Unit 1: Canada @ the Turn of the 20th Century (1900-1914)

- 1.1 Immigration
- 1.2 Effects of Technology
- 1.3 Changes in Society
- 1.4 Canadian Nationalism



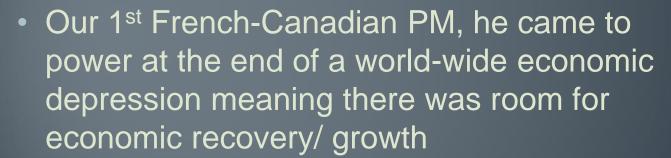
1.1: Immigration

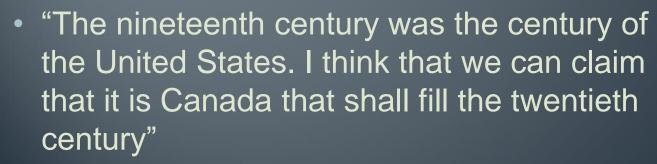
Open Door Policy, Immigration (push/pull), Racism

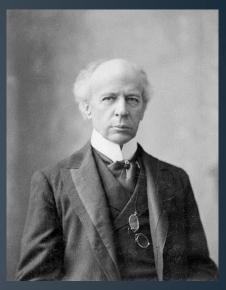
Introduction

- As we have discovered, at the beginning of the 20th century, Canada was very much a young country
- Following the emergence of Wilfred Laurier as our Prime Minister in 1896, new immigration policies appeared that would transform Canada forever
- While the Laurier government began targeting select groups to encourage settlement & growth, particularly in Western Canada, simultaneously, it discouraged others from moving here

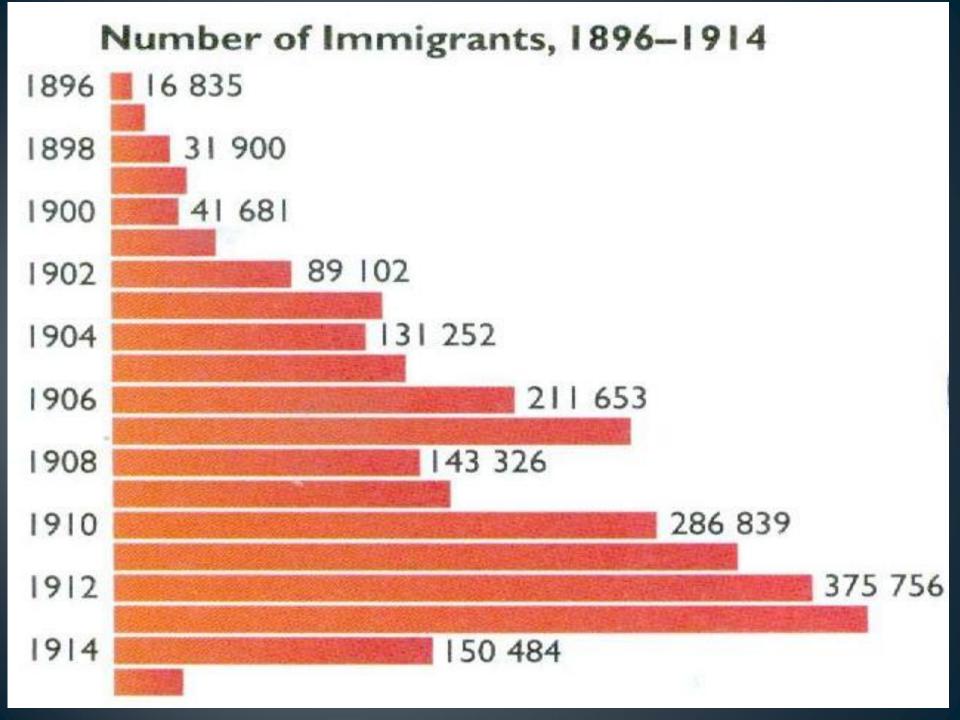
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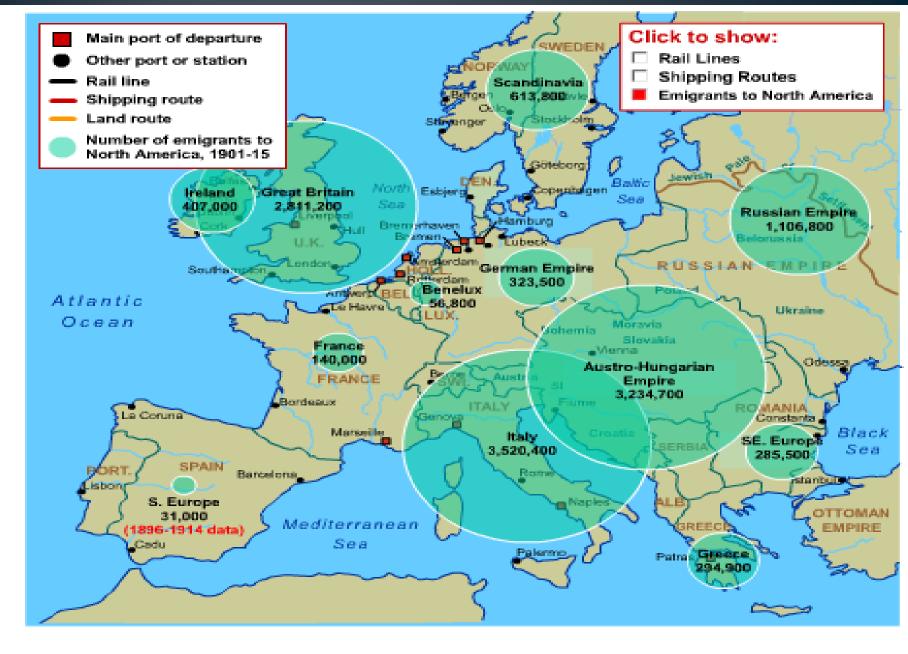




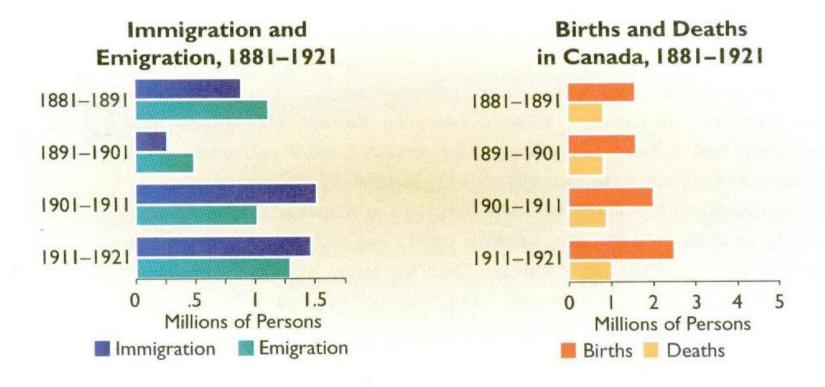


- One of Laurier's greatest achievement was increasing our national population mainly through immigration
- Just like today, the federal government determined our immigration policy – the rules & guidelines for deciding who may enter Canada
- Laurier's success is evident in the numbers as Canada's population jumped from 5,370,000 to 8,000,000 between 1896 – 1914
- The foundation for the <u>cultural mosaic</u> that we currently have was laid during Laurier's rule





Helen Hornbeck Tanner, ed., The Settling of North America: The Atlas of the Great Migrations into North America from the Ice Age to the Present (New York: Macmillan, [ca. 1995]), 15.



- Immigrants: People who come into a country
- Emigrants: people who move within a country or leave for another

- Despite the overall success, Laurier 's major problem with immigration upon coming to power was the fact that numbers arriving in the past were relatively low
- Between 1881 & 1891, immigration to the Prairies had been a dismal failure as only 21,000 farms appeared in Canada's great Northwest Territories.
- If settlement was allowed to continue at such a rate, it would take more than half a century to fill the 1.25 million homesteads that surveyors had carved out of the prairie.

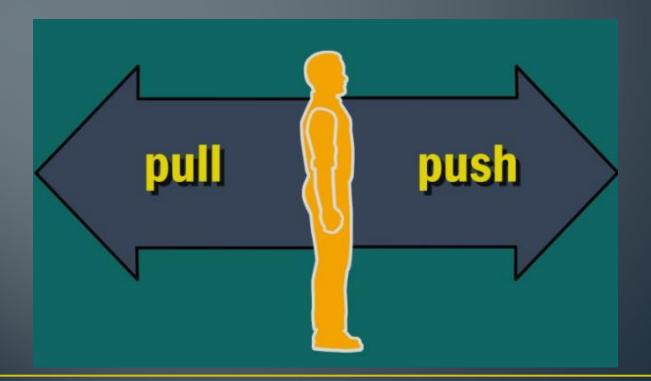
 So, what was Laurier's plan? How did his government bring about this major increase in our population during his rule?

 Before we examine this policy, lets take a look at why people decide to move to another country

 Why people would leave their country to move to another country?

Why might people move within their own country?

 The influx of hundreds of thousands of immigrants during this time was sparked by both push factors & pull factors



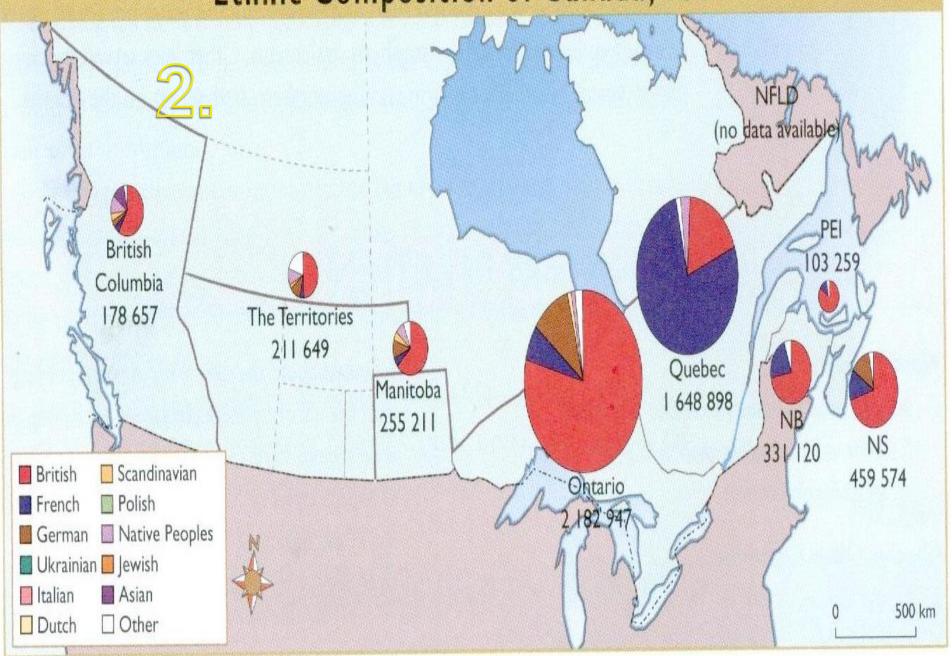
Push & Pull Factors

- Push factors are those factors which force people to move one area for another
- What factors would cause people to want to leave their country?
 - Examples include: Unemployment, war, political / religious persecution, natural disasters, famine, crowded cities, limited freedom

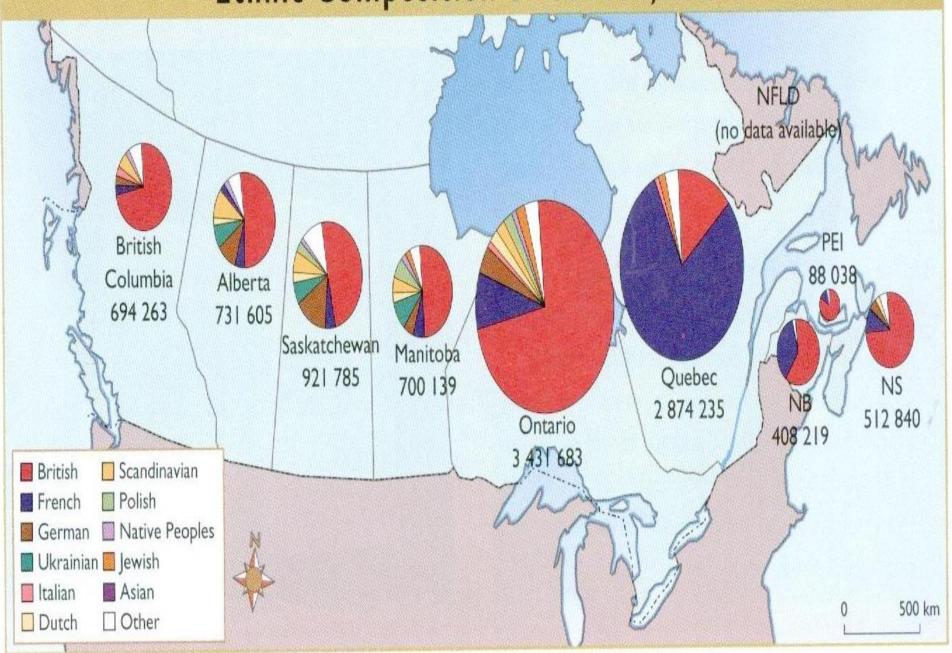
Push & Pull Factors

- Pull Factors are those factors which attract people or entice them to move from one region to another
- What would attract people to our country?
 - Examples include: Peace, employment, freedom, education, opportunities, available land

Ethnic Composition of Canada, 1901



Ethnic Composition of Canada, 1931



Laurier & Immigration

 One of Laurier's immediate policies upon taking power was to attract immigrants to Western Canada

- He appointed Clifford Sifton as Interior Min who would be responsible for immigration
- Sifton's job was to encourage settlers to come to Canada, particularly the West

The Last Best West

- Sifton believed Canada needed to create a new image for itself & launched a media campaign unlike anything previously seen in order to do so
- The media campaign became known as 'The Last Best West' (given the fact that the American West was settled)
- It was a phrase used to market the Canadian Prairies to prospective immigrants



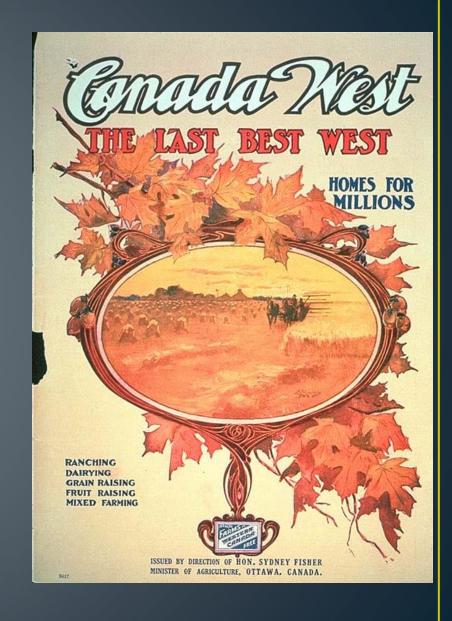
The Last Best West

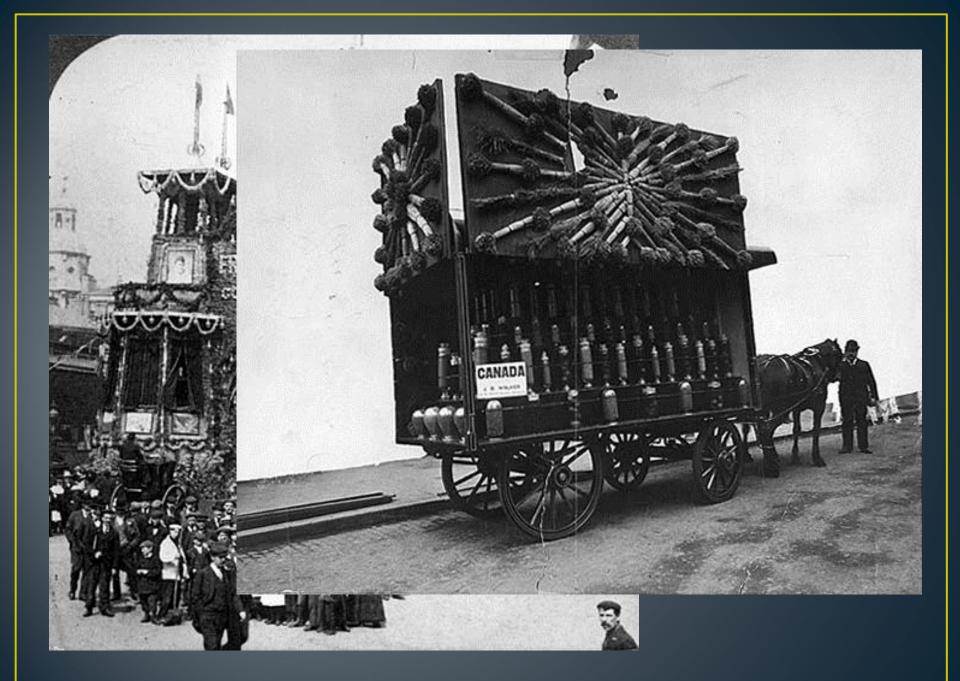
 What forms of media do our current government use to inform people about its policies?

 Any suggestions/idea about the media that was used by Laurier & Sifton?

Last Best West

- Back during Laurier's rule, media was much different
- It consisted of flooding the 'desirable countries' with phamplets, posters, maps, exhibition wagons, silent films, & advertisements promising free land in the "Last, Best West"





CANADA

Healthy Climate! Free Schools!

160-ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA-FREE!

To enable every would-be Settler to receive direct Official and Reliable Information regarding CANADA.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker

(CANADIAN GOV

GOVERNMENT REPRESENT

LECTURE

Cinematograph and Stereoptican Views descriptive of Canadian Life,

"CANADA 🚳 ITS RESOURCES:

CITIZ ITATI

CITY HALL,

CANDLERIGGS, GLASGOW,

On MONDAY, 16th JAN., 1905

Sir SAMUEL CHISHOLM, Bart., LL.D, will preside.

ADMISSION TO AREA FREE (BY TICKET). BALCONY 3d.

THOS. COOK & SON, 83 Buchanan Street, Glasgow

THOS. COOK & SON are officially appointed Agents for all the Principal Lines of Passenger Steamers sailing between England and Canada, and every other part of the World.

CANADA

HIGH WAGES GOOD HOMES HEALTHY CLIMATE WANTS DOMESTIC SERVANTS

No Time	ANTIC	CABLEGRAM.
Check Ponte Via		Ottawa Oprol 21908
To O Bled of	ytions printed on the back hereol.	Cables," subject to the terms and which are agreed to
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Issued by the Authority of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

1908

• These three cards advertise "10 acres of free land in Canada" in Croat, Ukrainian and Czech, respectively. Thousands of thes cards in many European languages, were circulated by mail in eastern and central Europe between 1900 and 1905.



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CANAI



160 Acre fritt land till hvarje Nybyg

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Das Land der Gelegenheit





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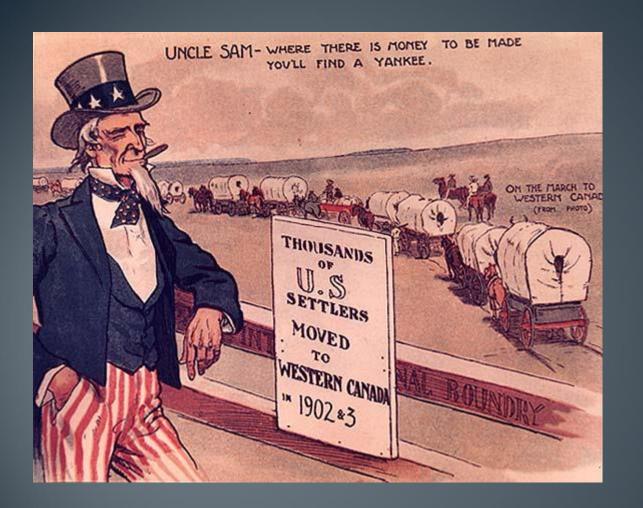


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Last Best West

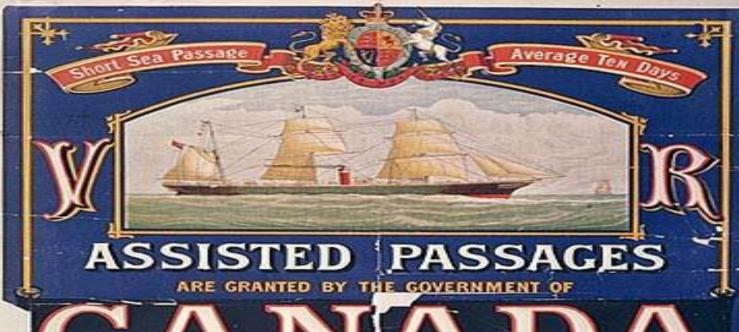
 Settlers were enticed to come here with the promise of free land





Last Best West

- On the following slides are images associated with the Last Best West immigration advertising campaign that was launched by Clifford Sifton & the Laurier government
- As we view, make note of the various pull factors contained within them that was intended to showcase Canada as an attract place to live for the prospective immigrants



CANADA

TO FARM LABOURERS, FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS & OTHERS
BY THE MAGNIFICENT STEAM-SHIPS OF THE

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

GOOD WAGES, CHEAP PROVISIONS, LIGHT TAXES, FREE SCHOOLS.

THE COUNTRY FOR AGRICULTURISTS

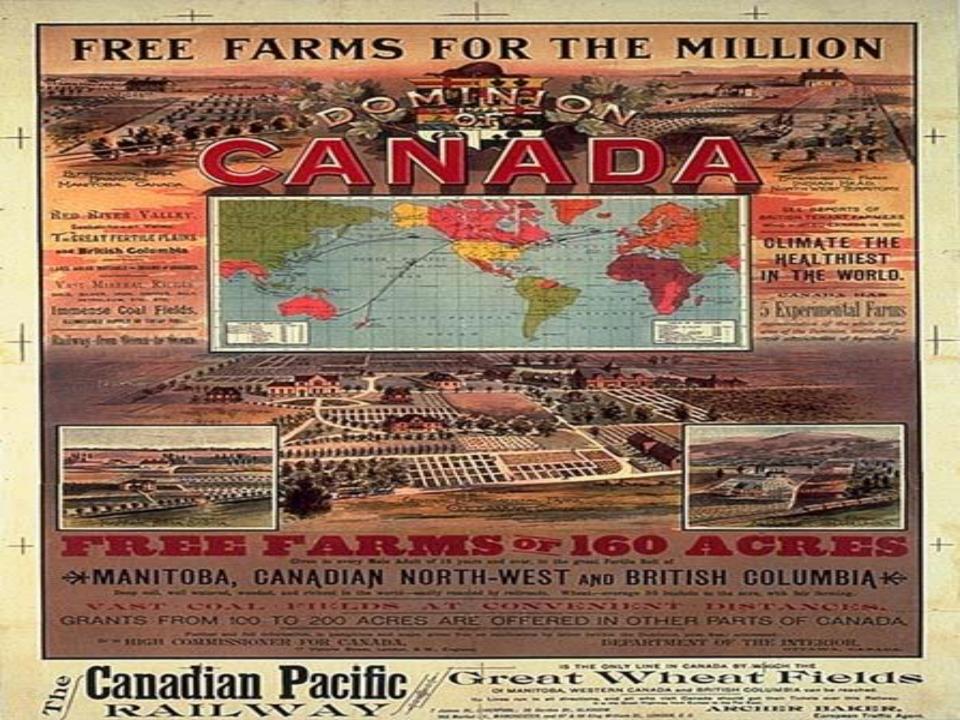
YENANT FARMERS-IMPROVED FARMS of a new be purchased at from £4 to £10 per."

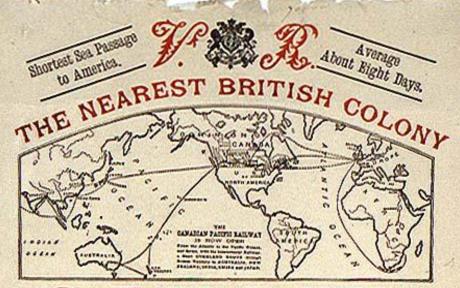
MEAT and FARM PRODUCE with excellent PROPERS to the CANADIAN PRODUCE

For full information apply to the Canadian Covernment Agent W. ANNAND, 31.Queen Vigtoria Street LONDON, E.C.

Apply to

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GANADA

TENANT FARMERS and others with medicals means, who wish to engage in profitable applications. ACREOUNTED LABOURERS, and FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS are, at the present time, the classes mostly required in Canada.

Improved Farms, with comfortable Dwellings and Out-buildings, can be purchased in ONTARIO, QUEBEO, NOVA BOOTLA, NEW BRUNDWICK, PRINGE EDWARD ISLAND, and BRITISH COLUMBIA for from Sile Pounds to Twelve Pounds per sere, and these tands are within from eight to 2 make cast of uncas Britain.

FREE GRANTS of 160 ACRES

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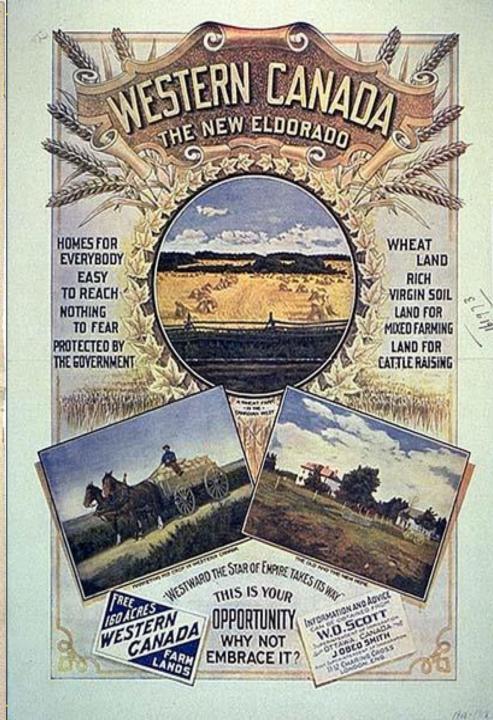
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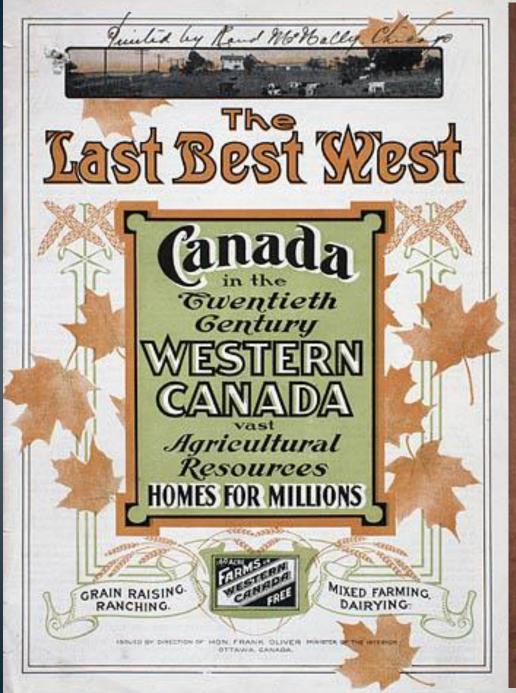
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

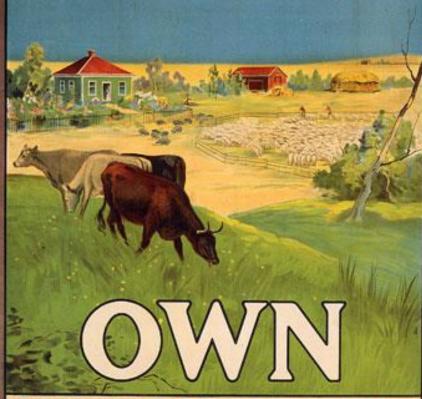
Assinibola, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca.

CRANTS OF 100 TO 200 ACRES ARE ALSO OFFERED IN OTHER PARTS OF CANADA.

EXT Before seeking homes in any part of America, or elsewhere, parties are advised to obtain a copy of the Reports of Professors SEELDON and FREAM, of the College of Apriculture, Downton, and of Professor TANKER, Director of Education under the Institute of Agriculture, South Kenington, London, who recently visited Canada discluding Manifesha and the Morth-Westl. These, with newly issued Pumpilets and Maps, published under the authority of the Imperial and Commission Governments, and full information respecting Canada, its resources, trade, demands for labour, &c., may be obtained PREES on application to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada Mr. J. C. COMMEN, Socretary; Nr. C. C. CHEWAM, Assistant-Secretary and Accountant, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.; or to the Canadian Government Agents—Mr. JOHN DIXE, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40, St. Enoch Square, Gaspow; Mr. H. MERRICK, 35, Victoria Pisce, Bellint; Mr. T. CORNOLLY, Northembertand House, Dublin.







ROWN HOME IN CANADA

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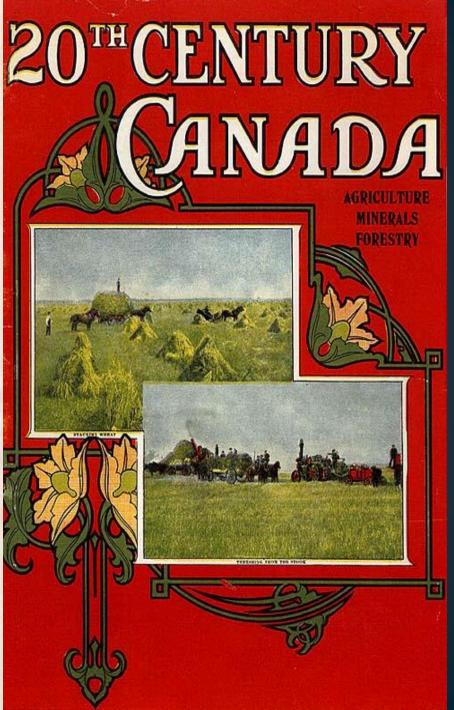
READY-MADE FARM

to the nearest

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC





Last Best West

- To conclude this section
- Assignment Time

Last Best West

- We have examined the campaign to promote Canada which enticed immigrants with nothing but positive characteristics
- In actuality, life in the Canadian West was much different for the new immigrants than what the posters and the media set it out to be

Hardships in the West

- While Sifton advertised that settlers could claim up to 160 acres of free land in Canada, this claim wasn't entirely true.
- Settlers still had to pay a land registration fee of \$10 or roughly \$150 in modern-day currency under the Dominion Lands Act.

Hardships in the west

- This also didn't cover the cost of equipment and animals for the land, not to mention the cost of building shelter.
- Many settlers during their first year would build sod houses (soddies), as they simply couldn't afford to build their own homes out of lumber.
- Refer to your 'Life in Canada' handout and complete the question at the end

Question

Why were some groups encouraged to immigrate?

Why were some groups discouraged to immigrate?

Clifford Sifton & Govt Policy

- Gvt immigration policy at this time was "Open Door" but very selective
- It was open door policy when it came to immigrants from Britain, USA, north – central Europe



 It was selective when it came to East Asian, African American, and Jewish immigrants



Clifford Sifton & Govt Policy

- The federal government approved of the entry of many groups because they were adept at farming
 - Mennonites from Europe
 - Doukhobors from Russia
 - Mormons from the United States
- Sifton believed that "a stalwart peasant in a sheepskin coat" made the most desirable immigrant, and set out to attract people suited for farming.

