**Unit Three – Historical Influences on Identity I: Significant Events (1920-1945)**

**5.1 Factors That Account for Varying Levels of Prosperity in the 1920s**

* The Great War brought with it an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Wartime Economy:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* Canada focused on producing manufactured products for the war
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Peacetime Economy**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demand for Canadian goods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the war ends.
* This causes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* This hurts the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most
	+ Sales of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_decline.
* The wartime economy causes the price of goods in Canada to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ There are fewer being made.
* Returning soldiers were not able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Many were unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the economy suffered even more.
* By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Parts of Canada begin to recover.
	+ **Central Canada**
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Pulp and paper production, and manufacturing increase
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* + **British Columbia**
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ **Prairies**
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* **Factors that helped the economy recover.**
	+ **Electricity**
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **Use of Gas Powered Machinery**
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ **Introduction of the Assembly Line**
		- Assembly Line: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* + - Increases number of products
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **The Maritimes (Decline Continues)**
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_’s are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_times in the Maritimes.
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like the ports of Central Canada.
			* This is due to there being no Federal funding
		- Rail rates forced manufactures to increase the cost of products to cover the increased cost of shipping.
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is slow to develop
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, manufacturing, are slow to develop.
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, resources, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ logging, were the main source of employment
				+ tariffs imposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurt business and many to leave.
* **Newfoundland(Decline Continues)**
	+ ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Newsprint mills open in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ There was some mining.
	+ Over half of the workforce was employed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The Country was not able to build any wealth as investors were mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, profits were not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Newfoundland.

**5.2 The Impact of New Technology on Lifestyle in the 1920s**

* Mass Production: the manufacture of large quantities of standardized products, frequently utilizing assembly line technology.
* Canadians were able to but a greater number of products at lower prices.
* People who once could not afford products were now able to purchase them.
* New products freed up time in peoples lives
* They would use these products to enjoy this newfound leisure time
* People were beginning to buy things on credit.
	+ Farmers who wanted new machines.
	+ Workers wanted cars.
* Installment Plan: A debt that is to be paid in regular periods with interest.
* Cars:
	+ In 1923 a Ford cost $440
	+ Cars made travel easier.
	+ City dwellers could now enjoy the country
	+ Country dwellers could not visit the city to shop
* Telephones:
	+ By 1920 ¾ of Canadian families had telephones
	+ Telephones enabled people from different areas around the country to communicate instantly
* Electric Appliances:
	+ Monthly payments and layaway plans made new products available to many Canadians
	+ Advertisements also persuaded many Canadians to buy appliances.
* Not all Canadians benefited from the prosperity of the 1920’s
* The Working Poor:
	+ Rural families with little money would trade to meet their basic needs
	+ In cities the poor struggled to meet their daily needs.
* Women:
	+ Most women lost the jobs they held during the First World War to men as they returned.
	+ Most girls left school by the age of 8
	+ Only 16% of university graduates were women in 1920.
	+ Women were paid far less then men for equal work.
* First Nations, Inuit, and Metis:
	+ The federal government hoped to assimilate these groups
	+ **Assimilate:** To make become part of a larger group.
	+ Residential schools were formed as a means of educating (assimilating) children aged 7-15
	+ These schools forbid removed students from their parents, forbid them from speaking their native language, and practicing their cultural rituals.