**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.