

Stock market crash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Tuesday, October 29 1929, stock market crashed in United States</li> <li>• Value of stocks plummeted and investors panicked and sold their stock.</li> <li>• The more stocks they sold the lower prices went</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Responses to great depression	<p>King (libby):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underestimated the economic crisis</li> <li>• Refused to fund unemployment relief</li> <li>• When he called an election in 1930, Bennett promised jobs and tariffs to protect Canadian industries.</li> <li>• King offered no plans for reducing unemployment or improving economy</li> </ul> <p>Bennett</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised tariffs on good entering canada which helped protect the manufacturing sector in canada</li> <li>• This crippled the export trade sector which went down by 67%</li> <li>• Companies laid off workers or went bankrupt</li> <li>• The unemployment rate skyrocketed</li> <li>• By 1933 over 826k people were unemployed</li> </ul>
Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadians looked for ways to support themselves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Went door to door salesmen</li> <li>◦ worked for housing</li> <li>◦ Borrowed money from family and friends</li> <li>◦ Went to churches and charities</li> <li>◦ Panhandled for money(begging)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• People who suffered worst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Young people, unskilled workers, small business owners, farmer and working women</li> <li>◦ Men replaced women in jobs such as teaching and secretarial work because they</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>needed jobs and didnt care about whamen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To qualify for relief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ You must live in town or community for 6-12 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Thousands of unemployed men who travelled in search for work did not qualify</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Turning in drivers license</li> <li>○ Removing telephones from homes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Aboriginal impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1876 indian act wanted to merge Aboriginals into mainstream Canadian society</li> <li>• However, when depression hit, Government decided to be jerk and tell the aboriginals to go back to living how they did before because they didnt want to provide aid for them</li> </ul> <p>Impact on first nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities had lost their land</li> <li>• On prairies it was illegal to hunt and fish</li> <li>• Many did not know how to hunt or fish anymore</li> <li>• Government cut funding for reserves and communities went into famine. Disease such as tuberculosis spread</li> </ul> <p>Impact on Inuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal govt began to relocate the Inuit of Baffin Island to Devon Island in 1934 because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They wanted to move them to a place where there is greater supply of food and resources</li> <li>○ They wanted to populate other islands to manifest destiny</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inuits had the choice to go back to Baffin Island if they didnt like it and 2 years later they decided to go back.</li> </ul>
Riding the rails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men left their families to look for work in other parts of Canada</li> <li>• They “rode the rails”: travelled by standing on the top of boxcars or on</li> </ul>

	<p>the rods beneath the cars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They all travelled west to the prairies but there were no jobs so they went to BC</li> <li>• They overwhelmed relief camps in Vancouver and the city asked the government to get rid of them</li> </ul>
Relief camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government created relief camps to get rid of the people and take them off the streets</li> <li>• Camps were located in remote parts of the country</li> <li>• Over 200k men 18 and over went to live there</li> <li>• Strict rules for everything</li> <li>• Men cut trees and brush, moved rocks and built roads all for 20 cents a day</li> <li>• Slept in bunk beds</li> <li>• Ate bad food</li> <li>• Basically a prison</li> </ul>
Demand for change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People got mad because of how bad the camps were</li> <li>• 1935 thousands of camp workers in BC formed the RCWU (Relief Camp Worker's Union) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Demanded better pay, food, clothing and shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In April and May they went to Vancouver to protest</li> <li>• June: launched On to Ottawa Trek: 1600 men on freight trains bound for the nation's capital and to confront Bennett</li> </ul>
Regina Riot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bennett ordered police to halt trains at Regina on June 14</li> <li>• Invited the trek leaders to Ottawa hoping that this would cause the riot to dissolve</li> <li>• In Ottawa, the leaders were still mad so they returned to Regina. They gathered in Market Square on July 1 to discuss their next strategy</li> <li>• Police were ordered to arrest the men and a riot broke out</li> </ul>


