

LIFE FOR CANADIAN WOMEN IN THE 1920s

Use the information provided on the textbook pages indicated below, and **your own ideas**, to help you answer the questions below.

Read pages 74-75.

1. Since all women won the right to vote at the end of the Great War, what issues did politicians now pay more attention to? List two. public health child care (esp. education)
2. a) Who is Agnes Macphail? She was the first woman to sit in the House of Commons, and was a member of the Progressive Party.
 b) Where was she from? She was from the rural Ontario riding of Grey South East (near Owen Sound)
3. Explain who Emily Murphy is. She was the first female magistrate (judge) in the British Empire. She campaigned to have women's rights recognized.
4. Read Figure 1.52. If you were a woman factory worker at the end of the war, would you have given up your job? Why/why not? (opinion) → consider the pressure on women to quit.
→ why didn't some businesses just fire the women?
5. Do you think women and men are truly equal in today's society? Explain why/why not. (opinion)

Read pages 114-115.

6. Describe what a flapper was in the 1920s. A "flapper" in the 1920's described bold young women who dressed and acted unconventionally
7. a) Name the members of the Famous/Alberta Five. Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney
 b) What did they do that was so important, and when? Because of the Alberta Five, the British Privy Council ruled in October 1929 that women are persons with the same rights and privileges as men.



The Famous Five.

Source: sen.parl.gc.ca