

Grade 8 Socials
Immigration and the Europeans

Read pages 35 to 37 and answer the following questions

1. Define the following:

i) Immigrant: a person who moves into another country for the purpose of settling.

ii) Emigrate: when a person leaves (exits) a country to move into another.

iii) Push factors: a reason(s) that causes a person to leave an area.

iv) Pull factors: a reason(s) that causes a person to come into an area to live.

2. From what countries did most European immigrants come from?

i) England

ii) Ireland

iii) France

iv) Scotland

3. From the chart on page 36 and 37 explain why each of these groups came to Newfoundland:

i) The English:

- Fishery: worked as fisherman, boat owners
- Employees of merchant firms

ii) The French:

- Farming and the fishery

iii) The Irish:

- escape poverty & religious discrimination
- fishery (price in the salt cod trade was very high)
- seal fishery
- boat building
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iv) The Scottish:

- fish trade
- farming
- sealing industry
- railway** (Robert G. Reid)
- many were merchants who worked with the Hudson Bay Company in Labrador

4. Where were the major settlements for each group?

English	Irish	French	Scottish
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bonavista to St. Anthony- St. George's Bay- Bay of Islands- Bonne Bay- Southern Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- St. John's- St. John's to Placentia (Southern Shore)- Conception Bay- Tilting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- St. George's Bay especially the Port au Port- Codroy Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Labrador- Codroy Valley- St. George's Bay- St. John's- A few in the Conception, Trinity, and Bonavista Bays

Newfoundlanders and Labradoreans

Pages 42 -43

- Before 1830, the population in Newfoundland increased as a result of immigration.
- These new immigrants identified themselves as being from their country of origin rather instead of Newfoundlanders and Labradoreans.
- After 1830, the population increased as a result of natural increase.
- Natural increase happens when there are more births and deaths and more immigration than emigration.
- By 1860, 90% of people living here and identified themselves as Newfoundlanders and Labradoreans.
- As a result the identity of people living here changed.
- After 1830 there was a lot of internal migration.
- Internal migration is the movement of people from place to place within a region/country. Ex. Moving from St.John's to Corner Brook.
- People moved to the West coast for the herring and lobster fishery and to work in sawmills.

- People in Conception Bay moved to Labrador for the cod and salmon fisheries.
- Innu and Inuit moved into settlements around trading posts.
- Mines opened up in places such as
Copper was found in Tilt Cove (no longer exists), Betts Cove, Little Bay, Iron ore was found in Bell Island
- Towns in central Newfoundland saw growth as a result of the pulp and paper mills and saw mills. These towns included: Grand Falls, Terra Nova, Benton, Glenwood, & communities in Notre Dame Bay.
- Railway towns such as Whitbourne, Bishops Falls, and Port Aux Basques sprang up as well.

Questions: #2, and #3 on page 43

2) How did the identity of the people who lived in Newfoundland and Labrador change during the 1800's? What caused this change?

They began to identify themselves as Newfoundland/Labrador rather than from their country of origin. This happened because more people were actually born here.

3) Make a chart showing the new communities that emerged in the late 1800s and the reasons for their growth.

Fisheries: Southern Labrador communities; places you traveled this past summer

Pulp/Paper/Lumber: Grand Falls, Benton, Terra Nova, and Glenwood

Mining: Betts Cove, Tilt Cove, Bell Island, and Little Bay

Railway: Whitbourne, Bishops Falls, and Port Aux Basques