Pre Quiz Questions Chapter 2 Part 1

Laurier in Government

1. What was unique about Laurier as a Prime Minister?
	1. Laurier was the first francophone Prime Minister
2. Give two examples of how the ideology of Imperialism showed itself.
	1. Imperialist organizations that promoted the idea that English should Canada’s official language, Protestantism the official religion.
3. Give two examples of how the ideology of French Nationalism showed itself.
	1. Supporters opposed Canada’s relationship with Great Britain and promoted religious and language rights for French Canadians
4. How was Laurier’s vision of Canada different from Imperialism and French Nationalism?
	1. Laurier promoted a Canadian Nationalism that saw Canada as independent from Great Britain but also was unified alliance of French and English Canadians.
5. Why is Laurier known for “compromise”?
	1. Laurier is known for compromise because he found a balance between the Imperialist and French Canadian Nationalist at the time.
6. Why did Laurier turn Chamberlain down at the Colonial Conference?
	1. Laurier turned down Chamberlain because he saw that the proposed Council would be controlled largely by Great Britain and would hurt Canada’s independence.
7. What were the opinions of Imperialists and French Canadian Nationalists on the Boer War?
	1. The Imperialists were in favour of the war and wanted to have conscription, while French Canadian Nationalist opposed the war and conscription
8. What was Laurier’s compromise on the Boer War?
	1. Laurier’s compromise was that they would send troops but only volunteers. There would be no conscription.
9. What were the opinions of Imperialists and French Canadian Nationalists on creation of a Canadian Navy?
	1. Imperialists opposed the creation of the Navy because they felt that Canada should send money instead and could depend on the British Navy for defence, while French Canadian Nationalists opposed the idea because they argued having a navy would inevitably lead Canada to following Great Britain into all it’s wars.
10. Why was it important for Laurier that Canada have its own Navy?
	1. Laurier felt that Canada needed a strong military that so that it could be taken seriously on the world stage. It showed that Canada was independent.
11. How was Laurier’s plan for immigration a continuation of Macdonald’s National Policy?
	1. They were similar in that they both encourages increased settlement of Western Canada. Laurier was much more aggressive in marketing the opportunity in foreign countries.
12. Name two examples of how the government tried to encourage European immigrants to come to Canada?
	1. Brochures, posters in different languages, immigration offices in foreign countries, free land, pay for passage
13. Where were the majority of immigrants to Western Canada from?
	1. The majority of immigrants to the West came from Great Britain, America, and Northern and Eastern European countries
14. What kind of “dream” was the Canadian government selling to immigrants to Western Canada?
	1. The “dream” they were selling was that immigrants should have the freedom to build a new life in a prosperous country with lots of fertile farmland.
15. What were some of the consequences for the country as a result of immigration to the West?
	1. More agricultural land was opened up and two new provinces were created, Alberta and Saskatchewan.
16. Describe how Asian immigrants faced xenophobia in Western Canada during this time. Give examples.
	1. Asian immigrants settled together in small communities where they tried to protect their culture, which threatened English Canadians in the region. Laws like the Head Tax were created to prevent Asian immigration.
17. What was happening to francophone minorities in Western Canada at this time?
	1. Francophone minorities were being overwhelmed by growing English populations that created laws that would prevent French language education in the Western provinces.
18. How did Quebec politicians like Henri Bourassa react to what was happening to francophone minorities?
	1. Quebec politicians saw what was happening to francophone minorities outside of Quebec as further proof that the federal government was not going to protect language and rights and therefore Quebec had to have strong French Canadian Nationalist leadership to make sure that Quebec remained autonomous.
19. How was the Inuit’s relationship with Europeans different than First Nations peoples?
	1. The Inuit were isolated from European contact for longer than other Aboriginal peoples so they maintained their traditional lifestyle.
20. Describe the Inuit’s relationship with the Federal government.
	1. The federal government was made responsible for the Inuit but the Inuit were not subject to the Indian Act.