

Unit 4

Name: _____

After Confederation - Part 2

Date: _____

Chapter 12, Lesson 2: Changing Western Societies - Key

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What push factors and pull factors led to many Eastern Europeans coming to Canada's West?

Push factors: Many lived in poverty. People were persecuted for their religious beliefs.

Pull factors: The Canadian government promised free land and religious freedom.

2. What did the Eastern European immigrants do to help adjust to their new home?

To help adjust to their new home, many Eastern Europeans settled close to others from their homelands. They created the services they needed including health care, businesses, places of worship, and schools.

3. In what ways did the Eastern Europeans contribute to Canada's economy?

Eastern European wheat farms became the base of Canada's agricultural industry. They also worked in mines and logging camps. Some opened stores.

4. In what other ways did Eastern Europeans contribute to Canadian society?

Eastern Europeans built schools, churches, and synagogues. They formed benefit societies to help the sick, sports clubs, musical societies, dance groups, choirs, and other organizations. They also started newspapers and became involved in politics.

5. What jobs did Chinese immigrants perform after the railway was completed in 1885?

Chinese immigrants worked in salmon canneries. They opened businesses such as laundries and restaurants. They also worked in coalmines, on sugar beet farms, and as cooks on cattle ranches.

6. What did the Canadian government do to keep Asian immigrants out of Canada? Why did the government do this?

To keep Asian immigrants out of Canada, the government passed a law that required Asian immigrants to pay a head tax. Many people believed that Asian people would not fit into Canadian society. Many were afraid of the Asians' different customs. Some were also afraid Asians, who were paid lower wages, would take available jobs.

7. Why was French no longer the most common language in the West in the late 1880s?

French was no longer the most common language because of the large numbers of non-Francophone immigrants who arrived. In addition, the government presented Canada as an English-only country in which new immigrants were expected to learn English.

8. For each of the following acts or legislation, identify whether it was positive or negative for Francophones in the West. Explain.

Constitution Act, 1867

Positive: This guaranteed that French or English could be used in the federal Parliament, courts, and assembly of Quebec. Laws would be printed in both languages. French and English were equal in government and law.

Manitoba Act, 1870

Positive: French and English were equal in government. Both languages could be spoken in provincial courts.

Haultain Resolution, 1892

Negative: English was made the only language of government.

Manitoba Schools, 1890

Negative: Government voted to stop funding Catholic schools. Language of instruction in schools would be English.

Laurier-Greenway Compromise, 1896

Negative: Catholics did not get their separate school system back.

Positive: Catholics received right to some religious teaching in school. Students could be taught in French if there were ten or more Francophone students.

9. What actions did Francophones in the West take to preserve their language and culture?

Francophones in the West published their own newspaper, organized social clubs, started French radio stations, and opened private schools.

- 10.** Why were the Canadian government and most Eastern Canadians happy with the economy by the 1920s?

The government and Eastern Canadians were happy with the economy because businesses were prospering and trade with other regions of Canada was good. The Canadian Pacific Railway transported goods and people from coast to coast, and towns and cities grew along the rail lines.

- 11.** Why did many Western wheat farmers believe the government's policies benefitted the East more than the West?

Western wheat farmers believed that government tariffs meant farmers had to pay high prices for farm equipment. They felt that shipping grain could cost more than they were paid for it.