



* Unit 4a - Decades
of Change

Confederation to WW2

- ? The first people of Canada were the Native Americans and the Inuit
- 1000** The Vikings travelled and settled in Canada
- 1534** [Jacques Cartier](#) discovers the Great Lakes and the the St. Lawrence River
- 1603** March 15: [Samuel de Champlain](#) set sail for Quebec from Honfleur, France following in the path of Jacques Cartier to the St Lawrence River and Tadoussac
- 1605** Samuel de Champlain establishes the first successful New France Colony at Port Royal
- 1670** The Hudson's Bay Company established
- 1672** New France expansion into Canada under Louis de Frontenac
- 1867** Dominion of Canada was formed and self-government was granted to Ontario (formerly Upper Canada), Quebec (formerly Lower Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia

* Early Canada Timeline

- * Farming was the main job in 1900
- * Also, logging, the railways and fishing were other popular jobs
- * Construction jobs were available in the newly expanding cities and on the railways.
- * Local communities were very important as people often stayed close to home.
- * Life and activities revolved around such things as: the town band, local baseball or hockey teams and the Church.

* **Early Canada**

- * People provided their own entertainment including sing-alongs, dancing, listening to bands, and family gatherings.
- * Nights out would include watching local plays or concerts in the church halls.
- * Families grew their own food - there were no supermarkets

- * 1900- **The Industrial Revolution**= transition from an economy based on agriculture, to one that was based on manufacturing. In order to manufacture in large quantities, you need machines (new inventions) (electricity + assembly lines= factories = mass production=cheaper products)
- * 1914-1918- **World War 1**
- * -products (war supplies) from Canada in great demand in Europe (food, uniforms, manufactured goods, weapons, ammunition)

* Industrial Revolution

* 1918-1919- end of WW1

- * -slump in the economy, no more need for war supplies (mostly in Maritimes (fish) and Prairies (wheat))
- * -higher prices, wages did not increase, so people had less \$\$
- * -women had to work in factories when men went off to war, so soldiers returned home and couldn't find jobs

* Industrial Revolution

- * How does an artisan/craftsperson build a product?
- * How does an assembly line build a product?
- * Which method is more efficient? Why?
- * Give some examples of products are still made by artisans\craftspeople?
- * How did the shift to manufacturing change Canada?

* Craftsmen v Assembly Line

* 1920's- Prosperity (Economic 'Boom')

- * -by 1923, boom in Central Canada (mining, pulp and paper, factories, US trade), the Prairies (wheat), and BC (mining, pulp and paper)
- * -new inventions, such as the electric range, washing machine, sewing machine, irons, toasters, etc...
- * -one new 'invention' was instalment billing, on a credit system. People could make purchases and pay later, and so they could buy cars and all the new inventions (toaster, washing machine, sewing machine, etc...), even if they could not afford to pay for them up front.

* **Roaring 20s**

* - ON OCT.29TH, 1929, THE STOCK MARKET CRASHED. This was called Black Tuesday. Stocks lost their value quickly, and people tried to sell off their stocks immediately. Many people lost their \$\$.

* **Dirty 30s**



*The Great
Depression

Causes of The Great Depression

High Tariffs
and War
Debts

Installment
Billing

Unequal
distribution
of wealth

Stock
Market
Crash and
Financial
Panic

Over
Production

- Industry
- Agriculture