

Module 6: Challenges and Change

1896-1939

Population and Settlement

- Who were the people who settled the West?
- What was the impact of Urbanization on Quebec?
- What new regions of Quebec were settled?
- Who were the immigrants of the 1920s?
- What was the demographic impact to the Great Depression?

Economy and Development

- How did the Great War effect industrial production in Canada?
- What were the characteristics of the 2nd Phase of Industrialization?
- What was **CONSUMERISM**?
- Why did the economy collapse in the 1930s?
- What was the impact of government intervention in the economy?

Powers

- Why did Canada fight in the Great War?
- What forces opposed the War?
- What was **CONSCRIPTION**?
- Why did the great war give Canada its independence?
- Why were women given the right to vote?
- What power did unions have in the post war period?
- Why did governments become more interventionist during the depression?

Culture and Thought

- Who were the Imperialists?
- What were the Nationalists?
- What was Communism?
- Why did the Catholic Church start unions?
- What ideas gained ground during the depression?

Economic Growth in the early 20th Century

- The Dominion of Canada did not experience the rapid economic growth it had expected in its first 30 years.
- But at the turn of the century a period of strong economic growth began
- It lasted nearly 30 years with only a few slight slow downs

Wave of Immigration

- American Dreaming
 - When people thought of a new life in the new world they thought of the United States of America
 - By the 1920s the USA had a strong economic and culture impact on Canada

20th Century Immigration

- Some immigrants came from Britain and America in this period. BUT most were from:
 - Eastern Europe (Russia, Poland, Ukraine)
 - Northern Europe (Germans, Scandinavians)
- Push Factors: lack of land, opportunity, oppression, war, famine
- Pull Factors: Land

The Last Best West

- The last free land in the world - lucky for us its the best land!
- The west - Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Colombia grew in importance
- Railways played a huge role
- Some immigrants went to cities like Montreal
- Population of Canada:
 - 1891: 4 833 000
 - 1931: 10 377 000
 - 1896 to 1921: 2 million immigrants to Canada

Imperialism

- 19th Century
- Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands built up empires
- Huge rivalries as Germany and Italy joined them in grabbing up colonies in Africa to build up their empires
- Imperial powers wanted colonies to supply cheap raw materials to the “mother country” and provide markets for its industrial products.
- Britain expected her colonies to accept her leadership and even support her in wars. Canada resisted this.

Imperialism

- Imperialists:
 - English speaking Canadians tended to identify themselves as British first. A true Canadian therefore had to be:
 - Protestant
 - English Speaking
 - In favour of the Empire and Britain above all
 - Many fought for temperance (ban of sale and consumption of alcohol)

- Many fought against Catholic Rights
 - IE: 1890 Manitoba Schools Act: French removed as official language
- They called them imperialists
- Spokesman: Sir Robert Borden

Nationalism

- Nationalist is a sense of pride in or devotion to ones country
- Two types of Nationalism in Canada:
 - Canadian and French Canadian

Canadian Nationalism

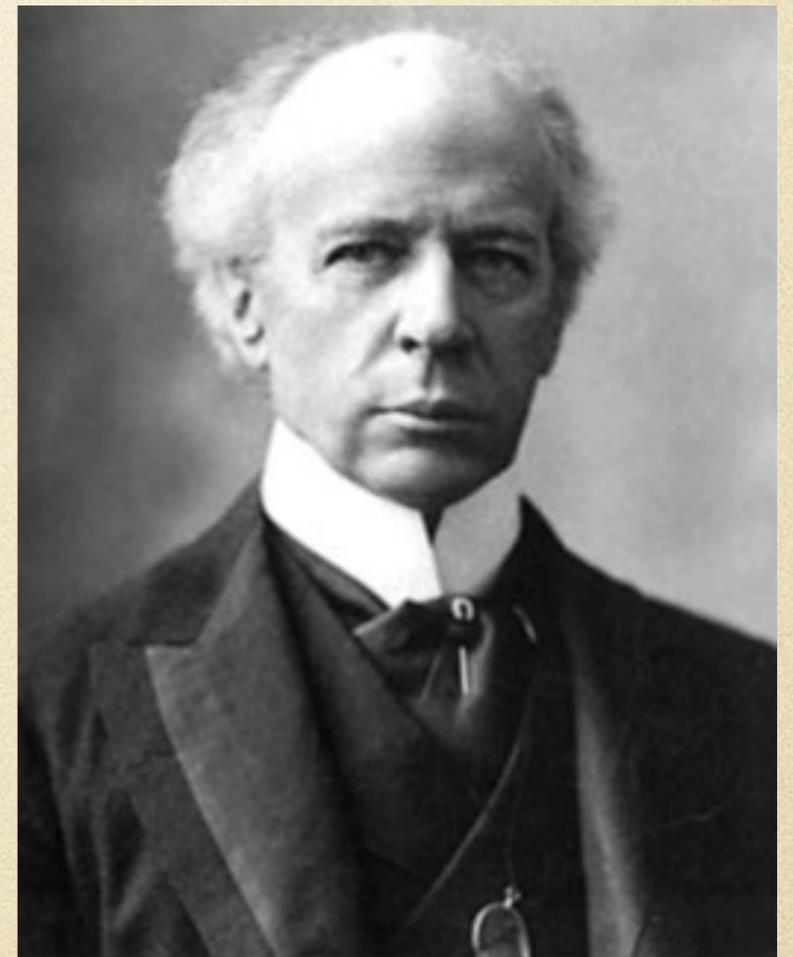
- Believed in the British Parliamentary system and institutions
- English should be the main language / the French should be tolerated, mainly in Quebec, not elsewhere
- Wanted Canada to stay autonomous
 - Canada should decide what Canada should do and not take orders from the British Government
 - **BUT** they wanted to participate in the British Empire

French Canadian Nationalism

- Developed in response to the demands of the English- Canadian nationalists
- Wanted to protect the French language
- They did not want to spend money or send soldiers to fight in distant places to support and British interests
- They believed in equal rights for French and English Canadians across Canada.
- Henri Bourassa was the spokesman of these Nationalists
- Lionel Groulx was a more extreme nationalist who praised traditional values. He preached that FC's should cling to their religion, language, culture and agriculture.

The Middle Way

- Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister 1896-1911 felt that you could be a good Canadian and a proud part of the empire too
- He always tried to find a way to please both imperialists and nationalists.
- Sometimes he succeeded and sometimes he failed.

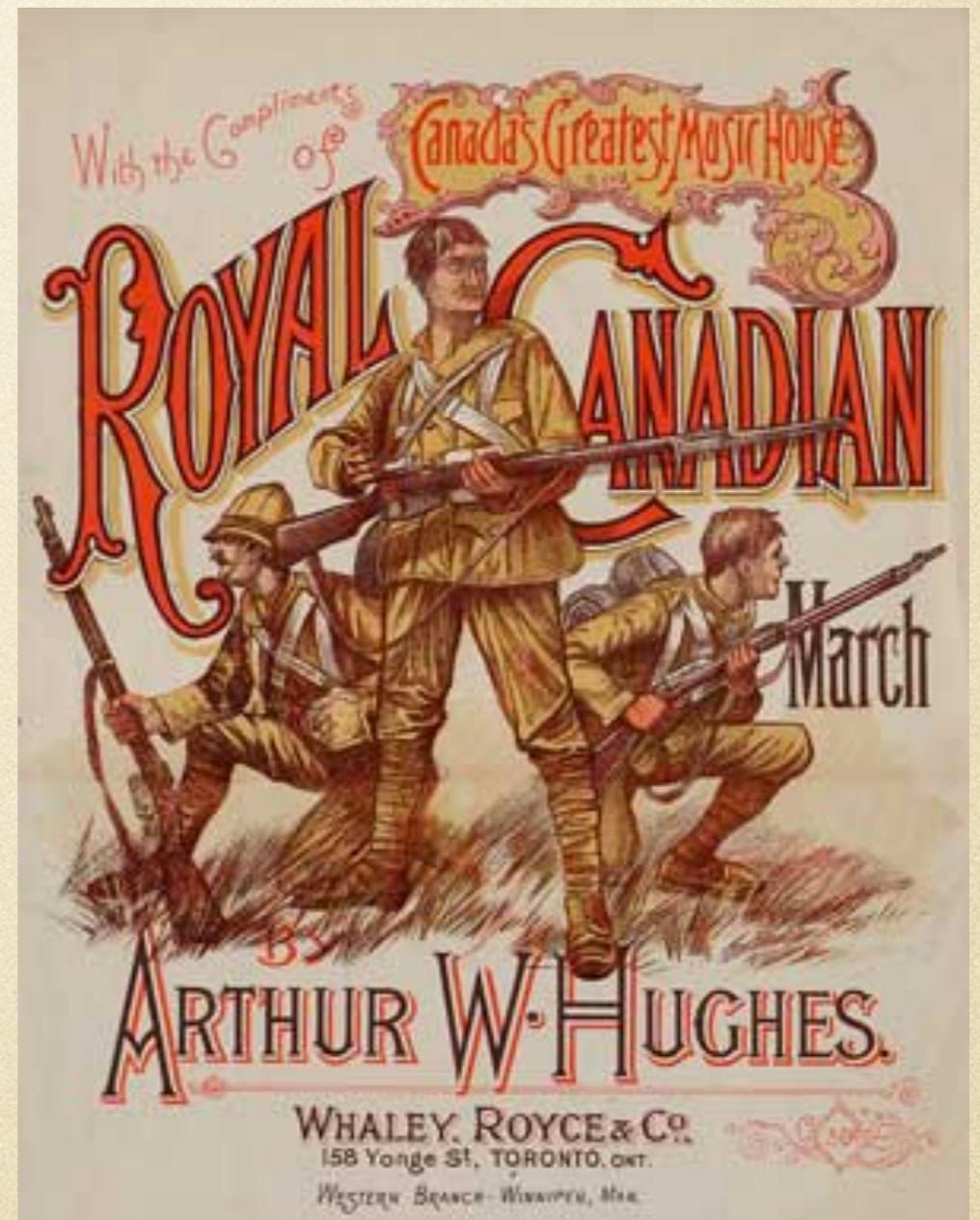


ISSUES THAT SEPARATED THE IMPERIALIST AND THE NATIONALISTS

ISSUE / EVENT	IMPERIALISTS	NATIONALISTS
Boer War 1899-1902	Help Britain fight in South Africa	NOT OUR WAR!
Navel Bill 1910	Give Money to Royal Navy (British Navy)	Form a Canadian Navy!
Great War 1914-1918	A war to save civilization	NOR OUR WAR!

The Boer War

- A War in Africa
- Between the British and the original Dutch settlers
- While Canada did not officially join the war, 7000 Canadians (mostly Imperialists) volunteered to fight
- Approximately 500 died



The Navel Bill

- 1909 - Germany and Britain are involved in a navel building race.
 - With Germany challenging Britain's mastery of the sea, the mother country asked for support from her colonies.
- Imperialists wanted to send money to Britain (French Canadians thought it would only draw Canada into Europe's war)
- Nationalists wanted to build our own navy
 - English Canada: "Tin pot navy" was insufficient to help and accused Laurier of being lukewarm towards Great Britain
- Laurier: What to do?
- 1911 election: the Navel issue sent Laurier out of office (He lost the election)

The Great War: World War I

- Causes:
 - Rivalry for political and economic dominance in world (resources and power)
 - Navel race between Britain and Germany
 - Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in June 1914



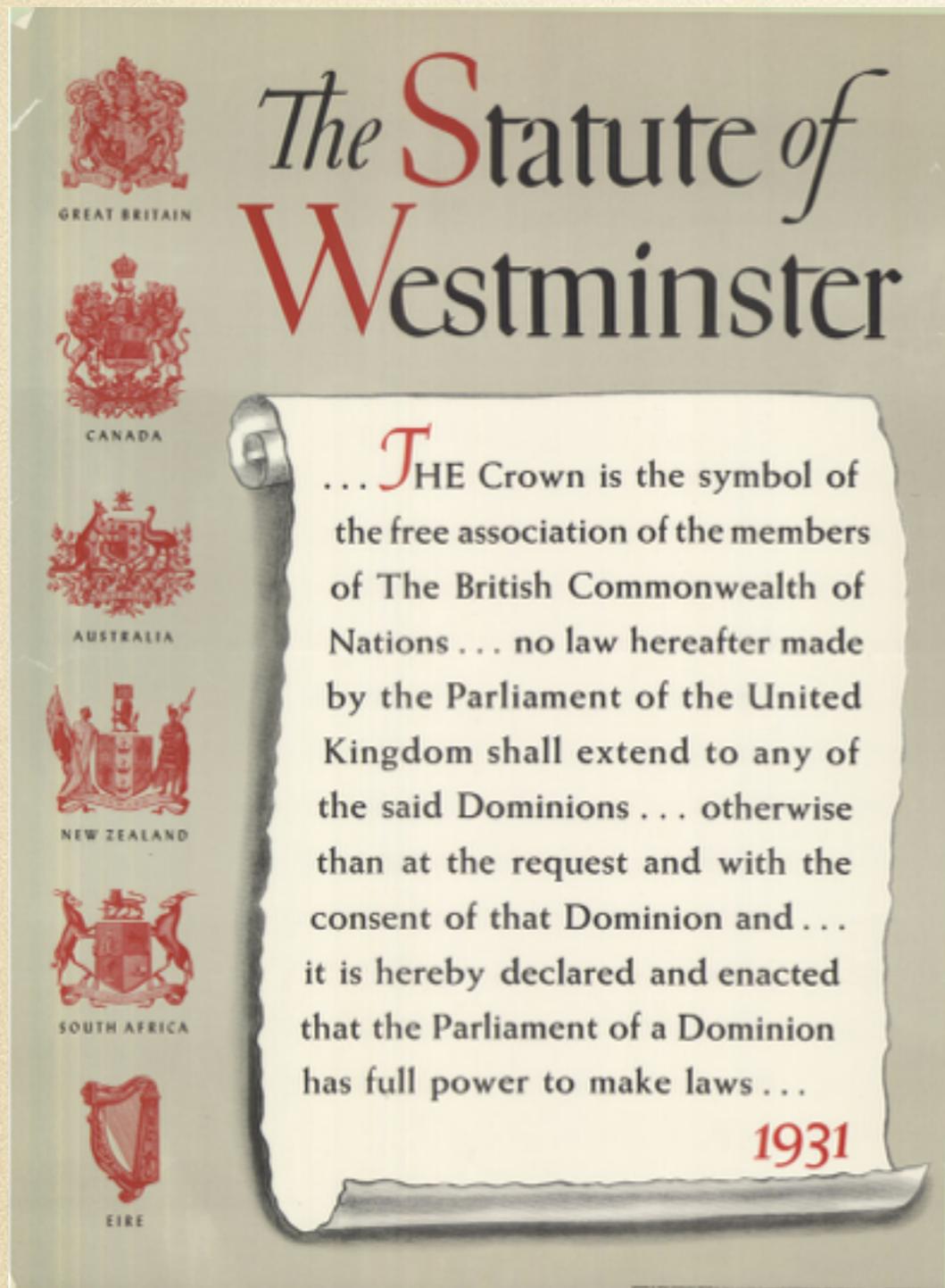
The Great War

- The 1914 Canada went the instant Britain declared war on Germany. **WHY?**
- Canada's contribution allowed Britain to give us more independence (not full).
- Canada signed the Treaty of Versailles (ending the Great War)
- Canada joined the League of Nations as a separate country
- Statute of Westminster
 - Gave us our independence from Britain

Statute of Westminster

- Britain gave us independence and said to Canada “here is your BNA act, take it home to Canada.”
- Canadians refused to take it home because we disagreed on how we might change our constitution in the future (amending it)

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Canada and the War

- Canada is a colony. Therefore we had to go to war when Britain declared war on the Central Powers
- Central powers: Austria, Turkey and Germany
- Canadians joined: 628 000
- Canadians killed: 65 573
- Economy contributed. Supplies, weapons, ammunition and food (to help for all this the government brought in a temporary tax (income tax))
- Federal government had to pay for all the stuff

Women and the War

- Women replaced me in the factories because of the shortage of labour
- Factories were converted or built to manufacture weapons, munitions, clothing, etc. for the armies
- Women were given good wages for the first time
- In election of 1917 Prime Minister Borden gave the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters of soldiers the right to vote. **WHY?**
- These women were likely to vote for conscription
- All women get the right to vote in federal elections after the war
- Conscription: **ALL MEN IN THE WAR**

French/English Relations

- French Canadians didn't volunteer for war in large numbers (approximately 5%)
- By 1916 it was clear that Canada needed more fighting men
 - Trench warfare caused a large number of casualties
 - **WE NEED MORE MEN TO FIGHT**
- The government solution was conscription (compulsory military service)



Conscription Election 1917

- Sir Robert Borden led a union government of conservatives and liberals who were in favour of conscription.
- He asked Canadians to vote for representative (MP'S) who wanted conscription
- French Canadians voted in large numbers against conscription.
- **BUT** there are more English than French in the country
- When compulsory military service was enacted there were riots in the streets of Quebec City, resulting in 4 deaths.
 - It left a feeling of hostility between French and English Canadians for many years
- PM Borden passes the Military Services Act
 - Makes military service compulsory for **ALL** able bodied **MALE** British subjects between the ages of 20-45

Consequences (impacts) of the Great War

- Canada's economy had be transformed by the war
- New energy source, new land settled, new products, and full employment
- The emergency conditions of war led to increased production and an almost complete transformation from steam to electricity

The Twentieth Century

- By the end of the 19th century a new form of energy had become fairly common - electricity
- In Quebec it mostly took from hydroelectricity
- New resources were exploited:
 - Minerals, forests, and chemical industries grew around the city of Montreal

The Second Phase of Industrialization: 1900-1930

- Energy Source: Hydroelectricity
- Products:
 - Products continued from 1st phase
 - Processing of Minerals and timber
 - Pulp and paper, aluminum, and chemicals
- Location: Montreal still the most important, but spread all over province
- Capital: American Money was invested
- Markets: United States and an internal Canadian Market

The Second Phase of Industrialization: 1900-1930

- Pulp and paper, mining, Aluminum and newsprint are the major resources / areas of development.
- Conditions:
 - Conditions gradually improving but still low skill, low pay (3D's: Dark, Dirty, and Dangerous)
 - Catholic trade unions to defend workers from mostly Protestant owners and managers f

Canada after the Great War

- By the 1920s more Canadians lived in cities than lived in the country
- Most immigrants now moved to the cities. Many of them were Jewish and Italian
- Times of Cinema radio and the automobile
- Modern spectator sports (hockey, football, and basketball)
- New form of music: **JAZZ** and the **FLAPPER**
- This is sometimes referred to as Americanism by French Canadians and it also applies to the spread of American Culture in the 1950s and 1960s



Canada after the Great War

- The 1920s was the first decade of widespread spending on consumer goods.
- Often using credit to obtain items!!
- Roaring 20s



Consumerism

- Luxury goods such as cars, fridges, and even shares in cooperations were bought whether the family could afford these things or not
 - “Keeping up the the Jones’”
- To meet demand, companies continued to hire more people, buy more equipment and produce more goods.
- Eventually everybody who needed an item had it

The Great Depression 1929-1939

- Causes: Overpopulation, overextension
- Overproduction:
 - in order to meet overheated demand during the 1920s (and buying on credit) companies hired more labour and produced more goods
- As companies grew, their worth went up, the price of shares rose, people bought shares (often on credit/buying on margin)
- Eventually companies could no longer sell goods. They needed to sell off inventory. They began to lay people off.
- Some people recognized that companies were not making money and began to sell off shares

Stock Market Crash

- On Black Monday October 28 1929 stock prices collapsed and factories evaporated overnight
- Companies began to lay off people, many going bankrupt. Banks eventually went under.
- Those who had purchased on credit found themselves with no way to pay off the bills

BLACK TUESDAY

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929

THE STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929

BY BARBARA
SILBERDICK FEINBERG

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29— Another hurricane of liquidation hit the stock market today, as financial uncertainty fed on rumor and turned to panic. Frightened investors ordered their brokers to sell at any price, and the stock market crashed. Those on the floor of the Wall Street exchange waded in paper and tried to add up their losses.

It is believed those losses total billions of dollars. Thousands of accounts were wiped out as a record



Crowds Gathered On Wall Street As The Market Went Into Historical Decline

number of shares were traded. Some stocks were almost given away. Millions of shares traded hands.

Brokers on the floor of the Exchange have never seen a day like this. The stock on Wall Street spread to other exchanges and markets. It

was a country-wide collapse of security values in which losses were the most disastrous and far-reaching in the history of the Stock Exchange. There was near-panic on the Chicago commodities exchange. Rumors spread from one end of the United

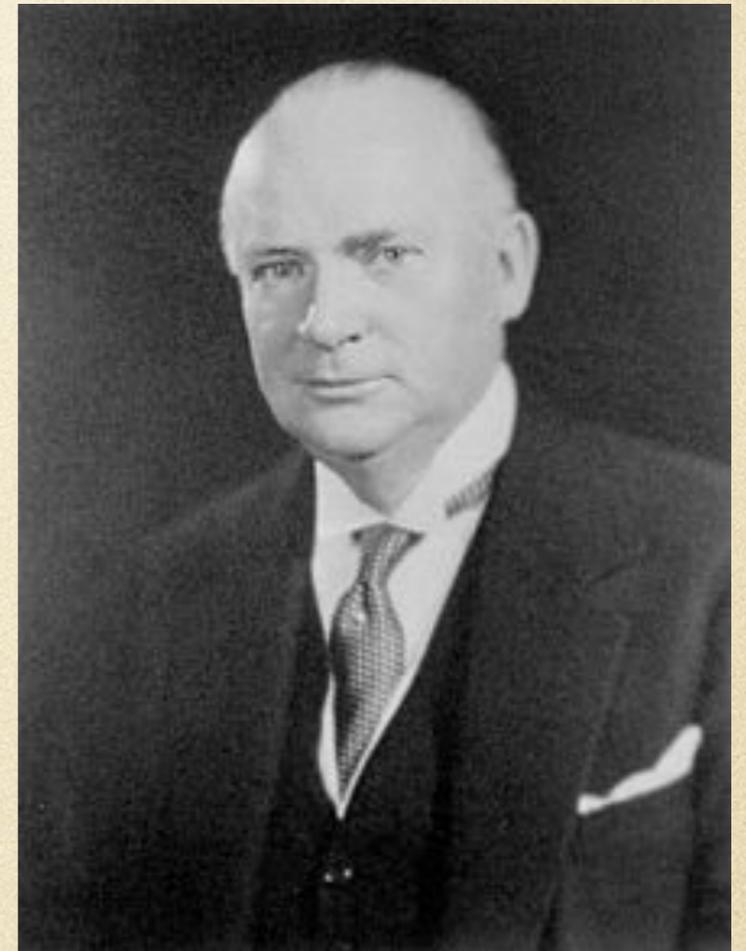
Effects of the Crash

- High unemployment
- People lost businesses, farms, and homes
- Poverty
- Hunger
- Low wages / prices
- Hobos
- Drought in the west



Attempts to Help

- Prime Minister R.B Bennett felt that the economy would get better on its own
- Eventually he decided to raise tariffs to protect Canadian industry.
- Unfortunately, every other country tried the same
- Relief camps for single, unemployed young men who were paid a wage of 20 cents a day.
- Coupons for food, clothing, and heating fuel
- Bennett lost the election of 1935



Attempts to Help

- Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King launched his “New Deal”
- Increased government intervention in the economy
 - Massive public works (employed to build roads, hydro dams, put up telephone lines, build parks etc.)
 - Direct Relief (welfare)
 - Soup Kitchens



Questions to think about:

- 1. Describe Canada during the Dirty 30s.
- What were the effects of the Depression on the economy?
- What were the effects of the Depression on the people?
- 2. Why did **HIGHER** tariffs make things worse?

Land Movement Once Again...

- The Government of Quebec relaunches the colonization schemes
- Settle factory workers on new land in the North (Abitibi, Gaspé, and Côte Nord)
- **DID NOT WORK WELL!**
- Why? It was isolated, had poor soil and the growing season was short

Cooperativism

- Largely a rural movement
- Idea was: Buy in bulk, keep prices low
- And to: Sell in bulk, keep prices high
- Cooperative commonwealth of the Federation (CCF):
 - SOCIALISTS
 - Create and form the New Democratic Party (NDP)
 - J.S Woodsworth was the founder
 - Called on federal government to nationalize banks, public utilities and natural resources
 - Proposed creation of social security
 - ie: Minimum wage, accident and sickness insurance, old age pension and unemployment insurance

- Social Credit:

- Conservative: don't change in less needed - William Aberheart (Bible Bill)
- Government takeover of banks and greater control of money supply
- Government should provide interest free loans to families

- Union Nationale (Quebec):

- Maurice Duplessis - coalition of Action Liberale Nationale and the conservative party
- Called for economic reforms that would help Quebec overcome the problems
- Traditional and conservative values of the Catholic Church and rural life

- Parti Nationale Socialist Chretien:

- Fascist- blame everyone else for issues at hand.
 - I.E Jews are not good, move them to Hudson's Bay

Early 20th Century Isms

- The ideas of Karl Marx, Fredich Engels and Lenin gained popularity in Canada during the 1920s
- Communism: the means of production (all those things that create wealth) in the hands of all (the government). **NO PRIVATE PROPERTY**
- Socialism: Most important industries owned by government. Some private property allowed, but massive transfer of wealth from rich to poor

Early 20th Century Isms

- Fascism: uses nationalist propaganda to promote government policies and force to control the people
- Nazism: Led by Hitler who quickly became a dictator. Held racist views, believing that Aryans were the superior race. They claimed that Jews were mainly responsible for the economic crisis