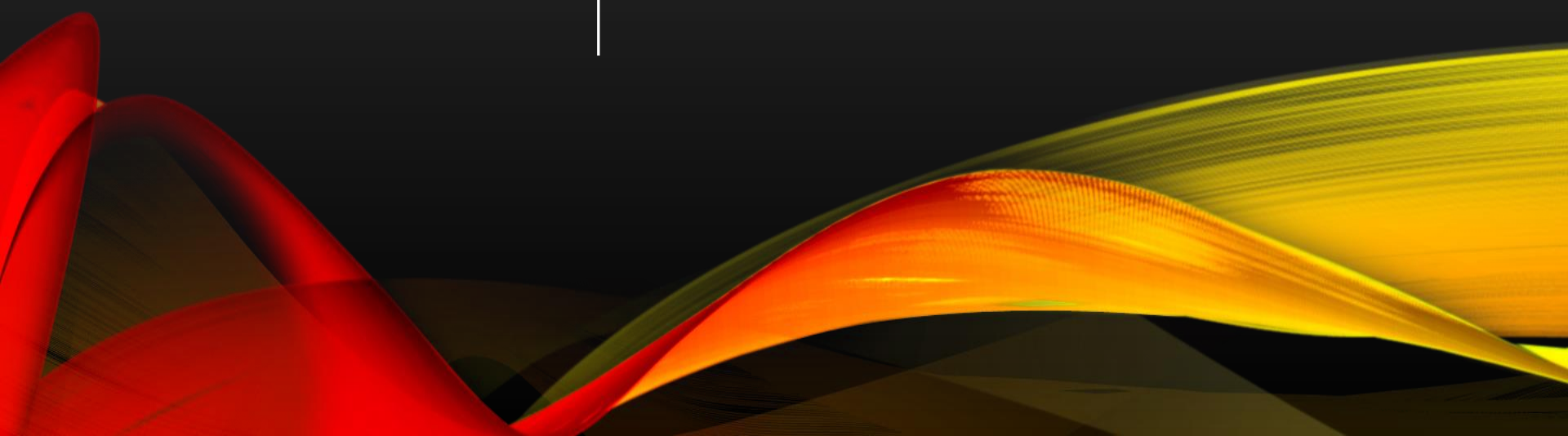


Railway Building,  
Immigration,  
Industrialization,  
Unions, and  
Women's Suffrage

# CANADIAN IDENTITY



# THE RAILWAY

- Sanford Fleming directed surveys across Canada deciding on a route that would take the transcontinental railway across the Red river at Selkirk
- 1873- Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) led by Montreal businessman Hugh Allan, was awarded the contract for building a national railway.



- Prime Minister John A. MacDonald is forced to resign over allegations of improper ties between his office and the CPR. (Pacific Scandal)
- When MacDonald returns to office in 1878, he again goes to another private company, led by George Stephen, to complete the track
- Winnipeg convinced the new company to reroute the track away from Selkirk to Winnipeg.

# RAILWAY BUILDING

## RAILWAY BUILDING

Workers under William VanHorne laid 10km of track a day through the prairies.



Led by Andrew Onderdonk, crews managed to lay only 2m of track a day through the Rockies.

## RAILWAY BUILDING

Work was extremely difficult and dangerous and often the only men willing to complete the work were from local First Nations.

Onderdonk needed over 10,000 workers to complete the railway and so he imported Chinese labourers.

Chinese workers were paid less and were subject to Nativist attitudes.

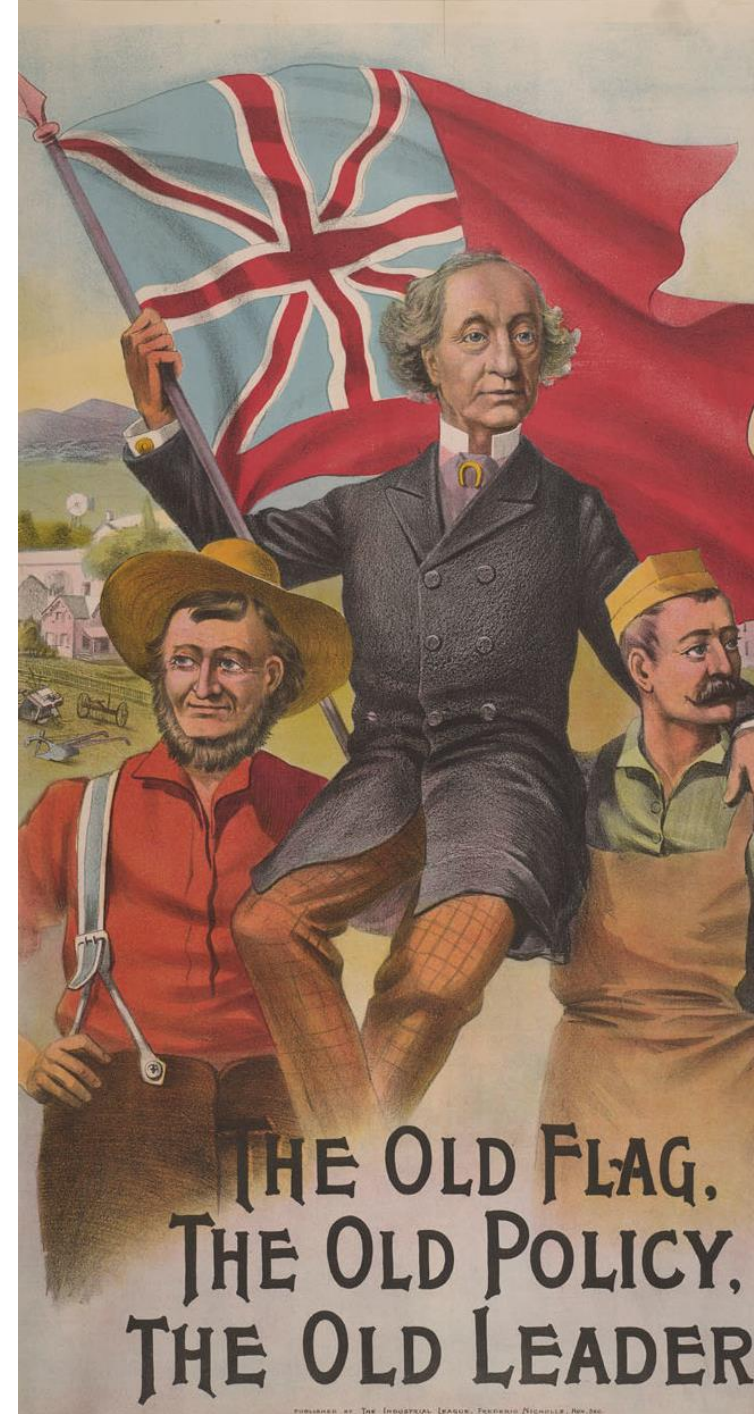


## THE LAST SPIKE: CRAIGELLACHIE BC NOVEMBER 7, 1885

Pictured: Donald Smith, President CPR, Sanford Fleming, William Van Horne,  
"Craigellachie Kid"

# THE NATIONAL POLICY

- In 1873 the world is mired in a global depression.
- John A. Macdonald develops a “National Policy” to stimulate the Canadian Economy and wins the 1878 election over Mackenzie’s Liberals.



# THE NATIONAL POLICY

- Macdonald's National Policy was comprised of 3 main parts:
  - Protective Tariffs
  - Completion of the CPR
  - Immigration to the West







# THE NATIONAL POLICY

- High and low tariffs (or taxes) on imports designed to promote the purchasing of Canadian goods.
- Benefited Central-Canadian manufacturers.
- Does not benefit Atlantic or Western- Canadian producers.
- “Buy expensive, sell cheap”
- Source of Western alienation (discontent)



# THE NATIONAL POLICY

- Canadian Pacific Railway completed November 7, 1885 amidst controversy over the Pacific Scandal and the Northwest Rebellion
- Completion of CPR would allow for the third component of the National Policy

# THE NATIONAL POLICY

The completion of the CPR would allow for more immigration to the Canadian West.

Land in North America was attractive to European farmers.

Dominion Lands Act, 1872

"Homesteads" (64ha) for \$10

Creation of NWMP, 1874

Whiskey peddlers

Wolfers

"March West"

# MULTICULTURAL IMMIGRATION WAVE

- Who Came?
  - Eastern Europeans (Russian, Ukrainian, German, Poles, Mennonites, Hutterites, Dukhabours, Jewish, Icelandic, Chinese)
- Why did they Come?
  - Escaping religious and political persecution
- Where did they settle?
  - Prairies (Steinbach, Gimli)
- Important details:
  - Opening of the West, growth of cities, ghettos, racism (head tax) , Open-Door Policy (Clifford Sifton), advertisement

## INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE RISE OF UNIONS

Increased industrialization =  
increased urbanization

- Industrialization – application of mechanical power on the process of production
- Urbanization – the growth of cities

4 conditions that made  
industrialization possible:

- Labour force, transportation, wealth, favourable government policy

Major effect on:

- The farm, cities, factories, mining frontier
- Women and children

# RISE OF UNIONS

Trade unions were formed as a way of responding to challenges presented to workers in the industrial era.

Trade Unions – Organizations formed by workers to advance their shared interests in the workplace, such as better wages and safer working conditions.

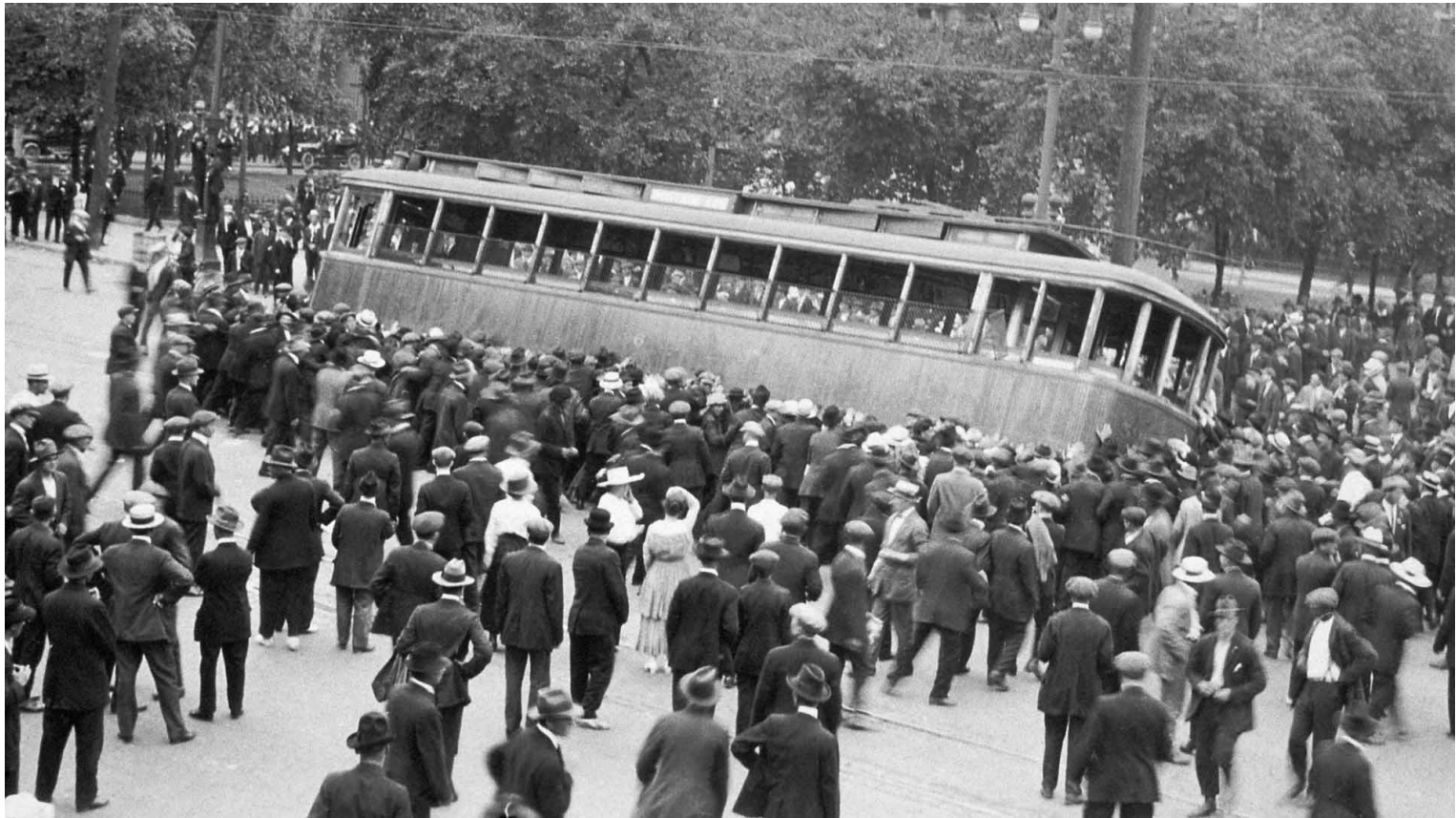


2 important union abilities:

Collective bargaining  
– the right of unions to negotiate workers contracts

Right to strike  
(Winnipeg)

# WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE, 1919





# OTHER RESPONSES TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Business Associations
- Co-operatives (Consumer, Producer, Financial)
- Social Reform Movement (Social Gospel, prohibition/temperance)
- Women's Suffrage Movement (right to vote)
  - Military Voters Act (1917), Wartime Elections Act
  - 1918 all Canadian women allowed to vote (some exceptions)
  - 1919 – Women allowed to run for a seat in the House of Commons
  - 1921 – First woman MP – Agnes MacPhail



# PERSONS CASE

- Emily Murphy appointed first woman judge in the British Empire
- Borden would not appoint her to the Senate because she was not a “qualified person” under the BNA Act.
- Supreme court of Canada agreed
- Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England overturned
- Mackenzie King would appoint Cairine Wilson the first woman senator, 1930



Clockwise from top left: The Famous Five are Louise McKinney, Nellie McClung, Henrietta Muir Edwards, group shot, Irene Parlby and Emily Murphy. (Glenbow Archives)