

## Post-Confederation Immigration (Answer Key)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. If the population of Canada was about 4.8 million in 1891, what was it (approximately) in the early 1870s?

**3.8 million**

2. By how many people did the population of the West increase between 1871 and 1891?

**207 000**

### The New Arrivals

Using pages 235 to 237 in *Shaping Canada*, complete the following chart to track of some of the major groups of immigrants from the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century.

	Time Period	Push/Pull Factors	Areas of Destination	Contributions to the Development of Canada
<b>Mennonite Immigration</b>	1873–1884	Push factor: Russia introduced conscription, which conflicted with their pacifist beliefs. Pull factor: The Canadian government promised them they would be exempt from military service.	Western Canada	They settled and farmed in the West, and established their own schools.
<b>Icelandic Immigration</b>	1875	Pull factor: the Canadian government gave permission to them to form their own council and administer their own constitution and laws.	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba	They founded communities such as Gimli, and many also settled in Winnipeg.
<b>Ukrainian Immigration</b>	Early 20th century	Push factors: Military service was compulsory, taxes were high, and many citizens were living as indentured workers.	Some went to urban areas, but most became homesteaders in the West	Some settled in cities and started businesses, but many took homesteads, establishing close communities.
<b>Jewish Immigration</b>	1890s	Push factor: Persecution of their communities in eastern Europe drove them to seek refuge and religious freedom.	The majority settled in cities such as Winnipeg, Montréal, and Toronto.	They were instrumental in establishing a strong manufacturing industry in Canada.

