ADVANCES IN WOMEN’S RIGHTS
Prohibition Ends

• Women’s groups, like the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, achieved their first ____________________

• In Canada, victory was short-lived: prohibition ended by _____________
New Roles for Women

• Attitudes about _______________ behaviour for women began to change
• Sought greater equality in their ______________ relationships with men
• Increasingly saw themselves as __________ beings & took charge of their bodies
• Combined with the advent of the ________________, dating became more private
• Flappers ________________ modern, ________________ view of women
A Revolution in Women’s Fashions

1910

1920
New Roles for Women

• Flappers defied traditional ideas of proper dress & ____________________:
  • More revealing & less ____________________ clothing
  • Short hair & ____________________
  • Smoked cigarettes & ____________________
• Stayed out late & went to ____________________
Education & Work

• Attended ______________ in record numbers
• Tended to take “__________” classes like home economics
• Many entered the workforce during the economic ______
• Mostly worked in
  ‘_______________’, “feminine” professions e.g. nursing, teaching, clerical work
Involvement in Politics

• More involved in politics, but generally voted with their ____________________
• 1921 election: only ______ women ran for federal office
• Only Agnes Macphail won her seat
• Only woman in the HOC until ____________
• 4 western provinces elected ___ women in total
The Persons Case

• Launched in 1929 by the Famous Five: Emily Murphy, ________________, Irene Parlby, Henrietta Muir Edwards & Louise McKinney

• Challenged claim that women weren’t “_______” in the BNA Act
The Persons Case

- **1916**: Emily Murphy became 1st female magistrate in British Empire, but appointment challenged because only “persons” could hold __________ under BNA Act
- **1917**: Alberta Supreme Court ruled women were persons under __________ law
- Famous Five challenged P.M. King to appoint a female __________
- **1928**: Supreme Court of Canada ruled the women __________ “persons” under BNA Act
The Persons Case

• With help from __________, took their case to British Privy Council
• 1929: ruled that women __________ persons under the law
• _________________ of Famous Five was appointed to Senate
• _____________: Canada’s 1st female Senator = Cairine Wilson
Limited Changes

• Most still felt that a “________” woman was a housewife dedicated to her family
• Most women still depended on their husbands for __________ support
• New ________________ devices (e.g. washing machines, vacuums) made housework easier, but increased expectations of cleanliness