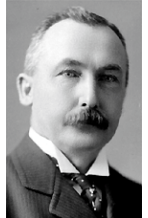


## The Emergence of Modern Canada Immigration at the Turn of the Century

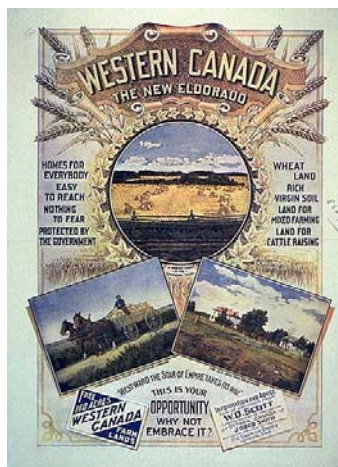
### PART I: SETTLING THE “LAST BEST WEST” p. 251



Sir \_\_\_\_\_ became Canada's first French-Canadian Prime Minister in 1896. One of his tasks was to populate the country: immigrants were encouraged to come and settle in the \_\_\_\_\_ with the promise of free \_\_\_\_\_.



The main crop they would be growing was \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Minister of Interior and it was his job to settle the Prairies. The government wanted immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ because they believed they would have the skills to adapt to and assimilate into Canadian life. All forms of \_\_\_\_\_ were used to encourage immigration, including ads, posters, and lectures, with the slogan “\_\_\_\_\_”. Of course, these ads were not always truthful!



Use all of the following posters to answer the questions below:

- What are potential immigrants being promised in these advertisements?
- What information is left out?
- Which poster do you think would do the best job of enticing people to move to Canada? Why?

**PART II: PUSH/PULL FACTORS IN IMMIGRATION** p. 252

*Brainstorm reasons for immigration at the turn of the century.*

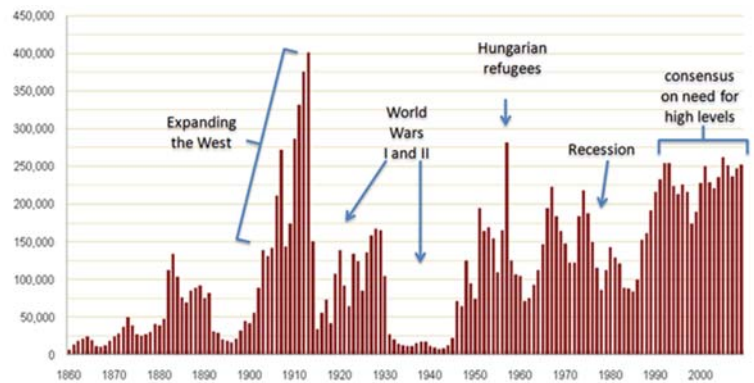
<b>PUSH FACTORS</b> (events/conditions forcing you to leave your country)	<b>PULL FACTORS</b> (events/conditions attracting you to another country)

*Use the information in the table above to answer this question:*

- a) Compare and contrast the push and pull factors for immigration in 1815 and at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (you will need to think back to the first unit and look at your brainstorming web)

### **PART III: 'OPEN DOOR' IMMIGRATION POLICY** p. 253

At the turn of the century, immigrants were arriving from \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, but not everyone was welcome. Many felt people coming from central and eastern Europe would not “fit in” because of differing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_; but in the eyes of the



government these people were perfect for Canada because they had experience with severe climates and farming. Interestingly, it was the immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ who were the least successful upon arrival because they had minimal farming experience. Many Americans settled in \_\_\_\_\_ and had success because of their farming knowledge and wealth.



During this time, British orphans were sent to Canada and became known as “\_\_\_\_\_”. Some had positive experiences – adopted into families and given good homes – while others had a vastly different experience – neglect, used as \_\_\_\_\_ labour, and harsh \_\_\_\_\_.

Many survivors and their descendants would like an official

apology from the Canadian government for the hardships suffered. In 2010 the Government of Canada recognized the experiences of home children and proclaimed this the “Year of the British Home Child”. As of yet, no official apology has been made. Canada Post created a commemorative stamp that same year to commemorate this event in Canadian history.



*Use the table at the bottom of the page 253 to answer these questions.*

1. Between 1891 and 1921, which location saw the largest growth in population? What attracted people to live here?
2. Between 1891 and 1921, which location saw the largest decline in population size? Find out why by searching the term “Klondike 1896”.

**PART IV: LIFE ON THE PRAIRIES** p. 254

Each family that settled on the Prairies was given \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land. You needed \$\_\_\_\_\_ to buy the basics to get started: a plow, wagon, horse, and milk cow. Many didn't arrive with this money and had to work other jobs in order to raise the necessary funds. The land was surveyed in a



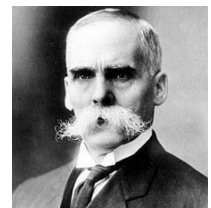
\_\_\_\_\_ pattern, known as the English township pattern. Living conditions were primitive. Families lived in \_\_\_\_\_ until they could build a house out of wood or sod (nicknamed “\_\_\_\_\_”). Initial window and door coverings were made from \_\_\_\_\_ and the roof was thatched. The floor was made of \_\_\_\_\_ and it was damp inside. Most

houses were one, maybe two, rooms and it wasn't uncommon for people and animals to live in the same space! Winters were long and cold, \_\_\_\_\_ were monotonous, and people had to deal with pesky insects like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART V: “CLOSED DOOR” IMMIGRATION POLICY** p. 272-275

Not every Canadian was in favour of Sifton's “open door” immigration policy. Canadian workers felt immigrants would steal their \_\_\_\_\_ and lower the overall working wage (hmmm...sound familiar?!). There was also racism amongst \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians who both felt the arrival of central and Eastern Europeans threatened their cultures. Racism against \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants continued to prevail.

In 1905, \_\_\_\_\_ replaced Sifton as Minister of the Interior. He created a new immigration policy that essentially closed the door to immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.



To limit Chinese immigration, the government instituted a \_\_\_\_\_. It began at \$\_\_\_\_\_ in 1885 and then rose to \$\_\_\_\_\_ in 1900. While this did reduce the number of immigrants arriving in Canada, it did not stop it; so in 1903 the tax was increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_. In 2006 the federal government issued an official \_\_\_\_\_ for implementing the head tax and awarded every survivor or their living spouse \$20,000 in compensation. Children or other relatives could not receive compensation. The BC

government issued an official apology in 2014: while the BC government did not institute the head



tax, it did support it and received a portion of the monies collected. It is estimated the federal government collected \$23 million of head tax levies and \$8.5 million was transferred to BC (equal to about \$1 billion today).

Japanese immigration was also a source of discontent. The \_\_\_\_\_



wanted to end Japanese immigration into BC and in 1907 destroyed homes and businesses in Chinatown and Japantown. While the federal government compensated those impacted, in that same year an immigration limit of \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese males per year as established.

Since Canada and India were both colonies of Britain there were no limits on immigration throughout the empire; but, the government wanted to restrict their entry into Canada. South Asian immigration was limited through

the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_: all immigrants coming to Canada had to come non-stop. Since this was not possible at this time, it was an inventive way to stop South Asian immigration. In 1914, the ship

\_\_\_\_\_ sailed to Vancouver via Hong Kong carrying 354 passengers. Because the ship had not sailed



continuously it was not allowed to dock; the ship and its passengers stayed in the Burrard Inlet near Stanley Park for 2 months: no one was allowed to get on or off and no food, water, or supplies could



be provided. Eventually the ship was escorted back to India. A monument to symbolize this event has been created and is located in Coal Harbour, Vancouver. In \_\_\_\_\_ the BC

government issued an official apology for the incident. In that same year the federal government offered an apology at Bear

Creek Park in Surrey. Members of the Sikh community and descendants of those involved are upset that the apology was not made in the House of Commons, as has happened with other key apologies for injustice in Canada's history.