

Unit 3

global demographic shifts, including patterns of migration and population growth

SLAVERY

What is slavery?

- Slavery is using people as servants to do tasks.
- Individuals were treated poorly and not paid for the work they did



What is slavery?

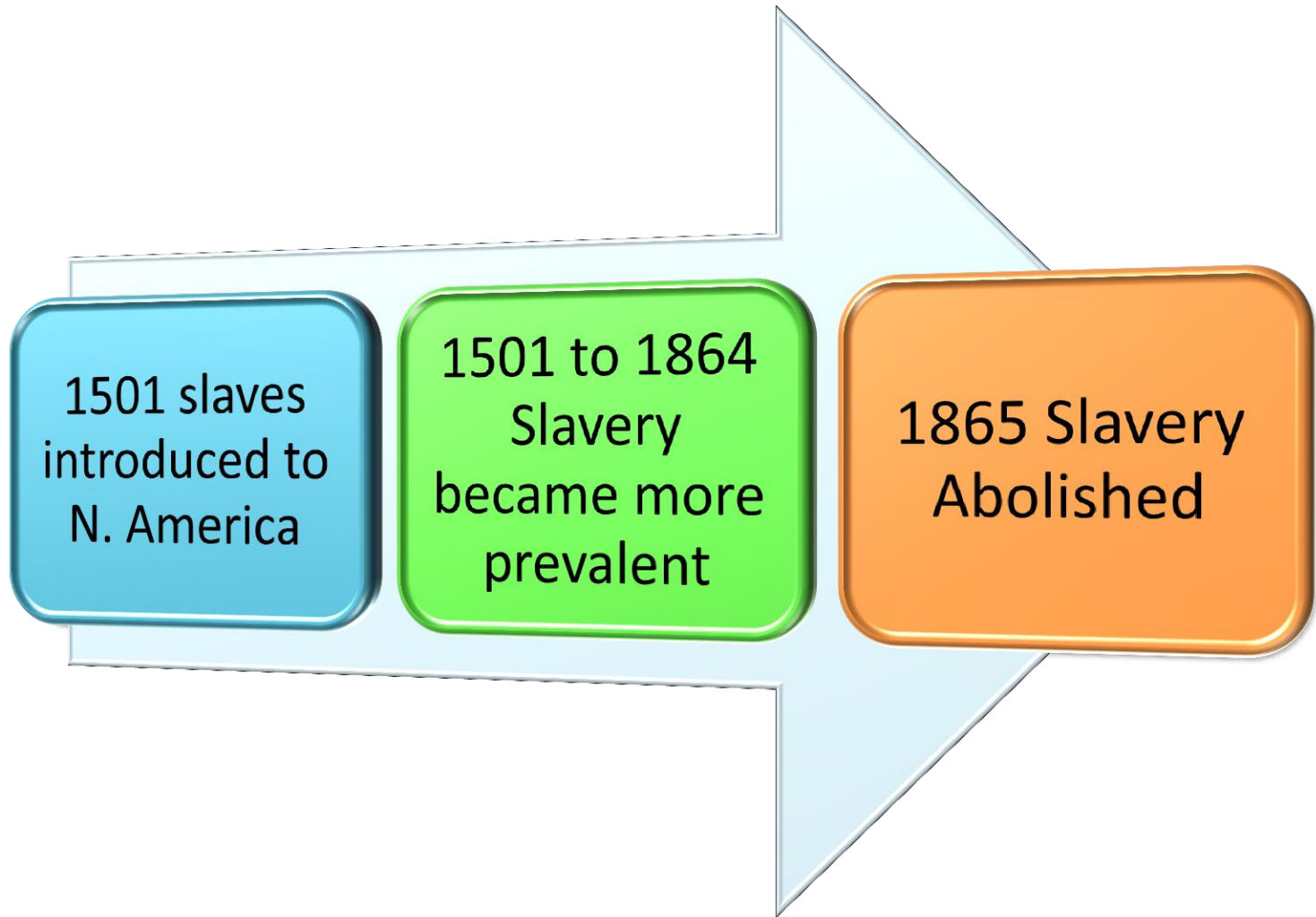
- There were very few individuals of African descent in the US that were not slaves
- There are many videos out there that depict slavery



Slavery Timeline

- 1501 – African Slaves were introduced to the new world and settlers.
- Slavery evolved and changed during the time period (1501-1865). Some states even made slavery legal.
- 1865 Slavery Abolished The 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution outlaws slavery.

Slavery Timeline



Underground Railroad

- Slaves from the US would escape to Canada by the use of underground railroads and people who wanted slavery abolished



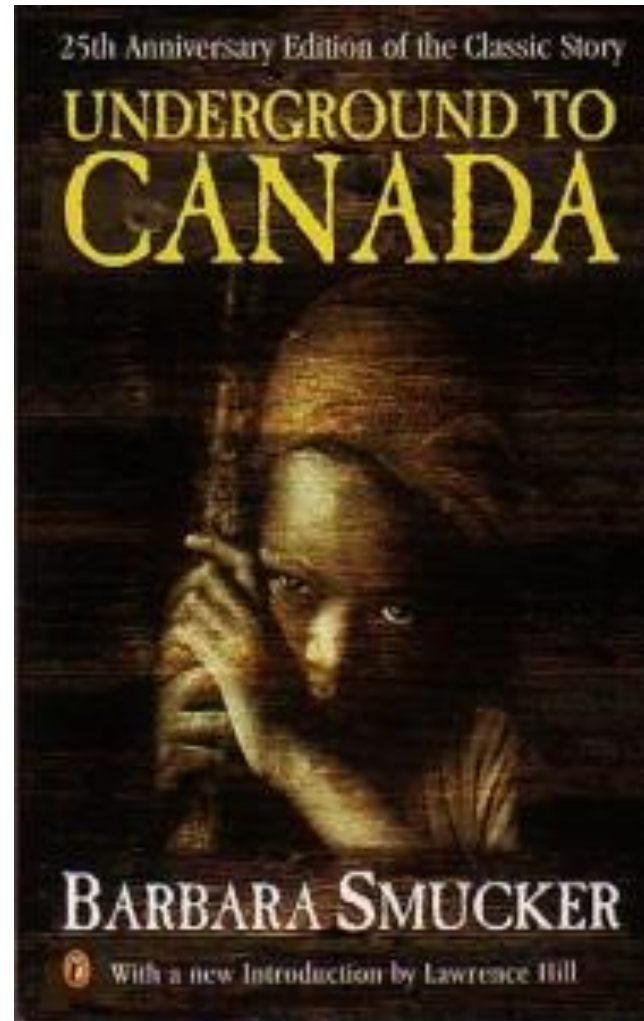
Underground Railroad

- The underground railroad was not actually a railroad but actually a series of secret routes and safe houses



Underground Railroad

- Although this was the way to get out of slavery it was still dangerous



Slavery Assignment

- Part 1:
 - Draw a picture of what slavery means to you. It must take you a minimum of 5 minutes to draw.
- Part 2:
 - You need to write a 3 paragraph essay on what slavery means to your as well as a description about the picture you drew.



DISEASE, POVERTY, AND FAMINE



DISEASE

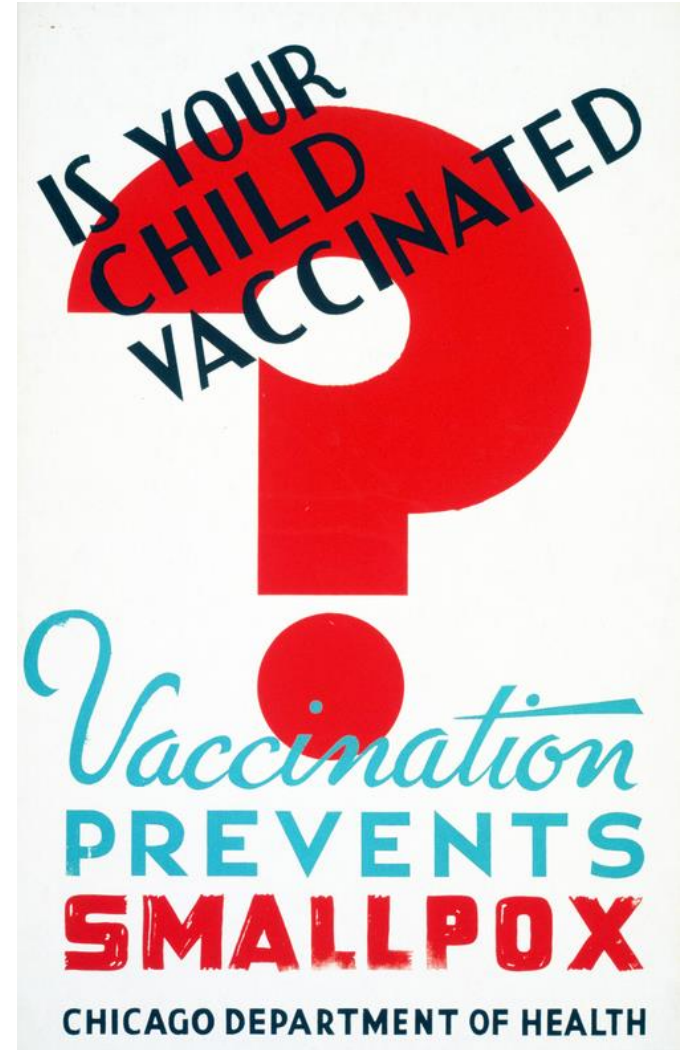
Small Pox

- Contagious Virus
- Symptoms:
 - high fever
 - chills
 - headache
 - severe back pain
 - abdominal pain
 - vomiting



Smallpox

- Epidemic of 1885
 - This epidemic was severe
 - It led to increased interest in producing a safer vaccine that could be administered to all to prevent this disease and its spread
 - However, there were protests about smallpox vaccines



Typhus

- It is a bacteria
- Transmitted by fleas, mites, lice or ticks
- Symptoms:
 - headache
 - fever
 - chills
 - rash



Typhus

- First appeared in Canada in 1659
- A serious outbreak occurred in 1746
 - Of 3150 soldiers 1270 died at sea and 1130 in Bedford Basin and few made it to their destination in Quebec

Typhus

- The disease then killed 1/3 of the Mi'kmaq region
- In 1847, 10,037 died in Grosse-Ile, Quebec

Cholera

- Is caused by a bacteria
- Typically caused by consuming contaminated water or food



Cholera

- Symptoms:
 - Watery Diarrhoea
 - Dehydration



Cholera

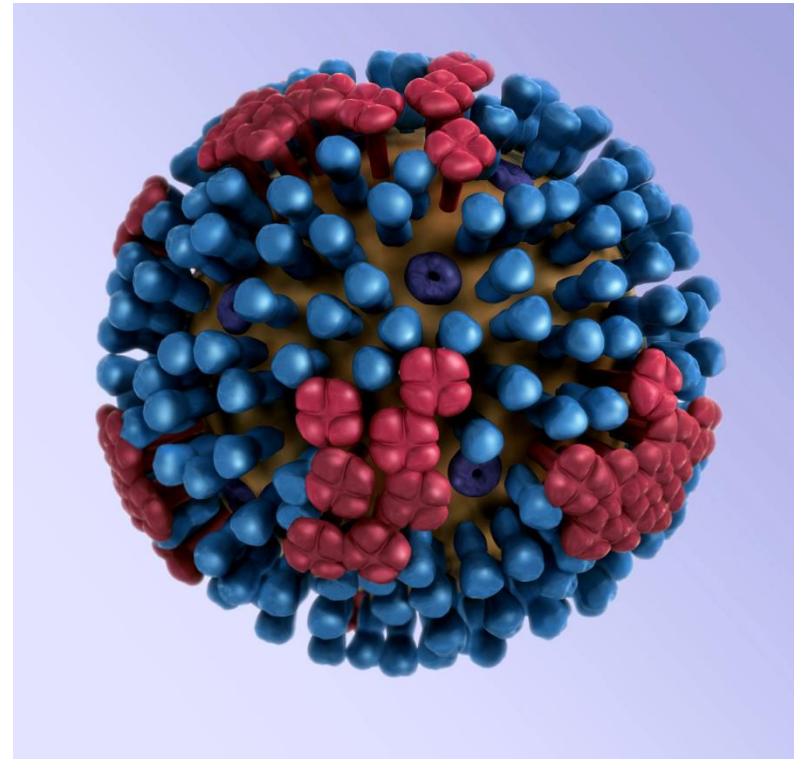
- One of the big outbreaks occurred in 1832 and killed 6000 people
- However, in 1834 another outbreak occurred and then several smaller ones throughout the mid and late 1800s

Influenza

- It is caused by a virus
- Symptoms:
 - Fever* or feeling feverish/chills
 - Cough
 - Sore throat
 - Runny or stuffy nose
 - Muscle or body aches
 - Headaches
 - Fatigue (very tired)
 - Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in young children than in adults.

Influenza

- After WWI, was when on of the biggest outbreaks occurred
- But since then, the vaccination process has improved and few people now die from influenza



Yellow Fever

- It is caused by a virus
- Transmitted by mosquitos carrying the virus
- Symptoms
 - fever
 - muscle pain
 - prominent backache
 - headache
 - loss of appetite
 - nausea or vomiting.



Yellow Fever

- Has only been seen in Canada once
- It occurred in 1710, but the vector born disease disappeared once winter hit as the mosquitos carrying the disease died off
- Approximately 2 dozen individuals died but the exact number is unknown

Baie Saint-Paul Disease

- Was first seen in 1773
- It was later discovered that this was a form of syphilis that has the following symptoms
 - Cheek ulcers
 - Painful limbs
 - Destruction of bones in the nose, palate and gums
 - Swelling of the head and bones in the limbs



POVERTY

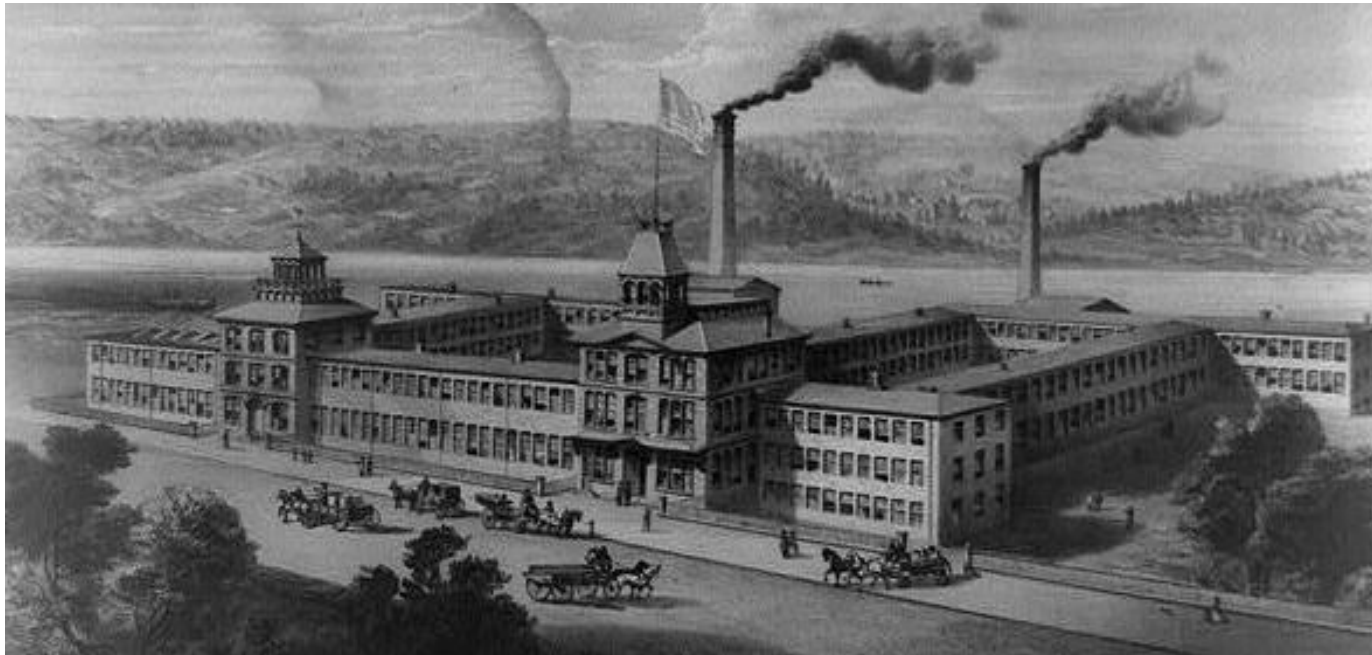
1700s to 1900s

- Poverty at this time was in many different areas.
- The main area you saw this was in factories. Where the poor were getting poorer.



1700s to 1900s

- During the Industrial Revolution poverty became more prevalent
- Also in the late 1920s Canada ended in a depression (The Great Depression)





FAMINE

Poverty and Famine

- Famine means a scarcity of food or resources
- Working in factories provided low wages and therefore a scarcity of food
- Additionally, the increased factories meant resources were being stripped from the land faster than they could grow back.

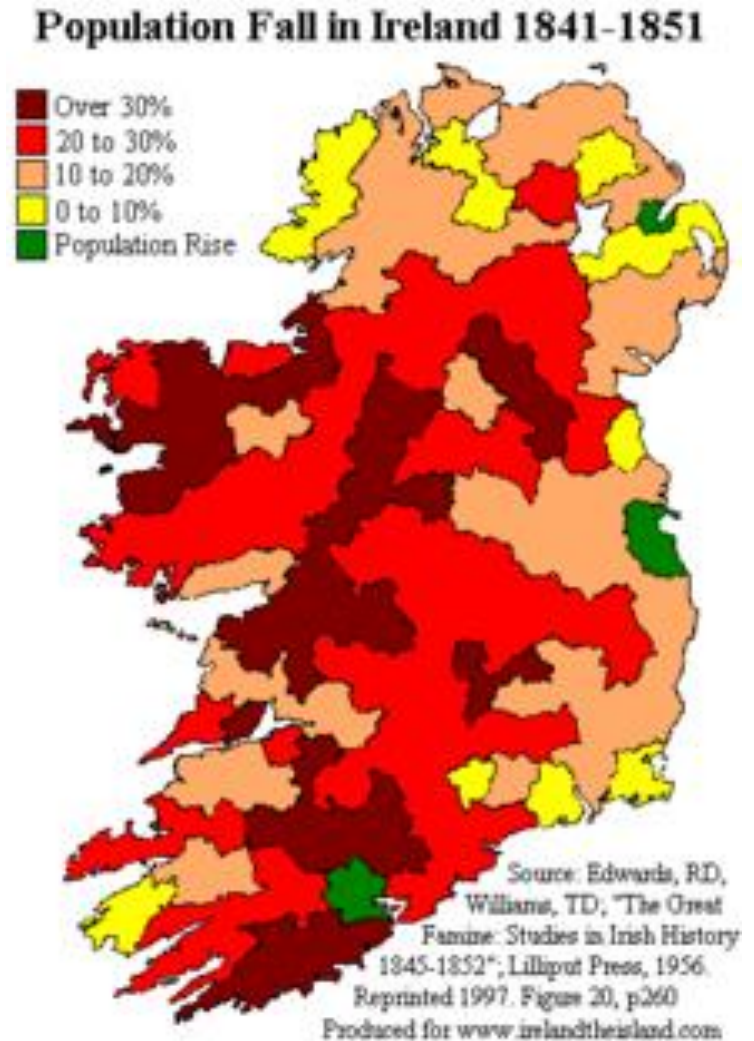
Irish Potato Famine

- Time: 1845-1849
- Produce, specifically potatoes, failed to grow and became infected with blight
- As such, the lack of produce meant that farmers were low on funds
- At first, landlords were able to fund these individuals



Irish Potato Famine

- As time progressed the landlords had insufficient funds to keep supporting their workers
- This led to a mass migration to England
- Later more emigrated to overseas areas including Canada



Chinese Railway Workforce

- Location: BC
- Area: Mountainous areas
- Who was involved: 17000 Chinese men
- Date: between 1881 and 1884



Chinese Railway Workforce

- Why did they come: Canadian Pacific **Railway** needed workers as the railway company was sort of workers
- Pay: \$1.00/day



WWII Refugees

- Who: Soviets



Economist.com/graphicdetail

WWII Refugees

- How did they respond:
 - Many of them departed willingly. But others did not, and had to be removed by force.
 - Many citizens of eastern European states were taken over by Communists also resisted repatriation.
- Where did most of them end up: Western Europe, the United States, Canada, or Australia.

Acadians

- When: 1755
- Leading events: Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
 - What this meant: that the Acadians had to leave the area called Acadia
- Result: were deported and scattered throughout the British colonies in 1755 this included Canada

Acadians, Map and location of Acadia



Western Settlement Campaign

- Goal: to spread across Canada as mostly the East had settlers and to help improve the economy
- Time: Started in the 1890s
- The drive to settle Manitoba and the Northwest was that it was the ideal location to grow wheat, that did not mean there were no setbacks

Gold Rushes

- Locations: Multiple
 - Klondike Gold Rush
- Reason for migrations of people: with a gold rush individuals earned money and could by the resources they needed to survived.
- Gold rushes also encouraged individuals to spread across Canada.