

UNIT 3
CHAPTER 10

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND BEYOND

Chapter 10

Emerging Canadian Independence – p. 286-287

<u>Word Bank</u>		
gold	ambassadors	autonomy
Governor General	colony	Skagway, Alaska
	Washington, DC	

Colonial Status

- In 1867, Canada was a _____ of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
 - It had _____ over domestic affairs, as long as those laws didn't go against existing British laws.
 - Britain did pay attention to the Canadian government's views on its foreign affairs, but Britain still had the final say on any international agreements related to Canada.
 - The _____ was appointed by Britain and governed according to Canadian wishes for domestic affairs, but was directed by British policy for foreign affairs.
 - Canada did not have its own foreign representatives or _____.
 - The highest court for Canada was still the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Canada-US Relations

- Several times after Confederation, many believed that Britain did not put Canadian interests first when Britain was acting on Canada's behalf in dealings with the United States.

The Treaty of Washington, 1871

- 1871: British and American delegations met in _____.



- They were dealing with illegal foreign fishing incidents and disagreements over navigation rights on the St. Lawrence River.
- Canadian Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald was invited to serve as one of the five British commissioners.
- This was the first time a Canadian had been on a British team that negotiated a treaty, although Macdonald had little influence over the negotiations.

Alaska Boundary Dispute

- The United States purchased Alaska from the Russian Empire in 1867.
- The Alaskan panhandle and chain of islands did not have a clearly marked boundary between Canadian and US territory.



- After _____ was discovered in the _____ Territory in 1896 and access to the goldfields became more important, Canada disputed the boundary separating the Alaska panhandle from Canada.
- Canada wanted a different boundary that placed _____ inside Canada.
- The Canadian government stationed several detachments of North-West

Mounted Police in areas where Canada wanted to establish its preferred border and to collect customs duties from American gold seekers entering through Canada en route to Alaska.

- 1903: US and Britain set up a commission of 3 Americans and 3 British representatives (2 were Canadian) to settle the boundary dispute.
- The final vote was 4-2 in favour of a settlement that was favourable to the US.
- Canada felt that Britain was not looking out for Canada's best interests.

Boundary Waters Treaty

- 1909: the Boundary Waters Treaty helped to set up a commission of Canadian and American representatives who would resolve and prevent water disputes along Canada-US boundaries.
- This was an example of Canada slowly getting a chance to represent its own interests internationally.

Laurier and Canadian Autonomy p. 288-289

Word Bank

imperialist

Lt.-Col. William D. Otter

dreadnoughts

Department of External Affairs

nationalists

Union of South Africa

Naval Service Bill

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

British Empire

tin pot navy

The Boer War

- The Second Boer War was fought from 11 October 1899 until 31 May 1902 between the _____ and the Afrikaans-speaking settlers of two independent Boer republics, the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic) and the Orange Free State.
- It ended with a British victory and the annexation of both republics by the British Empire; both would eventually be incorporated into the _____, a dominion of the British Empire, in 1910.
- Over 7,000 Canadian soldiers and support personnel were involved in the second Boer war from October 1899 to May 1902. With approximately 7,368 soldiers in a combat situation, the

conflict became the largest military engagement involving Canadian soldiers from the time of Confederation until World War I. Eventually, 270 soldiers died in the course of the Boer War.



- The Canadian public was initially divided on the decision to go to war as some citizens did not want Canada to become Britain's 'tool' for engaging in armed conflicts.

- Many Anglophone citizens were pro-Empire, or _____ and wanted the Prime Minister, _____, to support the British in their conflict.



- On the other hand, many Francophone citizens felt threatened by the continuation of British Imperialism to their national sovereignty. These people could be called _____.
- In the end, in order to appease the citizens who wanted war and avoid angering those who didn't, Laurier sent 1,000 volunteers under the command of _____ to aid the confederation in its war to 'liberate' the peoples of the Boer controlled states in South Africa.
- The volunteers were provided to the British with the stipulation that the British pay costs of the battalion after it arrived in South Africa.
- The French Canadians' opposition to the Canadian involvement in a British 'colonial venture' eventually led to a three-day riot in various areas of Quebec.
- Many Canadian soldiers did not actually see combat after getting shipped over to South Africa as many arrived around the time of the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging on 31 May 1902.

Foreign Affairs Institutions

- 1909: Prime Minister Laurier established the _____.

- That year, Canada and the US created the International Joint Commission, which serves as a permanent means of resolving Canadian-American border disputes.

Naval Service Crisis

- 1909: Britain and Germany were in a race for world naval superiority.
- Germany's expansion created fears that it would want to expand its territory and take over French and British colonies.
- Britain asked Canada and other members of the Empire to help pay for the building of battleships called _____.



- In 1909, the Royal Navy was Canada's only form of naval defence.
- For several years prior, Members of Parliament had thought of creating a Canadian naval force, especially to monitor fishing activity.
- Most MPs felt that Canada should create its own small naval force
- Britain pressured the Canadian government to create a navy that would include a dreadnought, 3 destroyers, 3 cruisers and 3 submarines. PM Laurier did not agree with this idea.
- 1910: Laurier introduced a bill to create a Canadian navy.
- The _____ proposed building a naval college and a small Canadian navy of 11 ships, one that did not include an expensive dreadnought.



- The bill specifically excluded contributing financially to the Royal Navy, but it established the principle that in times of war and with the

consent of the Canadian Parliament, Britain could use the Canadian navy.

- Imperialists felt that not enough had been done, and called the new naval force a “_____.”
- Nationalists felt that Laurier had shown too much support for Britain.
- This controversy played a part in Laurier and the Liberal Party being defeated in the 1911 election.

Cluster 3 – Chapter 10 – p. 290-309

Word Bank

Austria-Hungary
Germany
conscription
stalemate

Franz Ferdinand
Belgium
British Empire
Vimy Ridge

Serbia
Russia
France
Western Front

Causes of the First World War

Militarism

- In the early 20th century, European nations, especially Germany began to increase the size of their militaries in order to compete with Britain, which had the largest navy and _____, which had the largest army.

Imperialism

- The _____ controlled over 25% of the world. Other European countries, such as Germany wanted to control more lands and resources.



- Relations became strained as the competition for territory increased.

Nationalism

- Nationalism led some Europeans to want to be united with others of the same cultural background.
- _____ was home to 50 million Austrians, Hungarians, Bosnians, Serbs, Ukrainians and other groups, many of which wanted their own independent countries.

Military Alliances

- There were several military alliances, where countries promised to defend each other if attacked by an outside force.
- 1914: There were two major military alliances:
 - Triple Entente/Allies: Britain, Russia and _____
 - Triple Alliance/Central Powers: Italy, Austria-Hungary and _____

The Alliances Draw Europe into War

- June 28, 1914: Princip, a Serbian nationalist assassinates Archduke _____ of Austria-Hungary and his wife.



- Austria-Hungary makes several demands of _____ in response. Serbia did not agree to all the demands.
- Austria-Hungary invades Serbia.
- Russia is allied with Serbia and declares war on Austria-Hungary
- Germany is allied with Austria-Hungary and declares war on Serbia and Russia and eventually France.
- En route to attacking France, Germany invaded _____, which was neutral.
- Britain had promised to defend Belgium, so Britain declared war on Germany.
- Canada, as part of the British Empire, was automatically at war with Germany.

Canada's Response

- Canada was automatically at war once Britain declared war.
- PM Sir Robert Borden said there would be no _____ (draft).



- Canada only had an army of 3000 troops, but Canada agreed to send 25 000 troops.

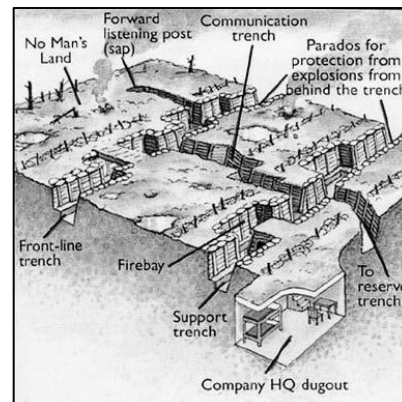
- A need for employment, a sense of duty and a desire for adventure led to high numbers of enlistees.
- 30 000 men volunteered in just one month. More were encouraged to volunteer, and many did.
- The first Canadian troops left for Britain in October of 1914. Most believed they would be home for Christmas.

Trench Warfare

- After some initial gains of territory, both sides settled into trench warfare. It was called the _____.



- Many military leaders believed that battles could be won by launching quick attacks involving large numbers of soldiers.
- This wasn't the case. The war dragged out into a _____. Neither side could advance.
- Most of Canada's fighting took place in the trenches.
- Soldiers usually spent two weeks at a time in the trenches. Besides battle deaths about 80 of 800 men in a battalion died in the trenches every month.



- On April 9, 1917, Canadian forces played a large part in the Battle of _____. 170 000 Canadian and British soldiers defeated German forces.
- The victory at Vimy Ridge became a symbol of Canadian pride.
- It was the first instance in which all four Canadian divisions, made up of troops drawn from all parts of the country, fought as a cohesive formation.
- The image of national unity and achievement gave the battle importance for Canada.

Word Bank

income tax
conscription
conscientious objectors

Propaganda
manufacturing

Victory Bonds
coalition
Wartime Elections Act

Canadians on the Home Front

- Because Canada was not the site of battles, it became a safe place to train soldiers and produce goods for the war effort.
- The high demand for food, uniforms and weapons and ammunition was good for Canadian businesses.
- Wages went up and food prices soared.
- War-related _____ in Canada led to the growth of 1500 factories, that eventually employed 300 000 people.

Women's Changing Roles

- During WWI, women took on skilled work in factories, worked on farms and ran businesses.



- Many women's volunteer groups were founded to support Canadian troops by sending pajamas, socks and care packages to the soldiers overseas.
- After the war, women were expected to leave these new jobs to make room for returning veterans. Not all wanted to do this, and calls for greater equality for women were made.

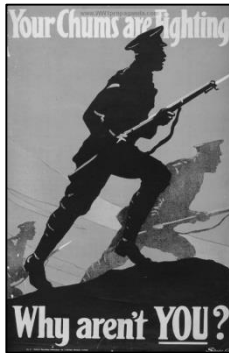
War Expenses

- In order to pay for the war effort, the government introduced a business tax in 1916 and an _____ in 1917.
- The income tax was planned to be temporary, but it was never removed.
- The government borrowed money from American banks, going into over \$1 billion and also sold \$600 million worth of _____ and Thrift Stamps.

Propaganda and Enlistment

- _____ is a form of communication aimed at influencing the attitude readers or observers in order to move them toward a particular opinion.
- Propaganda during WWI was meant to:
 - Encourage men to enlist

- Encourage Canadians to buy Victory Bonds to help pay for the war
- Encourage Canadians to save food so that more would be available to soldiers
- Encourage Canadians to contribute to the Patriotic Fund, which helped the families of soldiers



- Propaganda campaigns increased as enlistment numbers levelled off.

Conscription Crisis

- May 1917: Canadian government announces plans to bring in _____
- Many French – Canadians did not support conscription. Some were opposed to fighting overseas.
- The Church in Quebec had encouraged French-Canadians to fight for the British who had allowed them to keep their religion, language and culture.

- Conscription was a divisive issue.



Other opposition

- Conscription was also opposed by organized labour, farmers who were losing workers and _____.

The 1917 Election

- In 1917, Prime Minister Borden wanted to form a _____ government with the Liberals. It was not very successful.
- The government passed the _____, which gave the vote to people likely to support conscription and deny the vote to those opposed to conscription.
- The Union government of Sir Robert Borden won the election.



The War and Sovereignty

<u>Word Bank</u>		
autonomous	Treaty of Versailles	reparations
nationalistic	dominions	Imperial War Cabinet
	November 11, 1918	

Imperial War Cabinet

- Despite travelling to Britain several times during the first two years of the war, PM Borden was not consulted or informed on war policy or planning, since Canada was merely part of the British Empire.
- December 1916: Britain elects new PM, which caused change in British policy toward Canada and the other _____ (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland).
- New British PM David Lloyd George felt that the Allies needed more help from the dominions but that the dominions should have a share in the decision making.
- 1917: First meeting of the _____, made up of British and other Empire representatives. The Imperial War Cabinet was discussing war policy.



- Canadian PM Borden introduced Resolution IX, which gave the dominions recognition as _____ nations within an Imperial Commonwealth.

The Treaty of Versailles

- The war ended on _____.



- _____ was signed at the Paris Peace Conference in June 1919.
- Treaty of Versailles was harsh:
 - Germany had to limit the size of its army
 - Germany had to give up all colonies in Africa and the Pacific
 - Germany had to pay _____ (compensation) to the victorious countries. With interest, this would have been paid off by 1988.
- 620 000 Canadians served overseas (7.75% of Canada's population of 8 million)
- 66 000 Canadians died in the war.
- 172 000 Canadians were wounded.
- Canada, proud of its wartime record and feeling _____, was given its own seat at the Paris Peace Conference. However, they didn't get to do much.

Word Bank

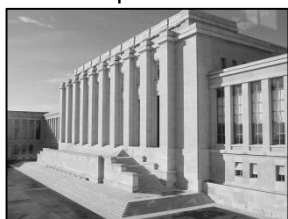
Chanak Crisis
halibut
Balfour Report

Mackenzie King
British Empire
League of Nations
British Commonwealth of Nations

Turkey
Statute of Westminster
Commonwealth

Toward Post War Autonomy

- Canada continued to gain more autonomy over its own foreign affairs in the post-war years.
- Canada joined the _____, formed in 1919, to preserve international peace.

**The Chanak Affair**

- The _____ of September 1922 was the threatened attack by Turkish troops on British and French troops stationed near Çanakkale (Chanak) to guard the Dardanelles (waterway in _____) neutral zone.
- The British public was alarmed by the Chanak episode and the possibility of going to war again. It did not help that Prime Minister David Lloyd George had not fully consulted the Commonwealth prime ministers.
- Unlike the case eight years earlier, when World War I broke out, Canada in particular did not automatically consider itself active in the conflict. Instead, Prime Minister _____ insisted that the Canadian Parliament should decide on the course of action the country would follow.
- By the time the issue had been debated in the Canadian House of Commons, the threat at Chanak had passed. Nonetheless, King made his point: the Canadian Parliament would decide the

role that Canada would play in external affairs and could diverge from the British government.

Halibut Treaty

- March 2, 1923: Canada signs an agreement on _____ fishing limitations with the United States.
- For the first time, Canada signed an international treaty in its own right instead of Great Britain.

The Imperial Conferences

- Imperial Conferences were gatherings of government leaders from the colonies and dominions of the _____.
- These took place at the invitation of Britain to discuss and make decisions on economic, trade and defence policies.
- 11 conferences were held between 1887 and 1937.
- 1923 conference: Britain accepted the Halibut Treaty as setting a precedent for dominions being able to sign international treaties on their own.



- Conference ended with the understanding that the decisions of the Imperial Conference were not binding on member countries until approved by their own governments.

The Balfour Report

- 1926 Imperial Conference: PM MacKenzie King aimed for greater Canadian autonomy with regards to foreign affairs.
- Conference ended with the _____, which said that Britain could no longer make decisions or laws for its dominions.
- Britain and its Commonwealth countries were now autonomous, equal in stature and in no way subordinate to one another in any part of external affairs and were united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the _____.



- Governors-General were no longer representatives of the British

government in diplomatic relations between dominions and Britain. They were now the monarch's personal representatives.

- 1929: Canada has its own embassy in Washington, DC.

Statute of Westminster

- The _____ is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (which established legislative equality for the self-governing dominions of the British Empire and the United Kingdom.
- The Statute is of historical importance because it marked the effective legislative independence of these countries.
- Its current relevance is that it sets the basis for the continuing relationship between the _____ realms and the Crown.
- The Statute was passed in December of 1931.

Chapter 10 Questions

1. Who was against conscription? (page 8)

2. According to the booklet, what were the four main causes of World War I? (page 5)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____

3. What was the main battle that Canadians fought in that was important in giving Canadians a sense of national identity? (page 7)

4. What was the name of the statute (law) that made Canada completely politically independent in 1931? (page 11)

5. When did World War I end? How many Canadians served in the war? How many died? (page 9)

