wwi-models.org/Photos/Bri/Heavies/r-34tank.jpg>