

**The 1930s: A Decade of Despair: I Can Statements**

1. I can describe the effects of the Great Depression on Canadians.
2. I can explain how minority groups fared during the depression.
3. I can provide details of how the depression affected women.
4. I can understand how Canadian social programs evolved.
5. I can describe how Quebec nationalism was expressed in the 1930s.
6. I can assess the government's response to the Great Depression.
7. I can identify the new political parties that appeared in response to the depression.
8. I can explain the causes of the Great Depression in Canada.
9. I can evaluate how involved the government should be in the economy during a depression.
10. I can analyze the effects of the depression on the global community.
11. I can define the following key terms:
  - Recession: less severe than a depression, a recession is a downturn in economic activity in which the value of goods and services declines.
  - Depression: a long period of severe economic and social hardship, massive unemployment, and suffering. A severe economic downturn in the global economy in the 1930s.
  - Supply and demand: the quantity of a product that is available and the market's desire for that product; the price of the product varies based on supply and demand.
  - Prosperity: in the economic cycle, the period of economic growth and expansion.
  - Recovery: in the economic cycle, the period following a recession during which the value of goods and services rises.
  - Overproduction: more goods being produced than being sold; leads to a decrease in production, which leads to increased unemployment.
  - Tariffs: taxes on imported goods.
  - Protectionism: a system of using tariffs to raise the price of imported goods in order to protect domestic producers.
  - On-to-Ottawa Trek: a 1935 rail trip from Vancouver to Ottawa (stopped at Regina) by unemployed men to protest conditions at employment relief camps.

- Regina Riot: a riot that occurred when police attempted to clear On-to-Ottawa trekkers from a stadium in Regina.
- New Deal: a series of programs, such as social assistance for the aged and unemployed, introduced by U.S. president Roosevelt in the 1930s to deal with the depression.
- Laissez-faire: an economic condition in which industry is free of government intervention.
- Welfare state: a state in which the government actively looks after the well-being of its citizens.
- Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF): Canada's first socialist party founded in the Prairies in 1932; advocated government control of the economy.
- Capitalism: an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods are owned privately or by shareholders in corporations who have invested their money in the hope of making a profit.
- Regina Manifesto: platform of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party; it supported public ownership of industry and social programs to assist those in need.
- Social Credit Party: political party founded in Western Canada; opposed to capitalism.
- Union nationale: nationalism French-Canadian political party led by Maurice Duplessis.
- Quebec nationalism: a movement advocating for the protection and development of Quebecois culture and language.
- Equalization payments: a federal transfer of funds from richer to poorer provinces.