A DIFFERENT CANADA	
What was different about the map of Canada in 1905?	Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were all much smaller than they are today and Newfoundland was still a self-governing colony. (No Nunavut, created yet)
Where did most Canadians live at the beginning of the twentieth century?	On farms or in small villages.
This "Victorian" period was known for its appearance of moral strictness. What morals and manners might you have encountered during this time?	Regular church attendance, support of the British, belief in honor, virtue and duty, families cared for their own, full compliance with the law, marriage was sacred with women having few rights.
Who were "**suffragists**"?	A group of women who wanted the right to vote and campaigned for women's rights.
Although Canada had its own government at the beginning of the twentieth century, it could not resolve disputes with other countries. Where did this responsibility lie?	The British government in London, which did not always have Canada's interests in mind.
What was the difference between **imperialists** and **nationalists** in Canada in 1903?	Imperialists supported Britain and British rule while the nationalists believed Canada should be more independent from Britain.
What does the expression "the sun never set on the British Empire" mean?	The British Empire in 1910 spread across the globe so that there was always daylight in one country or another at a given time of day.
What was one of Laurier's main goals for Canada?	To increase the population of the country by encouraging immigration.
What incentives were immigrants offered to settle in the Prairies?	Easy entry into Canada, 160 acres for $10 if they agreed to farm the land and build a house.
What does "**ethnocentric**" mean?	The belief that one's own race or culture is superior to others.
How did Canadians treat immigrants?	They were often discriminated against and were targets of ethnic prejudice and racism because their language, customs and clothing were so different.
Most immigrants in B.C. were Chinese, Japanese or East Indian. How were they treated?	As long as they did work that other Canadians considered too unpleasant (hauling coal, packing fish, washing dishes etc.) their labour was accepted. When Canadians began to fear that Asian immigrants would take their jobs, they were ostracized. (Not accepted)
How did the federal government	A "**head tax**" (a fee paid to the

discourage Chinese people from coming to Canada?	government) which was gradually increased from $50 to $500 and in 1923 the Chinese Immigration Act was replaced by the Chinese Exclusion Act to try to stop Chinese immigration.
What happened to the Aboriginal peoples as immigrants settled in the western provinces?	They were forced to live on reserves and designated areas of land. These lands were often not suited for farming and children were sent to unsanitary residential schools. (**Assimilation** intending to make Aboriginals abandon their culture.)
Immigrants also poured into the cities. What contrasts could be noticed in these cities?	Great differences between the rich and the poor. The rich lived in luxury and had servants while the poor were surrounded by filth and disease.
Name the causes of Canada's economy growth.	Natural resources were in demand as exports, shipping was cheap, the Panama Canal opened, electricity in factories helped to produce many more goods, telephones, automobiles and new technologies arrived and mining boomed with the discovery of gold near the Klondike River.
With the expansion of huge companies such as Maple Leaf Milling, Dominion Steel, Massey-Harris and Imperial Oil, workers began to form trade unions. Why?	Employers could set high prices and pay low wages so workers began to press for better pay, reduced work hours and better safety conditions.
What was the cause of the rockslide at Hell's Gate Canyon that disastrously affected the spawning beds of the sockeye salmon?	Workers for the Grand Trunk Railway were blasting a new railway line in the Fraser Canyon when an explosion caused the rockslide.
Name the 5 national parks the government had set aside land for by 1914.	Mt. Revelstoke, Kootenay, Glacier, Strathcona and Mt. Robson National Parks.
What is the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence?	Primary sources of information are created at the time of an event while secondary sources are accounts created after the event.