

MAKING OUR MARK

*THE IMPACT OF "MEDICINE HAT'S
WAR, 1914 – 1918" EXHIBIT.*

OUR COMMUNITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.



#36.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
July 1918.



**"REAL MUSEUMS ARE PLACES WHERE TIME IS TRANSFORMED
INTO SPACE."**

*- NOBEL PRIZE WINNING
TURKISH NOVELIST, ORHAN PAMUK.*

OUR EXHIBIT

"MEDICINE HAT'S WAR, 1914 – 1918."



COMMENTS FROM VISITORS HAVE INCLUDED:

"A national gem."

"Brilliant tour by Matt K."

"Dan Girling is a wonderful teacher."

"A great memorial to Medicine Hat soldiers."

"Lots of 'I didn't know' information. Thank you!"

"Stunning."

"Beautiful and respectful history of the great war and Medicine Hat's contribution. I am humbled by those who came before me."

"Such an honourable tribute."

"Wonderful tribute. Thanks to the soldiers fighting for our freedom. We are blessed."

THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE WAS VERY GRATIFYING

- *OVER 500 VISITORS TO THE OFFICIAL OPENING*
- *23,968 VISITORS*
- *4,568 SCHOOL CHILDREN VISITED*



WE COULD NOT HAVE DONE IT
WITHOUT VOLUNTEER HELP.



War Industries

Providing supplies for the war effort boosted local businesses. However, there was a great demand for munitions. These were needed not only at home for officers and cavalry, but also for troops in other parts of the world. The British and Canadian governments often came to buy munitions from western Alberta producers.

Contracts for the production of artillery shells were granted across Canada during the war. The Alberta Foundry and Machine Company in Medicine Hat expanded in 1916 to meet shell production needs. The Canadian Foundry and Machine plant in Redcliff produced their work in local munitions. This work was such a boost to the local economy that contracts continued to be issued, even though more shells were being produced than were required.

received lucrative orders from the British & Co. went to the company for the production of shells for the company.

SECTION OF MACHINE SHOP
ALBERTA FOUNDRY & MACHINE

Anti-German Sentiment

Pro-British patriotism was at its peak in Canada at the start of the war. It was accompanied by anger toward the Central Powers countries of the outbreak of war. In the months of the outbreak of war, the allies had to surrender the ammunition to police. German and Turks who otherwise were to vote were denied ballots in municipal elections.

A German identity was uncut from both people and whole town. In a town 50 kilometers (31 miles) from Medicine Hat, changed its name to Charles Kraus of the 3rd C. His name, adopting his German maiden name of Anderson.

Ethnic Germans in Medicine Hat were mistreated. German-born Liberman had rocks thrown through his property. In the Oppress Club was only one other member who was not of German descent.

Photo: Medicine Hat, 1916. Photo: Medicine Hat, 1916. Photo: Medicine Hat, 1916. Photo: Medicine Hat, 1916. Photo: Medicine Hat, 1916.

INTENSE LEARNING

OUR SCHOOL PROGRAMS FOR THE EXHIBIT WERE CURRICULUM BASED AND ALLOWED FOR A VARIETY OF TEACHING METHODS. SOME TEACHERS CAME PREPARED WITH THEIR OWN LESSON PLANS. OTHERS UTILIZED OUR CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.



RELAXED LEARNING

YOUNG PEOPLE LEARN IN MANY WAYS AND OUR REPLICA UNIFORMS WERE VERY POPULAR. THERE WERE MANY COMMENTS ABOUT HOW UNCOMFORTABLE THEY WERE TO WEAR. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THIS LED TO DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH THE SOLDIERS FACED.

