

## CHAPTER 4

# A Place to Live



**Figure 4.1** This map simulates how Atlantic Canada would appear on a clear night from high above the earth. What generalizations can you draw about where people of the region live?

Imagine you are soaring high above Atlantic Canada on a clear night. What patterns would you see below you? Some areas are completely dark; no one lives there. Others are brightly lit; large numbers of people live in these places. Still other areas show isolated dots of light, indicating a scattering of communities.

- How would you describe the settlement patterns you have observed?
- What factors have influenced Atlantic Canadians to settle where they have?

## POPULATION PATTERNS

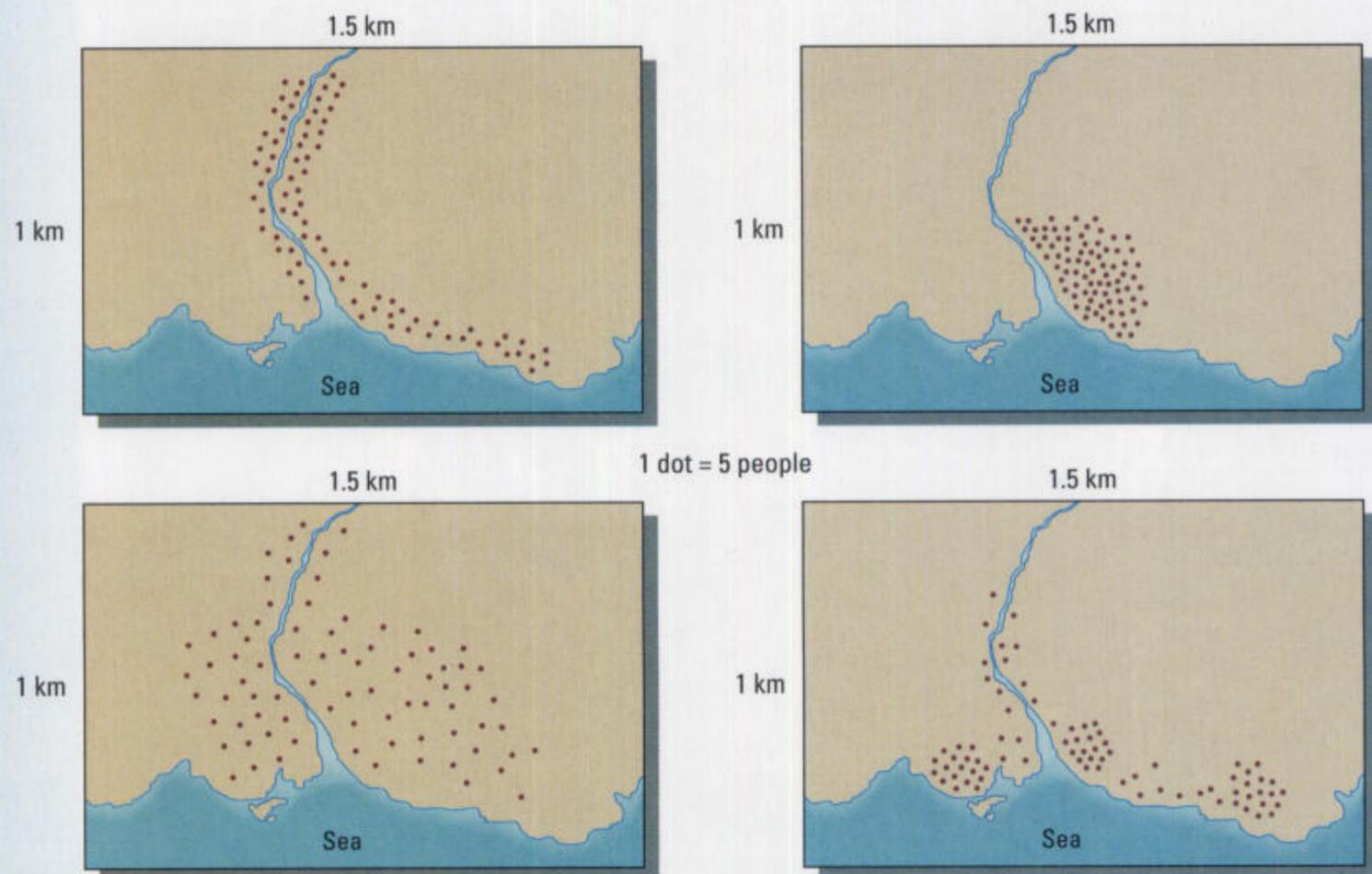
The people of Atlantic Canada are unevenly distributed across the four provinces. Where people live close together in a given area, the population is dense or crowded; where there are only a few people in an area of a similar size, the population is sparse. The term **population density** identifies how many people live on a given area of land. Population density is found by dividing the population of a given region by the area of that region (see Table 4.1).

Communities vary by population density and by settlement pattern or **population distribution** (see Figure 4.2). Even when areas have the same population density, they might have different population distribution patterns. When describing the population pattern of an area, both the density and the distribution of its population should be considered.

**Table 4.1** Population density of the Atlantic provinces

Province	Population	Population density (Persons per km <sup>2</sup> )
Newfoundland and Labrador	571 192	1.4
Nova Scotia	941 235	16.9
New Brunswick	761 973	10.3
Prince Edward Island	137 316	23.6
Atlantic Canada	2 411 716	4.5

*Source: Statistics Canada, April 1996, Cat. 91-002-XPB, Vol. 10, no. 1.*



**Figure 4.2** Common patterns of population distribution. Match the following labels to the diagrams: Clustered; Compact; Loose-knit; Linear.

## The Rural-Urban Mix

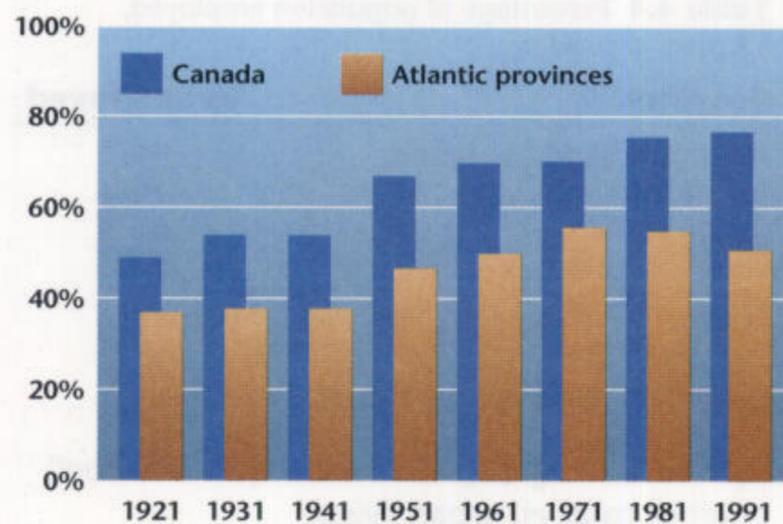
Figure 4.1 indicates that people in Atlantic Canada live mostly in relatively small settlements scattered across the region. In some areas, however, there is a cluster with higher population density. These concentrations of people form **urban centres**. An urban centre has at least 1000 people and a population density of 400 or more persons per square kilometre.

In many parts of Canada, as in other countries, cities are growing in number and size. This trend is usually at the expense of populations in **rural areas**. People tend to migrate from the countryside to the city to look for work, especially when unemployment rates are high. The conditions that force people to leave the countryside are known as **rural push**. The conditions that attract them to move to cities are known as **urban pull**.

By the early 1900s, Atlantic Canada had a rail system that tied areas of the region together. People in rural areas produced food and raw materials for people living in larger centres. Workers in towns and cities produced finished goods and provided services for people in rural communities. As new technology was introduced in fishery, forestry, and farming industries, fewer workers were needed in rural areas. Many moved to cities and towns to look for work in manufacturing and services. Ports, such as St. John's, Halifax, and Saint John, grew in importance since exports and imports were routed through these centres.



**Figure 4.3** Steam engine leaving the rail yard at St. John's, Newfoundland, c. 1900



**Figure 4.4** Urban population growth in Canada and the Atlantic region, 1921–1991. Describe the general trend shown here. How do the Atlantic provinces compare with the rest of Canada?

Province	Urban %	Rural %
Newfoundland/Labrador	53.6	46.4
Prince Edward Island	39.9	60.1
Nova Scotia	53.5	46.5
New Brunswick	47.7	52.3
Canada	76.6	23.4

Source: Calculations based on data in Statistics Canada, 1991, Cat. 93-305.

**Table 4.2** Urban-rural population in Atlantic Canada, by percentage, 1991. Rank the provinces according to percentage of urban population. Using Table 4.1, rank the provinces according to population density. How do the rankings compare? Are you surprised at the differences? Why or why not? How can you account for the differences in rank?

## Outmigration

People move from one area to another for a variety of reasons. While many stay within the same province or region, some move to other parts of Canada or even other parts of the world. Movement away from an area is known as **outmigration**. Much

of the outmigration from the Atlantic provinces is to other parts of Canada, but some people also move to other parts of the world. Boston, Massachusetts; South-East Asia; and Japan have all attracted Atlantic Canadians in recent years.

Province of origin	Total Outmigrants	Province of destination											
		NF	PEI	NS	NB	PQ	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT	NWT
NF	18 867	—	208	2 710	815	382	9 140	314	116	2 447	2 204	61	470
PEI	2 623	157	—	674	435	65	757	43	33	207	298	4	—
NS	22 700	1 804	955	—	3 441	1 105	8 208	555	396	2 295	3 688	56	197
NB	16 130	545	719	3 191	—	2 618	5 580	396	157	1 546	1 306	—	72
PQ	43 042	351	92	1 098	3 035	—	28 143	719	346	1 954	7 101	28	175
ON	85 609	5 379	986	7 404	4 891	18 107	—	7 204	2 490	12 113	26 425	194	506
MB	25 448	197	45	510	429	699	7 180	—	4 020	5 112	6 871	46	339
SK	27 689	87	64	270	215	279	3 219	4 249	—	12 971	5 923	86	326
AB	66 727	1 027	153	1 910	1 065	1 655	11 412	5 025	10 793	—	31 649	633	395
BC	55 130	750	262	1 973	861	2 745	15 846	4 368	4 874	21 828	—	1 124	499
YT	2 289	—	4	9	16	39	133	17	41	560	1 308	—	162
NWT	4 373	160	—	184	94	154	593	396	256	1 616	769	151	—
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>370 627</b>	<b>10 457</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>19 883</b>	<b>15 297</b>	<b>27 758</b>	<b>90 211</b>	<b>23 286</b>	<b>23 522</b>	<b>62 649</b>	<b>87 542</b>	<b>2 383</b>	<b>4 141</b>
<b>Net interprovincial migration</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-8 410</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>-2 817</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-15 284</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>-2 162</b>	<b>-4 167</b>	<b>-4 078</b>	<b>32 412</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-232</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, matrix 6365, 1994-95.

**Table 4.3** Migration between Canadian provinces, 1994-1995. What trends can you see for workers from the Atlantic provinces? What trends can you see for the country as a whole? Using data from Table 4.1 calculate the percentage of outmigrants for your province.

## EXPLORATIONS

### REVIEWING THE IDEAS

- Atlantic Canada has a relatively low population density. Does this mean there are no crowded spaces in the region? Explain.

### APPLYING YOUR SKILLS

- Refer to Figure 4.1.
  - Briefly describe the population distribution of each province.
  - Choose one area that is sparsely populated and one area where population is evenly distributed. With reference to Figure 2.2 (page 19), explain how the physical features of these two areas influence the population distribution.
- Look at Table 4.4 below. Which province has the highest percentage of its people employed?

- How does this province's urban-rural mix compare with that of other provinces, as shown in Table 4.2? What conclusions can you draw?

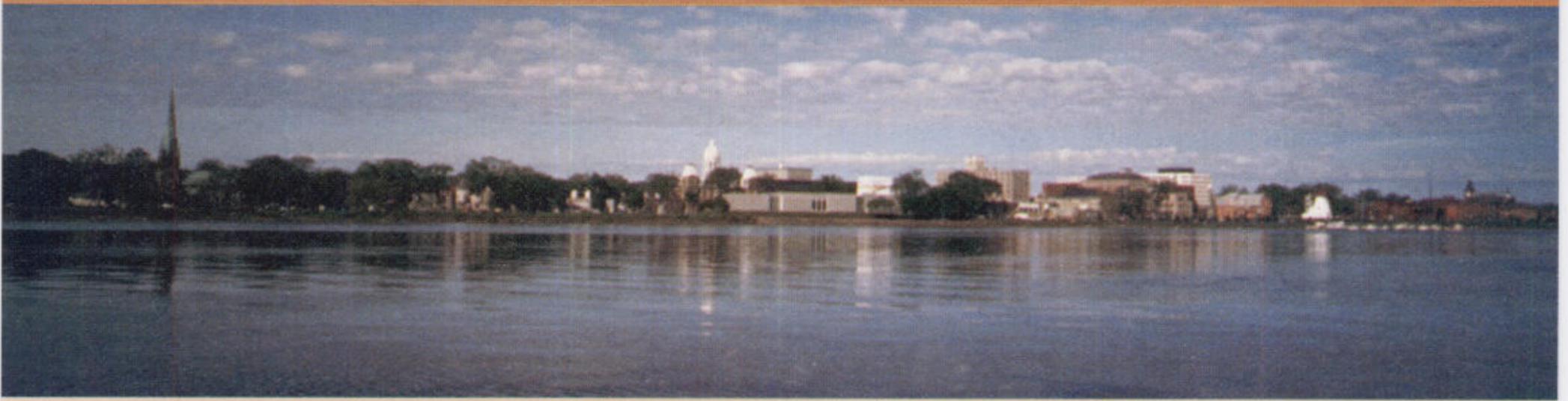
**Table 4.4** Percentage of population employed, 15 years and older

Province	% employed
Newfoundland/Labrador	44.2
Prince Edward Island	59.8
Nova Scotia	55.3
New Brunswick	53.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, Cat. 93-324.

### ANALYZING AND REFLECTING

- Work in a group to make a "pro and con" chart of rural vs. urban living.
  - Where would you rather live, in a rural area or an urban centre? Why? Present your ideas in a short essay, speech, collage, or skit.



**Figure 4.5** Fredericton was designed as a centre for government, culture, and education.

## THE GROWTH OF FREDERICTON

The location, or **site**, of any settlement is influenced by geographic, political, and economic factors. This case study examines why Fredericton is located where it is, and why it became a provincial capital.

After the American War of Independence, the British were concerned that the newly formed United States of America might attack British colonies to the north. The less populated areas of upper New Brunswick were considered to be particularly vulnerable. As a result, in 1783, the British sent troops and their families into the St. John River Valley. Some settled at St. Anne's Point. In 1784, a group of Loyalists arrived. These were settlers from the United States who had remained loyal to Britain during the American War of Independence (see page 59). The area was sur-

veyed into a grid pattern of streets with lots consisting of one-quarter of an acre each.

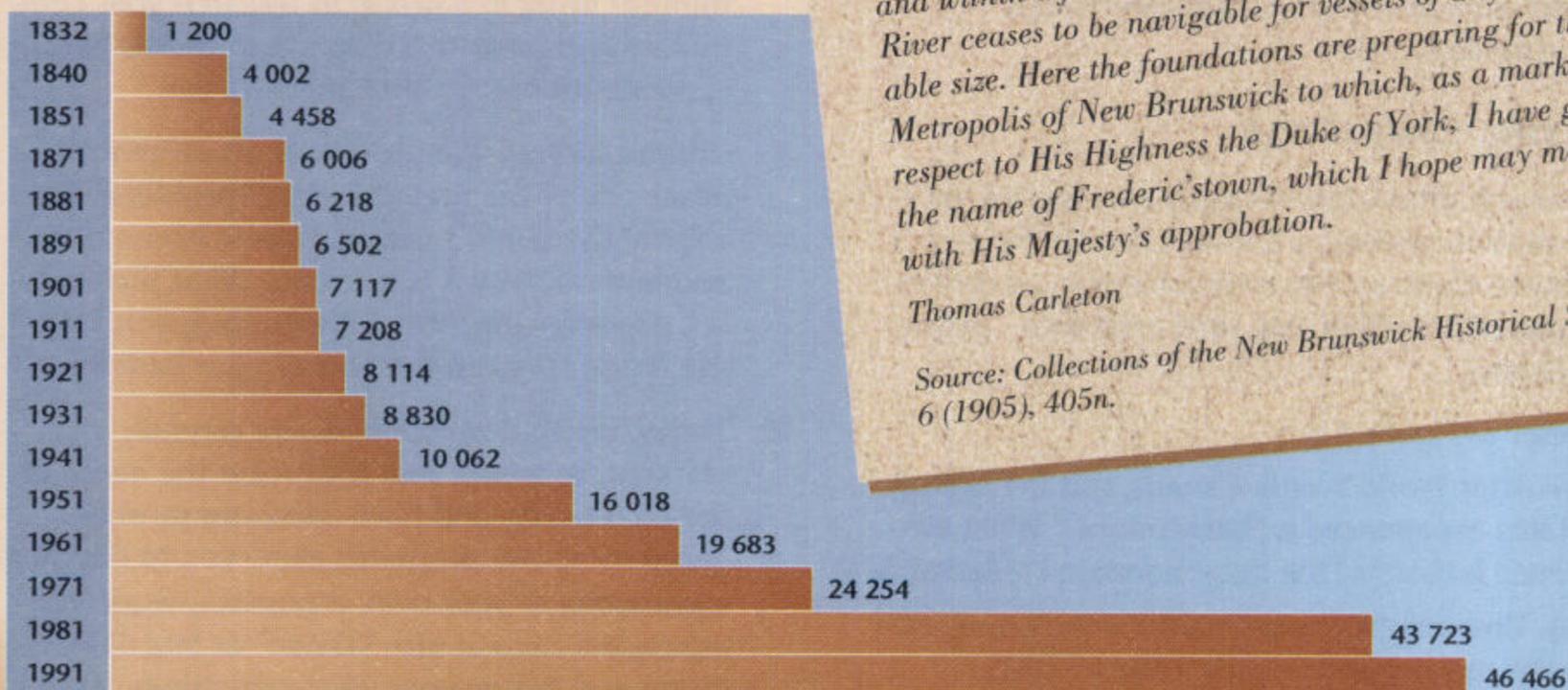
In the same year, New Brunswick was established as a province. Governor Thomas Carleton announced that St. Anne's Point, renamed Fredericton, would be its capital.

### Letter to King George III, 1784

*I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that having in the course of last winter visited the principal settlements forming on St. John River, I have fixed upon St. Anne's Point, about seventy five miles [120 km] from the mouth of the River, as a station well situated for the future seat of the provincial government. It has the advantage of being nearly in the centre of the Province and within a few miles of that part beyond which the River ceases to be navigable for vessels of any considerable size. Here the foundations are preparing for the Metropolis of New Brunswick to which, as a mark of respect to His Highness the Duke of York, I have given the name of Frederic's town, which I hope may meet with His Majesty's approbation.*

Thomas Carleton

Source: Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, 6 (1905), 405n.



**Figure 4.6** Population growth of Fredericton

## Why Did Fredericton Grow?

- ◆ As provincial capital, it became an important government and military centre. Buildings were constructed to house the provincial legislature, municipal council, court, the Lieutenant-Governor's offices and residence, and military quarters.
- ◆ Transportation improved rapidly to meet the demand of new residents, especially the military. Fredericton's wheelwrights and wagon makers were in high demand. These skilled workers also produced iron products such as stoves, wood-working equipment, and farm tools.
- ◆ There were abundant resources in the area. Nearby forests were harvested to supply masts for ships and sawn into lumber at local mills.

### DID YOU KNOW...?

Many Canadian cities belong to a "twin cities" program that promotes economic and cultural links between urban centres in different countries. Fredericton is "twinned" with Augusta, the capital city of the state of Maine.

The rich soil supported a variety of crops that were marketed in Fredericton. Grist mills were built to process locally grown grains into meal and flour. Carding mills soon appeared to spin and weave local wool into homespun cloth. Tanning operations used the hides of local animals to produce leather to supply the demand for footwear and harnesses.

- ◆ The location of the city increased economic activity. Before roads and rail lines, the St. John River provided a major transportation corridor and a source of energy for manufacturing. Small river boats plied between Saint John and Fredericton carrying passengers and freight. Resources were transported by river and exported through the port of Saint John. In the mid-1800s, steam-powered river boats revolutionized river traffic. Fredericton's economy grew as river boats could easily connect with Woodstock and Grand Falls. In the last half of the nineteenth century, new rail lines connected Fredericton with Maine, Quebec, Saint John, and other points in Atlantic Canada.

## EXPLORATIONS

### REVIEWING THE IDEAS

1. Make a chart to show the geographic, political, and economic factors that determined Fredericton's site.

### APPLYING YOUR SKILLS

2. A major urban centre needs an effective transportation system to connect it with the area it serves. Contrast the traditional transportation methods of water, rail, and road with current systems.
3. Refer to Figure 4.6.
  - a) After World War II, Canada and the United States experienced a "baby boom." What evidence is there of the baby boom in Fredericton?
  - b) How might you account for the population surge in Fredericton from 1961 to 1981?

### CONNECTING AND EXTENDING

4. What factors determined the site of your community? Work in a group to research your community and prepare a diagram or model to illustrate the factors that affect its site.
5. Urbanization — the growth of urban centres — poses one of the greatest global problems. Find a list of the world's largest cities. Choose one and find out why it is growing. What problems is it experiencing? What are its prospects for the future? Present a report of your findings.
6. Today, urban developments are carefully planned, to ensure that they meet the needs of the community and have adequate services. Some computer programs allow you to design a community of your own. If possible, work with a program such as SIM TOWN® or SIM CITY® to locate and design your ideal community.

## ROOTS OF OUR POPULATION

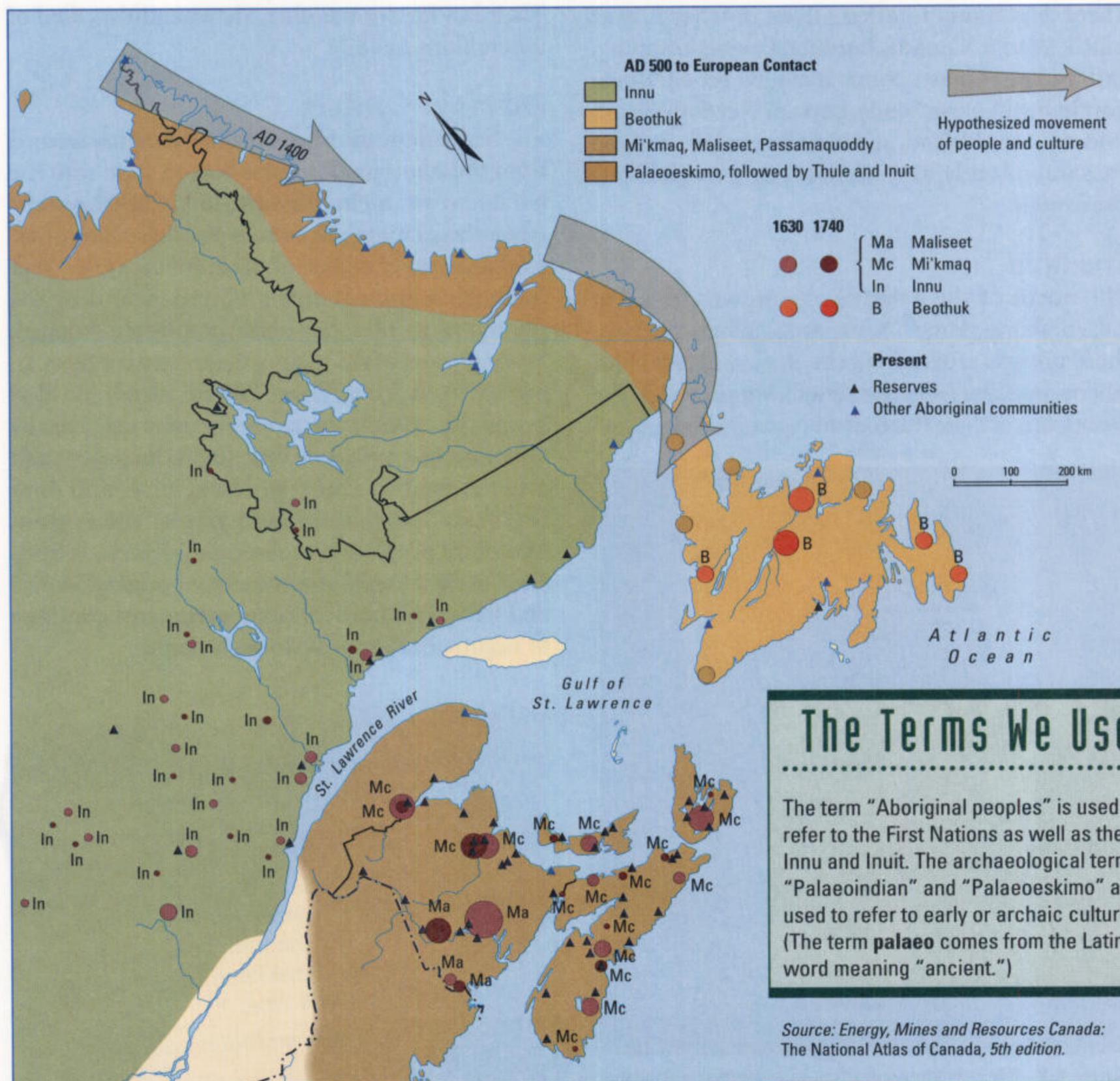
The population of Atlantic Canada is made up of many cultures. This section will survey some of the population patterns created by the people who have made Atlantic Canada their home.

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

There are differing views about the origins of Aboriginal peoples in the Atlantic region. Many Aboriginal experts believe that some nations have lived here since the beginning of time. Some

archaeologists believe that Palaeoindian groups migrated here about 10 000 to 12 000 years ago, following game such as caribou and bison from as far west as British Columbia, as the glaciers of the Ice Age retreated. While these Aboriginal peoples all lived in harmony with their environment, different groups developed distinct spiritual traditions, languages, and cultures.

**Figure 4.7** Distribution of Aboriginal peoples, AD 500, 1630, 1740, and present. What generalizations about changing population numbers and distribution can you draw from this map?



## The Innu

Newfoundland and Labrador was home to the Maritime Archaic peoples between about 9000 and 3000 years ago. These peoples used resources from the land and sea. Some experts believe that the Innu are descendants of the Maritime Archaic cultures in the barren lands and sub-arctic climate of the Quebec/Labrador peninsula. The Innu were classified into two groups — the Montagnais and Naskapi — by early French explorers. Today, the Innu call their land Nitassinan and do not recognize the political boundaries of Quebec and Labrador.

## Algonquian Nations

Three Algonquian nations lived in what is now called Atlantic Canada, hunting, fishing, trapping, and trading. These nations included the Mi'kmaq now living in Nova Scotia, parts of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick; and the Passamaquoddy and Maliseet in parts of New Brunswick.

## The Inuit

The north of the Atlantic region was home to Palaeoeskimo groups. Some archaeologists believe these groups crossed via the Bering Strait from Siberia, reaching Labrador about 3800 years ago. The Dorset, one of these Palaeoeskimo groups, disappeared



**Figure 4.8** The only known portrait of a Beothuk is this one of Demasduit, also known as Mary March, painted in 1819.

about 1000 years ago. Legends about these early groups still exist among the Thule, who are thought to have arrived in about 1300, and are ancestors of today's Labrador Inuit. The Thule migrated south along Labrador's coast, so that the Inuit came into direct contact with Europeans.

## The Beothuk

The Beothuk lived in Newfoundland, hunting and fishing both along the coast and in the interior. They suffered a fate now recognized as one of the tragedies of Canadian history. Susceptible to European diseases and further decimated by conflict with European settlers, the Beothuk became extinct. Their last known member, Shawnandithit, died of tuberculosis in 1829.

## Effects of Contact

The first Europeans who came to the region learned from the Aboriginal peoples how to cope with the harsh environment. Nevertheless, the **ethnocentrism** (belief that their culture and beliefs were better than those of others) of the Europeans often kept them from appreciating and understanding the Aboriginal peoples. As a result, problems developed. In some parts of the region, there were conflicts. In parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, Aboriginal peoples became regulated by Canadian law, and some were forced by treaties and other regulations off traditional lands and onto reserves. Today, in many parts of the region, Aboriginal peoples are beginning to claim back lands and the right to self-government. Aboriginal leaders and federal and provincial governments continue to negotiate settlements to such claims.

"Some people say that the treaties are treaties of peace and friendship, and not land treaties. These people haven't done their homework on the colonization of this area. There is no doubt that they can be called treaties of peace and friendship; they were treaties to end hostilities. But they do also have land and rights implications. They have been so recognized by the courts in many cases."

*Stewart Paul, former Chief of Tobique Nation,  
New Brunswick*

## EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

In the early 1600s, immigrants from England and France began to settle in the Atlantic region to tap its resources, particularly fish and fur. Through the seventeenth and much of the eighteenth century, fierce competition arose between the British and French for control of the region. After decades of war, the Treaty of Paris (1763) gave England control of the Atlantic region.

**Figure 4.9** *Top:* European territorial claims 1600–1690. *Bottom:* European territorial claims 1690–1713. In 1763, at the end of the Seven Years' War, France gave up its claims to the eastern part of North America to Britain.

### FOCUS ON FIGURE 4.9

1. How did European territorial claims change between 1690 and 1713?
2. How was the Atlantic region affected?
3. Compare the territorial claims in the period 1690–1713 with the distribution of Aboriginal peoples in 1630, as shown in Figure 4.7. What conclusions can you draw?



## The Acadians

Although there was little immigration from France after 1650, Acadian settlements in the Annapolis Basin, established by farmers from the west coast of France, flourished. In 1671, the Acadians numbered approximately 440; by 1750, this figure had grown to 10 500. As the population grew, Acadian settlements spread over a wider area.

By the early 1700s, the Acadians found themselves in an uneasy situation. The British gained control of Acadia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay in 1713, and pressured the Acadians to swear allegiance to the crown. Some Acadians agreed, on the condition they could remain neutral in the event of a war between the British and French. Nevertheless, their relations with the British remained strained, mainly because Acadians continued to settle on marshland that was being held for new British settlers.



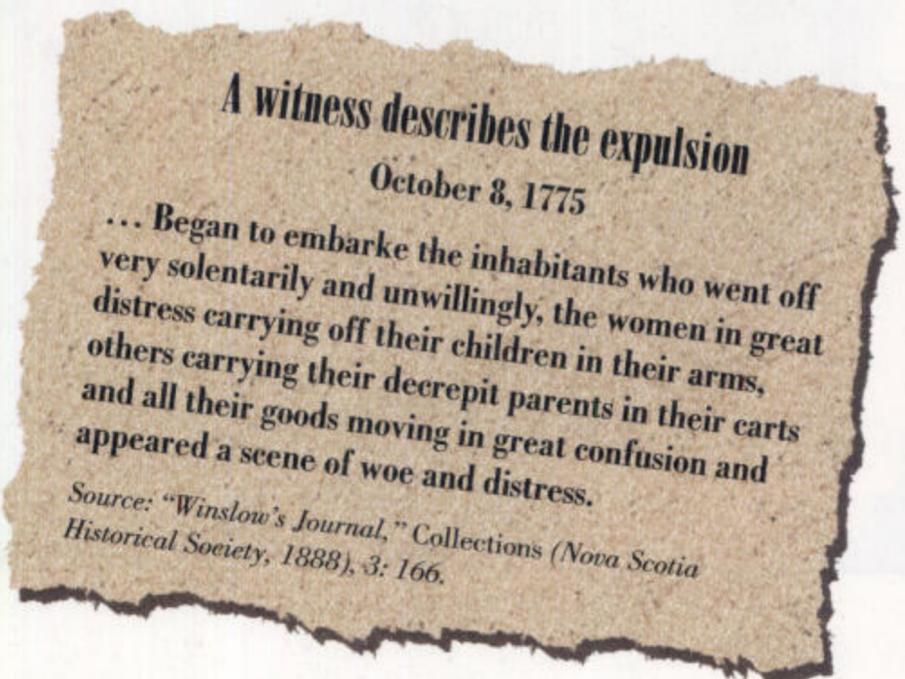
**Figure 4.11** An artist's depiction of the expulsion of Acadians at Fort Amherst

In 1749, the British required the Acadians to swear an unconditional oath of allegiance or be deported. The Acadians refused. After failed negotiations, it was decreed in 1755 that the Acadians be deported and all their animals and land become British property. Some Acadians were sent to British colonies in the south; some were sent to France and England. Some fled before troops arrived to seek shelter among the Mi'kmaq in the interior. Others moved to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton which were still under French control.

Many Acadians were unhappy in their new destinations and decided to return to Acadia. The Nova Scotia government agreed to give them land provided they would swear an oath of allegiance. Some returnees were settled in remote areas, such as the northern region of present-day New Brunswick.



**Figure 4.10** The Acadian exodus



## Settlers of British Origin

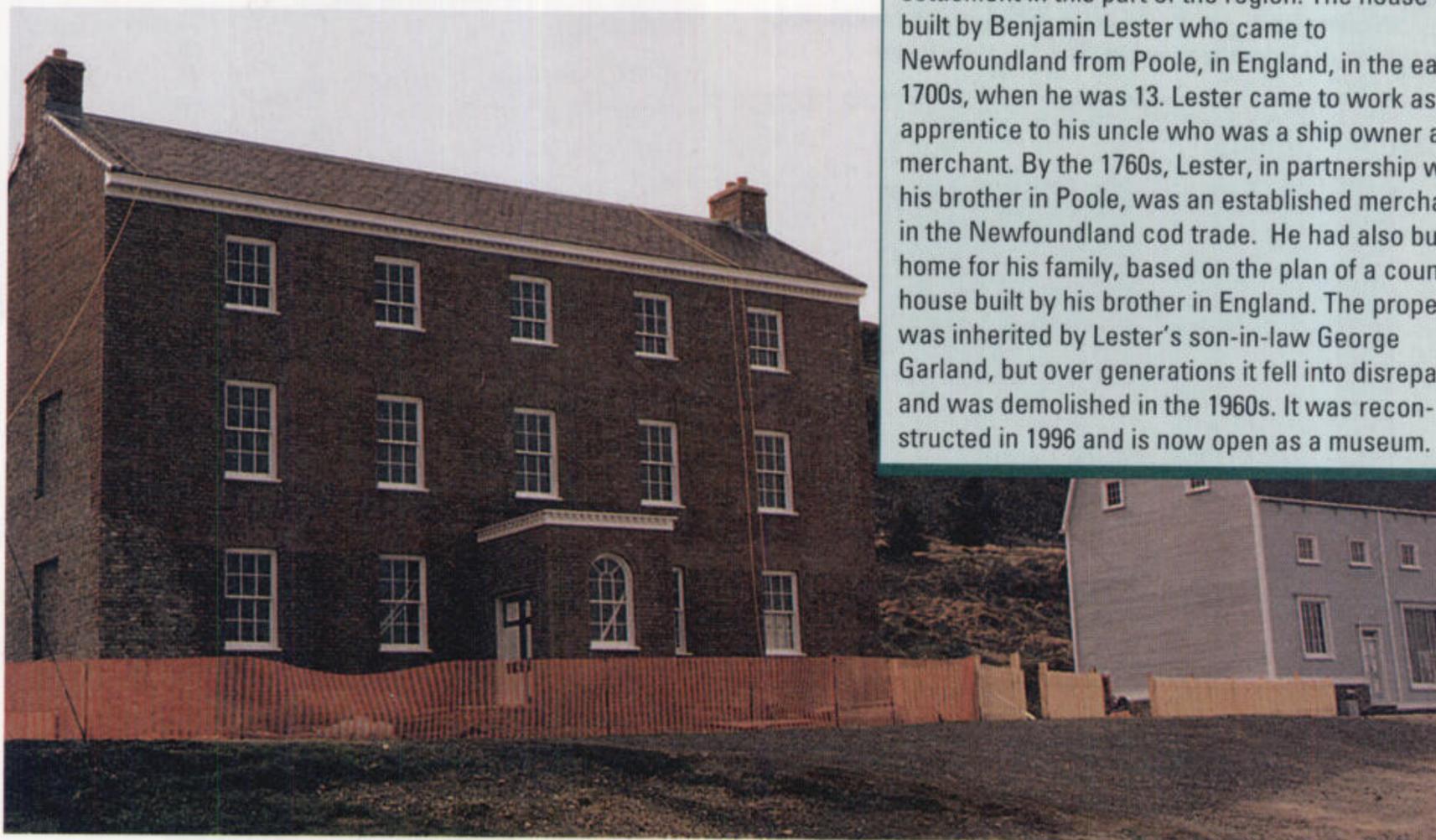
Most European settlers from the 1600s onwards were English, Welsh, Irish, or Scottish immigrants.

- ◆ In Newfoundland, most early European settlers came to participate in the migratory fishery. Each spring English ships filled the harbours from Cape Race to Cape Bonavista. They fished all summer and returned home before the stormy fall weather arrived. As the English fished this area, the French fished along the south and west coasts of the island. Over time, a few fishers in each harbour began to stay through the winter to protect and repair fishing property. Gradually permanent settlements began, and then expanded along the northeast and south coasts of the island. When the territorial disputes between England and France were settled, and when large numbers of Irish immigrants arrived in the early 1700s, the population grew more rapidly.

Some British fishers migrated directly to the coast of Labrador and, over time, some fishers migrated there from Newfoundland. In this way, permanent settlements were gradually established in Labrador as well.

- ◆ During the 1750s and 1760s, the British encouraged English-speaking settlers from the Thirteen Colonies to come to the Maritimes to counter-balance the number of people of French origin. Some of these newcomers were settled on land originally farmed by the Acadians.
- ◆ The Loyalists were colonists who supported the British against the rebellious American colonies in the American War of Independence (1776–1783). These colonists were regarded as traitors to the American cause. They were harassed and many of their homes were destroyed. In 1783 alone, close to 20 000 Loyalists colonists and ex-soldiers boarded ships to re-settle in Nova Scotia. In all, some 35 000 Loyalists left the United States. Many were attracted to the area to the north and west of the Tantramar marshlands and the St. John River Valley by government grants of 40 ha of land for the head of the household and 20 ha for each family member.

Lester-Garland House traces some of the history of settlement in this part of the region. The house was built by Benjamin Lester who came to Newfoundland from Poole, in England, in the early 1700s, when he was 13. Lester came to work as an apprentice to his uncle who was a ship owner and merchant. By the 1760s, Lester, in partnership with his brother in Poole, was an established merchant in the Newfoundland cod trade. He had also built a home for his family, based on the plan of a country house built by his brother in England. The property was inherited by Lester's son-in-law George Garland, but over generations it fell into disrepair and was demolished in the 1960s. It was reconstructed in 1996 and is now open as a museum.

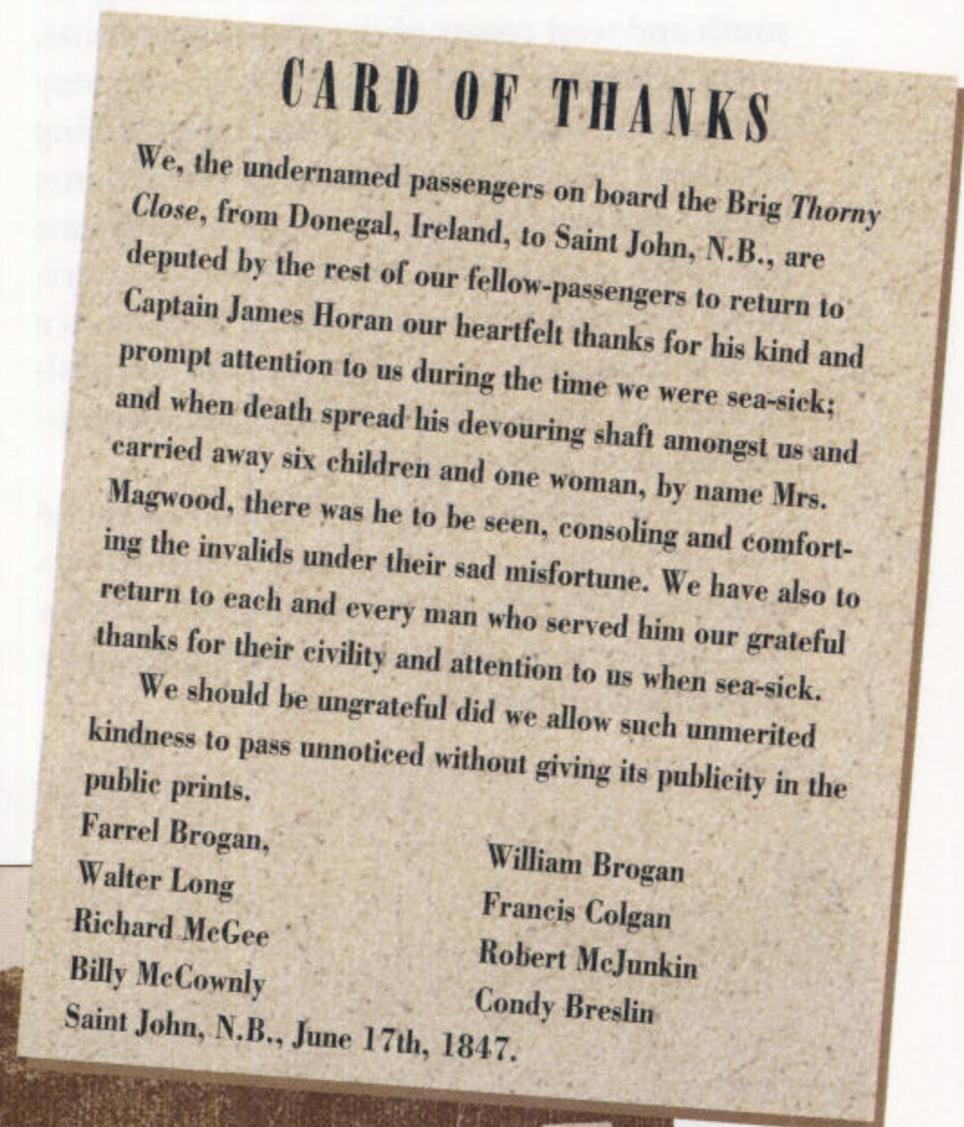


**Figure 4.12** Lester-Garland House in Trinity, Newfoundland

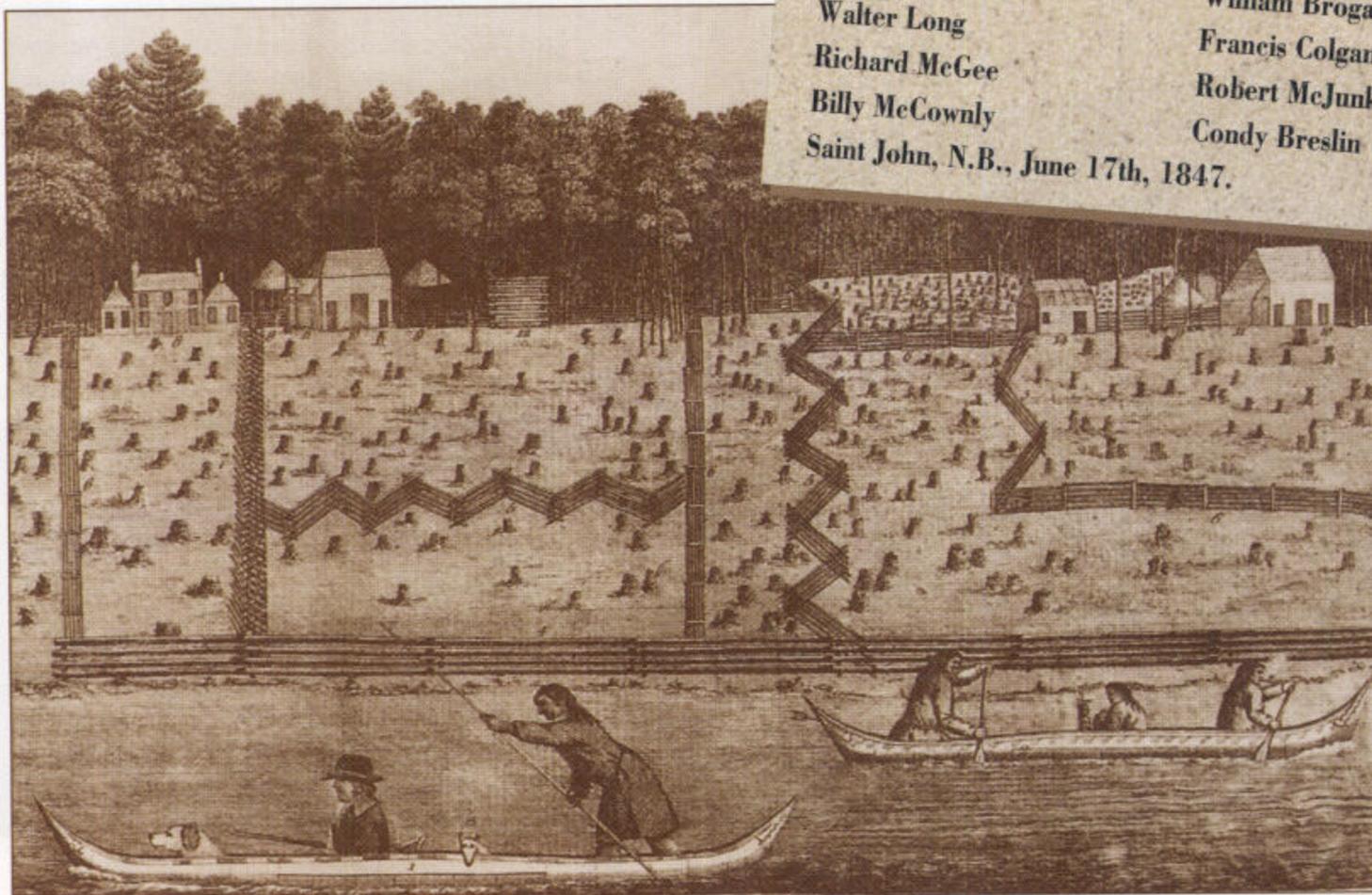
- ◆ During the 1770s, many settlers came from Yorkshire, England, to the Chignecto, and from Highland Scotland to points along the north shore of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the late 1700s, some 40 000 people left Scotland for North America. Of these, 8000 to 10 000 settled in Nova Scotia, many of them in Cape Breton. Many of the settlers were tenant farmers who came as a result of the Enclosure Movement. The open-field farming system of the time was being replaced by enclosed fields. This new system allowed landlords to operate more efficiently, but it forced many tenant farmers off the land.
- ◆ Between 1820 and 1850, a large number of English immigrants came to Canada. Of those who came to the Atlantic region, many settled in Prince Edward Island.
- ◆ In 1846, blight destroyed the potato crop in Ireland. Almost a million people starved to death and up to another two million emigrated. Many of these emigrants were tenant farmers, sent abroad by their landlords. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants came to the Atlantic

provinces. Once here, many faced a hostile reception because they were destitute, and some moved on to the United States. Those who remained made important contributions, as did many other immigrant groups, to the culture, economy, and political life of the Atlantic provinces.

**Figure 4.13** This announcement was published in the *New Brunswick Courier* in June 1847. What can you tell about conditions of the journey from this card? Why were these immigrants prepared to undergo such a dangerous and uncomfortable journey?



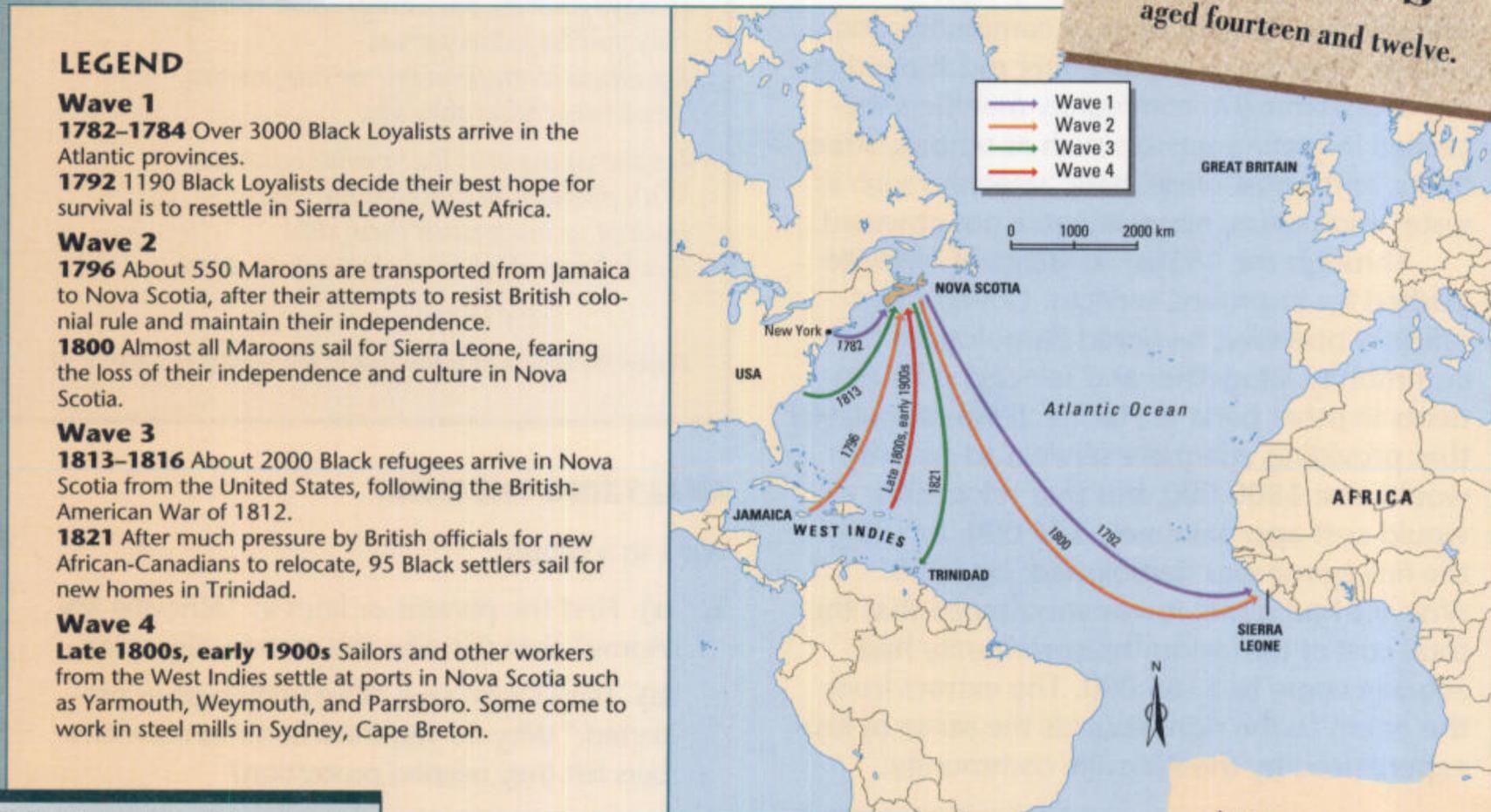
**Figure 4.14** Artist's depiction of a Loyalist family establishing a homestead in the St. John River Valley



# AFRICAN-CANADIAN COMMUNITIES

The first person of African descent in Canada is believed to have been Mathieu da Costa, who worked at Port Royal in 1608 interpreting Mi'kmaq for the French. Through the 1600s and 1700s, British traders captured people in West Africa and brought them to North America, to be sold as slaves. Although Halifax was not a major centre, it was part of the slave trade. While many early African-Canadians in this period were slaves, some were seaman, fishers, and landowners. Most people of African descent who came to the region arrived in later waves, as shown in Figure 4.16.

**Figure 4.15** Auction notice, Halifax, 1769. What is your reaction to this poster? Discuss your response with a partner.



The British had offered freedom to any slave who would fight on their side during the American War of Independence. The response of the Black Loyalists is now considered the greatest slave revolt in the history of the Americas. Many of these Loyalists migrated to the Birchtown, Digby, and Guysborough areas, where they had been promised land and provisions. Once they arrived, however, they found that they were not to receive the same benefits as White Loyalists.

**Figure 4.16** Waves of immigration and emigration by people of African descent



**Figure 4.17** By 1851, African-Canadian communities were established in various parts of Nova Scotia.

**A Black Loyalist's Account of Conditions in Nova Scotia**

Instead of receiving our promised and proper allotments... the greatest part of us have received small allotments in a soil so over run with rocks and swamps that vegetation with our utmost care is barely enough to keep us in existence; nay some of us have actually perished from hunger and the severity of the climate.... It is therefore too late for the greatest part of us to reap any benefit in this country.

Source: Sylvia D. Hamilton, "On the Way to Africa" in *Horizon Canada*, 5: 1293.

## FOCUS ON AN ISSUE

### Africville

In 1848, the small community of Africville was established north of Halifax on Bedford Basin. As the city of Halifax grew, it started using the land around Africville for sewage and garbage disposal, industry, and railroads. City services improved rapidly in Halifax, but Africville was excluded, even though it was within Halifax city boundaries. While physical conditions in the settlement were far from ideal, the people of Africville felt a strong sense of community and culture. Over the years, and after much petitioning of government, community members succeeded in getting services such as schools, street lights, and a post office. Basic amenities such as water and sewers, however, were not provided.

Through the 1950s, residents of Africville pushed for improved services. Government officials, however, favoured demolishing the community altogether and relocating its residents in other parts of Halifax. It was calculated that providing adequate services to Africville would cost \$800 000, but that relocation would cost approximately \$76 000. In 1964, the first home was demolished; by 1970 Africville had gone. It was announced that the total cost of removing the community had actually come to \$765 000. The extract from the poem to the right records the sense of loss experienced by the Africville community.



**Figure 4.18** Africville, 1965. The church (centre left) played a large role in the community.

### Africville My Home

*Another time, another place  
But the memories are vivid and strong.  
From Big Town to Round the Turn,  
We had a place to belong.*

*Remember the closeness of neighbours and friends,  
Our elders so greatly respected,  
And in our own small world, of that freedom and love,  
Our unity kept us protected.*

*City living was fine for others,  
But our haven out home reigned above,  
Very true it is that we had our faults,  
But our foundation was built on love.  
In days gone by, our village stood strong,  
City politics led us astray,  
Let others learn from our misjudgments,  
Trust never what they say.*

*Let the young ones learn what once was,  
With pictures and tales of the land,  
Each of us must teach them this,  
Don't let go of what's yours, take a stand.*

*Terry Dixon*

*Source: The Spirit of Africville (Halifax: Maritext/Formac, 1992), p. 92.*

### ANALYZING THE ISSUE

Work in a group.

- Find the phrases or lines in "Africville My Home" that describe the community spirit.
  - Terry Dixon says, "Our unity kept us protected." Why do you think community members felt they needed protection?
- Make a diagram to show causes and effects leading up to the demolition of Africville.
  - Identify as many places as possible on your diagram at which alternative steps could have been taken that might have resulted in a different effect. On your diagram, mark these steps and their possible effects.
- What do you think Terry Dixon means by "Don't let go of what's yours, take a stand"?
  - Is this view reflected in your diagram in any way? If so, highlight these steps. If not, adjust your diagram by adding steps that do reflect this view.

## IMMIGRATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Although many immigrants came to Canada in the late 1800s and early 1900s, most of them were encouraged by the government to settle in the Western provinces. Similarly, in waves of immigration that followed, Atlantic Canada was not a major

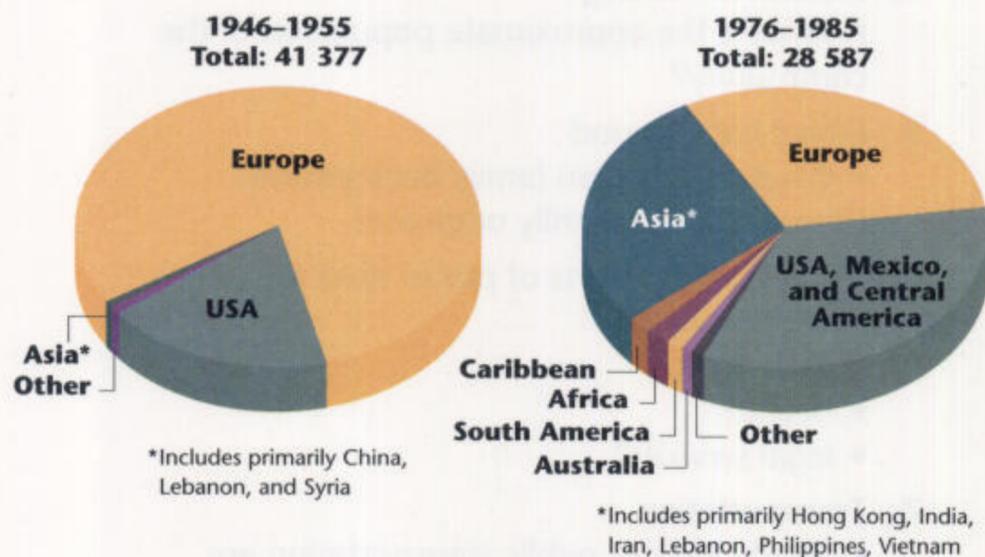
destination. In two important periods, however, some groups did make their homes here, contributing richly to the political, economic, and cultural diversity of the region. After World War II (1939–1945), a large wave of immigrants started coming from war-torn Europe. In the 1970s, many more immigrants started coming from the countries of Africa, Asia, and Central and South America. You will learn more about the contributions of different cultural communities in Unit 2. Through the 1980s and 1990s, Canada continued to accept immigrants from a wide variety of countries.



**Figure 4.19** After the war, Canada and Newfoundland (which did not join Confederation until 1949) became home to thousands of “war brides” — women who married Canadians and Newfoundlanders serving in Europe during the war. These English war brides arrived with their children in Halifax in 1946.

**Table 4.5** Some immigrants to Canada in the post-war years have been **refugees**, people forced to flee their homes. This table shows the main sources of refugees in the post-war period.

1956	Hungary
1968–72	Czechoslovakia
1972–78	Asians from Uganda
1973–79	Chile
1975–78	Vietnam/Cambodia
1976–present	Lebanon
1982–85	Poland
1982–present	Iran
1982–present	El Salvador
1983–present	Sri Lanka
1984–present	Guatemala
1992–present	Former Yugoslavia
1993–present	Zaire, Somalia, Ethiopia



**Figure 4.20** These two graphs show that the sources of immigration to the Atlantic provinces changed significantly between 1956 and 1976. Summarize the changes that you see.



**Figure 4.21** As in other parts of Canada, many immigrants to the Atlantic provinces have settled in cities, contributing to the growth of our urban areas.

# EXPLORATIONS

## APPLYING YOUR SKILLS

1. Work in a group. Make a display entitled "Settlement of the Atlantic provinces." Include the following:
  - a) a time line of settlement by major groups
  - b) "push" and "pull" factors for major groups
  - c) an outline map of the world showing the origin of major groups
2. In the case study of Fredericton, you examined site factors that influenced the location of settlement. Identify, from this section, one other example of settlement influenced by site factors, and describe those factors.

## CONNECTING AND EXTENDING

3.
  - a) Research the topic of Aboriginal land claims. What is a land claim? If possible, view some of the specifics of a land claim by visiting some web sites of Aboriginal groups. Make a list of the issues usually included in land claim negotiations.
  - b) Which of the issues in your list would, in your opinion, be the most difficult to negotiate? Why?
4.
  - a) Assume you can interview one of the passengers on the *Thorny Close* in 1847. Prepare a list of questions you would ask about conditions in Ireland, conditions on board the ship, and the passengers' hopes for a new life in Atlantic Canada.
  - b) Either write a newspaper report based on these questions or role play your interview.
5. Since World War II, Canada has accepted many thousands of immigrants who fled persecution, famine, and war. Invite someone who immigrated to Canada to your class to describe his or her experiences. Alternatively, with the help of your teacher, find the story of one immigrant to Canada. Prepare a short report to describe his or her experiences.



## SEEING THE BIG PICTURE

How does your own community fit into the population patterns discussed in this chapter? Do a survey for your community, and then create a profile of the community based on your findings. Base your survey on the following categories. Develop additional questions, as appropriate, for each category.

1. History
  - When was your community established?
2. Location
  - What site factors influenced its location?
3. Economy
  - What were the main occupations of early settlers?
4. Population density
  - What is the approximate population of the community?
5. Ethnic background
  - What is your own family background? Where did your family originate?
6. Facilities: What sorts of places does the community have for:
  - recreation?
  - health?
  - legal services?
7. Transportation
  - What forms of public transportation are there?