

EXPANDING SETTLEMENT

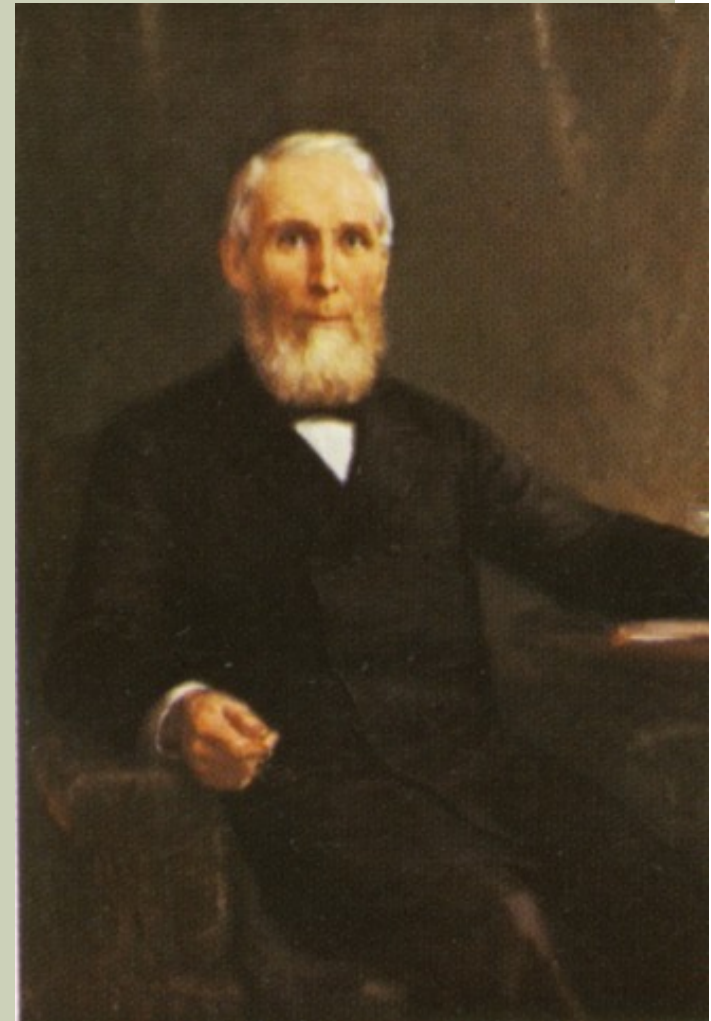
DOMINION ACT OF 1872

- ❧ Also known as the Homestead Act
- ❧ Stated that any adult, or head of family, could claim a quarter section of land. (only land set aside for homesteaders)
- ❧ All they had to pay was a \$10 registration fee.
- ❧ They had to live on the land for 6 months each year, build a house, and start to cultivate the land.
- ❧ If they carried out these terms in three years, full ownership was turned over to them.



THE RAILWAY

- ❧ Alexander MacKenzie became Prime Minister after the defeat of Macdonald in 1874
- ❧ At the same time, a great economic depression set in.
- ❧ This put a major halt on the creation of the railway
- ❧ They thought the railway was too expensive and decided to work on it only when they could afford it.



FACING THE BLAME

- Many Canadians were facing poverty for the first time, they blamed the newly appointed Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie
- As such his time in office did not last very long
- MacDonald and his liberal party claimed to have the solution to the country's problems, they put forward a National Policy to solve the country's problems.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

- The policy was aimed to encourage the development of Canadian industries and boost the Canadian economy.
 - Keep cheaper American goods out of Canada
 - Encourage Canadians to buy goods made by other Canadians
 - Fill the rich prairie lands with settlers
 - Have the settlers buy manufactured goods made in eastern Canada. Let them sell their agricultural products to eastern Canadians. Encourage them to do all this by building an east-west railway

MacDonald was re-elected!



THE RAILWAY



- 1880, George Stephen and Donald A. Smith formed a new Canadian Pacific Railway Company and they worked out a new deal with the Conservative government.
- Almost 1500km of steel were laid in the prairies in 15 months
- To keep costs down in BC, they brought in thousands of Chinese workers.
- Only men came and their one goal was to make enough money to return home to their families and buy land.
- The Chinese were treated poorly in BC. They had the most difficult jobs and most could not save enough money to return home. They were paid \$25 a month but were charged \$4.50 a week for room and food. Plus they had to buy their own work clothes and tools.

THE RAILWAY

- The 28th of June 1886 was “red letter” day.
- At 8pm, the Pacific Express Number One steamed out of Montreal
- 139 hours later, it stopped into Port Moody, BC.



READ

- Read through pages 94-102
- Study for your quiz tomorrow
- Key terms and ideas are listed on next page (and soon on Wiki), you should have time to go through and take notes on all key terms/ideas
- Terms on next page

KEY TERMS AND IDEAS

First Nations way of life

The Metis

Louis Riel

Thomas Scott

Three new Provinces

The Numbered

Treaties

The Indian Act

The immigration Act

The Dominion Lands Act

The Pacific Scandal

The Canadian

Pacific Railway

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

- **Starter: What is a rebellion?
Are there any famous ones
you can think of?**

STARTER

- Read pages 117-122
- Answer questions 1 and 2 on page 122

THE GOLD RUSH ERA

- We have already covered Gold rushes due to the Frasier River Gold rush
- The second (The Klondike) we looked at as part of unit 1
- We are going to skip through this part to move forward. Read through pages 123-127 and 130-132 for homework
- IT WILL BE ON EXAM
- Unit test is being...deleted.
- It will be replaced by a quiz next week on the first chapters of Unit 3

UNIT 3 CANADA A CHANGING SOCIETY

CANADA A CHANGING SOCIETY

- Unit 3...technically with a few subtractions
- Big Ideas:
- When and how did Mining and manufacturing become important?
- What factors contributed to the growth of industries and cities in Canada?

IMMIGRATION AND THE SNOWBALL EFFECT

- Between 1881 and 1911 there was a rapid expansion of Canada and its cities
- This was due to two major factors 1) Industrialization and 2) Immigration
- Each of these contributed to the growth of the other in what is called a snowball effect
- (Diagram on page 145)

INDUSTRIALIZATION

- What is it? Brainstorm what you think this word means.
- Came about as an after effect of John A MacDonal'd's National Policy
- Encouraged businesses to build at a greater pace
- This lead to a change from the traditional Cottage system into the Factory System
- Need to know these definitions

WORKING CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES

- What might the dangers of working in Factories be?
- What are Unions?
- How might a Union help the many factory workers?

UNIONS

- While Unions are prominent today, during industrialization they were firmly discouraged
- The Government was extremely hostile towards unions as they saw them as an organized threat to progress
- Early unions focused more upon skilled workers, later unions looked at all workers in general
- For many careers in Canada today Unions play a large role

DEMANDS FOR CHANGE

- With the rise in poor working conditions, many sought release through things such as Alcohol
- The rise and spread of such things led to something known as The Temperance Movement
- The Womens Christian Temperance Untino was founded in the 1870s
- Saw alcohol as a social disgrace, wanted to ban it entirely
- They organized factory workers to “take a pledge” to remain sober
- With these groups they then demanded that the government make Alcohol illegal
- This did eventually happen, but only for a brief period during WWI

TASK

- Read the extract from the novel *The Child Cigar Maker* on page 151 and answer the questions at the bottom.

RISING ROLES FOR WOMEN

- Dr. Emily Stowe
- Ishbel Maria Gordon
- Nellie McClung
- Adelaide Hoodless
- Emily Murphy

Right point form notes for each of the women above, what importance did they play?