

Socials 10: Chapter 7

- 1) In 1896, the first French Canadian prime minister, _____ was elected to office. His Liberal party came to power partly due to a problem in _____ over the issue of _____ schools. The Manitoba Act guaranteed the rights of _____ speaking Manitobans to educate their children in the language of their choice, but the Manitoba government created an _____ only school system in 1890. When the ruling prime minister, _____, refused to support the French Canadians, the voters in _____ banded together to help vote him out of office.
- 2) Laurier faced many problems in trying to get _____ and _____ Canadians to agree upon policy. Many English speaking Canadians were _____, who supported the British Empire. French Canadians felt _____.
- 3) The _____ in South Africa divided Canadians. When the Boers declared war on _____ in 1899, the British government asked Canada for support. Most English Canadians thought Canada should _____, but most French thought _____. Laurier decided to _____, and said that Canada would send _____ to South Africa to help the _____ forces. The _____ were angry about Laurier's decision and some of the _____ felt that Canada could have done even more.
- 4) The _____ issue also caused dissension between the French and English. The naval race between _____ and _____ was building in the early 1900's, and Britain asked its colonies for _____ to help build their fleet. Most English Canadians wanted Canada to contribute _____ or _____ directly to Britain, but most French wanted Canada to have a _____ of its own that could be _____ to Britain in time of _____. Laurier again compromised by introducing the _____ Act in 1910. Canada would have its own _____ which would be turned over to Britain during emergencies. English Canadians ridiculed the small "_____" navy, while Quebecers worried that the act _____. By 1914, Canada's navy consisted of just _____ warships.
- 5) The issue of _____ with the United States arose during the 1911 election campaign. Western _____ wanted a free trade agreement because _____, and convinced the Liberal government to negotiate a _____ agreement with the U.S. that would reduce _____ (taxes on imported goods). Business leaders were opposed because _____, and nationalists were opposed because _____.
- Laurier's government was _____ in the election over this issue.
- 6) The Alaska Boundary Dispute was between _____ and _____. and involved a strip of coastline known as the _____. The inlets and fiords leading into the Klondike gold fields were in _____ territory, and _____ wanted easy access to the region. Laurier agreed to accept the ruling of an international _____, which consisted of three _____, one _____, and two _____ judges. The tribunal ruled in favour

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of the _____, which made _____ furious with _____.

7) The _____ Gold Rush helped to ease a _____ and led to the establishment of the _____ Territory in 1898, with _____ as the capital.

8) Some of the reasons for the boom in prosperity during the Laurier years were...

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

9) Laurier and his minister of the interior, _____, wanted to attract _____ to Canada. They adopted the slogan of the prairies as "_____ " and advertised in _____ and _____ to try to encourage people to immigrate. He wanted immigrants from countries such as _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____, because _____.

10) Some immigrants came to Canada because of factors in their own homelands (_____ factors), while others came because of the lure of opportunity here (_____ factors). Some possible push factors were _____, _____, _____, and _____. Pull factors included such attractions as _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. New settlers faced many hardships on the prairies such as _____, _____, and _____. Still, many managed to _____.

11) Almost one third of the new immigrants settled in the _____, which pushed Canada's _____ population to almost 50% of the total population. Many of the new arrivals lived in _____, crammed into _____ (crowded, cheap apartment buildings). Conditions were _____.

12) During the economic boom, two new transcontinental railways were built in Canada: The _____ and the _____. Many cities grew in importance and population if they were situated along the railway lines. Some of these cities were early _____ centres. Examples of communities that grew into cities due to the new railroads were _____, _____, _____, and _____. During World War 1, railways became unprofitable because _____. As a result, the Canadian government consolidated all the railways except the CPR and renamed them the _____, which was to be owned by _____.

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13) Between 1880 and 1910, workers began to organize _____ to try to gain better wages and working conditions. These early unions were not very successful because _____ and _____. Companies sometimes hired _____ and called in the _____ when workers went on strike.

14) The wealthy _____ family in British Columbia controlled the coal industry on Vancouver Island. Miners were unhappy with the Dunsmuirs for the following reasons.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

After _____ sold his mines to two railway entrepreneurs, miners decided to _____ to protest the wage cuts lack of safety provisions. This violent episode resulted in the arrest of _____ miners, _____ of whom received prison sentences. This remained the largest mass arrest in B.C. history until _____.

15) Some people resented Clifford Sifton's immigration policy for the following reasons...

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Most _____ supported continued immigration because _____.

16) In 1905, the new Minister of the Interior, _____, introduced more _____ laws aimed to restrict immigrants from _____, _____, and _____.

17) The largest group of immigrants in B.C. in the 1890's were the _____ who had come to Canada for _____ and _____. Most were _____ and intended to return to _____ once they had made enough money.

18) After the gold rush ended and the CPR had been completed, the majority of the Chinese worked in the _____ and the _____. Employers were happy because _____, but labour unions were unhappy because _____. Some of these individuals formed the _____, designed to restrict immigration of Asians to Canada.

19) Some British Columbians wanted to discourage East Indians from entering Canada, despite the fact that they were _____ subjects and could not be denied entry. In 1906, the government passed the "_____ " which said that immigrants must come to Canada via a _____. This made travel from _____ impossible. In 1914, a group of _____ tried to challenge this bill. They chartered a ship called the _____ and sailed to _____. The passengers wanted to land, but the government _____, and _____.

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eventually the ship was forced to leave Vancouver without dropping off the prospective immigrants.

20) In 1896, only _____ were entitled to vote in Canada. _____, _____, and _____ were not eligible. Women _____ were middle class women who felt this was unfair. They fought for women's suffrage and also were committed to social reform. They supported _____ (the banning of alcohol) because _____. To attract attention to their cause, some suffragists _____. The suffragist movement was most effective on the Prairies because _____.

The three provinces of _____, _____, and _____ therefore became the first to grant females the right to vote. _____ and _____ were next to grant women's suffrage in _____. The last province to give women the vote was _____.

21) In the early 1900's, Native land and culture were threatened by _____. Federal politicians hoped to _____ and to make treaties with aboriginal groups in order to _____. The Native people based their claims to their land on the _____, which _____.

Aboriginal children were often sent to _____ schools. Some of the problems of these schools were _____, _____ and _____.

22) The Native people of B.C. had been able to retain their lands _____ than the Natives in eastern and central Canada because _____. The _____ First Nations group finally resolved its land claim after over _____ years of negotiation. The terms were...

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

The Nisga'a treaty was historic because _____.

23) Some of the transportation advances during the Laurier Age were _____.

Some of the communications advances were _____.

Some highlights from arts and leisure were _____.

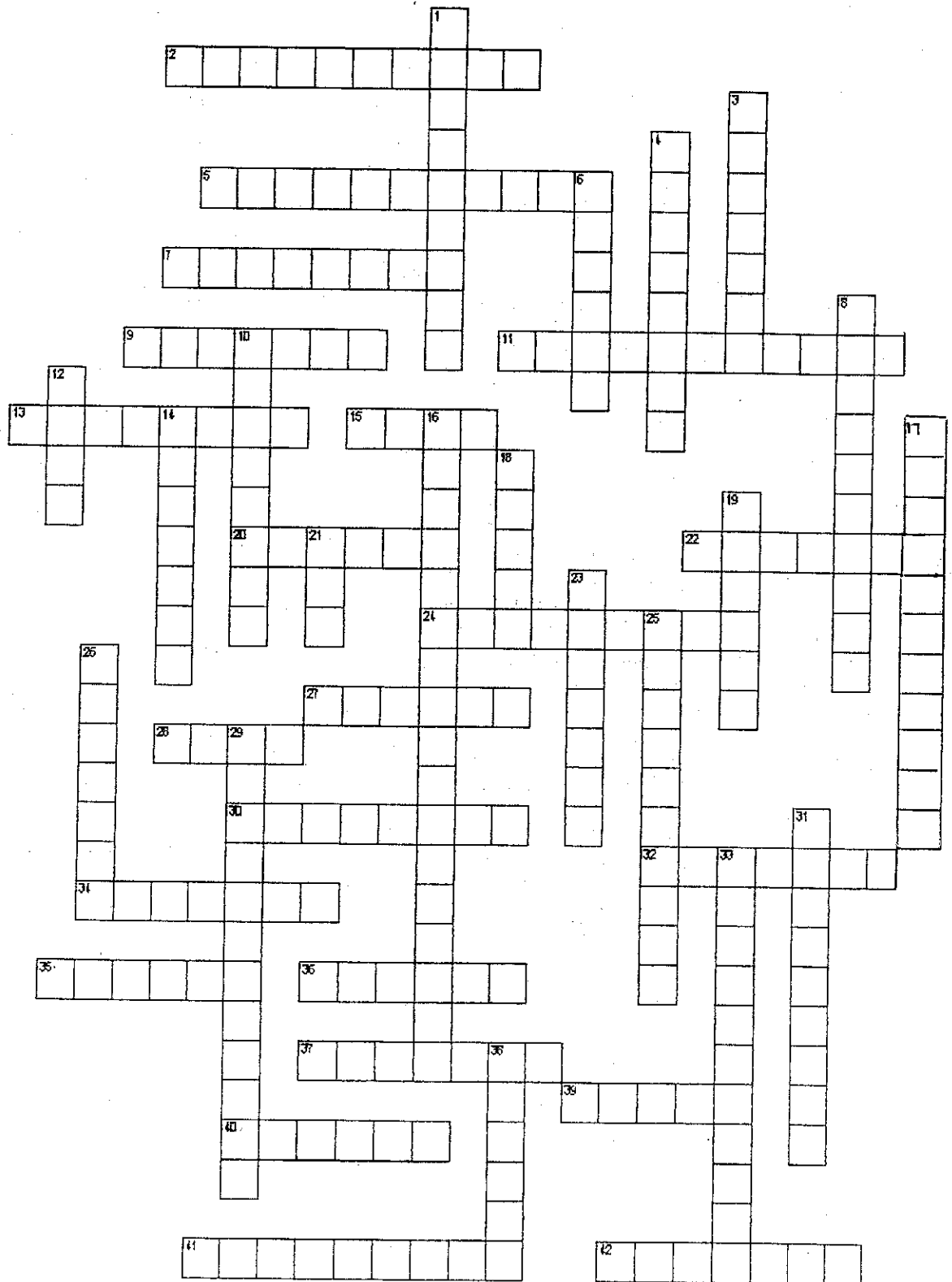
2. first successful Canadian airplane
 5. large battleship
 7. province with concerns about loss of French schooling
 9. country that supported the Americans in the Alaska Boundary Dispute
 11. the banning of alcohol
 13. controlled much of the Vancouver Island coal industry
 15. famous west coast painter
 20. BC First Nations group that signed historic treaty in 1998
 22. occupation of people wanted to immigrate to the prairies
 24. portion of Alaska wanted by both Canada and the US
 27. lands removed from aboriginal reserves
 28. a positive factor in a new country
 30. means the right to vote
 32. nationality of many CPR workers
 34. one of Canada's two naval warships
 35. English Canadians wanted to send _____ to fight in South Africa
 36. Canada was part of the British _____
 37. famous Mohawk writer
 39. origin of Komagata Maru
 40. Canada's minister in charge of immigration
 41. site of anti-Asian riot in 1907
 42. country involved in naval race with Britain
- Down
1. prime minister that Laurier defeated in 1896 election
 3. sent the first telegraph across the Atlantic
 4. site of 1897 Gold Rush
 6. term given to Canada's tiny navy
 8. Laurier announced he would send _____ to South Africa
 10. a panel of judges
 12. a negative factor that caused people to want to leave their homeland
 14. early Canadian suffragist
 16. 1763 document that recognized aboriginal land title
 17. insect that ate many of the new crops
 18. one group not allowed to vote in Canada in the early 1900's
 19. a major concern of miners
 21. material used to build many early prairie homes
 23. first French Canadian prime minister
 25. main city of the Klondike Gold Rush
 26. conflict in South Africa
 29. term given to the Canadian prairies
 31. a crowded apartment building
 33. when one country maintains control over another
 38. introduced racist immigration policies

42 of 45 words were placed into the puzzle.

Visit [Puzzlemaker at DiscoverySchool.com](http://puzzlemaker.discovery.com)

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Socials 10: Chapter 7 Crossword



Across

2. first successful Canadian airplane

Social Studies 10

Chapter 7 Review

PART A Important People, groups, and events

Identify and explain the significance of the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Wilfrid Laurier | 7. William Mackenzie and Donald Mann |
| 2. South African War | 8. James Dunsmuir |
| 3. Henri Bourassa | 9. Nellie McClung |
| 4. The Naval Crisis | 10. Frank Oliver |
| 5. Clifford Sifton | 11. William Lyon Mackenzie King |
| 6. Komagata Maru | 12. Guglielmo Marconi |

PART B Main Ideas and Concepts

1. What issues did Wilfrid Laurier face at the turn of the century? How did he try to resolve these issues?
2. Why did Laurier compromise on issues that concerned both French and English Canadians?
3. How did the Alaska Boundary Dispute demonstrate Canada's lack of independence?
4. What significant contribution did the Klondike Gold Rush offer the world?
5. Compare and contrast the attitudes of English and French-speaking Canadians toward the Laurier and British governments. Provide examples of ways in which their attitudes were different.
6. Describe the "open door" policy on immigration and its impact on Canada.
7. What was the advertising slogan used by the Canadian government to attract immigrants to the prairies?
8. Describe the early homes of the prairies.
9. Describe tenements found in Canadian cities.
10. Define push factors on immigration. List some of the push factors experienced by each of the following groups:
 - a. Asians
 - b. Americans
 - c. Europeans
11. Define pull factors on immigration. What pull factors existed in Canada?
12. Identify the Canadian attitude toward immigrants at the turn of the century. How did the government react to these attitudes?
13. In point form, outline the development of the two new transcontinental railways during Laurier's period in power.
14. Identify the pros and cons of unions, and describe their significance in our current culture.
15. What was the most significant factor that led to the Dunsmuir coal mine strike?
16. What was the "continuous passage" amendment? How was it challenged?
17. What was the Asiatic Exclusion League and how was it formed?
18. List and explain the major developments of the women's movement in Canada during the early part of the 20th century.
19. Identify the importance of the potlatch, and what happened to it in 1884
20. Identify the events leading to, and explain the significance of, the Nisga Treaty.