

SOCIOCULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Algonkians

- nomadic
- patriarchal
- wigwams (birchbark tents)
- hunting, gathering, fishing
- Canadian Shield

Iroquois

- sedentary
- matriarchal
- longhouses
- agriculture
- St Lawrence Lowlands

Common elements

- hunting and fishing
- canoes as means of transport
- belief in life after death
- clothing made from animal skins

AMERINDIAN CIVILIZATION

MUTUAL INFLUENCES

Europeans

- supplied natives with metal tools, guns, axes, knives, pots
- introduced new food products such as sugar, salt, flour
- introduced Christianity
- provided hats and woollen blankets

Natives

- introduced Europeans to canoes, snowshoes, toboggans
- new foods such as corn, beans, pumpkins, maple syrup
- survival techniques, hunting, fishing methods
- clothing made from animal skins (mocassins and mittens)

Results

- Indians become dependent on European goods
- traditional way of life threatened by alcohol and disease
- intertribal wars

REASONS FOR EXPLORATIONS

- gold and land
- new trade route to the Orient (Asia)
- better technology

CARTIER'S 3 VOYAGES

- 1534 Gulf of St Lawrence & Gaspé
- 1535 St Lawrence River to Stadacona and Hochelaga
- 1541 failed settlement with Roberval

Results

- sees possibilities for the fur trade and conversion of native population
- mapped shores of St Lawrence
- made contact with the natives
- claimed territory for France

OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY

GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

- four major points of entry into the continent: St Lawrence River, Hudson Bay, Hudson River, Mississippi River
- three major physiographic regions: Canadian Shield, Appalachians, and Great Lakes-St Lawrence Lowlands

CONCEPTS OF COLONIZATION

Trading colony

- exploitation of a single resource (furs)
- enrich the mother country
- sparsely populated
- chartered company rule with monopoly privileges

Colony of settlement

- diversified economy
- development similar to France
- permanent and diversified population (merchants, farmers, priests, soldiers)
- governed by administrators responsible to the king

THE FUR TRADE

MERCANTILISM

- purpose: to enrich the mother country
- colonies supplied raw materials to the mother country
- colonies purchased finished goods from the mother country

TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY CONSEQUENCES

- alliances with natives
- military confrontations between the French, the English and their Indian allies
- expansion of New France's territory
- population very small

Effects on New France

- fur trade main economic activity
- development of trade took precedence over settlement
- small population

CAUSES FOR THE FRENCH DEFEAT

- small population (70 000 vs. 1.5 million in the thirteen American colonies) and a large territory
- economy too reliant on furs, lacking in diversity
- corrupt centralized government
- British had a larger navy than the French and could send more troops



THE CONQUEST OF NEW FRANCE (1760)



CHANGE IN EMPIRES



Articles of Capitulation (1760)

- a military government 1760-63
- French allowed to keep their property, religion
- French laws and customs continued
- French élite left the colony (nobles, merchants, army officers, administrators)



Treaty of Paris (Feb. 1763)

- ended the Seven Years War
- New France gave up all its territories in North America except for St Pierre and Miquelon



ROYAL PROCLAMATION (Oct. 1763)

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- It created a much smaller territory called the "Province of Quebec".
- It set up a civilian government consisting of an appointed governor (James Murray) and an appointed council. French members had to take the Test Act oath pledging allegiance to Great Britain.
- It intended to replace French laws with English laws.
- Freedom of worship was continued but Murray's instructions were to establish a Protestant Church and Protestant schools.

PURPOSE

- to assimilate the French (However, Governor Murray took a conciliatory attitude towards the French.)

**THE QUEBEC ACT
(Governor Carleton 1774)**

Purpose

- to appease the French Canadians so they would not join the Americans in their revolt

Key characteristics

- It enlarged the territory of Quebec to include the Ohio Valley.
- Quebec was still to be governed by an appointed governor and council, but French-Canadians could hold public office.
- No elected legislative assembly
- Legal system consisted of French civil law and English criminal law.
- Catholics were to have full freedom of worship. Right to collect the tithe restored.
- Seignorial system retained

**QUEBEC AND THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(1774-1783)**

**AMERICAN INVASION OF QUEBEC
(1775)**

French-Canadian reaction

NEUTRAL

Supported neither the American invaders nor the British despite urgings from the Church to support the British

**CONSEQUENCES OF AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE ON QUEBEC**

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INDEPENDENCE ON QUEBEC**

- **Fur trade** - loss of the Ohio Valley forced fur traders to go northwest of Lake Superior.
- **Loyalists** - Americans loyal to Britain during the Revolution. About 6000 settled in Quebec increasing its English population. Their presence eventually brought about an elected assembly via the Constitutional Act of 1791.

CONSTITUTIONAL ACT (1791)

Purpose

- to satisfy Loyalists demands for:
 - elected assemblies
 - land tenure
 - territory
 - religion

Key characteristics

- Quebec's territory was split into two parts: Upper Canada and Lower Canada
- Government consisted of an appointed **governor** responsible for administering the colonies, appointing members to the **executive** and **legislative councils**, and vetoing laws.
- An **elected legislative assembly** was created in each colony. Its members were elected by property-owners every four years. They prepared and voted laws and passed tax bills.

SOCIETY IN LOWER CANADA (1791-1840)

ECONOMIC CHANGES

- **timber** replaced furs as the major export of Lower Canada (increased demand in Britain)
- Bank of Montreal founded in 1817
- construction of canals
- decline in agricultural production (infertile soils, old equipment, over-populated seigneuries)
- beginnings of steamships and railways

SOCIAL CHANGES

- arrival of large numbers of British immigrants
- cholera outbreaks in 1832 and 1834
- new social groups (French-Canadian bourgeoisie, artisans, workers)

STAGES IN THE CONFRONTATION

- opposition between the **British Party** (which favoured business, taxing property, canal construction, union with Upper Canada, assimilation of the French) and the **Parti patriote** (which favoured seigneurialism, taxing businesses, responsible government, improving roads)
- decline in **agricultural production** between 1820 and 1832
- arrival of large numbers of British **immigrants**
- the question of subsidies
- **cholera epidemics** in 1832 and 1834
- **92 Resolutions 1834** (*Patriotes* wanted an elected legislative council, responsible government, and control over public spending.)
- **Russell's 10 Resolutions 1837** rejected most of the demands made in the 92 Resolutions
- demonstrations organized by the *Patriotes*
- outbreak of violence in November 1837

REBELLION OF 1837-1838

CONSEQUENCES

- **armed insurrection** and battles between British forces and *Patriotes* at St-Denis, St-Charles, St-Eustache
- **defeat** of the *Patriotes* leading to the hanging of 12 men and others being exiled
- arrival of Lord Durham to investigate the situation in Upper and Lower Canada and to propose solutions to the problems

**LORD DURHAM'S REPORT
(1839)**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- assimilate the French
- grant responsible government
- unite Upper and Lower Canada



**UNION OF THE TWO CANADAS
(1840)**



POLITICAL CHANGES

Act of Union (1840)

- Upper and Lower Canada now the Province of Canada
- one United Assembly with 42 members each for Canada East and Canada West
- one Legislative Council with an equal number of members
- public debts combined

Responsible Government (1848)

- attained gradually 1842-1848 through an alliance of moderate reformers such as R Baldwin and L-H Lafontaine
- Lord Elgin accepted the principle of responsible government with the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill.
- Responsible government occurs when members of the Executive Council are responsible to the elected Legislative Assembly.



ECONOMIC CHANGES

- The adoption of free trade policies by Britain meant that Canada's products were no longer protected by favourable British tariffs.

RESULT

- A Reciprocity Treaty was signed with the United States in 1854. The treaty dealt with natural products such as fish, minerals, wheat, timber.
- railroad-building era 1850-1860

CAUSES

- political instability and deadlock
- end of the Reciprocity Treaty with the USA
- American threat to the Canadian West
- construction of the transcontinental railway (CPR)

STEPS

- Grand Coalition
- Charlottetown
- Quebec City (72 Resolutions)
- London Conference
- BNA Act
- Confederation July 1, 1867

CONFEDERATION

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BNA ACT

- **Federation** of 4 provinces (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) to be known as the Dominion of Canada
- Two levels of government: a **federal government** located in Ottawa responsible for matters affecting the whole country, **provincial governments** located in each of the provinces responsible for local matters
- **Federal powers:** post office, money, military, trade, tariffs
- **Provincial powers:** education, hospitals, municipalities

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

- 3 new provinces
 - Manitoba 1870
 - British Columbia 1871
 - Prince Edward Island 1873

METIS REBELLIONS

- role played by Louis Riel in the Manitoba (1870) and North-West (1885) rebellions
- consequences:
 - creation of Manitoba
 - hanging of Riel divided French- and English-speaking Canadians

PROBLEMS CREATED BY CANADA'S GROWTH

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

- role played by Premiers Oliver Mowat of Ontario and **Honoré Mercier** of Quebec in protecting provincial areas of jurisdiction against federal incursions
- Mercier organized the first interprovincial conference in 1887 and was the first Quebec premier to defend provincial **autonomy**.

CAUSE

- economic depression of 1873-1878

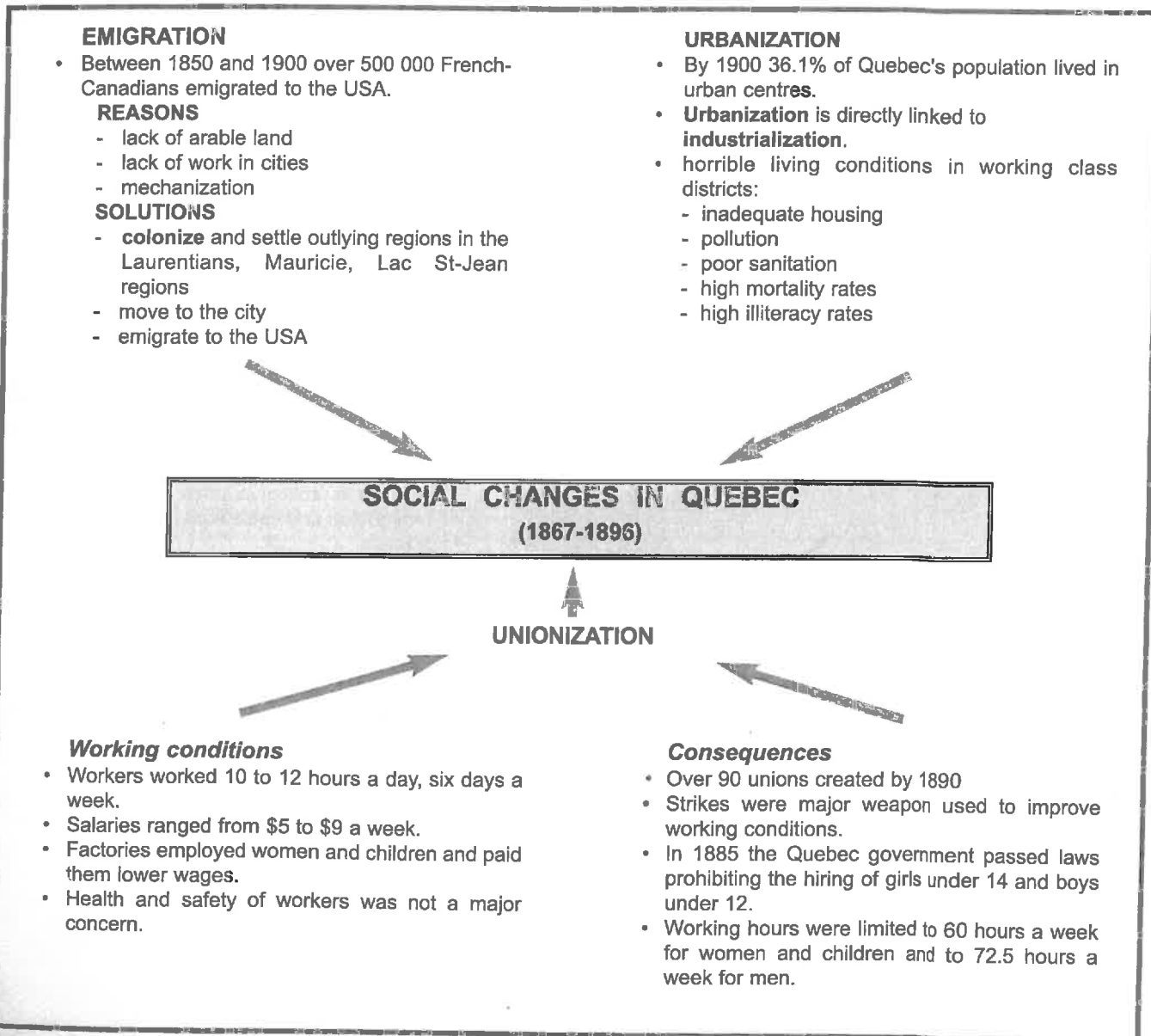
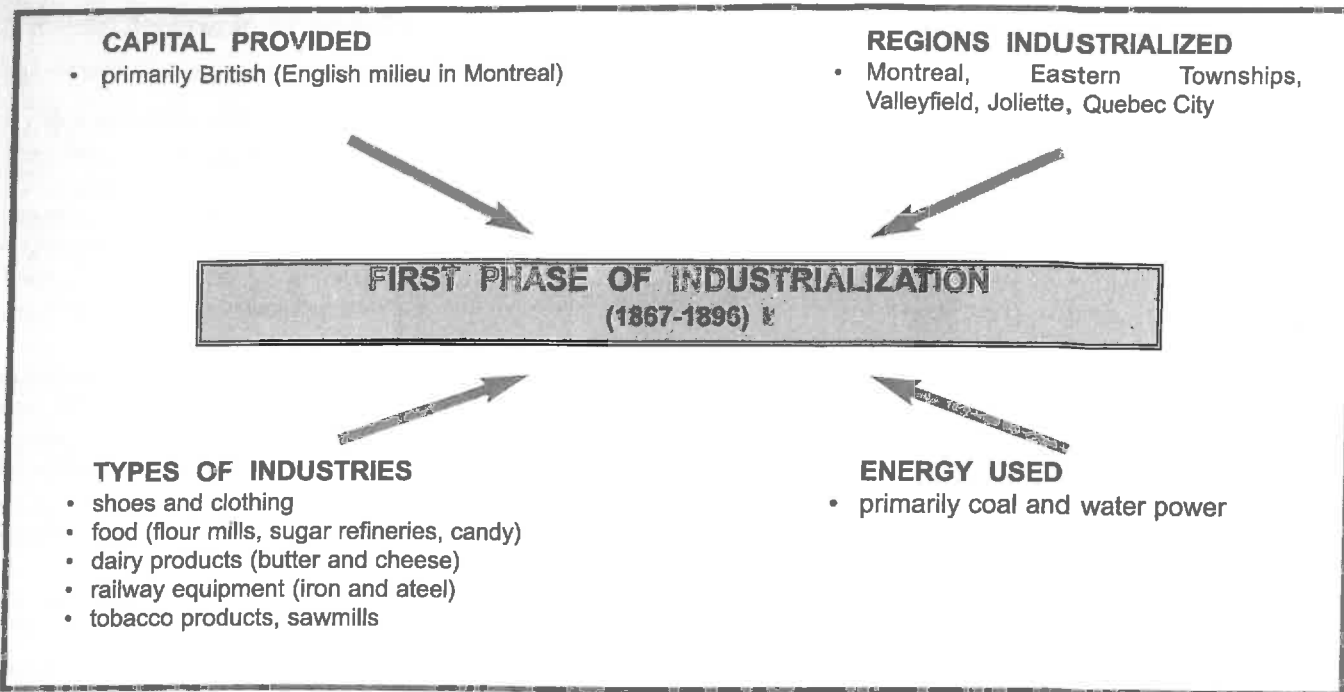
CHARACTERISTICS

- increase in protective tariffs
- immigration and settlement of the west
- railways

JOHN A MACDONALD AND THE NATIONAL POLICY

PURPOSE

- to provide a **domestic market** for Canadian goods and manufacturers through protective tariffs
- to settle the west through a large influx of **immigrants**
- to develop an **industrial base** in Quebec and Ontario



ECONOMIC CONTEXT

- wheat boom in the west
- increased immigration from Europe
- **Alberta** and **Saskatchewan** joined Confederation in 1905.
- increasing industrialization in Ontario and Quebec
- mining and railroad building are key industries



CANADA'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT (1896-1929)



POLITICAL CONTEXT

- French-English discord over Manitoba Schools Question, Boer War, Naval Question, and participation in **World War I (1914-1918)**
- Henri Bourassa's French-Canadian nationalism vs. British imperialism and English-Canadian nationalism (Wilfrid Laurier)
- Participation in World War I and **conscription** divided the country with English-Canadians favouring conscription and French-Canadians opposing it.
- Women gained right to vote in federal elections (Some in 1917 and all in 1918).
- Canada gained international recognition for its involvement in the war and in 1931, through the Statute of Westminster, gained full control over its internal and external affairs with two exceptions (Privy Council and amending formula).

INVESTMENT CAPITAL

- more American than British

REGIONS INDUSTRIALIZED

- Lac St-Jean, Trois-Rivières, Abitibi



SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION



TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

- pulp and paper, newsprint
- chemicals
- mining and smelting
- aluminum

ENERGY USED

- hydroelectricity



SOCIAL CHANGES

- increasing **urbanization** - by 1931 60% of Quebec's population lived in urban areas
- overcrowded housing conditions in working class districts with poor sanitation and high mortality rates
- status of women: received lower wages, had poorer job opportunities, inferior schooling
- Roman Catholic clergy organized special Catholic trade unions

CAUSES

- stock market crash
- overproduction of goods
- high tariffs

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- decline in exports and prices
- bankruptcies
- factory closings
- reduced wages

**THE GREAT DEPRESSION
(1929-1939)**

SOCIAL EFFECTS

- high unemployment
- evictions
- misery and poverty

GOVERNMENT REACTIONS

- work camps
- shorter work week
- direct aid, soup kitchens
- public works
- Bennett's "New Deal"
- back-to-the-land (Quebec only)

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

- new political parties:
 - CCF
 - Social Credit
 - Union nationale
- electoral defeat for R.B. Bennett in 1935 by Mackenzie King
- increasing government intervention in the economy and society

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

- Canada declared war on Germany (Sept 10, 1939)
- **rationing** of key goods (gasoline, sugar, coffee, meat, butter)
- voluntary enlistment
- 47 000 killed, 55 000 wounded, 11 000 taken prisoner
- **Victory Bonds**
- **recycling** of rubber, glass, old saucepans, toothpaste tubes (aluminum)

WOMEN AND WAR

- *"from the kitchen to the factory"*
- worked in jobs previously held by men (welding, metal work, machinery, drafting)
- 1939 - 569 000 women worked in Canadian industry mostly as clerical staff
- 1944 - 960 000 women worked in war and civilian factory jobs. Another 800 000 worked on farms.

WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)

CONSCRIPTION CRISIS

- During the federal election of 1939 Prime Minister King promised Quebec that there would not be any conscription during the war.
- Plebiscite of 1942 - King asked the country to release him from his promise to Quebec.

The question: "Are you in favour of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?" YES / NO

- English Canada voted Yes. Quebec voted No.

TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS

- **Catholic Church** maintained control over education, health care, and social services
- **rural life** and agriculture were idealized
- no government intervention in the economy
- anti-union
- **large families**

ELEMENTS OF CHANGE

- cinema
- radio
- television
- organized labour (unions)
- intellectuals and journalists

MAURICE DUPLESSIS (1944-1959)

NATIONALIST POLICIES

- adoption of the Quebec flag
- introduction of the provincial income tax
- refused federal subsidization of universities
- autonomy and more powers for Quebec

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Asbestos strike
- Padlock Law
- rural electrification and farm credit
- mining of iron ore in the Côte-Nord and Nouveau-Québec regions

DEFINITION

A period of immense change initiated by massive government intervention in Québec's sociocultural and economic sectors.

Why? To modernize Québec and to give Québec francophones an opportunity to direct the economic development of Québec.

THE QUIET REVOLUTION

Jean Lesage (1960-1966)

ECONOMIC DOMAIN

Nationalization of electricity supply (René Lévesque)

Creation of crown corporations such as SGF, SIDBEC, SOQUEM

Creation of the *Caisse de dépôt et placement*

SOCIOCULTURAL DOMAIN

Creation of the Ministry of Education

Creation of a pension plan and hospital insurance

Emergence of important public sector of employment

Unionization of government employees (Labour Code)

Women given full legal status and easier access to universities and the labour force

Founding of the *Fédération des femmes du Québec* (1966)

POLITICAL DOMAIN

"*Maitres chez nous*" was slogan of Liberal Party in 1960.

Rise of Québec nationalism

Emergence of separatist political parties (RIN, RN, MSA) which joined to form the *Parti québécois* under René Lévesque in 1968

Election of Daniel Johnson in 1966 (Equality or Independence)

Bill 63 (1969) language legislation that allowed parents freedom of choice with regard to the language of instruction of their children

SOCIOCULTURAL DOMAIN

Implementation of the *Régime d'assurance-maladie* (medicare)

Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms

XXI Olympics in Montreal

ECONOMIC DOMAIN

James Bay hydroelectric project

Upsurge in the number of francophone entrepreneurs

POLITICAL DOMAIN

October crisis (1970): FLQ and the War Measures Act
Common Front strikes called by FTQ, CEQ, and CSN.
(in 1973, 1976, 1979)

Bill 22 (1974): French official language, admission tests for immigrants to gain access to English schools
James Bay Agreement (1975) with the Cree and the Inuit re the construction of dams and the development of hydroelectric power in the James Bay region

THE 1970s

Robert Bourassa (1970-1976)

René Lévesque (1975-1980)

ECONOMIC DOMAIN

Protection and zoning of agricultural lands

POLITICAL DOMAIN

Bill 101 (1977): Charter of the French Language, French the only official language, all immigrant children to attend French schools

Referendum on sovereignty-association (1980)

Vote: Yes 41%, No 59%

SOCIOCULTURAL DOMAIN

Maternity leave

Régime d'assurance automobile (automobile insurance)

ECONOMIC DOMAIN

Economic crises force governments to reduce their expenditures and to balance their budgets

Presence of Québec corporations in the international marketplace (Bombardier, Jean Coutu)

Free trade agreement with USA (1988) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (1994) with USA and Mexico receive Québec's support

Privatization of crown corporations (Quebecair, Canadair, Air Canada)

SOCIOCULTURAL DOMAIN

Trade union influence in decline

Increase in the number of non-European immigrants arriving in Canada

Family Patrimony Law (1989): goods and property shared equally between spouses after a divorce

Higher participation of women in the public and business sectors

Pay equity becoming a major issue

QUÉBEC: 1981 TO THE PRESENT

René Lévesque (1981-1985)

Robert Bourassa (1985-1994)

Jacques Parizeau (1994-1995)

Lucien Bouchard (1995-2001)

Bernard Landry (2001-2003)

Jean Charest (2003-)

POLITICAL DOMAIN

Repatriation of the Canadian constitution (1981) and the integration of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms into the constitution (1982) without the approval of the Québec government

Meech Lake Accord (1987) and the failure to ratify it (1990)

Canadian referendum (1992) defeats the Charlottetown Accord. Several provinces, including Québec, vote against the agreement.

1995 Québec referendum on Québec sovereignty narrowly defeated (51% No / 49% Yes)

Increased aboriginal demands re political autonomy and territorial claims. Oka crisis (1990)

Federal government of Jean Chrétien passes the Clarity Act (2000)