

Chapter 2: Entering a New Century: 1900 – 1914 (pgs. 19 – 62)

2.2: Railways and the Expansion of Canada (pg. 28 – 35)

Terms:

Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR):

Subsidies:

Grand Trunk Pacific:

National Transcontinental Railway:

Canadian Northern Railway (CN):

Multiculturalism:

Urban:

Rural:

Autonomy Bills:

Capitalist System:

Capitalists:

Capital:

Mass Consumer Culture:

Primary Industries:

Secondary Industries (Manufacturing):

Tertiary Industries (Service):

Gross National Product (GNP):

National Policy:

Mass Production:

Mass Media:

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2.2: Effects of Technology (pg. 28 – 35)

Railways and the Expansion of Canada:

- The rise in immigration into Western Canada was mainly because of the development of the **RAILWAY**.
- The **CPR** (Canadian Pacific Railway) was the 1st link from Sea to Sea.
- Railways are important because:
 1. Industries and Business:
 - Seasonal workers.
 - Manufactured goods to the West and grain to the East.
 - Provided work for railway workers.
 - Industries grew up along the rail lines.
 2. Immigration and settlement:
 - Transported people from ports in the East to Western farm communities.
 - Transported settlers directly from the U.S.
 - Settlements grew up along railways and their intersections.

Patterns of Settlement and Development:

- Factory towns grew up along rail lines.
- Many Canadians settled along the U.S. border, because of location of markets.

Growth of Cities (Urbanization):

- Refer to fig. 2.3.c on page 29.
- Increase in the population of cities. *Why???*
- Increase in immigration to Canada.
- Canadians moved to cities to find jobs in the new factories.
- As populations of cities grew, more jobs created – digging sewers, building streetcar tracks, paving streets, building houses and factories.

Why Move to the countryside?

- Leave crowded areas.
- Decrease in noise.
- Cleaner.

New Provinces:

- Northwest Territories wanted to join Confederation for financial reasons. - Wanted funding to build new schools and government services.
- The **AUTONOMY BILLS** introduced that called for the creation of 2 new provinces.
- **ALBERTA** (named after the late Queen Victoria's husband) and **SASKATCHEWAN** (named for the Native word for its major river) became Canada's 8th and 9th provinces.
- At the same time Canada was beginning to look northward.

A Changing Economy:

- **NATURAL RESOURCES** and **FOREIGN TRADE** were important parts of Canada's economy.
- There began a shift to include a stronger manufacturing base.
- Control of the Canadian economy was increasingly based in Central Canada.
- **CAPALIST SYSTEM** developing (*means of production are privately owned by individuals or corporations that compete with one another to produce goods and services for profit*).
- **CAPALISTS** make decisions about products, volume of production, and selling price based on the demands of consumers.
- People were moving away from self-sufficiency.
- They now purchased manufactured goods, clothes, tools, and food products instead of making their own or relying on local producers.
- New products on the market included household appliances, new farm machinery, and automobiles.
- **MASS CONSUMER CULTURE** emerged (High levels of consumption by all levels of society).

Lives of workers influenced:

- Move away from the blacksmith's shops, mills, and workshops.
- Small number of people employed in these services.
- Products were largely handmade.
- **NOW** factories were mass-producing products in factories that employed hundreds.
- Workers joined or created **UNIONS** (*groups of workers who join together to protect and promote their interests*).

Industrial Growth:

1. Primary Industries:

- Those industries that harvest, extract, or produce natural products.
- Ex: farming, fishing, mining and forestry.
- Export of wheat became an important part of the Canadian economy.
- Mining also increased.
- For example: in B.C., they were mining copper, silver, lead, zinc and gold. In Northern Ontario, gold and other metals were developed.
- Canada's forests were also being harvested to meet the demand of the growing international demand for lumber, pulp and paper.
- Before 1900's, most the country's wealth depended on primary industries.

2. Secondary (Manufacturing) Industries:

- Industries that produce finished products from primary goods.
- Ex: furniture from wood.
- 20th century, rapid population growth increased demand for manufactured goods.
- Products produced included: tractors, threshing machines, nails, pans, and buggies, canned meats, and vegetables.

3. Tertiary (Service) Industries:

- Industries that include: financial services, clerical service, trade, transportation, utilities, and public administration.

Foreign Trade:

- In the 19th century, based on exporting primary goods and importing manufactured goods.
- John A. MacDonald adopted a policy of high **TARIFFS** (*taxes*) on foreign goods to encourage people to buy Canadian goods.
- Manufacturing was increasing but primary exports were still the most important part of the export trade.
- Shift in market for Canadian goods, increase in trade to the **U.S** (they were interested in mineral products and newsprint).

Technology and the Industrial Boom:

- New technology helped develop industries.
- Ex: Refrigerated railway boxcars, telephones, and typewriters fueled the industrial boom.
- Power sources such as steam and electricity allowed factories to develop.
- Improvements in machinery made jobs easier, faster and this required fewer workers.
- Goods were being **MASS PRODUCED** (*large-scale production or distribution*).
- **ASSEMBLY LINES** and specialized machinery led to mass production.

Impact of Mass Production:

- More goods produced.
- Less cost.
- Increase in modern communication that reaches a vast audience. Ex: silent motion picture.
- Loss of traditional jobs and skilled workers.
- Working in loud factories.
- No specialization.
- **ARE THESE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE??**

Sam McLaughlin (*read article on page 35*):

- Pioneering work in the car industry and his loyalty to his community.
- Qualities needed to succeed in business are: start-up money, creativity, technical skills, willingness to take risks, and the willingness to try something new.
- All of which Sam possessed, and also stamina – he worked until the age of 95.

2.2 Questions:

Students are to use pages **25 – 35** of their textbooks, as well as notes and class discussions to answer the following questions.

1. List **FOUR** ways the expansion of the railway impacted **immigration** and **settlement**: (pg. 25)

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. List **FOUR** ways the expansion of the railway impacted **industry** and **business**: (pg. 25)

1.
2.
3.
4.

3. Why did so many people flock to cities during the early 1900's? (pg.29)

4. Why did the Northwest Territories want to become a province? (pg. 30)

5. When and why was the Autonomy Bill created? (pg. 30)

When:
Why:

6. Use examples to define the following types of industries: (pp.32-33)

Primary:
Secondary:
Tertiary:

7. What was the intent of the **NATIONAL POLICY** on tariffs? (pg. 34)

8. Use **3** examples to explain how new technologies helped to fuel an industrial boom in the early 1900's. (pg. 34)

1.
2.
3.

9. What is the meaning of the word "mass" when used in a term like "mass production?" (pg.34)
