Early Canada Continued

Same as before. Use this exercise to refine your “google-fu”. If you use your time properly, it should only take you 1 period to complete (and that includes take up with me).

Canada and the Empire  - Group 1

1) After the American Civil War, why might Britain not want to upset America? What might this mean for how they (Great Britain) would govern Canada when it came to relations with the United States? And with the rise of Germany at the end of the 19th and dawn of the 20th Century, why would Britain see America as an ally?

2) Define the term Continentalism. What political party in Canada favoured this and why? There are two definitions to the term Imperialism. Pick the one that would relate here, after explaining what Continentalism was. What political party and group of Canadians favoured Imperialism when it came to relations with Britain (the crown). Finally, there are also 2 definitions for the term Nationalism. Pick the one that most closely relates to this question and define it. What group of Canadians favoured Nationalism when it came to relations with the crown?

3) Explain what the Alaskan Boundary Dispute was about. What was the cause? What did America want and what did Canada want? How was this dispute solved (what was the outcome) and whose side did Great Britain ultimately take? Would this dispute strengthen the side of the nationalists or imperialists? Explain your answer.

4) Why did Great Britain feel the need to go to war in South Africa at the end of the 19th Century? Who are the Boers and what is their relation to South Africa and this war against the British Empire? What was the view of Imperialists and Nationalists regarding this war and how did Laurier try to make both of them happy (appeasement)? How many Canadians went to South Africa? Where did Canadian Troops first see battle in South Africa? In the battle at the Komati River, 4 Victoria Crosses were awarded, 3 were given to Canadians...what is the Victoria Cross and why were they awarded to Canadians at this battle?

5) What type of naval ship did the Germans and British engage in a race to build in the early 20th Century? What did Britain want from Canada in this naval race? Contrast the response of nationalists with imperialists in this naval crisis. What was Laurier’s compromise to appease these two groups? When did the Naval Service Bill pass and what was in it? Why would imperialists call Canada’s navy a “Tin Pot Navy”?
Canada’s Native Population  - Group 2

1) When was the Indian Act first introduced and what did it stipulate? Define the powers of the Indian Agents who ran the reservations. Has this act ever been amended? If so, what was added and/or taken out?

2) Explain why natives were encouraged to, or forcibly moved to reservations and why was this land not suited to their traditional lifestyles.

3) Explain why residential schools were established. Name the different groups that ran them (were they all run by the Catholic church?)

4) Outline the government’s ultimate goal regarding the Indian population.

5) List the issues that the Amerindians faced living on reservations. Did any group of Canadians try to help them? If so, what did these Canadians believe would be the best way to do this?

6) Who began organizing the League of Indians of Canada and what was the purpose of this organization? What about the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia? Explain who the following were and why they are important to native history in Canada during this period:
   - Reverend Edward Ahenakew
   - Chief Joe Taylor
   - Reverend Peter Kelly
   - Andrew Paul

Making Connections:

In his reminiscences published in 1928 and titled, *The People of the Twilight*, Diamond Jenness concluded with the following:

“Were we the harbingers of a brighter dawn, or only the messengers of ill-omen, portending disaster?”

Making reference to what you’ve learned, what do you think the answer is (in your opinion)? Remember, you must make references, so don’t be vague...mention specific events and people who made contributions (good and bad) in respect to indigenous history during this time.
Sports and Leisure - Group 3

1) List the different types of entertainment that were available to Canadians at the turn of the 20th Century. Which form of entertainment do you think was the most widespread? (hint: it was a form of entertainment provided for free by the military regiments in Canada).

2) When was O'Canada first played? Who wrote it and politically, what group claimed it as theirs?

3) Explain what the original purpose of the movie camera was for. How many movie theatres were there in Canada by 1914 and where were they? Who was the Hollywood heart throb of the silver screen for women at this time? Why is Mary Pickford an important Canadian to know about when learning about early cinema?

4) Name the sport most popular among rural Canadians at this time.

5) Look into the various sports clubs that existed for Canadians who lived in cities. Could any Canadian belong to them? What sort of criteria did these clubs look for in their members?

6) Name Canada’s official sport and who was it that introduced them to it.

7) Where were the first professional hockey teams located in Canada (before the NHL) and why would they be located there?

8) By WW 1 hockey, baseball, and football had all become professional sports and money making ventures. What developments among Canadians in the cities allowed for this?