

Cluster 3

Chapter 8

Post-Confederation Life



In this chapter, students will be able to:

Identify how territorial expansion, immigration and industrialization changed life for men and women in Canada

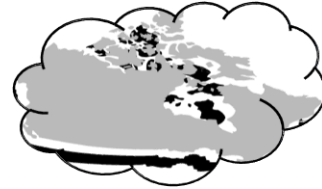
Chapter 8 p. 228-231

Word Bank

Dominion Lands Survey
reserves
sovereignty

Assiniboine
homestead

Numbered Treaties
Territory
sea to sea



Canada from Sea to Sea - Concept Web – p. 228-231

Expanding Confederation

Sir John A. Macdonald wanted to expand Canada's _____ and create a country that stretched from _____.

Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories were added in 1870. BC in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873 and Britain transferred the Arctic islands to Canada in 1880.

The Yukon Territory was added in 1898 and Alberta and Saskatchewan were added in 1905.

Colonizing the West

The government hoped easterners would move West and _____, settling on the land and farming it.

This would stimulate new settlements and growth of communities, as well as reinforcing Canada's ownership of the land, so that expansion-minded Americans would be discouraged.

Opening Farmland

The government signed seven _____ between 1871 and 1877 in an attempt to persuade First Nations to give up title to their land in NW Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. and move to _____.

This land was then to be legally sold to newcomers.

However, the reserve lands were poor for agriculture and tended to be in isolated areas, making it difficult to establish agriculture or industries.

Surveying the West

The *Dominion Lands Act* of 1872 encouraged the settling of the West by immigrants by setting out rule and procedures for distributing land to homesteaders.

In order to own land, homesteaders were required to occupy their section of land for three years and improve it by planting crops or constructing buildings.

The _____ team created a framework for settling townships that looked like a checkerboard.

Over 1.25 million quarter sections of land comprising 160 acres in size were created.

North-West Mounted Police

The Dominion of Canada had laws to govern the West, but no way to implement them.

1873: in the Cypress Hills Massacre, a group of American traders and trappers murdered more than dozen _____ First Nations people.

Eastern Canadians were bothered by the lawlessness and saw it as a threat to Canadian _____.

The North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) was established in 1874 to maintain law and order in the West.

Chapter 8 p. 232-234 – Building a Railroad and a Nation

Word Bank

Confederation

free trade

Sir John A. Macdonald

Alexander MacKenzie

tariffs

Pacific Crisis

physical

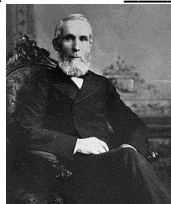
differences

Canadian Pacific Railway

National Policy

Building a Railroad and a Nation

- The idea of an intercolonial railroad had been popular since _____ was first discussed.
- _____ had a bigger plan – a railway that would connect all the members of Confederation.
 - It was the promise of this transportation link that persuaded British Columbia to join Confederation in 1871.
- 1873 – Contract to build the railway was awarded.
 - Macdonald's government was forced to resign because it accepted election donations in return for the railroad contract. (called the _____)



- 1873-1878: _____'s Liberal government was in power. The railway made little progress.

The National Policy

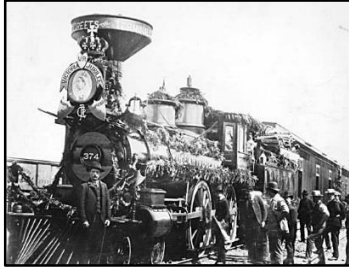
- Canadian economic program introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald's Conservative Party in 1878
- Put into action in 1879.
- The _____ comprised three main strategies:
 - Bring in protective _____
 - Complete the transcontinental railroad
 - Settle the West

- It called for high tariffs on imported manufactured items to protect the manufacturing industry.
- Liberal Party at the time called for Free Trade, which would have no tariffs on goods.
- While the policy was popular in central Canada, it was extremely unpopular in western Canada.
- The policy forced farmers to buy Canadian agricultural equipment at higher prices, but they also had to compete on the international market for grain.
- The United States had even higher tariffs on imported goods.
- The National Policy was slowly dismantled under the many years of Liberal rule spanning over 1925-1957.
- From 1925-1955, the United States was lowering its tariffs.
- Economic integration surged during World War II, and in 1965 the automobile industry in the two nations became fully integrated.
- Complete _____ was not achieved until 1988.

Rails from Sea to Sea

- When Macdonald returned to power in 1878, the National Policy made the railroad the main priority
- The expense was justified by Macdonald because it would transform the country into one economic unit by creating employment, facilitating trade between eastern and western regions and transporting immigrants across the West.

- 1880: new business group formed to complete the railway project – The _____ (CPR).



- CPR planned to build railway lines from Montreal to the west coast of British Columbia.
- Railway lines that were already in use east of Montreal would be added to the CPR route.
- The railway was completed in 1885, after the government gave the CPR more money on three separate occasions.

Effects of Territorial Expansion

- The expansion of Canada’s borders increased its overall population.
- Through treaties, the First Nations in the West had been moved off their traditional lands to make way for immigrant settlers and the CPR.
- Although settlers from central Canada were slow to relocate, the railway encouraged more to move.
- Railway gave central Canadians and overseas immigrants quick and easy transportation to the West
- The railway forged a _____ link between Canadians from sea to sea, but the philosophical, cultural, economic and linguistic _____ between Canadians would cause debate and conflict for years to come.

Immigration and Settlement p. 235-239

<u>Word Bank</u>		
Ukrainians	religious persecution	assimilate
Mennonites	urbanization	Dominion Lands Act
communism	Gimli	Sir Clifford Sifton
provinces	pacifism	grasslands
	homesteading	

Immigration Under Macdonald’s Government

- Population rose from 43 000 in 1871 to 250 000 in 1891.
- After the passing of the _____ in 1872, 40 000 people migrated from Ontario to Manitoba.
- A significant number of French-speaking immigrants from several countries and regions moved to Manitoba during this time as well.

Mennonite Immigration

- 1873-1884: large numbers of German-speaking _____ moved to Manitoba from Russia.

- One of the main reasons was the Mennonite belief in _____, which opposed Mennonites having to serve in the Russian Army.
- The Canadian government made a lifetime agreement with the Mennonites to exempt them from military service if they would settle and farm in the West.
- Mennonites were also permitted to operate their own schools.

Icelandic Immigration

- 1875: 275 Icelanders settle around Lake Winnipeg near what is now _____.

- Gimli was within a region called New Iceland. New Iceland was under Canadian jurisdiction, but the government allowed the region to have its own council that administered a constitution and laws.
- 1881: Manitoba's boundaries were extended and the region fell under provincial control.
- 1900: population of New Iceland was 2000 and 4000 Icelandic immigrants were living in Winnipeg.

Laurier's Vision of Canada (1896-1911)

- Laurier envisioned a united and strong Canada that one that would forge an identity independently of Great Britain.
- 1896: Laurier appointed _____ as Minister of the Interior.
- Sifton was given control of federal lands in the West, natural resources and "Indian affairs".
- Sifton changed the _____ system and made it much easier to settlers to acquire free or cheap land.
- Sifton also started an advertising campaign about the Canadian prairies, encouraging immigration.

Sifton's Campaign

- Sifton initially tried to attract farmers from Eastern Canada, the United States, Britain and Northern Europe.
- Immigrants' difficulties in adapting to the harsh winters and shorter growing season led to a change in Sifton's strategy.



- Sifton started to advertise to farmers in central and Eastern Europe, where the _____ were similar to Canada's prairies.
- This campaign was successful. Between 1902 and 1914, almost 3 million immigrants came to Canada.
- Many of these groups included English-speaking immigrants, but also included Dutch, German, French, _____ and Jewish people from several eastern European countries.
- Many of these immigrants were seeking to move away from high taxation, indentured labour and _____.

Welcome – Or Not

- 1905 – Canada's immigration policy became more restrictive.
- 1905: Frank Oliver, the new minister of the Interior made up a list of regions in the order of preference for immigrants: Britain, USA and northwestern Europe.
- Eastern Europeans were not banned, but not welcomed.
- There was unofficial exclusion of African-American and Sikh immigrants
- 1907: Quotas were put on immigration from Japan.
- During World War I, there was little immigration to Canada.
- Following the Russian Revolution in 1917, there were fears of _____ and fears that immigrants from those countries would spread communist ideas. In 1919 the *Immigration Act* banned communists from entering Canada.

Impact of Immigration on Canada and Canadians

Political and Economic Impact

- The rise of the population in the West after 1896 led to the settlers in those areas to request provincial status.

- Alberta and Saskatchewan were made into _____ in 1905, and were given the same constitutions as Ontario, but with federal government control over Crown lands and natural resources.
- From the early 1900s to the 1920s, Canada's population increased from 5 million to almost 10 million.
- This led to the growth of the local market for Canadian-made goods, a growth in the manufacturing sector and increased _____, or the growth of urban areas.

- Immigration made Canada more diverse, multiethnic and multicultural than it already was.
- Immigrants founded towns and helped build communities.
- Immigrants to Canada shared their cultural and political views and experiences.
- Most English-speaking Protestants felt that immigrants should _____ and adapt to the ways of the dominant culture.
- In the face of being excluded, many immigrant groups organized their own schools, newspapers, places of worship and cultural groups.

Social and Cultural Impact

Economic Development and Industrialization p. 240-243

<u>Word Bank</u>		
hydroelectric	Winnipeg	railways
tariffs	industrialization	gold rush

A Country of Natural Resources

- From the mid-to-late 1800s, the Canadian economy depended on the selling of raw materials and food products to more industrialized countries.
- Canada's _____ was small and inefficient because it was mostly supplying local markets.

- In the late 1800s, minerals such as copper, coal, silver, asbestos, nickel, gypsum, salt, iron ore, lead and zinc were discovered.
- In the 1930s, larger mine companies formed and the discovery of larger, long-lasting mineral deposits led to the starting of many permanent mines and the growth of communities such as Estevan, Saskatchewan and Lethbridge, Alberta.

Minerals

- 1896: A _____ in the Yukon led to development in Yukon and British Columbia.



Hydroelectricity

- Canada also started to use natural resources such as water to create electricity.
- The first _____ power station in Canada was built in Ottawa in 1881.
- The growth of hydroelectric power in parts of Ontario and Quebec helped to grow their manufacturing industries.
- Hydroelectric power began to be used in industries such as pulp and paper, smelting and mining.

- By 1920, 97% of power generated in Canada came from hydroelectricity.

Economic Growth

- Immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries led to a rise in population and average income of Canadians.
- These both created larger local markets for Canadian goods.
- Canadian exports also expanded. Wheat sales increased from \$6 million in 1900 to \$45 million in 1915. World War I was part of the reason for the increase in Canadian exports.
- Two more _____ were built during this period: the Grand Trunk Pacific (1906-1914) and the Canadian Northern (1899-1919), which passed through the Canadian Shield. These railroads made the regions more accessible and allowed industries in these areas to grow.

Manufacturing

- Due to protective _____ that made it cheaper to buy Canadian goods, more Canadians set up manufacturing plants in Canada, turning wheat into flour, timber into wood products and minerals into metals.
- Toronto became a financial centre for the manufacturing industry.
- Many American companies started to set up “branch plant” operations in Canada to avoid having to pay the tariffs. Branch plants are factories

owned by companies based outside Canada.

- 1918-1923: Canada was the second largest car manufacturer in the world.

Rising Urbanization

- From 1871 to 1891, the number of Canadians living in cities almost doubled.
- Small-scale manufacturing industries based in small communities began to close down as improvements in technology made larger factories necessary.
- Industry began to build up in larger communities with better transportation options.
- New factories in cities created more jobs, and more people moved there to find work.
- The growth of urban centres was also caused by large numbers of immigrants moving to Canada.



- With the growth of industry and population, cities in places like Western Canada grew dramatically. _____ went from a population of 250 in 1871 to over 42 000 in 1900.

Social and Political Change p. 244-246

Word Bank

Protestant
cooperatives
non-denominational

National Policy
Laurier-Greenway Compromise

free trade
French
Catholics

The Manitoba Schools Question

- 1870: Manitoba had almost an equal-sized population of _____-speaking _____ and English-speaking _____.
- Catholic schools were taught in French, and Protestant schools were taught in English. Both were publically funded by the government.
- 1890: Immigration had caused the number of French-speaking people to fall to 10% of Manitoba's population.
- Pressure from the English-speaking Protestant majority led to the Manitoba government creating just one public _____ school system, with English as the language of instruction.



- Roman Catholic schools could continue to operate, but parents would have to pay for their children to attend.
- There was division in Canada on the issue. The Federal government, which was Conservative, was also divided.
- Catholics in Canada called for the Federal government to overturn the law. Catholics in Winnipeg tried to get courts to rule against the legislation, but they were unsuccessful.
- 1896: The Liberals win the Federal Election. The Manitoba Schools Question was a major issue during the campaign.

- After the election, Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier worked with Manitoba Premier Thomas Greenway to find a compromise.
- The _____ of 1897 kept a single public school system, but where there were enough students, Roman Catholic teachers could be hired, some religious instruction was allowed and students could be taught in a language other than English. No provision was made specifically for French language instruction.
- In the following years, instruction in languages such as Polish, German, Ukrainian and French took place in some schools.
- World War I brought about a mistrust of immigrants, especially from those coming from parts of Europe where some of the fighting was taking place. In 1916, the Manitoba government, instruction in languages other than was ended.

Western Discontent

- Farmers in the late 1800s and early 1900s in Western Canada were facing several challenges.
- Grain could only be shipped through the Canadian Pacific Railway and its equipment.
- Only the CPR was permitted by the government to transport the grain, and so they had a monopoly, and set whatever prices they wanted for shipping. These prices in the West and the Atlantic were twice as much as the cost in Central Canada.



- The _____ had caused some problems for farmers in Western Canada. The protective tariffs made it more expensive to bring Canadian-made agricultural equipment to the West from Central Canada and made the closer, American-made equipment too expensive with the high tariffs.
- The lack of protective tariffs on agricultural products made it difficult for Western Canadian farmers to compete in international markets.

Agrarian Reform

- Many farmers during this era formed farmer-owned _____, where

the costs of farming could be shared as well as the profits.

- Many other cooperative efforts were formed, such as cooperative stores, marketing groups for selling agricultural goods and even cooperative banks.
- Farmers in Western Canada also formed groups that advocated for their cause, such as lobbying for better rail transportation policies and reduced tariffs on imports.
- In 1911, the federal election was focused on reciprocity, or _____, where tariffs on Canadian and US goods would be eliminated. Many farmers felt that free trade would flood Canadian markets with cheaper US goods and lead to job losses in Canadian manufacturing.
- The Conservative Party argued that supporting this reciprocity was like supporting continentalism – political union with the US.
- The Conservatives won the election and free trade was not brought in.

Other Reform Movements p. 247-251

<u>Word Bank</u>		
prohibition	Liberals	conscription
Russian Revolution	suffrage	Agnes MacPhail
Quebec	Citizens' Committee of 1000	Progressive Party
unemployment	farmers	trade unions
industrialization	temperance	collective bargaining
Social Gospel		socialism

New Political Parties

- Many _____ and labourers felt disconnected from the major national political parties during and after WWI, so they formed their own provincial parties that would look out for their interests.
- Some of these groups included the Dominion Labour Party, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the

_____ (which became the Official Opposition in parliament in 1921).

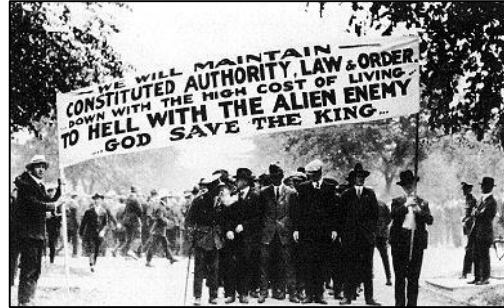
- Some people, especially in the West turned to _____ to try to bring about greater economic equality.

Rise of Unions in Canada

- The increased _____ of Canada saw people move from working in the fields to working in factories.
- The workday was sometimes 10 or more hours long and the pay was low.
- Women and children were paid less for their work.
- Working conditions were often unhealthy and unsafe.
- Workers were not cared for if they became sick or got hurt on the job.
- Many workers across Canada joined _____, groups formed to advance the interests of the workers.
- Between 1915 and 1919, union membership grew from 143 000 to 378 000 workers.
- Unions were legalized in Canada in 1872.

Winnipeg General Strike

- May 15, 1919: members of the Building and Metal Trade Councils in Winnipeg went on strike, demanding a minimum wage, a 48-hour work week and _____ (where deals are made by an entire group as opposed to an individual basis).
- Thousands of supporters from the public and private sectors joined them on strike.
- 27 000 workers went on strike.
- Almost all city services were disrupted, including mail, telephone, streetcars and police and fire departments.
- A group called the _____ formed to work against the strikers.
- It included several wealthy businessmen, professionals and government leaders.



- It rejected all strikers' demands and blamed the strikers on a few European immigrants with Communist views.
- 2 years prior, the Communist revolution in Russia had taken place. It was extremely violent, resulted in the overthrow of government and the society that had existed to that point.
- The 1917 _____ also resulted in the Bolshevik Party in Russia calling for similar violent, far-reaching revolutions to take place around the world. This worried businessmen and politicians in many countries around the world, including Canada.
- Sympathy strikes were held in many towns and cities across the West. This alarmed the Federal and Provincial governments, who feared the spread of the unrest.
- Demonstrations, tensions grew and violence went on for 2 weeks. The mayor of Winnipeg banned marches.
- June 21: Royal North-West Mounted Police tried to stop a march through the streets of Winnipeg.



- A riot broke out. 2 men were killed and dozens more were injured.
- The city had used auxiliary police, who were essentially untrained university students.

- Army trucks armed with machine guns patrolled the streets.
- Fearing more violence, strike organizers called off the strike on June 26, 1919.
- Dozens of strikers were arrested and deported.
- Several strike leaders went to trial and were sentenced to jail.
- Many workers lost their jobs due to participation in the strike.
- Strikers who returned to work felt that the strike had not really improved working conditions.

Social Reform in the Cities

- The rapid growth of Canadian cities in the first part of the 1900s led to overcrowding, disease, poor living conditions and very few social services. There was no government health care or _____ assistance.
- Many middle-class people living in the cities formed humanitarian organizations to improve living and working conditions for the poor, children, the elderly, and widowed and sick women.
- These groups lobbied for laws regarding minimum wages and banning child labour.
- Religious missions provided food and shelter for the homeless.
- 1890s-1930s: a trend in Christian churches called the _____ tried to make improvements in health care, child labour, education, housing, women's rights and _____ (outlawing the sale and consumption of alcohol).
- Many groups saw a connection between poverty and alcohol led many of these groups to call for _____, or moderation in alcohol use. They lobbied governments to bring in prohibition.



- PEI brought in prohibition in 1900. Alberta and Ontario brought in prohibition in 1916.

The Suffrage Movement

- In the early 1900s, women in Canada started to call for a change in women's rights, including equality in the workplace and _____, which is the right to vote.
- World War I increased the number of women working in paying jobs. They worked in factories and other workplaces, while men were fighting in the war.
- Women's service and sacrifices during the war became one of the reasons why they were given the ability to vote.
- 1916 – 1925: All provinces except _____ gave women the right to vote. Quebec gave women the vote in 1940.

The Federal Vote and the Persons Case

- In 1917, Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden was facing an election.
- He had wanted to bring in _____, or mandatory military service. This was opposed by many people.
- Borden felt that relatives of Canadian soldiers would support conscription.
- Borden introduced the *Military Voters Act* and *The Wartime Elections Act*, which gave the vote to women in the Canadian military and female relatives of Canadian soldiers.
- These efforts helped Borden win the election.

- 1918: all women, except First Nations, Metis, Inuit and Asian women were given the ability to vote in Federal elections.
- 1919: Women were given the right to run for office in federal elections.
- _____ was the first woman to be elected to Parliament in 1921.
- 1916: Emily Murphy became the first female judge in Alberta, and the entire British Empire.
- Prime Minister Borden would not appoint her to the Senate because she was not considered a person under the *British North America Act*.
- 1928: Murphy took this decision to court, and the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that women were not considered persons.
- 1929: The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, which was the highest legal authority at that time, overturned the decision, and said that women could be considered to be persons under the law.
- This became known as the “Persons Case.”
- The federal government imposed taxes and engaged in nation-building projects, such as the construction of the CPR.
- Over time, the provinces began to gain more control over matters such as natural resources.
- During World War I, the federal government took charge of most areas, such as the economy, taxes, labour relations and wages and prices.
- After the war, the provinces started to regain more powers, once again being responsible for taxation, health, education and welfare.

Expanding Role of Government

- The _____ were in power in Canada from 1896 to 1911. During this time, governments started to take on more responsibility social and economic well-being of the people.
- Federal and provincial governments created policies and laws dealing with education, health, policing, public services, labour legislation and social security.

Federal-Provincial Powers

- At the time of Confederation, the federal government had a great deal of control in Canada.

Questions

1. What helped persuade British Columbia to join Confederation in 1871?
2. What was the “Pacific Crisis”, and why did it result in Sir John A. Macdonald’s government to resign in 1873?

The National Policy

3. When was the National Policy introduced? When was it put into action?
4. What were the three main strategies of the National Policy?
5. What did the Liberals want instead of protective tariffs?
6. Why was the policy popular in Central Canada, but not in Western Canada?
7. When did Canada and the US reach complete free trade?

Rails from Sea to Sea

8. How did Sir John A. Macdonald justify the expense of the National Policy and its railway?
9. What new business group was formed to complete the railway project in 1880?
10. When was the railway completed?

The New Arrivals

Using pages 235 to 237 in *Shaping Canada*, complete the following chart to track of some of the major groups of immigrants from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century.

	Time Period	Push/Pull Factors	Areas of Destination	Contributions to the Development of Canada
Mennonite Immigration				
Icelandic Immigration				
Ukrainian Immigration				

Jewish Immigration				
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More Questions: 238-239

11. Who became the Minister of the Interior in 1905? (238)

12. Why were many Chinese workers recruited to Canada in 1881? (238)

13. Why was a head tax placed on Chinese immigration after 1885?

14. What was Canada's total population by the end of the 1920's? What economic sector grew as a result? (239)
