

SOCIAL STUDIES 11- UNIT 1 REVIEW PACKAGE

COUNTERPOINTS:

UNIT 1 – CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAPTER 1 – A DIFFERENT CANADA

Summary Notes:

- Wilfred Laurier was the Prime Minister of Canada. He was a French-Canadian and a member of the Liberal party. He served as P.M. from 1896-1911. He is on the Canadian \$5 bill.
- He initiated a vigorous immigration program to the Canadian “West” – the prairies – to offset a perceived threat of American take-over
 - Canada was “wedged” between Alaska and continental U.S.A.
 - “manifest destiny”; the idea that the U. S.A. would one day control all of North America
 - 54⁰ 40’ or fight – election slogan for Presidential candidate James Polk
- There was a clash of “Victorian” lifestyles with the values and customs of new immigrants
- This was the beginning of **ethnic diversity** which has led to current day **multiculturalism**
- Immigration settles the prairies and **Alberta** and **Saskatchewan** become provinces in **1905**
- Laurier’s **compromise** position pitted “**imperialists**” (English-Canadians) against “**nationalists**” (French-Canadians) led by **Henri Bourassa**, spokesperson for the French-Canadians
- Immigration resulted in significant and noticeable racial discrimination
 - E.G.
 - the Sikhs were not permitted to land in Canada after travelling from India by “**continuous passage**”
 - the Japanese were terrorized in their area of Vancouver; windows broken
 - the Chinese had to pay a “**head tax**” – started at \$50 and went to \$500
 - the Europeans kept to themselves and were exploited financially
 - our First Nations people were put on **reserves** and efforts were made to **assimilate** them to the English lifestyle – religion, customs, and language denied (reserves were taken away if settlers needed them)

Aboriginal Peoples:

- They were sent to “**reserves**” that were often ‘piece-meal’ taken from them when settlers needed more land
- The government established a process of **assimilation** which changes their culture, religion, education, and lifestyle. Nomadic hunters were destined to become farmers on inadequate land.

Inventions and Industry:

- Major industries included timber, wheat, and minerals
- Electricity restructured the factory model
- Improvements in technology had a “**domino effect**” in industry
- Wireless communication proved beneficial to industry and everyday living
- X-ray, rubber gloves, and face masks were the start of change in medicine
- Trade unions grew in response to improving industrialization: better wages and working conditions
- A recession, a downturn in the economy occurred, after decades of prosperity
- **Profiteering**, the paying of low wages and charging high prices for goods, was a common business practice

Why the Liberals lost the election of 1911:

1. There was a perceived arrogance of the Liberals; they had been in office for three consecutive terms
2. The Manitoba Schools Question
3. Laurier’s policy of compromise
4. The Boer War
5. Reciprocity – Prairies voted yes, eastern businesses voted no. Laurier backed the prairies and the Conservatives said “**no truck or trade with the Yankees**” in the 1911 election
6. The Naval Service Bill – Canada was to build a navy that would be at the disposal of the British navy. It was preceded by the **Naval Aid Bill** where Canada was asked to contribute money for the building of ships for the British navy

7. Laurier was a French-Canadian Prime Minister in a predominantly Anglo-Saxon country. He had a history of compromise and wasn't perceived as meeting the needs of either group at this time
8. Imperialist versus nationalist: empire or nation?

Canada as a Nation:

Canada saw a need to control its own destiny; establish its own Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. The Alaska Boundary Dispute – Canada felt deserted when Lord Alverstone sided with the Americans in the border settlement.
2. The Boer War – should Canada be required to send regular soldiers to support Great Britain (Laurier sent and equipped volunteers)
3. Naval Issue – Canada's navy became known as the "Tin Pot" navy
4. The challenge of a changing ethnic structure of Canadian society
5. Thought of independence were not uncommon
6. Chanak Crisis – Great Britain wanted Canadian troops sent to Turkey to help defend a British garrison against the Turks

*These events suggested a need for the establishment of a Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs

SOCIAL STUDIES 11

UNIT I – CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

CHAPTER 1 – A DIFFERENT CANADA (Page 2)

Introduction:

1. Read Laurier's prediction for Canada in the Globe and Mail article of October 15, 1904. Do you think we have become the "star towards which all men who love progress and freedom shall come"? Explain why or why not.
2. What does the map of 1905 reveal about Canada's geo-political boundaries?
3. Cite the population of 1911 according to the census.
4. What should we endeavour to do if "we want to understand why they took the actions that they did"?

SOCIETY AND MANNERS:

5. Who set the standards for morals and manners of the day?
6. Provide examples of the "Victorian" lifestyle.
7. How did the law show evidence of a "Victorian" philosophy?
8. How were women discriminated against, according to our current Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
9. What issues were of concern to the **suffragists**?
10. Identify a well-known suffragist of the day.

Arts and Leisure

11. Cite evidence of a preference for a "rural life, simple values, and a happy ending."
12. What did the people of the early 1900's do for entertainment?

STILL A BRITISH NATION

13. What problem arose from the fact that Canada had its own government but was unable to resolve disputes with other countries?
14. Give a specific example.
15. Explain the divided reaction to the example in question 14 in Canada.
16. Define: **imperialist**. (See imperialism in the glossary for help)
17. French Canadians tended to be **nationalists**. Explain why.
18. Explain why Henri Bourassa resigned from Laurier's cabinet.
19. How did the loss of French-language instruction in the prairie provinces affect French Canadians?
20. See Figure 1-5. What was meant by "the sun never set on the British Empire"?

CANADA'S CHANGING POPULATION

21. What did Prime Minister Laurier do to encourage settlement of the Canadian West?
22. Describe entry into Canada if "you were healthy and had sufficient funds".
23. Describe life for the homesteaders on the Prairies.

Not Everyone is Welcomed

24. Explain why many newcomers to Canada faced discrimination?
25. Why were French-Canadians fearful?
26. Why were Eastern Europeans, especially Ukrainians and Poles "targets of ethnic prejudice"?
27. Under what conditions were the Chinese, Japanese, and East Indian immigrants "generally accepted"?
28. When did workers fear the Asian immigrants?

29. What did the federal government do in an attempt to limit immigration from Asia? (p. 12)
30. What happened in Vancouver in 1907? What was the result?
31. What happened with the *Komagata Maru* in 1914?

COUNTERPOINTS: Is Today's Government Responsible for Injustices of the Past?

32. Explain what the Chinese Immigration Act specified.
33. What was it replaced with? When was it repealed?
34. What did the Chinese community ask from the federal government in 1984?
35. What did the Conservative government of 1990 do for Italian-Canadians and Japanese-Canadians?
36. How did Chinese-Canadians respond to these actions?
37. How did the Liberal government of 1993 explain its position for not compensating Chinese-Canadians?
38. What point did Alan Li try to sustain when he asked only for the \$23 million actually taken?
39. What did the United Nations Human Rights Commission say regarding the "unconscionable delay"?
40. Where does this claim stand today?
41. See Figure 1-8. Identify British Columbian Chinese noteworthy accomplishments.

Aboriginal Peoples

42. What impact did immigration to the west have on Aboriginal peoples?
43. What did the Indian Act of 1876 do?
44. What was the purpose of the **reserves** for Aboriginal peoples of the 1880's?
45. What was inconsistent about the federal government's intentions?
46. What further encroachments did the federal government make?
47. What other problems confronted Aboriginal peoples in the early 1900's?
48. Explain the federal government's policy of **assimilation**.
49. What did the treatment of our Aboriginal peoples bode of in later years?

URBANIZATION:

50. Why did the Jews choose urban life?
51. Give an example of the increase in city populations.
52. Contrast the city life of the wealthy and the poor.
53. Why did people continue to "flock" to the cities?

AN ECONOMY TRANSFORMED

54. Identify Canada's major exports in the 1900's.
55. How did Canada's export industries benefit?
56. What power source was a "enormous boost" to Canada's industrial growth? Why?
57. Explain the "domino effect" of increased industrialization.
58. List some of the famous brands of the day.
59. Identify the event that made the wireless radio popular aboard ships.

INNOVATIONS: Changing Technologies

60. What inventions brought changes to hospitals?
61. What advantage did a bicycle have?
62. Explain what we may find as an inconvenience with the telephones of the day.
63. What did Guglielmo Marconi do in 1901?
64. Describe the impact of mechanization on fishing and farming.
65. Cite three recreational activities.
66. Comment on how Canadians "dabbled" in the airplane industry.

CORPORATE GIANTS

67. Identify four major companies.
68. What advantage did they enjoy?
69. What developed in response company control? What action did some of them take?
70. What were the coal miners in Nanaimo striking for? What did it lead to?
71. What happened economically in 1914. Define: **recession**.
72. What were the results of the recession?

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

73. Cite the notable environmental event that happened in the Fraser River Canyon in 1914.
74. Why was it significant environmentally?
75. See Figure 1-11. What do you think the Robert Simpson Company was the predecessor of?
76. What impact did the Fraser River event have on the Sto:lo First Nations Peoples?
77. What discrepancy happened between commercial fishers and the Sto:lo?
78. Identify the five parks – 3 national and 2 provincial in 1914.

WAR AND CHANGE

79. According to the text, what could Laurier not have predicted in 1904?

SOCIAL STUDIES 11
UNIT 1 – CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
CHAPTER 2 – CANADA AND WORLD WAR 1

Summary notesheet:

The four main causes of World War I have been recognized as:

- A. militarism
- B. nationalism
- C. imperialism
- D. alliances

The existence of and competition between European Empires resulted in a great deal of ethnic clashing. The “**shot that was heard around the world**” occurred in Sarajevo in 1914. A member of the **Black Hand Society**, **Gavrilo Princip** assassinated the Archduke of Austro-Hungary and his wife **Sophie**. Ultimatums and the system of alliances led to war in September of 1914. Canada, as a **dominion** of Great Britain, had no choice but to follow the **mother country** to war. A call for 25,000 volunteers was met by an enlisting of 32,000. The war was looked upon as an adventure, one which would be over by Christmas. Men rushed to answer the call to duty but some differences were noticed between the enlistment of English-Canadians (**imperialists**) and French-Canadians, **Canadiens (nationalists)**.

The war was not unanticipated. The French had fortified their border with Germany with the **Maginot Line** and the Germans had countered with their **Hinderburg Line**. Historic rivalry had turned to colonial competition and militarism followed. All sides built up their armies and navies in anticipation. **Nationalism** readied itself for the face of war.

The alliance systems, designed to prevent conflict would result in the whole of Europe going to battle. The sides were organized into the **Triple Entente**: Britain, France, and Russia and the **Triple Alliance** composed of Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy. Germany had prepared an invasion plan for France, the **Schlieffen Plan**. It was developed in 1905 and called for an invasion of France through the Netherlands. Britain had assured the Netherlands that if their neutrality was violated, Britain would come to their defence. The German’s hope was to dispose of the French on the **Western front** before attacking the Russians on the **Eastern front**. With the start of the war also came the start in the improvements in weaponry. Weapons had increased in size and destructive power, another echo of **militarism**.

Canadian troops went to the training site located in **Valcartier, Quebec**. From there they were transported overseas from **Halifax**. The Minister of the Militia, **Sam Hughes**, who had initiated training for high school boys, directed the deployment of Canadian forces. Troops were sent Europe to join the British and took part in battles at **Ypres** (gas attack), **the Somme** (the blood), **Passchendaele** (mud), and **Vimy Ridge** (Canada’s most renowned victory). Canadian troops were initially under British command but with the promotion of **General Julian Byng**, (future Governor-General of Canada) **Sir Arthur Currie**, a Canadian, took over the command. Currie engaged himself in projecting losses from battles and often opposed planned offensives as being too costly in terms of men and equipment. He gave Canadian soldiers a national identity and they regarded themselves as fighting Canadians, not British subjects.

In Canada, all aspects of the economy prospered in response to the demands for equipment and food. Forestry, mining, agriculture, and industry all prospered. Businessmen became **profiteers**, paying low wages and charging high prices for much needed goods. Some even hoarded necessary supplies.

The government invoked the **War Measures Act**, which gave the government extraordinary powers in time of war. **Enemy aliens**, people from countries Britain was at war with, were interned and civil rights were curtailed. The government took over major industries and directed war production. Cities names were changed; Berlin, Ontario became Kitchener, Ontario and Canadian rallied to the call of war.

The war in France deteriorated into **trench warfare** with troops launching wave after wave of attacks into the machine gun and artillery fire with devastating losses. Canada sent some 600,000 soldiers to war, some 66,000 who would never return. Life was horrendous in the trenches: soldiers lay wounded in **no man’s land**, and soldiers endured mud, lice, rats, and constant shelling. Old military strategies proved useless in the face of new weaponry. Dirigibles, airplanes, and tanks became the new weapons of war. Billy Bishop became a renowned ace with 72 kills. Dogfights pitted enemy squadrons against each other and one victim was Baron Von Richtoffen, “**The Red Baron**”.

Canadians also contributed supplies to the war effort and endured rationing and increased taxes at home. Ships laden with supplies left the ice free port of **Halifax** constantly on the watch for the German **U-boats**. Many members of the **merchant marine** lost their lives in the frigid Atlantic waters. Canada’s navy with her original two ships, the **Rainbow** and the **Niobe** grew including many freighters and escort craft.

The war was costly affair. The government offered the sale of **Victory Bonds**, encouraged **War Stamps**, and brought in a temporary measure, **Income Tax** (we still have it today). The government limited wage increases, much to the displeasure of workers, in an effort to maintain the cost of war without having increased costs due to rising wages. Workers union would eventually demand better wages and conditions.

The reality of war soon reached home. Stories of the horrors of war deterred enlistment. French men married young and had families and were hesitant to enlist. Workers and farmers were making good money after the pre-war **recession** and were also hesitant to give up their good fortune for war. The French had no true allegiance to Great Britain and most eligible men had already enlisted. The French viewed the war as an **imperialist** adventure and were disheartened at the lack of French commanders and French troops.

Prime Minister **Borden**, after a visit to Britain, promised more soldiers and invoked the **Military Service Act**, forced military service. Protests occurred in Quebec with the nationalist French-Canadians. It was a devious force and would become a part of the wedge that drove English and French Canadians apart. The government used **propaganda** to encourage enlistment but **conscription** was still necessary. Anti-conscription demonstrations were public and Canadian troops taunted French-Canadians for not enlisting. **Halifax** was the site of the largest man-made explosion of the day when two ships, the **Emo** and the **Mont Blanc** collided in Halifax harbour. 2000-3000 were killed and 10,000 were injured.

Borden was forced with an election in 1916 and offered a **coalition** government prior to the election of offset hard feeling with the Liberals (led by Laurier) during wartime. He passed the **Military Voter's Act**, which allowed young soldiers under the age of 21 the vote, and the **Wartime Elections Act** which gave the vote to female relatives of soldiers, to ensure a Conservative victory. Borden's action literally eliminated the competition. That election became known as the **Khaki Election**.

The war lasted until November of 1918 and finally an **armistice** was signed. Weapons were to be laid down at 11:00 am on the 11th day of the 11th month, a day which we now called **Remembrance Day** formerly **Armistice Day**.

The **Treaty of Versailles** was the peace agreement to end the war. Canada, along with Britain was allowed to sit in on the negotiations, a recognition of her contribution to the war. The victors laid the blame for the war wholly on the Germans. They were forced to pay outrageous retribution and denied military forces. The **League of Nations** was established with the hope of preventing future conflicts of this scale. However, a major player, the **United States**, would not join which undermined its strength in resolving world issues. It was, again, essentially a **collective security** agreement which many countries feared. Canada demanded a seat in an effort to differentiate itself from Great Britain. The League of Nations was really a toothless tiger that only had **economic sanctions** that it could levy against offending nations.

Canada welcomed the end of war and with determination re-tooled its factories for a post-war era of prosperity and economic growth. However, economic controls were lacking and before the decade of the 20's was complete, the country and the world would face economic ruin in the **Great Depression**.

The war changed Canada dramatically; the economy improved, women worked, there were food shortages and rationing, there was increased taxation, and division between the French and English. The War Measures Act was imposed, yet a sense of nationalism grew.

The sense of nationalism that was inspired in battle was noticeable in many ways: in Canada's willingness to answer the call, the respect Canadians earned as a fighting contingent, and our notable aces and heroes. Canada responded with one of the highest per capita enlistments of all participating nations. She became a full fledged member of the League of Nations and enjoyed an economic boom.