

CHAPTER 1: A DIFFERENT CANADA
SOCIAL STUDIES 11

INTRO

- Early 1900s – Wilfred Laurier PM
- See map of Canada p. 5
- Census of 1911 – Canada's population = 7.2 million

SOCIETY AND MANNERS

- Early 20th century – most Canadians lived on farms or small villages
- Minority of English-Canadian = Middle and Upper class (set standards for morals and manners)
- Influenced by Victorian England
- Little tolerance for those who did not obey the law (harsh)
- Families expected to:
 - Attend Church Regularly
 - Support Britain and Monarchy

SOCIETY AND MANNERS - WOMEN

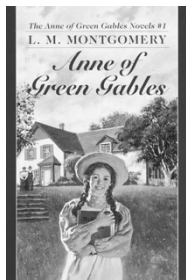
- Once married, women had few rights over property, children etc. (Divorce was rare)
- Women were not considered persons under the law –unless they committed a crime (hmmmm)
- SUFFRAGISTS – wanted the right to vote
- NELLIE MCCLUNG – campaigned for women's rights



ARTS AND LEISURE

- As Canada became more urbanized
 - Literature and Art became more sentimental
 - Expressed preference for rural life
 - Simple Values and happy endings

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES



HOMER WATSON



STILL A BRITISH NATION

- (Reference other ppt)
- Canada had its own government but could not resolve disputes with other countries (ie. Alaska Boundary Dispute, Boer War etc)
- **Imperialists** – English-speaking Canadians proud to be British subjects (supported Britain in the Boer War)
- **Nationalists** – French-speaking Canadians (Canadiens) – against Canada's involvement in Britain's wars
- Language rights was a hot topic (Manitoba Schools Dispute)

CANADA'S CHANGING POPULATION

- Laurier government circulated posters in the U.S. and E. Europe promoting Canada
 - Prairies described as the "Last Best West"



CANADA'S CHANGING POPULATION
(CONTINUED)

- Offered 160 acres (65 hectares) of land for \$10 (sign me up!)
- **Homesteaders** – had to build a house and begin cultivating the farm within 3 years of purchase



NOT EVERYONE IS WELCOME

- Most Canadians were **Ethnocentric** (believing their own race or group was superior)
- French-Speaking Canadians concerned that immigrants would reduce the already low population of Francophones
- E. Europeans (Ukrainians and Poles) were targets of ethnic prejudice in the prairies
- Chines, Japanese, South Asian immigrants suffered from discrimination and racism
 - Cheap labour was accepted

CHINESE HEAD TAX (P. 10-11)

- 1902 – Royal Commission on Oriental Immigration declares that "...further immigration of Chinese to Canada would be injurious to the interests of Canada..."
- 1903 – Head tax increased to \$500
- 1923 – head tax replaced by Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1947 – Repeal of CEA and enfranchisement of Chinese-Canadians
- 1958 – David Lam becomes first Chinese-Canadian lieutenant-governor of BC
- 1996 – Jenny Kwan and Ida Chong become BCs first Chinese-Canadian MLAs

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

- 1876 – Federal Indian Act passed
- **Reserves** – to free open land for settlers and immigrants from Europe and to avoid violent clashes as in the U.S.
- Were supposed to take up farming instead of traditional hunting but:
 - Soil often unsuitable
 - Equipment was limited
 - No training/left to their own devices
 - People went hungry

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES CONTINUED

- Government allowed sections of reserve lands to be transferred to homesteaders for farming or to companies for mining (wait a minute...what's the point of reserves then....?)



- **Residential Schools** –
- run by churches,
- took Aboriginal children from their homes

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES CONTINUED

- Government of Canada identifies 136 institutions as former Residential Schools
- Operated for approximately 100 years (final schools closing as late as 1998)
- Canadian law made attendance mandatory for all Aboriginal children
- Direct survivors are impacted as well as the intergenerational experiences

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES CONTINUED

- **Assimilation** – intended to make Aboriginal people abandon their traditional culture and become part of the European way of life

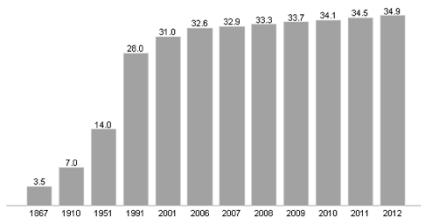


URBANIZATION

- Some immigrant groups (particularly Jewish people) who were not allowed to own land in Europe chose urban life
- Population of Canada's western cities exploded in the early 1900s
- Growing cities were filled with contrasts between wealthy and poor

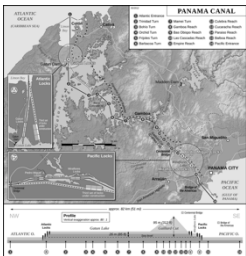
URBANIZATION

Population of Canada since Confederation, selected years, 1867-2012 (millions)



AN ECONOMY TRANSFORMED

- Export of natural resources such as lumber, wheat, and minerals = important for economy
- Export industries benefited from cheap shipping costs across Atlantic Ocean
- Opening of Panama Canal (1914) = shorter shipping route for Canadian products to Europe from West Coast.



AN ECONOMY TRANSFORMED CONTINUED

- Use of electricity in factories was an enormous boost to Canada's industrial growth (bigger and better machines)
- Industrialization created more jobs in manufacturing



CORPORATE GIANTS

- Huge companies such as Maple Leaf Milling, Dominion Steel, Massey-Harris, Imperial Oil controlled much of industry
- Workers began to form **trade unions** to press for better pay, reduced work hours and better safety conditions
- 1914 **recession** – industries cut back on production, many workers became unemployed

WAR AND CHANGE

- Laurier predicted the 20th Century would be the century of Canadian development
- Couldn't have predicted the war
- Couldn't have predicted the events and issues that have shaped Canada's identity
