

“Canada A People’s History: The Great Transformation”

Gold Mountain

- British Columbia was part of “Gam Saan”, _____ Mountain to the thousands of Chinese men who first crossed the Pacific with dreams of a better life.
- In the early 1880s, 15,000 _____ came to build the most difficult and dangerous sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- One Chinese worker died for every _____ of track laid between Vancouver and the Rockies.
- When the line was finished, _____ railway workers spilled in to the emerging Chinatowns.
- The Chinese perform the only jobs available to them in hand laundries, as cooks, domestics, street vendors. Outside Chinatown, many are _____ of this unknown seemingly mysterious society.
- To try to stop Chinese immigration, the government sets up an entry fee, a fifty dollar _____ tax.
- Instead of giving them rights, the government decides to raise the head tax to _____ hundred dollars – two years salary at a sawmill or cannery.
- In just one year, 1905, immigration from China drops from nearly 5000 to just _____ people.
- Businesses too find ways to _____ Chinese workers. A new fish canning machine replaces a crew of 30, the “iron chink”.
- Keeping British Columbia white is still proving difficult. While Chinese immigration has almost stopped, thousands continue to arrive from Japan and _____.
- On a Saturday night in September 1907, the newly formed Asiatic _____ League calls a huge protest rally at city hall. Half the city turns out. Part of the crowd turns on Chinatown.

- For three days Asian homes and businesses are _____.
- There are no deaths, but bitter feelings simmer for _____.
- In the mid-1920s Chinese immigration is banned outright. The exclusion of Chinese people becomes federal law on July 1st 1923, Dominion Day. The Chinese would call it “ _____ Day.” Another 25 years will pass before Asians are permitted to become Canadians. In 1949 an elderly man becomes the first Chinese person in Canada to cast a ballot, 88 year old Won Alexander Cumyow.