

Name/Date:

**Social Studies 10 • Canada 1919-1939**

# 1C "The Roaring 1920s"

**Reference: Counterpoints Chapter 3 p. 60-87**

## **Focus Questions:**

- How was regionalism expressed in the 1920s?
- What steps did we take to become an autonomous nation?

## **Introduction (p. 61):**

1. Why are the twenties sometimes thought of as the decade of prosperity, fun, and wild living? What did the twenties -- "The Jazz Age" -- offer?



A "flapper"...new trends for women in the 20s  
<http://www.tomandrodna.com/Idaho.htm>

2. Read the *Canadian Homes and Gardens* excerpt. What power source was responsible for changing the lifestyle of people in the twenties?

3. Ironically, what did continue for many?

## **AN UNEASY ADJUSTMENT:**

4. What was missing for Canadian veterans returning home in early January of 1919?

5. What action by workers during the war "came back to haunt them" in the post-war period? What was inevitable?

## **Workers Respond:**

6. What demands made by workers led to numerous strikes in Canada?

7. Why were the Maritimes hit harder than other areas of Canada? How violent did the demonstrations get?

8. What was different about union leaders in the West?

9. From p. 62, define **communism**.

10. What was formed in March of 1919? What was its goal? What was its major weapon?

**CANADA'S CHANGING ECONOMY:**

11. Identify the parts of the Canadian economy that enjoyed economic growth in the middle of the 1920's.

**The United States Invests in Canada's Economy:**

12. Why did the United States become a major investor in Canada? Where did much of the product go?

13. Explain the details of a **branch plant**. Why were they beneficial to the Americans?

14. List some ways the Canadian economy was controlled by the Americans. Although most Canadians were happy with American investment, what aspect of our primary industries benefited the U.S.A.?

**15. The Winnipeg General Strike:**

- What were metal and building workers demanding when they walked off their jobs in May of 1919?
- See page 462 of the glossary and define **collective bargaining**.
- What was the impact of the general strike?
- Who composed the **Citizen's Committee of One Thousand**?
- With the fear of communism as a driving force, what happened?
- Give details of **Bloody Saturday**.
- Itemize the results of the strike given on the bottom left of page 51.
- What were the positive results (although somewhat later) of the strike?
- Make a special note of what J.S. Woodsworth, arrested during the strike would go on to do.

Check through the notes you already have on the Winnipeg General Strike. Do they help you answer these questions? Suggestions: use a highlighter to identify areas on your notes that address these questions.

**Bootlegging Across the Border:**

16. How did the Woman's Christian Temperance Movement help create a thriving business for Canadians?

17. What did most provinces do with the realization that **Prohibition** was not working?

18. How did Canadians view “rum-running”? List methods of illegally getting the alcohol into the U.S.A.

**Increased Mobility:**

19. What impact did Henry Ford’s cheap Model “T” have on Canada? Explain the significance of the airplane.

**Improved Communications:**

20. What was the impact of the radio in Canadian homes? How did the movie industry affect Canadians?

**Inventions, INventors, Arts & Leisure (p. 68-69)**

21. Make a few notes to describe the culture of the 1920s based on what you have read here

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN:**

22. Identify the significance of **Agnes Macphail** in Canada’s political history.

23. Explain the expectation and reality for most women.

**The Persons Case:**

24. Indicate the significance of the **Persons Case**.

**Aboriginal Peoples:**

25. What challenges were faced by First Nations in the 1920s?

**New Challenges to Federalism (p. 77):**

26. Complete the following chart

Define regionalism:		
Region	Basic complaints (about disparity)	Evidence supporting their belief that their region was suffering from disparity
Maritimes	less influence on national politics, declining business	businesses moved to Ontario and Quebec, their goods were no longer in demand
Prairies & Rural Ontario	tariffs (taxes) on imports forced them to buy Canadian	tariffs made buying stuff expensive, meanwhile their exports didn't get same treatment. Asked for free trade (no tariffs), started new political parties
Quebec	wanted to protect their own interests (industries and language)	hostility towards Conservative Party (related to WWI conscription), tended to vote Liberal instead
BC & Western Interests	felt left out by Eastern Canada	Exports booming - BC premier went to Ottawa to get shipping rates lowered

**Canadians Choose a New Government (p. 79)**

27. Identify the two new leaders in the election of 1921 and the new party also. Give the results of the 1921 election (remember **minority government?**)

28. The Progressives, although not long lasting, did have a notable achievement. Identify what it was.

**Stock Market Crash (p. 85)**

29. What happened?

**CANADA'S GROWING INDEPENDENCE:**

30. Complete the following chart

Define autonomy (p. 483): the power to rule oneself and makes one's own decisions			
Issue	What happened?	When?	How did it contribute to Canada's autonomy?
Paris Peace Conference (p. 53)	decided on how to resolve the problems that WWI created -- made the Treaty of Versailles	1919	Canada got an independent seat at the negotiation table
Chanak Crisis (p. 80)	Britain wanted Canada to help them out in a conflict with Turkey	1922	Canada said no, showing it could decide foreign matters on its own
Halibut Treaty (p. 80)	Treaty between Britain/ Canada and US about salmon in BC and Alaska	1923	Canada signed it -- not Britain
King-Byng Crisis (p. 80-81)	After Prime Minister KING failed in Parliament, Canada's Governor-General BYNG (Queen's representative) gave the PM's job to the "runner-up" rather than call for a new election	1926	King made a big issue out of this and Byng backed off. Showed that Canada's elected PM had more power than the Queen's rep
Balfour Report (p. 83)	Lord Balfour (British dude) invited all the "colonies" (Canada, Australia, etc) to come talk about total independence at the "Imperial Conference"	1926	it was decided we should all be self-governing... no more oversight from Britain
Statute of Westminster (p. 83)	The concepts from the Imperial Conference were made into Law (a statute)	1931	Canada was now equal in status to Britain and could make (almost) all of its own laws
<p><b>Summary (see p. 84): Do you think Canada was more or less independent by the end of the 1920s?</b></p> <p><b>duh...yes -- more independent</b></p>			

**Chapter Review (p. 86-87)**

31. Feel free to complete some of these activities. The Unit Test is scheduled for Sep 27/28



**Test Review -- Source Documents -- What do these images tell us about Canada during WWI? What was the context for these sources (what is their background and purpose)?**



Valcartier Camp—Canada. 1st Royal Montreal Detraining



## **CANADIANA SCRAPBOOK SEARCH: CANADA IN THE 1920S**

### **p.2/3**

1. Name 6 new electrical products

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |

2. Name 6 new non-electrical products

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |

### **p. 4/5**

3. What is the cost of a new Ford? \_\_\_\_\_ Dodge? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What disease does Penman suggest you might get from a drive?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **p. 6/7**

5. What was slang for shoes? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What was a human fly? \_\_\_\_\_

### **p. 10/11**

7. Name 3 rules about how a teacher has to dress.

- |          |
|----------|
| a. _____ |
| b. _____ |
| c. _____ |

### **p.12/13**

8. In 1928 how many of the families had cars? \_\_\_\_\_

### **p.14/15**

9. The average wage for the cotton and yarn industry in 1926 was \_\_\_\_\_

### **p. 16/17**

10. The price of a train set was \_\_\_\_\_.

### **p.18/19**

11. What were "plus fours"? \_\_\_\_\_

### **p.20/21**

12. In what year were there the most union members? \_\_\_\_\_

13. In 1921 did more strikes win or lose? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.22/23**

14. What was the Black Bottom? \_\_\_\_\_

15. In what year did the "talkies arrive? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.24/25**

16. How many golf courses were there in 1925? \_\_\_\_\_

**p. 26/27**

17. Prohibition in BC last how many years? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which medicine had the highest alcohol content? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.28/29**

19. What is a "tea kettle"? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.30/31**

20. What was the 3rd largest city in Canada in 1921? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.32/33**

21. What is the major difference between a snowmobile in 1926 and today?

\_\_\_\_\_

**p.34/35**

22. What was the top speed of a Model T? \_\_\_\_\_

**p. 36/37**

23. Name 4 deadly children's diseases.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

**p.38/39**

24. What was the top two provinces Americans immigrated to? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

25. In 1927 the country with the third highest immigration to Canada was

\_\_\_\_\_

**p.40/41**

26. What was Canada's top export? \_\_\_\_\_



**p.42/43**

27. How many RCMP were there in Canada in 1929? \_\_\_\_\_

**p.44/45**

28. Name 4 events that influenced Canada's growing independence.

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b.

c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d.

**p.46/47**

29. 83% of Canada's business was done by how many corporations? \_\_\_\_\_

30. In 1929 compare the average family income to the amount required?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Winnipeg General Strike - Example of Note-Taking**



[http://manitobia.ca/cocoon/launch/photos/events/WSC\\_1919\\_0610\\_N12313.jpg](http://manitobia.ca/cocoon/launch/photos/events/WSC_1919_0610_N12313.jpg)

The section below is what a set of notes might look like on the topic of The Winnipeg General Strike. The types of sources for a set of notes like this might be your textbook, the scrapbook, the internet, or presentation, or another source.

## WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE

### One Big Union - Background

- March 1919, Calgary, Members of TLC (Trades and Labour Congress) vote to form OBU
- General Strikes- Shut down towns & cities
- Goals
  - . Better wages
  - . Legal recognition of Union
  - . Six hour work day/ 5 day weeks
  - . right to collective bargaining
  - . Repeal of earlier Govt. Labour legislation
- At height of union (1920) 50,000 members
- post-world war one era saw unemployment, social unrest, and rising inflation

### 1919 Winnipeg General Strike

- . invoked a fear of a Canadian "Bolshevik Revolution"
- . Started small - grievances over working conditions
- . Built up speed very quickly
- Winnipeg Unions voted to support general strike or mass walkout
- May 15, 1919 Winnipeg shut down
  - . 94 out of 96 unions stopped performing jobs
  - . Police voted to walk but stayed on the job
  - . Fear of government sending in the Military
  - . no fire-fighters, post, telephone, telegraph streetcars, deliveries
  - . 30,000 on strike, more than half of which were non-union
- Citizens Committee of 1000 opposed to strike
  - . manufacturers, bankers, politicians
- Sympathy strikes occur in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Toronto, .....
- Police strikebreakers boost city police 27 to 272
  - . Machine gun mounted on trucks
  - . Assault tank - Military
- Arthur Meighen - Minister of Justice
  - . Changed laws - allowing the gov't. to arrest, detain, and deport citizens on suspicion of advocating revolution.

### Sat. June 21 Bloody Saturday

- Police enter crowd ( War veterans, women , children, strikers) swing batons and shoot guns
- Crowd flees into the waiting arms of the armed troops who crack more skulls
- 1 dead, 30 injured, many arrested

### Resolution

- Employees go back to work/June 25th strike over
- strike lasted 43 Days
- Union movement set back in the short term
- the resultant Royal Commission finds the workers' grievances were valid
- J.S. Woodsworth, who had been arrested went on to form the CCF Cooperative Commonwealth Federation which became the NDP