political means, the women's movement has allowed Canadian women to obtain a certain formal equality. Parallel to this slow conquest of equal rights, the lifestyle of Canadian women, as for women in most other Western countries, has undergone profound changes. The late 1960s in Canada, as throughout the Western world, saw the emergence of a new women's movement. This new feminism rejected all limits to the equality of women's rights and showed that equality in daily life cannot be obtained through simple legal, political or institutional modifications.

**Urban Reform:**
Urban reform refers to a loosely knit set of municipal government and citizen group initiatives, from the late 1890s to the end of the First World War and from the late 1960s to the mid-1970s, aimed at improving city life. The first reforms showed a political emphasis that favored vesting authority in the hands of supposedly apolitical experts. A distrust of local democracy, a feeling that government had to be made secure for people of proven talent, underlay structural reform in local government.

**Characteristics that they shared:**
They all fought to better the conditions of a specific group of individuals. It was all in the name of progression and in one way. They wanted to improve the conditions of workers, women, the cities and help people make better decisions with their money. Through these movements Canada really evolved into the country we see today at present. These movements are the building blocks and foundation to Canadian society. Protests/riots/campaigning. The way they did things was the same. People coming together and fighting for something they believed in. They all had a common goal.

**What made each one distinctive?:**
Some failed, some succeeded and some are still to this day ongoing. What made them distinctive were the types of groups of individuals that were being affected. For example, the women compared to the working middle class that wanted to drink.