

1.4 Timeline (difficult)

Duration: 20-45 minutes

Number of people who can take part: 2-10 people, plus the facilitator

Learning objective: demonstrate labour history knowledge by pairing historic photos with Canadian labour history wins; identify links between key events in Canadian labour history and the ensuing laws that benefit our working conditions in the country

Materials needed: printout of timeline images; printout of image descriptions; printout of timeline dates; printout of facilitator answer sheet; tape for participants' pairing of images and descriptions

Before your event:

Print out your materials. Ensure the images, descriptions, and timeline years are printed with one entry/page.

At your event:

1. Place the year sheets on the floor or on a large table in chronological order (oldest date to most recent).
2. Distribute the pictures and the image descriptions to the participants.
3. Ask the group to read out one image description at a time and to place it with the picture they think it matches.
4. Ask the group, once they have decided on the image-description pairs, the year they think each image was taken.
5. Explain that once the group has decided on an image's matching year, they must place the image under this date. Each year has only one matching event - if someone wants to put multiple pictures under the same year, the group must debate this and narrow down which one is correct.
6. Give the group time to agree on the timeline they have created. Then, use your answer sheet to rearrange the pictures and give the correct answers to the participants.

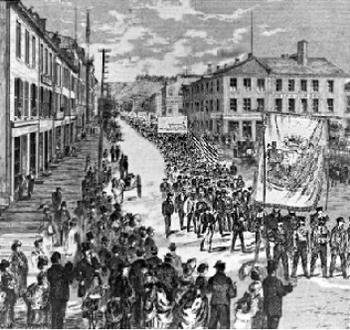
Facilitator Tips:

If the group is especially large, divide it into small teams and give each team one or two images and descriptions to discuss and choose a year for. Give the teams a few minutes to talk amongst themselves about their prompts, and then have them share their images and report their answer(s) to the wider group. Engage the teams in discussion if they disagree with others' descriptions and/or timeline placements.

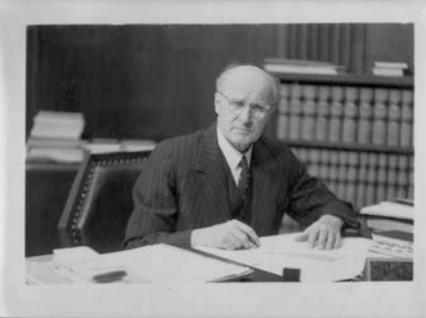
Before starting this activity, consider asking participants a few reflective questions.

These questions will likely be answered by the activity and could include:

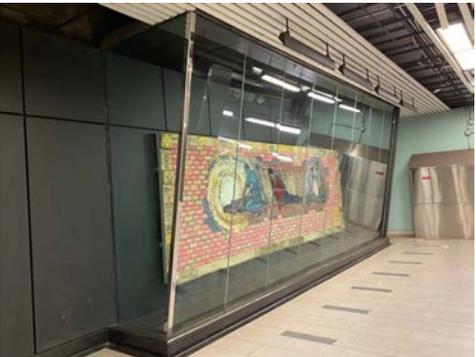
- Have working conditions in Canada improved over the years?
- What did work look like when your great-grandparents worked compared to your parents?
- How have unions impacted work in Canada throughout history?

date	image	English	Français
1872		<p>This image represents the famous Toronto typographer's strike. Ten thousand people marched to show their support for the strikers who demanded nine-hour working days.</p>	<p>Cette image représente la fameuse grève de typographe de Toronto. Dix mille personnes ont défilé afin de démontrer leur support aux grévistes qui demandaient des jours de travail de neuf heures.</p>
1900		<p>In [1900], the Federal Conciliation Act establishes the Ministry of Labor, but this ministry is headed by the Minister of Posts. Nine years later, William Lyon Mackenzie King, depicted in this image, is elected Minister of Labour.</p>	<p>En [1900], l'Acte de conciliation constitue le ministère du Travail, mais ce ministère est dirigé par le ministre des Postes. Neuf ans plus tard, William Lyon Mackenzie King représenté dans cette image, devient le premier à occuper la fonction de ministre du Travail</p>

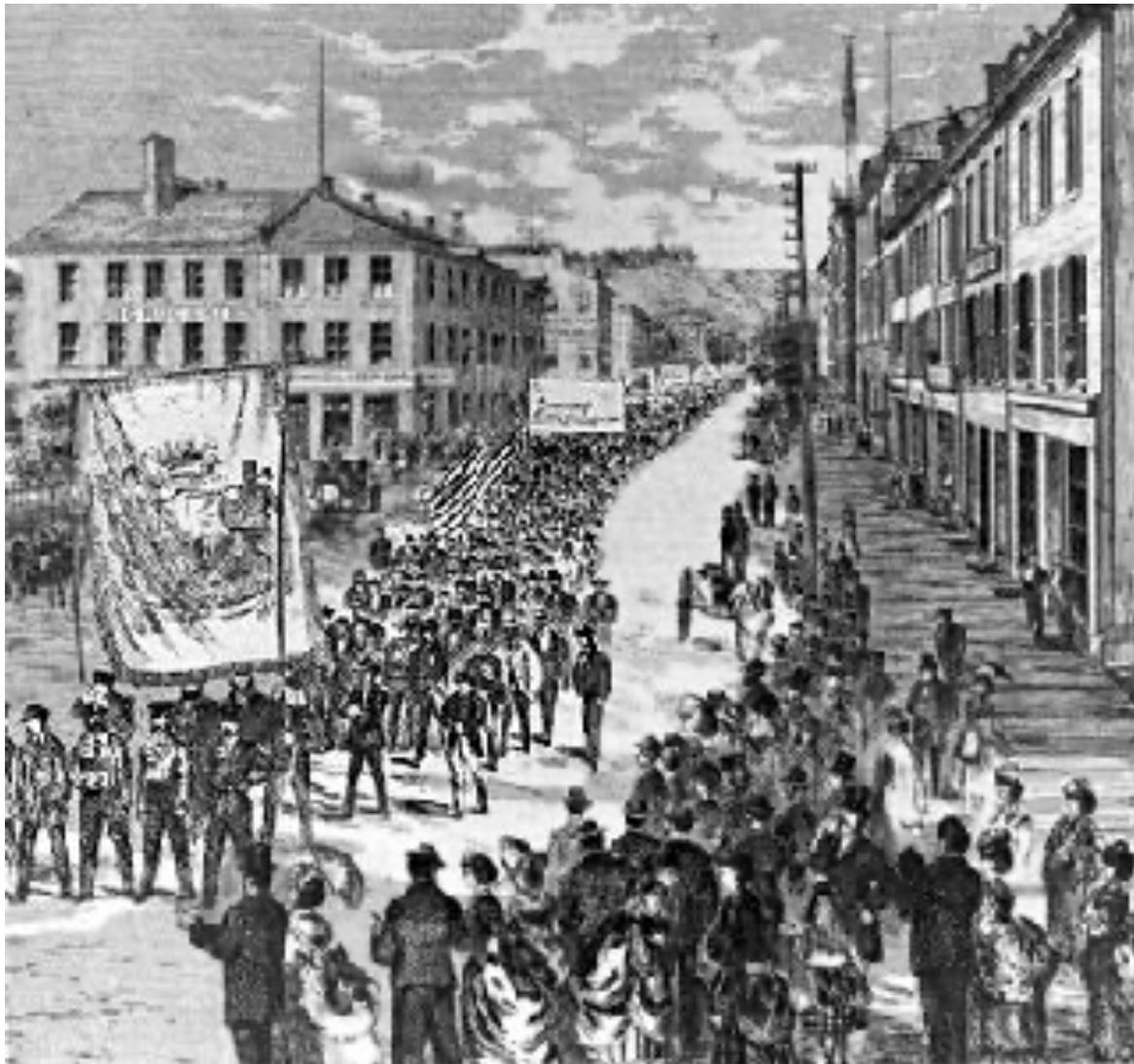
1919		<p>The Winnipeg General Strike was the largest strike in Canadian history. More than 30,000 workers stopped work. Factories, workshops, public transit and City services could not function due to the work stoppage. The strike resulted in arrests and injuries as well as the death of two protesters.</p>	<p>La grève générale de Winnipeg représenté dans cette image a été la plus importante grève de l'histoire du Canada. Plus de 30 000 travailleurs ont cessé le travail. Les usines, les ateliers, le transport en commun et les services de la Ville ont été paralysés. La grève a entraîné des arrestations, des blessures et la mort de deux manifestants.</p>
1935		<p>Single, unemployed men joined federally created labour camps during the Great Depression in order to survive. The living conditions in these camps were bad, so BC workers seized freight trains in Vancouver so they could get to Ottawa to speak to the government. Over 1,000 strikers joined the “On to Ottawa Trek” to raise awareness for the cause.</p> <p>In Regina, the strikers were denied access to more trains. Negotiations with the federal government resulted in a dispatch of eight strikers to Ottawa for a meeting with the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>Plus de 1 000 grévistes ont entrepris la « Marche sur Ottawa », afin de sensibiliser la population à leur cause. Ceux-ci étaient des chômeurs qui avaient dû se rendre dans des camps de travaux afin de survivre. Ils ont réquisitionné des trains de marchandises en Colombie-Britannique pour se rendre jusqu'à Ottawa. Ils se sont arrêtés à Regina, car on leur refuse l'accès aux trains. Les négociations avec le gouvernement fédéral débouchent sur l'envoi de huit marcheurs à Ottawa pour une rencontre avec le premier ministre.</p>

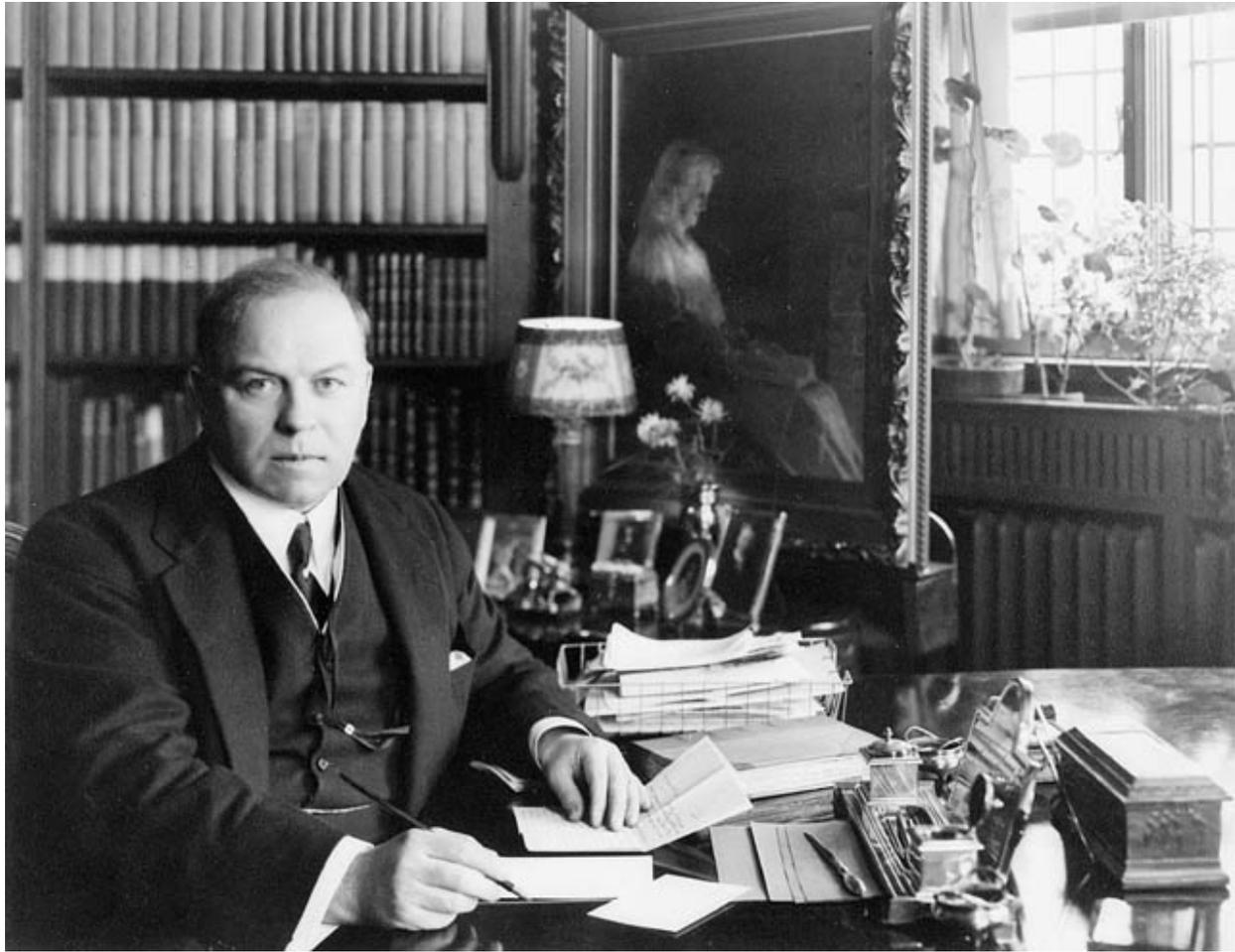
1940		<p>This image is a coupon for unemployment insurance. The first national unemployment insurance program required by law was instituted in August 1940 by the federal government after an amendment to the Canadian Constitution. Since 1996 this program has been called 'Employment Insurance' or 'EI.'</p>	<p>Cette image représente un coupon pour l'assurance chômage. Le premier programme national d'assurance-chômage obligatoire est institué en août 1940 par le gouvernement fédéral à la suite d'une modification de la Constitution canadienne.</p>
1945		<p>This image is of Judge Ivan Rand. Six weeks after the Windsor Ford workers returned to work, Rand filed his ruling with the Supreme Court, rejecting compulsory union membership. However, he approved the automatic deduction of contributions. This ruling ruled that since everyone in a workplace benefits from the union, everyone should contribute.</p>	<p>Cette image représente le Juge Ivan Rand. Six semaines après le retour au travail des travailleurs de Ford, Rand, a déposé sa décision à la Cour suprême, rejetant l'adhésion syndicale obligatoire. Cependant, il approuve le prélèvement automatique des cotisations. Cette décision a statué que, puisque tout le monde dans un lieu de travail bénéficie du syndicat, tout le monde devrait y contribuer.</p>

1945		<p>This image shows striking employees of the Ford Automotive Complex in Windsor, Ontario. Ford had announced the layoff of more than 1,500 employees. The strikers wanted to make union membership mandatory. The strike lasted 99 days and brought international attention to the issue.</p>	<p>Cette image représente une grève des employés du complexe automobile de Ford à Windsor en Ontario. Ford avait annoncé la mise à pied de plus de 1500 employés. Les grévistes voulaient rendre l'adhésion à un syndicat obligatoire. La grève a duré 99 jours et a attiré l'attention internationale sur la question.</p>
1949		<p>This image shows asbestos workers in Quebec. They voted for a strike to demand a salary of \$ 1/hour, union security, a pension plan, and company action in the face of health risks linked to asbestos exposure. Violence erupted during the strike when the Anglo-American owner of the mine hired strikebreakers to replace French-speaking workers.</p>	<p>Cette image représente les travailleurs de l'amiante au Québec. Ceux-ci ont voté pour la grève, afin de revendiquer un salaire de 1 \$/heure, une sécurité syndicale, un régime de retraite et une action de l'entreprise face aux risques pour la santé liée à l'exposition à l'amiante. La violence a éclaté lors de la grève lorsque le propriétaire anglo-américain de la mine a embauché des briseurs de grève pour remplacer les travailleurs francophones.</p>

1957		<p>This image shows people on the picket line in front of the Copper Mines in Murdochville, Quebec. The 1,000 workers wanted to defend their right to organize. Their strike lasted 7 months and ended with a defeat for the miners.</p>	<p>Cette image représente des gens faisant le piquet de grève devant la Copper Mines, à Murdochville au Québec. Les 1 000 travailleurs voulaient défendre leur droit à la syndicalisation. Le conflit dure 7 mois et se termine par une défaite pour les mineurs.</p>
1960		<p>This image shows a quilt displayed at York Mills subway station in Toronto. It is a memorial to five Italian immigrant workers who died in the collapse of a tunnel at Hogg's Hollow, under the Don River near Old York Mills Road. The tragedy led to a royal commission on worker safety and the creation of the Ontario Labour Safety Council.</p>	<p>Cette image montre une courtepointe affichée à la station de métro York Mills À Toronto. C'est un mémorial à cinq travailleurs immigrés italiens qui sont morts dans l'effondrement d'un tunnel à Hogg's Hollow, sous la rivière Don près d'Old York Mills Road. La tragédie a mené à une commission royale sur la sécurité des travailleurs et à la création du Conseil ontarien de la sécurité du travail.</p>

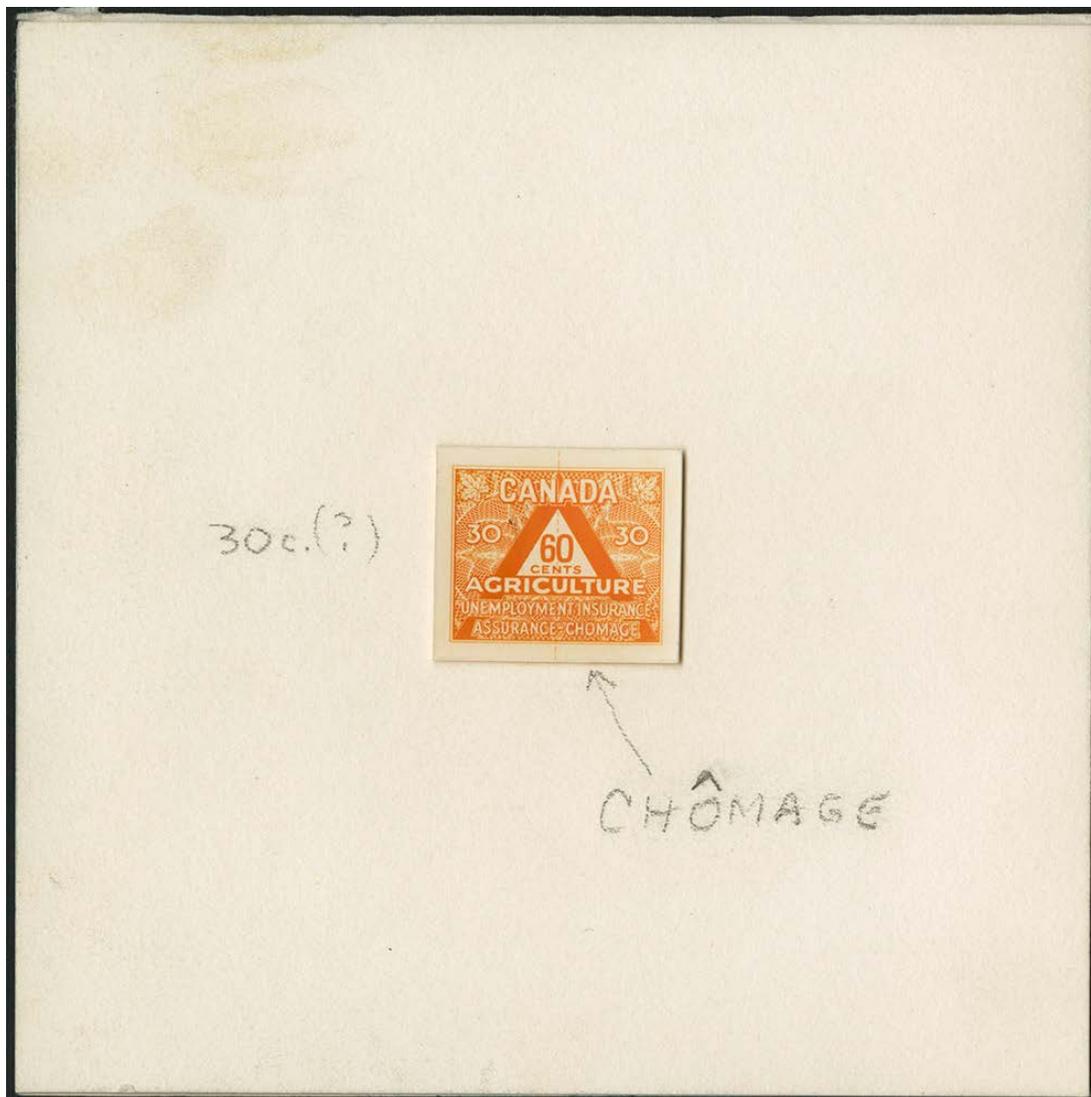
1971		<p>The federal government, through its unemployment insurance program, introduced paid maternity leave limited to 15 weeks at 66% of the mother's previous salary. Unions often negotiate better parental leave for their members.</p>	<p>Le gouvernement fédéral, par le biais du programme d'assurance-chômage, a instauré un congé de maternité payé limité à 15 semaines à 66 % du salaire antérieur de la mère. Les syndicats négocient souvent de meilleurs congés parentaux pour leurs membres.</p>
1972		<p>This image depicts safety equipment. Saskatchewan passes the Occupational Health Act, considered the first of its kind in North America. This law enshrines three important rights for workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to know about dangers and potential dangers in the workplace and how to do a job safely. • The right to participate in health and safety matters through a workplace committee. • The right to refuse unsafe work. 	<p>Cette image représente de l'équipement de sécurité. La Saskatchewan adopte la Loi sur la santé au travail, considérée comme la première loi du genre en Amérique du Nord. Cette loi consacre trois droits importants pour les travailleurs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le droit d'être informé des dangers et des dangers sur le lieu de travail. • Le droit de participer aux questions de santé et de sécurité par le biais d'un comité du lieu de travail. • Le droit de refuser un travail dangereux.











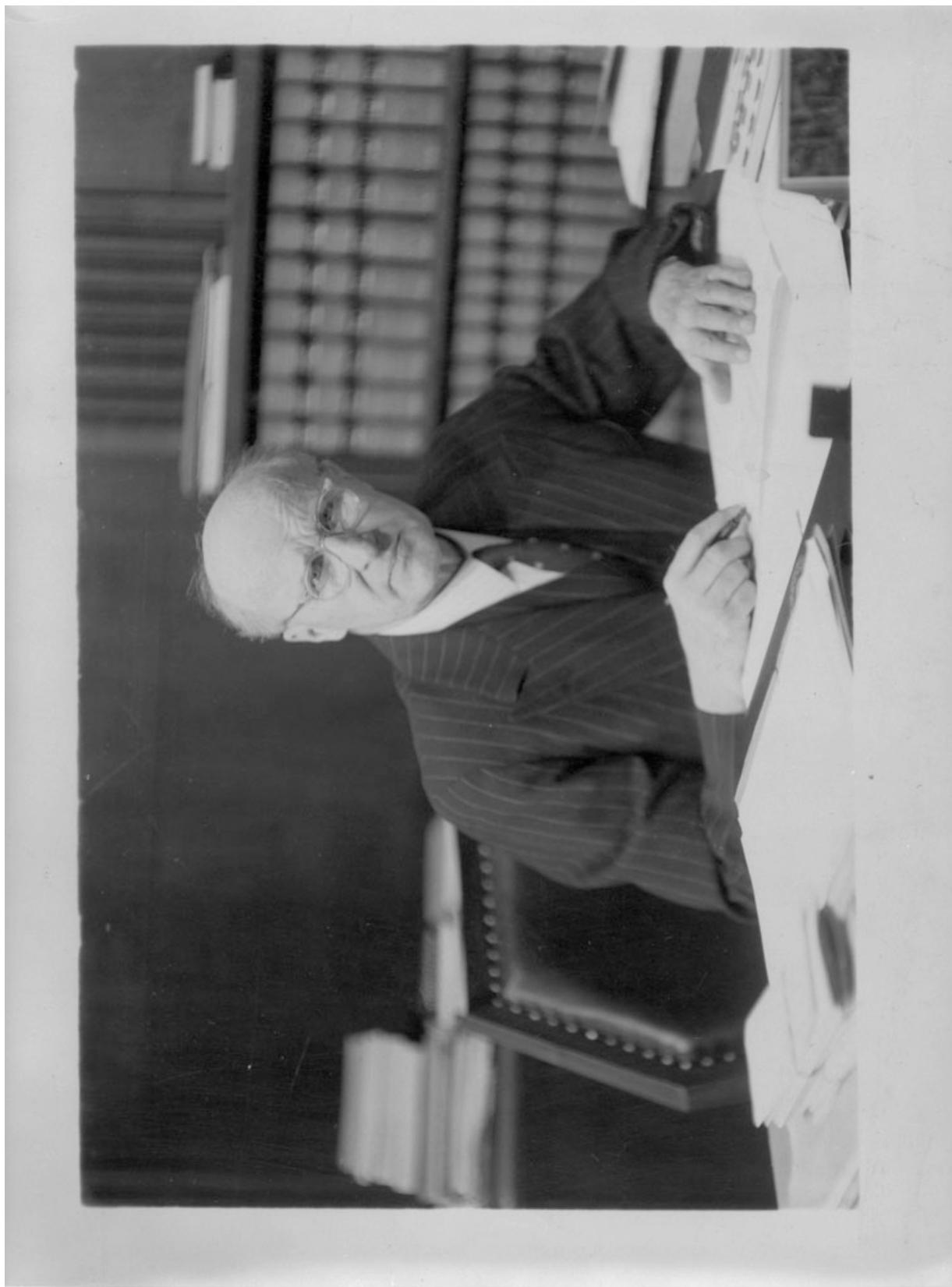
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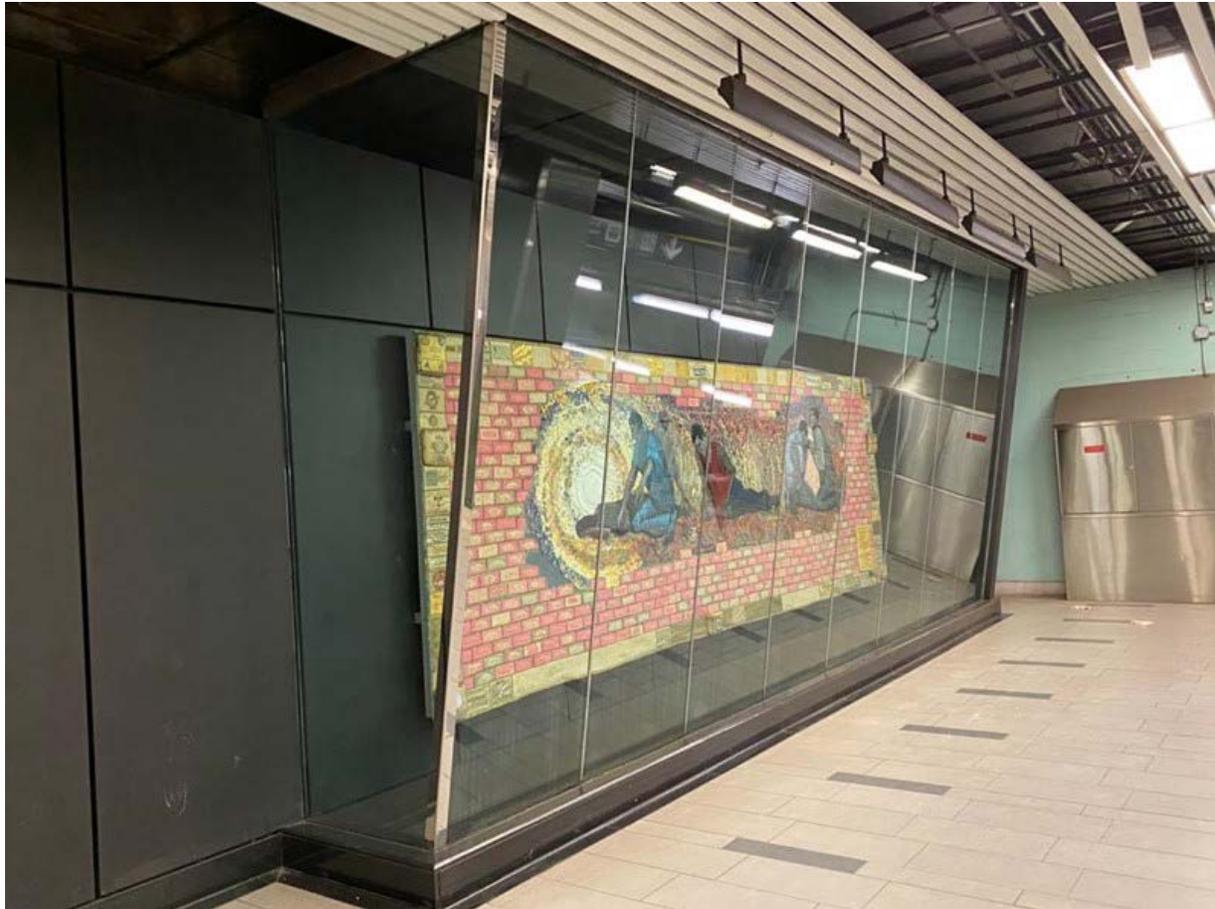
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