**CHAPTER 11**

**ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION**

**Immigration and Identity**

One of the important factors that change a country’s identity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**THE NEED FOR IMMIGRANTS**

In 1881, 4,381,256 people lived in Canada. Nearly 89% of Canadians were of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ descent. The vast majority of them lived in the East. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not have many people living there.

**The Laurier Factor**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Canada’s first ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canadian prime minister. Laurier’s most famous remark was. “The twentieth century belongs to Canada”. He meant that Canada’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would soon get very big. He thought Canada would become a great nation.

What did Laurier need? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He wanted newcomers to start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Laurier also needed more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all the country’s growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

How did Laurier do this?

1. His government doubled the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tract, making travel into the West \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for immigrants in far off countries. Government agents went ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find interested groups.

3. Canada offered them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ treatment. (ex. they received large tracts of land).

**Partners in the Effort**

The government worked hard to attract people to Canada. They were not the only groups trying to bring newcomers into Canada.

Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got involved. They bought land in the West and sold it to immigrants at a profit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took an interest. They wanted to build religious communities in a new land. They liked Canada’s policy of religious freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were involved too. The government gave them land for building the railway. The companies made a big profit when they sold some of the land.

**CANADA CALLING**

**Spread the Word**

The person in charge of immigration to Canada was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He was a Member of Parliament from Manitoba.

Sifton started a publicity campaign. The **GOAL** was to attract people to Canada.

How was this done?

1. Millions of posters and pamphlets were made in many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The governments brought foreign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Canada.

3. The government sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

**Who the Government Targeted**

Sifton sent advertisements to three regions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – American farmers knew how to farm on the prairies. The US was running out of good farmland.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Most Canadians were of British origin. They thought this would strengthen the British character of the country.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – They were experienced at growing crops. They would put up with the hardships of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life. He believed they would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to English culture.

**Betrayal of the Promise of Confederation**

Sifton and the government most wanted new citizens who either spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or would learn it. (This is why the government did not try to convince the Canadiens from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move west)

The government had a vision of Canada as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**CASE STUDY: Land for Sale! pg 248**

1. Was the Canadian government guilty of false advertising? Examine these government ads to find out

2. Why did the Canadiens/Francophone community feel betrayed by Sifton’s advertising campaign?

3. Why was moving to the West referred to as a ‘trap’?

**PUSH AND PULL FACTORS**

**Emigrant and Immigrant**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are people who leave their homelands.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when they come to live in a new land

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reasons for Emigrating****Factors that push people to leave their homelands = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FACTORS** | **Reasons of Immigrating to Canada****Factors that influence people to choose a certain country = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FACTORS** |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth – not enough jobs for everyone and not enough land to farm. | Free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Jobs |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persecution – they were treated badly in their homeland. | Completed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persecution – treated badly based on their political beliefs. | Improved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques |
| Growing demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disasters – famine, such as the Irish potato famine of 1847. | Religious and political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travel – steamships made voyages shorter and cheaper. | Friends and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**FRANCOPHONES IN THE WEST**

**Leaving Their Mark**

Many Canadiens went west as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Sisters of Charity, now better known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, started a convent and a school in St. Boniface. They also started a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Lac Sainte-Anne.

Early Francophone businesses gave people jobs and helped get the economy rolling.

1. Coal Mines

2. Fur Trading

3. First Credit Union

**Internal Migrants:** People who move from one region to another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one country**.**

**Boosting the Francophone Population**

Soon the Canadiens realized that internal migration would not be enough to keep the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community strong.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took on the job of attracting more French Catholics to the West. It gave the priests the task of attracting them. Father Jean-Baptiste Morin alone drew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Francophone immigrants to Alberta from 1891 to 1899.

In 1886, the Francophone population of the prairies was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. By 1921 the number rose to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Demonstrate your understanding:**

1. What affect did the Francophone population in Alberta have on Alberta’s identity? Give proof of how you know this.

2. What was a major Canadian export in the early 1900s? What page in the text did you find this info?

3. Find and quote from your text a sentence or two that demonstrates how hard homesteading was in the West in the early 1900s.

4. Why does the education system in an area affect the people who would settle there?