

CHAPTER
10

Through Bad Times and Good

What helps people get through bad times? Talking to family and friends and focusing on positive things can help. Finding creative ways to solve problems is another solution.

Canadians are extremely creative during hard times. The 1930s were difficult years here and in other parts of the world. There were few jobs, and thousands of people could not afford food or proper housing. Here is one girl's story about growing up during this time.

Her family had very little money, and often only had potatoes to eat. She remembers how cleverly her mother dealt with this challenge: "At supper, we'd each get a big potato on the plate. Mother would cut off one end and say, 'Now, this is your soup. Isn't it good?' We'd eat that. Then she'd slice off another piece and say, 'Here's your meat.' Then she'd pick up the last piece and say, 'And here's your chocolate pudding.' It got so we'd almost believe her."

By the time this girl became a mother herself, conditions in Canada were better. In the 1950s, there were more jobs and families had more money. New inventions, such as the television, were changing the way people spent their free time.

These children lived in Québec in the 1930s.



These children are part of a fashion show in Calgary in 1953.



Canada: Our Stories Continue

Life in Canada changed a lot between the 1920s and the 1960s. After Canada recovered from the disruption of World War I, there were jobs in factories and on farms. By the 1920s, most Canadian families had enough money to buy food and clothing.

But then trade between countries slowed down, and factories had to close. Workers lost their jobs. Years of drought across the Prairies made growing crops very difficult. Many people across the country—especially farmers—did not have enough money for food or clothes. We call this time **The Great Depression**. Even during these bad times, though, Canadians found ways to help themselves and one another.

These hard times were replaced by another great hardship—World War II. Although it was a terrible world event, the war provided many people with jobs. After the war, good times returned for many Canadians and especially for children and young people.

words matter!

The **Great Depression** occurred between 1929 and 1939. Thousands of Canadians lost their jobs and could not find new ones. Most people had little money. Their quality of life changed for the worse.



Inquiring Minds

Here are some questions to guide your inquiry for this chapter:

- Why was everyone affected by the Great Depression, even people with jobs?
- Consider the ways that life changed for most Canadians after World War II. Decide if all these changes improved their ways of life.



Brianne's Inquiry

My parents always tell me how good my life is, compared to when they were growing up. Their parents told them that, too. And guess what? So did their parents! But for those like my great-great aunt Mary, who remembers the 1930s, it really is true. Times were very, very tough back then.

During spring break, I went to Saskatoon with my parents and grandparents to visit my great-great aunt who lives in a seniors' residence. While we were there, we went to the Western Development Museum. The galleries about the Great Depression and the one on the years since 1940 got everyone talking. My grandparents do not remember the Great Depression, but they do remember the excitement of new things in the 1950s, like their first TV and a toy called the Hula Hoop. I began to wonder:



This young girl is playing with a Hula Hoop. The photo was taken in 1958.

- How have people's ways of life changed since my great-great aunt was young? Why were times so hard then?
- How do people help each other in hard times? What about when times are good?
- What did people do for fun, both during hard times and good times?

I am going to find out by reading, researching, and talking to people.

Skill Smart

- Choose a member of your family to interview about his or her childhood. Before the interview, prepare a list of questions. The questions should focus on a specific topic, such as toys, food, or happy memories.

Helping Others

Every day in your community, there are people helping others. In fact, there are even people helping you, such as volunteers at the museum and library, sports coaches, and firefighters. Use the following steps to find things that you can do to help others:

Find out what groups in your community need help. Is the food bank looking for donations? Does the seniors' residence need volunteers? Choose one group and learn as much as you can about it. Find out exactly what it needs.

Make a list of ways you could help. Will you be doing or giving? Raking lawns is an example of doing. Raising money is an example of giving.

Make a plan. List the things that need to be done and who would be best to do each one. Decide when you want each task to be accomplished.

Put your plan into action! You will find that you can have a lot of fun and feel good about yourself, too.

Decide if the plan is right for you. Make sure that you have the time and the skills you need to make it a success.

Practise the Skill

1. Work with your classmates to help people in your community. First, place someone in charge of keeping your group's discussions on track. Have someone take notes. Remember to listen respectfully to others in your group.
2. Then, follow the steps in the flow chart above. Identify a group of people in your community who are living through a hard time. For example, are there people who do not have enough money to buy food or clothing? Would it be best to collect money for them, or to collect food and clothing?
3. Make a plan, make sure you are ready to commit to it, and then follow through with it.

How Did the Great Depression Affect Canadians?

During the Great Depression, the government did not provide any medical care or child support. People were left to take care of themselves. But without jobs or crops to sell, people could no longer afford basic things like food and clothing. Many Canadians wrote letters to the prime minister of the time, Richard B. Bennett. The letter writers expressed their frustrations and asked the prime minister for help.

? Critical Inquiry TIP

Retrieving

One way to learn about Canada's stories is to read historical letters. Before the Internet, writing letters was the main way people communicated over long distances. Letters provide information about ways of life and important events.



Voices of Canada

Letters to Bennett

Haven't any milk for three months. Never have any vegetables except potatoes and almost no fruit and baby hasn't any shoes.

Burton, Alberta

I am a girl thirteen years old... and I haven't got a coat to put on. I have to walk to school four and a half miles every morning and night and I'm awfully cold every day.

Passman, Saskatchewan, Oct. 16, 1933

During the last two weeks I have eaten only toast and drunk a cup of tea every day. Day after day I pass a delicatessen and the food in the window looks so good, and I'm so hungry! The stamp which carries this letter to you will represent the last three cents I have in the world.

Hamilton, Ontario

This is one of Canada's best-known paintings. It is called *The Young Canadian* and is a portrait of Carl Schaeffer, a friend of the artist. The artist, Charles Comfort, was unemployed during the Great Depression. Why do you think the artist chose to paint Carl? What is in the foreground of the painting? What is in the background?





Voices of Canada

Survivors' Stories

Brianne's teacher lent her a book that contained interviews. They were done by Barry Broadfoot. He was an interviewer and historian who had travelled across Canada and talked with people who had survived the Great Depression.

I remember not going to school my fifth grade, about 12 years old, because I didn't have shoes. My sister Helen went, though, because she could use the ones I grew out of... I got around doing chores and that, by making sort of moccasins out of deerskin, rubber from an inner tube and binder twine and staples, but my mother wouldn't let me go to school that way.

Canadian interviewed by Barry Broadfoot

Brianne also found other books with stories that show how Canadians were affected during this time.

I remember Dad had a shoemaker shop... Few people had the money to get their shoes fixed... Dad would leave Mom 25 cents, and that was to feed the family... I remember one day. It was so sad! Dad had to admit that he only made 10 cents for a day's work. He had two rents to pay, house rent was \$25 a month, as was the shop rent.

Virginia Sherbo Cosentino

The thing that got to me was my first day at school. I saw kids with holes in their clothes and shoes. Some of them had stuffed cardboard in their shoes to cover the holes. I thought to myself: "... Is this the land of plenty? Is this the place which is supposed to have gold on the streets?"

Annette Morello came to Canada in 1933 at age 7

Thinking It Through

- What five words best describe life during the Great Depression?
- Why might Annette's family have expected Canada to have gold on the streets?



During the Great Depression, Newfoundlanders like the Knee family, shown in this photo, suffered hard times. More than half of the people in Newfoundland had no work. One reason was that no one could afford to buy the cod that fishermen caught. People who had no jobs had no money to spend. Why do you think this photo was taken?



My family calls the Depression years the dirty thirties. I asked why. Everyone had stories about the Dust Bowl, the nickname they gave to the Prairies during that time. Aunt Mary says pictures can't show how dirty it was, and how hot it was in the days before air-conditioning. She says she can still taste and feel the blowing soil.

Country Life During the Great Depression

Between 1929 and 1939, what happened to the land of the Prairies made people's struggles even harder.

- There was no rain, year after year. It was so dry that when a rainstorm finally came in 1937, young children cried. They did not know what the rain was. They were so afraid.
- Summer after summer, temperatures were hotter than normal. The 1936 heat wave killed 780 Canadians. The winters were very cold, but there was little snow because there was no moisture.
- Strong, hot winds blew the dry soil like snow in a blizzard. It covered fences and blew into people's houses.
- The weather caused crops to die in the fields. It was useless to plant more crops. Livestock died. Farmers had no crops to sell. Their families had no money.



Voices of Canada

Dust Storm!

There was the blackest, most terrifying cloud I've ever seen on the horizon. It was moving very quickly... The house was sure to be blown away and the nearest neighbor was a mile away... I could never make it... [We] ran for the dugout barn. Already the shadow of the cloud was upon us... dust hung in the air so thick it was clearly visible. Everything—land, air, sky—was a dull gray color.

From Anne Bailey's diary (farmer's wife)

Anne Bailey wrote that after the dust storm, their "feet sank in sand almost to our ankles, and we breathed and tasted sand." What evidence in this photo supports the name "the Dirty Thirties"?



Natural Disaster: Grasshoppers

During the years of drought on the Prairies, crops were often destroyed by swarms of grasshoppers. They could eat through clothes on a clothesline, too. Clouds of these insects were so thick they blocked the sun. Masses of crushed grasshoppers made sidewalks, roads, and railway tracks too slippery to travel on.



In a Manitoba field in 1938, Jack Crowe surveys his crop, which has been destroyed by an infestation of grasshoppers.



Voices of Canada

More Grasshoppers

Where we lived in the Red River Valley the soil kept some moisture in. So it wasn't as dry as further west. We might have made half a living on the farm during the 1930s, but then the grasshoppers came.

Germaine Alaire, St. Agathe

Do you remember Jimmie Gray from Chapter 9? By 1936 he was writing for a newspaper, which sent him on a car trip to report on the Dust Bowl.

We were hit by the thickest cloud of grasshoppers... The swarm was upon us so suddenly that our windshield was solidly encrusted with splattered insects in a matter of seconds. We pulled over and stopped... Our car was a ghastly mess. The crashing grasshoppers had given it a sickly green colour. The windshield wipers only created a gooey smear.



The Trans Canada Trail splits into two routes at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The southern route passes through the area known as Palliser's Triangle. This was the area most affected by the drought of the Dust Bowl. Thousands of people moved away from this area in the 1930s. Later, farmers and governments worked together to find better ways to farm this very dry Prairie land.

City Life During the Great Depression



Many people who lost their jobs refused to apply for relief. Give two reasons why they did not.

During the Great Depression, city governments gave poor families relief, or help. They gave out coupons that could be exchanged for rent, fuel, and food. But relief money could not be used to buy streetcar tickets, newspapers, cleaning supplies, or even toothbrushes. No one on relief was allowed to have a telephone, a radio, or a car. Some cities made married men on relief do work like moving rocks from one pile to another, or pulling dandelions on city streets. This was to prove that they were not lazy.

? Critical Inquiry TIP

Processing

When you are learning about historical events, it is important to make sure you understand the causes and effects. For example, it might help to draw a web showing the causes of the Great Depression, and another web showing the effects it had on Canadians.

In the 1930s, Montréal was Canada's largest city. It had many factories and industries. During the Great Depression, these factories either closed down or had to pay their workers much less money. One out of three Francophone male workers in Montréal had no job. Like other families, the Montréal family in this photo could not pay the rent and was forced to leave its apartment.



Voices of Canada

Out of Work

Our family had to go on relief when [the railway] laid off 1500 people; father was one of them. I remember the day it happened. We were waiting by the door for dad to return from work. When he came in, he tossed his work gloves up in the air, which signified that he had lost his job. He was unemployed for four years.

Giuseppe Torchia





Not everyone in the cities was poor, though. Some people were able to keep their jobs. Other people occasionally got richer because prices were lower.

Some people who owned factories or stores saw a chance to make more money during these hard times. They forced workers to work longer hours for less pay. They hired children too young to legally work. The workers, who desperately needed money, had no power to fight back.

There were few jobs during the 1930s. Line-ups wrapped around the block whenever one was advertised, such as the one at this Army Navy Store in Regina. What does this photo tell you about the availability of jobs? Why did the photographer take this photo?



Voices of Canada

Desperate Times

Because I was small, I had to climb into the needles and go between the threads with a little brush... My hands were full of blood. There was no break. It was so hot in the factory. All the windows were closed to keep the humidity so the cotton would stay soft. It could get as hot as [40°C]... Because of the heat, many employees got sick... One of my friends got sick and died.

15-year-old Irène Duhamel, Québec

Unfair Treatment

In the 1930s, people whose families had come from Great Britain owned many of the stores and businesses in Canada. During the Great Depression, these people often only gave jobs to other Canadians of British descent. This meant that Francophones, Aboriginal people, and people of Eastern European ancestry were often denied jobs because of their identity.



My aunt Mary told me that her Eastern European ancestors were treated unfairly when they first came to Canada. Their language, clothing, and customs made them seem different. By the 1920s, their children were being treated a little better. But when the Depression came, Eastern Europeans were again treated poorly. My aunt told me that in the 1930s, she changed her name from Maruca Sobinski to Mary Summers. She said, "Yes, it got me a paycheque, but I felt I lost my identity."



Riding the Rails

In those days, thousands of men... were riding freight trains between Vancouver and Halifax looking for work. When they tried to get off in different cities and towns along the way, the police would say, "OK, fellows, get back on, there's no work here, keep moving." These young men just drifted from one part of Canada to another looking for jobs that did not exist.

Sam Loschiavio

Homeless, Single Men

There was another group of people who suffered greatly during this time. Single men, or men without families, were not given relief in most Canadian cities if they could not find jobs. This meant that the men could not afford houses or apartments. They became homeless.



Homeless men lined up for meals of soup or stew at soup kitchens like this one in Edmonton. Soup kitchens were run by churches, charities, or city governments. Do similar places exist today? Why?

Making a Difference

Hannah Taylor and the Ladybug Foundation



Even today, there are still many homeless people in Canada. When Hannah Taylor was five years old, she saw a man eating out of a garbage can. "I was very sad about it," she said. "I asked my mom why he had to do that. My heart was sad. My mom told me that if you do

something to change the problem, your heart won't feel so sad."

Hannah started the Ladybug Foundation as a way of raising money to help people who had no place to live. Many Canadian companies donate money to the Ladybug Foundation. The Girl Guides of Canada make ladybug jars in which people can leave their change. Hannah wants people to do more than put coins in jars. She wants people to change "the way we see and help homeless people."

Living Off the Land

Not everyone tried to make a living by working in a city or growing crops during this time. Ike Hill, a Tyendinaga Mohawk Elder, remembers the dirty thirties:



Voices of Canada

Staying Fed

The missus and I managed to keep the kids fed... We used to do the hunting or the trapping so we'd have meat. But folks in the city, they didn't have [anything]. Well, neither did we, but we [were] used to not having anything.

Most Métis and First Nations were used to living off the land. Their ancestors had been doing so for generations. But during the Great Depression, some Prairie farmers were encouraged to move north to the edge of the Shield. There they began hunting, trapping, and fishing—on the same land as First Nations and Métis people. What do you think happens to the animals when too many people are hunting in the same area of land?

More About . . .

Olive Dickason



Olive Dickason's family ended up living off the land in northern Manitoba during the Great Depression. There, her Métis mother taught her how to hunt, fish, and gather food to keep from starving. Dr. Olive Dickason became a university professor and an expert on the history of Canada's First Nations. What did she learn from growing up during the Great Depression?



In the 1930s, the Québec government made its people an offer. They could have free land in the Abitibi area of Québec if they moved away from cities and towns. But the land here was extremely difficult to farm. Describe the people in this picture. Do you think their lives were much different here? What evidence do you have?

How Did People Survive the Great Depression?

Have you ever heard the expression “Necessity is the mother of invention”? It means that when there is great need, people can be very creative and invent new things. During the Depression, people used their creativity to survive. Nothing was thrown out—clothes were mended, and items were re-used or traded among neighbours.



Voices of Canada

Flour-Sack Dresses

You take an empty sack of flour... and give it a good wash... and then you'd turn it upside down and cut two holes for the arms and one at the top for the neck... and put in hems and guess what you had? You had a dress for a nine-year-old girl. I went to school in those dresses, and so did my cousins... Then... another company... put out bags with coloured flowers printed on them... and what did you have? You had a party dress, fit for a queen.

A Saskatchewan woman interviewed by Barry Broadfoot

With no money for fuel or repairs, families hitched horses or oxen to their cars. They nicknamed them Bennett Buggies, after Prime Minister R.B. Bennett. Even if people could afford to have a car, why would it be difficult to operate one on the Prairies during the Great Depression?



Helping Others

Besides thinking of creative ways to use what they already had, people during the Great Depression helped each other get through the hard times. Often what people remember about this period are the stories of Canadians sharing the little bit that they had.

For example, restaurants in those days served sandwiches with the bread crusts cut off. Waitresses collected the crusts in bags and handed them out at the back door. Each evening, men lined up for the crusts.



In 1932, these Bell Canada operators filled Christmas hampers for families in need in Montréal. What do you think is in the barrels? What do people in your community do to help others at Christmas?



Voices of Canada

The Kindness of Strangers

A widow in Williams Lake, British Columbia, told Barry Broadfoot how some First Nations men she did not know found her and her children, hungry and cold.

[They]... looked around the cabin. They see there is no food. Just potatoes and a sack of flour. Next morning two of these guys come across the river riding two horses, leading two others and what do you think they've got? Moose meat on the one horse, all the horse can carry, and dried salmon on the other. They got us through the winter.

Thinking It Through

- What did people do to help survive the Great Depression?
- People who lived through the Great Depression often speak about that time with great pride. Why?

What Did “Fun” Mean During the Great Depression?



Mary Travers-Bolduc

One way people amused themselves was with music. Mary Travers-Bolduc was a popular singer and songwriter from Québec. She wrote songs in French about what people were going through. Mary had experienced poverty, hard work, and illness, but she did not give up. She wrote “Ça va venir découragez-vous pas,” a song that told people “The time will come, we can’t lose hope.” Why do you think people needed to hear songs like these during the Great Depression?

You have learned that most people during the 1930s did not have a lot of money. Did this mean that they did not have any fun? What did “fun” mean then? To some children, it was using large pieces of cardboard as sleds in winter and playing with clay-baked marbles in spring. Adults had ways of entertaining themselves, too. Sometimes it just took a bit of creativity.

And then there were the dances! Ah, what excitement, what anticipation and preparation in readiness for those Friday night frolics. Chilled to the bone from a sleigh ride, or ride in the back of an... old truck, still how exhilarated everyone was upon entering the hall or the schoolhouse. The music, the merriment was infectious!

Ruth Davis and Jenny Kirkpatrick, Mossbank, Saskatchewan



What are the people doing in this photo? How are picnics different today?

One of the happiest things we did when I was a kid in the 1930s was our Saturday night treat of watching people go by. We... could sit on our front step and watch people pass by, go shopping, visit the café, and drive up and down the street.

G. Friedman, Saskatchewan



Child playing on sled in 1934 near Wawota, Saskatchewan

If there weren't enough players to form opposing teams, we had a game for which I cannot recall the English term (all of us spoke French). We called it... "jouer à la vache." Runs were only to first base and back to home plate.

John J. Molgat, Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba

We used to play street hockey. Of course we did not have the equipment hockey players have today. We would wrap Eaton's catalogues or thick newspapers around our legs to make very sturdy hockey pads. Old brooms would be our sticks, but the pucks... were formed of frozen papier-mâché, others with candle wax.

Dorothy Nazareth, Winnipeg

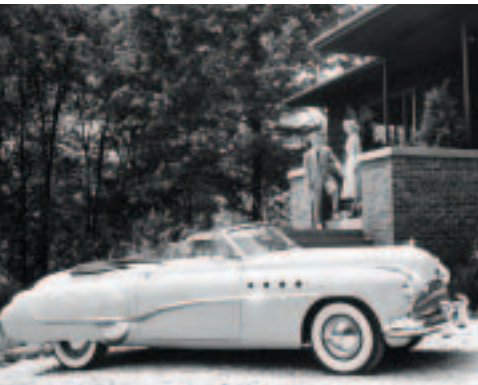
Over to You

1. Make a list of the activities mentioned on these two pages. Then make a list of activities *you* do for fun. Compare the lists. What do they have in common? How are they different? Why do you think this is?
2. Interview your family members about what they did for fun when they were younger. How have things changed? How have they stayed the same?

How Did Life in Canada Change After WW II?



This is the time my grandparents—the Watsons and the Lysenkos—call “the good old days.” They were my age in the 1950s. How had life in Canada changed since the Great Depression?



This photo was taken in 1949. How do you think cars changed people’s ways of life?

In 1939, another war began. It became known as World War II. The war created jobs in the armed forces and in factories. The Great Depression soon ended.

Factories during the war made planes, tanks, and weapons. After the war, factories produced things like cars and refrigerators. There were more jobs, and many new houses were built. By the 1950s, many people had money for a different lifestyle.



Voices of Canada

Our First Car!

Like many people, we moved to the suburbs, a new part of the city on the outskirts. Everyone had a new house... and they all looked almost the same. But we had our own backyard, and we kids got a swing set. Father now had to drive to work rather than taking a streetcar. So we got our first car.

Grandpa Watson

Our First TV!

It was black and white. There was only one channel, and the picture was often fuzzy. But how excited we were! It changed the way we lived. We dashed home from school to see our favourite shows. We ate dinner off metal TV tables in front of the set. My mother even started using the new-fangled frozen food and instant mixes to give her more TV time.

Granny Watson



The Schiefner family watching television in Saskatchewan in 1956

More People, More Money

Canada's population grew after World War II. Many immigrants came from Europe because their homes and lives had been destroyed by the war. They wanted peace and new opportunities. Many of these newcomers settled in big cities like Toronto. The baby boom refers to the large increase in children born in Canada shortly after the war—between 1946 and 1964.

More money came into Canada during this time, too. There was high demand for new houses, cars, and other products, which created jobs. The discovery of several minerals and metals in the Shield created jobs, too.

Of course, all these people with their new jobs needed places to live. One of the ways that life in Canada changed after World War II is that many people moved to **suburbs**.

words matter!

Suburbs are areas of housing on the outlying part of a city or town.



Voices of Canada

My First Year at School!

I was born in 1947. I am a “baby boomer.” There were so many of us that the school was bursting at its seams. After two months, half of us were moved to a brand-new school at the edge of the prairie. Soon the new school was surrounded by new houses. By the time my younger brother went to school, there were split shifts. Some kids went only in the morning, and the others in the afternoon, until yet another school could be built in town.

Baba Lysenko

The billboard on the left is announcing that a suburb will soon be built in that spot. The photo on the right shows a suburb outside of Calgary. What are the choices that can be made when choosing land?

New Ways of Life: Fashions, Fads, and Fun

Life in Canada after World War II was very different from life during the Great Depression. Most people did not have to struggle so hard to survive. Even young people had spending money and free time. Clothing was designed just for them. They had their own music, too—rock ‘n’ roll. They were not children, but they did not have to work for a living yet, as adults did. A new word was introduced to describe these young people—“teenagers.”



Do you know any teenagers? Do they dress like the ones in this photograph? Describe some of the differences you see in this photograph between these teens and teenagers today.



Voices of Canada

New Fashions

I remember the poodle skirts, crinolines, and always a little scarf around the neck. And ponytails. And the guys with low-riding jeans, jet boots, combs sticking out of their back pocket, truckers’ wallets and leather jackets.

Joanne, Dawson City

Technology Changes Lives

After the war, many new products became available. Several were made of plastic or vinyl, a material that was cheap, easy to shape, and waterproof. Look at the objects in the photos on this page. How do you think each one changed the way people lived?



Voices of Canada

Incredible Inventions

We were the first students to use ball-point pens instead of inkwells and straight pens. We had the L.P., a twelve-inch, long-playing record, and the seven-inch breakable single-play vinyl record. We played these records on portable record-players, the size of a suitcase. We had transistor radios that we thought were miraculously small. Nowadays they seem gigantic. But they allowed us to listen to music separate from our parents, and different than their “old-fashioned” tunes. We were the first generation to be able to do this.

Grandpa Watson

When the TV broke, which happened a lot then, the kids would miss it so much. It was like they forgot how to play... [Also,] there was very little French on TV. Our boys wanted to speak English rather than French because that’s what they heard on TV.

Germaine Prénovault, St. Boniface



Thinking It Through

- Change does not always have a positive effect. What are some negative ways that television might affect people?

THEN AND NOW

Technology continues to change. The CD, the computer, and the cellphone are just a few of the inventions of our time. How have they changed our lives? What will they come up with next?

Build Your Skills!

Helping Others in Hard Times

Families who live through an event such as a fire or a flood often face hard times for a little while. They may need help with shelter, food, clothing, supplies, or money. Find an organization in your community, such as the Red Cross, that helps families in emergencies. Use the flow chart on page 271 to plan a way that you can help the organization.

Interpreting Historical Cartoons



This cartoon appeared in a Montréal newspaper in 1929. The father of the family has been hurt at work, but cannot get any help from the government official. What can you tell about the family by the way they are drawn? What can you tell about the government official? How do you think the cartoonist felt about the situation? Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon?

Making a Memory Box

What kinds of things best show how you live today? Choose the five most important parts of your life. Think about family, food, school, entertainment, sports, and pets. Then, choose an item that best represents that part of your life. An item can be a photograph, a toy, a drawing, a poem, or something else you choose. Put all five items in a memory box. Trade your memory box with a partner. Then try to figure out the most important aspects of your partner's life just by looking at the items in the box.



Putting It All Together



I learned a lot about how people lived through the hard times of the Great Depression, and how they had better times after World War II. I decided to put together what I learned in a presentation for my class. First, I recorded the evidence I found, and then I recorded my conclusions.

Evidence	Conclusions
Most Canadians had little money and no work during the Great Depression of the 1930s.	They found really creative ways of taking care of themselves and others.
After World War II, there were more jobs and more money.	My grandparents were lucky to grow up during these good times.
Whether times are good or bad, Canadians find ways to have fun.	I think fun happens when you are with family and friends.
At all times, there are people who do not have enough money to take care of themselves or their family.	We should help others in whatever ways we can.

Review the inquiry questions for this chapter:

- Why was everyone affected by the Great Depression, even people with jobs?
- Consider the ways that life changed for most Canadians after World War II. Decide if all these changes improved their ways of life.

Take Time to Reflect



In this chapter, you learned that there are many ways to help others in your community. Write a poem or paragraph about your experience helping others. How did it make you feel? What were the advantages and disadvantages of working with other people? Add your work to your Canada Collection.