

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 1 - *Significance*
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. What is meant by the term "collective security"?

2. Why is President Wilson considered the founder of the League of Nations?

3. Why is the process of arbitration an important function of the League of Nations?

4. How did the League of Nations hope to halt aggression?

5. Outline two reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.

6. In what sense did the League of Nations have an impact on international relations during the interwar years?

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 2 - Evidence

ACCOUNTS FROM THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Read the following stories about what life was like during the Great Depression, and then answer the questions on the next page. Provide evidence for your answers by underlining or highlighting the sentences that help you answer the questions.

Living in the Jungle

I left home in 1932 and have never been back. I was really depressed before I left home. The "farm" had turned into a desert and no amount of work would bring in a crop. Dust storms, prairie fires, hunger, and dirt were the only rewards received in the Palliser Triangle.

I am now living in a "jungle" outside a small town in British Columbia. There are about twenty of us living in tarpaper and cardboard shacks. There is no plumbing or heating but at least it's a place to stay. We live from day to day and never know when we will eat again.

The people from the town avoid us. Anything that goes wrong in the town is our fault. But the police don't come into the jungle because they're afraid. We are living in tough times and the needy people have become desperate.

In a few days, I'll hop on a freight train and move east. Just thinking of moving again brings fear and hope. Riding the rods is dangerous. I have learned to run beside the moving train at the right speed and to grab onto the ladder on the side of the car at the right moment. But I have seen terrible accidents. I have seen men fall under the wheels of the train when they lost their grip.

The best thing that could happen would be for all of us to find jobs and settle down. But there are no jobs available, except at the relief camps.

Recently I've become homesick. I want to go home and see my folks but I know that conditions at home are still bad. The drought is still going on and I would just be an extra mouth to feed. Sometimes I get the feeling that we are all being punished for something - but I don't know for what. I just hope that someday the rains will come to allow my family and myself to make a living. I want to get back my pride.

A Wanderer

I never so much as stole a dime, a loaf of bread, a gallon of gas, but in those days I was treated like a criminal. It became a criminal act just to be poor.

I was not a hobo. A hobo, by definition, is a regular bum, a professional bum, and there probably were hoboes in the time of the Crusades and there are hoboes now. There always have been that kind of people, whether they are on the highways or in the slums, or in the Skid Roads living off their wife's inherited wealth. Hoboism is a state of mind.

I was, you could say, a wanderer. One of the unfortunates. A victim of the economic system? Perhaps. Certainly, most certainly a casualty in the battle between ignorant men who were running this country.

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 2 - Evidence
ACCOUNTS FROM THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The Dirty Thirties

We were dryland farmers in the Palliser Triangle during the Dirty Thirties. Let me tell you, they sure were dirty. The wind blew all the time. It was always here, and it came from all four corners of the world. It sucked up every bit of moisture we had.

When the wind picked up, the dry dust would just float away - like smoke. It was awful. Great hunks of dirt would just be blown right away.

That dirt which blew off my land, that wasn't dirt. That was my land, and it was going south into Montana or north up towards Regina or east or west and it was never coming back. The land just blew away.

1. What is meant by the expression "riding the rods"?

2. The author of "Living in the Jungle" alludes to possible work at "relief camps." What is a relief camp? What kind of work would be available there?

3. Why does the author of "A Wanderer" reject the title of "hobo"?

4. According to the author of "The Dirty Thirties," why was it particularly apt that the Great Depression was named the Dirty Thirties?

5. What was significant about the loss of land for farmers during the Great Depression?

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 3 - *Continuity and Change*

CYNICISM: "THE SECOND COMING"

Written in response to the industrialized warfare of the First World War, W.B. Yeats' striking and oftentimes troubling poem "The Second Coming" exemplifies the world's mounting sense of cynicism and despair. According to Yeats (as written in a letter to a friend) he was led to this pessimistic stance by "the growing murderousness of the world."

The Second Coming

Turning and turning in the widening **gyre**
The **falcon** cannot hear the **falconer**;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all convictions, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

spiral
man - God

Surely some revelation is at hand;
Surely the Second Coming is at hand.
The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out
When a vast image out of **Spiritus Mundi**
Troubles my sight: somewhere in sands of the desert
A shape with lion body and the head of a man,
A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it
Reel shadows of the indignant **desert birds**.
The darkness drops again; but now I know
That twenty centuries of stony sleep
Were vexed to nightmare by a **rocking cradle**,
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?

soul of the world

sphinx

vultures

Christianity

~ W. B. Yeats (1919)

Background on W.B. Yeats

William Butler Yeats was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1865. Throughout his life he was involved in both local and global politics, including an association with the *Celtic Revival*, a movement against the cultural influences of English rule in Ireland. Yeats' strong feelings about the state of the world fueled much of his poetry, including the above selection. Much of his verses also reflect his interest in mysticism and the occult. Although Yeats was raised as a Christian, in later years he turned more towards pagan mysticism.

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 3 - *Continuity and Change* CYNICISM: "THE SECOND COMING"

Notes on "The Second Coming"

The first eight lines reflect the current state of the world: people have moved away from God, and anarchy has been released upon the world. In the second stanza, the speaker believes that the "Second Coming" must be on the horizon (this refers to Christ's promised return on Doomsday, the end of the world). However, the speaker sees out of the Spirit of the *World* (as opposed to the *Holy Spirit*) a vision of the Sphinx. This may be interpreted as a symbol of paganism/man's animal nature. The last two lines are believed by many to refer to a coming Apocalypse, but Yeats could very well be prophesizing simply a new phase in history (a new cycle beginning every 2000 years). In any case, his notion of a "rough beast" certainly foreshadows the birth of such characters as Hitler and Mussolini.

1. What images can be found in "The Second Coming"? (Things you can see/picture)

2. In this poem, Yeats offers a warning for the future. Can you explain what he is warning us of? (Remember that this poem was written right after the First World War.)

3. Choose a line in the poem that speaks to you and explain what you think it means.

4. Lines 7 and 8 warn that "The best lack all convictions, while the worst / Are full of passionate intensity." Do you think Yeats is referring to any specific people? Can you think of any historical figures who might fit this description?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 4 - *Cause and Consequence*

THE WORKERS' REVOLUTION

TRADE UNIONS

1. What event in Europe inspired the formation of some Canadian trade unions?

2. What did the Bolsheviks believe about the production and distribution of goods?

3. a) What scared some Canadians about the revolution in Russia?

b) What was the term for this type of fear?

4. What were the benefits of forming trade unions?

THE WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE

5. Why were workers forced to strike in order to make their demands heard?

6. What did the striking workers want?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 4 - *Cause and Consequence*
THE WORKERS' REVOLUTION

7. Describe what a "general" strike looks like.

8. How did the Canadian government respond to the general strike?

9. What is significant about these actions?

10. What happened on Bloody Saturday?

11. What were some lasting effects of the Winnipeg General Strike?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 5 - *Perspective*

RESPONSES TO THE DEPRESSION

1. In what sense were world leaders short-sighted when responding to the Depression?

THE UNITED STATES

2. Explain how President Hoover's policies affected the extent to which the Depression hit the U.S.A.

3. What election promise convinced the people to elect Franklin Roosevelt?

4. a) What radical solution did John Maynard Keynes propose in response to the Depression?

b) An important part of Keynes' plan included the point that employment programs should not merely be "make-work." Explain what this means.

5. Why were countries reluctant to adopt Keynesian economics?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 5 - *Perspective*

RESPONSES TO THE DEPRESSION

CANADA

6. List five ways in which some Canadians tried to address their economic problems.

7. Why didn't more people collect public relief?

8. Explain how Prime Minister Bennett initially responded to the Depression when he was elected in 1930.

9. Outline the components of Bennett's "New Deal" by ranking each point in order of what you think best protects individuals in times of economic crisis.

10. a) In June 1935, why did thousands of relief campers participate in the "On-to-Ottawa Trek"?

b) What happened at the Regina Riot?

11. Why did the people turn against Bennett and elect Mackenzie King in the next election?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 6 - *Ethical Judgment*
ETHICAL DILEMMAS DURING THE INTERWAR YEARS

1. a) Read the section on the King-Byng Crisis on page 95. Who do you agree with, Mackenzie King or Lord Byng? Why?

b) Was it ethical for Mackenzie King to remain in power despite the fact that the Conservatives had won more seats in the election?

c) Do you think that Governor General Byng overstepped his authority by refusing to dissolve parliament and call an election? Explain.

2. Do you think that the government is responsible for the social well being of citizens? In other words, does the government have a responsibility to take care of the basic needs of citizens, or should individuals be responsible for themselves? Explain.

3. Should the government force all Canadians to contribute to social welfare programs such as employment insurance, old age pension plans, and health insurance? Explain.

4. Read the section on the Winnipeg General Strike on page 94 and explain whose side you are on, the government's or the strikers'.

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 7

LIFE IN THE TWENTIES

1. Give three reasons why Canadian soldiers were unhappy after the First World War.

2. Who was the Group of Seven?

3. How did the invention of the car affect the lives of Canadians?

4. How did the Mackenzie King government change Canada's immigration policy? Why?

5. During the 1920s, which groups made up the majority of immigrants?

6. The following is a list of slang terms from the twenties. See if you can match the terms on the left with the meanings on the right.

___ All wet	A. marvelous, great
___ Bee's knees	B. out to lunch
___ Berries	C. nonsense
___ Cat's meow	D. the best
___ Heebie jeebies	E. illegal drinking spot
___ Horse feathers	F. very sharp
___ Keen	G. nose
___ Lamps	H. the jitters
___ Real McCoy	I. drunk
___ Smeller	J. the genuine article
___ Speakeasy	K. eyes
___ Splifficated	L. attractive
___ Swell	M. wonderful person

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 8

THE GROWTH OF CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Complete the following table outlining the steps towards Canada's independence.

CHANAK CRISIS	SO WHAT? <i>(Significance / Impact / Consequences)</i>
WHEN:	
ACTION TAKEN BY BRITAIN AND WHY:	
ACTION TAKEN BY CANADA:	
THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE	SO WHAT? <i>(Significance / Impact / Consequences)</i>
WHEN:	
CONTENTS OF THE BALFOUR REPORT:	
THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER	SO WHAT? <i>(Significance / Impact / Consequences)</i>
WHEN:	
PURPOSE:	
NEW ASSOCIATION:	

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 9

THE KING-BYNG CRISIS

Complete the following table.

EVENT	THE KING-BYNG CRISIS
KEY PLAYERS	
BACKGROUND	
WHAT IS "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT"?	
ACTION TAKEN AND WHY	
OUTCOME	
SIGNIFICANCE	

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 10
THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE 1920s

1. Identify two reasons for the economic "boom" of the 1920s.

2. Complete the following table on economic vocabulary.

TERM	DEFINITION	SIGNIFICANCE / DETAILS
LAISSEZ FAIRE		
REVENUE		
EXPENDITURES		
BUDGET		
BALANCED BUDGET		

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 10
THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE 1920s

DEFICIT FINANCING		
CURRENCY		
CAPITALISM		
MARKET ECONOMY		
SUPPLY AND DEMAND		
THE BUSINESS CYCLE		

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 11

CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

1. Explain how a stockholder can make a profit through the stock market.

2. Explain what is meant by the term "buying on margin."

3. a) Why did investors in Canadian wheat companies start to rapidly sell their shares towards the end of the 1920s?

b) What created the downward spiral that eventually led to the stock market crash?

4. What are protective tariffs and how did the movement towards them contribute to the world's economic problems.

5. What affected the ability of many nations to repay their loans to the U.S.A.?

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 3 - EXERCISE 12

GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Explain the following global consequences of the Great Depression:

1. Unemployment

2. Banking Failures

3. Political Consequences

4. Change in Role of Government
