History and Citizenship Education

First Occupants
French Regime
British Rule
Contemporary Period

Population
Economy
Thoughts
Power

Commission scolaire English-Montréal

English Montreal School Board

This REVIEW will help students prepare for the MELS Sec. IV History Uniform Examination. It is based on the Progressions of Learning and MELS previous examinations.

This REVIEW is based on the MELS Progressions of Learning, and was developed by Tino Bordonaro, Secondary Social Sciences Pedagogical Consultant, with contributions from teachers Etienne Bédard at LaurenHill Academy, Sergio Greco at John F. Kennedy High School, and John Panetta at Lester B. Pearson High School. .

Additional support for this REVIEW was provided by Pedagogical Services at the English Montreal School Board (EMSB).

In slide show, click on an icon to access the corresponding module.

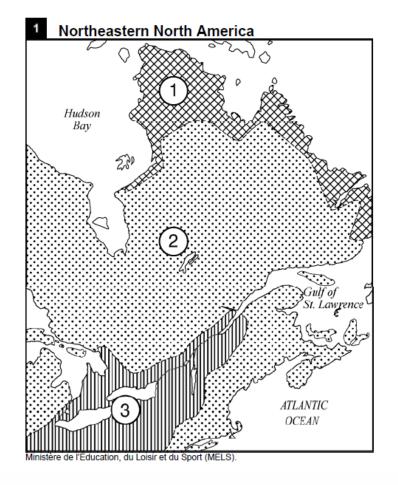| Period (Sec. III)			Themes (Sec. IV)			
			Population	**Economy**	**Thoughts**	**Power**
First Occupants		👆				
French Regime		👆				
British Rule		👆				
Contemporary Period		👆				

SEC. III

First Occupants

Language families

Three Native language families in Québec:
- Algonquian,
- Inuit,
- Iroquoian

Northeastern North America

Hudson Bay

Gulf of St. Lawrence

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ministère de l'Education, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS).

Around the year 1500, Aboriginal nations each had their own distinct languages, beliefs and ways of life, associated with well-defined territories. The various peoples could be grouped according to their cultural practices, political affiliation (nation) or language. The Aboriginal nations were divided into three linguistic families: Iroquoian, Algonquian and [Eskimo-Aleut].

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal, Graficor, 2010), Student Textbook 1, 16.

Conception of the world and universe

Native people's conception of the world:

- circle of life

North

winter, old age, white, wind
cold, endurance, strength, night
wisdom, death, the spiritual state

autumn, adulthood,
black, rain, evening,
West mental state, introspection,
purification, fasting,
spirituality

spring, childhood,
yellow, light, peace,
morning, prayer, birth, **East**
liberty, renewal,
the physical state

summer, adolescence,
red, heat, day, the emotional
state, courage, the collection,
the expression of sentiments, the quest
South

Charette, J., Daniel, M., Dujardin, L. and Vigneault, P. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Characteristics of
the circle of life:

- interdependence of the different aspects of life
- fundamental interconnectedness of all beings, animate and inanimate

Time represented as a cycle

Oral tradition to share ideas, elders used myths and stories
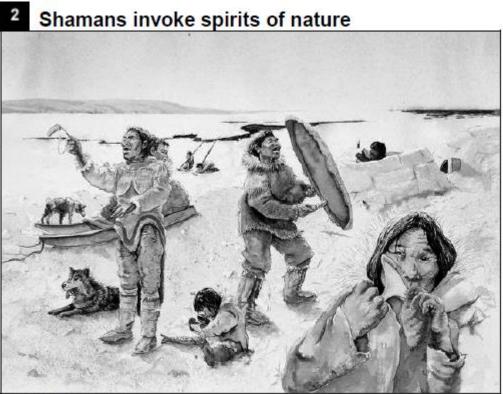
Expression of the sacred

Expression of the sacred for the first occupants
- funeral rites,
- rites of passage

Objects associated with the expression of the sacred
- masks
- dreamcatchers

2 Shamans invoke spirits of nature
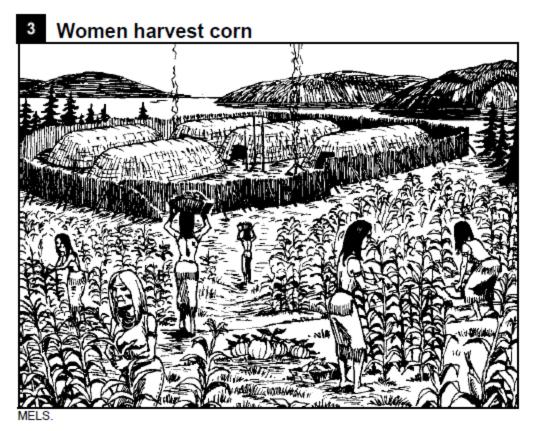
F. Girard/ © Vidéantrop.

Social relationships

Roles assigned to women and men among the Huron,
- women were responsible for agriculture
- men were responsible for hunting

Elders played a key role in decision-making

3 Women harvest corn

MELS.

Methods used by the first occupants to select leaders
- women *Elders* designated chiefs among the Iroquoians
- the bravest hunters were designated as chiefs among the Algonquians

Decision-making method used by the first occupants:
- the council

First occupants shared everything between the members of the community

5

These people live with almost everything in common[1] . . . . They go clothed in beasts' skins, and rather miserably. In winter they wear leggings and moccasins made of skins . . . .

The Voyages of Jacques Cartier, 1535-1536

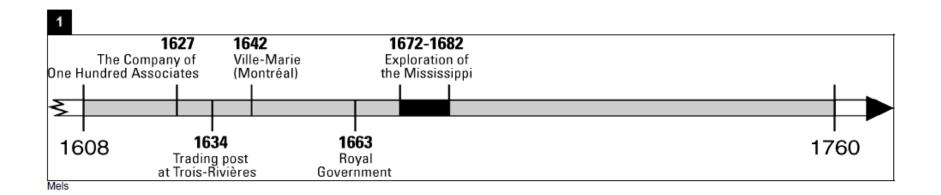1. live with almost everything in common: share almost everything

[They] had few social rules. One could even say they had no chief, except when they had to organize hunting expeditions. Then, the most experienced man led the group. But his authority did not extend to other areas of activity.

Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens: histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent ERPI, 1985), 35. [*Translation*]

French regime

Colonization program of the *chartered companies*

Administrators of the colony before 1663:
- *chartered companies*,
- Company of One Hundred Associates

Objective of the *chartered companies*:
- profit

8

The responsibility of settlement was left to the chartered companies who held the fur trade monopoly. . . . Bringing colonists to New France entailed considerable expenses, not to mention that it wasn't the colonists who worked in the fur trade but the Aboriginal peoples.

Sylvain Fortin et al., *Panoramas - History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 1* (Montréal: Graficor, 2009), Student Textbook A, 82.

Privilege granted to the *chartered companies* by the state:

- monopoly on the fur trade

> . . . the king . . . granted a trade monopoly to the Company of One Hundred Associates, which, in exchange, was supposed to settle the colony. . . . to maximize profits, the company neglected to bring many settlers.

Alain Dalongeville et al., *Présences 2: une histoire thématique du Québec* (Anjou: CEC, 2008), Vol. 1, 100. [*Translation*]

Obligation of the *chartered companies*

- settlement of the colony

6

> To avoid excessive expenses, the king relied on companies to whom he gave the mission of arranging the permanent settlement of French subjects in Canada. In exchange, these companies received a monopoly on fur, that is, exclusive control of this flourishing trade in Acadia and Canada. In addition, the king granted them the right to administer these territories in his name.

Raymond Bédard et al., *Le Québec, une histoire à suivre* (Laval: Éditions Grand Duc, 2007), Student Textbook, volume 1, 82. [*Translation*]

Actions taken by the *chartered companies* to develop the fur trade
- exploring the territory,
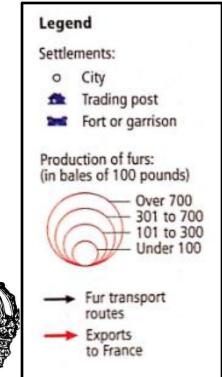- constructing trading posts

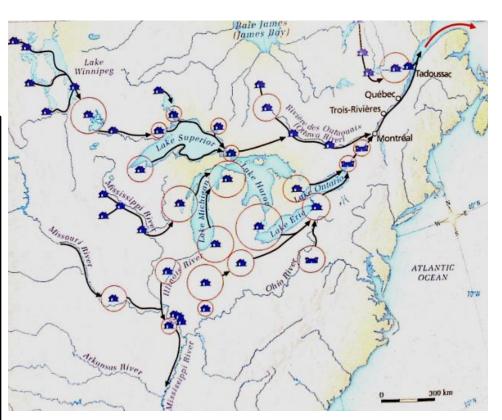Factors that influenced the decision to locate the first settlements in the St. Lawrence Valley:
- access to resources,
- access to water routes,
- presence of Amerindians

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Colonization program of the state

Identifies the administrators of the colony after 1663:
- the governor, handled diplomacy
- the intendant, managed finances
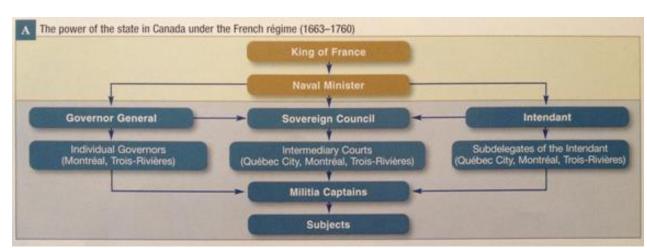- the sovereign council, administered justice according to the *Custom of Paris*

7

The French government took over from the chartered companies, but failed to obtain better results. A century later, Canada had only about 70 000 inhabitants; whereas the total population of the British colonies was slightly over 1 500 000. . . .

It must be recognized that immigration to New France was never heavy: in all, only about 10 000 colonists settled there. This may be explained by the fact that New France offered few commercial opportunities. . . .

On the other hand, because of the colony's high birth rate, the population reached 70 000 in 1765.

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 72-73. [Translation]

A The power of the state in Canada under the French régime (1663–1760)

King of France → Naval Minister → Governor General / Sovereign Council / Intendant → Individual Governors (Montréal, Trois-Rivières) / Intermediary Courts (Québec City, Montréal, Trois-Rivières) / Subdelegates of the Intendant (Québec City, Montréal, Trois-Rivières) → Militia Captains → Subjects

Horguelin, C. et. al. (2011). Panoramas (Textbook 2). Montreal: Graficor

Objectives pursued by the state under royal government:
- settle the colony
- obtain resources

Measures taken by the state to settle the colony:
- granting land to *engagés* and soldiers,
- sending the Filles du Roy

4 Arrival of *filles du roi* in Québec, 1667

Library and Archives Canada /C-010688.

10

The authorities encouraged people to start families and to have many children. For example, when girls married, they received 20 pounds (French currency) as a gift from the king. To encourage young people to marry, Jean Talon made it compulsory for boys to marry by the age of 21 and girls by 17; if they failed to do so, their father had to pay a penalty.

Raymond BÉDARD et al., *Le Québec, une histoire à suivre: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire, 1ʳᵉ année* (Laval: Grand Duc, 2007), Student Textbook, vol. 1, 91. [*Translation*]

Colonization program of the Church

Objectives pursued by the Church:
  • evangelization,
  • religious and social guidance

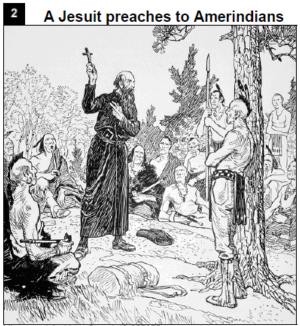Through the establishment of religious orders, missions and parishes

9

To promote the adoption of Christian values by the Aboriginal peoples, the Catholic clergy encouraged the settlement of the colony. . . In 1635, the Jesuits founded evangelical missions in the Huron-Wendat country.

Alain DALONGEVILLE et autres, *Présences, manuel de l'élève, 1ère année du 2e cycle du secondaire*, Anjou, CEC, volume 1, 2007, p. 96. [*Translation*]

2   **A Jesuit preaches to Amerindians**

Library and Archives Canada/C-005855.

Effects of the colonization programs

Effects of the colonization programs on the territory:
- occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley,
- division of land into seigneuries,
- construction of forts,
- expansion of the territory

First French settlements:
- Québec,
- Trois-Rivières,
- Montréal

. . . I searched for a place suitable for our settlement; but I could find none more convenient or better suited than the point of Quebec . . . . I at once employed a portion of our workmen in cutting [these trees] down, that we might construct our habitations there . . . .

Samuel de Champlain, 1608

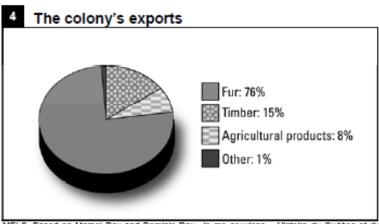Names territories the French explored and occupied:
- the Great Lakes,
- the Mississippi,
- Hudson Bay

Main economic activity: fur trade
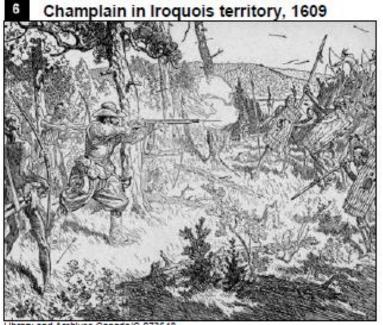
Effects on the Amerindians
- conversion
- alliances
- rivalries

4 The colony's exports

Fur: 76%
Timber: 15%
Agricultural products: 8%
Other: 1%

MELS. Based on Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens – Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 236.

6 Champlain in Iroquois territory, 1609

Library and Archives Canada/C-073648.

Franco-British rivalry in North America during the 18th century

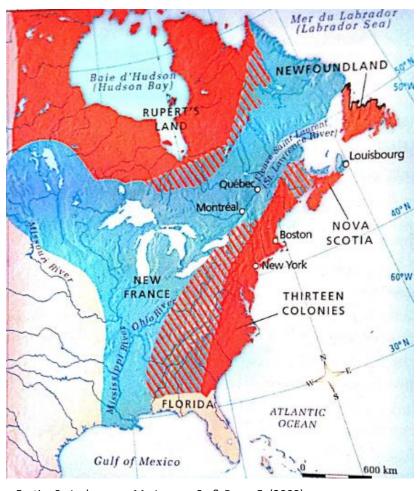Reasons for the rivalry between France and Great Britain:
- possession of the territory,
- control of the fur trade

Effect of the Treaty of Utrecht for New France:
- loss of land in Hudson Bay, Acadia, Newfoundland

Legend
- French possessions
- British possessions
- Contested territories
- French fishing and drying rights

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

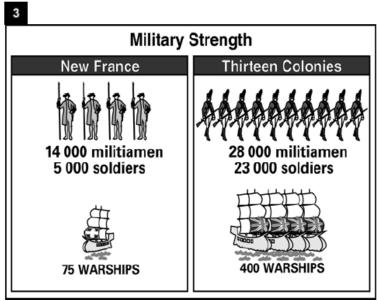Balance of military strength between France and Great Britain before the *Conquest*:

- Great Britain had more ships than France;
- Great Britain had more, better-armed troops than France

Important events:
- war in Ohio
- deportation of the Acadians,
- battle of the Plains of Abraham
- capitulation of Montréal

3

Military Strength

New France	Thirteen Colonies
14 000 militiamen 5 000 soldiers	28 000 militiamen 23 000 soldiers
75 WARSHIPS	400 WARSHIPS

MELS. Based on Raymond Duchesne, *Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), Activity Book, 63 and based on Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 111.

After the Conquest, the Catholic Church found itself in a difficult situation. The new administrators of the colony were Protestants and they hoped their religion would become that of the population of the *Province of Quebec*. . . . In these exceptional circumstances, the clergy preferred not to oppose the British government. . . . During wars or rebellions, the Church systematically took the side of power and encouraged the population to remain loyal to the British authorities. The clergy strongly condemned people who supported the revolutionaries during the American invasion of 1775.

Sébastien Brodeur-Girard et al., *Le Québec, une histoire à construire: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire, 2ᵉ année* (Laval: Grand Duc, 2008), vol. 2, 481–482. [Translation]

British Rule

Military government

Military government was the type of government established in the colony after the capitulation of Montréal

Administrators of the colony after the capitulation of Montréal:
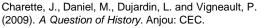- generals, such as Jeffery Amherst and James Murray

Reason for the establishment of a military government:
- the war between France and Great Britain was not over in Europe

3.20 Governor James Murray.

Charette, J., Daniel, M., Dujardin, L. and Vigneault, P. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Measures imposed on the *Canadiens* during the period of
military government:
- forfeiture of arms,
- obligation to sell land only to the British,
- obligation to swear an oath of allegiance and loyalty to the king

Effects of the military government on the colony's economy:
- arrival of adventurers interested in exploiting resources,
- arrival of British merchants

Reason for the end of military government:
- the Treaty of Paris

1

With slow economic growth and little immigration, Murray understood that he could not apply all the provisions of the [constitution] without seriously displeasing the *Canadiens*, [who constituted] the majority. Although he wanted to assimilate the French Canadian population, he respected it, and despised the [British] merchants who, he maintained, thought only of getting rich.

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec : héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 156. [Translation]
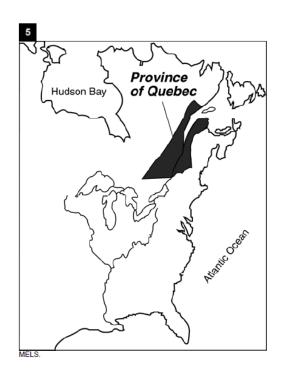
Political organization of the Province of Quebec

Boundaries of the Province of Quebec after the Royal Proclamation

5

Province of Quebec

Hudson Bay

Atlantic Ocean

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6 North America according to the Treaty of Paris

Labrador Sea

Hudson Bay

Rupert's Land

Newfoundland

Québec

Montréal

Miquelon
Saint-Pierre

Nova Scotia

Boston

New York

Thirteen Colonies

Louisiana

LEGEND

Possessions
- French
- British
- Spanish

Atlantic Ocean

MELS.

Administrators of the Province of Quebec after the Royal Proclamation and after the *Québec Act*:
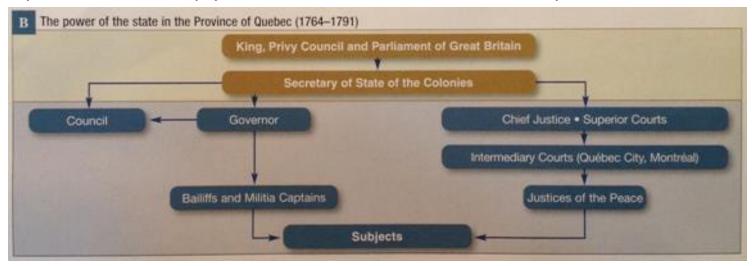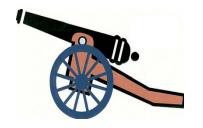
- Governors, such as James Murray and Guy Carleton

Measures stipulated in the Instructions to governor Murray:

- establishment of a legislative assembly
- introduction of British civil and criminal law,
- requirement to comply with the *Test Act* in order to hold public office

B The power of the state in the Province of Quebec (1764–1791)

King, Privy Council and Parliament of Great Britain

Secretary of State of the Colonies

Council

Governor

Chief Justice • Superior Courts

Intermediary Courts (Québec City, Montréal)

Bailiffs and Militia Captains

Justices of the Peace

Subjects

Horguelin, C. et. al. (2011). Panoramas (Textbook 2). Montreal: Graficor

Concessions made to the *Canadiens* by the first governors:
- maintenance of French civil law,
- the appointment of British councillors favourable to the *Canadiens*

Indicates effects of the *Québec Act* on the Province of Quebec
- abolition of the *Test Act* oath,
- appointment of *Canadiens* to the council,
- American invasion

Boundaries of the Province of Quebec after the *Québec Act*

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 provided for the eventual creation of a legislative assembly. For the time being, however, it gave all executive and legislative powers to the governor, assisted by a council . . . without establishing a legislative assembly (or House of Assembly) elected by the colonists. . . . The Québec Act of 1774 did not change this situation. . . .

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Fresques: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2e cycle du secondaire, 2e année* (Montréal: Chenelière Education, 2008), Vol. 2, 117. [*Translation*]

Colonial economy

Economic activities in the Province of Quebec:
- fur trade,
- farming ,
- fishing

Group that gained control of the fur trade after the *Conquest*:
- British merchants

Export product and the main market:
- Furs, to Great Britain

12

The fur trade continued to be an important economic activity after the Conquest. The new merchant class of British origin, already very active in transatlantic trade, increasingly participated in the fur trade. . . . However, it was the *Canadiens* who did the fieldwork, since they knew the territory and had the expertise necessary for trading with the Aboriginal peoples.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2010), Vol. 1, 177.
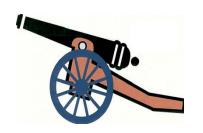
Effects of the American Revolution on the Province of Quebec

Boundaries of the territory of the Province of Quebec and the
United States after the Treaty of Paris (1783)

Effect of the Treaty of Paris (1783) on the territory of the Province of Quebec:
- loss of the region south of the Great Lakes

Charette, J., Daniel, M., Dujardin, L. and Vigneault, P.
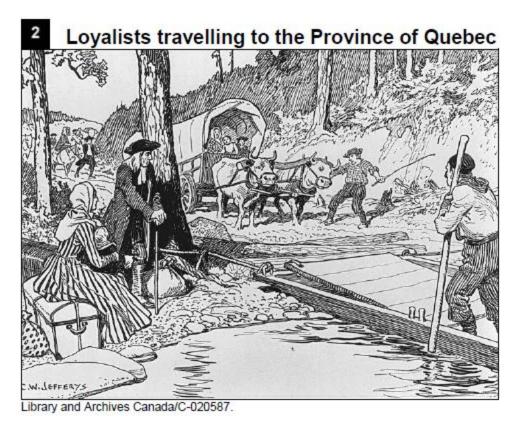(2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Effect of the American Revolution on the fur trade:
- displacement of the fur trade to the northwest

Effect of the American Revolution on the composition of the population in the Province of Quebec:
- presence of Loyalists

Loyalists travelling to the Province of Quebec

Library and Archives Canada/C-020587.

i. Introduction

Communication of liberal ideas

Liberal values and ideas disseminated in the early 19th century:
- freedom,
- equality
- nationhood

Means used to disseminate liberal ideas in the early 19th century
- publications,
- newspapers,
- circulating libraries

10

... the *Parti canadien* and the British Party ... attacked one another not only in the House but also in newspapers, thus encouraging the development of the partisan press[1] in the colony. The partisan press was the main vehicle for the different ideas that existed at the time.

1. partisan press: opinion press, often associated with a political party

Christophe Horguelin et al., Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2 (Montréal: Graficor, 2011), Student Textbook 2, 36.

Political demands associated with liberal ideas:
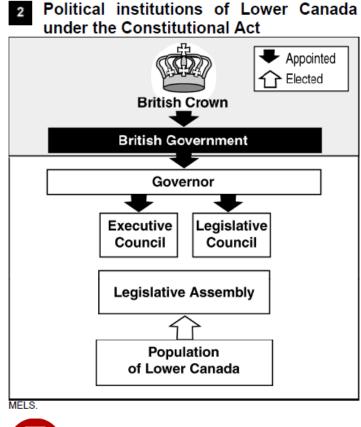- representativity,
- power sharing

Political organization of the colony

Constitutional Act (1791) and Act of Union (1840)
- boundaries of Upper Canada and Lower Canada in 1791
- boundaries of United Canada in 1840

Political regime introduced by the
Constitutional Act:
- constitutional monarchy

2 Political institutions of Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act

↓ Appointed
⬆ Elected

British Crown

British Government

Governor

Executive Council

Legislative Council

Legislative Assembly

Population of Lower Canada

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Institution that gave the population representation after the Constitutional Act:
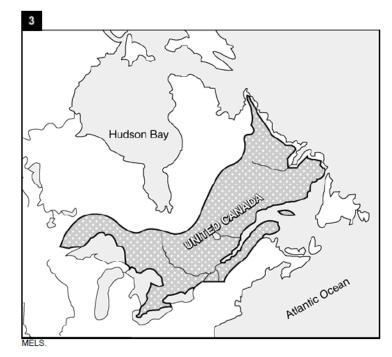- legislative assembly

Political structure and powers introduced by the constitutions of 1791 and 1840
- the governor had a right of veto and appointed the members of the councils;
- the executive council saw to the application of laws and administered public funds;
- the members of the legislative assembly passed laws

3

Hudson Bay

UNITED CANADA

Atlantic Ocean

MELS.

Interests of social groups

Lower Canada in 1791
- British merchants formed a majority on the executive and legislative councils
- French Canadian professional bourgeoisie sat in the legislative assembly

Lower Canada in the early 19th century
- British administrators wanted to retain control of the colony;
- French-Canadian professional bourgeoisie defended the interests of the people

6

This group preached submission to the colonial administration and strongly criticized the liberal ideas defended by the *Patriotes*. The social and political influence of this group later increased.

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7

This group, whose members were mainly of British origin, occupied the key positions in the colonial administration. It was strongly opposed to the demands of the *Patriotes*.

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Political and social tensions

Disputes between the governor, the members of the councils
and the legislative assembly of Lower Canada
- funding for the construction of canals,
- language used in the legislative assembly

Demands made in the *92 Resolutions*:
- responsible government,
- control of the budget by the legislative assembly,
- elected council members

4

The *Ninety-two Resolutions* served the cause of the radical *Patriotes* during the vigorous electoral campaign . . . . The *Patriotes*, some of whom were Anglophones, won a rousing victory and were determined to continue opposing the governor. Rather than deciding in favour of either the representatives or the governor, London [the British government] chose to launch an investigation. . . . which resulted in the ten Russell resolutions.

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 162. [Translation]

Rebellions
- suspension of the legislative assembly,
- the Toronto Declaration,
- the declaration of independence of Lower Canada,
- disavowal of the general amnesty granted by Durham to the Patriotes,
- hanging of Patriotes ordered by the Special Council

Recommendations of the Durham Report:
- union of the two Canadas,
- granting of responsible government,
- assimilation of the French Canadians

Reaction of Lower Canada to the Durham Report:
- rejection of the proposed union

In his report, Durham suggested that the principle of ministerial responsibility be applied in Canada. . . . But the British government rejected this recommendation. . . . In response, the Reformers launched a campaign to obtain responsible government.

Jacques Lacoursière et al., *Canada-Québec : synthèse historique, 1534-2000* (Sillery: Septentrion, 2000), 271. [*Translation*]

Contemporary Period

The move toward federation

Players involved:
- Macdonald
- bankers,
- Cartier,
- Brown,
- British Parliament

Reasons by supporters
- creation of a domestic market for supporters;

Reasons by opponents
- political minoritization of Francophones

5

Businessmen, like many other supporters of Confederation, viewed the union with the Maritimes as merely the first step. These people saw an urgent need to continue the process of creating a large economic space[1] by annexing the West . . . . A market stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and a railway that would one day cross the continent opened up prospects likely to put a stop to emigration . . . and even to attract immigrants.

1. economic space: domestic market

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 192. [Translation]

Main results of the:
- Charlottetown conference:
  agreement in principle on a federation
- Québec conference:
  agreement on a federal union, power sharing and construction of a railway
- London conference:
  agreement on creating a federation

6

. . . that all the great questions which affect the general interests of the Confederacy[1] as a whole, are confided to the Federal parliament, while the local interests and local laws of each section are preserved intact, and entrusted to the care of the local bodies.[2]

John A. Macdonald, 1864

1. the Confederacy: Confederation
2. local bodies: provincial legislatures

F.S. Richardson/ Library and Archives Canada/ C-003813.

Solution chosen by United Canada in 1854 to deal with the market problem caused by Great Britain's free trade policies:

- Reciprocity, trade agreement with the United States (1854-1864)
- Confederation (1867)
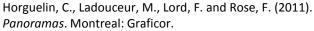
77 The Reciprocity Treaty

In 1854, the British North American colonies and the United States came to an agreement on reciprocity with the goal of facilitating trade and developing new trading connections.

"ARTICLE III: It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule [listed below], being the growth and produce of the [already-mentioned] British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty: . . . Grain, flour . . . of all kinds. Animals of all kinds. Fresh, smoked, and salted meats. Cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables. Undried fruits, dried fruits. Fish of all kinds. Products of fish, and of all creatures living in the water. Poultry, eggs. Hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed. Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state. Slate. Butter, cheese, tallow. Lard, horns, manures. Ores of metals, of all kinds. Coal. Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes. Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part. Firewood. Plants, shrubs, and trees. Pelts, wool. Fish-oil. Rice, broom-corn, and bark. Gypsum, ground or unground. Hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones. Dyestuffs. Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured. Unmanufactured tobacco. Rags."

Library and Archives Canada. "The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854." *Canadian Confederation* [online], last updated May 2, 2005, accessed July 20, 2008.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.
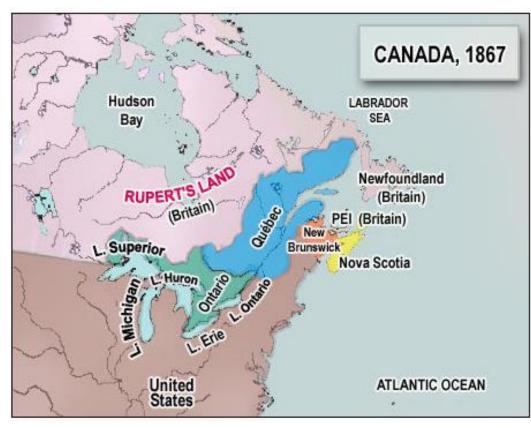
Canadian federation

British North America Act, the 1867 constitution

Provinces that made up Canada in 1867:
- New Brunswick,
- Nova Scotia,
- Québec,
- Ontario

Map of the provinces that made up Canada in 1867

www.canadiana.ca
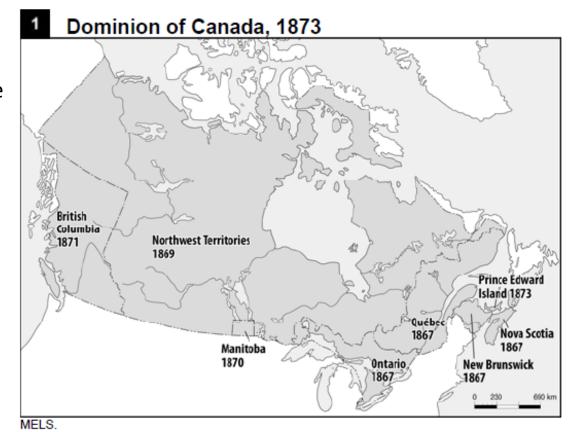
Provinces that joined the Canadian federation between 1870 and 1905 :

- Manitoba, 1870
- British Columbia, 1871
- Prince Edward Island, 1873
- Saskatchewan, 1905
- Alberta, 1905

Map the provinces that joined the Canadian federation between 1870 and 1905

1 **Dominion of Canada, 1873**

British Columbia 1871

Northwest Territories 1869

Prince Edward Island 1873

Québec 1867

Nova Scotia 1867

Manitoba 1870

Ontario 1867

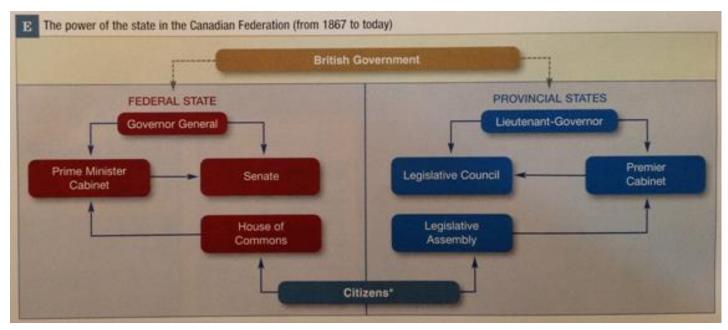New Brunswick 1867

0   230   690 km

MELS.

Political system

Political system established by the *British North America Act*:
- constitutional monarchy

Political structure established by the *British North America Act*
- House of Commons passes legislation,
- Governor General gives assent

Horguelin, C. et. al. (2011). Panoramas (Textbook 2). Montreal: Graficor

Relations with the Amerindians and Métis

Territories of the Hudson's Bay company purchased by the federal government in 1869:
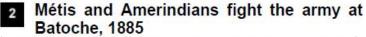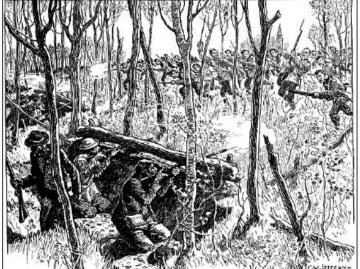- Northwest Territories,
- Rupert's Land

Reactions of the Métis after the purchase by Canada of the territories of the
- Hudson's Bay Company:
- Métis rise up under the leadership of Riel;
- provisional government is formed at Red River

Objective targeted by the Indian Act of 1876:
- assimilation

2 Métis and Amerindians fight the army at Batoche, 1885

Library and Archives Canada/C-073636.

Relations with Great Britain: Statute of Westminister, 1931

Canada's degree of autonomy from Great Britain after the passage of the British North America Act:
- full autonomy in the area of domestic policy;
- dependency in international and constitutional matters

Effects of Canada's status as a dominion prior to 1931
- participation in the Boer War,
- participation in the First World War

Canada's degree of autonomy from Great Britain after the passage of the Statute of Westminster after 1931:
- full autonomy in nternational matters;
- dependency in constitutional matters

60 Steps toward Canadian autonomy

Date	Event
February 1919	Membership in the League of Nations
June 1919	Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
1926	Publication of the Balfour Report
1931	*Statute of Westminster*
1982	Patriation of the Constitution

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

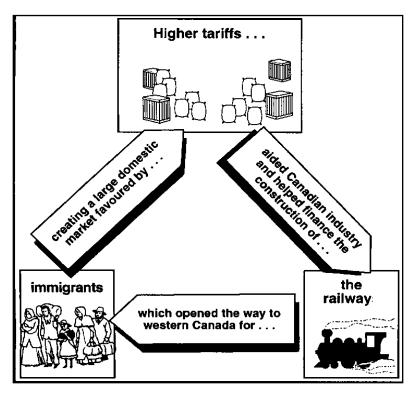**National Policy**

Depression of the 1870s
- precarious financial situation of some banks,
- increased unemployment

Objectives of the National Policy:
- protection for Canadian industries,
- settlement of Western Canada,
- development of the domestic market

Components of the National Policy:
- increase in customs duties,
- increase in immigration,
- completion of the transcontinental railway

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i. Introduction

State interventionism

Measures introduced by governments to help people without jobs during the depression of the 1930s:

- public works program,
- direct assistance

6 A soup kitchen in Montréal, 1931

1

In the 1930s the state—particularly the federal government and the municipalities—stepped in to provide social services for victims of the Depression. Rapid expansion of the . . . state . . . had many elements: the formation of federal corporations such as Central Mortgage and Housing (1946); wartime measures such as rationing and recruitment of female labour . . . .

John A. Dickinson and Brian J. Young, *A Short History of Quebec* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003), 290.

Measures introduced by the federal government following the economic crisis of the 1930s:

- unemployment insurance,
- family allowances

Measures introduced by the Québec government to promote development in the regions:

- settlement plans,
- rural electrification,
- construction of transportation infrastructure

3

The government . . . therefore implemented a major rural electrification program, subsidizing the installation of electric power lines throughout the countryside. After that, it relied on electricity cooperatives set up in rural municipalities to transmit the energy to users.

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 402. [*Translation*]

Measures introduced by the Québec government from the
Quiet Revolution to the 1980s

- hospital insurance and health insurance,
- Labour Code,
- Québec Pension Plan,
- automobile insurance,
- public daycare policy

The period from 1960 to 1980

Quebec political leaders, like their federal counterparts, embraced the principle of . . . the welfare state. They wanted to make the Quebec government a major player in the economy and a partner with private enterprise. As well, they sought to regulate business activity much more closely.

Paul André Linteau et al., *Quebec Since 1930* (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1991), 337.

The period from 1981 to the present

. . . the governments of Québec and Canada sought to reduce their involvement in the economy. The withdrawal of the state was characterized by a tendency to ease the regulation of business and to sell Crown corporations to private firms, which were considered more efficient . . . .

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 447. [*Translation*]

Movements that have contributed to changing attitudes in Québec

Players associated with the **feminist** movement
- Thérèse F. Casgrain,
- Ligue des droits de la femme,
- Laure Gaudreault,
- Henry Morgentaler

Demands made by the
- feminist movement
- right to vote,
- change in the legal status
  of married women
- access to higher education

Government intervention
- granting of the right to vote,
- appointment of women judges

6	
Gains made by women in Québec	
1929	Legal recognition of women as "persons"
1940	Québec women win the right to vote in provincial elections
1961	First woman elected to the National Assembly
1964	Recognition of the legal rights of married women under the regime of separation of property
1969	Decriminalization of contraception

MELS.

Players associated with the **union** movement
- Madeleine Parent,
- Michel Chartrand,
- Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada / Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour,
- other labour confederations

Demands made by the union movement
- better working conditions

2 Common Front of government employees, 1972

John Daggett/Montreal Star/Library and Archives Canada/ PA-116453.

Position of players opposed to unions
- Church advocated the maintenance of women's traditional role;
- Duplessis government and employers' associations refused to recognize the right to strike

It is not the workers who are dissatisfied, but certain of their union leaders, who put their own interest before that of the workers and try to stir up trouble.

Maurice Duplessis, 1949

[Translation]

Government intervention regarding demands made by the union movement
- creation of the Department of Labour,
- passage of the *Labour Relations Act,*
- recognition of the right to unionization in the public sector

Players associated with **secularism**

- Faculté des sciences sociales at Université Laval,
- Frère Untel [Jean-Paul Desbiens],
- Mgr Alphonse-Marie Parent,
- Marcel Trudel

Demand made by the secularist movement:

- limitation of place of the Church in the education and health sectors

Government intervention:

- taking charge of the education and health sectors,
- passage of the *Hospitals Act*.

4

With the Quiet Revolution, the government took the place of the Church . . . creating the Ministère de l'Éducation and the Ministère des Affaires sociales. Furthermore, the Church lost much of its influence over people's lives: this is shown by the decline in religious practice during the 1960s and 1970s.

Gérard Cachat, *À la recherche de mes racines* (Outremont: Lidec, 1984), Student Textbook, 640. [Translation]

Players who contributed to the development of
science and technology

- Frère Marie-Victorin [Conrad Kirouac],
- Irma LeVasseur,
- Fernand Seguin,
- Armand Frappier

Infrastructure and institutions

- St. Lawrence Seaway,
- Montréal metro,
- Daniel-Johnson hydro dam,
- Centre de recherche en microbiologie at the Université de Montréal

static.flickr.com

Emergence of consumer society

Factors that contributed to the Americanization of lifestyles
- spread of American popular culture,
- media

Factors that contributed to increased consumerism
- increase in disposable income,
- advertising,
- easy access to credit

Consumer products accessible to most of the population
- refrigerator,
- TV,
- automobile

The most important new car in America

Smart tough thrifty

memorycollecting.blogspot.ca
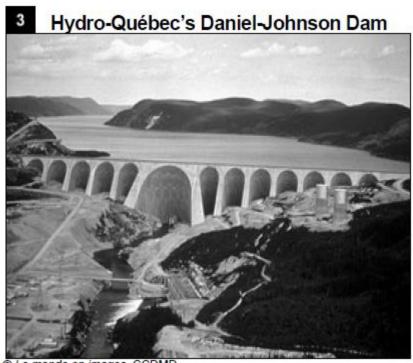
Relations with the Native peoples

Reaction of the Cree and Inuit in 1971 to the construction of hydroelectric dams by the Québec government:

- filing in Québec Superior
- Court of a motion to stop the work

Response of the Québec government following the decision of the Québec Superior Court that an agreement should be sought with the Cree and Inuit:

- apply to halt the judicial proceedings launched by the Cree and Inuit,
- negotiate with those two peoples

3 Hydro-Québec's Daniel-Johnson Dam

© Le monde en images, CCDMD.

Elements in the agreements signed by the Québec government with the Cree and Inuit (1975) and the Naskapi (1978):
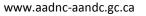
- protection for traditional lifestyles,
- financial compensation,
- creation of autonomous political institutions,
- development of water, forest and mineral resources

▲ Cree Communities   ◮ Inuit Communities   ■ Naskapi Community

www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca

Affirmation of nationhood

Expressions associated with the affirmation of nationhood
- "Rendez-nous notre butin,"
- "Maintenant ou jamais! MAÎTRES chez-nous,"
- "Égalité ou indépendance,"
- "Vive le Québec! Vive le Québec libre!"

Indicates the position of the majority of French Canadians in the plebiscite on conscription for service overseas:
- opposition

5 Election poster, *It's now or never! Masters in our own house*, 1962

MAINTENANT OU JAMAIS!

MAÎTRES CHEZ NOUS

Parti libéral du Québec.

Players in the affirmation of nationhood
Québec premiers,
- Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale,
- Mouvement souveraineté-association,
- other socio-political organizations

www.rassemblement-independance-nationale.org

Intervention by the Québec government that reflect the affirmation of nationhood
- adoption of the Fleur de lisé,
- nationalization of hydroelectric companies,
- Gérin-Lajoie doctrine and opening of Québec delegations abroad,
- referendum on sovereignty-association

SEC. IV
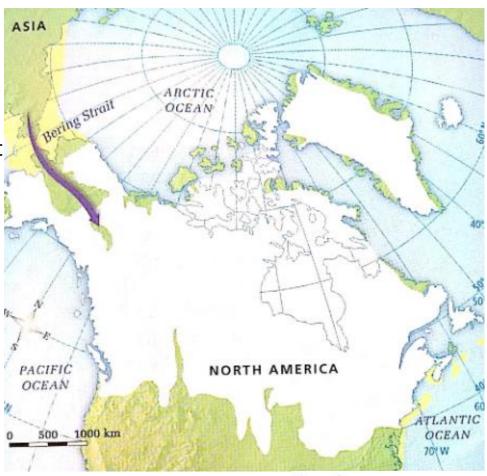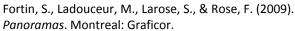
A. Population and Settlement

Migrations

Asian migration theory:
- nomads from Asia
  crossed the Bering St

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Legend

The migration of Aboriginal peoples
→ Circa 30 000 years ago

☐ Glaciers
☐ Land
☐ Land that disengaged during glaciation
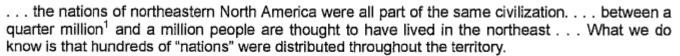
Territory

Groups belonging to each language family
- the Huron, the Mohawk and the Iroquois in the Iroquoian family;
- the Maliseet, the Abenaki and the Innu in the Algonquian family

> . . . the nations of northeastern North America were all part of the same civilization. . . . between a quarter million[1] and a million people are thought to have lived in the northeast . . . What we do know is that hundreds of "nations" were distributed throughout the territory.
>
> 1. a quarter million: 250 000

Jacques Mathieu, *La Nouvelle-France: les Français en Amérique du Nord XVIᵉ-XVIIIᵉ siècle* (Sainte-Foy: PUL, 1991), 19-20. [Translation]

3 The territory around 1500

Legend
Linguistic group
- Inuit
- Algonquian
- Iroquoian

Ungava Bay

Labrador Sea

Gulf of St. Lawrence

MELS.

Organization

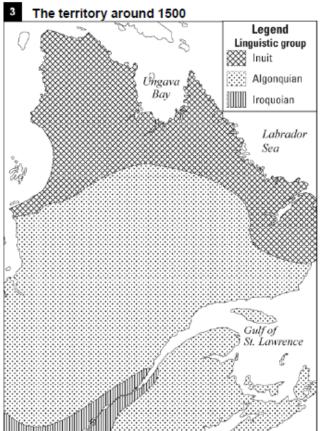Nomadic organization of territory
- among the Innu, a camp of wigwams was set up on hunting grounds

Sedentary organization of territory
- among the Huron, the village was made up of longhouses and surrounded by a palisade

> Their sedentary way of life made possible . . . a more structured social organization. The women were responsible for most of the work related to subsistence . . . . The responsibilities given to the women enabled them to play quite an important social and political role.

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 35-36. [Translation]
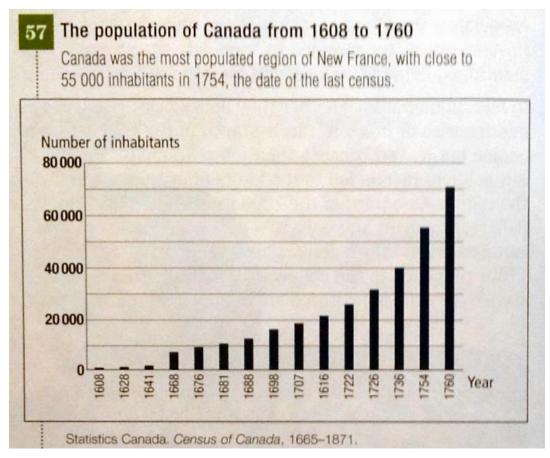
The approximate number of inhabitants and the composition of the population in the St. Lawrence Valley

Around 1663:
- roughly 3 000 inhabitants,
  - mainly male and of French origin,
  - Native population

57 The population of Canada from 1608 to 1760

Canada was the most populated region of New France, with close to 55 000 inhabitants in 1754, the date of the last census.

Number of inhabitants

Statistics Canada. *Census of Canada*, 1665–1871.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

> *Canadiens* born in New France formed the majority of the population, which totalled 65 000 inhabitants on both sides of the St. Lawrence. The *Canadiens* had adapted the French lifestyle to their geographical and human environment.
>
> Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport.

Around 1760:

- a mixed population consisting of roughly 65 000 *Canadiens* and French subjects,
- a population consisting of Amerindians and Blacks,
- some Amerindians and Blacks being slaves

> We believe it is important to mention here . . . a most honourable resolution[1] [by] the French government . . . not to encourage the introduction of slaves into Canada, this colony that Louis XIV preferred above all others . . . . slavery never predominated[2] in Canada; one hardly saw any slaves at the time of the Conquest.
>
> François-Xavier Garneau, 1845
>
> 1. resolution: decision
> 2. never predominated: was never important

[Translation]

Population growth

Measures taken by the state to settle the colony between 1666 and 1672:
- sending the Filles du Roy,
- granting land to *engagés* and soldiers,
- encouraging marriage and large families

Results of policies encouraging immigration and large families implemented by the state between 1666 and 1672:
- increase in the number of women,
- doubling of the population

1 Data on unmarried adults from a census conducted in the colony

Age group	Men	Women
16-30 years	608	42
31-50 years	141	6
51-90 years	26	8
TOTAL	775	56

Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS).

Results of policies encouraging immigration and large families implemented by the state between 1666 and 1672:
- increase in the number of women,
- doubling of the population

Factor in the growth of the population of New France between 1672 and 1760:
- natural growth

9

After carefully visiting almost every dwelling in Canada . . . I found large families everywhere. Fathers and mothers usually have 10 or 12 children and, quite often, 15, 16, or 17, and when I frequently asked them how many had died, most said none . . . .

Jacques de Meulles, intendant

Effects of the European presence on the Amerindians

On the population
- mixed births,
- spread of disease,
- sedentarization

On the territory
- establishment of missions,
- construction of forts

3

. . . it will be easy, with time and the help of God, to enable these peoples [Amerindians] to know their Creator[1] . . . And I would go further and say that it really is God they honour, without realizing it, because they imagine that there is an *Oki* in the sky, who is a demon or power who determines the seasons of the year, holds back the winds and the waves of the sea, and can guide their navigation and help them with everything they need to do.

Père Jean de Brébeuf, 1636

1. Creator: God

[Translation]

French territory in North America

Territory possessed
- in 1663
- after the Treaty of Utrecht

Territory occupied
- in 1663
- after the Treaty of Utrecht

43 New France after the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht

Legend
- French possession
- British possession
- Contested territory
- French fishing rights

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Organization of the territory

Territorial organization used in New France: The seigneurial system
- rectangular plots at right angles to a watercourse
- range roads

Elements of a seigneury
- land belonging to the *fabrique* [parish corporation]
- censives,
- manor house

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Legend
1. St. Lawrence River
2. 1st rang (concession)
3. 2nd rang (concession)
4. Seigneur's estate
5. Seigneurial mill
6. Church and rectory land
7. *Censives*
8. Common land
9. Unallocated land

Approximate number of inhabitants and composition of the population

Approximate number of inhabitants after the Treaty of Paris (1763):
- 65 000 inhabitants,
    - consisting overwhelmingly of Canadiens,
    - a minority of British subjects,
    - a population of Amerindians and Blacks,
    - some Amerindians and Blacks being slaves

Document 1

> . . . the *Canadiens* formed the vast majority of the population of the province of Québec (nearly 70 000 persons . . . about 99% of the population).

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 156. [*Translation*]
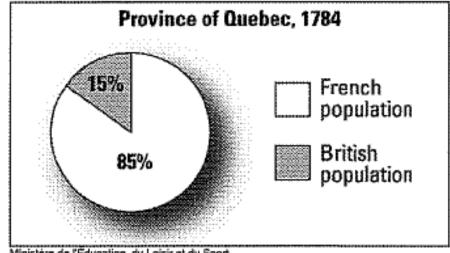
Approximate number of inhabitants after the Constitutional Act:
- 160 000 inhabitants,
  - consisting mainly of Canadiens,
  - a minority of British subjects,
  - a population of Amerindians and Blacks,
  - some Amerindians and Blacks being slaves

Approximate number of inhabitants after the Act of Union:
- 665 400 inhabitants,
  - consisting mainly of Francophones,
  - a growing Anglophone minority,
  - Amerindians and Blacks

Province of Quebec, 1784

15%

85%

French population

British population

Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport.
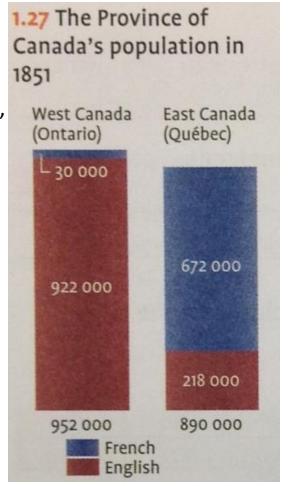
Population growth
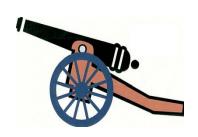
Population growth factor in the Province of Quebec
- during the second half of the 18th century:
- natural growth

Population growth factors during the
first half of the 19th century:
- natural growth in Lower Canada / Canada East,
- immigration in Upper Canada / Canada West

1.27 The Province of Canada's population in 1851

West Canada (Ontario)	East Canada (Québec)
30 000	672 000
922 000	218 000
952 000	890 000

■ French
■ English

Migration flows

Immigration of British subjects

Reasons for immigration:
- attractiveness of the fur trade after the Conquest,
- difficult social and economic conditions in Great Britain,
- famine in Ireland

Most Irish families were peasants who lived on tiny plots of land and depended on the potato... In 1840 Irish farmers began to find blight-blackened potatoes in their harvests. Every year the blight spread farther and by 1847, when the famine hit its height, just about every potato on the island rotted in the ground... By the time it was over in 1851, starvation and disease had killed about 750 000 men, women and children and driven more than one million others to Britain, North America and Australia.

The Montreal Gazette

Conditions that promoted immigration
- free land grants in the early 19th century,
- appointment of an immigration agent in Québec City,
- management of land by the British American Land Company

Places where immigrants settled:
- St. Lawrence Valley after the Conquest;
- Eastern Townships and Upper Canada during the first half of the 19th century

A new system of land division was introduced. In Upper Canada, lands were granted in townships. This form of land division was also used in Lower Canada . . . .

Michel Sarra-Boutnet et al., *Repères: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008), 41. [*Translation*]

Immigration of Loyalists

Reasons for the immigration of Loyalists:
- loyalty to the British Crown,
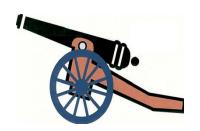- fear of reprisal

Places where Loyalists settled
- New Brunswick,
- Upper Canada

Having lost all their property in defending their ties with Britain, [they] were quick to express their opposition to French civil law and the way the colony was governed. . . . London[1] proposed a compromise: to divide the province into two regions, which became Upper Canada and Lower Canada . . . .

1. London: short for the British government

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 136. [Translation]

A. Population and Settlement

Emigration of French Canadians

Reasons for the emigration of French Canadians to the United States beginning in 1830:

- the scarcity of agricultural land in the seigneuries,
- the existence of job prospects in New England factories

5

In several regions, agriculture was not very productive and families had difficulty making a living from it. All it took was one or two bad harvests for a farmer, heavily indebted, to be forced to sell his land and leave the area. In the old agricultural areas, there were too many children for the amount of land available. Once they reached adulthood, they had to look elsewhere for a way to survive.

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada*, 2nd edition (Montréal: CEC, 1990), 226. [*Translation*]
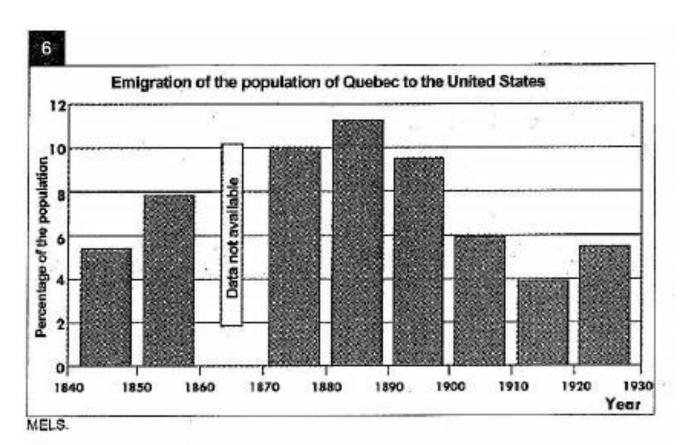
Places where French Canadian settled beginning in 1830
- Massachusetts, Maine in the USA
- areas of internal colonization such as the Mauricie, the Saguenay, the Laurentians

Emigration of the population of Quebec to the United States
MELS.

Effects of migration flows

Effects on the colony of British immigrants:
- the spread of disease,
- compulsory quarantine at the Grosse-Île

Around 1815, immigration . . . grew rapidly, as people fled difficult living conditions and famines. . . . The immigrants . . . . settled in cities, providing a cheap labour force, or in the townships. The *Canadiens*, however, were still the largest cultural group.
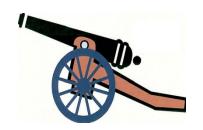
Sylvain Fortin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 1* (Montréal: Graficor, 2009), Student Textbook B, 18.

Change in the linguistic composition of the population of Montréal around 1845:
- the Anglophone population became the majority

Findings of the 1851 census:
- the population of Canada East was smaller than that of Canada West

On the territory

Effects of British and Loyalist immigration in the colony:
- construction of Protestant churches and English schools,
- township development,
- division of the Province of Quebec into Lower Canada and Upper Canada
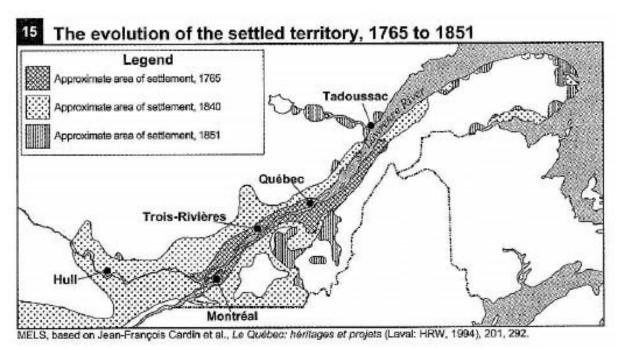
Regions settled by migrants from overcrowding in Lower Canada in the early 19th century
- Outaouais,
- Mauricie

15 The evolution of the settled territory, 1765 to 1851

Legend
- Approximate area of settlement, 1765
- Approximate area of settlement, 1840
- Approximate area of settlement, 1851

Tadoussac
Québec
Trois-Rivières
Hull
Montréal

MELS, based on Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 201, 292.

Amerindian population

Approximate number of inhabitants in the St. Lawrence Valley around 1800:
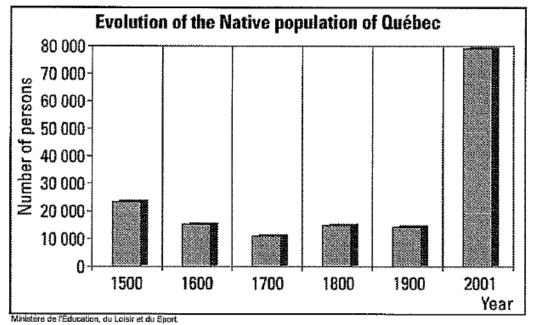 • 5 000 Algonquians and Iroquoians

Effects of the arrival of immigrants and French-Canadian
migrants on the Amerindian population during the first half of the
19th century
  • reduction in the size of hunting and fishing territories,
  • acculturation

Evolution of the Native population of Québec

Ministère de l'Education, du Loisir et du Sport.
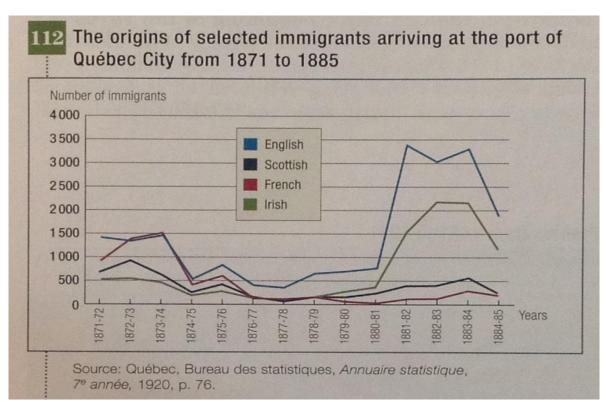
Immigration
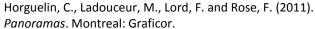
Countries or regions of origin of the main immigrant groups in Québec in the second half of the 19th century

- Great Britain
- United States

112 The origins of selected immigrants arriving at the port of Québec City from 1871 to 1885

Number of immigrants

Legend:
- English
- Scottish
- French
- Irish

Source: Québec, Bureau des statistiques, *Annuaire statistique*, 7ᵉ année, 1920, p. 76.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Emigration of French Canadians

Factors contributing to the emigration of French Canadians
to the United States in the second half of the 19th century:
- scarcity of agricultural land,
- existence of job prospects in New England factories

Places where French Canadian migrants settled in the second half of the 19th century
- Massachusetts, Maine, in the north east USA
- areas of internal colonization such as the Mauricie, the Saguenay, the Laurentians

Effect of French Canadian emigration to the United States on Québec's population in the second half of the 19th century:
- net migration was negative

For every decade [of the period] Quebec's net migration[1] was negative; more people left Quebec than entered it. . . . more than 900 000 Quebecers left their homeland. The vast majority of these emigrants . . . were French Canadians. . . . the movement took on new dimensions . . . as a result of industrial development in the United States.

1. net migration: the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given territory

Paul-André Linteau et al., Quebec: A History, 1867-1929 (Toronto: James Lorimer, 1983), 28.
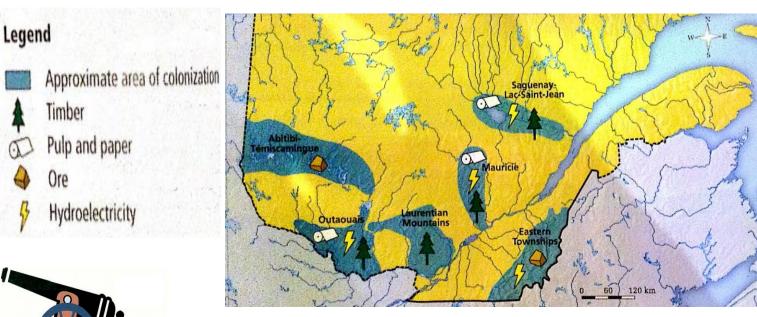
Measures taken by the state

Measure implemented by the Canadian government to encourage immigration in the second half of the 19th century
- free land in Western Canada
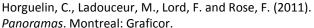
Measure implemented by the Québec government to halt the emigration of French Canadians to the United States during the second half of the 19th century:
- opening of new areas of colonization

Legend

- Approximate area of colonization
- Timber
- Pulp and paper
- Ore
- Hydroelectricity

Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean

Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Mauricie

Outaouais

Laurentian Mountains

Eastern Townships

0   60   120 km

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of immigration on Native populations

Effects of immigration on the social and territorial organization of the
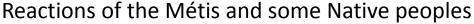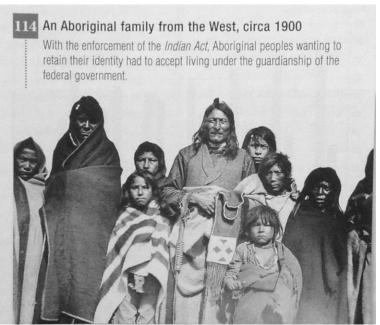Métis and Amerindians in Western Canada
- changes in their way of life,
- reduction in the size of hunting and fishing territories

Reactions of the Métis and some Native peoples
following the failure of the 1869 uprising
against the federal government:
- migration to northwestern Canada
  and the United States;
- demands for treaties
  concerning land occupation
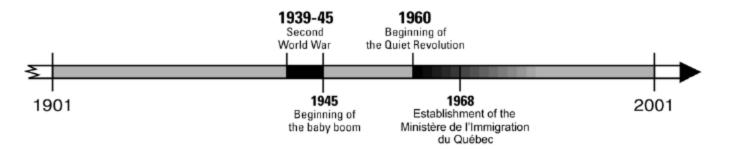
114 An Aboriginal family from the West, circa 1900

With the enforcement of the *Indian Act*, Aboriginal peoples wanting to
retain their identity had to accept living under the guardianship of the
federal government.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).
Panoramas. Montreal: Graficor.

1939-45 Second World War

1960 Beginning of the Quiet Revolution

1901

1945 Beginning of the baby boom

1968 Establishment of the Ministère de l'Immigration du Québec

2001

Approximate number of inhabitants of Québec
- 1.7 million inhabitants around 1901
- 5 million inhabitants around 1961
- 7.6 million inhabitants around 2006

Composition of the population of Québec

around 1901:
- majority of French Canadians,
- minority of English Canadians,
- small proportion of Native people
- people of other origins

around 1961:
- majority of Francophones,
- minority of Anglophones,
- small proportion of Allophones

around 2006:
- majority of Francophones,
- minority of Allophones,
- small proportion of Anglophones

165 The linguistic composition* of Québec from 1971 to 2001

	Francophones	Anglophones	Allophones
1971	80.8%	14.7%	4.5%
1981	82.5%	12.7%	4.9%
1986	83.1%	11.8%	5.1%
1991	83.0%	11.2%	5.8%
1996	82.8%	10.8%	6.4%
2001	83.1%	10.5%	6.5%

166 The linguistic composition* of the Île de Montréal from 1971 to 2001

	Francophones	Anglophones	Allophones
1971	61.2%	27.4%	11.4%
1981	59.9%	27.0%	13.1%
1986	59.4%	26.0%	14.6%
1991	57.3%	26.2%	16.5%
1996	55.6%	25.6%	18.8%
2001	56.3%	24.8%	18.9%

* Languages spoken at home.

Source: Marc Termote, Nouvelles perspectives démolinguistiques du Québec et de la région de Montréal, 2001-2051, 2008, p. 132.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Population growth

Factors that contributed to population growth in Québec during the 20th century:
- natural growth,
- immigration

> **2**
>
> Foreign immigration declined during the Depression and [the] War but increased sharply [afterward].... More than 420 000 immigrants arrived in Quebec . . . significantly altering the composition of the province's non-francophone population.... Those of British origin declined as a percentage of the non-francophone population, while Italian, Polish, Greek and German communities increased dramatically.

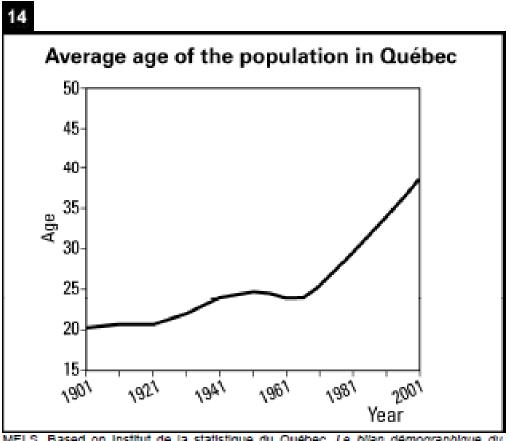John A. Dickinson and Brian Young, *A Short History of Quebec* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's UP, 2008), 274.

The baby boom:
strong population growth that began after the Second
World War and ended in the early 1960s:

14

Average age of the population in Québec

MELS. Based on Institut de la statistique du Québec, Le bilan démographique du
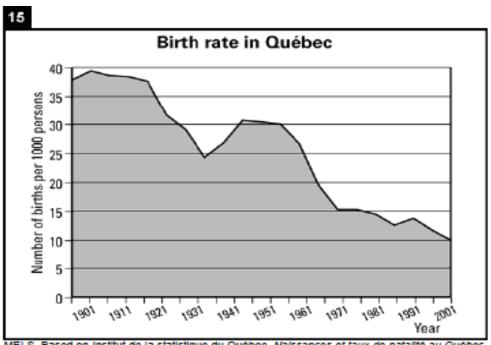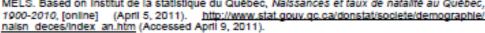Québec, Édition 2008, (Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 2008), 21.

Population decline

This change was in line with the modernization of Québec, beginning, particularly, with the Quiet Revolution. As such, women no longer wanted to have as many children and sought to carve out a place for themselves in the workforce. As the use of the contraceptive pill became more widespread, most families, which had traditionally been large, now had only one or two children.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2010), Student Textbook 1, 83.

15

Birth rate in Québec

MELS. Based on Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Naissances et taux de natalité au Québec, 1900-2010*, [online] (April 5, 2011). http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/donstat/societe/demographie/naisn_deces/index_an.htm (Accessed April 9, 2011).
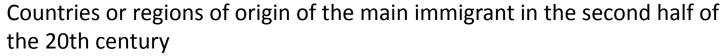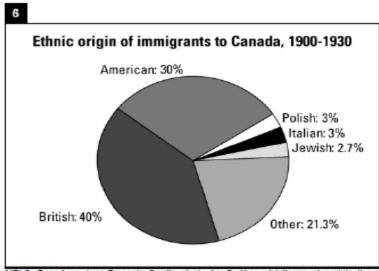
Migration flows
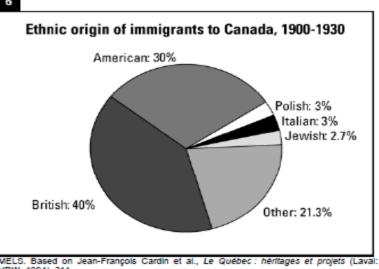
Factors that contribute to migration flows
- improvement of socio-economic conditions,
- flight from political regimes,
- family reunification
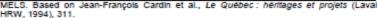
Countries or regions of origin of the main immigrant in the second half of the 20th century
- Balkans,
- Haiti
- Southeast Asia

6

Ethnic origin of immigrants to Canada, 1900-1930

American: 30%
Polish: 3%
Italian: 3%
Jewish: 2.7%
British: 40%
Other: 21.3%

MELS. Based on Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec : héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 311.

7

Origin of immigrants to Québec, 2001

Algeria: 8%
Haiti: 5%
France: 8.3%
Romania: 4.5%
Lebanon: 3%
Colombia: 2.8%
Pakistan: 2.8%
Morocco: 9.1%
India: 2.7%
China: 10.5%
Other: 43.3%

MELS. Based on Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'immigration, *Tableaux sur l'immigration au Québec, 1997-2001* (2002), 18.

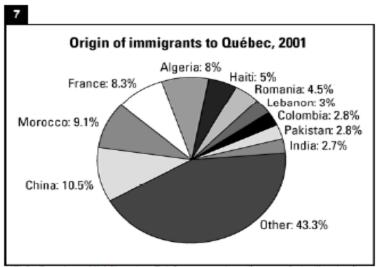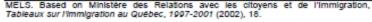**Measures taken by the state**

Measures regarding immigration implemented by the Canadian government in the first half of the 20th century
- Chinese Immigration Act

Provisions of Canada's 1952 Immigration Act
- preference given to immigrants from Western Europe and the United States,
- discrimination against Blacks, Asians and homosexuals

Measures implemented by the Québec government in the area of immigration since the creation of Québec's Department of Immigration
- establishment of selection criteria, such as knowledge of French,
- creation of reception services and linguistic and cultural integration services

> Until well into the first half of the 20th century, the federal government's immigration policies were based on ethnic preference. It sought to attract people who could assimilate easily into the Canadian population. It therefore preferred those from Europe and the United States, and restricted the entry of Africans, Asians and Latin Americans.

Sébastien Brodeur-Girard et al., *Le Québec, une histoire à construire – Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ª cycle du secondaire, 2ª année* (Laval: Grand Duc, 2008), Student Textbook 1, 61. [Translation]

Categories of immigrants recognized by
Canada's 1976 Immigration Act:

- family class immigrants who receive financial support from relatives,
- refugees

Provisions of Canada's 2001
Immigration and Refugee
Protection Act

- broadening of the powers of the immigration services regarding permanent residents who may present a threat to security,
- tightening the conditions for obtaining refugee status

152 The Canada-Québec Accord relating to immigration

In 1991, following several years of negotiations, the two levels of government signed an accord that explained the responsibilities of each party concerning matters of immigration.

" . . . it is the wish of the Government of Canada and the Government of Québec to conclude a new agreement, inspired by the Cullen-Couture Agreement, in order to provide Québec with new means to preserve its demographic importance in Canada, and to ensure the integration of immigrants in Québec in a manner that respects the distinct identity of Québec. . . .

Québec has sole responsibility for the selection of immigrants destined to that province and Canada has sole responsibility for the admission of immigrants to that province.

Canada shall admit any immigrant destined to Québec who meets Québec's selection criteria, if the immigrant is not in an inadmissible class under the law of Canada.

Canada shall not admit any immigrant into Québec who does not meet Québec's selection criteria. . . ."

Gouvernement du Québec. *Canada-Québec Accord Relating to Immigration and Temporary Admission of Aliens. (Gagnon-Tremblay/McDougall Accord)* [online], March 1991, accessed July 15, 2008.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).
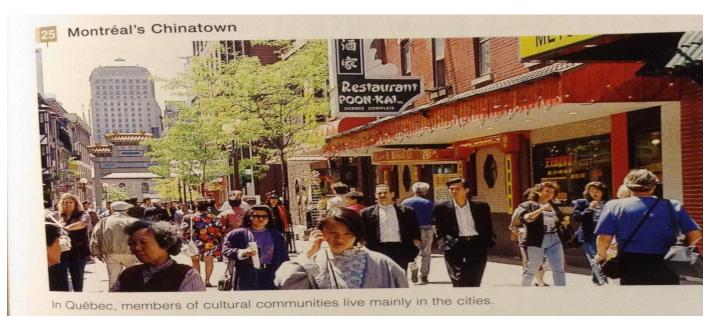*Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of migration flows

On the society
- presence of various religious denominations,
- spread of ethnic art

On the territory
- development of ethnic neighbourhoods in some cities,
- opening of businesses managed by members of cultural communities,
- establishment of places of worship

Montréal's Chinatown

In Québec, members of cultural communities live mainly in the cities.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.
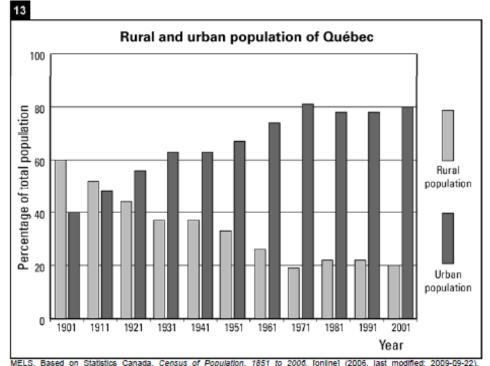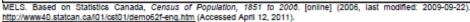
Urbanization

Relative proportion of urban and rural population in Québec
- 1901: urban population smaller than the rural population
- 1931: urban population slightly larger than the rural population
- 2001: urban population much larger than the rural population

Factors contributing to the increase in Québec's urban population in 2001
- settlement of immigrants,
- concentration of specialized services,
- diversified cultural life

Rural and urban population of Québec

MELS. Based on Statistics Canada, *Census of Population, 1851 to 2006*. [online] (2006, last modified: 2009-09-22). http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/demo62f-eng.htm (Accessed April 12, 2011).

Effects of the increase in the urban population
- urban sprawl,
- the development of transportation infrastructure,
- the construction of shopping centres

Means used by the Québec government and municipalities to improve living conditions in urban areas since the early 20th century
- dissemination of information on hygiene and public health,
- vaccination campaigns,
- construction of water supply and sewage systems

In the early 21st century, the development of major urban centres like Montréal and Québec continued. . . . The 2001 census showed, however, that in some regions of Québec, the population had declined considerably over the previous five years—from 2% in the Mauricie to nearly 8% in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

Regional growth and decline

Effects of the development of certain regions on the society and the territory
- changes in the Native way of life,
- division of land into townships

Indicates factors that contributed to a population decline in certain regions after 1970:
- business closures,
- reduction in services,
- attraction of urban poles

12

Migration changed the demographic balance between the regions. Some regions that owed their development to natural resource exploitation lost most of their population to the big cities.

The Montréal region, like some others, continued to attract immigrants and Quebeckers from the regions.

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., *Repères – Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008), Student Textbook, 61. [Translation]

Amerindian population

Evolution of the Native population of Québec
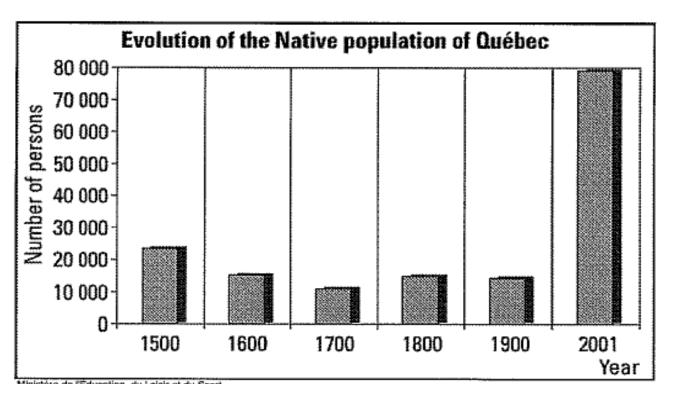
Today, Native people represent about 1% of the total population of Québec. . . . Far from declining, the Native population is growing rapidly. By the 1940s, the rate of population growth is believed to have returned to the level it had been before the arrival of the Europeans.

Sébastien Brodeur-Girard et al., *Le Québec, une histoire à construire: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2e cycle du secondaire, 2ᵉ année* (Laval: Grand Duc, 2008), Vol. 1, 83. [Translation]

Economy and Development

Characteristics of trade networks

Economic activities practiced by Native peoples:
- hunting,
- fishing,
- gathering,
- agriculture

> Although hunting, fishing and gathering food were important activities . . . the milder climate and rich soil of the St. Lawrence Lowlands also made it possible to practise agriculture.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Fresques: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2e cycle du secondaire, 2e année* (Montréal: Chenelière Education, 2008), Vol. 1, 149. [*Translation*]

Products traded between Native groups
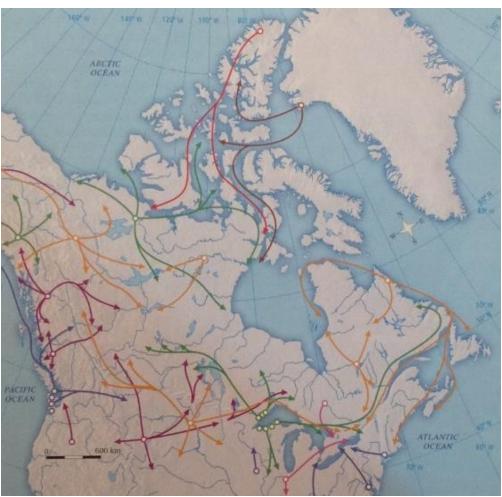- shells,
- silica,
- corn

Native trade networks:
- spanned the continent
- were based on barter;
- many intermediaries
- most transportation was
  by water

Places where Native groups bartered
- confluence of the
  Ottawa and
  St. Lawrence rivers,
- Tadoussac,
- Red Bay
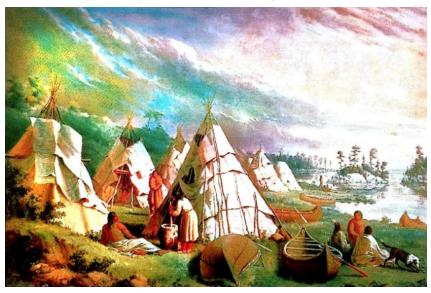
Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of economic activities on the organization of the society and the territory

- the practice of hunting led the Maliseet to adopt a nomadic lifestyle and a patriarchal structure;
- the practice of farming led the Huron to adopt a sedentary lifestyle and a matriarchal structure)

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Charette, J., Daniel, M., Dujardin, L. and Vigneault, P. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

European fishing grounds

Fishing was the economic activity that brought Europeans to the shores of North America and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the early 16th century

Groups of Europeans who frequented the shores of North America and in the St. Lawrence Gulf and Estuary in the early 16th century

- Basques
- Normans

Fish on Friday

In the 15th and 16th centuries, the majority of Europeans were Catholics and observed fasting periods and days of abstinence prescribed by the Church. On days of abstinence, the faithful were not allowed to eat meat but could have fish. In some parts of Europe, there could be more than 100 days of abstinence every year. Therefore, fish quickly became a highly prized commodity.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

First contacts

Fishers drying cod on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence met Amerindian hunters

Products that the Amerindians obtained from European fishers in exchange for furs
- knives,
- pots,
- glass
- porcelain beads

Effects of contacts with European fishers on Amerindian society and territory
- increased harvesting of fur-bearing animals to trade with the European fishers;
- circulation of European products through Amerindian trade networks

The growing presence of Europeans on North American territory led to increased contact with Native people. . . . Objects made in Europe (metal tools, beads, glass jewellery, cloth, etc.) were gradually introduced into Native communities. The Amerindians valued these new objects, which they considered useful, and they circulated them throughout their own trading networks.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Fresques: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire, 2ᵉ année* (Montréal: Chenelière Education, 2008), Vol. 1, 155. [Translation]

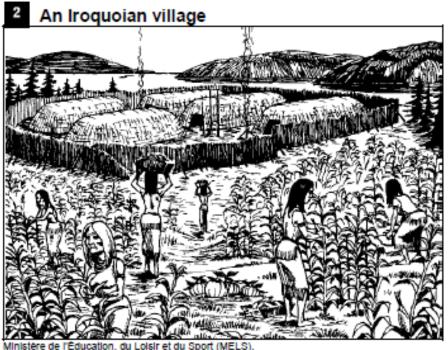Effects of economic activities of Native groups on the organization
of their territory
- practice of hunting led the Maliseet to set up temporary camps on their hunting grounds;
- practice of farming led the Huron to set out fields around their villages

Utility of trade between Native groups:
- meet needs,
- establish alliances

2 An Iroquoian village

Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS).

Organization of the economy in New France

Economic policy:

Mercantilism, to enrich the mother country
- accumulation of precious metals,
- exploitation of its colonies' resources

Role of colony under mercantilism:
- export raw materials to the mother country,
- purchase manufactured goods from the mother country

9

The French state followed a strict economic policy of mercantilism, the goal of which was to enrich the mother country. The colonies were supposed to provide raw materials, which would be used to make manufactured goods in France.

Alain Dalongeville, ed., *Présences 2: une histoire thématique du Québec* (Anjou: CEC, 2008), Vol. 1, 106. [Translation]

Triangular trade
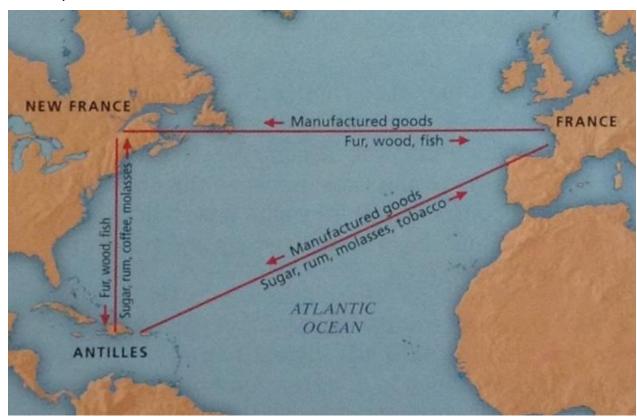
Territories and goods:
- France, manufactured goods
- New France, fur and fish
- French West Indies, rum

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.
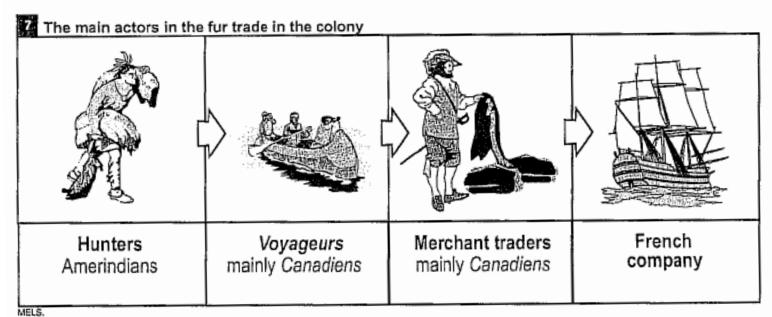
Economy based on fur

Fur in trade with France in the mid-18th century:
fur was the main export product

Roles in the fur trade
  • Amerindians hunted animals and processed pelts,
  • *coureurs des bois* brought furs to a trading post

7 The main actors in the fur trade in the colony

| Hunters Amerindians | Voyageurs mainly *Canadiens* | Merchant traders mainly *Canadiens* | French company |

MELS.

Effects on the organization of the society and of the territory

Effects of the fur trade on Amerindian groups:
- alliances between the French and the Huron,
- use of European goods by Amerindians

Effects of the fur trade on the society and the territory:
- slow settlement,
- establishment of trading posts,
- territorial expansion

Effects of the fur trade on relations between New France and the Anglo-American colonies:
- commercial rivalry,
- wars

The destruction of Huronia during the winter of 1649–1650

The European presence intensified an old conflict between the Huron and Iroquois confederacies. In the 1640s, the Iroquois Five Nations destroyed Huronia using firearms obtained from the Dutch.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Agriculture

The economic activity in which most inhabitants of New France were involved

Markets where most agricultural surpluses were sent:
- local market,
- cities,
- France

Agricultural processing activities:
- brewing beer,
- grinding grain,
- manufacturing canvas and rigging

48 Agriculture and animal husbandry in New France

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Canada's demographic growth was accompanied by an increase in the area of farmland. The increase in the number of farm animals shows that the colonists were equally involved in animal husbandry.

	1695	1734	1784
Population	13 639	37 716	113 012
Farmland (in **arpents**)	28 110	163 111	1 569 818
Pastures (in arpents)	3595	17 657	n.d.
Farm animals			
Horses	580	5056	30 146
Cattle	9181	33 179	98 951
Sheep	918	19 815	84 696
Pigs	5333	23 646	70 465

National Archives of Canada. *Censuses of Canada, 1695, 1734, 1784.*

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of agricultural activity on the territory:
- increase in the area of cultivated land,
- construction of mills,
- establishment of public markets

Resourceful people

Three quarters of the colony's inhabitants were isolated, in remote areas, on the land they had cleared. This isolation forced them to prove their resourcefulness and acquire skills in various fields. Here is what Intendant Hocquart wrote on the subject.

"[In] the early days of the colony, workers were scarce, necessity made them industrious over the generations. They made most of the tools and ploughing implements themselves, built their houses, their barns."

Gilles Hocquart. November 8, 1737 [translation of modernized French].

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Craft activities

Crafts that developed in the colony
- wig-making,
- construction of casks and metal objects
- carpentry,
- masonry,
- hat making

Effects on the territory:
- growth of cities,
- presence of workshops and boutiques

www.mccord-museum.qc.ca

Attempts at economic diversification

Measures taken by the state and Intendant Talon to diversify the colony, encouragement to
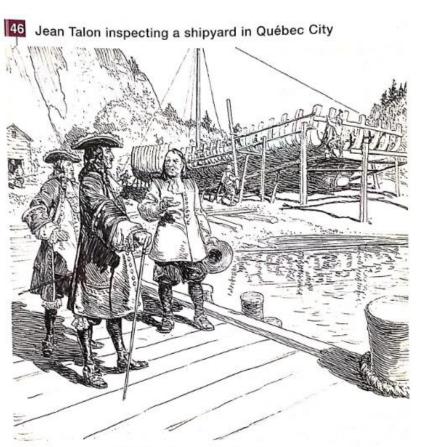
- cultivate flax, hemp and hops,
- raise livestock

Measures introduced by intendants Bégon and Hocquart

- support for iron ore mining in the Mauricie,
- establishment of the king's naval shipyard in Québec City

46 Jean Talon inspecting a shipyard in Québec City

As of the autumn of 1665, Talon had small ships built. Four ships were constructed in Québec City between 1666 and 1672. This drawing was done in the 20th century.

Fortin, S., Ladouceur, M., Larose, S., & Rose, F. (2009). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Obstacles to economic diversification

Obstacles to the diversification of the economy in New France:
- economy based on the fur trade,
- lack of capital,
- scarcity of specialized labour

Due to mercantilism

In 1704, the Minister of Marine, Jérôme de Pontchartrain, sent the governor of New France orders designed to limit production of hemp fabric in New France. At the time, hemp was one of the most widely used plants in the manufacturing of yarn, string, fabric and paper. Despite these orders, weavers continued to carry on with their work in Canada.

"His Majesty is most pleased to learn that hemp-growing has been as successful as had been hoped, but He must explain to them that His intention was never to have fabric made in Canada to replace that made in France. Thus, He will not send them weavers. He had only wanted the inhabitants to send this hemp to France to be sold either to His Majesty for the use of His vessels or to private individuals in order by this means to avoid the use of foreign products. And in general they should observe that those of you who could create competition for the kingdom's factories of this type should avoid, if possible, using materials from foreign countries [other European states]."

Mémoire du roi à MM. de Vaudreuil et de Beauharnois, June 10, 1704, Versailles [translation].

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).
Panoramas. Montreal: Graficor.

Economy based on fur

Fur-trading companies:
- Hudson's Bay Company,
- Northwest Company

15

. . . as early as 1760, English merchants settled in Montréal, alongside francophone traders, to exploit western fur resources. . . . in order to accumulate the capital necessary for the long trading voyages, some British [traders] founded the North West Company (NWC) in Montréal.

Alain Dalongeville, ed., *Présences 2: une histoire thématique du Québec* (Anjou: CEC, 2006), Vol. 1, 106. [*Translation*]

Effects of the transfer of the fur trade to British companies
- arrival of British merchants,
- hiring of *Canadiens as voyageurs for the Northwest Company*
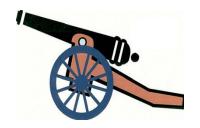
12

The fur trade continued to be an important economic activity after the Conquest. The new merchant class of British origin, already very active in transatlantic trade, increasingly participated in the fur trade. . . . However, it was the *Canadiens* who did the fieldwork, since they knew the territory and had the expertise necessary for trading with the Aboriginal peoples.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2010), Vol. 1, 177.
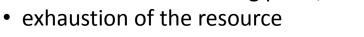
Economic effects of the expansion of the fur trade to the northwest:
- founding of the Northwest Company,
- establishment of trading posts,
- exhaustion of the resource

Territories for the supply and trade of fur:
- Hudson Bay region,
- Great Lakes region

13

The economic policies of the new mother country, which for many decades continued to be based on mercantilism, influenced the colonies' economic development by integrating them into the market of the British Empire. Affected by the policies and demands of the imperial market, sectors related to the exploitation of the territory's natural resources remained the basis of merchant activity in the colonial economy . . . .

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2010), Vol. 1, 174.
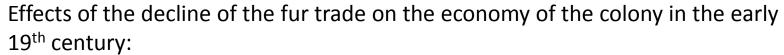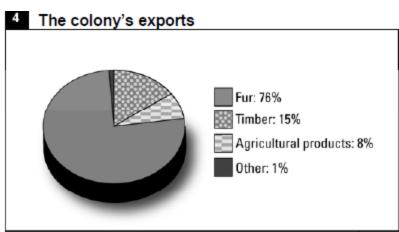
Decline of the fur trade

Factors that caused the decline of the fur trade in the early 19th century:
- increasingly remote trading territories,
- increased operating costs
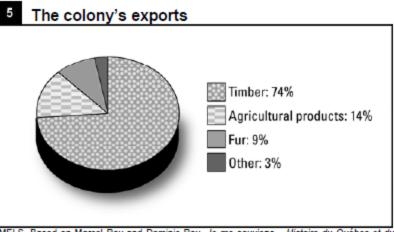
Effects of the decline of the fur trade on the economy of the colony in the early 19th century:
- takeover of the Northwest Company by the Hudson's Bay Company;
- replacement of Montréal by Hudson Bay as the main place of export

4 The colony's exports

Fur: 76%
Timber: 15%
Agricultural products: 8%
Other: 1%

MELS. Based on Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens – Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 236.

5 The colony's exports

Timber: 74%
Agricultural products: 14%
Fur: 9%
Other: 3%

MELS. Based on Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens – Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 236.
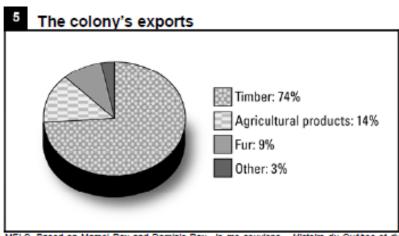
Economy based on timber
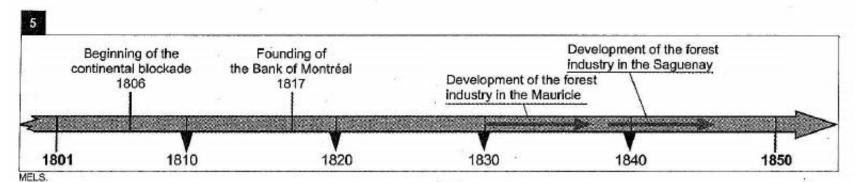
Timber replaced furs as the main export product

Great Britain was the source of capital

Workforce was mostly French Canadians and Irish immigrants

5 **The colony's exports**

- Timber: 74%
- Agricultural products: 14%
- Fur: 9%
- Other: 3%

MELS. Based on Marcel Roy and Dominic Roy, *Je me souviens – Histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 1995), 236.

5

| Beginning of the continental blockade 1806 | Founding of the Bank of Montréal 1817 | Development of the forest industry in the Maurice | Development of the forest industry in the Saguenay |

1801   1810   1820   1830   1840   1850

MELS.

Timber trades
- lumberjack,
- log driver,
- sawyer

Products
- large squared pine
  or oak beams,
- staves
- construction lumber

Their market was Great Britain
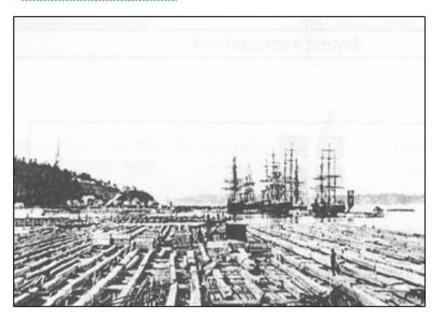
Places involved in the timber trade
- port of Québec,
- forest regions,
- Great Britain

National Archives of Canada, C-73702.

John Thomson, National Archives of Canada, C-006073.

Factors that contributed to the development of the
timber trade in the early 19th century:
- continental blockade by Napoleon,
- construction of warships,
- establishment of preferential tariffs by Great Britain

Measures taken by merchants to facilitate financial operations and access to capital:
- founding of banks,
- issue of paper money by banks

13
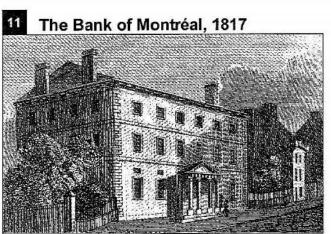
The change in economic orientation[1] in the years 1791-1840 also called for a more modern financial infrastructure. . . . the heavy investments in the forest industry . . . created a need for credit. . . .

1. orientation: focus

François Charbonneau et al., *Mon histoire* (Montréal: Guérin, 1985), 216. [Translation]

11 **The Bank of Montréal, 1817**

Library and Archives Canada/C-114547.

Effects of the development of the timber trade
on social groups in Lower Canada:
- increase in the number of workers and artisans,
- increased influence of the business class

Regions that were colonized with the timber trade
- Mauricie,
- Saguenay

12

White pine, the main export, was taken . . . from the banks of the St. Lawrence and from those of the Saguenay, Saint-Maurice and Ottawa rivers. The largest pine forests were located in the valley of the Ottawa River and its tributaries.[1] The blocks of wood cut there were assembled into huge rafts that were floated to the Port of Québec City.

1. tributaries: small rivers feeding into larger ones

Jean-Pierre Charland, *À l'aube du XXIe siècle: histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: Lidec, 1997), Student Textbook, 196. [*Translation*]

Effects on the population in the first half of the 19th century:
- some workers migrated to regions newly opened up to forestry;
- forestry work provided farmers with extra income

Agriculture

Agricultural crops in Lower Canada in the early 19th century
- wheat, oats, potatoes

Markets for some crops from Lower Canada:
- local market,
- Britain

Wheat stack and wagon with grain

www.mccord-museum.qc.ca

Decline of wheat production in Lower Canada
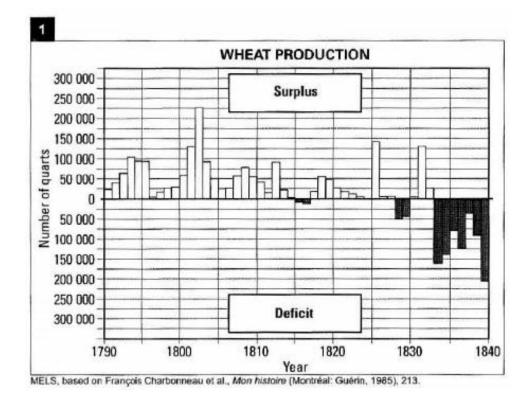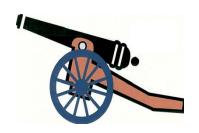
Problems related to agriculture in Lower Canada in the 1830s
- overpopulation on agricultural land,
- soil exhaustion in the seigneurial zone

Solutions chosen by farmers facing difficulty:
- settling in new colonization regions,
- moving to cities
- emigrating to the United States

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Surplus

Deficit

Number of quarts

300 000
250 000
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
0
50 000
100 000
150 000
200 000
250 000
300 000

1790   1800   1810   1820   1830   1840

Year

MELS, based on François Charbonneau et al., *Mon histoire* (Montréal: Guérin, 1985), 213.

Effects of economic activity on transportation development

Transportation established in the first half of the 19th century:
- canals,
- railways

Advantages generated by transportation infrastructure:
- quick travel,
- increase in the volume of freight transported

Merchandise was transported on the St. Lawrence, but the rapids, which interrupted navigation between the Great Lakes and Montréal, increased costs. Montréal merchants demanded the construction of a canal [to make] the river [navigable]. The government of Lower Canada completed the Lachine Canal in 1825.

Louise Charpentier et al., *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada* (Montréal: CEC, 1985), 154. [Translation]

Economic policies

Protectionism: policy designed to protect national economy
                   against foreign competition

Effects of the protectionism adopted by Great Britain:
  • increase in timber exports to Great Britain,
  • increase in port activities

Free trade: free circulation of merchandise,
                   with no customs barriers to trade

Effects of the establishment of free trade by Great Britain on the colony's economy:
  • reduced exports to Great Britain,
  • a search for new markets
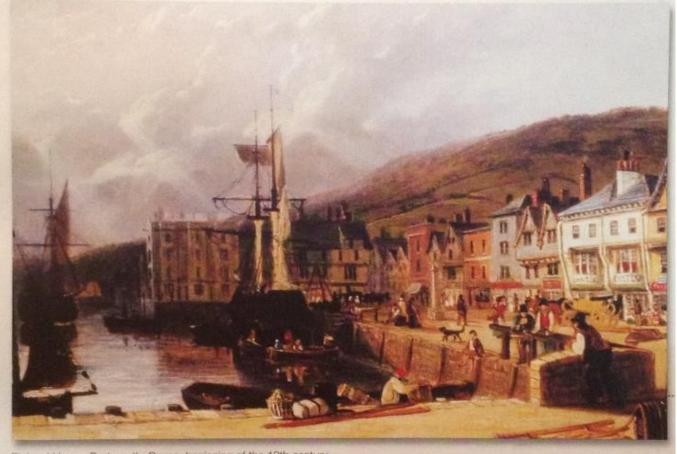
58 Dartmouth Port in Great Britain in the early 19th century

Among other mercantilist measures, Great Britain decided, in the early 19th century, to prolong the *Navigation Acts* that had been adopted in the 17th century. This series of laws forbade foreign ships access to British ports and waterways so as to prevent trade with countries outside of the Empire.

Richard Hume, *Dartmouth, Devon*, beginning of the 19th century

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).
Panoramas. Montreal: Graficor.
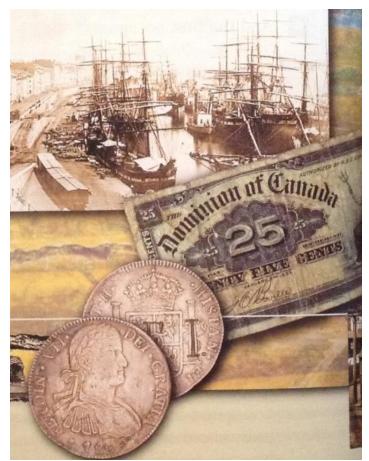
Agriculture

Changes to agriculture in the
late 19th century:
- improved production techniques,
- development of the dairy industry

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Industrial development

First phases of industrialization

Resources exploited in the first phase of industrialization
- timber, leather, dairy, tobacco

Industrial sectors developed during the first phase of industrialization,
- manufacturing and timber
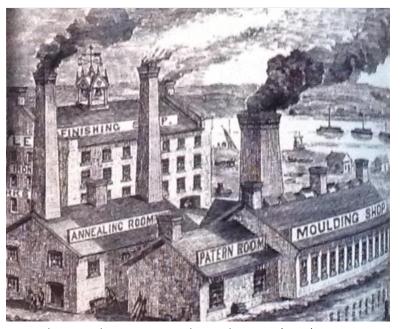
Main sources of capital
- Great Britain

Market:
- Domestic

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of natural resource exploitation on the organization of the territory
- development of regions,
- railway construction,
- harbour development

Developments during the first phase of industrialization
- use of coal as a source of energy,
- the division of labour,
- mechanization
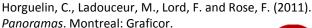
Factors that contributed to industrial development during the first phase of
- industrialization
- abundant and low-cost labour

82 The railway near the village of Bic in Bas-Saint-Laurent, circa 1875

Banks also played a role in financing the construction of canals and the first railroad networks.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of industrial development on society during the first phase of industrialization
- child labour,
- difficult living and working conditions,
- social and economic disparity

1

Working conditions for unskilled workers were harsh. A male worker earned $10 for a 60- to-72-hour work week, while a female worker earned less than $5. There were many young workers—14 and 15 years old—who were subjected to strict discipline. . . . the unions were illegal movements.

Alain Dalongeville, ed., *Présences 2: une histoire thématique du Québec* (Anjou: CEC, 2008), Vol. 1, 118. [Translation]

Effects of industrial development on the territory during the first phase of industrialization
- development of working class neighbourhoods,
- widening of canals,
- introduction of electric streetcars

Living and working conditions of workers
- unhealthy housing;
- long working hours;
- low wages

Connection between industrialization and unionization:
poor working conditions encourage workers to group together and make demands

Effects of industrial development on cities and regions
- exodus from rural areas,
- expansion of the road network,
- increase in the number of businesses and services

9
Main labour laws adopted in Québec between 1885 and 1928
1885 Law making it illegal to hire girls younger than 14 and boys younger than 12
1909 Law enabling workers injured in accidents to receive 50% of their wages
1919 Law establishing a minimum wage for women
1928 Law creating a commission to compensate workers injured in accidents

MELS.

Effects of urbanization

Characteristics of urbanization:
- concentration of the population,
- multiplication of services
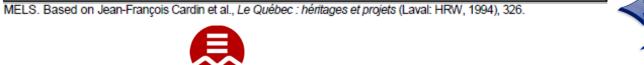
Effects of the development of cities on the organization of the society and the territory in the early 20th century
- establishment of public services,
- opening of department stores,
- urban sprawl

4 Population of some cities in Québec

Year	Montréal	Québec	Trois-Rivières	Hull	Chicoutimi	Sherbrooke
1901	267 730	68 840	9 981	13 993	3 826	11 765
1911	470 480	78 710	13 691	18 222	5 880	16 405
1921	618 506	95 193	22 367	24 117	8 937	23 515
1931	818 577	130 594	34 450	29 433	11 877	28 933

MELS. Based on Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec : héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 326.

Living and working conditions

Living conditions in working-class neighbourhoods in the late 19th century
- unhygienic conditions,
- unhealthy housing,
- pollution
- crowding leading to health problems

Working conditions in factories in the late 19th century
- six-day workweek of 60 to 70 hours;
- women and children paid less than men

www2.needham.k12.ma.us
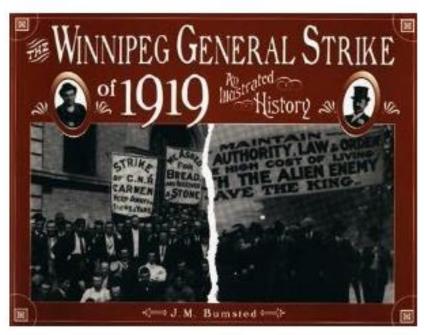
Method used by workers to improve their working conditions in the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century:
- unionization

Reaction of the clergy to the establishment of American unions in Québec in the late 19th century and early 20th century:
- foundation of Catholic unions

www.glogster.com

Economic developments in the mid-19th century

British free trade
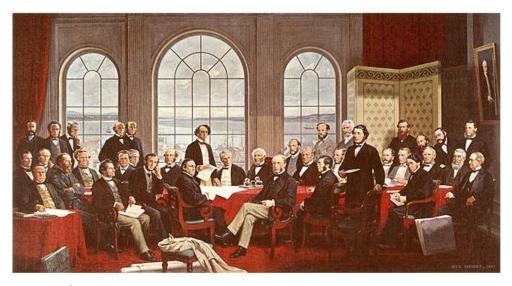
Effects of free trade on Québec's economy
- job losses in certain sectors,
- increase in exports

Protectionism

New markets for the products of
United Canada after the non-renewal
of the Reciprocity Treaty:
- creation of a domestic market
- increasing customs duties

www.civilization.ca

Confederation

Second phases of industrialization

Natural resources exploited during the second phase of industrialization:
- copper, silver, gold, zinc, asbestos, water

Industrial sectors developed during the second phase of industrialization
- hydroelectricity,
- metallurgy, mining
- pulp and paper
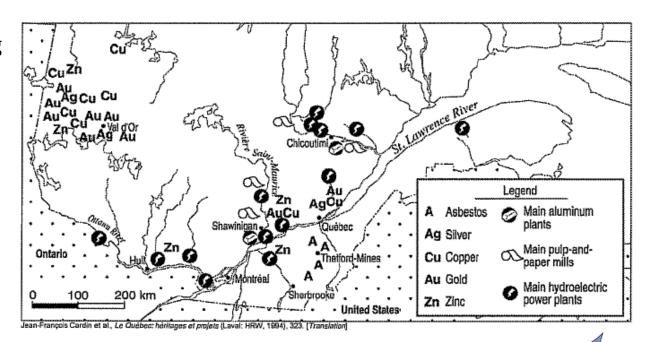
Main sources of capital
- United States

Markets were local and products were exported

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 323. [Translation]

Natural resources exploited in regions
- iron and titanium in the Côte-Nord region,
- copper and wood in the Abitibi and Gaspésie regions
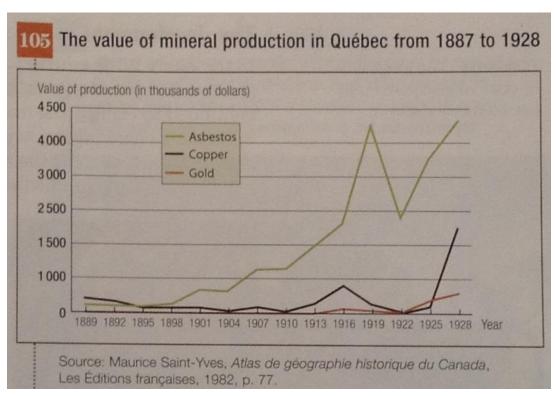
Factors that contributed to industrial development during the second phase of industrialization

- extensive natural resources,
- strong hydroelectric potential
- use of hydroelectricity as a power source,
- need for specialized labour,
- more extensive mechanization

105 The value of mineral production in Québec from 1887 to 1928

Value of production (in thousands of dollars)

Legend: Asbestos, Copper, Gold

Source: Maurice Saint-Yves, *Atlas de géographie historique du Canada*, Les Éditions françaises, 1982, p. 77.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Agriculture

Change to agriculture

In the early 20th century:
- use of farm machinery
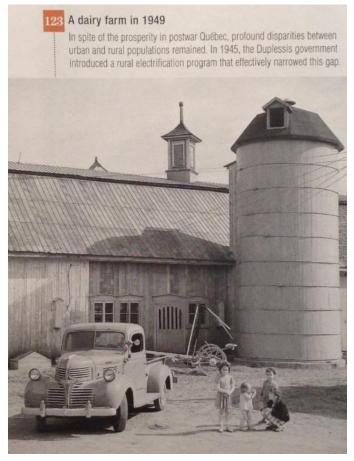
Between 1945 and 1960
- rural electrification,
- creation of agricultural cooperatives

Between 1960 and 1980
- reduction in number of farms,
- introduction of production quotas,
- use of fertilizers and pesticides

123 A dairy farm in 1949
In spite of the prosperity in postwar Québec, profound disparities between urban and rural populations remained. In 1945, the Duplessis government introduced a rural electrification program that effectively narrowed this gap.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

After 1980
- improved access to international markets,
- focus on organic production,
- reduction in the area of land under cultivation

The war industry
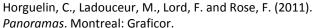
Factors that contributed to industrial development during the
Second World War:
- demand for military supplies,
- need for food in Europe

Effects of the war industry on industrial
production and the society during the
Second World War:
- increased production in the steel,
- transportation and chemical sectors;
- increase in the number of women
  working in factories

121 The war industry in 1942
Almost 3500 workers devoted themselves exclusively to building tanks in the Angus factories in Montréal, during the Second World War.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011).
Panoramas. Montreal: Graficor.

The period 1945 to 1960

Industrial development
- increased factory production,
- increased mineral production,
- development of the petrochemical industry

Factors that contributed to industrial development
- the reconstruction of European countries after the Second World War,
- demand for raw materials and military materials in the United States

12

After . . . the war, light industry remained the most important sector. In 1950, 54.2% of Québec workers were employed in this sector, which produced 48.6% of the total value of industrial production. However, pulp and paper, chemical products and the exploitation of natural resources, such as mines, experienced renewed growth after 1950, becoming the driving force of the economy.

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., *Repères – Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008), Student Textbook, 133. [Translation]

Effects of economic development on society
- labour struggles,
- increase in purchasing power,
- employment growth in the tertiary sector

Effects of economic development on the territory
- development of cities and suburbs,
- creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway,
- expansion of the road network

alumni.stanford.edu

The period 1960 to 1980

Economic development
- creation of small- and medium-sized enterprises,
- emergence of Québec multinationals

Factor that contributed to economic development:
- government intervention

> **2**
>
> To achieve its goal of *rattrapage*,[1] the government allocated large sums of money to the construction of government buildings and schools and the modernization of Québec's road system. It was an era of large projects that stimulated not only the economy but also the public imagination and national pride . . . .
>
> 1. *rattrapage*: catching up

Paul-André Linteau et al., *Québec Since 1930* (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1991), 309.

Government intervention in the economy
- creation of Crown corporations,
- drafting of a regional development plan,
- creation of the Stock Savings Plan,
- construction of hydroelectric dams

Effects of economic development on society
- increase in the unionization rate,
- improvement in working conditions,
- establishment of new social programs

Effects of economic development on the territory
- development of industrial zones,
- increase in residential construction,
- development of transportation infrastructure,
- construction of suburban shopping centres

The construction of Autoroute 30 in 1975

During the 1960s and 1970s, the State embarked on enormous construction projects that transformed the province's landscape. In the Montréal and Québec areas, urban sprawl led to the disappearance of rich farmland.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

The period 1980 to the turn of the 21st century

Economic development
- reduced importance of the primary and secondary sectors,
- development of a high-technology sector,
- worldwide competition

Factors that contributed to economic development
- globalization of the economy,
- formation of consortiums

Effects of economic globalization on society
- job relocation,
- establishment of training programs for laid-off workers,
- creation of new businesses

The Ubisoft video game company in Montréal

Globalization is leading Québec to develop fields of expertise, such as aeronautics, pharmaceuticals and multimedia. These industries rely on the funding of the education and research sectors for their development.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Effects of urbanization

Characteristics of urbanization:
- concentration of the population,
- multiplication of services

Effects on society and the territory
- establishment of public services,
- opening of department stores,
- urban sprawl

www.tourisme-montreal.org

Workers' demands

In the first half of the 20th century
- reduction in working hours,
- prohibition of child labour

Between 1945 and 1960
- wage increases,
- protection against industrial illnesses

Between 1960 and 1980
- amendments to labour relations legislation,
- measures to combat social inequality

Since 1980
- protection against inflation,
- parental leave,
- improved pension plans,
- reorganization of work schedules

www.mcgill.ca

Economic cycles

Economic indicators
- gross domestic product,
- unemployment rate,
- balance of trade
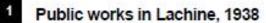
Expansion:
- increase in production,
- increase in exports,
- reduction of unemployment

Contraction:
- reduction in production,
- reduction in exports,
- increase in unemployment

Public works in Lachine, 1938

BAnQ-Montréal/P48, S1, P2837.

Depression of the 1930s
- introduction of public works programs,
- establishment of assistance measures for the unemployed

Recessions since 1970
- oil price increases, closure of mines and mining towns

C. Culture and Currents of Thought

Spirituality

Main players embodying spirituality among Native peoples:
- shamans,
- Elders

Cultural expression associated with spirituality among Native peoples
- communication with spirits,
- interpretation of dreams,
- performance of hunting and healing rituals

4 A shaman performing a healing ritual

Library and Archives Canada/C-069795.
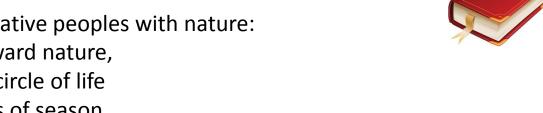
Relationship with nature

Relationship maintained by Native peoples with nature:
- attitude of respect toward nature,
- human beings form a circle of life
- ceremonies at changes of season,
- association of animal totems with clans

1 Amerindians offering prayers, around 1500

Library and Archives Canada/C-073701.

Communication and trade

Communication and trade among the Native peoples was a reciprocal relationship based on the gift and the counter-gift

Cultural expression associated with communication and trade among the Native peoples
- performance of ritual dances,
- use of drums
- pipes

An Iroquoian pipe

Aboriginal peoples used pipes like this one to make the smoke required to contact spirits.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Absolutism, the Divine right of kings

Characteristics of the divine right of kings:
- monarchs derived their power from God,
- all power belonged to the monarch

Players who embody the divine right of kings:
- the king,
- the governor
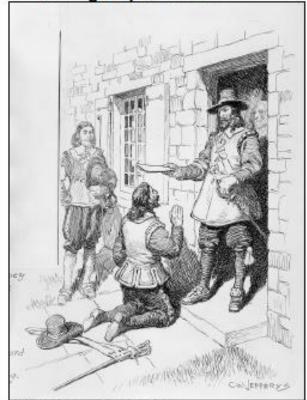
6 A seigneur swears allegiance before the king's representative

Library and Archives Canada/C-073398.

Forms of cultural expression associated with the divine right of kings
- appointment of the bishop by the monarch,
- the Château Saint-Louis,
- royal coat of arms with the fleur-de-lys

8

The state was absolutist, meaning that it did not recognize any authority that might counter that of the king and his representatives, whose power was theoretically unlimited.

While the colonial state was based in Québec City, the interests it defended were those of the king of France.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2009), Vol, 2, 102.

Catholicism
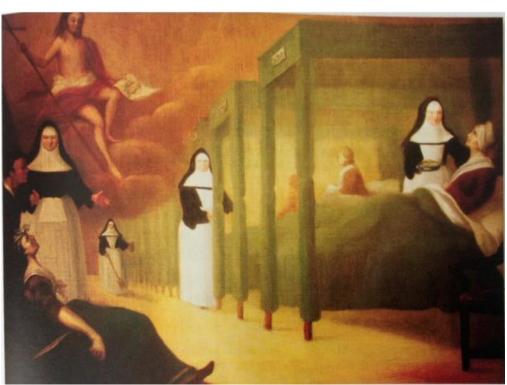
Characteristics of Catholicism
- Christian religion,
- recognition of the authority of the pope

Players who embody Catholicism:
- bishops,
- clergy,
- religious orders,
- missionaries,
- school,
- family
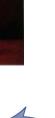
Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Forms of cultural expression associated with Catholicism
- written documents such as the Conversion des Sauvages by Marc Lescarbot,
- the Jesuit Relations,
- the Catéchisme du diocèse de Québec,
- religious buildings,
- religious art,
- regulation of daily life by the religious calendar

35 The *Collège des Jésuites*

Throughout the entire French régime, the *Collège des Jesuits* in Québec City was the most important establishment to offer primary and secondary education. Beginning in 1671, the college also offered a course in hydrography, aimed at training navigators.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Independent spirit and adaptability of the *Canadiens*

Players who embody the independent spirit and adaptability of the *Canadiens:*
- *coureurs des bois,*
- *habitants,*
- *merchants*

12

The *Canadiens* . . . often opposed authority and challenged the governor's orders. They particularly disobeyed the rules governing the fur trade and engaged in smuggling. . . . They objected to *corvées* that were too demanding and sometimes refused to pay the *seigneur* the compulsory rent.

Alain Dalongeville et al., *Présences: une histoire thématique du Québec, manuel de l'élève, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Anjou: CEC, 2008), volume 2, 36. [Translation]

Forms of cultural expression associated with the independence of the *Canadiens*

- fur trading without a permit,
- living in Amerindian territory,
- resistance to authority

Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with the adaptability of the *Canadiens*

- construction of houses adapted to the climate,
- use of birchbark canoes,
- snowshoes and fur clothing

1 Radisson meeting some Aboriginal people in their winter camp

Library and Archives Canada/C-073423.

Imperialism
- imposition of political structures by a state on other territories,
- policy of assimilation and acculturation,
- control of the economy

Players:
- the king,
- the governor

Cultural expression associated with imperialism
- The Quebec Gazette / La Gazette de Québec,
- The History of Emily Montague by Frances Brooke,
- the monument Nelson's Column in Montréal,
- Victoria Square

Robert Auchmuty Sproule, *La place du marché Jacques-Cartier à Montréal,* circa 1830

Liberalism
- individual freedom,
- freedom of expression,
- freedom of the press,
- participation in the exercise
  of political power

Players
- some British merchants,
- Louis-Joseph Papineau,
- the French-Canadian professional bourgeoisie,
- the Patriotes

Cultural expression associated with liberalism
- opinion journals such as Le Canadien and The Vindicator,
- the flag of the Patriotes,
- the Theater Royal in Montréal,
- the Art Association of Montreal,
- the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste

5

Among the Anglophones, [this ideology] accompanied . . . the rise of a social class, the bourgeoisie. Among the Francophones, it first took the form of political radicalism. . . . the leaders of the *Parti patriote*, in particular, stressed the values of freedom and equality. Over the next two decades, the *Rouges* took up the torch[1] . . . .

1. took up the torch: continued an undertaking begun by others

Paul-André Linteau et al., *Histoire du Québec contemporain: de la Confédération à la crise (1867-1929)*, (Montréal: Boréal, 1989), Vol. 1, 345. [*Translation*]

Ultramontanism
- assertion of the primacy of the Church over the state,
- rejection of modernism,
- recognition of the absolute power of the pope

Players
- Monseigneur Bourget,
- Monseigneur Laflèche,
- the clergy

Cultural expression associated with ultramontanism
- establishment of the OEuvre des bons livres by the Sulpicians,
- Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur church [Cathédrale Marie-Reine-du-Monde],
- Pontifical Zouave movement

9

. . . the church was a formidable entity[1] in Québec, drawing its strength not only from religious beliefs but also, in large part, from the near-monopoly[2] it held over a number of services that were indispensable to Québec society, such as health, public charity and education.

1. entity: a thing, but here, more specifically, an organization
2. near-monopoly: almost exclusive control

Paul-André Linteau et al., Québec, A History, 1867-1929 (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1983), 459-460.

Anticlericalism
- opposition to the influence of the church on the state,
- rejection of clerical intervention in civil society,
- challenging of traditionalism

Players
- the *Parti rouge,*
- *the Institut canadien de* Montréal,
- Dessaulles

Cultural expression associated with anticlericalism
- the library of the Institut canadien de Montréal,
- publication of the opinion journal *L'Avenir,*
- *Lettres sur le Canada by Arthur* Buies

> We maintain that in political matters, Catholics are entirely free to decide and act as they think best. Is that an anti-Catholic idea?
>
> Louis-Antoine Dessaulles, 1863

[Translation]

Agriculturism
- promotion of rural life,
- primacy of traditional values
  such as the French language and
  Catholic religion,
- rejection of the industrial world

Players
- Curé Labelle,
- Mercier,
- Monseigneur Courchesne

Cultural expression associated with agriculturism
- *Un homme et son péché* by Claude-Henri Grignon,
- *La Bonne chanson by Abbé Charles-Émile Gadbois,*
- *the Agricultural* Merit award)
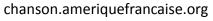
The *Gazette des campagnes* (a newspaper for farmers and colonists), 1869

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière (P. Q.), 9 septembre 1869.   Numéro 24

GAZETTE DES CAMPAGNES

Journal du Cultivateur et du Colon, paraissant tous les Jeudis

BAnQ.

CHANTEZ LA BONNE CHANSON

chanson.ameriquefrancaise.org

Capitalism
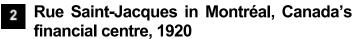
- private ownership of means of production,
- focus on profit

Players

- Montreal Curb Market,
- banks,
- John Redpath,
- multinationals

Cultural expression associated with capitalism

- Sun Life building,
- Dominion Corset building,
- Saint-Roch neighbourhood in Québec City
- Saint-Henri neighbourhood in Montréal

2 **Rue Saint-Jacques in Montréal, Canada's financial centre, 1920**

Library and Archives Canada/PA-030615.

British imperialism
- imposition of political institutions,
- imposition of one's culture and values on the territories in one's possession

Players
- Lord Dufferin, the Orangists,
- Imperial Federation League,
- D'Alton McCarthy

Cultural expression associated with British imperialism
- statue of Queen Victoria in Victoria Square,
- First World War recruitment posters,
- visit of George VI to Québec

79 Square Victoria, circa 1887
The attachment of the business class of British origin to Great Britain manifested itself, in particular, through the inauguration of a square and a bridge in honour of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain in 1860. The statue of Queen Victoria, erected in the square in 1872, today forms part of the heritage of the city of Montréal.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Nationalism
an ideology that claims that a community with shared characteristics forms a nation

Canadian nationalism
- pride in membership in the British Empire,
- financial and military support for the British Empire

Let us unite with the Empire . . . Everywhere in the world, the descendents and the English citizens join forces to honour it. They are the standard-bearers[1] of this spirit of universal brotherhood that makes the British Empire one big family.

Wilfrid Laurier

1. standard-bearer: representative

Players who support
Canadian nationalism
- Laurier,
- Canada First movement

Cultural expression associated with Canadian nationalism
- Canadian Red Ensign,
- creation of the Canadian navy,
- Laurier's prediction that the twentieth century would belong to Canada

French Canadian nationalism
- attachment to the French language,
- attachment to the Catholic religion,
- distance maintained with the British Empire

Players who support French Canadian nationalism
- Henri Bourassa,
- Lionel Groulx,
- Bloc populaire

Cultural expression associated with French Canadian nationalism
- speech given by Honoré Mercier at the Champ de Mars,
- *L'appel de la race* by Lionel Groulx*,*
- newspaper *Le Nationaliste*
- *magazine L'Action nationale*

> . . . we regard [anyone] who respects us and joins us in desiring the full maintenance of Canadian autonomy as an ally. We consider our fatherland to be Canada as a whole, that is to say a federation of distinct races and autonomous provinces.
>
> Henri Bourassa

Québec nationalism
- safeguarding of the French language,
- respect for areas of provincial jurisdiction,
- affirmation of the distinct character of Québec society

Players who support Québec nationalism
- Duplessis,
- René Lévesque,
- newspaper *Le Jour*

Cultural expression associated with Québec nationalism
- stage shows such as *Poèmes et chants de la résistance and L'Osstidcho,*
- *the publication Égalité ou indépendance* by Daniel Johnson,
- the manifesto *Option Québec* by René Lévesque

. . . we believe . . . we are a nation. With all the essential requirements: a clearly defined territory, our own history, a common language and culture, a collective will to live together and maintain a national identity. . . .

René Lévesque

From "Quebec: A Good Neighbour in Transition," an address given by the Prime Minister of Québec, Mr. René Lévesque, to the Economic Club of New York (New York), January 25th, 1977. [online]. http://archives.cbc.ca, (accessed March 22, 2011).

Socialism
- collective ownership of the means of production,
- primacy of general over individual interests

Players who support socialism
- Cooperative Commonwealth Federation,
- Albert Saint-Martin

Cultural expression associated with socialism
- election posters of the Labour-Progressive Party,
- the Ligue de défense ouvrière / Canadian Labor Defense League,
- Lea Roback's Marxist bookstore

11

With the rise of the welfare state, education and social services were seen as entitlements[1] that should be available to all citizens, without any distinctions and especially without reference to religious values.

1. entitlement: something to which people have a right

Paul André Linteau et al., *Quebec Since 1930* (Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, 1991), 476.

Cooperatism
- sharing of resources,
- division of any surplus between the members

Players who support cooperatism
- Alphonse and Dorimène Desjardins,
- Union catholique des cultivateurs,
- Esdras Minville

Cultural expression associated with cooperatism
- *Cooperative Syndicates Act (1906),*
- *Ligue ouvrière catholique,*
- *Le Coopérateur agricole*
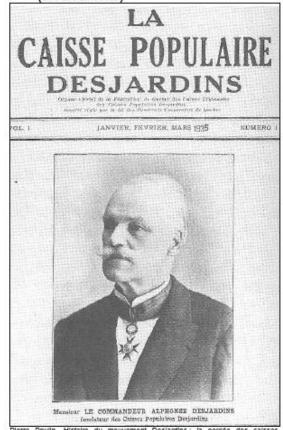
Magazine of the *Fédération provinciale des Caisses populaires Desjardins* (credit unions)

LA CAISSE POPULAIRE DESJARDINS

Monsieur LE COMMANDEUR ALPHONSE DESJARDINS fondateur des Caisses Populaires Desjardins

Pierre Poulin, *Histoire du mouvement Desjardins : la percée des caisses populaires 1920-1944* (Montréal: Québec/Amérique, 1994), Vol. 2, 292.

Fascism
- cult of the leader,
- single party,
- ethnic nationalism

Players who support fascism
- Parti national social chrétien,
- Adrien Arcand,
- the Blue Shirts

Cultural expression associated with fascism
- the fresco by Guido Nincheri in Notre-Dame-de-la-Défense church in Montréal,
- anti-Semitic posters,
- *La Clé du mystère by* Adrien Arcand

2

Fascism is an ideology based on the hatred of liberalism, democracy and communism. . . . In addition, the fascist ideology is usually imbued with racism and hostility.

. . . in Canada, the journalist Adrien Arcand led the Parti national social chrétien, a Fascist party. During its short existence, this party attracted few members . . . .

Michel Sarra-Bournet at al., *Repères: histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Saint-Laurent: ERPI, 2008), 209. [Translation]

Secularism
- non-denominational character of public institutions,
- limiting religious life to the private sphere
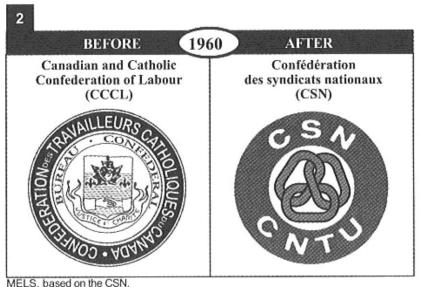
Identifies players who support secularism
- Paul-Émile Borduas,
- the École sociale populaire

Cultural expression associated with secularism
- *Les demi-civilisés by* Jean-Charles Harvey,
- the *Manifeste du Refus global,*
- *Cité libre*

The cover of Refus Global, published in 1948.
Estate of Jean-Paul Riopelle and Claude
Gavreau/SODRAC/Montreal Museum of Fine Arts

2

BEFORE	1960	AFTER
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour (CCCL)		Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN)

BUREAU CONFÉDÉRAL · CONFÉDÉRATION DES TRAVAILLEURS CATHOLIQUES DU CANADA · JUSTICE · CHARITÉ

CSN CNTU

MELS, based on the CSN.

Feminism

- demands for recognition of women's rights,
- sexual equality

Players who support feminism

- Nellie McClung,
- the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women,
- the Conseil du statut de la femme

Cultural expression associated with feminism

- Montréal Local Council of Women,
- the magazine *La Vie en rose,*
- the film *Le temps de l'avant* by Anne Claire Poirier

Nathalie Normandeau
Member of the National Assembly, Minister and Deputy Premier of Québec

Pauline Marois
Member and leader of the opposition in the Québec National Assembly

Sylvie Roy
Member and House leader of the second opposition group in the Québec National Assembly

Collection Assemblée nationale du Québec.
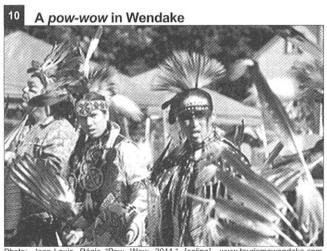
Aboriginalism
- preservation of Native culture,
- protection for Native languages

Players who support Aboriginalism
- Samian,
- Élisapie Isaac,
- Jean-Luc Hervieux,
- Alanis Obomsawin,
- Bernard Assiniwi

10 A *pow-wow* in Wendake

Photo: Jean-Louis Régis, "Pow Wow 2011," [online]. www.tourismewendake.com, (accessed Feburary 28, 2012).

Cultural expression associated with Aboriginalism
- Innu Nikamu festival,
- *Le Peuple invisible* by Richard Desjardins and Robert Mondérie,
- the First Peoples festival, Inuit throat singing

7 The Odanak Band Council adopts trilingual traffic signs

CHANNA ARRÊT STOP

Photo: Stéphane Lessard, *Le Nouvelliste* (October 30, 2009), 4.

Americanism
- fascination with the American way of life,
- admiration for freedom,
  individualism and economic success

Players who support Americanism
- large corporations,
- Howard Hughes,
- Ed Sullivan,
- Oscar Peterson

Cultural expression connected
with Americanism
- advertising,
- fast food,
- Hollywood movies,
- jazz

1 Buying a car

BAnQ/P48, S1, P16811.

86 Time for leisure

Movies remained a popular form of entertainment, and the increasing number of cars led to the creation of a new place for entertainment: the drive-in. Here, the audience could watch a film projected on a giant screen while they stayed in their cars. The soundtrack was played on small speakers suspended from the car's window. This photograph was taken in 1972.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Neoliberalism
- free markets,
- Individual responsibility,
- reduction in state intervention in areas of public life

Players who support neoliberalism
- multinationals,
- financial circles,
- political parties

Movements that oppose neoliberalism:
- global justice movement,
- social economy movements

11

. . . in 1995, the telephone giant Bell Canada announced that within three years, the firm would be eliminating 10 000 of its 46 000 jobs in Québec and Ontario. The workers were . . . the victims of the wave of corporate mergers . . . the business world seeking above all to increase profits by creating huge firms [multinationals]. In the eyes of governments, it was increasingly important . . . to improve workforce training in order to boost the competitiveness of the Canadian economy on the international scene.

Jacques Paul Coutourier et al., *Un passé composé, Le Canada de 1850 à nos jours* (Moncton: Éditions d'Acadie, 2000), 386. [*Translation*]

9

. . . on January 1, 1989, the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (CUSFTA) came into effect, eliminating almost all customs duties between Canada and the United States for 10 years. The treaty was renegotiated prior to its expiry in order to include Mexico, which agreed to participate in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which came into effect on January 1, 1994.

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2010), Student Textbook 1, 222.

D. Official and Countervailing Power

Power relations between the Amerindians and the administrators of the colony
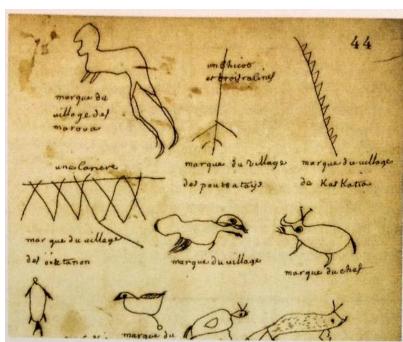
Players involved in the power relations between the Amerindians and the administrators of the colony
- governors,
- the Innu,
- the Iroquois

Demands made by Amerindians
- military support against their enemies,
- European products, especially rifles

4.7 The signatures of several Amerindian chiefs on the treaty Great Peace of Montréal.

Charette, J. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Means used by Amerindians to influence the decisions of the colonial administrators
- declare war,
- supply furs

Effects of power relations between the administrators of the colony and the Amerindians
- Champlain's expedition against the Iroquois on the Richelieu river,
- signing of the Great Peace of Montréal,
- French use of Amerindian customs in diplomacy,
- ongoing military presence in the territory of the colony

In diplomatic relations, the state also followed Aboriginal customs: the exchange of gifts or shell necklaces (wampums), speeches, passing the ceremonial peace pipe, etc. Meetings would take place in Aboriginal languages . . . .

Christophe Horguelin et al., *Panoramas: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle Two, Year 2* (Montréal: Graficor, 2009), Vol. 2, 109.

Power relations between the administrators of the colony and the mother country
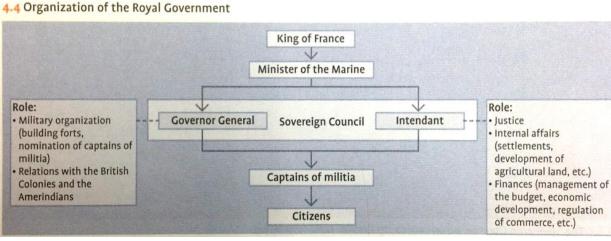
Players involved in the power relations between the administrators of the colony and the mother country
- Company of One Hundred Associates,
- Jean Talon,
- the Minister of the Marine

Demands made by the administrators of the colony:
- financial resources,
- military resources

4.4 Organization of the Royal Government

	King of France	
	↓	
	Minister of the Marine	

Role:	Governor General	Sovereign Council	Intendant	Role:
• Military organization (building forts, nomination of captains of militia)				• Justice
				• Internal affairs (settlements, development of agricultural land, etc.)
• Relations with the British Colonies and the Amerindians		Captains of militia		• Finances (management of the budget, economic development, regulation of commerce, etc.)
		↓		
		Citizens		

Charette, J. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Means used by the administrators of the colony to influence the decisions of the mother country:
- exchange correspondence,
- draft briefs

Effects of power relations between the administrators of the colony and the mother country
- publication of orders and edicts,
- submission to French authority in the colony,
- little economic diversification in the colony

Charles Huot, *Le Conseil souverain* (The Sovereign Council), around 1920

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Power relations between Church and state

Players involved in the power relations between Church and state
- King
- Monseigneur de Laval
- Frontenac

Demand made by the Church:
- prohibition on trading alcohol

"Your majesty, I, François de Laval, first Bishop of Québec in New France, swear in the name of God, and promise your Majesty that I will serve him as long as I live, your faithful subject and humble servant [...]."

François de Laval, *Mandements et lettres pastorales*, 1674.

Charette, J. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Means used by the Church to influence the decisions of the state
- complaining to the king about the actions of some governors,
- making a commitment to convert more Amerindians

Effects of the power relations between the Church and the state
- alliance to impose public order in the colony,
- revocation of governors D'Avaugour and Frontenac,
- prohibition on performing Molière's comedy Tartuffe,
- granting of seigneuries to religious communities

In 1706, the priest of the parish of the Côte de Beaupré complained about bad behaviour among his parishioners. Intendant Raudot thus published a decree aimed at regulating the colonists' behaviour during mass.

"We forbid all persons, regardless of the pretext, from offering any drinks whatsoever in their houses, or to sell any on holidays or Sundays, . . . Let us also forbid all persons from quarrelling or amusing themselves in the church, from leaving church during the sermon and from smoking at the entrances or near them of the churches concerned . . . Let us urge all parishioners to attend the divine service of their parish with all due devotion."

* Priest's speech during Sunday mass.
Intendant Raudot. *Documents judiciaires, janvier-juin 1712* [Legal Documents, January–June 1712]. February 13, 1712 [translation].

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Players who embody power relations between the **Church** and the **state**:

- king,
- bishops,
- governors

Demands made by the Church:

- appointment of a Catholic bishop,
- collection of tithes

> The great goodness and kindness with which we have been governed by His Most Gracious Majesty King George III . . . the favours he has recently done for us . . . are doubtless enough to foster your gratitude and encourage you to support the interests of the Crown of Great Britain. . . . We ask only that you help us repel the enemy and prevent the invasion that is threatening the province.
>
> Mgr. Briand, bishop of Québec City, in a speech to the *Canadiens* regarding the American invasion of the Province of Quebec

[Translation]

Means used by the Church to influence the decisions
of the state:
- submitting requests to the king

Effects of the power relations between the Church and the state
- appointment of a Superintendant of the Catholic Church in Canada;
- suggestion by Monseigneur Lartigue that the population of Lower Canada
  should submit to British authority during the *Rebellions*

The church had been a consistent supporter of established authority[1] in both the French and British regimes. This support was particularly precious in 1837-38 . . . . The church had a particularly important role in defusing[2] popular unrest. In the countryside, parish priests received clear instructions from the bishops to support established British authority . . . .

1. established authority: the colonial authorities
2. defusing: calming

John A. Dickinson and Brian Young, *A Short History of Quebec* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's UP, 2003), 155.

Players who embody power relations between
British merchants and the **governor**:
- the king,
- Governor Murray,
- Montrealers,
- members of the legislative assembly

Demands made by British merchants:
- discontinuation of the concessions made to the Canadiens by the first
- governors, restoration of Habeas corpus, abolition of taxes on trade

3

They [British merchants] demanded the establishment of a Legislative Assembly from which French Canadians would be excluded. Needless to say, they were opposed to Governor James Murray . . . and Governor Guy Carleton . . . who had both decided to apply the Royal Proclamation in such a way as not to alienate the French Canadian majority.[1]

1. alienate the French Canadian majority: turn it against them

Julie Charette, *A Question of History: History and Citizenship Education, Secondary Cycle 2, Year 2, (Anjou: CEC, 2009), Activity Book, 165-166.*

Means used by British merchants to influence the
decisions of the governor
- writing petitions,
- writing to opinion journals such as the *Quebec Mercury and the Montreal Gazette*

Effects of the power relations between British merchants and the governor
- maintenance of taxes on trade,
- recall of Governor Murray by London)

5

We . . . rely on your Majesty for the Redress[1] of those Grievances[2] we suffer from the Measures of Government practised in this your Majesty's Province . . . . We could enumerate many more sufferings which render the lives of your Majesty's Subjects, especially your Majesty's loyal British Subjects, in the Province, so very unhappy that we must be under the Necessity of removing from it[3] . . . .

1. the redress: the solution
2. grievances: complaints, problems
3. removing from it: leaving it

Petition of the British merchants of Québec, 1765

Players who embody power relations between the **legislative assembly** and the **governor**:

- Papineau,
- Gosford, W. L. Mackenzie,
- Elgin,
- members of the assembly,
- political parties such as the Parti canadien,
- the Tory Party,
- the Parti patriote

Demands made by the Patriotes and Reformers:

- responsible government,
- control over the budget,
- election of members of the legislative council

Being in the majority, [the *Canadiens* members of the assembly] wanted to control the [enactment of] laws and the budget, which contradicted the idea of a colony. London[1] therefore tried to retain ultimate control of the situation through its governor, who was assisted by his council.

1. London: short for the British government

Denis Vaugeois, "A propos de l'Acte constitutionnel de 1791," *Cap-aux-Diamants*, No. 30 (Summer 1992), 13. [*Translation*]
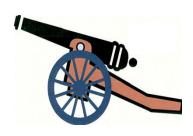
Means used by the legislative assembly to influence the decisions of the governor:

- adopting a resolution on the free choice of language when tabling bills,
- adopting the 92 Resolutions,
- refusing to pass the budget

Means used by the Patriotes and Reformers to influence the decisions of the governor:

- asking the population to boycott British products,
- forming an alliance with Reformers in Upper Canada,
- organizing public assemblies
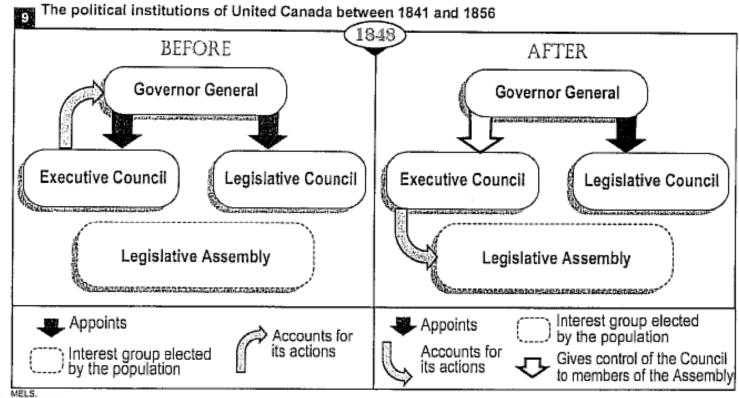
7 Popular assembly against the British government

MNBAQ/37.54.

Effects of the power relations between the legislative assembly and the governor
- dissolution of the legislative assembly,
- application of responsible government

The political institutions of United Canada between 1841 and 1856

1848

BEFORE

Governor General

Executive Council   Legislative Council

Legislative Assembly

- Appoints
- Interest group elected by the population
- Accounts for its actions

AFTER

Governor General

Executive Council   Legislative Council

Legislative Assembly

- Appoints
- Accounts for its actions
- Interest group elected by the population
- Gives control of the Council to members of the Assembly

MELS.

Effects of the power relations between
the Patriotes, the Reformers and the governor

- closing of opinion journals,
- the Rebellions,
- intervention by the army,
- the hanging of Patriotes,
- the call to Baldwin and Lafontaine
  to form a responsible government

Charette, J. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

"I die with no regret. I desire nothing more than the good of my country in revolt and independence. [...] Then my execution and that of my comrades in death will have been useful. This will confirm what you should expect from the British government. 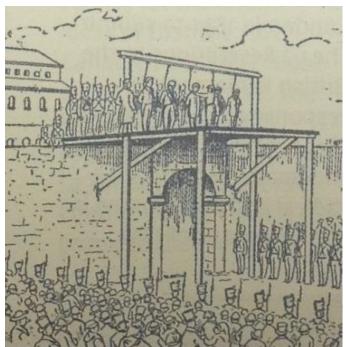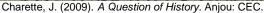I have but a few hours to live, and I want to spend it equally between religious duties and with my fellow patriotes. For them, I die with the rope around my neck for the sentence of murderer. For them, I will be separated from my wife and children, [...]. And for them, I die shouting: Long live freedom, long live independence."

A letter written by Marie-Thomas Chevalier de Lorimier from prison the evening before his execution February 14, 1839.

Charette, J. (2009). *A Question of History*. Anjou: CEC.

Identifies players who embody power relations between
the **Amerindians** and the **British authorities**

- Pontiac,
- Le Grand Sauteux,
- Amherst,
- Governor Murray
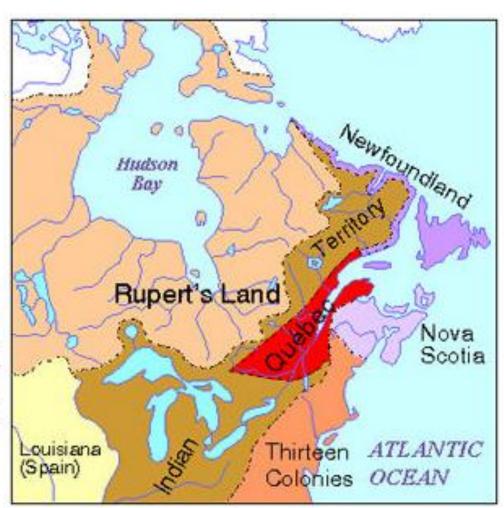
Amerindian demands
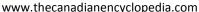
- financial compensation for
  lost territory,
- recognition of their rights

North America after the Royal Proclamation

The territory of the Province of Quebec was roughly
comprised of the St. Lawrence Valley. Most of the territories
conquered by Great Britain were designated Aboriginal
territory, with the hope of soothing the tensions between the
British and Aboriginal peoples. Florida, which had been
seized from Spain, was divided into two distinct colonies.

www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com

Means used by the Amerindians to influence the decisions of the British authorities after the Treaty of Paris (1763):
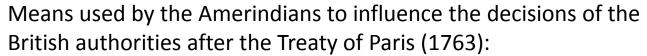
- revolting
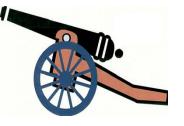
Effects of the power relations between the Amerindians and the British authorities

- the establishment of a policy of assimilation starting in 1830,
- the creation of reserves

> The Royal Proclamation gave British subjects directives concerning the occupation of Aboriginal territory.
>
> ". . . and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatsoever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved [Aboriginal lands] without our special leave and licence for that purpose first obtained."
>
> Royal Proclamation. October 1763.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Means used by the **Church** to influence decisions by the **state**
- Catholic unions,
- support strikers in some circumstances

Effects of power relations between the Church and the state
- colonization of new regions,
- refusal to give women the right to vote
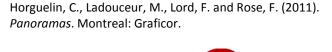
Memory site

The Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour (CCCL)

The Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour (CCCL) was the forerunner of the *Confédération des syndicats nationaux* (CSN), created in 1960. It grouped together the Catholic unions that emerged in Québec in the early 20th century.

The CCCL took on the mission of defending workers' interests. It called for family allowances in 1923, old age pensions in 1926, and unemployment insurance in 1928. When it was founded in 1921, the CCCL welcomed about 17 600 members. Its numbers increased rapidly starting in 1934, so much so that by about 1940 it comprised close to one third of the province's unionized workers. After the Second World War, the CCCL adopted a more demanding stance and gradually shed its denominational character. It abandoned the Church's social doctrine and opposed the Duplessis government by providing stronger support to workers during major strikes.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Players who embody power relations between
financial circles and the **state**

- Canadian Pacific Railway,
- J. A. Macdonald,
- electricity trusts

www.trainweb.org

Identifies players who embody power relations between **Native** peoples and the **state**
- Riel

Demands made by the Native peoples
- respect for Native and treaty rights,
- political autonomy

Means used by the Native peoples to influence decisions by the state
- forming a provisional government at Red River

Effects of power relations between the Native peoples and the state
- hanging of Riel and eight Amerindians

2

On November 22 . . . the largest public meeting ever seen in Québec was held on the Champ-de-Mars, in Montréal. From 40 000 to 50 000 people gathered to hear a steady stream of speakers. All expressed their solidarity with Riel and harshly criticized the federal government. Honoré Mercier, in a famous speech beginning with the words: "Our brother Riel is dead" called for the formation of a party that would unite all the forces of the nation.

Jacques Lacoursière et al., Canada-Québec, 1534-2000, (Sillery: Septentrion, 2000), 361. [Translation]

Players who embody power relations between
unions and the **state**
- Knights of Labour,
- Monseigneur Charbonneau,
- Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada/Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour,
- other labour confederations

Demands made by the union movements
- prohibition of child labour

Main labour laws adopted in Québec between 1885 and 1928
1885 Law making it illegal to hire girls younger than 14 and boys younger than 12
1909 Law enabling workers injured in accidents to receive 50% of their wages
1919 Law establishing a minimum wage for women
1928 Law creating a commission to compensate workers injured in accidents

MELS.

Means used by the **Church** to influence decisions by the **state**
- Catholic unions,
- support strikers in some circumstances

Effects of power relations between the Church and the state
- colonization of new regions,
- refusal to give women the right to vote

> I have some roads built . . . I decide where churches will be built in the future, and the townships fill up with people as if by magic! The government surveyors[1] can hardly keep up with the rapid arrival of our colonists!
>
> Curé Antoine Labelle, 1878
>
> 1. surveyor: a professional who measures land
>
> [Translation]

Players who embody power relations between **financial circles** and the **state**

- Canadian Pacific Railway,
- J. A. Macdonald,
- electricity trusts

caancc.blogspot.ca

Identifies players who embody power relations between **Native** peoples and the **state**
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Demands made by the Native peoples
- respect for Native and treaty rights,
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Demands made by the union movements
- prohibition of child labour

Labour leader Jean Marchand (right) supporting striking workers at Gaspé Copper Co, Murdochville, Québec, August 1957 (courtesy Library and Archives Canada/PA-163000).

www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com

Players involved in the power relations between
Church and **state**
- Monseigneur Laflèche,
- Boucher de Boucherville,
- the Duplessis government,
- Frère Untel [Jean-Paul Desbiens]

Demands made by the Church
- the colonization of new regions,
- amendments to the bill concerning the creation of a department of education

10
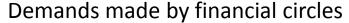
Maurice Duplessis allowed the Church to administer the educational institutions and social services. However, the Church did not have the means to finance these institutions. The Duplessis government therefore had to provide financial support for the religious orders that administered them, which gave the government a certain control over these services. The Church retained its moral influence over society at the time.

Alain Dalongeville et al., *Présences: une histoire thématique du Québec, manuel de l'élève, 2ᵉ année du 2ᵉ cycle du secondaire* (Anjou: CEC, 2008), volume 2, 122. [Translation]

Demands made by financial circles
- income tax reductions,
- subsidies,
- easing of regulations

Means used by **financial circles** to influence
decisions by the **state**
- contributing, at certain times,
  to the funding of political parties,
- constituting lobby groups

Effects of power relations between financial circles and the state
- nationalization of hydroelectric companies,
- creation of Crown corporations for economic purposes,
- passage of the Act to govern the financing of political parties

3

Ever since political parties have existed, they have at all times had to find sources of funding in order to carry out their political actions, prepare and publish their electoral programs and conduct campaigns. . . .
The first and most important characteristic of Québec's political funding system . . . is that only the voters can, using their own resources, contribute to political parties.
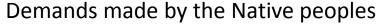
Groupe de réflexion sur le financement des partis politiques, *Rapport du groupe de réflexion sur le financement des partis politiques*, (Québec: Directeur général des élections, 2007), 7, 10. [*Translation*]

Players involved in the power relations between **Native** peoples and the **state**
- Assembly of First Nations of Québec and Labrador,
- governments of Canada and Québec

Demands made by the Native peoples
- respect for Native and treaty rights,
- political autonomy

Means used by the Native peoples to influence decisions by the state
- addressing protests to the United Nations,
- breaching the peace, protests

Quebec provincial police man their barricade at the bottom of the hill while Mohawks maintain their position at the top as the standoff on the Kanesatake Reserve near Oka entered its 14th day on July 24, 1990. (Ryan Remiorz/Canadian Press)

www.cbc.ca
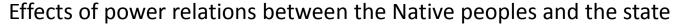
Effects of power relations between the Native peoples and the state
- •end of the official policy of assimilation,
- •the signing of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement

Principles of the *Paix des Braves,* signed by the Cree people and the Québec government
- •partnership based on trust and mutual respect for land development,
- •compliance with the principles of sustainable development and the traditional lifestyle
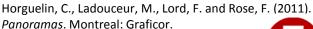
86 **The signing of the *Paix des Braves* in 2002**

The *Paix des Braves* of 2002 made the Cree partners in the economic development of their region and secured them a sizeable income for 50 years in exchange for Hydro-Québec's right to construct new dams along the Rivière Rupert. Here we can see Bernard Landry, then premier of Québec, and Ted Moses, responsible for negotiations on behalf of the Cree.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Means used by **union** movements to influence decisions by the **state**
- testifying before the Royal Commission on the Relations of Labor and Capital, forming a common front,
- publishing the *Manifeste des grévistes)*
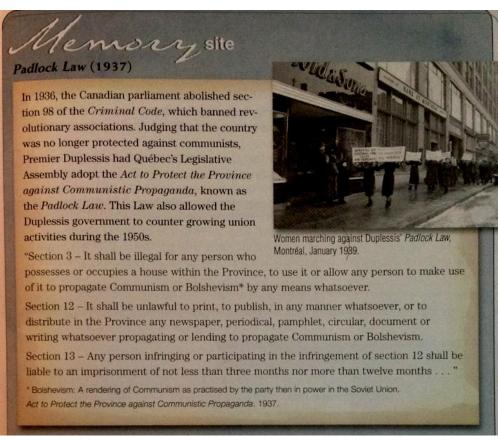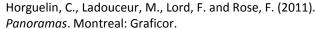
Effects of power relations between union movements and the state
- recognition of labour associations,
- intervention by the provincial police during labour conflicts,
- passage of the *Act respecting labour standards*

Memory site

Padlock Law (1937)

In 1936, the Canadian parliament abolished section 98 of the *Criminal Code*, which banned revolutionary associations. Judging that the country was no longer protected against communists, Premier Duplessis had Québec's Legislative Assembly adopt the *Act to Protect the Province against Communistic Propaganda*, known as the *Padlock Law*. This Law also allowed the Duplessis government to counter growing union activities during the 1950s.

Women marching against Duplessis' *Padlock Law*, Montréal, January 1939.

"Section 3 – It shall be illegal for any person who possesses or occupies a house within the Province, to use it or allow any person to make use of it to propagate Communism or Bolshevism* by any means whatsoever.

Section 12 – It shall be unlawful to print, to publish, in any manner whatsoever, or to distribute in the Province any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, circular, document or writing whatsoever propagating or lending to propagate Communism or Bolshevism.

Section 13 – Any person infringing or participating in the infringement of section 12 shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than twelve months . . ."

* Bolshevism: A rendering of Communism as practised by the party then in power in the Soviet Union.
Act to Protect the Province against Communistic Propaganda. 1937.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

Players involved in the power relations between **feminist** groups and the **state**

- suffragettes,
- the Fédération des femmes du Québec,
- Éva Circé-Côté,
- Adélard Godbout

10
In 1940, Premier Adélard Godbout followed up on his promise and, despite the persistent opposition of the clergy, gave women the right to vote. This was followed by an expansion of the categories of electors. In 1963, the voting age was lowered to 18 years. Six years later, Aboriginal people obtained the right to participate in elections.

Jacques Mathieu and Jacques Lacoursière, *Les mémoires québécoises* (Sainte-Foy: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1991), 181, [Translation]

Demands made by the fem

- right to vote,
- implementation of public daycare

4 Women now have the right to vote and to run for office

La femme a maintenant droit de vote et d'éligibilité

La Presse.

Means used by feminist groups to influence decisions by the state
- calling for a strike at Dupuis Frères (1952),
- organizing the march *Du pain et des roses*
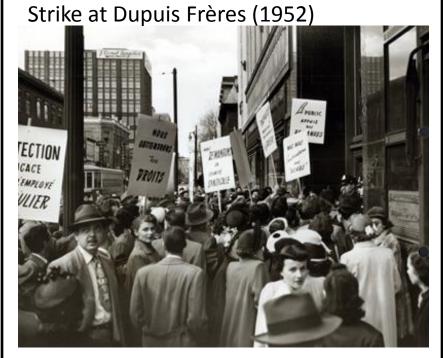
Effects of power relations between feminist groups and the state
- passage of the Women's Minimum Wage Act,
- appointment of women to the boards of directors of Crown corporations,
- introduction of provisions on maternity leave into the Act respecting labour standards

Strike at Dupuis Frères (1952)

www.civilization.ca

Players involved in the power relations between the **media** and the **state**

- André Laurendeau,
- L'Action catholique,
- Claude Ryan,
- The Gazette

Roles played by the media:

- informing the population,
- conducting investigations

Demands made by the media

- access to government information,
- protection of sources of information

archives.vigile.net

Means used by the media to influence decisions by the state
- maintaining presence in the press gallery,
- broadcasting reports

Effects of power relations between the media and the state
- passage of legislation on censorship,
- recognition of freedom of the press,
- passage of the *Act respecting access to documents held by public bodies*
- protection of personal information

Québec 🏵🏵 ᴆec

Updated to 1 June 2013
This document has official status.

chapter A-2.1

AN ACT RESPECTING ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS HELD BY PUBLIC BODIES AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER I
APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

1. This Act applies to documents kept by a public body in the exercise of its duties, whether it keeps them itself or through the agency of a third party.

This Act applies whether the documents are recorded in writing or print, on sound tape or film, in computerized form, or otherwise.

1982, c. 30, s. 1.

Players involved in the power relations between **linguistic groups** and the **state**

- Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste,
- Alliance Québec,
- governments of Canada and Québec
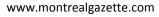
Demands made by linguistic groups

- recognition of the primacy of the French language in Québec,
- amendments to the rules for commercial signs

www.montrealgazette.com
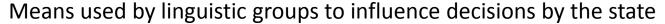
Alliance Quebec — in this 1985 photo represented by, from left, Allan Hilton, Harvey Yarosky, president Eric Maldoff and vice-president Michael Goldbloom, reacting to a Quebec Superior Court ruling striking down Quebec's law on the language of business signs — was widely accepted, including by the provincial government, as a representative of the English-speaking community that had to be listened to, Alex K. Paterson argues. Is a new such voice needed?

Means used by linguistic groups to influence decisions by the state
- challenging sections of language laws,
- organizing demonstrations,
- taking cases to court

Effects of power relations between linguistic groups and the state
- passage of language laws
- creation of the *Office de la langue française*,
- imposition of a percentage of French-language content for radio and TV broadcasts

4

... the National Assembly adopted . . . the *Charter of the French language* (Bill 101). This law made French the only official language in Québec, and it applied in all areas of collective life: work, government services, public signs and posters . . . .

Jean-François Cardin et al., *Le Québec: héritages et projets* (Laval: HRW, 1994), 440. *[Translation]*

3

Year	Government	Law
1969	Jean-Jacques Bertrand	*Act to Promote the French Language in Québec*
1974	Robert Bourassa	*Official Language Act*
1977	René Lévesque	*Charter of the French Language*

Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS).

Players involved in the power relations between **nationalist** movements and the **state**
- *Ligue pour la défense du Canada,*
- Henri Bourassa,
- René Lévesque,
- Trudeau

Demands made by nationalist movements
- change in the political status of Québec,
- passage of laws to protect the French language

Our first duty is to develop our country. We owe England neither resentment nor gratitude. . . . We cannot accept [the call for] imperial solidarity . . . which would involve us in war with all of England's enemies.

Henri Bourassa, 1903

[Translation]

. . . we believe . . . we are a nation. With all the essential requirements: a clearly defined territory, our own history, a common language and culture, a collective will to live together and maintain a national identity. . . .

René Lévesque

From "Quebec: A Good Neighbour in Transition," an address given by the Prime Minister of Québec, Mr. René Lévesque, to the Economic Club of New York (New York), January 25th, 1977. [online]. http://archives.cbc.ca, (accessed March 22, 2011).

Assemblée nationale du Québec.
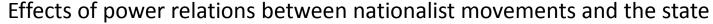
Means used by nationalist movements to influence decisions by the state
- organizing *Les États généraux du Canada français,*
- founding political parties,
- organizing demonstrations

Effects of power relations between nationalist movements and the state
- holding of a plebiscite on conscription for service overseas,
- application of the *War Measures Act* during the October Crisis,
- the holding of referendums,
- passage of the *Clarity Act*

Implementation of the War Measures Act

cbc.ca

Players involved in the power relations between **environmentalist** groups and the **state**
- Frédéric Back,
- Regroupement des conseils régionaux de l'environnement,
- Assembly of First Nations of Québec and Labrador)

Demands made by environmentalist groups
- protection of fauna and flora,
- ratification of and compliance with international agreements

5 A demonstration against climate change, 2009

Photo : Mikael Lalancette, *Le Soleil*, December 12, 2009.

Means used by environmental groups to influence decisions by the state

- orchestrating media events,
- participating in international summits,
- founding a political party

Effects of power relations between environmental groups and the state

- adoption of regulations to protect the environment,
- organization of awareness-raising campaigns,
- creation of Québec's *Ministère de l'Environnement*

Développement durable,
Environnement,
Faune et Parcs

Québec

www.cakex.org

Players involved in the power relations between movements for **social justice** and the **state**
- Church,
- École sociale populaire,
- community groups,
- municipalities

Demands made by movements for social justice
- fair distribution of wealth,
- social housing programs

98   A law to combat inequalities

An Act to combat poverty and social exclusion was unanimously adopted on December 26, 2002. With this law, the Government of Québec recognized that poverty was a threat to the rights and liberties of individuals.

"... WHEREAS poverty and social exclusion may constitute obstacles to the protection of and respect for human dignity;

WHEREAS the effects of poverty and social exclusion impede the economic and social development of Québec society as a whole and threaten its cohesion and equilibrium; ...

1. The object of this Act is to guide the Government and Québec society as a whole towards a process of planning and implementing actions to combat poverty, prevent its causes, reduce its effects on individuals and families, counter social exclusion and strive towards a poverty-free Québec. ...

4. The national strategy is intended to progressively make Québec, by 2013, one of the industrialized nations having the least number of persons living in poverty, according to recognized methods for making international comparisons."

Québec. *Act to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion* [online], 2002, accessed November 6, 2008.

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.
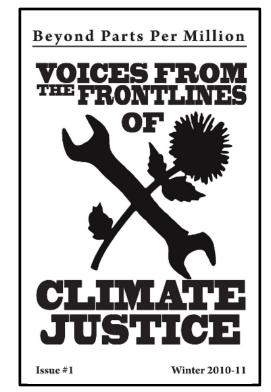
Means used by movements for social justice to influence decisions by the state
- publishing the *Programme de restauration sociale*,
- organizing demonstrations,
- drafting petitions

Effects of power relations between movements for social justice and the state
- establishment of social solidarity programs,
- construction of social housing

Beyond Parts Per Million

VOICES FROM THE FRONTLINES OF

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Issue #1   Winter 2010-11

ecosocialismcanada.blogspot.ca

Identifies players involved in the
federal-provincial power relations
- Parti national led by Honoré Mercier,
- Trudeau,
- René Lévesque,
- Bélanger-Campeau Commission

4

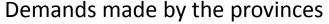. . . Mercier had one of the young members of his party say . . . : "It cannot be repeated too often: power does not flow from Canada to the provinces, but from the provinces to Canada . . . we want a real government in Québec City, not an office under orders from Ottawa . . . ."

Lionel Groulx, *Histoire du Canada français depuis la découverte* (Montréal: Fides, 1960), Vol. 2, 335. [*Translation*]

Demands made by the provinces
- respect for areas of jurisdiction,
- changes to the equalization system

The federal government has created departments like the Department of Health, which deal with matters reserved for the provinces under the constitution. . . .

It has seized fiscal resources belonging to the provinces. . . .

Some governments of the province of Québec, particularly the government of Maurice Duplessis, have struggled persistently against federal centralization.

Robert Rumilly, 1961

Robert Rumilly, Le problème national des Canadiens français (Montréal: Fides, 1961), 49, 50 and 57. [Translation]

First, while the provinces have assumed more and more responsibilities over the last half-century, they have found it increasingly difficult to raise the money to pay for them. Second, many of the tasks undertaken by the provinces could best be handled on a national[1] level.

. . . the central government should have as much control over the whole financial and economic structure of the country as possible.

John C. Ricker and John T. Saywell, 1963

1. national: federal

John C. Ricker and John T. Saywell, Nation and Province (Toronto and Vancouver: Clarke, Irwin & Company, 1967), 75.

Means used by the provinces to influence the decisions of the federal government
- holding interprovincial conferences,
- launching negotiations,
- signing agreements,
- taking part in federal-provincial meetings

Effects of power relations between the provinces and the federal government
- overlapping of certain programs,
- instances of federal intervention in areas of provincial jurisdiction

90 **The Victoria Conference, 1971**

Despite the failure of the Victoria Conference, the federal government was determined to patriate the Canadian constitution, with or without the agreement of the provinces. Following several rounds of negotiations, the provinces still did not manage to agree on what amendments to introduce. In 1982, the federal government proceeded to unilaterally patriate the Constitution. Here we can see the provincial premiers including Québec's Robert Bourassa as well as the prime minister of Canada, Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

What was the main objective of the Victoria Conference?

Horguelin, C., Ladouceur, M., Lord, F. and Rose, F. (2011). *Panoramas*. Montreal: Graficor.

END