

What were the 1920's known for?	-Decade of prosperity, fun, wild living, Jazz age with bold new music, - shocking fashion and crazy fads -
What were the problems soldiers faced upon return to Canada?	-no steady pensions or special medical services for wounded -many employers were rich and reaping rewards when veterans had made the sacrifice
Why were regular Canadians also dissatisfied?	-during war labour unions agreed to less pay, and after the war the cost of goods rose and workers suffered
What did the workers do?	Demanded higher wages, better working conditions, right to join unions, -numerous strikes resulted
What was the effect of the closing of wartime industries after the war?	-many lost their jobs or were forced to accept lower wages (eg British Empire Steel corporation in Maritimes)
What were the labour condition in western Canada?	-also many strikes over wages and working conditions.
How were the western union leaders different than the union leaders in the East?	- West was more socialist: believed that ordinary people should have more involvement in government. -
Who were some western union leaders influenced by?	1917 Bolshevik revolution where Communism was set up
What is Communism?	Where all the means of production, (farms and factories) distribution (railways) are publicly owned (no private or individual ownership)
What is a general strike?	A walkout by all employed workers
What happened at the Winnipeg General Strike?	-Metal and building workers walked off job demanding higher wages, shorter working week and the right to collective bargaining -led into a general strike where 30 thousand went out in support -Winnipeg was paralysed -no firefighters, mail telephone newspapers, bread or milk

	<p>deliveries -lasted for 43 days</p>
<p>What was the Citizens' Committee of One thousand?</p>	<p>-group of businessmen, politicians that opposed the general strike</p>
<p>What was the government response to the strikers?</p>	<p>-To intervene because they were worried the protest could spread to other cities -they amended the Immigration Act (allowed foreign born union leaders to be deported) -the mayor hired special police, had the strike leaders arrested, and fired many civic workers</p>
<p>What was the strikers response to the mayor's actions?</p>	<p>-Held a parade to protest which turned violent (1 killed, 30 injured many arrested) -went back to work defeated</p>
<p>What did the strike achieve in the short run?</p>	<p>-union movement suffered a setback -distrust and division between workers and business grew deeper</p>
<p>What the strike achieve in the long term?</p>	<p>Royal commission found that the workers' grievances were valid -workers gradually achieved much of what they fought for -some of the strikers became political</p>
<p>What political parties were formed by J.S. Woodsworth (a minister and social reformer) arrested at the strike</p>	<p>The CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) which later became the New Democratic Party (NDP)</p>
<p>After the war, Canadian federal politicians were forced to face what growing development in Canadian politics?</p>	<p>-regionalism</p>
<p>What is regionalism?</p>	<p>-various regions of the country concerned with their own local problems</p>
<p>How did the farmers feel about the National Policy which placed tariffs on goods imported into Canada?</p>	<p>-were frustrated because tariffs benefited the manufacturers not them : (farmers forced to buy Canadian equipment but farmers had no protection as their agricultural products were sold on the open market) -farmers wanted free trade which would</p>

	abolish tariffs and allow farmers to buy cheaper US equipment
What did the farmers do when their demands for changes weren't met?	-formed their own political parties - Ontario and prairie provinces elected United Farmers Parties
What did the Progressive Party want?	-new National policy based on free trade and public ownership of railways
Where were Progressives elected in the 1921 federal election?	-Mostly in Western Canada
What effect did the Progressives have on the election of 1921?	--caused a minority government -influential in changes to social policy (old age pension set up in 1927)
What is a minority government?	-ruling party had less than 1/2 of the seats and needs the support of some of the opposition to pass legislation
What steps did Prime Minister Mackenzie King take that raised Canada's international profile?	-1922 King refused to support Britain when they planned to invade Turkey --insisted that Canada be allowed to sign international treaties without a British represented signature -publicly challenged Britain over its influence on Canada's internal politics (King-Byng crisis)
What led to the King -Byng crisis?	-opposition called for a vote of censure against the government because of a liquor smuggling scandal -King would have had to resign if that happened so he asked Governor General Byng to call another election. -Byng refused but eventually did
What has the King- Byng resulted in?	-the Governor General always acting on the wishes of the elected prime minister
What happened at the Imperial Conference of 1926?	-dominions of the British Empire requested formal recognition of their autonomy ?
What is autonomy ?	The freedom to govern oneself and make one's own decisions

What did the Balfour commission do?	-examined the request of the dominions and supported their position
What did the Statue of Westminster do in 1931?	-formally turned the British Empire into the British Commonwealth
What did the change to the British Commonwealth do for Canada?	-Canada now equal to Britain: can make own laws
What were the 2 remaining restrictions on Canada's independence?	1. Canada's constitution (the BNA act) remained in Britain because the federal and provincial governments could not agree on the amending formula 2. the judicial court of appeal for Canadians was in Britain until 1949
What is an amending formula ?	-the procedure for making changed to the Canadian Constitution
Why did the Canadian economy improve by the middle of the 1920's?	-good wheat market -enormous growth in using natural resources (pulp and paper, mining, hydroelectric power) and manufacturing
Who replaced Britain as Canada's primary trading partner?	-the US
Compare how US investors do business in Canada with how the British did?	-British lent money to Canadian businesses -US investors preferred to set up branch plants
What are branch plants	-business owned and controlled by a US company but operated in Canada
How do branch plants benefit the US company?	-US company doesn't have to pay tariffs
What was the effect of US investments in Canada?	-Canadian owned auto industry gone: now controlled by the US's Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler) -US owned 1/2 of machinery, chemical, rubber, electrical companies
How did the US benefit Canada's economy?	-by extracting or harvesting Canada's raw materials (primary industries)

How did the US benefit from harvesting Canada's primary industries?	-all raw materials were transported to the US for processing and manufacturing (secondary industries)
Who benefited most from the US investments in Canada?	_the US
What was Prohibition?	-banned the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada and US
How did provincial governments deal with the unpopular prohibition?	- plebiscites held in 1921 led to decision to regulate the sale of alcohol rather than ban it
What are plebiscites ?	-votes held on public issues
What was the result of the US maintaining prohibition until 1933?	-Canada now able to supply the US with illegal liquor -many from all provinces participated in dangerous rum-running and made very good money -many caught or died during adventures
What was the view of Canadians towards run-runners?	-Tolerance and admiration -Canadian government ignored
What was the cause of the trend towards urbanization in the 1920's?	-growing manufacturing industry needed workers -farms needed less workers because of mechanization (more machines used)
What is urbanization ?	Movement to the city from rural areas
What was the role of women in the 1920's?	-as wives and mothers -if not married then limited career opportunities (very few professionals) -only 1 woman politician (Agnes Mcphail)
What was Emily Murphy known as ?	-a suffragist who was appointed a magistrate in Alberta
What is a suffragist?	-someone who supports women having the right to vote
What does the Person's Case of 1929 refer to?	-Emily Murphy's appointment was challenged because women were not considered as persons in the eyes of the law

	and she could not hold that position as a non person!
What did the Supreme Court of Alberta do?	-ruled that Murphy did have the right to be a judge
What did the Supreme Court of Canada do?	Decided that women were not persons under the Constitution
What did Murphy and her associates (the Famous 5) do next?	-they appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Britain and won!
What did the upswing in the Canadian economy result in?	-people bought cars, radios and went to movies -many jobs in service and tourist industries
What did the American's bring to Canada besides their money?	-fashions(double breasted suits, bow ties, flapper dresses, bobbed hair - fads (goldfish swallowing., bicycle races)
What was the cause of increased mobility in the 1020's?	-inexpensive mass produced cars (Model T) -more highways especially south to the US -expanded aviation (veteran pilots become bush pilots)
What were the result of US influence on driving in Canada	-changed from driving on left side of road (British) to driving on the right (US) -drive in restaurants open
How was communication improved in the 1020's?	-telephone now standard in households (party lines) -widespread use of radio breaks isolation of rural areas
Why did Canadian radio and movie studios suffer?	-they could not compete with larger, more powerful US stations and studios
What rapid changes in technology had effects on everyday life?	-electric washing machines, refrigerators. Neon signs, telephones. radios
What did Frederick Banting discover which won him the Nobel Peace prize?	-insulin which helps people with diabetes
What other Canadian inventions are noteworthy?	-snow-blower snowmobile, depth sounder

Who were the Group of Seven?	- started a new Canadian art movement Group of painters that interpreted Canada's landscape using broad, bold strokes of colour rather than realistic classical style
Who was Emily Carr?	-best known painter from west coast
What created a tremendous interest in spectator sports such as baseball, boxing, hockey?	-thirst for entertainment
What Canadians still battled discrimination, lack of political representation and poverty?	-Aboriginal Nations -African Canadian -Immigrants
How were Aboriginal people affected?	-not persons under the law (can't vote) -poor social and economic conditions on reserves -discrimination in cities -residential schools caused difficulties
On what issues did the aboriginal people challenged the governments on?	-potlatch, cut off lands, and Aboriginal title (land claims)
What is the potlatch?	-cultural ceremony that marked births deaths and marriages
Why was the potlatch outlawed?	-missionaries and governments saw it as an obstacle to assimilation -when chiefs rebelled they were arrested
Why were land claims an issue in BC?	-most of the land in the province had not been signed over to the government from the natives
What were cut-off lands?	-lands the federal government took from the reserves without the consent of the Aboriginal bands
What did the federal government do in response to the Aboriginal challenges to the government actions?	-changed the Indian Act so that aboriginal consent was not required for the transfer of reserve lands -disallowed money from any sources for pursuing land claims
What instances of racism existed against African –Canadians?	-Nova Scotia had separate schools for "blacks" and "Europeans" until 1954

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-racially segregated seating in theatres in Montreal
How were immigrants treated unfairly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-often accused of being socialist revolutionaries-government always trying to deport them-increased restrictions on immigration-Chinese emigrants severely restricted
Why did labour unions support the restrictions on immigrants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-unions saw the willingness of some immigrants to work long hours for low wages as “unfair competition”
Why did the government relax restrictions on immigration from many countries in 1925?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-because the economy improved-goal was to increase the population so there would be a larger domestic market