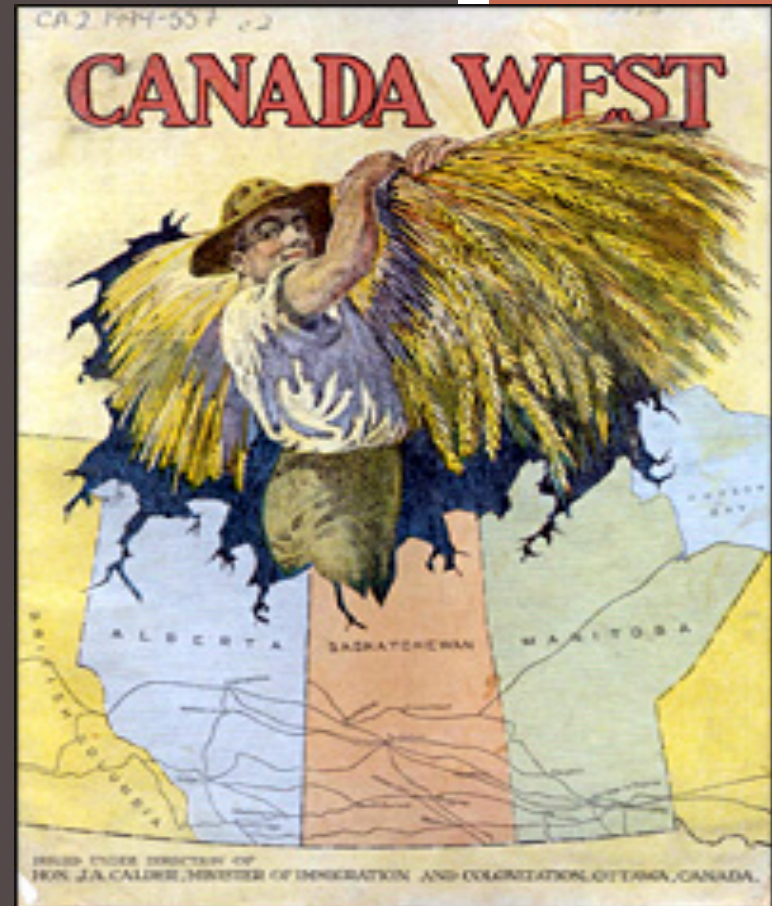


# THE LAURIER ERA AND FOREIGN POLICY 1896-1911



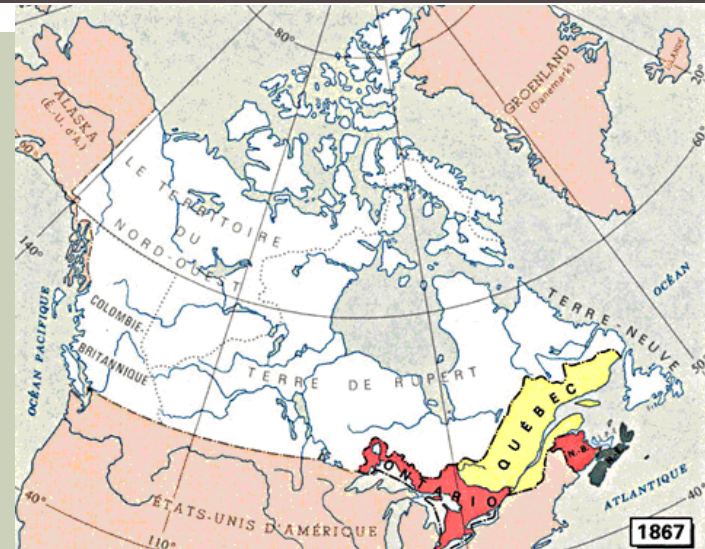


**“CANADA HAS BEEN MODEST IN ITS HISTORY. IN MY ESTIMATION, IT IS ONLY COMMENCING. IT IS COMMENCING IN THIS CENTURY. AS THE NINETEENTH CENTURY WAS THAT OF UNITED STATES, SO, I THINK THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SHALL BE FILLED BY CANADA.”**  
**-SIR WILFRID LAURIER, 1904**



# CANADA PROFILE – 1896-1911

- Becomes a nation in 1867
- Population in 1900 is approx. 5 million
- Today it is approx. 33 million
- Population mostly French Catholic and English Protestant



# WHY PEOPLE CAME TO CANADA?

- Fleeing political upheavals
- Religious freedom



# WHY PEOPLE CAME TO CANADA?

□ Escape problems caused by industrialization  
(i.e. farms being divided, overpopulation,  
poverty)





# WESTERN CANADA

## THE NEW ELDORADO

HOMES FOR  
EVERYBODY  
EASY  
TO REACH  
NOTHING  
TO FEAR  
PROTECTED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT



WHEAT  
LAND  
RICH  
VIRGIN SOIL  
LAND FOR  
MIXED FARMING  
LAND FOR  
CATTLE RAISING



MARKETING THE CROP IN WESTERN CANADA

A WHEAT FARM  
IN THE  
CANADIAN WEST



THE OLD AND THE NEW HOME

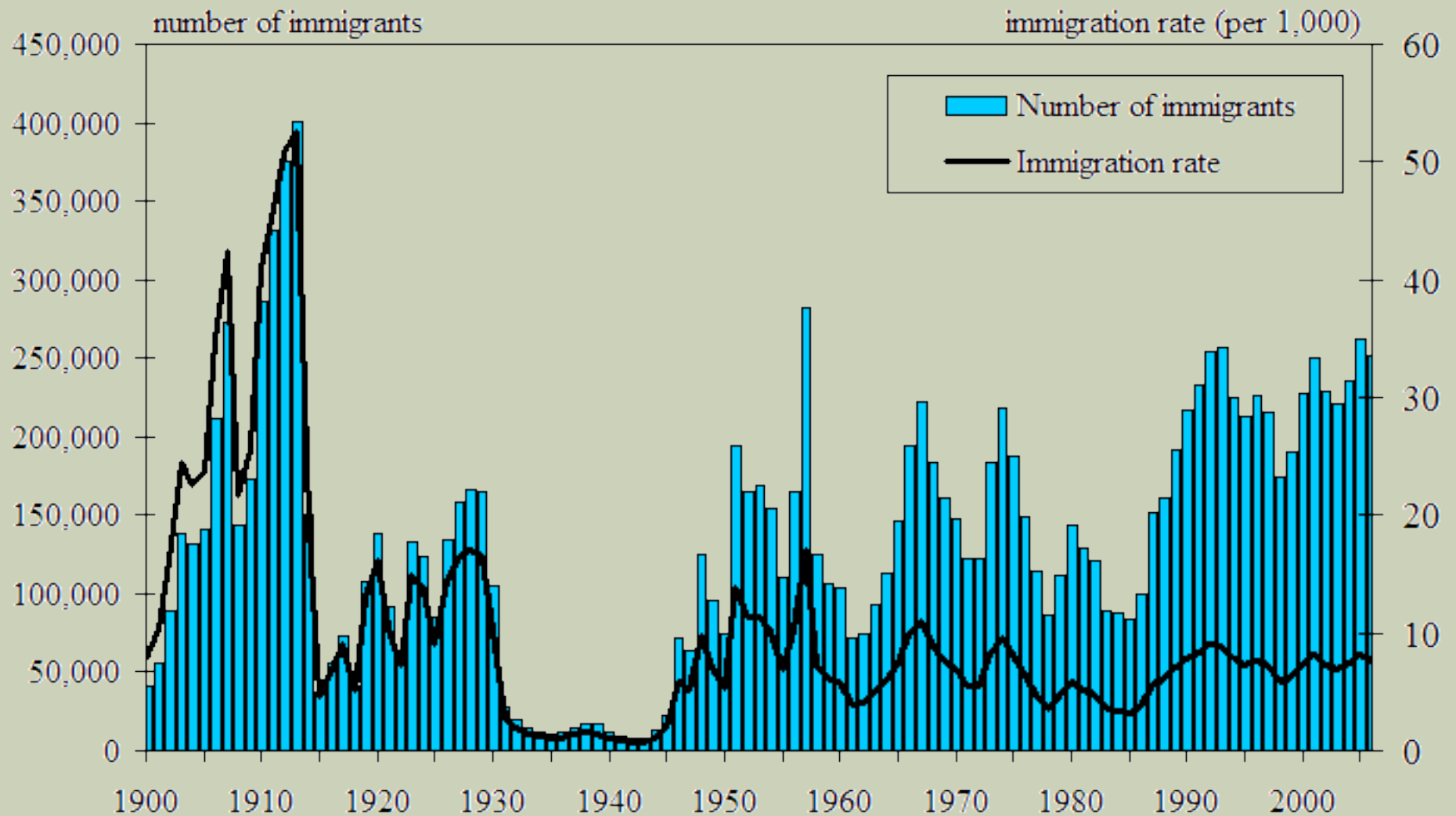
FREE  
160 ACRES  
WESTERN  
CANADA  
FARM  
LANDS

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY"

THIS IS YOUR  
OPPORTUNITY  
WHY NOT  
EMBRACE IT?

INFORMATION AND ADVICE  
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM  
W.D. SCOTT  
SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
JOSEPH SMITH  
11-12 CHARING CROSS  
LONDON, ENG.

# CANADIAN IMMIGRATION





# CITIES 1900' S

- Experienced an agricultural boom out west
- Cities were growing
  - Factories
  - jobs
- **Urbanization:** the movement of people into cities and towns
- Why did people move to the city?
  - New farm machinery
  - No longer needed on the farm



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244, f1244\_i12049



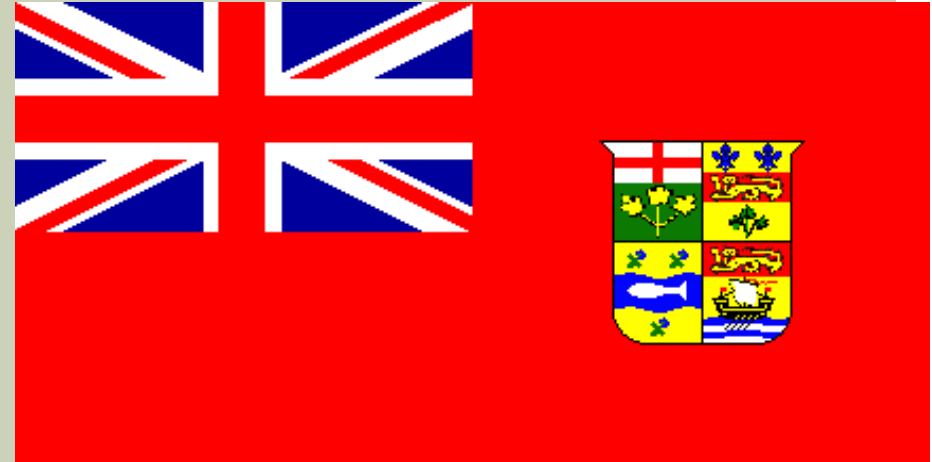
King Street West, looking west from Uprage Street c 1909-1912  
Toronto Star (18 King West on right)  
City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244, f1244\_i10489

SC244-#489



# FRENCH ENGLISH RELATIONS

- 1867- French Canadian Majority
- 1900 – English Canadian Majority. Most new immigrants strongly connected to Britain and her empire
- Great sense of British Nationalism
- French Canadians feel threatened by British majority –especially in politics



# FRENCH ENGLISH RELATIONS

- **Sir Wilfrid Laurier**
- P.M. 1896-1911
- Canada's first French Canadian Prime Minister
- The “Great Compromiser”

*How do you please your French Canadian supporters while also pleasing the English Canadian majority?*



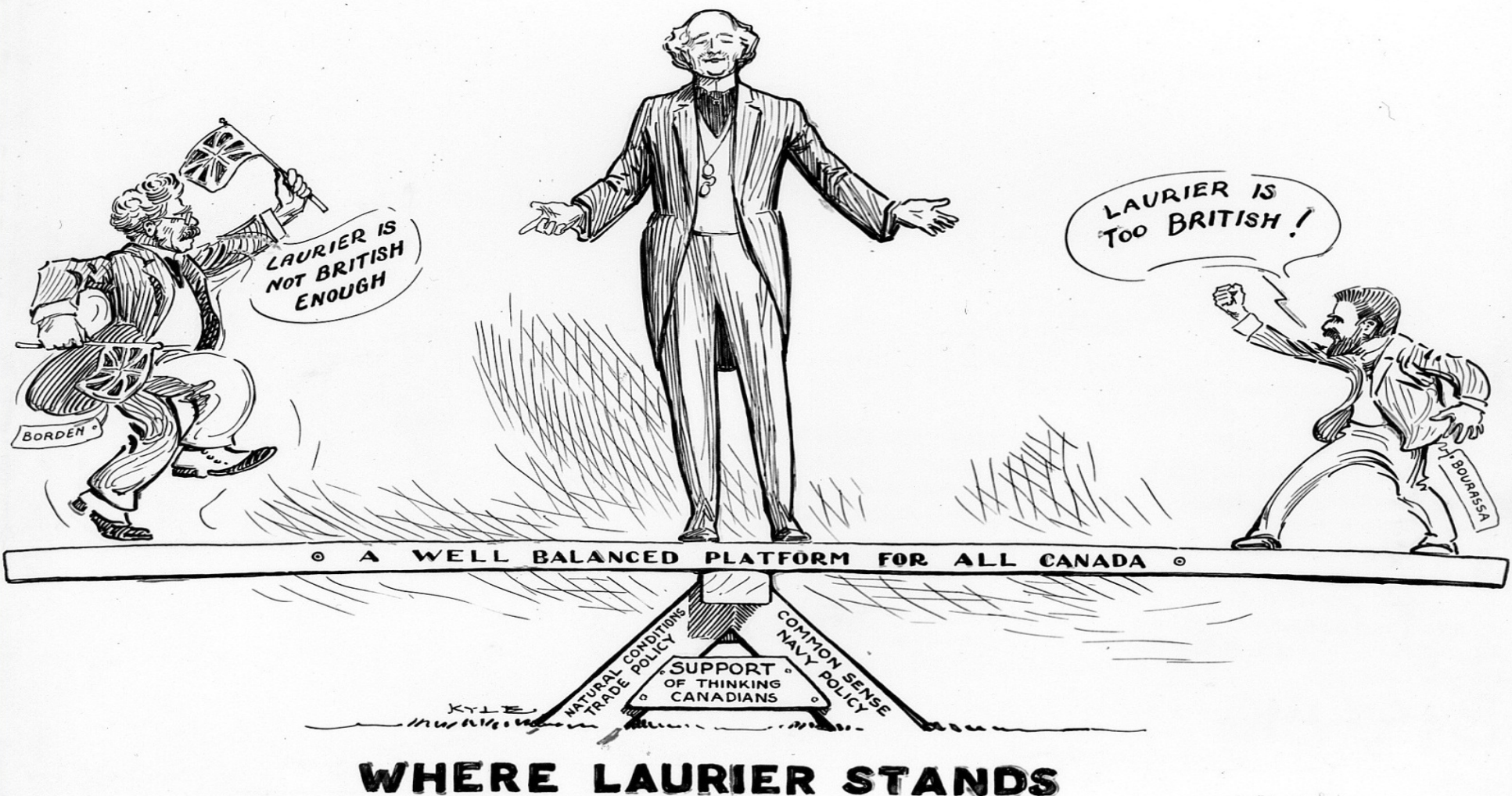


# MANITOBA SCHOOLS CRISIS

- With the expansion of immigration to the West, many English Protestant people were moving into Manitoba
- Why might this have been a problem?
- By 1890, there was an English majority in Manitoba, with that majority they broke down the Manitoba act of 1870
- 1) Abolished French as an official language
- 2) Removed support from Catholic Schools
- Laurier's Compromise
- Would not restore support for Catholic schools
- Would allow French instruction if more than 10 French children
- Would allow Catholic instruction after school

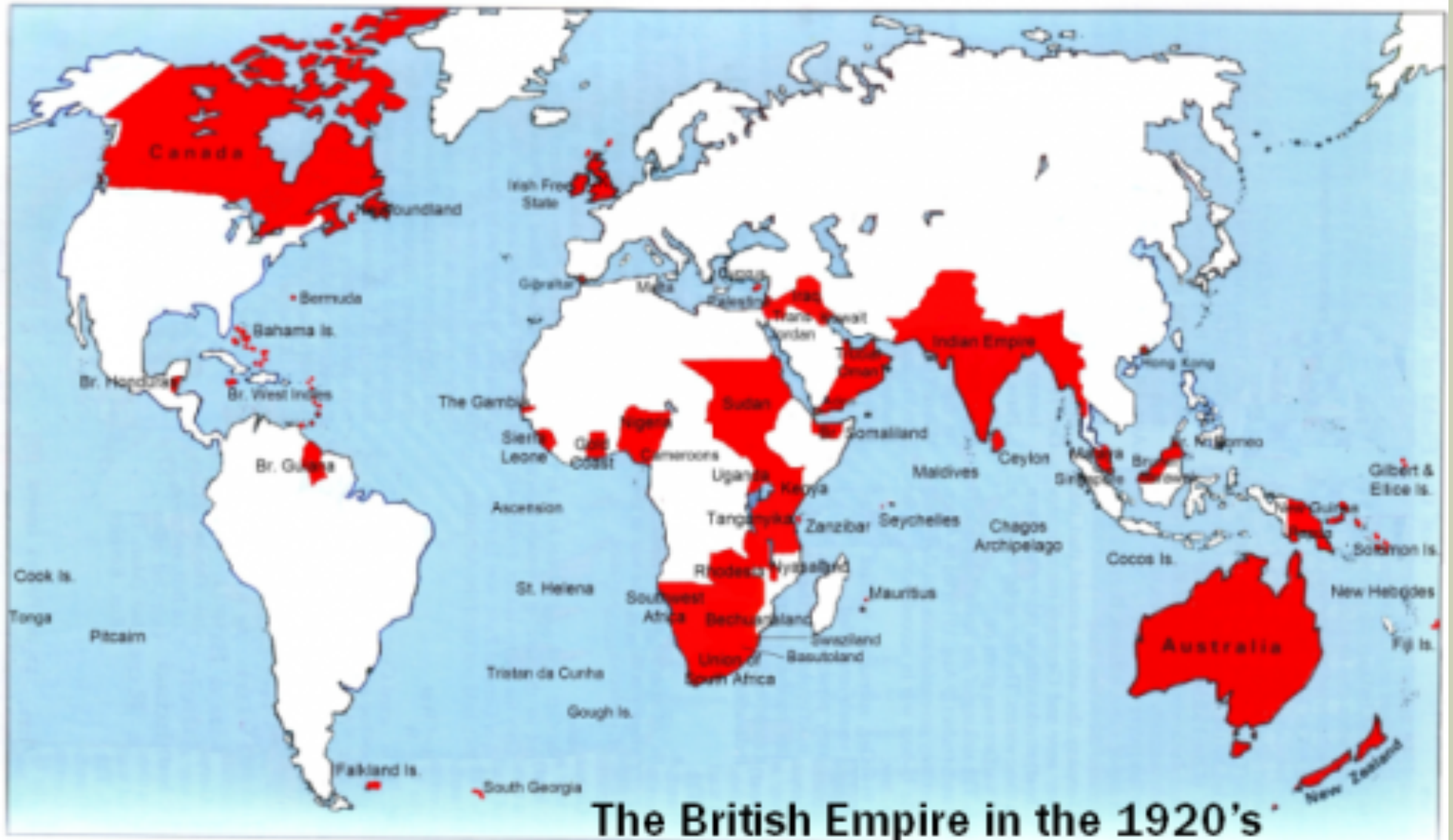
# WILFRID LAURIER - FRENCH ENGLISH RELATIONS

## SIR WILFRID AND THE EXTREMISTS

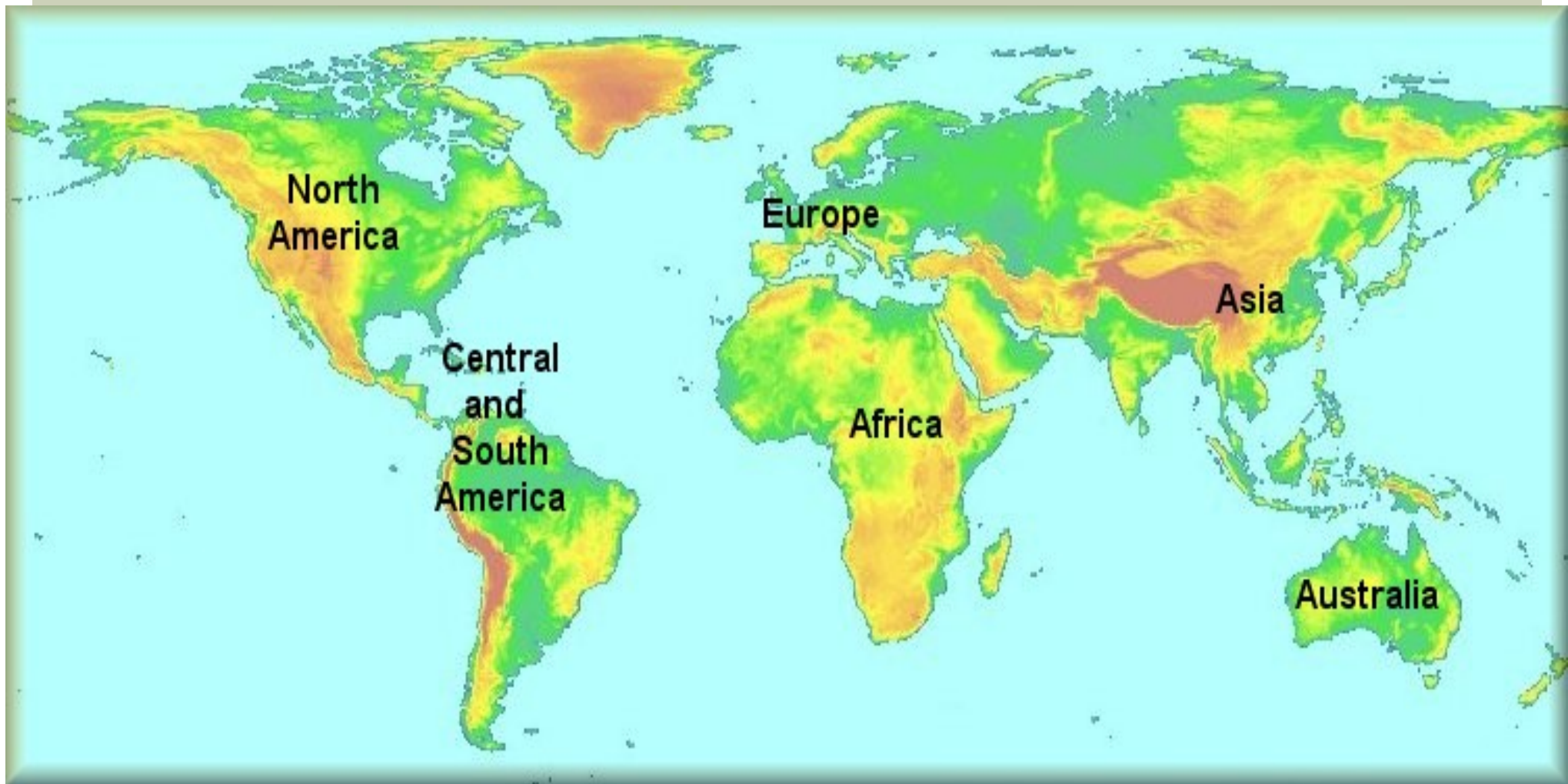




# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

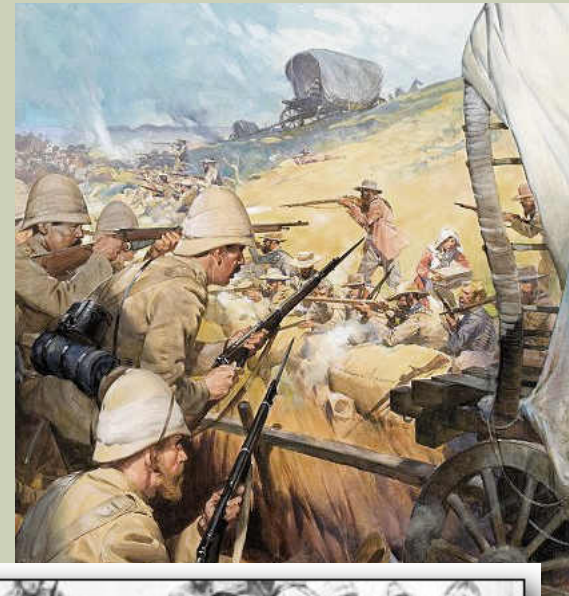


# ISSUE #1 THE BOER WAR 1899





# ISSUE #1 THE BOER WAR 1899



# ISSUE #1 THE BOER WAR 1899

- British are fighting the Dutch Afrikaners over South Africa – diamonds and gold
- British turn to their empire, and ask Canada to support them
- Canada divided:                      French Canadians – say no  
    English Canadians – say yes
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier compromises: Sends only volunteers

**Significance:**

1. Shows how French and English Canada is divided
2. Shows Canada's strong ties to Britain and Empire
3. Foreshadows Canada's involvement in WW1



# ISSUE #2 THE NAVAL CRISIS 1910

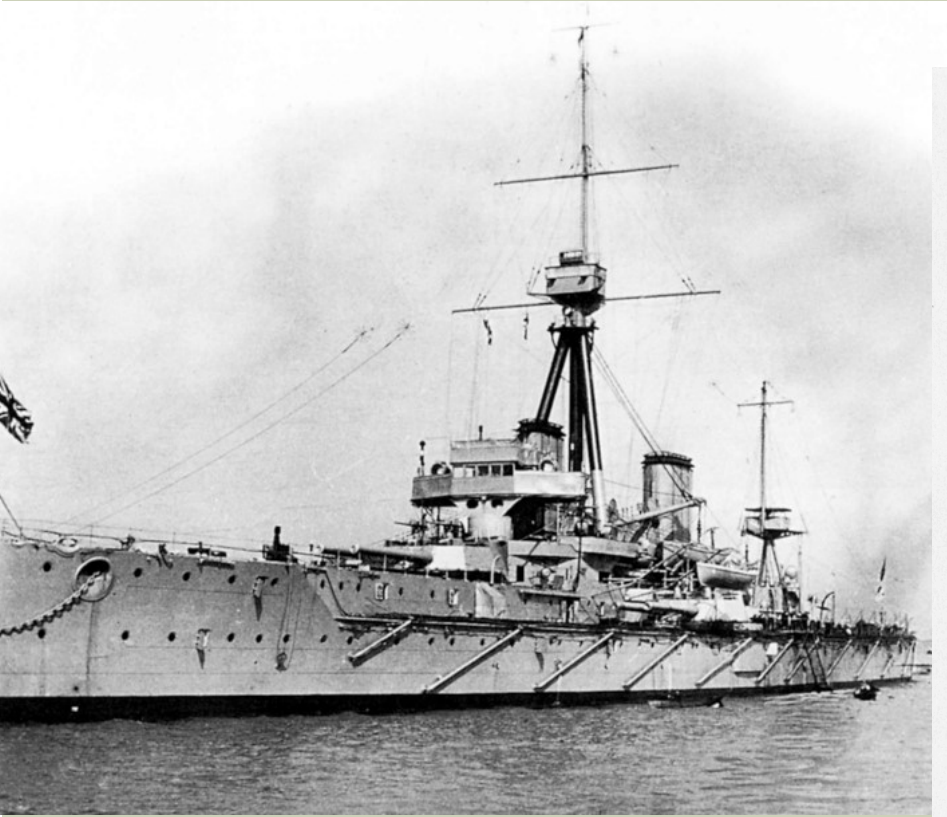
- Britain is in an arms race with Germany (battleships – dreadnoughts)
- Britain turns to her empire and asks Canada to send \$\$\$ for more ships
- Canada divided: French Canadians – say no  
English Canadians – say yes
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier compromises: Establishes Canada's own tin-pot navy.

## Significance:

1. Shows how French and English Canada is divided
2. Shows Canada's strong ties to Britain and Empire
3. Laurier loses the 1911 to Sir Robert Borden and his Conservatives.

# ISSUE #2 THE NAVAL CRISIS 1910

## Dreadnought



*DREADNOUGHT* (February, 1906) & Others *pro.*

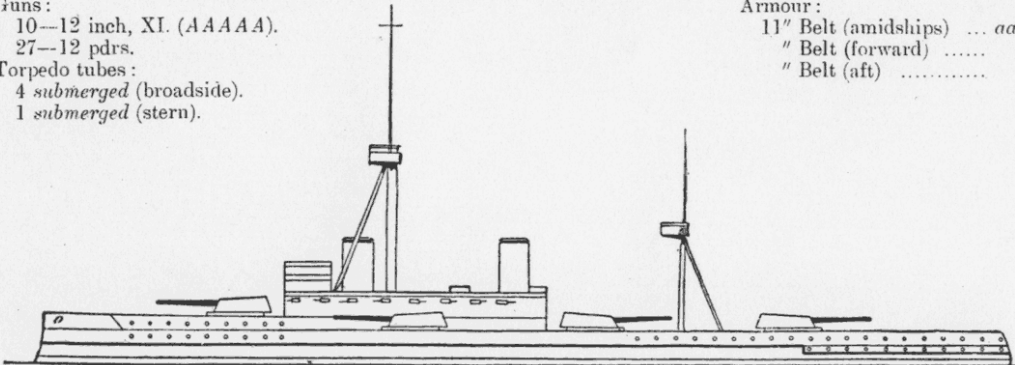
Displacement *about* 18,000 tons. Complement .

Length (*waterline*), 520 feet. Beam, 82 feet. *Maximum draught*, feet.

Guns:  
 10—12 inch, XI. (AAAAA).  
 27—12 pdrs.

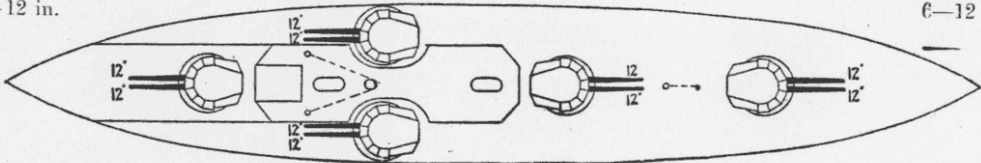
Torpedo tubes:  
 4 *submerged* (broadside).  
 1 *submerged* (stern).

Armour:  
 11" Belt (amidships) ... *aaa*  
 " Belt (forward) .....  
 " Belt (aft) .....



Ahead:  
 6—12 in.

Astern:  
 6—12 in.



Broadside: 8—12 in.

Length (waterline), 520 feet. Beam, 82 feet. Maximum draught,        feet.

Armour :  
 11" Belt (amidships) ... *aaa*  
 " Belt (forward) .....  
 " Belt (aft) .....

Astern :  
6—12 in.

Broadside: 8-12 in.

# FROM LAURIER TO BORDEN

**STARTER: WHAT WERE  
SOME OF THE ISSUES  
LAURIER FACED?**



# ISSUE #3

## RECIPROCITY – FREE TRADE WITH THE U.S. 1911

### *Example 1*

#### *Free Trade*

Canadian Made Stove

Cost: \$15

Tax: \$0

Total \$15



#### *National Policy*

American Made Stove

Cost: \$12

Tax: \$5

Total \$17



# ISSUE #3

## RECIPROCITY – FREE TRADE WITH THE U.S. 1911

### *Example 2*

#### *National Policy*

Canadian Grown Wheat

Cost: \$ 2 bushel

Tax: \$ .50

Total \$ 2.50



#### *Free Trade*

Canadian Grown Wheat

Cost: \$ 2 bushel

Tax: \$ 0

Total \$ 2



# ISSUE #3

## RECIPROCITY – FREE TRADE WITH THE U.S. 1911

- The U.S. wants to **tax-free** import Canadian raw materials – lumber/wheat/minerals
- Canada's West supports this – they make money by exporting their raw materials to the U.S. tax-free, and save money by importing U.S. made manufactured goods tax-free.
- Ontario business men (factory owners) want to keep taxes on American made goods and Canadian raw materials to protect their own industries. (keep their products competitive.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier calls an election – Key issue – Reciprocity.

### ***Significance***

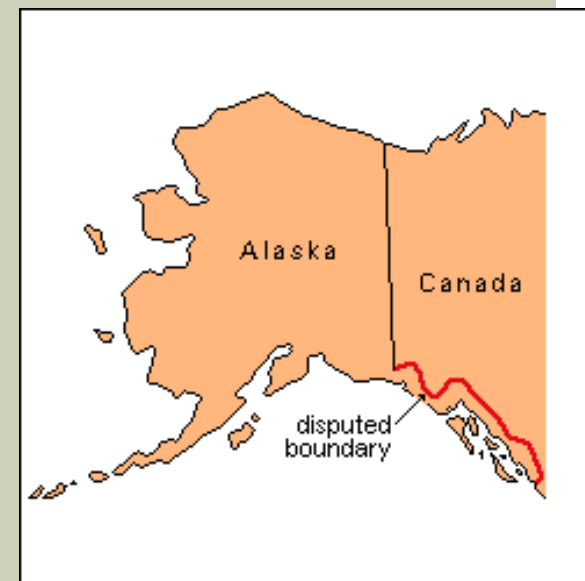
1. Laurier loses the election – Reciprocity is rejected, National Policy continues.
2. Canada's western provinces feel marginalized – left out. They resent all the power being concentrated in Ontario.
3. 3. Foreshadows our reliance on our economic relationship with the United States.



# ISSUE #4

## THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE 1898-1903

- Canada and the U.S. need to establish proper boundaries with the discovery of gold in the Yukon (Canada).
- Canada does not want to have to pass over American territory to reach its own gold fields.
- A 6 member tribunal is set up: 3 Americans, 2 Canadians and 1 British to determine the proper boundary.
- Britain sides with the U.S. in an attempt to keep them as an ally. Britain still involved in the Boer War.



# ISSUE #4

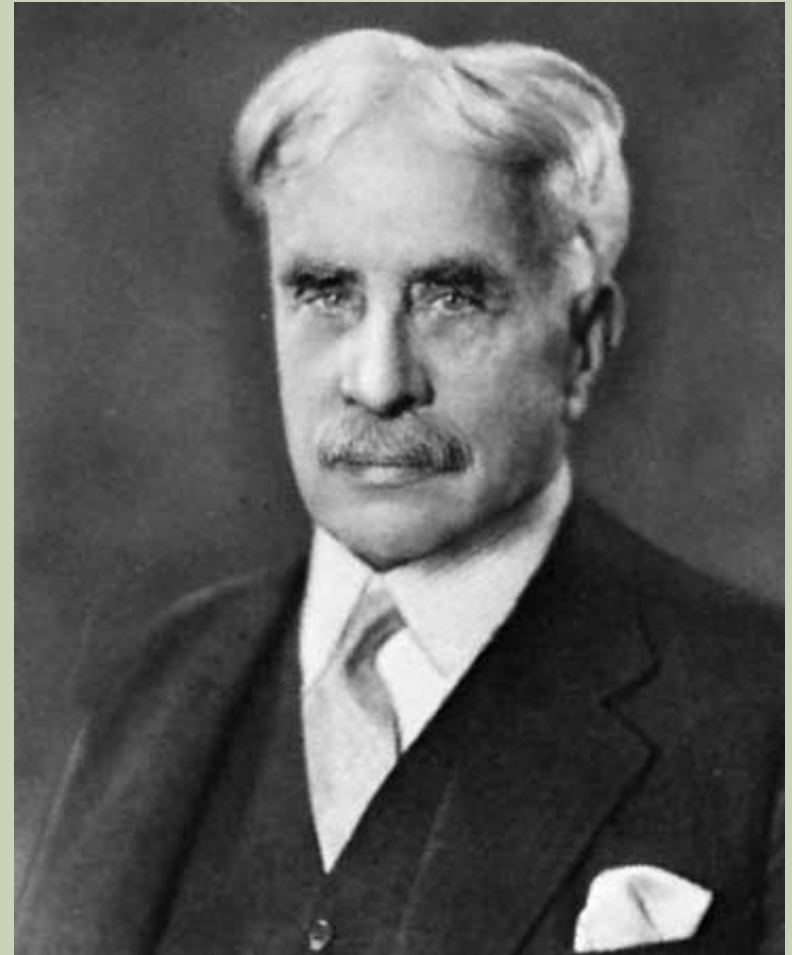
## THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE 1898-1903

### *Significance:*

- 1.** Illustrates American aggression. This leads to Anti-American sentiment and will continue to plague Canadian-American relations.
- 2.** Shows Canada that Britain is not committed to her. Canadians resent the British for turning their back on them.
- 3.** Shows Canada that she needs to grow up and take care of her own political affairs. Canada can not count on Britain to be there for her.

# 1911 ELECTION

- **Canada elects the Conservatives, Sir Robert Borden as their Prime Minister**
- **Sir Robert Borden will lead Canada through WW1**





# TASK: INNOVATION AND CREATION

- What is the most important piece of technology in your life? How would things be different without it?
- Read through pages 152-154
- For each Innovator/inventor write a few notes as to what they were famous for and how it is significant today

# REVIEW TERMS

- Laurier
- Important Canadian Women
- Important Canadian innovators
- Tinpote Navy
- Manitoba Schools Crisis
- The Boer War
- Alaskan boundary dispute
- Industrialization
- Cottage system vs Factory system
- Unions
- Womens Christian Temperance Union
- “The Snowball effect”
- Canadian Innovators and Inventors

# THE ROAD TO WAR

1914