

Chapter 11: Encouraging Immigration

Name: Key

Chapter Inquiry – How did the massive immigration to Canada near the turn of the twentieth century affect the complex identity of our country?

Key Concept – Immigration and Identity – Canada is a different country today from what it was 100 years ago. One of the factors that change a country's identity is immigration. Many people come from other places to live in Canada and these newcomers bring their own ideas & customs. These newcomers add to what it means to be Canadian.



Vocabulary – Use the glossary or text to define the following words.

False advertising Using ads to mislead people

Immigrant A person who moves to a new country

Emigrant A person who leaves his or her homeland permanently

Push factor A factor (issue) that pushes people to leave their homeland

Pull factor A factor that influences people to migrate (come) to a certain country

Pluralistic society A society that is made up of many different groups of people, each with its own unique identity, ideas, perspectives and culture. The resulting society hopefully has a sense of respect for all cultures.

Persecuted Someone who is subjected to poor treatment because of their beliefs

Pacifist A person who is opposed to violence as a means of settling a dispute

Internal migrants A person who moves from one region to another within a country

Discrimination Unfair treatment of a person or group based on prejudice

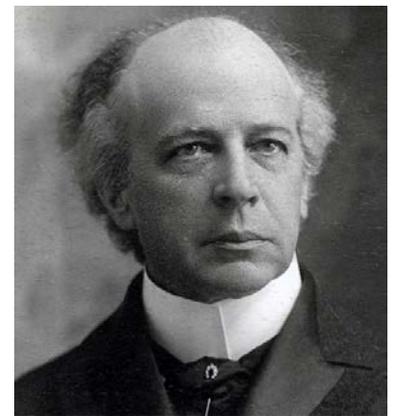
Communal Lifestyle A means of living whereby a group has no private property and shares their possessions and responsibilities with others in the group

Coming to Western Canada – At first Canada did not attract many immigrants.

Most people that came to North America went to the United States. In the 1890s things changed and newcomers flooded the West.

The Need for Immigrants – In 1881 there were 4 381 256 people living in Canada, this included the 108,547 Aboriginal people. Almost 89 % of Canadians were of British and French descent and most lived in the Eastern part of Canada. The Western part of Canada had First Nations, Metis, Canadian fur traders and some English Canadians who had moved from eastern Canada, but there wasn't many people living there.

The Laurier Factor – Sir Wilfred Laurier was Canada's first French Canadian Prime Minister. He thought that Canada could become a great nation but it would not happen without more people to start farms in the West. A strong farm economy in the West would help the whole country.



Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier

1. Using Figure 11.2 on page 246 of your text book, what year saw the greatest number of Immigrants come to Canada? 1913

2. What year saw the fewest number of Immigrants come to Canada? 1896

What four things did Laurier do to succeed in getting people to move to Canada?

1. Doubled the amount of railway, making travel much easier
2. Advertised for immigrants in far off countries
3. Government agents went overseas to find interested groups
4. They gave these groups special treatment if they moved

Partners in the Effort – What things did government use to attract people to Canada?

1. Private companies bought up land in the West and sold it to immigrants
2. Church groups wanted to build religious communities because of Canada's policies on religious freedom
3. The railway companies were given land for building the railway & made money

Canada Calling – The person that was in charge of immigration to Canada was Clifford Sifton. He started a publicity campaign to attract people to Canada.



What three things did government do in this campaign?

1. Millions of posters were printed and sent out
2. Foreign journalists were brought to Canada to write newspaper stories about Canada when they returned home
3. Speakers were sent around the world to talk about the Canadian West

What places did the Government target, and why did they target them?

- The United States – because they were running out of good farmland
- Great Britain – because most Canadians were originally from there
- Eastern Europe – these settlers would be experienced in growing crops, could put up with the hardships of pioneer life & would assimilate with the English

Sifton & the Canadian Government wanted the new citizens to speak English or be willing to learn it. They did not try to convince the Canadiens from Quebec to move West. They thought that Canada should be one nation with 1 language.

The Francophones felt betrayed because Confederation had made Canada bilingual. Within decades they were far outnumbered in the West.

The Trap – Life in the West was much harder than the advertisements had led them to believe.

There were very few trees so newcomers made houses out of sod. Which are slabs of soil, grass and grass roots cut from the prairie and they didn't make the best houses. Few had enough money to pay for the trip back home so they were “trapped” in the miserable conditions.



Push and Pull Factors – The people who came here had good reasons for leaving their homeland and choosing Canada.

Reasons for Emigrating – For many, the conditions in their homelands made them want to leave. The factors that push people to leave their homelands are called push factors. What were the main push factors for the newcomers to the West?

- Population growth
- Religious persecution
- Political persecution
- Natural Disasters
- Affordable travel

Reasons for Immigrating to Canada – Why did many Europeans choose to move to Canada? Factors that influence people to choose a certain country are called “pull” factors. What were the main pull factors that brought people to Canada?

- Free land
- Jobs
- A completed Railway
- Better machinery
- Improved farming techniques
- A growing demand for wheat
- Religious and Political freedom
- Friends and Family

Churches and Immigration – Churches and religious groups took special interest in immigration to the Canadian West. In some cases, church members were persecuted for their religious beliefs.

1. Doukhobors & Hutterites – Were people who were being treated badly in Eastern Europe for their religious beliefs.



Read the case study on page 254 about the Hutterites that live near Lethbridge. Describe the three things that are common to a communal lifestyle.

1. No private property
2. Everyone owns everything – farm equipment, books, toys, bank accounts
3. Everyone lives together in a small village

Francophones in the West – Francophones were the first non -Aboriginal people in the West and had been living there since 1730. What things did the Francophones do that left a mark of their early existence in the west?

- They named many rivers, lakes, streets, parks, and communities with French names.
- Early Francophone farms on the Red River are long and narrow, with homes near the river and were based on Seigneurial system of New France.
- Many hospitals and schools were named after French Catholic missionaries
- Many businesses were started by Francophones such as coal mines, banks, and fur trading businesses.

Internal Migrants - People who moved from one region to another within the same country are known as internal migrants. These Canadian migrants were people who were initially attracted to moving west for several reasons including:

1. The educational system - Francophone schools and the bilingual courts
2. Catholic church - attracted French Catholic Priests
3. Francophone newspapers were distributed

Settling In - By 1911 more than 80 % of the people living in the Western provinces had been born outside of Canada. List 12 different ethnic groups that settled in Canada between 1881 and 1911.

<u>British</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Italian</u>
<u>French</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Asian</u>
<u>Scandinavian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Polish</u>

The Great Grain Growers - What became the most common and important crop being grown in Canada? Wheat

The Machinery - By the end of the 19th century, new machinery was developed that made farming much easier. Steam powered tractors replaced horses and oxen. The railway took harvests to market.



The Wheat – The Canadian Government scientists developed a type of wheat called Marquis which grew well on the prairies.

The Exports – Wheat was shipped around the world and fed many people.