

Unit 4

Name: _____

After Confederation - Part 2

Date: _____

Chapter 13, Lesson 1: Technology and Canada - Key

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What are some of the positive and negative effects of the technologies on page 287?

Some possible answers are below.

Automobile - Travel is faster and more efficient. However, cars also pollute the air and can be dangerous.

Computer - The computer performs many tasks much faster than previous methods. However, some people have become dependent on computers to do things for them.

Cellphone - Communication with others is much easier and faster. Some people have become dependent on them and use them at inappropriate times such as when driving.

2. How did the introduction of machines change where people worked?

The introduction of machines required individual workers to go to factories to work. Machines were too expensive and too large to be housed in workers' homes.

3. How did factories make producing goods more effective?

Factories introduced assembly lines. Workers were responsible for a small part of the production process. Products moved along the assembly line and, at the end, the product was complete. Factories could produce many more goods than workers could produce in cottage industries.

4. What were working conditions like in factories?

Working conditions in the factories were often difficult. Factories were hot, airless, dusty, and dangerous. Workers, including children, often worked 12 hours a day, six days a week. Workers received low pay and no benefits.

5. Three inventions (automobiles, airplanes, and radio) helped revolutionize how people communicated and travelled. How was each of these inventions beneficial for people?

Automobiles changed the travel habits of most Canadians in the 20th century. Until the 1940s, cars were very expensive and roads throughout Canada were poor.

The introduction of the airplane after WWI (1914-1918) was used to transport people, haul mail, spot forest fires, take photographs, do rescue work, and conduct surveys for mineral resources.

Radio helped Canadians keep in touch with each other. Almost all households had a radio by the 1930s.