



How women got involved

	Event or development	Lasting change? (Assign a value ranging from –2 to +2.)
	<p>Pre-1914: Feminists fight for the right to vote</p> <p>Canadian feminists Nellie McClung (left), Emily Murphy (right), and Laura Jamieson (centre) fought for female suffrage – the right to vote – throughout the war. They had begun this battle for suffrage before the war even started.</p>	
 <p>Source: Barris, Ted. "Women and War." In <i>Reading and Remembrance Project</i>. Markham: Thomas Allen and Son, 2007.</p>	<p>1915: Canadian nurses serve overseas in World War I</p> <p>Some Canadian women went overseas in World War I and worked in roles such as nurses, ambulance drivers, and stretcher-bearers. Of the 3141 women who were World War I nurses, 46 died.</p>	



**1916: Women work in munitions factories**

Many Canadian women took on non-traditional jobs in World War I to help out with the war effort. From working in munitions factories to replacing men in banks, offices, and on farms, women really spread their wings during the war.

**1917: Wartime Elections Act**

There was an election in Canada in 1917. Prime Minister Borden desperately needed to win the election so he could pass the conscription law. He passed the Wartime Elections Act, which gave the vote for the first time ever to soldiers overseas and to nursing sisters, and women who had male relatives fighting overseas. Borden knew these groups would vote for him and for conscription because they wanted to win the war.

Nursing Sisters at a Canadian Hospital in France voting in the Canadian federal election. December 1917.

 <p>Source: Freeman-Shaw, Elizabeth and Jan Haskings-Winner. <i>Canadian Sources Investigated</i>. Toronto: Emond Montgomery, 2008. 19.</p>	<p>1917: Women munitions workers earn less than men</p> <p>Female munitions workers in 1917 made only 50 to 83 percent of what their male co-workers earned.</p>	
	<p>1918: Women in Canada granted right to vote federally</p> <p>This is an advertisement for the mock parliament held at Walker Theatre, January 1914, in which Nellie McClung took part and helped advance the cause of women's suffrage.</p> <p>In 1918, the right to vote in Federal Elections was granted to female citizens, whether they were associated with the war effort or not (provinces granted women the vote provincially in various years, sporadically).</p> <p>However, at this time, and for many subsequent years, women and individuals from several Indigenous and racialized groups continued to be disenfranchised.</p>	



Source: Freeman-Shaw, Elizabeth and Jan Haskings-Winner. *Canadian Sources Investigated*. Toronto: Emond Montgomery, 2008. 19.

1919: After World War I, women return to traditional roles

"Even though women actively participated in the war effort, they were expected to revert to their previous status when the war was over."