

## Warm Up

Complete each of the following on your own paper.

Point form answers are fine.

1. Who was Canada's Prime Minister at the end of the 1800s?
2. What year did WWI begin?
3. Name the major countries that were part of WWI.
4. What huge event caused the Depression (at least partly!)?
5. What decade saw the world hit by the Depression?
6. Who came to power in Germany and led them into WWII?
7. When did WWII start?
8. When did WWII end?
9. What "war" occurred between the USA and USSR after the end of WWII?
10. What big international organization was created to make sure that there wouldn't be another world war?

## *Canadian Society of ~1900*

- society was largely Victorian
  - moral strictness
  - honour, virtue, support for British Empire
  - clear delineation between right/wrong
  - patriotic, and had a strong sense of duty to fight for England
    - how many of us would gladly go to war today?
  - intolerant and ethnocentric
    - believed that laziness was the cause of poverty
    - harsh punishments and the death penalty
      - had a 12 year old on death row in the early 50s
      - case of a boy that was taped in the electric chair b/c his wrists were too small
  - courtship was closely supervised
  - stiff, heavy, formal clothing
    - long dresses for women, bowler caps and suits for men
  - few modern conveniences
  - men and women worked from 60-80 hours a week
- arts and leisure
  - increasing urbanization and literacy
    - number of daily newspapers was 138 in 1900 (that's a lot!)

- era of Anne of Green Gables and Busy Man's Magazine (or better known as Macleans today)
  - opera houses and live performances multiply
  - new art showcased “pioneer struggle” and “rugged landscape” – seen as Canadian
    - Emily Carr was famous (lived in poverty most of her life)
- Outdoor
- bicycle increased social opportunities
    - new air-filled tires were cleaner than horses and more comfortable
  - hockey became the national game (1900)
    - 1908: Stanley (professional), Memorial (jr. amateur), Allen (Sr. Amateur) came into existence



## *Women and Canadiens in Canadian Society (~1900)*

### Women:

- had very few legal rights and roles were strictly defined
- few rights regarding property and children
  - until 1970 (“Separate Property System”), women and men were considered as largely one entity, a man
    - a women’s work raising children or taking care of the home was not recognized
- were not considered to be ‘persons’ under the law
- almost never had the right to vote, even municipally
- few job opportunities
  - servants, factory labourers, teachers, nurses
  - very few were writers – their public voice was not valued
- no legal right to their own salaries if married
- men were allowed to “confine women” and use a “reasonable” amount of corporal punishment
  - ‘rule of thumb’?
- would all eventually change...
  
- legal examples:
  - 1859, married women could own property but had to have their husband’s consent to sell it
  - 1872, women in Ontario given the right to their own salaries
  - 1890, women denied entry into the Law Society of Upper Canada (University) because she was not a person
  - 1882, women in Ontario gained the right to vote in municipal elections, but only if they were a spinster or a widow

## Canadiens:

- never, ever saw themselves as “loyal British subjects”
- was all a result of 150 years before
- Quebec was ceded to the British as a result of the Seven Years War
  - from that point onwards, they were considered ‘British’ but most didn’t even speak the language
  - Quebec saw a progression of governors and policies, some of which were directly trying to assimilate them
  - denied French language rights in western Canada, for example
    - license plate motto: **Je me souviens**
      - “I remember...”
- lots of tension between the English and the French in Canada
- Canadiens were nationalist
  - preached independence from Britain
  - felt threatened
  - the rights that they “gained” at Confederation were flat out ignored
    - language in schools, etc.