



Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2: 1896-1945: Nationalisms and the Autonomy of Canada

**In class activity- Recap Activity: Notes 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11-
ANSWER KEY for all sections (answers in bold/larger font)**

Task:

Use your class notes, Mr. O’Neill’s PowerPoints and your textbook to help you answer the questions below. Take this activity seriously as it meant for review for quiz 3 of chapter 2. **DO NOT** leave any question blank.

The Roaring 20s: Pages 164-167 AND notes 2.8

1. Indicate a reason why the 1920s were nicknamed ‘The Roaring 20s’?

Canada’s economy was doing well- lots of prosperity. Canadians were consuming more and finding ways to entertain themselves (nightclubs, travel, etc.)

2. Indicate 3 examples of leisure activities that emerged with mass culture during the early 20th century (1900-1930).

Nightclubs, movie theatres, professional sports, radio



3. In the spaces provided, indicate the dates of each of the events described below:

- The opening of the first English radio station, XWA, in Montreal: **1919**
- The opening of the first French radio station, CKAC, in Montreal: **1922**
- The establishment of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC): **1936**
- The opening of the first movie theatre in Montreal: **1906**
- The dates of American PROHIBITION: From **1920** to **1933**
- The establishment of the “Commission des Liqueurs de Quebec” : **1921**
- The founding of the Montreal Canadiens Hockey Club : **1909**
- The establishment of the National Hockey League (NHL) :**1917**

4. Indicate a CAUSE of the rise in popularity of nightclubs in Montreal in the 1920/1930s.

Prohibition in the USA pushed American tourists to visit nightclubs in Montreal.

5. In the spaces provided below, indicate a CAUSE and a CONSEQUENCE of consumerism in Quebec in the 1920s.

CAUSE of consumerism in Quebec in the 1920s :

Strong economy in Canada – prosperity. Availability of consumer goods

CONSEQUENCE of consumerism in Quebec in the 1920s :

Canadians bought many consumer goods (refrigerators, etc.), travelled, spent money on entertainment

6. Indicate 2 regions in Quebec that were popular tourist destinations during the “Roaring 20s”

Laurentians, Lac-St.-Jean, Charlevoix, Gaspésie



The Great Depression: Pages 168-171 AND notes 2.9

1. What was the initial cause of the 1929 stock market crash?

Companies over produced goods. Companies had to lower prices, led to a loss of confidence in companies

2. Why did the Great Depression have serious repercussions on Canadian exports? Give two reasons.

- **Americans stopped buying Canadian goods**
- **American companies stopped buying natural resources from Canada**

3. Indicate two elements of the economic situation in the United States that had an impact on the situation in Québec.

- **SAME AS QUESTION #2**

4. Referring to Document 82, on page 168 in your textbook, explain how the intense industrial production of the Roaring Twenties led to a negative consequence for many workers.

Your answer must specify each of the elements below and establish connections between them.

- An effect of intense industrial production during the Roaring Twenties
- A reaction by companies
- A negative consequence for workers

Companies produced TOO MANY goods during the 1920s which led to unsold goods.

Therefore, companies in Canada had to reduce production of goods to save money. As a result, companies had to lay off workers because of the reduction in production of goods.



5. Indicate 3 types of GOVERNMENT aid offered to citizens during the Great Depression.

- **Public works projects (in cities like Montreal)**
- **Work relief camps**
- **Direct aid – vouchers for food, clothing, etc.**

6. Indicate 1 type of NON-GOVERNEMT aid offered to citizens during the Great Depression.

- **Charities/soup kitchens- refuges like the Meurling Refuge in Montreal**

7. What did the Catholic clergy and French Canadian nationalists propose to counter the effects of the Great Depression? (HINT: you can find the information for this in notes 2.10 OR of page 171 in the textbook)

Colonization / agriculture: moving back to the land to escape the Great Depression

8. Circle a region on the map below that was colonized (for agriculture) in the 1930s as a response to the Great Depression. (HINT: you can find the information for this in notes 2)



**THIS REGION IS CALLED THE
ABITIBI REGION**



9. In the spaces provided, indicate the dates of each of the events described below:

- New Your Stock Market/Stock Exchange crash : **1929**
- Unemployment in Canada reached 25% : **1933**
- Public works programs were established : **1930**
- Derect Relief was establish : **1931**

Challenging Capitalism/Union Nationale government, Clerico-Nationalism and Francophones in the Economy: Pages 172-177 AND Notes 2.10

1. According to Maurice Duplessis, what was the backbone of Québec’s economy?

Duplessis thought agriculture was the ‘backbone’ of the Quebec economy (agriculture was the most important part of the Quebec economy)

2. What was the union Nationale’s relationship with unions?

The Union Nationale was ANTI-UNION. There were many conflicts between unions and the Union National government in Quebec.

3. Indicate one player/actor of Clerico-Nationalism in Quebec in the 1920s. How did this person express their ideas on Clerico-Nationalism?

Lionel Groulx. He expressed his Clerico-Nationalist ideas in a magazine called “L’Action Francaise”.

4. What was the difference between Henri Bourassa’s and Lionel Groulx’sviewpoint on French Candians/French Canidan culture in term of a sense of belonging?

Henri Bourassa felt as though French Canadians should be accepted across Canada- Canada should be bilingual. Lionel Groulx believed that Quebec was the territory French Canadians should ‘defend’ in order to protect French Canadian Culture/identity.



5. According to the French Canadian nationalists influenced by economic liberalism, what did French Canadians need to do to regain control of their economy?

They believed that French Canadians should participate in the economy – own businesses/take part in industrialization, in order to ‘take back’ the economy from Anglophones in Quebec.

6. Consult Document 91, on page 172 in your textbook, and then answer the following questions.

a) What political change was prompted by the Great Depression?

The creation of new political parties (Example: Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, Communist Party of Canada, etc.)

b) Explain WHY we saw this political change.

Some Canadians no longer trusted democracy/capitalism and the ‘same old’ political parties in Canada (Liberals/Conservatives). They wanted political parties that would challenge the old ways of doing things in Canada.



7. Indicate if the following statements, regarding Maurice Duplessis and the *Union nationale*, are true or false.

Statement	True	False
a) Duplessis sought to curb the effects of the Great Depression primarily by promoting a rural way of life for French Canadians.	X	
b) The premier considered industrialization to be the backbone of Québec’s economy.		X
c) Duplessis was convinced that farmers, who grew their own food, would always be shielded from corruption.		X
d) Duplessis believed that unions were harmful to the established order and were a source of social unrest.	X	
e) Duplessis passed several anti-union laws and called on the police during labour disputes.	X	
f) The Duplessis government limited its interventions in the area of social assistance. It preferred to rely on the services offered by private enterprise, for example, in education and health care.		X

8. Indicate 3 values that were promoted by Clerico-Nationalism in the early 20th century?

Family, rural way of life, Catholicism, French language and culture

9. Consult Document 92, on page 173 in your textbook. Circle the term that can be associated with such a government measure.

- Clericalism
- **Censorship**
- Communism
- Propaganda



10. Compare Documents 97 and 98, on page 177 in your textbook. Indicate how the authors’ positions are different.

Minville: he believed that cooperatives were a way to control/grow the economy

Versaille: believed that French Canadians should invest in businesses/finance.

11. In the spaces provided, indicate the dates of each of the events described below:

- Establishment of the Communist Party of Canada : **1921**
- Establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Canada: **1933**
- THE FIRST time the Union Nationale political part is elected in Quebec: **1936**
- The Padlock Law : **1937**

Women’s Struggles: Pages 149-151, 159, 189 AND Notes 2.11

1. For each of the feminist demands presented in Document 59, on page 149 in your textbook, indicate which aspect of society was affected: political, economic, social or cultural.

Demand	Aspect of society
a) Greater access to education, particularly advanced studies and university	<u>Cultural/ Social</u>
b) The right to run for elected office	<u>Political</u>
c) The right to vote	<u>Political</u>
d) Better employment opportunities and higher wages	<u>Economic</u>
e) Gender equality	<u>Social</u>



2. Consult Document 62, on page 151 in your textbook, and then answer the following questions.

a) What type of job is represented in the document?

The document represents women working in a factory → manufacturing

b) What other types of jobs were available for women at the beginning of the 20th century?

Domestic servant, nurse, teacher, office secretary

c) What was the ‘dominant view’ in the early 20th century of groups such as traditional French Canadian Nationalists and the Catholic Church with regards to women in the workforce AND women that were involved in promoting the right to vote for women

Women should not be working or involving themselves in the realm of politics/political life.

Women’s jobs were considered less important and therefore women earned smaller wages.

These people thought women should be at home taking care of the family.

3. What careers traditionally reserved for men did feminists demand genuine access to?

Examples: doctors, lawyers, accountants

4. In the spaces provided, indicate the dates of each of the events described below:

- Founding of the Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste: **1907**
- Voting rights for women in FEDERAL ELECTIONS: **1918**
- Voting rights for women in Quebec PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS: **1940**