

American and canadian culture in the 1920s



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

History Assignment #3

A. Ask a question about the 1920s pertaining to your assigned topic; apply at least one of the historical thinking concepts to your question/response.

Answer the question.

Possible questions:

- The 1920s are often seen as a decade of economic, cultural, and social revolutions. How did these topics change Canadian ideas about immigration, race, labor, and social mores?

-In what ways did the expanding demand/use of the car add to financial development in Canada during the 1920's? How did it impact the 1920's?

Answers:

The development of the car and its prevalence crosswise over Canada made incredible financial, social, and cultural revolutions during the 1920s. This affected the economy from numerous points of view. To start off, Ford required specialists for his new generation technique, the assembly line. To allure laborers, he paid more than double the typical time-based compensation different specialists were getting at the time. This by itself pushed more cash into the economy and the effect developed from that point. Car proprietorship developed at a quick speed and during the 1920's to 1930 the quantity of cars enlisted in Canada tripled.

Additionally, the colossal measures of vehicle possession influenced different ventures. At the point when vehicles originally came to be fabricated on a

huge scale, they pulverized a few occupations, yet new openings appeared, exceeding the measure of positions lost. For instance, there was a requirement for individuals to gather various parts to create the vehicles. There was a requirement for individuals to extract and refine oil, inciting a need for gas stations and employees to operate them. There was a need for road and highway construction for cars to drive on, promoting and adding thousands of jobs. All these new openings that were made, prompted the huge monetary development. Moreover, the economy likewise developed because individuals and families were no longer tied to a geographical location for their needs and wants. They had automobiles to drive them further places they could not get to before by walking.

Culturally and socially the increase in automobiles had dramatic changes. Cars are known as “ ” *The most important catalyst for social change in the 1920s.*” People could now live farther distances from their occupations and get there effortlessly. They could likewise see relatives all the more always. This enabled families to get to know each other. In this way families possessed more time and energy for excitement and entertainment. Cars carried more opportunity to the general public and individuals could go out and explore the world. Through these examples one can perceive how much of a drastic difference the increase in automobiles brought economically, culturally, and socially.

B. Discuss some pros/cons of the free market. Overall, do you think this is the best economic system?

As the *Intelligent Economist* states, A free market economy is an economic system that promotes the production and sale of goods and services, with practically no control or association from the government. The financial framework is essentially founded on supply and demand. I believe, after reviewing the points listed below, that the free market is the best economic system for society today as it has more advantages than disadvantages. The free market conveys better results for people as it enables every individual to seek after his ability or developments as well as could be expected to money. Despite the fact that, not all individuals will thrive and prevail in this monetary framework, it is a framework that will enable people to seek after their innovations. Regardless of whether they do wind up coming up short, it is far superior than a framework that obliges them from attempting to pursue their thoughts with an end goal to gain a living. A study by the Heritage Foundation concludes that higher levels of economic freedom, associated with the free market, lead to “ more education opportunities, better health care and higher standards of living.” With a free market framework nearly everybody gains as clients and organizations needs are increased through a commonly helpful trade. Customers get their needs and wants through supply and demand and companies are able to make a profit. This monetary framework is definitely not immaculate, as recorded underneath, be that as it may, this is mostly a result of its blemished participants. To the general public today, it is more compelling and fruitful than some other framework.

Advantages of the free market include:

1. Free market drives innovation -

A free market economy opens the entryway wide for development, and enables organizations to enhance new thoughts without much mediation or dependency from the government. They can make what they see is fit for society based on consumer demands, popular trends, and customer's needs. By doing this, organizations can give buyers what they need. Moreover, advancement breeds competition among companies, as each company will better their products and improve past ones to prevail amongst their competition.

2. Consumer voices have sovereignty -

In a free market, producers are incentivized to produce what consumers want and they determine what products are in demand. The success or failure of a product lies in the hands of customers. Customers generally have more decisions for what goods and services to purchase in this economic system. Customers additionally provide the deciding factor in regards to pricing; businesses are forced to sell at a reasonable and affordable price. This is because customers decide which company has the better product based on quality and affordability.

3. Prices are usually kept down -

As competition is prevalent amongst the market, prices, generally, tend to stay down. As aforementioned, companies are attempting to gain as many customers as possible and to do so they must sell products at a reasonable and affordable price. Customers will go to the store that has the best quality with the lowest prices and businesses are always trying to be that store. They want to reap all the revenue while still making a good profit. This is

done so by attracting as many customers as possible with their low prices yet excellent quality products/services.

4. Free market provides more jobs and job opportunities -

As BDC states, Small businesses in the Canadian economy represent 97.9% of all businesses and more than half (55%) of the businesses have fewer than 4 employees. With a free market, the focus on innovation allows small businesses to create products and provide job opportunities that can pay employees decently. An individual's imagination can provide them, as well as others, with a source of income. As larger companies are increasingly outsourcing jobs to maximize profit, local jobs come from these individuals and small businesses.

Disadvantages of the free market include:

1. Dangers of a profit-driven economy -

The essential target for any organization in a free market economy is to make a profit. In many cases, organizations may forfeit worker safety, environmental standards and moral conduct to attain those profits.

Ordinarily organizations overlook or disregard their representatives for the sole reason for procuring more cash. They overlook that their employees are working indefatigably to make an item. Subsequently the soundness of employees is disregarded on the grounds that they need to create a decent product to acquire greater deals.

2. Outsourcing is frequent -

In a free market the aim is to create the best products at the least costs. Organizations need to discover a harmony among expenses and income by limiting expenses and amplifying benefits. As this is the objective numerous organizations re-appropriate their activity opportunities and assembling to remote, underdeveloped nations. These underdeveloped countries wages are significantly lower as they utilize normal expertise laborers to create a sensibly tolerable product. Businesses do not have to pay skilled workers who demand high wages, they rather supplant them with laborers in underdeveloped nations at a less expensive cost. Thus, limiting costs yet making the equivalent or better profit.

C. Discuss some characteristics of American culture. How did some of these characteristics begin to permeate Canada during the 1920s? How much influence do you think they have today in Canada?

The 1920s in Canada was not only a well known timespan for innovations and mechanical and monetary upheavals. It was additionally celebrated for the American impact on Canadian culture. During the 1920s Canadians and Americans blended as at no other time. American music, motion pictures, styles, dances, magazines, and the globalized media field commanded Canadian culture and the lives of youngsters. Financial and social linkages likewise fortified as doubts of American impact retreated after the war. The populace has likewise been impacted by American culture on account of a common language, vicinity, television and movement between the two nations.

The trends, for some were approaches to overlook the terrible recollections of the war, and carry on with another pleasant life. In the 1920's most prevailing trends that came into Canada were affected by the United States. It was the hour of the start of broad communications publicizing in North America. Radio telecom, papers, magazines, billboards, and films filled Canada from the U. S. The Canadians appreciated designs from New York, purchased American machines, and even watched American films. The music of Canada, moreover, has been intensely influenced by American culture due to its nearness and resettling between the neighbouring countries.

This blending of societies started when America joined World War One out of 1917. At the point when Canada and the United States were both enlisted, the two nations perceived their common legacy and interests to a phenomenal degree. This prompted an expansion on American societies effect on Canadian culture. These impacts are as yet conspicuous today in Canada. Over the most recent 20 years the entrance of the Canadian market by American social businesses is still incredibly solid.

The United States is still the principal wellspring of culture items and is our greatest exchanging accomplice. Research shows, American items speak to 81% of all culture ware imports. Canadians watch American TV shows and news channels, tune in to American music, read American papers, drive American vehicles and purchase American products at American stores and wear them. They eat American nourishment, drink American beverages. Only a couple of decades back most of movies, retail sails of sound accounts, books, and magazines originated from abroad, of which overwhelmingly was

from the United States. Therefore, American impact still has significant influences today in Canada.

D. Do you think it is important to protect francophone culture in Canada? Why or why not?

Migrants from France were the principal Europeans to permanently settle in what is currently Canadian area. In 1763, the French states went under the control of the British. The Francophone people group all through Canada would protect their legacy and character throughout the following two centuries, regularly in troublesome conditions. However, Canada's Francophone people group are up front in the fast changes shocking the contemporary world and requiring steady modifications. They are confronting assimilation and are struggling to keep their culture, their language, their identity, and I believe that is not right. We should fight to protect francophone culture in Canada. In spite of the fact that the French language and culture is still alive, keeping it dynamic and empowering its development is as yet considered by numerous individuals to be a significant day by day challenge.

Multiculturalism is an exceptional piece of Canada's identity. Canada is a cultural mosaic, which enables components of numerous cultures to be incorporated into one and enables individuals to keep their own way of life. Canada's way of life has numerous impacts on the grounds that the various individuals who move here are urged to keep their culture. Throughout the years Canada's way of life has been impacted by European culture and conventions, chiefly that of the French and British. The French have made

huge authentic commitments to the legacy of Canada and have a section in making the Canada's character/culture. To such an extent that Quebec, a territory of Canada, is overwhelmingly french and french language is the second official language in Canada. The question is why would we forget a culture that has greatly formed the Canada we know today? Additionally, Canada has sacred assurance for strategies that advance multiculturalism as opposed to social assimilation. Canada pledges to secure the francophone culture so it should keep on doing so as it has such a verifiable effect on Canadian culture.

Canada has consistently been a main factor in culture on the grounds that the nation acknowledges culture, and urges the individuals who move to Canada to keep their way of life and offer it. Numerous individuals have come to Canada looking for a superior life, and with them they bring conventions went down through the ages. Canada's way of life is mosaic-like as in such a large number of societies can work together, and be incorporated in every aspect of Canada. Along these lines, I accept if Canada is so indulgent towards various societies in its country it should likewise work to secure various ones. I believe Canada should protect francophone culture in its sovereign state.

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