

Chapter 10: Western Expansion

Focus Questions

What ideas of citizenship shaped Canada's western expansion?

How did immigration shape the demography and economy of western Canada?

What challenges did immigrants pose for people already living in Western Canada?

Getting the West Ready for Settlement

Impacts of Immigration on Western Canada

Read pages 309 - 325

What ideas of citizenship shaped Canada's western expansion?

Treaties with First Nations

Trying to avoid what happened in the _____, the Canadians wanted to continue to _____ through _____ with the First Nations. The Americans had a large loss of lives and a huge cost associated with the forced takeover of the First Nations land in the Western frontier.

How does the choice to negotiate with the First Nations reflect on differences between the Canadian and American identity?

What Perspective Shaped the Numbered Treaties?

The treaties system began in _____, when the negotiations between the First Nations began. Using a numerical system, the treaties are numbered in order in which they were concluded.

Sharing Versus Owning the Land

The idea of _____ was something brought over by the Europeans. Canada thought they "_____ " the land when they _____d the treaties. There is no word used to express "owning" in many First Nations language.

Oral Versus Written History

Business runs by recording all _____ as a _____. This is how government works, as well. For First Nations, everything was done by _____ vs _____. This led to difficulties when the written records of the treaties did not contain all the _____, yet the First Nations oral history had recorded it.

To help their people adapt to change, the First Nations agreed to _____ the treaties, with hopes their culture would survive.

Believing the British way was _____, the government forced _____ on their aboriginal people. The Canadian government did not think the First Nations culture would survive because the government believed the aboriginal would see the _____ in their own form of government and would then _____ their own culture for that of Britain.

Residential Schools and Assimilation

To meet the promises addressed in the treaties, the government established _____ across the country.

How were the residential schools used to assimilate the children?

What are the possible ramifications of this form of education?

What other country chose to educate the children in order to "brainwash" them about cultural diversities?

A Period of Rapid Change

With the railway open and the treaties signed, Canada was ready for change.

What Role Did the North West Mounted Police Play in Canada's Expansion West?

After a massacre of _____ Nakoda people near Cypress Hills in _____, the Canadian government established the _____.

Over the years prior to this, _____ were moving into claimed Canadian territory. Establishing headquarters near Lethbridge, called Fort _____, they offered _____ and _____ in exchange for _____ and furs.

Read through page 318 and find out what Lieutenant Colonel Robertson - Ross found when he investigated the situation. Record your findings.

What is the National Policy?

After a huge political _____, John A. Macdonald _____. One business man had given \$_____ to Macdonald's Conservative Party, who happened to be the same man who _____n the contract to build the _____ to BC.

What do you think is wrong with this?

After returning with force, Macdonald won back his position as Prime Minister by creating the National Policy:

1. Promote Canadian Industry

- A tax was charged on all American goods sold in Canada

2. Finish the National Railway

- Establish the railway to join BC to eastern Canada
- Bring settlers to the west to bring crops to the east.

3. Settle the West

- Encourage European settlers to come to Canada for free land. This land would grow grain for Canadian industry. New settlements would be guild close to the railway line.

The Chinese Railway Workers

By 1885, nearly_____ Chinese workers had been hired to help build the railway. _____ compared to the other workers, the Chinese tried to save money to send to their families so they could _____ to Canada.

Once the CPR was completed, the Chinese then helped work to establish _____ and _____ industry, but found discrimination existed _____ they went.

Read what Prime Minister Macdonald says about these foreigners, on page 321. (red print)

In 1885 a law was passed _____ Chinese immigration to Canada. A " _____ " was charged to any Chinese person entering Canada, of \$50. Even with this fee, more than eighty-two thousand Chinese people immigrated to Canada between 1885 and 1920.

Impacts of Immigration on Western Canada

Read pages 326 - 341

Advertising for Immigrants

After the introduction of the _____ in 1878, many people began moving to the _____, while others moved to the _____. Only 2% of the population lived in the west at this time.

When Wilfrid Laurier became the _____ Canadian prime minister, he wanted a _____ and _____ Canada, and continued to make settling in the west a _____. He understood the importance of settling west and the decrease in people leaving to the U.S.

Recruiting British Peoples for the West

Believing that "British was best", Sifton and the Canadian government wanted to populate the western part of Canada with _____, _____, as well as encouraging farmers from _____ to immigrate to the west. More than half the settlers that arrived from 1891 - 1930 were English, even though many others came from other countries.

Read pages 328 - 329 (red letters)

Recruiting Canadiens for the West

After _____ were raised about how the _____ and the _____ people were beginning to fit in to Sifton's policies, Bishop Vital Grandin wrote to many bishops in Québec asking for them to _____ Canadian and Catholics to _____. Not wanting to lose their _____, the bishops of Québec then approached _____, whole lived in the _____ United States, to move west and help establish

_____ in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Some examples of these communities are Villeneuve, Morinville and Beaumont.

Eastern European Peoples Begin to Arrive

After arriving to Canada, many immigrants contributed to the economy in Canada west, as they formed a _____. This also established a new _____ for goods from factories from the east. The establishing of farms helped to increase _____ of _____ and _____ products.

Ukrainian People

Two farmers from Ukraine arrived in Montréal on September 7, 1891. Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw then _____ to their home country and told them about their decision to _____ to Canada. Encouraging more friends and family to immigrate as well, many _____ Eleniak and Pylypiw and established farms in _____, then _____ and eventually _____. The Ukrainian population in 1896 was 1,000. By 1900, it had increased to 27,000 and then 200,000 by 1914. Canada has the largest _____ population outside of Ukraine.

Russian and Polish Peoples

Through special arrangements by the Canadian and Russian government, _____ immigrated in large groups, settling in Montréal, Windsor, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

One unique group, the _____ people, who emigrated to Canada in 1899. Settling in Saskatchewan and eventually British Columbia, they started a _____ factory, a _____ mill, a _____, and several _____ colonies.

Arriving in Canada 1895 to 1913, 119,600 _____ arrived from _____ - _____ territories in Eastern Europe. Many became farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A few of these new immigrants worked in the new _____ - _____ industry. Fighting for better working conditions, many of them joined _____ and _____ in hopes of fighting for better wages.

Creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan

In _____, the Canadian government established the _____, handing over power to those living in the territories, as the population in this part of the country _____. This act also established an _____ for settlements with more than _____ people.

With this new assembly, the territory could make decision about _____, _____ and other _____, but could not raise money through _____ or _____. Only provincial governments had this ability. A motion was soon passed demanding provincial status. Premier Frederick Haultain campaigned Ottawa for provincial status, but Prime Minister Laurier thought the territory was too large for one province. Instead, in 1905, the Canadian government created two separate provinces: Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Education and Language Rights

With a majority of settlements shifting towards an _____ population, there was much controversy over the education and language rights. Once Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces, the Francophones wanted their Catholic schools

_____. The Anglophones argued that the new provinces should have complete control over the education system in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Timeline of Language and Education Rights in the North-West Territories

1875 - North-West Territories Act

- established funding for Protestant and Catholic Schools
- French and English are languages of the territory's assembly

1892 - Haultain Resolution Frederick Haultain proposes to remove French as a language of the assembly. The resolution passes, but no law is signed.

1892 - Mowat Resolution

David Mowat (Member of assembly from Regina) proposes a bill that requires all schools in the territory be taught in English

Assembly votes in favour of instruction in French only in grades one and two, and all other instruction to be done in English

1905 - Alberta Act, Saskatchewan Act

Publicly funded separate protestant and Catholic Schools

Accept restrictions on French as a language of instruction

Read the red print at the bottom of page 341.