Chapter 8 Notes: Social and Economic Impacts

Answer key to nearpod

**Social Impact**

Newfoundland changed dramatically during the war. 10% of the population was military personnel. There were two places where military and civilians socialized.

1. Caribou Hut

2. Knights of Columbus Hostel: Harvey Road

These centers were to provide a friendly and welcoming place for military personnel and their families. Facilities included:

1. cafeteria

2. sleeping quarters

3. recreational areas

4. dances, concerts and sing-a-longs

Services were provided overseas very similar to the Caribou Club (in London). In St. John's there was a "Wanderers Club" established. This organization brought newcomers into Newfoundland homes for hospitality and a home-cooked meal. The WPA had an office in the Caribou Hut and it was a place for volunteers to coordinate with military personnel.

**The Good**

1. increase in dances, concerts and sporting events.
2. Local people were exposed to American movies, music and celebrities
3. They were also exposed to the modern conveniences that were on the American and Canadian bases.
4. Living standards rose and items such as indoor plumbing and pasteurization became important
5. Bigger emphasis on healthcare and education.
6. 30 000 marriages between Newfoundland women and foreign military men
7. many people resettled to other areas in North America and didn't come home.

**The Bad**

1. people were forced from their land so bases could be built (Argentia and Goose Bay)
2. housing shortages because of the number of soldiers moving in.
3. increase in STIs, single parenthood, alcoholism and rowdiness
4. different laws for Newfoundlanders and military personnel.

**Economic Impacts**

Answer the following questions using the notes:

1. How many men were employed by base building

**20 000**

1. True or **False** : Men employed on the bases were paid the same as their American counterpoints. They were paid less due to the Commission of government
2. Which jobs lost people to base building?

**Teaching, paper mills, fishing, mining, logging and farming**

1. What is economic dislocation?

**When patterns of work are interrupted as people move from one type of employment to another.**

1. What jobs did women move into?

**Cooks, waitresses, laundry workers, secretaries , stenographers and ambulance drivers**

**Prosperity and Change**

1. How were lives changed as a result of the war?

a**. we had better education, medical and social services**

b.**people got regular paychecks**

c.**people were unwilling to lose these advances.**

1. After the war, jobs such as **fishing**, **mining**, and **manufacturing** began again.
2. The fishing industry benefitted from the post war demand for **salt cod**  in Europe and **frozen cod** in Britain and the US.
3. There was a demand for **newsprint**.
4. The mines in **Bell Island** and Buchans saw a rise in value of **iron ore**\_ as various countries resumed and expanded industries.

**Answer the following questions based on the tables on page 217**

1. Which industry saw the biggest decrease between 1901 and 1951? (8.3)

**fishing**.

Why might this have happened?

**More manufacturing and construction jobs came available so people moved to these jobs to get a steady cheque.**

1. Which service industry saw the biggest growth between 1901 and 1951? (8.4) **trade**

Why might this have happened?

**People needed to get more goods and services from other people rather than relying on themselves.**

1. Summarize in a few sentences how employment in Newfoundland changed before and during WW2

**People moved from jobs in the primary sector (where most people worked before the war) to jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors. This was a result of factors such as base building.**