

GLOSSARY

abolitionist: a person who wants and works to end slavery

Aboriginal title: the legal recognition that a particular territory belongs to a specific First Nations group

annexation: incorporation of a territory into another territory

anti-Semitism: discrimination, prejudice, or hostility against Jewish people

assimilate: to bring into conformity or adapt to the customs and attitudes of a group

benevolent association: an organization serving a charitable purpose

bloc settlement: a type of land distribution that allows settlers from the same country to form small colonies

Boer: a settler in southern Africa of Dutch descent

boycott: a form of protest in which people refuse to buy the goods or services of a business

concentration camp: a guarded compound for the detention or extermination of political prisoners

conciliator: a person who helps parties find a peaceful way to resolve their disputes

Confederation: a union of, or an alliance among, colonies in British North America

conscription: the process whereby the government legally and forcibly enrolls citizens in the military

Crown land: public land managed by the federal or provincial government that has not yet been sold for private ownership

domestic servant: someone who is paid to work in someone else's home to help with children or chores

dominion: a semi-independent nation or state under the British Empire

famine: an extreme shortage of food

federal union: power to govern and make laws is divided between the central and regional governments

Fenians: an Irish-Catholic organization in Ireland and the United States that turned to violence in an effort to liberate Ireland from British rule

free trade: trade between different countries without taxes or restrictions

head tax: a fee Chinese immigrants had to pay to enter Canada from 1885 to 1923

imperialism: policy of acquiring and ruling other countries

industrialization: a process in which machines replace manual labour as the dominant method of production

legislative union: power to govern and make laws is held by a strong, central government

manifest destiny: American belief in a clear right and duty to expand throughout North America

Métis: an Aboriginal person descended from a First Nations mother and a father of European descent

militia: a group of fighters made up of regular citizens

nationalism: a desire for people sharing a common culture, language, and history to form an independent nation

national policy: Macdonald's 1878 political and economic vision to develop Canada

Numbered Treaties: series of 11 treaties (1871-1921) between First Nations peoples and the Canadian government

pacifist: a person who is opposed to war and violence

patriarchal: a society or government that ensures male dominance

potlatch: a ceremonial feast practiced by First Nations of the Pacific Coast in which gifts are offered or destroyed in a show of wealth

powwow: a traditional First Nations gathering of individuals, who danced ceremonial dances, taught, shared, traded, healed, and celebrated together

progressivism: a movement in favour of gradual, widespread change in a society

prohibition: law forbidding the sale and drinking of alcohol

provisional government: a temporary government created to keep law and order while a permanent government is being established

pull factor: a social, political, economic, or environmental benefit that draws migrants to an area

push factor: a social, political, economic, or environmental force that drives migrants out of an area

reserve: an area of land set aside for the use of a specific group of Aboriginal people

secession: withdrawal from a larger group, such as a country

segregated: deliberately separated by different racial groups in a society or institution

seigneur: a landowner who owned large areas of land and lent small parcels to farmers for their use

slum: a highly populated and run-down area of a city

social gospel: a religious movement by Protestants that arose in the late 1800s to make Christian churches more responsive to social problems, such as poverty

suffrage: the right to vote in political elections

temperance: staying away from drinking alcohol

trade union: an association of workers that tries to improve working conditions in a particular occupation

transcontinental railway: a railway that goes from one side of a continent to the other

unskilled worker: a worker who has not been trained in a particular skill or trade