



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Group: 404- \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Notes 2.2

### Chapter 2: 1896-1945: Nationalisms and the Autonomy of Canada

#### Section 2: Immigration to Canada in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries

Pages that correspond to this presentation

Immigration policy: \_\_\_\_\_

Impacts on immigration to Western Canada: \_\_\_\_\_

Emigration of French Canadiens to the United States/ New Areas of Colonization: \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_\_\_!....
- Why?....
- When Wilfred Laurier took over as Prime Minister Canada was doing well in terms of economic growth
- Which meant there was a need for:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



How did Canada \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 1800s/early 1900s?

- The Wilfred Laurier Federal Liberal government used the same sorts of tactics/measures/strategies as John A. Macdonald
- However, Laurier may have stepped up promoting immigration to Canada:
  - Many published \_\_\_\_\_ handed out in Europe to promote Canada
  - Printed \_\_\_\_\_ displayed in European cities to promote Canada
  - Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ established in many European countries/cities AND in the United States
  - Offered \_\_\_\_\_ to immigrants
  - Paying for travel by boat to Canada (for immigrants)

Why did immigrants \_\_\_\_\_ their homeland(s) to come to Canada?

- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ factors
- To improve economic opportunities (\_\_\_\_\_ )
- To improve their \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ or persecution because of race, religion or political views
- They were attracted to the possibility of adventure starting a new life in Canada → after visiting a Canadian immigration agency



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in the late  
1800s/early 1900s?

- Wilfred Laurier and the Liberal government made a man named \_\_\_\_\_ the Minister of the Interior of Canada → basically, he was in charge of overseeing Canada's immigration policy
- Immigration policy = which people Canada would allow to move to/ live in Canada
- Laurier and Sifton focused on promoting the settlement of Western Canada between 1896 and 1905
- Sifton thought that a '\_\_\_\_\_' were suited for settling Western Canada
- Sifton thought that people from Eastern European countries like \_\_\_\_\_, Austria-Hungary, Russia AND religious groups like Mennonites and Russian Doukhobors were the perfect fit for Western Canada → they were farmers
- Why?
- Sifton believed that settling Western Canada was going to be a difficult task → \_\_\_\_\_, harsh climate, rural lifestyle
- People from these countries could fill in for the lack of immigrants from England
- Sifton believed that these groups were a good fit → NOT 'city folk' from the United Kingdom (England)



What do you think Clifford Sifton meant when he said:

*“...a stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and a half dozen children, is a good quality.”*

Source: Sir Clifford Sifton, “The Immigrants Canada Wants,” Maclean’s Magazine, April 1, 1922, 16.

- Despite Sifton’s preferences → immigrants came from

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  - Not all immigrants settled on farms in Western Canada → some settled in cities in Eastern Canada (Maritimes) and in Central Canada (Quebec/Ontario)
  - Some did congregate into urban areas in Western Canada (example: Winnipeg)
    - Winnipeg grew from 20,000 people in 1886 to 150,000 in 1911
  - Okay, but WHERE did they come from?
  - Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the immigrants between 1896-1914 came from the \_\_\_\_\_ (England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales)
  - Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the immigrants between 1896-1914 came from the \_\_\_\_\_
  - A little less than \_\_\_\_\_ of the immigrants between 1896-1914 came from the \_\_\_\_\_
  - A SMALL portion of immigrants came from other parts of the world → like \_\_\_\_\_



What \_\_\_\_\_ for Canada to settle Western Canada?

- There were a few factors that allowed the Federal government to get immigrants to Western Canada:
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ allowed the government to transport immigrants to Western Canada
  - The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 → land was divided up by the government to make settlement easier
  - The North-West Mounted \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the peace in the West
  - The Canadian Office of the Interior to help promote Canada as a destination for immigrants
  - Canada took the proper precautions to keep the population safe →  
\_\_\_\_\_ like Grosse Ile

What \_\_\_\_\_ did immigration have on Canada between 1896-1914?

- Demographically (what the population looked like) → Canada became more \_\_\_\_\_
- The percentage of the population that was not British origin, French origin or Aboriginal grew
- Territory → \_\_\_\_\_ of Canada's \_\_\_\_\_ → especially in the Prairies (Western Canada)
- The Prairies grew so much in terms of population → Federal government created 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Cities grew in terms of population → many immigrants chose to live in cities → jobs \_\_\_\_\_



A closer look at the \_\_\_\_\_

- Migration flows towards Western Canada really transformed the Prairies
- Land made available by the Federal government for immigrants → \_\_\_\_\_ →  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Because many immigrants that settled the Prairies were from Eastern European countries such as Ukraine, Romania, Iceland and Austria-Hungary → \_\_\_\_\_  
were formed
- Block settlement = an area populated with one specific ethnic group
- Evidence of Eastern European settlement in Western Canada is evident [today](#)
- However → many English Canadians already living in Western Canada DID NOT fully accept the arrival of immigrants from different origins
- We begin to see the rise of XENOPHOBIA
  - \_\_\_\_\_ = fear/anger/hostility towards people who are ethnically/culturally different
  - English Canadians were at time xenophobic of Eastern European immigrants moving to rural areas in Western Canada
  - Eastern Europeans were not the only immigrants to feel the effects of xenophobia in the late 1800s/early 1900s
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Chinese/Japanese) and immigrants from India also felt the effects



- Many English Canadians in Western Canada felt threatened by the number of Asian immigrants coming to Canada → some people even took up \_\_\_\_\_ such as destroying businesses owned by individuals of Chinese/Japanese origin
- Vancouver 1907 → \_\_\_\_\_ → destroying Chinese owned shops
- This xenophobia was also seen at the Federal level...
- Starting in 1885 → \_\_\_\_\_ on Chinese immigrants → \$50 cost per Chinese immigrant - paid by the individual
- In 1900 → the tax was \$100
- In 1903 → the tax was increased to \$500
- In 1908 → Canada limited the number of Japanese immigrants to 400 per year
- 'The Komagata Maru Incident'
- Vancouver → 1914
- Ship named \_\_\_\_\_ - arrived with 376 passengers from India (mostly Sikhs) wanting to immigrate to Canada
- Canada & India both Commonwealth countries → should have made for 'easy immigration'
- All but 20 passengers turned away
- \_\_\_\_\_ - of the Federal government
- Eventually the ship was turned away and escorted back to sea by a Canadian navy ship
- Justin Trudeau apologized for the incident in 2016



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from Quebec in the late 1800s-early 1900s

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Many French *Canadiens* left Quebec for the \_\_\_\_\_
- Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island
- Why did French Canadiens leave?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ on farms in rural Quebec → Overcrowded
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → less people needed to work on farms
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → a lot of sons/daughters had to make a decision to leave their family farms → they all couldn't take over parents' farm
- Reasons for choosing the US:
  - \_\_\_\_\_!
  - Many jobs available in \_\_\_\_\_ in New England (USA)
  - Factory workers did not need a lot of education/training
  - Some French *Canadiens* branched off and started farms in the USA
- Some French *Canadiens* chose to settle in \_\_\_\_\_ (Ontario, Western Canada) & Quebec (Mauricie region, Laurentians, Saguenay region)
- Because of this emigration, Quebec's population grew slowly, remained stagnant
- \_\_\_\_\_ (more people leaving than showing up)



- Net migration = people moving to a territory Vs. people leaving the same territory
- Both the \_\_\_\_\_ in Quebec saw the French *Canadien* exodus as a problem
- How did they try and stop it?
- The government was convinced by the church that '\_\_\_\_\_ was the answer'
- People should live on farms
- So the Quebec government \_\_\_\_\_ for farmers to move to and start new farms
- These were called \_\_\_\_\_
- Despite the efforts of the church and Quebec government → people continued to leave in large numbers until the late 1930s
- Emigration of French Canadians from Quebec in the late 1800s-early 1900s
- Some regions that were used for NEW AREAS OF COLONIZATION
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lac St. Jean Region
  - Outaouais
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ connecting cities like Montreal to these areas of colonization were needed in order to access them easily
- However, regions like Abitibi and the Laurentians did not have the appropriate soil conditions for agriculture → other industries started → mining



## Review Questions

1. For which reasons did Canada need many new immigrants in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

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2. How did the Canadian government promote immigration to Canada in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

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3. Where did immigrants to Canada come from in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

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4. How did immigration affect the territory in Western Canada in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries? How did immigration affect the population of Canada in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

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5. Describe the term ‘xenophobia’ in your own words.

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6. How did xenophobia manifest itself in Canada with regards to immigrants in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries? Provide 2 examples.

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Notes

Secondary IV – History of Quebec & Canada

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7. Indicate continuity with regards to EMIGRATION from Quebec in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In addition, indicate a form of continuity with regards to HOW the RCC and Quebec government tried to 'handle' this emigration.

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