SIMPLIFIED SOCIAL STUDIES UNIT
SUPPORTING THE TOPIC:

Canada Between the Wars
(1919 - 1939)

Grade / Topic Level: Grade 9 - 12
Reading level: Approximately Grade 4 - 5

By
Dale Andrews
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3436 West 35th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6N 2N2
Tel. 604 266 2208  Fax. 604 266 2287
Toll free: 1 888 490 9973
email: geoffwilliams@daviesandjohnson.com
website: www.daviesandjohnson.com
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INTRODUCTION

The move toward inclusive education has brought many challenges to classroom teachers. Not least of these are students who have difficulty with written output. This phenomenon appears to play a major role in some children’s failure to satisfactorily complete classroom assignments. Parents and teachers have noted the following ways in which the consequences of this disorder may be manifested when written assignments become due:

- loss of self-esteem
- deterioration of social behaviors
- disruptive attention-seeking
- truancy and reluctance to come to school
- stomach cramps
- nausea and dizziness

Teachers already deal with enormous preparation loads for their large classes. The adapted materials presented here have been developed by Learning Assistance, Resource Room, and Classroom teachers to help reduce the teacher’s preparation load, while meeting the needs of students. The goal of the materials is to enable students to complete tasks in chunks they can handle, in an organized format. The materials have been used successfully with:

- slower paced learners
- learning disabled students in resource rooms
- hyperactive students
- students with language disorders
- E.L.L. students
- students with organizational problems

NOTE: The answer booklets should be carefully explained and supervised by the classroom teacher, aide or assistant. The fact that they contain modified / adapted versions of classroom materials does not preclude the need for guidance and monitoring. Parents are a good source of support for doing this at home. Many are relieved to see a format that the family can comfortably assist with after a day's work, rather than lengthy, open-ended assignments that lead inevitably to tears and the morning-after letter of frustration to the classroom teacher.
CANADA BETWEEN WARS (1919 - 1939)
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Canada Between the World Wars

Part 1

The Early 1920s

1. The Soldiers Return From Europe
2. Workers and Unions
3. New Political Parties and Elections

Information and Response Booklet

Name: ______________________________
Teacher: ______________________________
Date: ______________________________
1. The Soldiers Return From Europe

Key Words:
❖ armistice : when two or more countries agree to stop fighting at a certain time and date; neither has been defeated, but both sides see no reason to carry on fighting.
❖ union : a group of workers who join together to improve their working conditions and wages.
❖ patriotic : feelings of loyalty that people have for their country.

The Soldiers Are Treated Badly

On November 11, 1918 at 11:00 AM, World War 1 ended. An ARMISTICE was declared between Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and the USA. After four years of war, the soldiers of all the countries involved could now stop fighting.

The Canadian soldiers started to return home in early 1919. Although they were welcomed home as heroes, when they went back to work they found the working conditions very poor.

At that time there were no free medical services for those who had been wounded. Their families were expected to pay all the medical bills.

Soldiers also found there would be no government pension as a reward for serving their country.

So the soldiers were to receive nothing from the government for the time they had spent risking their lives fighting in Europe.

No Jobs for the Soldiers

During the War, people had worked long days and weeks to help with the war effort. Many men had left Canada for Europe, so women had to take over their jobs in factories, government, and schools.

During the War, the government made a law that working wages were not to go up. Sometimes the wages had even been lowered. UNIONS had gone along with this because they and their members felt that it was the PATRIOTIC thing to do.

When the soldiers came home, they found out that they had no jobs to go to. Many of the factories were closing because the war was over. Many women did not want to give up their jobs because members of their families had been killed in the war and they needed a job to support the family. So the soldiers were out of work and unhappy.
QUIZ 1 : The Early 1920s: The Soldiers Return From Europe

1. World War 1 ended on November 11, 1918 at 11:00 AM.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. Canada made sure that all soldiers had a job when they returned home.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. Soldiers received free medical care and a pension from the government.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. Women had taken over some of the men’s jobs such as
   _______________ , _______________ , _______________.

5. Soldiers’ medical bills had to be paid by their _______________.

6. The word union means (circle one)
   A. when two or more countries agree to stop fighting at a certain time and date;
   B. a group of workers who join together to improve their working conditions and wages.
   C. feelings of loyalty that people have for their country.

7. The word patriotic means (circle one)
   A. when two or more countries agree to stop fighting at a certain time and date; neither has been defeated, but both sides see no reason for fighting any more.
   B. a group of workers who join together to improve their working conditions and wages.
   C. feelings of loyalty that people have for their country.

8. The word armistice means (circle one)
   A. when two or more countries agree to stop fighting at a certain time and date; neither has been defeated, but both sides see no reason for fighting any more.
   B. a group of workers who join together to improve their working conditions and wages.
   C. feelings of loyalty that people have for their country.
2. Workers and Unions

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from these web sites:
http://www.historytelevision.ca/archives/labourDay/union/,
http://www.historytelevision.ca/archives/labourDay/winnipegStrike/)

Key Words:

- wages: money paid for work done.
- working condition: things like the length of a coffee or lunch break, number of hours worked in a day, number of days worked in a week etc.
- collective bargaining: when the workers in a union choose a small number of people to talk with employers to ask for better wages and working conditions for all.

Canadians Want to Form Unions

Many Canadian workers wanted to form unions after World War 1. They felt they had given up enough during the war. They deserved better WAGES and WORKING CONDITIONS. The business owners did not want unions because they would have to pay their workers more money and give them better working conditions. The government did not want unions either, so they sided with the business owners.

The workers also wanted COLLECTIVE BARGAINING for all workers who did the same type of work. Today, this means for example that the people who work putting together cars in a Ford factory will get the same wages as people working in a General Motors factory.

The Federal and Provincial Governments were afraid of unions for another reason. At this time in the Soviet Union (Russia), the czar or king had just been thrown out of government. He was replaced by a Communist government. Communists believed three things: 1. A country should be run by the workers. 2. No one could own anything like a business or a house. 3. All people are equal. Many countries around the world, including Canada, were very fearful of communism. They did not want it to happen in their countries. The Government and businesses saw the formation of unions as the first step in leading the country into communism.

For these reasons, the ordinary workers of Canada had a very hard time getting good living wages and working conditions.

The Winnipeg General Strike in 1919

Workers across Canada were angry at the government and business owners. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, this anger finally exploded on May 15, 1919.

The workers went on a General Strike. All the letter carriers, fire fighters, milk delivery people, garbage collectors, bakers, construction workers, etc. went on strike. This was about 35 000 workers out of a city population of about 200 000. All of them wanted higher wages, better working conditions, a union, and collective bargaining. Again, the government thought this was the beginning of communism.

On Saturday, June 21, 1919, workers protested in the streets again. This time the police fought them. Two people were killed and many injured. The workers lost and this hurt the growth of unions. But the union people did elect two of their leaders to Parliament. One of them was J.S. Woodsworth who would help them.
QUIZ 2 : The Early 1920s: Workers and Unions

1. Workers wanted better wages and working conditions.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. Business leaders were against the forming of unions.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. The Winnipeg General Strike in 1919 only included about 400 people.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. The business owners did not want unions because ____________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________.

5. The Federal and Provincial Governments did not want unions because they feared it might lead to ____________________.

6. The country where communism first started was the ____________________.

7. Communism has three beliefs about the government and people. They are:
   A. ________________________________________________________________,
   B. ________________________________________________________________, and
   C. ________________________________________________________________.

8. The Winnipeg General Strike was in the province of ________________
   and the first day of the Strike was ________________.

9. The four demands of the workers who were on strike were:
   A. ________________________________________________________________,
   B. ________________________________________________________________,
   C. ________________________________________________________________, and
   D. ________________________________________________________________.

10. The day that people were killed by the police was ________________.

11. Four of the groups of people who were on strike were:
    ________________________________, ________________________________,
    ________________________________, and ________________________________.

12. One of the leaders of the strikers was ______________________
    who was elected to Parliament.
3. New Political Parties and Elections

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this web site: http://www.yesnet.yk.ca/schools/projects/canadianhistory/depression/depression.html)

Key Words:

- political party: a group of people wanting to run the government. In Canada, a government is formed by the political party that gets the most votes in a federal election.
- imported goods: things that are brought into a country, such as bananas, oranges.
- tariffs: taxes that must be paid on imported goods.

New Political Parties are Formed

In the 1920s farmers were getting tired of paying high prices for farm equipment because of TARIFFS. The price of their wheat was going down because it was not needed as much as it had been during the war. Farmers could barely sell it. The two POLITICAL PARTIES of Canada, (the Liberals led by Arthur Meighen, and the Conservatives led by Mackenzie King) did not really care. They were friends with the big businessmen, not the farmers.

So the farmers decided to form their own political party known as the Progressives. They elected Thomas Crerar as their leader. The farmers wanted to elect Progressives to Parliament to pass laws that would reduce the tariffs on machinery. Then they would not have to pay so much for it.

A large number of Progressives were elected to Parliament in 1921. They gave the governing Conservatives many new ideas which were passed into law. This pleased the farmers. As the 1920s passed year by year, the lives of farmers began to get better. Much of the machinery they needed for their farms was now made in Canada, so there were no tariffs on it. They could also grow and sell much more wheat and make a lot of money. The farmers liked what Prime Minister Mackenzie King was doing. They did not see much reason to vote for the Progressives in the 1925 & 1926 elections and so the party disappeared.

On the Prairies the Progressives were replaced by the Co-operative Common-wealth Federation (CCF) in the 1930s.

Election 1921

In the 1921 election there were three political parties: the Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Progressives. Mackenzie King (Liberal) won the election. Arthur Meighen lost for the Conservatives because the farmers on the Prairies and the people of Quebec did not like him. The Progressives did better than the Conservatives so they were able to influence the government.

Elections 1925 & 1926

By 1925 good times had returned to Canada. Most people were happy. So happy that they gave even more votes to the Conservatives and Mackenzie King. The farmers did not vote for the Progressives as much because tariffs had been lowered and they were able to sell their wheat again. Mackenzie King remained Prime Minister of Canada until 1930.
QUIZ 3: The Early 1920s: New Political Parties and Elections

1. Farmers were not happy with the political parties in Canada after World War 1.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. The farmers started a new political party called the Reformists.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. Mackenzie King was Prime Minister until 1930.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. The farmers wanted lower tariffs because ________________
   ________________

5. Arthur Meighen and the Liberals were great friends with ________________
   ________________ but not with farmers.

6. The election in 1921 had ________ political parties running; they were
   the ________________, the ________________, and
   the ________________. Good times came for the farmers. They
   were able to do 2 things:
   A. ________________
   B. ________________

8. The word imported goods means (circle one)
   a. good people are allowed into Canada.
   b. bringing in things from outside the country, like bananas or oranges
   c. important things that Canada sells to other countries.

9. The word tariff means (circle one)
   a. the name of the person you elect to Parliament.
   b. the tax you pay on books.
   c. a tax on imported goods.

10. Farmers did not vote for the Progressives in 1925 and 1926 because:
    A. ________________
    B. ________________

11. The name of the new political party that was formed on the Prairies in the
    1930s was ________________ (______).
Canada Between the World Wars

Part 2

Life in the 1920's

1. The Economy
2. Communications and Entertainment
3. Prohibition and Sports
4. Women and Minorities

Information and Response Booklet

Name: ______________________________
Teacher: ______________________________
Date: ______________________________
1. The Economy

Key Words:
- **depression**: a period when people stop buying things, business begins to drop, and there are fewer jobs because no one is buying anything.
- **minerals**: rocks in the ground that can be used just the way they are (like coal) or processed and made into valuable metals like iron, steel, lead, silver, gold, copper, etc.
- **hydroelectric**: electricity made by building huge dams to hold back water (hydro) that then passes through turbines to make electricity.

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**Canada Starts the 1920's**

Canada began the 1920's with an economic **DEPRESSION**. This was because the returning soldiers did not have jobs to make money to buy things. Businesses fired workers because their wartime jobs were no longer needed. So these people had no money to buy things.

But wheat growing began to increase slowly. Also, Canada began to supply the world with paper as people around the world were wanting to read newspapers more. This meant people were employed cutting trees and making them into paper.

Canada is also very rich in **MINERALS** found in the ground. These were very valuable during the war and continued to be valuable after the war. This was partly because more and more cars were being built and they needed steel made from iron ore.

Canada also started to build more **HYDROELECTRIC** dams to power the factories as well to provide light and power to people’s homes.

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**Canada Trades More with the USA**

Before World War 1, Canada traded mostly with Great Britain. But after the War, trade with the USA started to grow because Britain was also in a depression.

Many US companies decided to build factories in Canada to make things, mines to take minerals out of the ground, and mills to make things like lumber or paper. All these companies were owned by Americans and were called **branch plants**. This means they were part of a larger American company. American companies like General Electric and Westinghouse had Canadian branch plants.

Since these factories, mines, or mills were in Canada and employing Canadians, the tariffs on the things or goods made were lowered or removed. This allowed ordinary Canadians, who were now getting better jobs, to save and buy expensive items such as electric fridges, stoves, and cars like the Ford Model T shown at the left.

By the end of the 1920's, the "Big Three" car makers: Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors all had branch plants in Canada making cars for Canadians and Americans. By this time, Americans owned a big percentage of all "Canadian" companies.

The two problems with American ownership were that the minerals or trees were often taken from Canada to be processed in the USA. This meant Americans got many more jobs than Canadians.
QUIZ 4 : Life in the 1920's: The Economy

1. Canada and Great Britain continued to trade a lot after World War 1.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. Factories needed large amounts of hydroelectric power.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. People around the world were demanding Canadian paper.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. Three important metals made from minerals in the ground are
   ___________________ , ___________________ , ___________________.

5. There was a greater demand for steel because more and more __________ were being built.

6. As people began to make more money, they began to buy more things like
   ___________________ , ___________________ , ___________________.

7. The three big American car makers are
   ___________________ , ___________________ , ___________________.

8. American-owned factories built in Canada were called ________________
    ________________.

9. Canadians liked American branch plants for two reasons, what were they?
   A. ________________________________________________
   B. ________________________________________________

10. Two problems with having branch plants in Canada were:
    A. ________________________________________________
    B. ________________________________________________

11. The kind of power being created for people’s homes and for factories was called
    _____________________________    ___________.

2. Communication and Entertainment

Key Words:
- communicate : to exchange information
- broadcast : music, words, or pictures that are sent out over the airwaves and received by radios or television sets

New Ways to Communicate

Before World War 1, most Canadians had to write letters to COMMUNICATE with friends, family, or business in Canada. When you mailed a letter, it was slowly sorted and then put on a train for at least a six-day trip across Canada. If you were writing to family in Europe, the letter took at least 6-7 days to cross the Atlantic Ocean by ship.

After the War, Canadians were able to find ways to communicate faster with friends and family. Advances in science gave us the radio, the telephone, the car, and the airplane. These inventions brought Canadians closer together. With people earning more money in the 1920's, people could afford to buy some of these things.

The telephone was invented in Canada in 1874 by Alexander Graham Bell. But it was not until the late 1920's that three out of every four Canadian families had a telephone. Canada is a huge country and this allowed Canadians to keep in touch with their families who had moved to other places in Canada. Telephones could also be used in emergencies to get help from doctors, police, or fire fighters.

Cars were another invention that allowed Canadians to visit people and to see what Canada looked like. Before cars, Canadians did not travel very much because it was expensive. They mostly used trains. With the building of roads by the government, Canadians could now see how big Canada really was, see the people who lived there, and feel pride and patriotism in their country.

Radios, Dancing, and the Movies

The radio was used by Canadians for information and entertainment. For the first time, they were able to listen to music, shows, and news while they were sitting on their living room couch.

New songs that were sung for in Toronto were heard at the same time in Vancouver. No one had to wait to hear new music. People wanted to hear live music, so big bands of 20 musicians started to form, and dance halls were built. People could learn new dance steps and listen to all the latest music. The radio made Canada seem a smaller country to everyone.

Sports games were also BROADCAST over the radio. The most famous broadcast was Hockey Night in Canada which started March 22, 1923. Canadians could now support the Toronto Maple Leafs or Montreal Canadiens even though they lived in Vancouver.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) was formed in 1932 so that Canadians could listen to Canadian news and radio shows instead of just American news.

Last of all, movies began to be made. People could now see things that they could only imagine before.
QUIZ 5 : Life in the 1920's: Communications and Entertainment

1. Television was an important invention during the 1920's.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
2. New ways of communication brought Canadians closer to one another.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
3. Canadians developed a new pride and patriotism in their country at this time.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
4. The four inventions that brought Canadians closer together were:
   ___________________ , ___________________ , ___________________ ,
   ___________________ .
5. The telephone was invented by ________________________________ in
   __________ .
6. Why was the invention of the telephone so important in Canada?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
7. Why hadn't Canadians done much travelling before cars were made?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
8. Before Canadians could do much travelling by car, the _________________
   had to build ________________ for travelling around the country.
9. The radio was used by Canadians for ________________ and
   ________________ .
10. Three things that Canadians were able to hear on the radio were:
    ___________________ , ___________________ , ___________________ .
11. Besides music, the next important broadcast over the radio was probably
    ________________ with the start of ________________ ____________
    ___ ________________ on March 22, 1923.
12. The CBC (__________________________ ________________________
    _________________________ ) was formed so Canadians could listen to
    Canadian ________________ and ________________ .
3. Prohibition and Sports

Key Words:
- temperance group: a group of people or a society that wanted to ban the sale of liquor because of the damage they thought it was doing to society.
- prohibition: forbidding anyone from making, selling, or drinking anything that had rum, wine, vodka, whiskey, or beer in it.
- bootlegging: making, importing, or selling alcohol in Canada during the time when it was against the law.

Prohibition and Bootlegging

Many organizations called TEMPERANCE GROUPS wanted to ban the sale of alcoholic drinks. These people got their way during World War 1. This was called PROHIBITION. At that time, the government agreed since all of these products are made from wheat, corn, or rye. During the war, these things could be put to better use feeding people.

But people could get alcoholic drinks like beer or vodka by making it themselves and then selling it to their friends. By 1920, crime was increasing because of the BOOTLEGGED (illegal) alcohol. Canadians began to complain to their governments that they wanted to be able to buy alcohol. In 1921, the government allowed it to be sold through government liquor stores.

But in the USA, prohibition went on until 1933. Canadians saw a chance to make a lot of money taking alcohol illegally across the Canada/USA border and selling it in the USA. It was taken across in cars, trucks, ships, and even fishing boats in BC. Canadians began to take pride in their "rumrunners" and the government did very little to stop them.

Baseball and the Olympics

Besides listening to Hockey Night in Canada, Canadians now had other sports to listen to. Baseball became more important to Canadians since they could now listen to the games on a Saturday afternoon instead of reading about them in the newspaper a few days later.

Like today, some Canadian athletes did well at big sporting events like the Olympics. In 1928 Percy Williams from Vancouver won two gold medals in running events, and Ethel Catherwood from Saskatoon won a gold medal in the women’s high jump.
### QUIZ 6: Life in the 1920's: Prohibition and Sports

1. Prohibition started in World War 1 for good reasons.
   
   (Circle)   TRUE       FALSE

2. Bootlegged alcoholic was easy to find and buy.
   
   (Circle)   TRUE       FALSE

3. Baseball became a game Canadians could listen to over the radio.
   
   (Circle)   TRUE       FALSE

4. Alcoholic drinks are made from grains such as ___________________________
   ___________________________

5. Making and selling illegal alcoholic drinks is called ________________

6. Prohibition started out with a very good reason for not selling alcoholic
   drinks. What was it? ___________________________
   ____________________________

7. In what year did the Canadian government allow alcoholic drinks to be
   sold again? ________________

8. After the sale of alcoholic drinks was made legal, the only place people
   could buy it was in ______________________
   ______________________

9. Bootlegging became a very profitable business for some people because
   they started selling it in ______________________

10. In your opinion, why do you think that baseball had not been popular in
    Canada until everyone had a radio? ______________________
    ______________________

11. Who won two gold medals in running events? ______________________
    ______________________    When? ________________

12. Who won a gold medal in high jumping? ______________________
    ______________________    When? ________________
4. Women and Minorities

Key Words:

- labour saving devices: machines like vacuums, fridges, sewing machines, washing machines, etc. that save people time and effort, so they can do other things.

---

Women Receive Their Proper Rights

World War 1 had allowed many women into the workforce to help with the war effort. By 1929, one in five women had jobs in places such as banks, offices, and factories.

Women had the right to vote in all provinces except Quebec (it would change in 1940). But in the 1921 election, only one woman was elected to Parliament: Agnes Macphail (on the right). She remained the only woman in parliament until 1935. Although the four western provinces had elected more women to their legislatures, it was still mostly men who ran the government.

In the home, many of the new things people could buy were running on electricity. They were called labour saving devices. Since almost all women had households to look after, these machines allowed them to work fewer hours and so take a part time job or go back to school. Also families were getting smaller and this too allowed women more freedom to do other things.

Until 1929 a woman was not considered "a person". With the court ruling that they are persons, women could now be appointed or chosen to be senators or judges. But women were still not paid the same as men.

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Minorities and Immigrants

Aboriginal people returning from the war did not benefit from the prosperity of Canada in the 1920's. Conditions on reserves remained poor. Aboriginal people also faced discrimination when they worked in the cities.

Canada's African-Canadians also faced discrimination in the Maritimes. Nova Scotia had separate schools for "blacks" and "Europeans". African-Canadians faced discrimination in other cities as well. But the railway workers' union was the first union to abolish racial discrimination in 1919.

Immigration increased in the 1920's as people left Europe after the War. Many Russians and eastern Europeans were thought to be "communists" and many people wanted them deported back to Europe. Some business people wanted immigrants because they could discriminate against them and pay lower wages than they would for an English or French speaking Canadian. In 1923 a law was passed that almost excluded all Japanese and Chinese immigrating to Canada until 1947. But the government knew that it needed immigrants since there were jobs that needed filling since Canada still had too few people.
QUIZ 7: Life in the 1920’s: Women and Minorities

1. Three women in five were working by 1929.
   (Circle) TRUE     FALSE

2. Families were getting smaller at this time, giving women more free time.
   (Circle) TRUE     FALSE

3. Aboriginal people received many benefits after World War 1.
   (Circle) TRUE     FALSE

4. The first woman elected to Parliament was ___________ ___________ in __________.

5. Labour saving devices were supposed to allow women to do less ___________ and use the extra time for ______________ or ______________
   ________________.

6. Three of these labour saving devices were:
   ______________, ______________, ______________

7. When women were finally considered to be "persons", what were two jobs they could now have? ______________ or ______________

8. In your opinion, why do you think that women were not paid the same as men?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

9. In your opinion, why do you think Aboriginal people faced discrimination when they came to the city?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

10. In which province were African-Canadians only allowed into "black" schools?
    ____________ ______________

11. The ______________ ________________ union was the first union to abolish ______________ ________________ in ________.

12. A law in 1923 did not allow ______________ or ______________ people to immigrate to Canada.

13. The Canadian government needed immigrants to fill ____________.
The Great Depression

1. What Was the Great Depression & What Caused It?
2. What Did the Government Do to Help Canada?
3. Canadians During the Depression
4. New Political Parties & Elections in the 1930's

Information and Response Booklet

Name: ______________________________________
Teacher: _____________________________________
Date: ________________________________________
1. What Is the Great Depression & What Caused It?

Key Words:
- **stocks**: parts of a company, called stocks and shares. The public can buy some of the stocks and shares, and benefit from any profits the company makes.
- **stock exchange**: the place where people buy and sell stocks. There are large ones in cities such as New York, London, Toronto and Montreal.

---

Canada Is "Roaring" in the 1920's

Until 1929 Canada had been doing very well. People were prosperous. Only 4.2 were unemployed. Canadians had money to spend on cars, electric stoves, and fridges. They also had money to buy **STOCKS** in companies that made these things. The owners of companies that made cars or sold gas for cars began to get rich. But something was not good about all this buying. People were allowed to buy stocks using very little of their own money. They could get a large bank loan to pay for almost all of the stocks. This meant that the banks really owned the stock, **NOT** the buyers.

The Roaring Stops: October 29, 1929

In October 1929, some people decided to sell their stocks and make some **BIG** money because the price of stocks were so high. Other people saw this and decided to do the same thing. This made the stock prices drop. More people tried to sell. The stocks fell further. More people sold. Finally, on October 29, 1929, the New York Stock Exchange stopped selling stocks and closed. The Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges did the same. People were left holding stocks that were now worth almost nothing. Then the banks wanted people to repay the loans they had taken out to buy stock. People couldn't because they didn't have any money. Many people had sold their homes and property and had **NO** money at all. People and families were forced to go to food kitchens or free food shelters to find a free place to sleep.

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Causes of the Great Depression

The stock market crash was just one of the causes of the Great Depression, but there were others.

Farmers had been able to sell all of the wheat they grew. **People have to eat!!** But some countries had recovered from the war and started to grow their own. Canadian farmers started to grow more wheat than they could sell. Prices went down. So far down that farmers could not pay the bank for their homes, land, or farm machinery. So the banks took over the farms. Farmers had to leave their land.

Other industries like cars and paper had the same problem: making too much and people not buying. Industries started to cut back on how much they made. Fewer people were employed in the factories. Many became unemployed. They could not afford to buy things. They had to buy food and shelter.

Then the USA put high tariffs on all imported things to protect their own workers. This really hurt Canadian workers since many of the things made in Canada went to the USA. More Canadians became unemployed.

Canada and the rest of the world just fell apart on October 29, 1929.
QUIZ 8 : The Great Depression: What is the Great Depression & What Caused It?

1. Canada had been very prosperous until 1929.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
2. Farmers were very poor all through the 1920's.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
3. Many industries began to make far too many goods or machinery.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
4. Canadians had money to buy things, so they bought things like ______________, ______________, ______________.
5. When you bought stocks in the 1920's, you often did not pay for them with your own money. You could get a _____________ from a ____________.
6. In early October, 1929, some people decided they could make some big money, so they began to ____________________________.
7. The stock markets crashed on ___________________.
8. People started to lose money and their homes. How did this happen?  
   __________________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________
9. Farmers started to lose money as well in the late 1920's. Why did this happen?  
   __________________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________
10. Many industries started to make too many things, so they had to _____________. 
   __________________________________________________________________________________
11. When the industry started to cut back on what it was making, then 
   __________________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________
12. The USA also put very high __________________ on imported goods. This really hurt ________________ because so many Canadian goods went to the ____________.
2. What Did the Government Do to Help Canada?
(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this web site: http://www.ontoottawa.ca/index1.html)

Key Words:
- voucher: a piece of paper given to needy families that allowed them to go to a store and get free food
- pogey: another name for government money to help people who had no other way of getting any

The Federal Government Ignores People

The prime minister of Canada at this time was Mackenzie King. The stock market crash, and the size of it, took him completely by surprise. He thought the crash would be short and that the economy would soon get better.

King said that feeding the starving people and giving them money or VOUCHERS was the responsibility of the provincial and city governments, not the federal government.

An election was called in 1930. King lost. He was replaced by R.B. Bennett of the Conservatives. Bennett also didn't like government assistance or POGEY, but he did give money to the provinces. It didn't help. Young men were travelling the country riding on top of railway cars (called "riding the rods") looking for work. To keep the young men busy, Bennett created work camps that were like prison camps where the men worked for very little pay.

Bennett was going to pay for treating Canadians so badly.

Canadians Get Angry

Canadians were desperate. Some of them were able to get government assistance called pogey. The government did not make it easy for a man to get money to feed and house his family. They had to wait in line for hours, then say they were a "financial failure" meaning that it was their fault they didn't have any money. They also had to have nothing of value such as a house or car. If the people did all these things, they could get a voucher for food. But there were never enough vouchers to get enough food. People went hungry.

In 1935 a group of men in the BC work camps joined a union called the Relief Camp Workers Union and took their complaints to Ottawa. They got onto trains and started their "On to Ottawa Trek". They got as far as Regina, Saskatchewan where the RCMP allowed only the leaders to go to Ottawa. When the leaders met Bennett in Ottawa, things went badly. In Regina, fighting broke out between the men and the RCMP. One man was killed and many injured. Canadians were even more unhappy with their government.

In 1935, there was another election and Mackenzie King was again voted prime minister because the people now did not like R.B. Bennett. But Mackenzie King had not changed his ideas much about unemployed people.

In 1937 the federal government closed the work camps in BC and stopped paying the young men any money. There were riots in Vancouver and men were sent to jail. Things did not look very good for Canada and Canadians.
QUIZ 9: The Great Depression: What Did the Government Do to Help Canada?

1. Mackenzie King was a very nice prime minister who helped Canadians.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
2. People found it very easy to receive relief or pogey.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
3. R.B. Bennett was not liked by Canadians, so he lost the election in 1935.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE
4. People were given ________________ to buy food.
5. Thousands of Canadians were on income assistance or _______________ so they could eat.
6. Mackenzie King lost the election in ________________ and he was replaced by ________________.
7. Young men were riding on railway cars or "______________ ________ _______________ " looking for ________________.
8. Bennett was nervous about all these young men moving around, so he built ________________ _______________ which were almost like ________________ _______________.
9. The three things that Canadians had to do to get "pogey" were:
   A. ____________________________ ___________________________,
   B. ____________________________ ___________________________ , and
   C. ____________________________ ___________________________.
10. In which province did the young men get so angry that they formed a Union? ____________ In what year? ______________
11. What did the men decide to do? ____________________________ _____________________________
    _____________________________ What did they call their trip?
    ____________________________ ___________________________
12. Which city and province did the men reach? ____________ , ______________
    ___________________________________________________
3. Canadians During the Depression

Key Words:
✧ drought : a time when no rain falls, crops do not grow, and farmers suffer.
✧ wages : money earned for work

BIG Problems on the Prairies

In 1929 to make things worse, farmers on the prairies experienced a terrible DROUGHT. The hardest hit area was southern Saskatchewan but it also affected southern Alberta and Manitoba. This area is called the Palliser Triangle. (The area is shaped like a triangle and named after a man called Palliser).

The land had been improperly farmed to grow wheat. When the rains did not come in the spring of 1929, the land dried up and the dirt on the ground was blown away in huge dust storms. This drought lasted most of the 1930’s. Farmers called this time "the dirty 30’s". Farmers were earning about $1614 per year in 1928 (a lot of money for that time). But by 1933, farmers were only earning about $33 per year.

Most farmers could not support a family (like my grandparents - author) and so had to sell the farm and move. Some moved to Alberta to work in the coal mines (like my grandfather), others went on government relief to feed their families.

People Suffered All Over Canada

Many Canadians suffered badly during the Depression, especially in the 1930's. Farmers who grew wheat often could not sell it, either because there were no buyers or because the prices were so low.

Many children did not go to school because their parents could not afford school supplies or the children were needed to work at small jobs so the family could eat. Men and women jumped on top of railway cars and travelled from city to city looking for work. Anyone who found work was considered very lucky. But wages were very low and it was impossible for one person to support a family.

The last thing a family could do was to go on government relief to get vouchers for food. If you bought alcohol or cigarettes, you lost all your vouchers for that month. In Ontario, people had to give up their drivers' licenses before they could get vouchers. This was very hard for many people to do. If people did own a car, they could not afford to buy gas. So they took the engine out and hitched two horses to the car. They called these "Bennett Buggies" after the prime minister.

Families went to churches to join soup and bread lines so they could get a free meal.

About the only thing most Canadians could afford to do was listen to the radio. Movies were very cheap at this time and the first "talking movies" were made. Horror movies like King Kong and Frankenstein scared people. Walt Disney drew his first cartoons: Snow White, Mickey Mouse, and Donald Duck. Life slowly began to get better, but large numbers of people only began to go back to work when World War 2 started.

Bennett Buggy
QUIZ 10 : The Great Depression: Canadians During the Depression

1. Farmers had very few problems in the Great Depression.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. A drought is a time when no rain falls so that crops like wheat do not grow.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. "Talking movies" appeared at this time.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. The drought on the Prairies was in the area called the  ________________  
   ________________ and included the provinces of  
   ________________, ________________, ________________.

5. The farmers called this time of the Depression the  ____________  ________.

6. What two things did many farmers have to do in the 1930's?  ___________  
   ___________________________________________________________________

7. Two reasons that children often did not go to school were:  
   A.  ___________________________________________________________________
   B.  ___________________________________________________________________

8. What did many men and women do during the Depression?  ___________  
   ___________________________________________________________________

9. What happened to a family if they bought alcohol or cigarettes with their food  
   vouchers?  ___________________________________________________________________

10. What did the Ontario government demand that was hard for many people  
    to do?  ___________________________________________________________________

11. What was a "Bennett Buggy"?  ___________________________________________________________________

12. What was new about the movies in the late 1930's?  ________________  
    ___________________________________________________________________

13. Name two horror movies at this time.  ________________ and  
    ________________.
4. New Political Parties and Elections in the 1930's

Key Words:

- **socialism**: a government in which property and business are owned by the community rather than individual people; and all people share in both the work and the profits; a socialist believes in socialism; it is different from communism.

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**Elections for New Leaders**

In 1930, Prime Minister Mackenzie of the Liberals lost the election to the Conservatives of R.B. Bennett. The people did not like King and they thought that R.B. Bennett could stop the depression and put people back to work. This did not happen.

While Prime Minister Bennett tried to help Canada and Canadians, there were many things that he could not do because they were beyond his control. For example, the USA put up high tariffs to protect the jobs of their own people; other countries were not buying Canada's wheat; and American owned factories in Canada were closing because no one could afford to buy things.

In December 1934, Bennett came up with a new plan to help Canada, called the "New Deal". In January 1935, Bennett told Canadians about it over the radio. Bennett wanted to control big business, increase business income taxes, introduce minimum wages, have an 8-hour working day, unemployment and health insurance, and better old age pensions.

Canadians thought that he had lost his mind and became a **SOCIALIST** or worse, a communist. In the election of 1935, the people once again elected Mackenzie King because all the people remembered about Bennett was the hard times of the last 5 years.

---

**New Political Parties**

People got fed up with the Liberals and the Conservatives. These old parties couldn’t seem to fix the problems of the Depression. So new parties were formed.

The **Communist Party** of Canada blamed big business - owners of large factories, paper mills, railways, etc. - for the problems. The Communists urged Canadians to get guns and fight against the government and take over the businesses. Most Canadians did not agree and did not want to be violent, so very few people joined the Communist Party.

The **Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) Party** was founded by a group of farmers, workers, and union workers in 1932. They too believed that big business caused the Depression. But these people thought that government should own all businesses and that business profits should be shared with the people. This idea is called **SOCIALISM**. Socialists do not want to use violence. James S. Woodsworth was elected the first leader of the CCF and had been elected to Parliament in Ottawa since 1921. But Canadians were still afraid of socialism because they thought it was like communism. Saskatchewan elected the first CCF government in 1944. (See the poster at the left).

The **Social Credit Party** was formed in Alberta under leader William "Bible Bill" Aberhart. He blamed the big businesses of eastern Canada for the problems of farmers in Alberta. In 1935 Social Credit was elected to the legislature and Aberhart became its premier. Social Credit stayed in power in Alberta until 1971. Social Credit spread to BC and was elected to lead the province under the leadership of W.A.C. Bennett in 1952.

In Quebec, the **Union Nationale Party** was formed under Maurice Duplessis. This party remained in power until the 1970’s.
QUIZ 11: The Great Depression: New Political Parties and Elections in the 1930's

1. In 1930, R.B. Bennett lost the election to Mackenzie King.  
   (Circle)  TRUE   FALSE

2. The USA put up high tariffs to protect its own workers.  
   (Circle)  TRUE   FALSE

3. A communist is the same as a socialist.  
   (Circle)  TRUE   FALSE

4. Three things that were beyond the control of R.B. Bennett in trying to help Canada and Canadians were:
   A. ___________________________________________________________________
   B. ___________________________________________________________________
   C. ___________________________________________________________________

5. The name for R.B. Bennett’s plan to help rebuild Canada was the ______________  _______________.

6. What were three of the seven things that were part of the New Deal to help Canadians?  
   A. ___________________________________________________________________
   B. ___________________________________________________________________
   C. ___________________________________________________________________

7. When Canadians heard about the things that R.B. Bennett wanted to change they though he had become a ______________ or worse a _______________.

8. Why did Canadians vote for Mackenzie King in 1934 rather than for R.B. Bennett?  
   ___________________________________________________________________

9. What were the names of the four new political parties in Canada that formed in the 1930’s?  
   ___________________________________________________________  
   ___________________________________________________________  
   ___________________________________________________________.
Canada Between the World Wars

Part 4

Events in the World at This Time

1. The Rise of Nazi Germany
2. The Soviet Union and Communism
3. Italy and Fascism
4. Japan and the Far East

Information and Response Booklet

Name: ______________________________
Teacher: ______________________________
Date: ______________________________
1. The Rise of Nazi Germany

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this web site:

Key Words:
❖ inflation : when a certain amount of money no longer buys what it used to; for
  e.g. a litre of milk may cost $1.75 one year, but $2.00 the next.
❖ dictatorship : when a country is ruled by one person who is not always elected by
  the people; dictatorships are often very cruel to the people.

Germany and the Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany, France, Great Britain, and the
USA in 1919. Germany hated it. Germany had to agree that it was completely its
fault that World War 1 had started. The main goal of the Treaty was to take as
much money, land, and things away from Germany so that it could not start another
war. Needless to say, the Germans were very unhappy about this.

One of the most hated parts of the Treaty was that Germany had to pay huge
amounts of money to France and Great Britain. This greatly weakened the
German economy since there was huge INFLATION. When the stock market
crashed in 1929, it hurt Germany more than most other countries. Germany and
its people went from being very well off before World War 1, to being desperate
for food until 1939.

The starving people wanted the government to do almost anything to bring back the good feelings about
themselves and their country. Adolph Hitler promised to do this.

The Rise of Adolph Hitler

Since 1923, Adolph Hitler and his followers had been criticizing the German government and the
Treaty of Versailles. When the stock market crashed in 1929, followed by the Depression, people really started listening to what Hitler was saying.

His followers read his book called Mein Kempf (My Struggle). In the book he wrote about the German people being a special race of people whose duty was to rule the world. He also talked about how people like the Jews, Eastern Europeans, Gypsies, disabled and other people were polluting this pure German or Aryan race. He wanted to do away with these people - especially the Jewish people.

Hitler needed to be elected to government to carry out his plans. He and his followers formed the Nationalist Socialist Workers Party or the Nazi Party in 1923. As leader of this party, Hitler would later lead Germany into World War 2.

Hitler ran in many elections but the Nazis did not get into power until 1933. He became the Chancellor or Prime Minister of Germany. Hitler and his party took control of the Parliament and he became the DICTATOR of the country. He did not allow any political party other than his own. He made unions illegal.

He stopped making payments to France and Great Britain, and started to build up the army, navy, and air force. This went against the rules of the Treaty of Versailles. He also started building highways and helping farmers. At this point the people liked him because most of them were working again. Then the dark side of Hitler's programs began. He started to arrest and kill Jews and other peoples as well as anyone who opposed him. Things quickly got worse for all the people because of him.
QUIZ 12 : The Rise of Nazi Germany

1. The German people liked the Treaty of Versailles.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. Inflation is when the cost of things goes down.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. Hitler was elected to rule the German people.
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. A dictator is a person who ____________________________________________

5. What was one of the most hated parts of the Treaty of Versailles for Germans?
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

6. What was life like for the German people right after the war?
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

7. When did Adolph Hitler start to become active in Germany? _________

8. What was the name of the book he wrote? _______________ ____________

9. Who were the three main groups of people that Hitler thought should be
   eliminated? _______________ ___________________________ and
   __________________________

10. What was the name Hitler gave to his pure German race? _______________

11. What was the name of the political party that Hitler formed?
    ____________________________________________
    ____________________________________________
    ____________________________________________ In what year
    was it founded? _______________

12. In what year did Hitler get elected to government? ______________
    What was the name of the position of his job? ______________

13. What were the first two things Hitler did when he got elected?
    A. ____________________________________________ and
    B. ____________________________________________
2. The Soviet Union and Communism

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this web site: http://www.bartleby.com/65/le/Lenin-VI.html; http://www.redbrick.com.ar/stalin.htm)

Key Words:
❖ Siberia: the very cold area of Russia east of the Ural mountains. The land has many trees and minerals. No-one really wanted to live there because it is so cold. Russian leaders often sent people to work there for life, for disagreeing with the government..

Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Lenin was one of the most important people in the history of the Soviet Union, or Russia, in the 20th century. He was born in 1870 in Russia and got much of his education there. But he wrote things that the Czar, or king, of the country did not like. So the Czar forced him to leave the country.

While Lenin was away, Russia began to fall apart because the Czar was such a bad king. World War 1 only made it worse. The Czar was forced to leave the throne in 1917. The government was taken over by the Communists, led by a man named Kerensky.

In 1917, Lenin was asked to return to the Soviet Union to help lead the country. He was responsible for taking Russia out of World War 1. There was a war going on inside Russia and Lenin needed the soldiers to fight this war. Finally, the Communists won and Lenin took over leadership of the country. He renamed it the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. By 1922 he was the dictator of the country. But he did not live very long. He died in 1924 and the country got a new dictator - Josef Stalin - in 1929.

Josef Stalin

Josef Stalin was born in Russia in 1879. He became a member of the Communist Party under Lenin. After Lenin died in 1924, Stalin ruled with two other men for about five years. Stalin wanted complete control of the Soviet Union and would use any means he could to get it.

By 1929, the other two leaders had been eliminated and he became dictator of the Soviet Union.

Stalin was a very cruel leader to almost all the citizens of the Soviet Union. Any person who disagreed with him "disappeared" into the cold lands of Russian Siberia to work in the mines or work camps. Most people sent there did not live long.

Stalin also took land away from all the farmers and gave it to the government. Millions of people died in the Ukraine because Stalin took the grain they grew and fed it to other people or sold it to other countries.

At the beginning of World War 2, Stalin signed an agreement with Adolph Hitler. Both agreed not to fight each another.
QUIZ 13 : The Soviet Union and Communism

1. Lenin was a leader of the Soviet Union.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. Lenin only lived a short time and then Josef Stalin took over the Soviet Union.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. Josef Stalin was a very cruel dictator.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. The Czar of Russia finally lost his throne in ____________________.

5. After the Czar left his throne, a man named ____________________ took over the leadership of Russia.

6. In what year was Lenin asked to return to Russia? ________________

7. Why did Lenin decide to stop fighting in World War 1?  
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

8. When did Lenin become dictator of Russia? ____________________

9. What was the new name that Lenin gave to the Soviet Union?  
   ____________________   ______   ____________________
   ____________________   ____________________

10. What was the name of the man who finally replaced Lenin?  
    ____________________

11. Where were people sent if they disagreed with Stalin or the government?  
    ____________________

    __________________________________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________________________

13. From which area of Russia did Stalin take the grain and sell it to other countries?  
    ____________________

14. Who did Stalin sign an agreement with just before World War 2 started?  
    ____________________
3. Italy and Fascism

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this website:
http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/march_on_rome.htm)

Key Words:
• fascism: a kind of government from the 1920’s which thought that a country should build up a large military. This would make for a stronger economy for the country. But this kind of government does not allow any freedom of speech, writing, or thinking.

Benito Mussolini and Fascism

Benito Mussolini was a corporal in the Italian army in World War 1. He said that Italy was not respected by other countries and that fascism would change this.

Five years later, in 1922, he was Prime Minister of Italy. It took him a few years longer than Adolph Hitler to become a dictator. By 1930 he had got rid of all political parties except his own. He also set up a secret police force to find people who disagreed with him and have them put in prison or killed. He also removed most voting rights from the people so that he would be the only person they could elect.

Mussolini had great plans for Italy and the rest of the world. He wanted to make the Mediterranean Sea his own. The problem was that the British and French had many colonies here which he did not like.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, Mussolini saw that an alliance with Hitler would be useful. It would make Germany and Italy the most powerful countries in Europe. Both had left the League of Nations. Both started to build up a huge military. It would only be a matter of time before World War 2 started.

Italy Tries to Find Colonies

Britain and France had many colonies around the world. Germany and Italy were very jealous. Italy decided to do something about it.

Mussolini felt that for Italy to be a great power, it needed colonies. So he decided to invade Abyssinia, (modern day Ethiopia). Italy already had some colonies in Africa: Somalia and Eritrea. Italy had also once owned Abyssinia, but had been thrown out by the people living there.

Mussolini felt very angry about this. In 1935 he decided to do something about it. He invaded the country from his base in Somalia. The poor Abyssinians had only old World War 1 rifles to fight against tanks, new rifles, airplanes, and poison gas. The Abyssinians lost and the countries of Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Somalia were joined together to form Italian East Africa.

The Abyssinians called on the League of Nations for help since they had been invaded. The League said that its members should stop selling Italy such things as gold and oil. This might stop the fighting. But France and Great Britain would not agree to it. They were worried that Italy might attack them in the Mediterranean Sea. Also, they saw Abyssinia as an unimportant country. Nobody really cared what happened to it. This was the first of many big mistakes the League of Nations made.
QUIZ 14 : Italy and Fascism

1. It took Mussolini only five years to become dictator of Italy.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

2. The people of Italy feared the new secret police that Mussolini set up.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

3. Italy felt that colonies were useless and didn't want any.  
   (Circle) TRUE FALSE

4. Mussolini had been a _______________ in the army in World War 1, but it only took him ____________ years to become leader of ________________.

5. After becoming dictator, Mussolini got rid of all other _______________ ________________ except his own and set up the _______________ ________________ to spy on people.

6. What were two things that Mussolini wanted to do to make Italy great?  
   A. ________________________________________________ ______________
   B. ________________________________________________ ______________

7. What did Mussolini decide to do in 1933? ____________________________________________________

8. What did Italy want to do in Africa? _______________________________________________________

9. What were the names of the two colonies in Africa that Italy already had before it attacked Abyssinia? ________________ and ________________

10. Four kinds of weapons that the Italians used against the Abyssinians were:  
    _______________, _______________, _______________, and _______________.

11. Why was this war so unfair to the Abyssinians? ____________________________________________

12. Two things the League of Nations told its members not to sell to Italy were:  
    ________________ and ____________.
4. Japan and the Far East

(If you have a computer and the Internet, you will get a lot of help from this website:

Key Words:

❖ natural resources: things that are found in and on the earth, in the ocean, or the
air, which people can use

❖ industrialize: to go from making things by hand to making them with machines using
metals such as iron and steel.

Japan Before and After World War 1

Japan has few NATURAL RESOURCES. For this reason, Japan has to import things like oil, iron ore, and coal to make steel. Japan had started to INDUSTRIALIZE and become militaristic. Since Japan is an island, it needed ships for trading and warships for protection.

Japan started to look at other countries in Asia, such as China, Russia, and Korea which could provide the natural resources it needed. But Japan decided to attack these countries to get the resources.

Japan attacked and defeated Russia in 1905-1906. In doing so, Japan also got part of Chinese Manchuria - an area in northern China rich in natural resources. Countries all over the world were shocked by this. It was one more thing that led to the Russian Revolution. Japan also took over Korea in 1910.

Japan was an ally of Great Britain in World War 1, but did not take much part in the war. After the War, Japan continued to industrialize and became a very important power in the world, especially in Asia. It continued to have a presence in China, Manchuria and Korea.

Japan Becomes an Ally of Germany

Hirohito, the new emperor of Japan, took the throne and was quite powerful. The political parties were slowly losing their power to the generals and the emperor. Like most other countries, Japan had many problems during the Depression and this was when the military generals of the army and navy began to have more power in government.

In 1933, Japan decided to leave the League of Nations. The military invaded China in 1937 and the League did nothing to stop Japan. The fighting in China got worse and the Chinese lost most of the battles they fought. The world stood by and said bad things about Japan, but no one tried to help China. Japan continued to build up its navy and army. Everyone was employed, so the Japanese people supported the military leaders.

By this time, a Japanese army general, Tojo Hideki, had taken over the government as dictator. The people who had been elected to the government had no power. By 1940, when World War 2 had already started in Europe, Japan made an alliance with Italy and Germany.
QUIZ 15 : Japan and the Far East

1. Japan attacked the USA in 1905-1906.  
   (Circle) TRUE    FALSE

2. Japan had played a big part in World War 1 and sent soldiers to Europe.  
   (Circle) TRUE    FALSE

3. Japan had to import natural resources such as iron ore, coal, and oil.  
   (Circle) TRUE    FALSE

4. After attacking Russia, Japan was able to take over part of  
   __________________________  __________________________.

5. Japan took over Korea in ________________.

6. The elected political parties were losing their power to the  
   __________________________ and the __________________________.

7. When did Japan leave the League of Nations? ________________

8. In 1937, Japan began to invade __________________________. The ________________
   of __________________________ did nothing.

9. In your opinion, why do you think no one in the world came to China's call for help when it was attacked by Japan?  
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

10. Why did the people of Japan support the military in the government?  
    ______________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________

11. What was the name of the army general who finally became dictator of Japan? __________________________

12. Which countries did Japan make an alliance with? __________________________  
    and __________________________ When did Japan do this? ______________________

13. What was happening in the world when Japan made its alliance with the two European countries? __________________________
## ANSWER KEY

### Quiz 1

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4. factories, government, schools

8. A

5. families

8. Manitoba, May 15, 1919

6. B

12. J.S. Woodsworth

7. C

12. J.S. Woodsworth

### Quiz 2

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4. they would have to pay higher wages and provide better working conditions

8. Manitoba, May 15, 1919

5. communism

9. higher wages, better working conditions, a union, collective bargaining

6. Soviet Union

10. June 21, 1919

7. country run by workers, no one could own anything like a house or business, all people are equal

11. choose 4: mail delivery people, fire fighters, milk delivery people, garbage collectors, bakers, construction workers

### Quiz 3

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4. they were tired of paying the high prices for machinery

8. B

10. Tariffs were lower; they could afford to buy machinery again.

5. big business or business people

9. C

11. Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

### Quiz 4

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4. iron, steel, lead, silver, gold, copper

8. branch plants

5. cars

9. more Canadian jobs; reduced or no tariffs

6. fridges, stoves, cars

10. minerals or trees taken from Canada; fewer Canadian jobs or more American jobs

7. Ford, Chrysler, General Motors

11. hydro-electricity

### Quiz 5

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4. radio, telephone, car, airplane.

8. government, roads

10. music, shows, and news

5. Alexander Graham Bell, 1874

9. news, entertainment

11. sports, Hockey Night in Canada

6. it allowed people to talk to anyone anywhere in Canada

12. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, news, radio shows

7. it was expensive; you could only travel by train

### Quiz 6

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4. wheat, corn, rye

8. government liquor stores

11. Percy Williams; 1928

5. bootlegging

9. the USA (America)


6. the grain used for the alcohol would be better used feeding people

7. 1921

10. could only read about it or any other acceptable reason

### Quiz 7

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4. Agnes Macphail, 1921

8. accept any reasonable answer

11. railway workers union, racial discrimination, 1919

5. less work; a job, more education

9. accept any reasonable answer

12. Chinese, Japanese

6. vacuums, fridges, sewing machines, washing machines

10. Nova Scotia

13. jobs

7. senators, judges

### Quiz 8

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2. False

4. cars, electric stoves, fridges.

5. loan, bank.

6. sell their stocks

7. March 29, 1929,

8. banks took back homes as they wanted their money back.
| Quiz 9 | 4. vouchers | 8. work camps, prison camps | 12. Regina, Saskatchewan |
| 1. false | 5. pokey | 9. wait in line, say they were financial failures, own nothing like a car or house | 
| 2. false | 6. 1930, R.B. Bennett | 10. BC, 1935 | 13. men were not paid any more; work camps were closed; riots broke out |
| 3. true | 7. riding the rails, work | 11. take a trip to Ottawa, On to Ottawa |

| Quiz 10 | 4. Palliser Triangle, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba | 8. jump on a train and ride the rails | 12. they now had sound. |
| 1. false | 5. dirty 30's | 9. lose their food vouchers for a month | 13. Frankenstein, King Kong |
| 2. true | 6. sell the farm, move | 10. To give up their driver's license |
| 3. true | 7. not afford school supplies; had to work | 11. the engine was taken out of a car and two horses were hitched to pull the car |

| Quiz 11 | 4. USA put up high tariffs to protect the jobs of their own people; other countries were not buying Canada's wheat; American owned factories in Canada were closing | 1. false | 5. New Deal | 8. all they could think about were the hard times in Canada under Bennett |
| 2. true | 6. control big business, increase business income taxes, minimum wages, 8-hour working day, unemployment insurance, health insurance, better old age pensions |
| 3. false | 7. socialist, communist | 9. CCF, Communists, Union Nationale, Social Credit |

| Quiz 12 | 4. may or may not be elected and rules very cruelly | 11. Nationalist Socialist Worker's Party, 1923 |
| 1. false | 5. paying money to France and Great Britain | 8. Mein Kempf | 12. 1933, Chancellor or Prime Minister |
| 2. false | 6. very bad, people were starving and had no money | 9. Jews, Eastern Europeans, Gypsies | 13. stopped making payments to France and Great Britain; started building a navy, army, & air force |
| 3. true | 7. 1923 | 10. Aryan |

| 1. true | 5. Kerensky | 9. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 12. cold, many trees and minerals, no one wants to live there |
| 3. true | 7. there was war inside Russia and he needed soldiers to fight this war | 14. Adolph Hitler |

| Quiz 14 | 4. corporal, five, Italy | 8. acquire colonies | 10. tanks, new rifles, poison gas, airplanes |
| 1. true | 5. political parties, secret police | 9. Eritrea, Somalila | 11. they only had WW 1 rifles |
| 2. true | 6. Make the Mediterranean Sea Italian, acquire colonies | 12. oil and gold |
| 3. false | 7. form an alliance with Germany |

| 1. false | 5. 1910 | 9. no one cared about China, it was a poor country; it was too far away |
| 2. false | 6. emperor, generals | 10. they had jobs and food | 13. World War 2 was starting |
| 3. true | 7. 1933 | 11. Tojo Hideki |