

Unit 3

After Confederation

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 9, Lesson 3: Immigration and Economic Policies - Key

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What was the *Dominion Lands Act* of 1872?

The *Dominion Lands Act* allowed applicants to receive a quarter section of land for \$10. Initially, heads of families and males 21 years old could apply. Later, women could apply as well.

2. What did the *Dominion Lands Act* require of applicants?

Applicants were required to live on the land for six months of the year, to build a house, and to start farming. After three years, applicants could keep the land if these conditions were met.

3. Why did the following groups come to the North-West Territories?

Newcomers from Ontario:

Newcomers from Ontario came because farmland was scarce in Ontario.

Mennonites:

Mennonites came to Canada because they would be allowed to practise their religion and to farm collectively.

Iceland:

Icelanders were fleeing the natural disaster that had poisoned their land and killed cattle. The Canadian government gave them land and the freedom to speak their language and keep their customs. They were also able to make their own laws.

4. What were five problems that First Nations people faced when they attempted to establish farms on the prairies?

The five problems experienced by First Nations farmers were:

- Most land assigned to the First Nations was not good for farming.
- Much of the equipment they were owed did not appear.
- Instructors were supposed to teach farming skills, but few instructors arrived.
- First Nations farmers were often prevented from buying farm machinery.
- Those who did farm successfully had a hard time selling their crops.

5. What was the huge problem being faced by Canadian manufacturers in the East?

Canadian manufacturers could not produce goods in the vast quantities of the American manufacturers. This resulted in Canadian goods being more expensive than American goods.

6. Outline the arguments in favour of and against protective tariffs in the chart below.

In Favour of Tariffs	Against Tariffs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- New manufacturing creates jobs.- New manufacturing diversifies the economy.- New industries need support to grow.- Tariffs keep foreign products out.- Tariffs create money for programs like transportation, health, and education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tariffs raise the price of many goods and products.- Farmers paid more for tools and equipment.- The tariffs create and support jobs in Eastern Canada, not in the West.