

# Canada After the Great War

When the armistice was signed in November of 1918, most people were \_\_\_\_\_...

But for many others, the effects of this war would be life-changing. They had lost a loved one in this war. For many of the Canadians who were left with this void, this loss, they would never even know of the whereabouts of their loved one's remains. The western front had become a veritable graveyard of " \_\_\_\_\_ " who would never come home...

Video clip - "A Painful Peace" (CBC: Canada, A People's History) and respond to the following:

1. List and describe some of the challenges that the returning soldiers faced upon returning home to Canada.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What was the fate of each of the following people and how do you think this would have impacted their families?:
  - a) Arthur McPhee?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b) Frank Maheux?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - c) Jack McClung?

The surviving soldiers were starting to return home, but life at home wasn't all that they had hoped and dreamed of, some of the issues included...

- \_\_\_\_\_
- **Inflation & General Challenges of Everyday life**
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## The Spanish Flu

*The influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 killed more people than \_\_\_\_\_, known today as World War I, at somewhere between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ people.*

When people gathered to welcome the soldiers home, help spread the disease like wildfire.

- Happened all over the world... became a global \_\_\_\_\_ - *an epidemic that affects many people in many countries.*
- Struck young people between ages of \_\_\_\_\_

## Returning Veterans

- Found it difficult to return home.
- Suffered shell shock- called \_\_\_\_\_ today
- In the beginning soldiers returning home with a disability were offered support but as time went on the government cancelled the programs and by 1921 most were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Unemployment increased as \_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers returned home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ were in short supply and therefore became more \_\_\_\_\_.
- Warnings of strikes, economic unrest, and cycles of rising wages and prices, Canadians feared \_\_\_\_\_ which is what happened to Russia not long before.

*Between 1914 and May 1919, wages had increased by \_\_\_\_\_%, while inflation (a rise in prices accompanied by a drop in \_\_\_\_\_) had caused the cost of living to go up \_\_\_\_\_%*

- After the war ended, the cost of goods soared and workers suffered as wages no longer covered the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ for many families.

## Labour Unrest

Borden's government had passed legislation denying workers the right to \_\_\_\_\_ for better pay and working conditions, while only gently asking employers to pay \_\_\_\_\_

- Workers looked to the \_\_\_\_\_ movement, joining labour unions, to help them demand a fair share.

Read pp.156-157 in your text and make notes on the following:

1. Examine the stats in Fig 6-9. In which years was union membership the highest? In which years were the hourly wages the highest? What happens to union membership and wages after they hit a peak? What do you suppose happened?
  
2. What was the OBU and what goals did it hope to achieve? How?

# Winnipeg General Strike 1919:

## Discussion Questions –

1. Do you think the use of a General Strike is appropriate? Explain.
2. Describe the opposition to the strike. What was the government and the business community most afraid of? Why?
3. How do you think this strike has influenced the union movement of today?

## To add insult to injury...

\_\_\_\_\_ (Minister of Justice)

### Section 98:

Outlawed any organization whose stated purpose was to bring about “\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ change” by \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 48:

Set penalties for belonging to such an organization , including a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Prohibition

Some early 20<sup>th</sup> century people believed that alcohol caused:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Do you agree with these views? Explain.

Read p. 159 in your text and respond to the following in your notes:

1. Why did many people support the temperance movement in the early twentieth century?
2. What is “prohibition”? When and how did prohibition become law in Canada?
3. Why was prohibition repealed? When did this happen?
4. How did prohibition in the United States affect Canada?
5. Who were “rum-runners” and how do you think their activities might have affected Canada’s political relationship with the United States?

## Women and Change

In the workforce:

- Most women were offered low paying jobs and expected to end their careers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- World War 1 changed things but not greatly... How do you think it changed things, even if only a little?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Professional jobs such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
were not an option for most women.
- By 1919, only \_\_\_\_\_ women had managed to overcome obstacles to become lawyers in Canada
- Canada’s 1<sup>st</sup> women engineer, \_\_\_\_\_ did not graduate until 1927
- Earliest women’s movements: began in 1893 and remained active until \_\_\_\_\_. (Called: National Council of Women of Canada.) Do you think that there is still a need for a Council of Women in Canada today?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Canadian Women in Politics

Read pp. 152-154 in your text and answer the following in your notes:

1. Name Canada's first female M.P. (Member of Parliament). Who were some of the other notable women in Canadian politics in the early 1900s?
2. What does the cartoon and charts (Fig 6-5 & Fig 6-6) suggest about the success of Canadian women's struggle for equality & representation in politics?
3. Why did the "Persons Case" come about? What was the legal issue?
4. Who were the "Famous Five" and what role did they play in the "Persons Case"?
5. What happened in the "Persons Case" and what was the end result?