



Chapter 15

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Canadian Urbanization

Aarya Wadke and Gaurav Bhushan

Intro to Urbanization

- Pattern of urban growth = similar to US
- Rise of cities strengthened metropolitanism
 - metropolises = industrial & financial establishments
- Rapid growth = new political and social problems

Rise of the Urban Metropolis

- Montreal (CPR) → Toronto, Ontario
- Simultaneously, Frontier → Contradictory?
- Changing Face of the City



The City Life

- Winnipeg = most evident “boom”
- Changed Canadian lifestyle & society
- More people =  in business &  in land prices
- Big cities divided into residential districts
 - Rich vs. Poor
- Street lighting = indicator of economic status



The City Life (Continued)



Public Health & Sanitation

- inadequate water supply
- poor system for sewage disposal
- contaminated milk

Cost of Living

- Significant income variations depending on skill
- Recessions -> unemployment
- Inflation & Immigrant Labor

Life Expectancy



Visions and Reformers



- Leaders: Middle Class, Women
- Motives: America vs. Canada → “Depraved Classes” vs. “God’s Kingdom on Earth”
- Public Health
- Social Welfare
- Utilities
- Planning and Development
- Governance

Works Cited

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Women's Rights (Canadian Edition)



Kristen Cox and Mariya Savinov

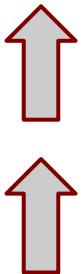
Women, Gender Relations, & Social Reforms

INITIATE ALL THE



Gender Roles

- industrialization, separation of home/work
- “home considered the woman’s ‘proper sphere’” (414)



- late 19th century: women to work
 - “threaten the existence of the family”
 - “woman question”
 - role = wife and mother

The Idealized Role of Women



ASSUMPTIONS:

- **every** woman financially dependent on male
- **every** male able financially support family

REALITY:

- widowed/single/divorced women
 - married women work too
 - especially in slums



**There Are Two Types of Women...
(comic by Kristen Cox)**

(drawn in perspective of Canadian men)

woman in purple is the ideal woman

she's the nearly impossible woman during this era

woman in green is the "bad" woman

she's one of the typical women during this era

Feminism's Roots in Canada

- women traditionally active in reformation
 - not happy with role in homes
- new ideas + criticized
 - temperance
 - public health
 - child welfare



Child Welfare League of Canada

Ligue pour le bien-être de l'enfance du Canada

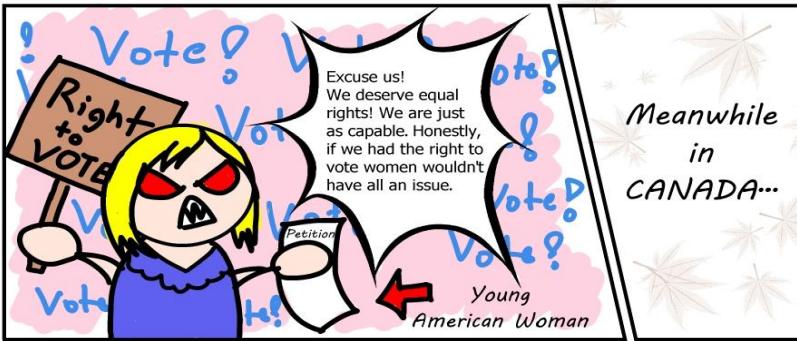
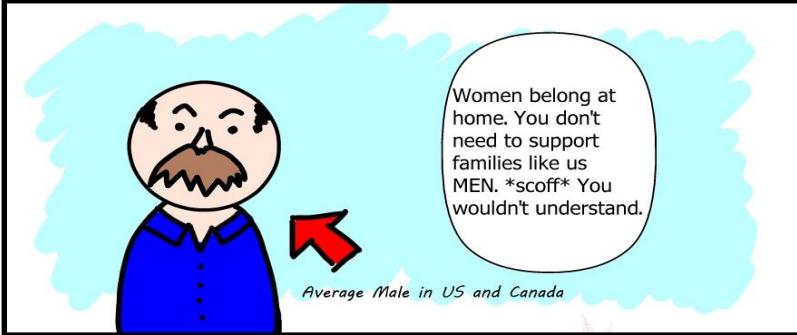


50 Shades of Feminism

- two kinds
 - maternal/social feminism
 - maternal feelings should run society
 - needed women voting to work
 - equal rights feminism (RADICAL ALERT!)
 - gender equality
 - stop making decisions white male!



Feminists in US v. Feminists in Canada (majorities)



Young women in the US made voting rights the major political issue that would resolve all of women's problems. In Canada, there were two groups of feminists: the "maternal" or "social" feminism group and "equal rights" feminism group, which was much smaller.

Comic by Mariya Savinov

Urban Suffragettes

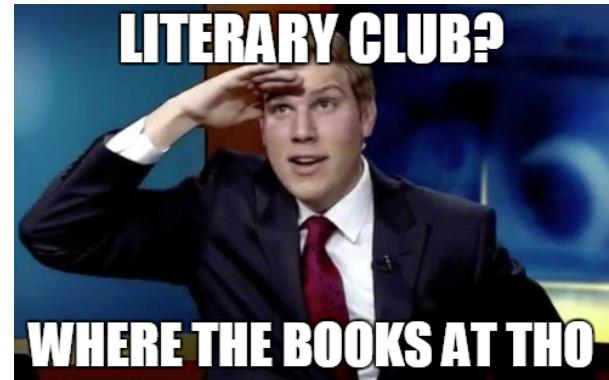
- Canadian: broad, later reform movements
 - sharing is caring
 - BENNETT: “a struggle, never a fight”
- American: focused on just women



Kate Beaton

Toronto Women's Literary Club

- first suffrage group in CAN
 - 1877: Dr. Emily Howard Stowe
 - middle-class women seeking
 - access to progressions
 - discuss higher education for women
 - 1883: Toronto Women's Suffrage Association (open)



Dr. Emily Stowe



- NY med student
 - denied admission to Toronto b/c woman
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony
 - meets them and becomes feminist

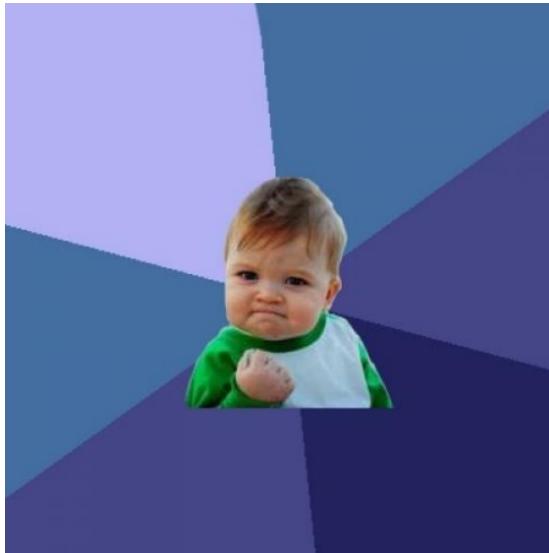
1890s and Women's Movements

- national associations
 - National Council of Women of Canada
 - (NCWC) 1893 as umbrella organization
 - Lady Ishbel Aberdeen = leader
 - Parliament of Women
 - stressed “grand woman’s mission of ‘mothering’”



What About the Vote?

- 1910: suffrage gains social acceptance
 - council finally endorses voting rights



More Urban Reform

- influx of immigrants
 - fear of “race degeneration”
- female suffrage is now:
 - adding “good Christian women” to electorate
 - not challenging gender roles



Where Did These Crazy Ideas Come From?!

- Europe and USA
- American progressive reform movement
 - gov't by commision
 - w/o city council, management experts
 - CAN: commitment to British parliamentary practice
 - in formal structures, civic reform differed



First Breakthroughs (2 Developments in 1910)

- attention to hunger strikes, public marches
- women's suffrage resolution endorsed
- new suffragists also social reformers
 - concern for death of "family life"
 - women's main duty = the home
 - public life needs maternal skills



Women's Temperance Crusade

- temperance = prohibition
 - pop. route to suffrage
 - remove social problems via removing alcohol



- largest foundation made: WCTU 1874
 - goes political route for suffrage
 - enfranchise women = swing vote
--> prohibition

Divisions Within the Movement (1910+)

- suffrage societies generally ignored/shunned female problems
 - ladies indifferent about union
- tactics of British/American=little appeal
 - “wholly dignified campaign”



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