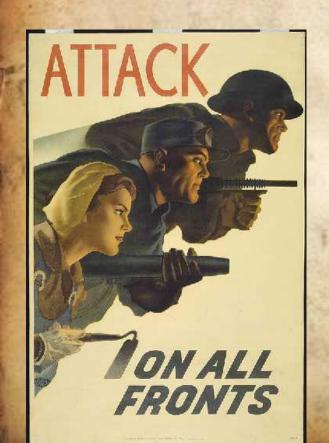
Start-up Task: Fill in the Blanks...

 Chlorine gas was first used be Battle of 	by the in the
• were deve warfare	eloped to solve the problem of trench
• car	used the most deaths
• Germanships	were used to destroy British merchant
 The Battle of	could be considered a disaster, and as
 The Battle of and led to a greater sense of 	was successful for Canadian troops, f nationhood.
 The Battle of Canadians survived it. 	was extremely muddy, and only 1 in 5
•	was Canada's top wartime "ace"

THE GREAT WAR AT HOME







Total War

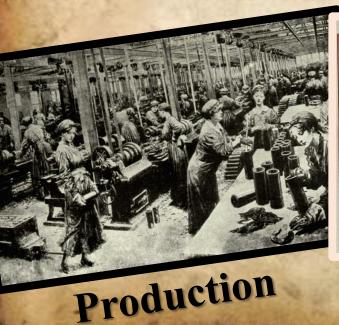
All resources of a nation are organized for one purpose-TO WIN THE WAR!





The Home Front

Becomes extremely important in total war! Could determine who wins...





Finance

Enlistment

The Home Front

The war affected the **home front** in two very significant ways:

1. It changed the Canadian Economy



2. It changed the lives of Canadian women.



The Canadian Economy

- WWI Canadian government now responsible for manufacturing and shipping millions of dollars in war supplies to help support the British Army and Canadian troops:
- 1. Munitions
- 2. Shells
- 3. Aircraft Parts
- 4. Clothes
- 5. Food

Demand for these supplies was extremely HIGH!

Canada was spending more than 1 million dollars a day!

Strain on the Economy

PROBLEM:

Men fighting in Europe + Women on their own trying to raise and support family = Less spending on goods and services.

SOLUTION:

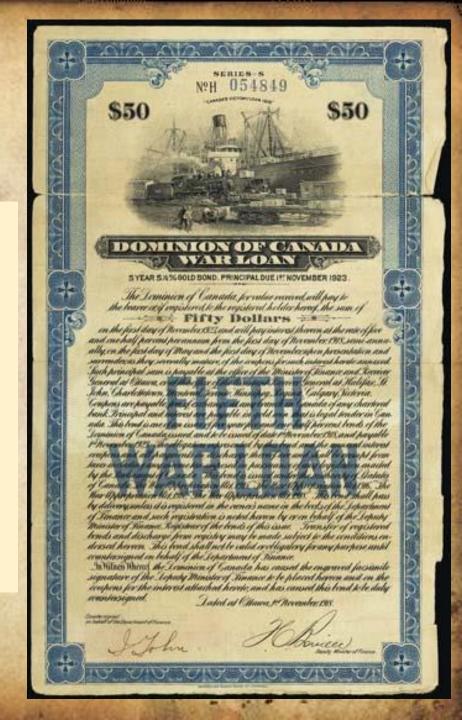
- 1. War Loans
- 2. Victory Bonds
- 3. War Income Tax ("temporary")



War Loans

What = Government borrows money by selling bonds to Investors and private corporations. Redemption of money after 5, 10, or 20 years with 5% interest.

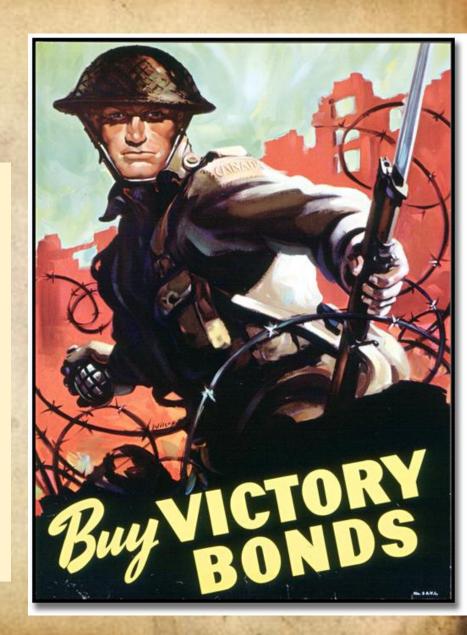
Earnings = \$500 million



Victory Bonds

What = Government borrowed money by selling victory bonds to the general public. Redemption of money after 5, 10, or 20 years with 5.5% interest.

Earnings = More than 3 million Canadians bought VBs = \$738 million



War Income Tax

What = A direct tax established in 1917. The government collected 3% of gross earnings (before deductions) from a family that earned more than \$3000 a year and from individuals who earned more than \$1500 a year.

This did not end with the war as the government promised!

DOMINION OF CANADA

INCOME TAX

RETURN OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1918, AS REQUIRED BY THE INCOME WAR TAX ACT, 1917, AS AMENDED

All returns should be prepared in triplicate. One copy should be retained by the taxpayer and two copies must be delivered to the Inspector of Taxation, 604 Trust & Loan Bidg., Winnipeg, Man., on or before 28th February, 1919.

Name Dinco) A	viceion N	ardlow
Name in full and address of Employer or I	Firm or Trading name for year	Ho. Diones	, One.
Occupation or Nature of Business	This The	Magazous	Surge Come
P.O. Address of present Residence.	noval &	ne yrea	Province
Did you make a return for 1917?	Have you	been Assessed for 1917?	7.3
State whether married or unmarried, wido	w or widower(If state	us was changed during the year, state date of cha	ego)
If a widow or widower state number and a	ges of dependent children (if	any) under the age of twenty-on	e years

I hereby certify that the return embodied herein, the supplementary statements and additional schedules attached, if any, contains a true and complete statement of my Gross Income and Deductions claimed for the year 1918.

Date N.B.—It is essential that taxpayers notify the Inspector of Taxation to whom return has been made, of any change in

N.B.—It is essential that taxpayers notify the Inspector of Taxation to whom return has been made, of any change i address.

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in carefully the answers to the above questions and the particulars required on pages 2 and 3 of this form. Write "none" opposite any heading under which you have no income or deductions to report. All persons engaged in business including members of trading partnerships should attach to this return a certified financial statement of the business including Assets and Liabilities, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the accounting period ended in 1918, showing how the amount of item No. 3 on page 2 is ascertained. Those who are unable to provide such a statement owing to lack of sufficient accounting records, must fill in particulars of their business in the schedule provided on page 4 of this return.

It is important to give all the information asked for as otherwise the amount of the exemption and the tax assessable, if any, cannot be determined by the assessing officer without further inquiry.

A Special Form T1^A has been provided for the use of farmers, but in the case of a taxpayer carrying on a farming business in addition to his regular occupation he should use Schedule 10, page 2, for the Gross Income therefrom and Schedule 20, page 3, for the Expenses in connection therewith.

PENALTIES: The Income War Tax Act, 1917, provides that every person required to make an Income Tax return who fails to do so is liable to a penalty of \$100.00 for every day during which the default continues. Also that any person making a false statement in any return is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000.00 or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

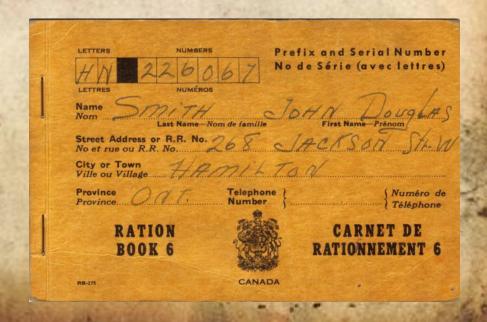
Sacrifices



PATRIOTIC CANADIANS WILL NOT HOARD FOOD

Rationing

 Limiting purchases of scarce goods during the war



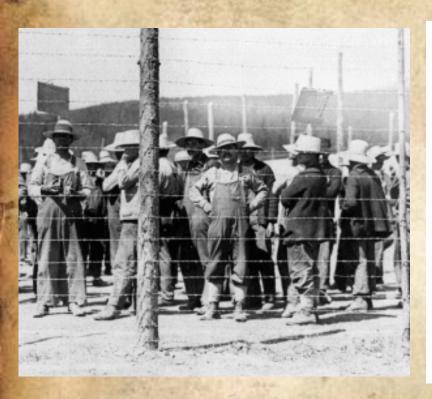




MEMBER WE MUST FEED DADDY TOO."



"Enemy Aliens"





- 500,000 German, Austrian, Hungarian who were residents or citizens of Canada
- Fears of sabotage, spying

"Enemy Aliens"

War Measures Act

- Placed restrictions on them
- Many were fired from jobs
- Could be arrested/searched
- Sent to internment camps in remote areas
- "Censorship"- banning books, etc. in enemy languages



Peterwave Internment Camp: Arrival of Alien Inemies.

Source: A. A. Chesterfield Fonds, Queen's University Archives



Patewawa Interment Camp: Aleins airing their bedding.

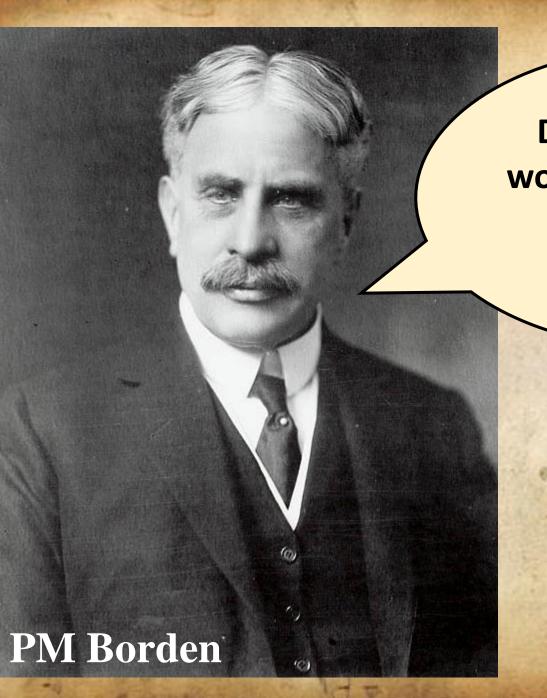
Source: A. A. Chesterfield Fonds, Queen's University Archives

Conscription, 1917

= Compulsory (forced) military service

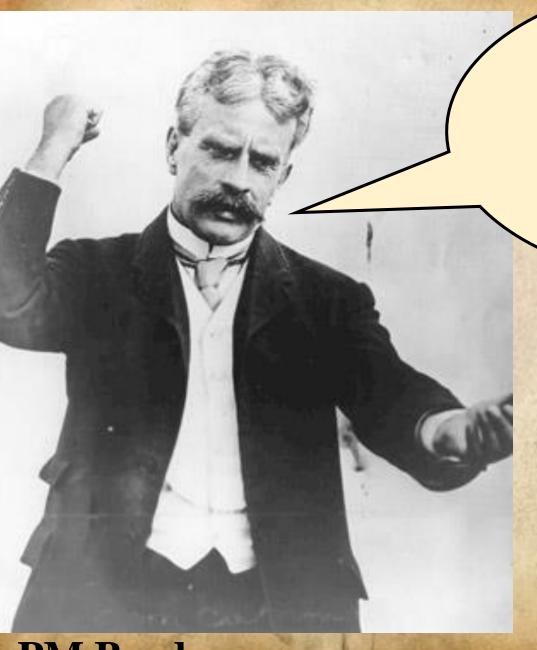


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cu7Jy2gDBg (1:08)



Don't worry... we won't <u>make</u> you fight in the war... no conscription!

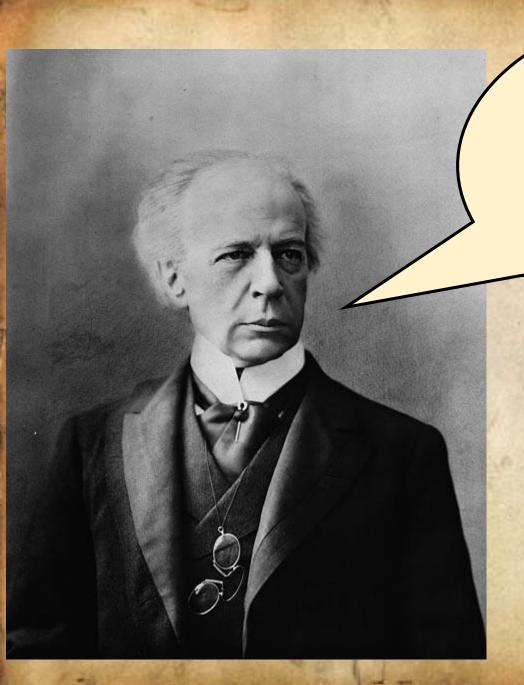




We don't have enough soldiers... they keep dying and we have few volunteers... CONSCRIPTION!!!!

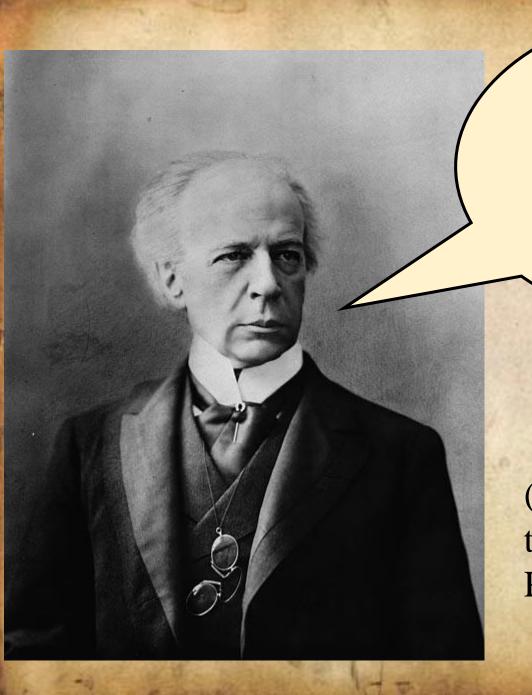


PM Borden



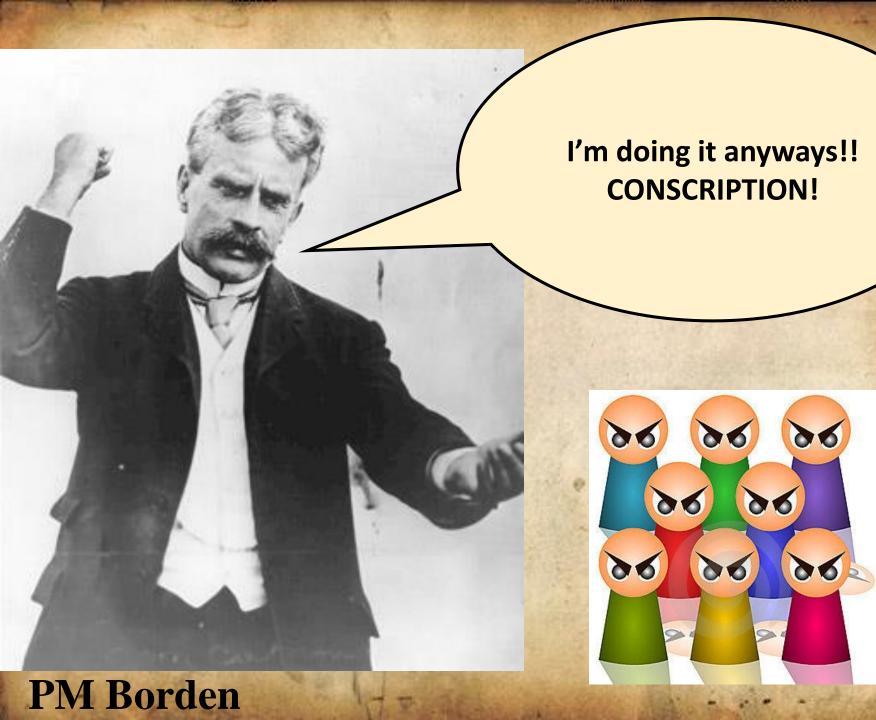
NOPE!
The law of the land declares that NO man in Canada shall be subjected to compulsory military service except to repel invasions!

(Wilfred Laurier, leader of the opposition and former Prime Minister)



Borden, If you do this, it will alienate Quebec, and tear Canada apart!!!

(Wilfred Laurier, leader of the opposition and former Prime Minister)



Military Services Act: 1917

- Makes enlistment mandatory for all men 19-45
- Exemptions to several groups including conscientious objectors (people who opposed fighting on moral or religious grounds)
- Many French Canadians were against conscription especially Henri Bourassa.



Borden knows he must do something to sway voters in his direction...



Conscription riot in Montreal protesting the Military Service Bill

Military Voter's Act

- All British subjects (male and female) who were part of the Canadian Armed forces could vote.
- Voting was done overseas Significance: Most people who were in the Canadian Armed Forces would vote for conscription because they were already in the Armed Forces.

Wartime Elections Act

- All wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of soldiers who are fighting overseas or have fought overseas would be granted the vote.
- The right to vote was denied to conscientious objectors, and those of enemy birth.
- <u>Significance</u>: All women who had relatives fighting overseas would support conscription.
- Conscientious objectors (clearly against conscription) would be denied the vote.



Canadian nurses voting in France

Task

Complete Conscription "pros" and "cons" chart using your textbook, pages 69-70