

CANADIAN HISTORY 1201

1.4: Canada Nationalism

Student Workbook

Name: _____

Section Introduction

- During Laurier's tenure, a sense of Canadian identity was emerging. Canada had now expanded to 9 provinces, with the inclusion of recent immigrants adding to the mix. Some citizens still identified strongly with Britain, while others (namely French Canadians), felt they should be more independent of Britain
- While still only a relatively young country, Canada faced many challenges during Laurier's time in office. In addition to shedding light on problems between French-English Canada, these challenges also impacted Canadian – British and Canadian - USA relations on the international scene
- Here are the four main issues we will cover in this section

Manitoba Schools Question (negatively impacted French-English relations)

Boer War & the Naval Crisis (showed different perspectives of French / English Canada & our relationship in the British Empire)

Alaska Boundary Dispute (Caused many Canadians to question our British connection)

Reciprocity with the USA (Led to Laurier's defeat & idea of USA annexing Canada)

1.4 Topic 1: The Manitoba Schools Question

- When Manitoba joined Confederation in 1870, its population was divided almost equally between _____ and _____.
- Two _____ school systems appeared at this time – one French Roman Catholic & the other English Protestant
- Within 20 yrs, however, there was a major _____ of English-speaking Protestants into Manitoba causing the French there to become a _____
- In 1890, the provincial government passed the _____ which _____ the two school systems with a English-speaking one. A non-denominational school system emerged.
- While _____ – Canadians in Manitoba supported _____ this, _____-Canadians felt that the removal of schools teaching their language and cultural values was extremely _____.
- They French population there eventually took the provincial government to court to challenge the authority of the Manitoba School Act.

Laurier's Compromise

- Upon coming to power in 1896, Laurier devised a _____ to settle the issue
 - While there would be no more publicly-funded Roman Catholic schools, Roman Catholic instruction would be provided _____.
 - French language instruction would be provided for classes with _____ French students.
 - Catholic teachers could be employed in schools with _____ Catholic children

The Aftermath

- This compromise was _____ by the majority of Manitobans, and contributed to the general favour of Laurier.
- As French was no longer an official language, its use _____ greatly & was eventually _____ from instruction by 1916
- The event is still remembered as one of the most important fights, and losses, for French-language rights in Canada.
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Section Review

How did the Manitoba Schools Act impact education in Manitoba?

What was the reaction to the passage of this Act?

What "compromise" did Laurier devise to solve the Manitoba Schools Question issue?

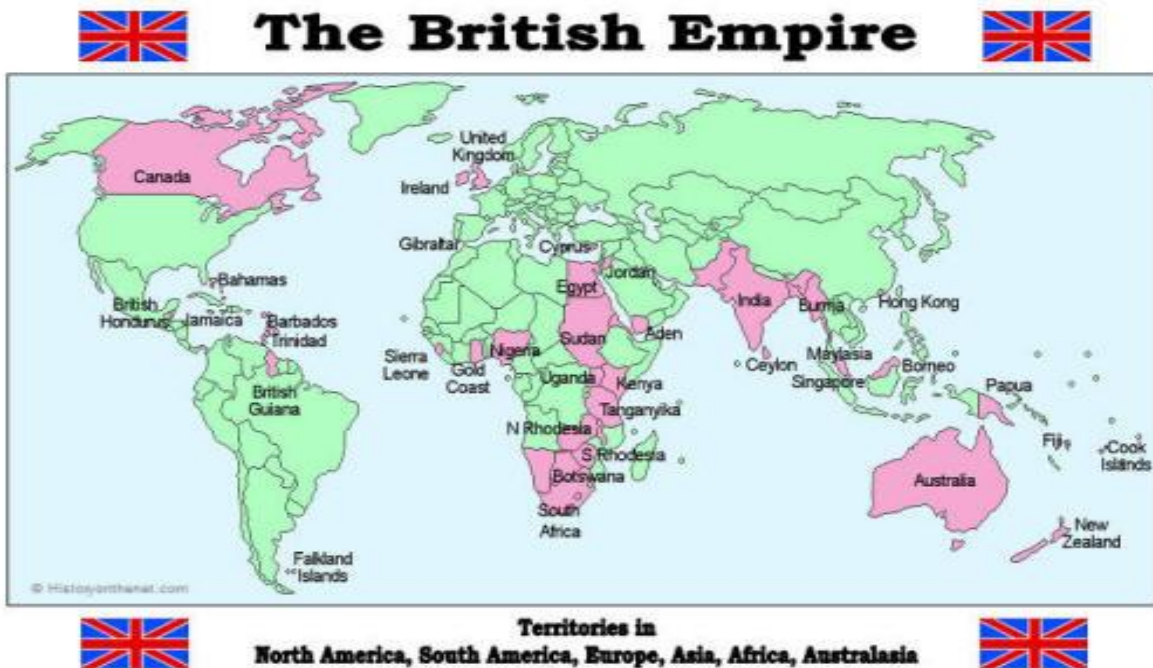
1.4: Topic 2: Canada British Relations

Introduction

Canada's relationship with the mother country was a key issue during Laurier's tenure. In 1899, young Canadian men marched off to war in South Africa in aid of Britain. A few years later, Britain came calling again for assistance prompting the creation of the Canadian navy. Both of these issues also illustrated problems between French & English Canadians

Canada's relationship with Britain

- At the beginning of the 20th century, Great Britain controlled the largest empire in the world ruled by _____.



As part Dominion within the British Empire:

- Canada controlled its _____
- Britain controlled Canada's _____

Canadians felt differently about how connected they should be to Britain:

- Most **anglophones** (_____) proud of British heritage, wanted to _____
- Most **francophones** (_____) wanted _____
_____ and more focus on Canadian **nationalism (pride in one's country)**

Canada's relationship with Britain in the early 20th century caused conflicts between Francophones and Anglophones. The two main issues which caused this division included:

1. The South African (Boer) War
2. The Naval Crisis

1. The South African (Boer) War: 1899-1902

- South Africa was a British colony
 - a. **Colony:** _____

- The Transvaal and Orange Free State were controlled by "Boers" (_____)
- When gold was discovered there, the British tried to _____ the two Boer states
- In 1899 the Boers declared war on Great Britain in protest of the number of _____ that were moving into South Africa.
- The Boers were particularly concerned about those that were moving into lands that held _____ & _____.
- When the Boers declared war, Britain reacted swiftly and _____
- It also called on the other members of the Commonwealth to do likewise as a show of _____ in times of trouble.
- As a part of the empire, Britain asked Canada to contribute



Laurier's Dilemma:

- When war broke out in October 1899, English & French Canadians were divided over Canada's role

Anglophones wanted:



Francophones wanted:

Laurier's Compromise (attempt to please all sides):

- Concerned with maintaining _____ & _____, Laurier developed a compromise to appease both English & French
- To please the French, Laurier _____
- To please the British, Laurier _____
- In addition, Canada would _____ & _____ the volunteer soldiers to South Africa where the British would take care of their _____ upon arrival
- This compromise pleased no one
- The _____ who wanted to help Britain & support the Empire, were upset that Laurier _____
- The _____ had little enthusiasm for the war & wanted all Canadians, French & English speaking alike,

Fighting & Results:

- Between 1899-1902, more than 7,000 Canadians, including 12 women nurses, served overseas
- After launching guerilla warfare against the British, the Boers were denied food, water and shelter
- The British also burned Boer houses & farms, and moved civilians to internment camps, where thousands died from disease.

- It was this controversial strategy that eventually defeated the Boers.
- Britain ended up controlling the Transvaal and Orange Free State

French-English Relations and the Boer War

English Canadians felt:	French Canadians felt:
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The Boer War emphasized French-English divisions when it came to imperial ties (connection to Britain)

2. Naval Service Bill 1910

- In 1910, there was another bitter division between English & French Canadians surrounding our connection with Great Britain
- This issue centered on the Laurier's plan to play a greater role within the British Empire by developing a navy for Canada

Britain vs. Germany

- By 1909, tensions were high between Britain & Germany as they were engaged in a _____ for command of the sea
- Britain had the world's largest navy but the Germans were building ships at an alarming rate that threatened British dominance.
- Fearing to falling behind, Britain turned to the Empire & Canada for help
- Since Canada's defense depended on Britain, Laurier felt obliged to help
- As in the case of South African War, it brought divisions between French & English Canada which Laurier had to deal with
- His compromise this time was the Naval Service Bill

Naval Service Bill 1910

- Canada _____ to the British navy
- Canada would _____
_____ thereby easing
the burden on the British
- In time of war, the Canadian navy would be _____

- Laurier ordered 11 ships to be built & naval stations to be
built in both B.C. & Nova Scotia
- A lot of opposition to Laurier's bill from both English &
French Canadians

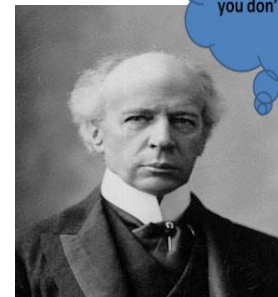


English / French Reaction

French Reaction:	English Reaction:
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Results

- The Naval Service Bill created political turmoil & was one of the reasons which contributed to Laurier's defeat in the 1911 federal election which brought the Conservatives to power in Canada



Conclusion

- These show two examples of how Canada's relationship with Britain caused problems between English and French Canadians (the Boer War and Naval Issue)

Section Review

1. Who were the Boers?
 - a. Descendants of Dutch colonists in South Africa
 - b. Aboriginal warriors
 - c. Arab traders
 - d. German guerrillas

2. Why did the Boers declare war on Britain?
 - a. Britain had restricted trade in Africa.
 - b. Britain had been forcing them to pay duty.
 - c. British settlers were moving into areas where gold and diamonds had been discovered.
 - d. British troops had pushed into the Sahara desert.

3. How did Laurier compromise between French Canadians who did want to become involved in the Boer War and English Canadians who wanted to directly support England?
 - a. He agreed to put the matter to a public vote
 - b. He raised the money needed in English Canada only.
 - c. He sent volunteers only.
 - d. He allowed the provinces to make the decision.

4. What was it about the Boer War that caused French Canadians not to want to get involved?
 - a. The war was imperialistic in nature
 - b. The Boers had traditional ties with France
 - c. They were afraid of retaliation from the United States.
 - d. French Canadians did not believe in going to war for any reason.

5. Why did Britain ask Canada to send soldiers to the Boer War?
 - a. Most of Britain's military was tied up in Europe.
 - b. Britain was worried about the number of Boer warriors.
 - c. Britain could not afford to send more support.
 - d. Britain wanted to show that the British Commonwealth stood together in times of war.

6. How many soldiers did Canada equip and transport initially?
 - a. 500
 - b. 1000
 - c. 1500
 - d. 2000

7. How many soldiers did Canada send eventually to South Africa?
 - a. 5600
 - b. 7200
 - c. 12100
 - d. 18400

1.4: Topic 3: Canada USA Relations

- Relations were tense at the beginning of the 20th century due to:
 - _____ over fishing and sealing rights
 - Fear of American _____: domination of one country over another

The US believed in “**manifest destiny**”:

- Despite these tensions, there were two main events which shaped Canada – USA relations during Laurier’s rule
 1. **Alaska Boundary Dispute**
 2. **Reciprocity**

1. Alaska Boundary Dispute

- When the _____ bought Alaska from _____ in 1867 the boundary between Canada and Alaska had been left unclear
- The deal included the “_____”, the strip of coastline extending south from Alaska as far as Prince of Wales Island off the BC Coast
- Initially, the ‘panhandle’ boundary here was not an issue but this changed in _____ when _____ was discovered in the _____ & thousands of miners poured into the area
- During the gold rush to this region in 1898, ownership of the land became very important as _____ to the region needed _____ & _____ and both Canadian & American merchants wanted to take advantage of the new business
- Both countries claimed different boundaries which included the ports of Skagway, Dyea, & Juneau



- The Canadians argued that the boundary should be measured from _____
_____, which would give Canada access to the _____
by deep inlets
- This would allow for _____ to be shipped out & _____
brought into the area without passing through American ports
- Together with the British they agreed to a _____ of impartial jurists in 1903
*tribunal: _____

- The tribunal was made up of 6 representatives:

The final vote was _____ in favour of _____

The Aftermath

- Britain was facing growing problems with _____ in Europe & knew that U.S. Support
would be needed if war ever occurred. Britain was not willing to lose American _____
at this time so it sided with the Americans over Canada in this dispute
- Many Canadians felt bitter about this decisions & that Britain had let them down

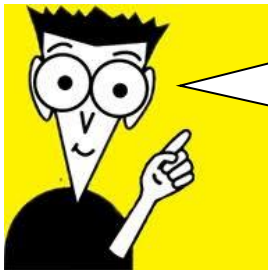
Impact of the Dispute:

Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Organizations such as the _____ _____ soon formed to handle such disagreements in the future (+)	Canadians became _____ of American _____ Canadians felt _____ for supporting the Americans

2. The Reciprocity Debate

Reciprocity:

Tariffs:



Countries place tariffs on foreign goods to protect their own industries by keeping costs lower on domestic products (things made in our own country). The idea is if we have to pay more for something made in the US that we make here in Canada, we'll buy the Canadian one instead.

- In 1911, Laurier worked out a reciprocity agreement with the USA which would allow Canadian _____, _____, _____, & _____ products to enter the US tariff free.
- In return, taxes on American _____ entering our country would be lowered
- This agreement proved to be the main issue in the 1911 federal election
- Laurier agreed to reciprocity (special trade privileges) for natural resource products like lumber, a move, he calculated, that would please farmers, but not threaten Canadian business leaders who opposed free trade of manufactured goods.

Who supported reciprocity?

- Canada had placed tariffs on American goods since 1878
- _____ wanted reciprocity with the US and made it an election issue in 1911
- The _____ also supported reciprocity
- _____ supported it as high tariffs were causing high prices for farm products & materials

Who Opposed Reciprocity?

- Laurier’s compromise on this issue failed
- _____, _____, & _____ of both parties were afraid that cheaper American goods in Canada would hurt Canadian industries & put them out of business
- _____ argued that our products should stay in our country & not shipped across the border
- _____ feared their business would be ruined if trade went from East – West across Canada to North – South between Canada & the USA
- The agreement also raised old fears among some Canadians of economic and finally political absorption by the United States

Did reciprocity (free trade with US) go through? _____

Results and Impact

2 results of Laurier’s desire to adopt reciprocity:

1. _____

2. _____

***This ended the “Laurier era”**