



Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

Notes 2.3

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

Section 3: Canada’s Status in the British Empire

Pages that correspond to this presentation

Canada’s Status in the British Empire: Pages _____

- What is chapter 2 all about?...
A quick summary
- Canada gaining more independence → moving away from the British empire
- New waves of immigrants to Canada → British, Eastern and Southern European
- New provinces formed within Canada
- A slow but steady increase in Women’s rights in Canada/Quebec
- First Nations continued to fight for their traditional lifestyles
- Debates between English Canadians, Imperialists and French Canadian Nationalists broke out over Canada’s involvement in ‘British wars’
- Capitalism and industrialization transformed cities and American capital flooded Quebec
- Natural resources extraction in Quebec became even more important to the economy
- WWI helped push Canada into the ‘Roaring 20s’
- By 1929 → stock market crash with kicks off the Great Depression



- Urbanization took over → In Quebec: more people were living in cities than rural areas by 1921
- The Catholic Church got involved with the creation of Catholic unions
- The Great Depression led to new ideas on how society could function: Socialism
- Quebec continued to fight for autonomy from the federal government

What word do we find within the word ‘Nationalism’?

- _____ → in your own words, what is a ‘nation’?
- _____/ group of people
- Within a _____ or more than one territory
- _____ ideas, values, religion, language, culture
- Can different forms of Nationalism co-exist?
- What does _____ mean?
- _____ → in your own words, what is an ‘ism’?
- Can you think of any examples of words that have ‘ism’ in them
- What do these words have in common
- After discussing ‘nation’ and ‘ism’ → how can we define ‘nationalism’?
- How can we apply nationalism to Canada in more contemporary times?



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- Canada becomes an independent country on July 1st, _____
 - Canada is a _____
 - Some rules:
 - Can’t sign any treaties by themselves → they need England
 - Can’t have any politicians that represent Canada in other countries
 - If England goes to war → Canada goes to war to _____ England
 - 4 provinces initially
 - Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
 - French Canadiens (FC) in Quebec, Ontario, NB, Manitoba
 - Country grows after land is purchased from England and more provinces join Canada
 - WAVES of immigrants come to Canada and settle in Quebec and other provinces
 - Different cultures = different ideas

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- After July 1st, 1867 → Canada _____
 - Dominion
 - Still have to follow some British ‘rules’
 - Very similar to IMPERIALISM before 1867



- We are talking about Imperialism from 1867 until the mid-1900s
- British government still tries to influence Canada
- Imperialists wanted to consolidate British interests:
 - _____ / style of government
 - Military
 - Economy
 - _____
- How was Imperialism _____ in Canada in the Contemporary Period?
- _____ of places after important British figures
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- _____ (like parades) → ‘Diamond Jubilee Parade in 1897’ attended by Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier
- _____ that support the British government
- Sports that are linked to England (cricket, rugby, etc.)



- The Diamond Jubilee parade in 1897
- Queen of England = Queen Victoria
- 60th anniversary of her ascension to the throne
- Major event
- Canada’s prime minister at the time → Sir _____ of the Federal Liberal Party
 - Went to London, England for the celebrations
 - Was asked constantly about Canada’s ‘role’ in the British Empire → Will Canada support England unconditionally?
- At the Diamond Jubilee celebrations:
 - Laurier did not say he would unconditionally support England
- Laurier continued to say ‘no’ to connections to England
 - Military connections
 - Economic connections
- People called him “Sir Won’tfrid”
- However, it seemed as though he could only say ‘no’ so many times...

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- All over Canada → not just Quebec
 - Proud of
-
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- Canadian, but wanted _____
- Did not want to spend money or send soldiers to fight for British interests
- Wanted _____ for both languages, bilingualism & biculturalism within Canada
- _____
- Journalist & politician
- Member of the House of Commons as a Liberal
- Started newspaper _____
- Fought for FC _____ within Canada
- He did not want Canada to build ties with England → he wanted a more independent Canada
- _____ sending troops to Boer war and WWII → later opposed any form of conscription
- Opposed Canadian naval bill → did not want to pay so England could use Canadian navy
- Bourassa’s Newspaper, ‘Le Devoir’ became extremely popular in 1910 when it was founded
- Bourassa tried to unite Canadians (both French and English) and push them away from imperialist ideas
- Bourassa understood that English and French Canadiens were different → respect the differences
- Lionel Groulx
- Priest, teacher and journalist
- Edited a French journal called _____



- Fought for French Canadian rights within Canada
- French Canadiens should NOT be subordinate to English Canadians
- _____ → French Canadiens must stand up for their language, religion and culture in Canada
- Fought against conscription during WWI (1917)

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- In the late 1800s/early 1900s → we see another form of Nationalism → one that does not entirely agree with FC Nationalists OR Imperialists...
 - This sentiment has sometimes been called _____
 - People who considered themselves ‘Canadian Nationalists’ thought that:
 - Canada should have an _____
 - This _____ who/what Canada is → Canada should have an identity separate from the British Empire
 - The _____ was a good symbol when considering Canada’s push for it’s on identity
 - The Red Ensign flag still had the British Union Jack → but it also had the Canadian coat of arms to reflect the provinces within Canada
 - The coat of arms changed when new provinces joined Canada



- In 1897 → Wilfred Laurier was invited to London by the British Prime Minister, Joseph Chamberlain, to help plan to create an Imperial Council with all other British colonies/Dominions
 - This council would work towards what was important for the British Empire → not necessarily what was good for Canada
 - Laurier said ‘no’ to the council → he was concerned that Canada would not be able to decide what was important for itself → it would not have a voice
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- Canadian military support for the United Kingdom/British Empire
 - _____
 - The _____
 - These events were crucial moments for Canada
 - They were moments that forced Canadians to think about how they wanted to participate within the Empire at the start of the 20th century moving forward
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- The United Kingdom colonized many regions in Africa in the 1800s → in particular what is now known as South Africa
 - This region was important for the UK:
 - diamond and gold mines
 - Counterbalance the regions colonized by Germany
 - The _____ → descendants of Dutch settlers who lived in areas spotted with
-



- potential for mining next to British held territory
 - The Boer territories were called ‘Transvaal’ & ‘Orange Free State’
 - The British and the Boer would dispute the territory and go to war
 - The Boer people wanted their territories to be recognized as _____ states
 - The _____ of ‘Transvaal’ and the ‘Orange Free State’
 - The Boers had no where to move → regions are all colonized by European countries → they had no choice but to fight the British for their land
 - The _____
-
- The British _____ from it’s colonies and dominions in the war against the Boers
 - _____ → \$\$\$
 - _____ → send soldiers
 - Many Canadians of British origin wanted to help the British fight against the Boers
 - However → Many Canadians, especially French Canadiens did not think supporting the British was helpful to Canada
 - French Canadians like Henri Bourassa thought that if Canada helps in the Boer War → they WILL HAVE TO HELP in every single war after



- Laurier could not continue to say ‘no’ to England
 - Many Canadians wanted to support England
 - But many DID NOT...
- Wilfred _____ was known for _____ → he called this strategy ‘Sunny Ways’
- His/Liberal Party’s strategy was to equip and transport _____ to South Africa
- This started with approximately 1000
- Eventually → 7000 Canadian volunteer soldiers left for South Africa from 1899-1902
- Approximately 250 of these soldiers died
- This was the _____
- Henri _____ along with many French Canadians were _____ with Laurier’s ‘compromise’
- He felt Laurier was a ‘sell-out’ to British imperialism
- As a form of protest → Bourassa resigned from the Federal Parliament (House of Commons)
- He would later be re-elected → Bourassa became very popular because of his beliefs → standing up to imperialism
- Eventually the British _____
- This event had created a sentiment of _____ between French Canadians and Canadian imperialists as to where Canada SHOULD be involved when it came to England’s demands



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- Since Confederation in 1867 → British authorities have tried to persuade Canada into developing its own _____ (Buy or build ships)
 - Defend Canadian waters/ protect against American fishermen crossing over into Canadian waters
 - Many Canadian politicians thought this was a _____ → England could commandeer the ships and possibly use them in British wars
 - England wanted Canada to purchase a ‘Dreadnaught’ ship → Not a good Idea → Canada has 2 coasts to defend
 - By 1909 → _____ between _____
 - 2 countries indirectly _____ to build up military forces → naval fleet
 - 1909 panic in Britain over amount of ships built by Germany
 - In response → England pressures its dominions (like Canada) to build up their own naval fleets to support the Empire
 - This is another issue that _____ Canadian Imperialists and French Canadiens
 - _____ → _____/Act
 - Laurier and the Liberal Party develop another ‘compromise’
 - Canada will purchase ships to protect its own waters
 - Will only allow England to use these Canadian ships **IF** Parliament votes in favour of it
 - In addition, Canada would start recruiting and training sailors for its navy



- Like Laurier’s ‘compromise’ on the Boer war →

- _____ like Henri Bourassa thought it was going
_____ to help England
- Canadian _____ wanted Canada to _____ and
let England use these ships without consent
- Laurier could not win...
 - *“I am branded as a traitor to the French, and in Ontario as a traitor to the English... In Quebec I am attacked as an imperialist and in Ontario as an anti-imperialist. I am neither. I am Canadian.” - Wilfred Laurier in 1911*

The Boer War & the Naval Services Bill: _____

- These two events brought up _____ on many sides over how to
proceed with the British Empire
- It was clear that many Canadians still considered themselves and Canada as an important part of
the British Empire
- _____ wanted _____ from the
Empire → they saw themselves as Canadian
- These issues would force Wilfred Laurier to make compromises that would not satisfy many
Canadians
- These issues _____ the division in Canada that would play out in other
events later on in the 20th century



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1. **Imperialism in the late 1800s/early 1900s:** Some Canadians thought that Canada should continue to support England (military/economically)
 2. **French Canadian Nationalism:** Idea that French Canadians are equal to English Canadians (culture, language, etc.). Canada should not be supporting England in its wars (Boer War).
Important player: Henri Bourassa
 - ‘Big Ideas/Take Aways’ from this PowerPoint:
 3. **The Boer war. England vs. Boers in South Africa from 1899-1902:** England demands Canada’s support. Wilfred Laurier has to make a compromise and send volunteer soldiers over the 3 year war.
 4. **Canadian Naval Service bill in 1910:** England asks all dominions to build/buy war ships to support England. Fear over Germany’s naval fleet. Laurier decides to buy ships for Canada and compromises: Canada will help England ONLY if parliament agrees.
 - ‘Big Ideas/Take Aways’ from this PowerPoint:
 5. **Many compromises Laurier made were unpopular with many Canadians:** either not helpful enough to England OR too helpful to England
 6. **Statute of Westminster in 1931:** Canada and other dominions demand more autonomy. Statute of Westminster grants Canada more independence to make its own decisions with England interfering.



Imperialism from 1867 to the early 1900s



Royal Victoria Hospital around 1907



Cricket match at McGill University - 1890



Victoria skating rink- costume carnival party -1870



Diamond Jubilee Parade for Queen Victoria in 1897

The Boer War

Canadian Military Propaganda Poster during the Boer War



Source: The Canadian Anglo-Boer War Museum.
http://angloboerwarmuseum.com/Boer-922a1_great_intro.html

Top Right: Second Canadian Mounted Rifles in the Transvaal-1902

Bottom Right: A Colt machine gun and galloping carriage-1902



Source: National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces.
<http://www.journal.forces.gc.ca/vol5/nc2/History-Histoire-eng.asp>

