

**HISTORY  
REVIEW  
PACKAGE FOR  
SECONDARY 4  
EXAM**

# TOPIC 3

## **ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT BEFORE THE 1500s up to 1608**

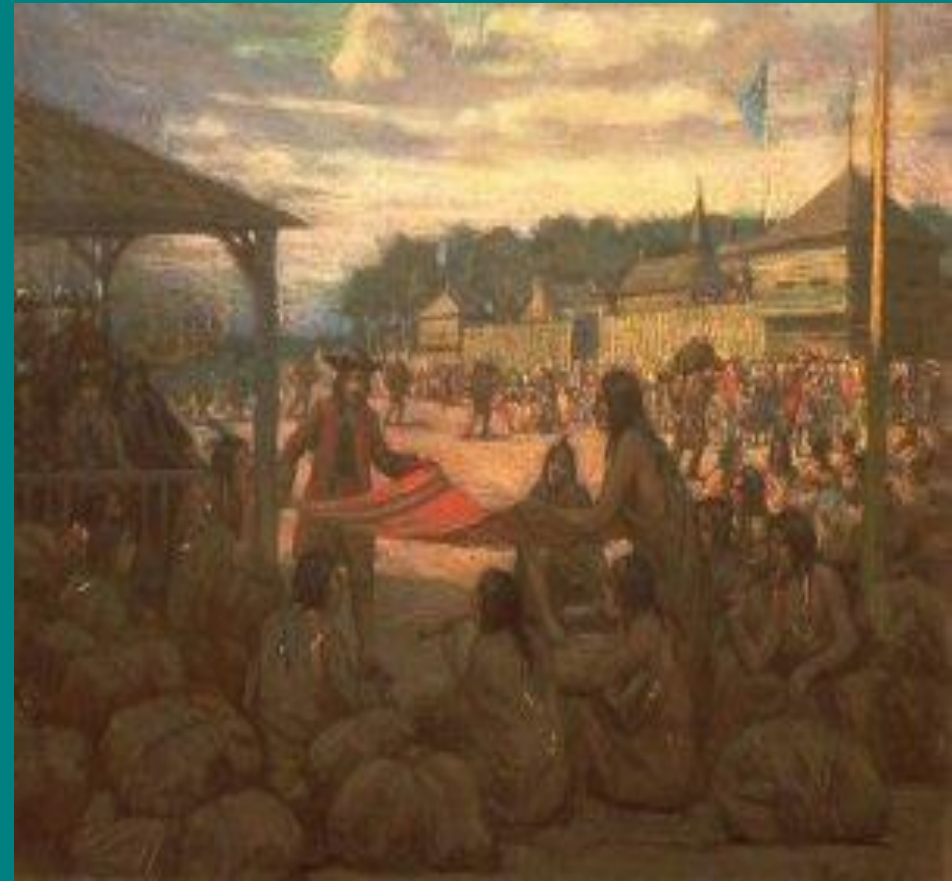
# How did different Amerindian cultures interact with one another?

- Different tribes would sometimes trade items with one another, this is known as a ***Barter System***, because no money was involved. This would sometimes lead to war between different tribes to determine who controlled the land or resources



# What role did the Amerindians play in the Fur Trade?

- The Amerindians hunted the fur-bearing animals and prepared the skins for transportation to the trading posts.
- The Amerindians traded furs for European manufactured goods, earning very little on the exchange





# What effect did the Fur trade have on the Amerindian nations of North Eastern North America?

- It forced them into alliances with either the French or English in a battle for control of the Fur trade



# What was Canada used for after Cartier's voyages?

- It was used for fishing which was Canada's first commodity



# TOPIC 3

## ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

From 1608 to 1760:  
The French Regime

# What role did European fisherman play in renewing French interest in New France?

- They were the ones who first started trading for furs with the Amerindians



# What did both French and Amerindians gain from their exchanges in relation to the fur trade?

- *French gained...* canoes, toboggans, snowshoes, corn, tomatoes, potatoes, maple syrup and tobacco
- *Amerindians gained...* metal tools, wool blankets, alcohol, guns and diseases

# What is *Mercantilism*?

- It's when the *colony* (New France) supplies *raw materials* (furs) to the *mother country* (France) and gets little in return. The result is that the mother country becomes rich as the colony remains poor.



# What are the consequences of *Mercantilism* for New France?

- The population remains very small
- The territory that New France occupies is huge
- The economy is not diversified
- There are no factories that are built in New France, all goods must be bought from France



# How did the economy of New France develop after 1663?

- The Intendants attempt to diversify the economy
- Jean Talon introduces many new industries and grants numerous seigneuries
- Michel Begon starts sawmills
- Gilles Hocquart starts les forges de St.Maurice (ironworks)



# **What prevented New France from diversifying its economy after 1663?**

- Scarcity of specialized labour
- high production costs
- lack of local capital
- weakness of the local market
- objections from the mother country

# How does Governor Frontenac affect the development of New France?

- the Fur Trade once again becomes the major economic activity of New France
- new forts were built along the St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal to protect the Fur Trade
- encourages further explorations into the interior of North America to benefit the Fur trade

# **What role does the Fur Trade play during the French Regime?**

- It remains the main economic activity of New France throughout the French Regime
- The Seigneurial System allows for French Canadians to grow enough food to sustain their families

# TOPIC 3

## ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

From 1760 to 1867:  
The British Regime



# What happens to the Fur Trade after the Conquest?

- British merchants replace French merchants as the owners. Besides, that it pretty much stays the same, the *coureurs des bois* and *voyageurs* remain French Canadian.
- **MacTavish** is a Scottish merchant who started the *Northwest Company* in Montreal to rival the English Hudson Bay Company to the north

# What ultimately happened to the Fur Trade in Canada?

- The American Revolution forced the Northwest company to hunt their furs north of the Great Lakes, which puts it in direct competition with the Hudson's Bay Company
- In 1820, The Hudson's Bay Company takes over the Northwest Company, giving it a monopoly over the Fur Trade. Montreal's days as a fur trade center end



# What allowed the Timber Trade to replace the Fur Trade as Canada's main economic activity?

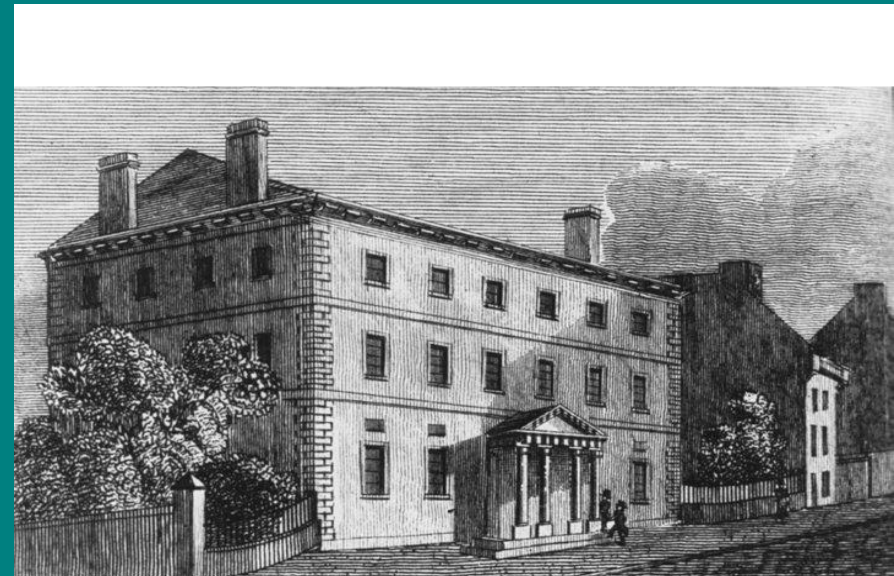
- Napoleon's blockade of Scandinavia forces Britain to import timber from Canada to be used in its shipbuilding industry.
- **Protective tariffs** on imports favor the sale of *Canadian goods* over the goods of foreign countries within the British empire.





# What effect does the Timber Industry have on Canada?

- It creates new jobs as lumberjacks for the French Canadians
- It opens up the Saguenay, and Ottawa valley to colonization, by creating sawmills and lumber camps
- Timber replaces Fur as Canada's main export
- The Bank of Montreal, Canada's first bank, is started in 1817



# What other products develop in Canada during the early 19th century?

- *Wheat* becomes a chief export as many new farms are created in Upper Canada.



# What problem did the British merchants encounter in shipping the wheat from Upper Canada to the British markets and what solution did they adopt?

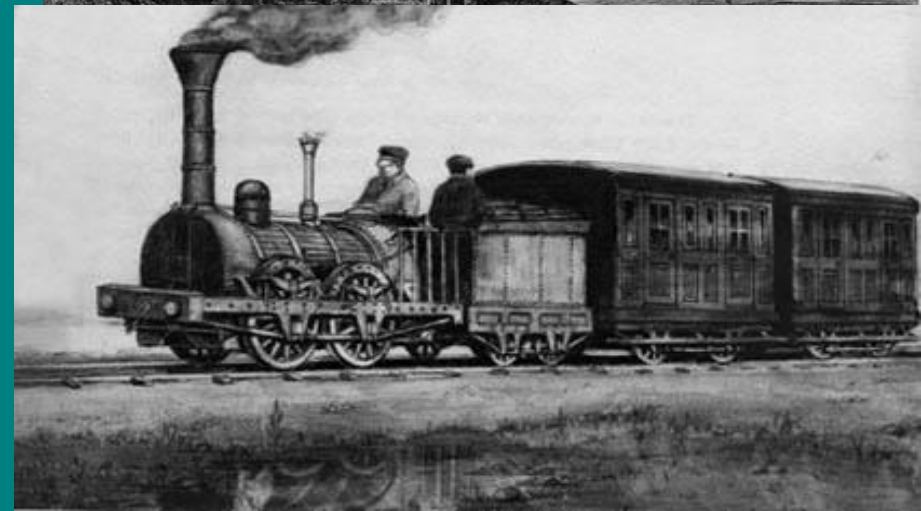
- To bypass the numerous rapids beyond Montreal, the merchants have numerous canals and locks built along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to accommodate their ships which traveled to Upper Canada.
- The Lachine Canal, The Welland Canal, The Rideau Canal, where all built for this purpose in the 1820s and 30s





# What new forms of transportation will replace sailing ships and canoes as the main form of shipping in Canada in the 19th century?

- **Steamships** reduced sailing time between Montreal and Upper Canada.
- **Railroads** became a faster and more efficient way to carry goods from Upper Canada to the port of Montreal. At first they were used to connect canals and rivers. The first railroad in Canada was built between **Laprairie** and **St. Jean-Sur-Le-Richelieu**.



# What happens to the economy of Canada in the 1840s?

- The Canadian economy suffers a major setback when the British government removes its protective tariffs which had benefited Canadian food and timber exporters for 40 years
- Facing bankruptcy, Montreal merchants must find a new market for their goods...the USA!

# What is the Reciprocity Treaty?

- It's a trade treaty that is signed between Canada and the USA in 1854
- It allowed Canada to ship its wheat and timber to American markets, in exchange, it allowed the Americans to fish in the Grand Banks of Newfoundland

# **What kind of economic problems contributed to the creation of Canada?**

- End of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1866
- Iron replaced wood in the shipbuilding and bridge-building industry
- The government of United Canada had accumulated a large debt
- All the good farmland was located in the Northwest Territories (the Prairies)

# TOPIC 3

## ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

From 1867 to the

Present:

Contemporary Era

# What was the National Policy?

- It was John A. MacDonald's economic program to improve Canada's economy
- It aimed to increase customs duties to protect Canadian companies from foreign competition





# **What was the first phase of Industrialization and how did it impact Quebec?**

- It was the period in the late 19th century that saw the rise of the manufacturing sector in Quebec
- Many new factories were created in the cities
- The rural population moved to the cities in search of jobs in factories, creating new working-class districts

# **What were some of the defining characteristics of the first phase of Industrialization?**

- Coal was the main source of energy for the factory machines
- The capital for investments came from the British and Canadian entrepreneurs
- The goods produced were mostly sold in Canadian markets
- Trains and steamships were the main modes of transportation
- Factories were located in the big cities
- Most factories produced textiles, leather, food and tobacco

# What were the working conditions like in the factories?

- Long hours on dangerous machines, workers were often injured or killed
- Child labour was common
- Workers were often beaten by managers
- Low salary and the factories were cold, damp, dark and dirty
- Unions were created to protect the workers, but owners were hostile towards them



# What changes occurred in Quebec agriculture during this era?

- Farmers switched from growing wheat to dairy farming (cheese, milk and butter)
- Some areas started producing *specialty crops* such as tobacco, apples and vegetables
- Many farmers began to farm with modern machinery (tractors)



# **What were the major characteristics of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Industrialization?**

- It was based on the exploitation of natural resources such as copper, aluminum, nickel, gold, pulp and paper and asbestos
- The capital (money) was invested by Americans
- Hydroelectricity became the main source of power for the factories
- Greater need for food supply in the cities
- The factories were located outside the cities in Shawinigan, the Saguenay and Ottawa valley

# **What did the need for increased food supply mean for Canada?**

- Increase in farm production as the farmers shipped their food to the cities
- Wheat farms in the Prairies boomed
- Railways and ports saw a huge increase in shipping as new markets opened in European cities

# How were the working conditions in Quebec factories at the beginning of the 20th century?

- The hours were still long and women were still paid less than men
- The Canadian Federation of Labour was formed to protect the workers
- The Catholic Church formed Catholic unions for workers in Quebec
- The bosses were still against strikes



# What was the Great Depression and what consequence did it have on Canada?

- It occurred when the New York Stock Exchange crashed on October 24, 1929. That day became known as Black Thursday
- Many companies went bankrupt meaning workers lost their jobs
- The demand for goods dropped
- The unemployment rate reached 40%



# How did the Great Depression impact Canadians daily lives?

- Factory workers faced unemployment and reduced wages
- Government employees faced pay cuts
- Numerous families were evicted from their homes
- Marriages were delayed and fewer children were born
- The really poor ate at soup kitchens and slept in shelters
- Hobos hopped on trains and roamed the country looking for work

# What solutions did the government come up with to combat the Depression?

- ***Public Works projects*** meant manual labour was used to build roads, dig drainage ditches and build parks
- ***Work Camps*** took in single unemployed men
- ***Direct Aid*** was given to the poorest in the form of coupons which could be exchanged for food and clothing
- ***Back to Land policies*** where the Quebec government sent families to colonize Abitibi, Gaspesie and Cote-Nord.

# What were some changes that resulted from the Great Depression in Canadian Society?

- New political parties, such as the New Democratic Party and Union Nationale, were created
- Health care and unemployment insurance were created in Canada
- Prime Minister Bennett created the Bank of Canada in 1934
- Prairie farmers received aid when the Canadian Wheat Board was created in 1935
- Child labour was banned

# How did World War 2 impact Canada?

- Canada had full employment as people were making war supplies
- The Canadian government **centralized** production, meaning they took control of all the wages in the factories and limited the number of workers' strikes
- The government urged Canadians to buy ***Victory Bonds*** to help fund the war
- Canadians faced Wartime restrictions: The government controlled prices. Food, gasoline and tires were rationed. People were urged to recycle glass, bones, animal fat, rubber and metal

# What resulted from World War 2 for Quebec?

- **Economic Prosperity:** There was a great demand for goods such as TVs and cars. The creation of the St Lawrence Seaway to connect Montreal harbour to Lake Ontario increased shipping. There was little unemployment because of new jobs in the service sector
- **Development of Northern Quebec:** Dams were built to provide more electricity to the cities and industries. Mining centres were created in Schefferville and Chibougamau. New aluminum smelters in Baie-Comeau and the Saguenay

# What characteristics defined the government of Maurice Duplessis?

- He believed that the government should not intervene in the economy: He opposed health care. The Church was allowed to run education and hospitals. American companies were given total control of Quebec's natural resources
- He favoured rural areas over urban areas
- He believed in Provincial autonomy: He refused Federal grants for universities. He took back income tax from the Federal government
- He resorted to bribes and patronage to get re-elected
- He was against unions: He used the police to break up strikes in Murdochville and Asbestos. He created the **Padlock Law** to fight the unions

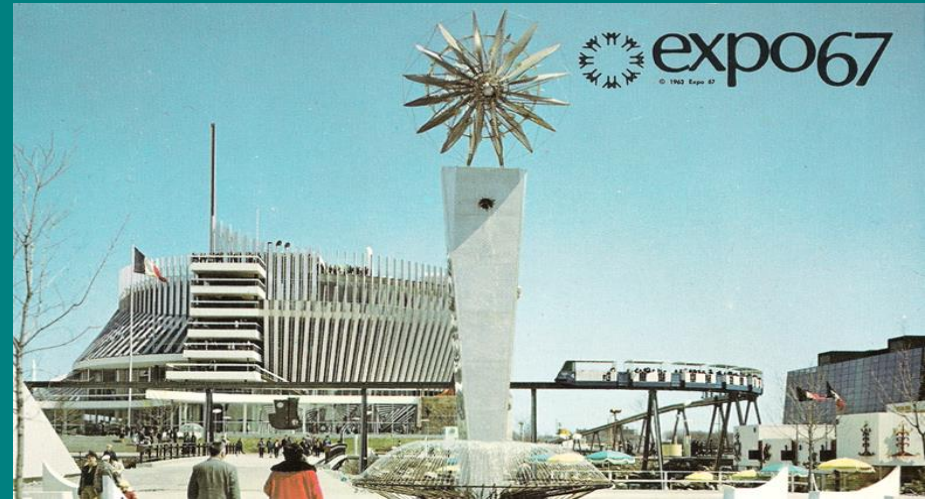


# What were the main reforms of the Quiet Revolution?

- Creation of the ministries of Education and Health
- Hospital insurance was created
- Crown Corporations are created as the Quebec government intervenes in the economy: *Hydro-Quebec* gains the monopoly of the electricity industry. *SIDBEC* controls the steel industry. *La Caisse de Depots* is created to manage the pensions of the government employees
- A significant increase in the number of **civil servants** (government employees)
- Increased exploitation of Quebec's natural resources: Development of James Bay and Manicouagan hydroelectric projects
- Greater participation of French Canadians in the ownership of management of Quebec companies
- Small farms were bought out by bigger more industrialized farms

# What were the some major construction projects funded by the Quebec government during this era?

- The Montreal Metro system, Expo 67, the 1976 Montreal Olympics, the Quebec portion of the Trans-Canada highway, Place des Arts, the Champlain Bridge



# **What was the major economic consequence of the Quiet Revolution?**

- The public debt of Quebec increased forcing the government to raise taxes

# How did Quebec's economy change during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

- The Quebec economy is now mostly made up of jobs in the Tertiary (service) sector
- Most manufacturing jobs are now located in developing countries

# TOPIC 4

**POWER AND  
COUNTERVAILING  
POWER BEFORE THE  
1500s up to 1608**

# How were the chiefs selected in Amerindian society?

- In Algonquian society, it was usually the strongest male who was made the chief
- In Iroquoian society, the chief was selected by the elder females. If the chief did not fulfill his responsibilities, he could be removed from power by the elder females

# **Why did the Algonquins and Hurons wish to ally with the French?**

- They wanted the French to supply them with European weapons and help them defeat their enemy: The Iroquois



# TOPIC 4

## POWER AND COUNTERVAILING POWER FROM 1608 to 1760: The French Regime

# Initially, who was in charge of New France?

- The merchants who obtained the Fur Trade monopoly from the king of France. If they did not fulfill their obligation to populate and develop New France, they could have their monopoly removed by the king

# What were the consequences of Champlain's alliance with the Algonquins and the Hurons?

- It made the French and the Iroquois enemies

# **How was the relationship between the early Fur traders and the Catholic Church in New France?**

- There was a lot of friction because the fur traders would not listen to the priests call to not trade alcohol to the Amerindians

# Who represented the King in New France?

- Power is shared amongst three people, each with their own tasks:
  - The governor is in charge of the army and foreign relations
  - The Intendant is in charge of developing the colony and justice
  - The bishop is in charge of colonial life
- The political leaders of New France are all part of the Sovereign Council, who's job is to advise the governor

# What was the Great Peace of 1701?

- All the Amerindian tribes from Eastern North America gathered at Montreal to carve out a lasting peace with the French who were commanded by Hector De Callieres
- From then on, the Iroquois would remain neutral in all future wars between French and English





# What impact does the Conquest have on New France's citizens?

- They are now under the control of the King of Britain and his representative, the governor
- The French political elite that had been living in New France return to France, leaving the representatives of the Church to becoming the new French leaders of the French Canadians



# TOPIC 4

## **POWER AND COUNTERVAILING POWER FROM 1760 to 1867: The British Regime**

# **Why did the Royal Proclamation fail to accomplish its goals in assimilating the French Canadians?**

- The French Canadians outnumbered the British in Quebec 100 to 1. Both Governors Murray and Carleton realize that the Royal Proclamation is unworkable. They therefore do not apply the Royal Proclamation in Quebec.

# **What conciliatory measures did Governor Murray take to help him rule the French Canadians?**

- They allow new Catholic bishops in Quebec.
- They allow French civil law to be used in the Lower courts.
- They select members of the Executive Council who are sympathetic to the French.
- They refuse to create an Assembly because it would be dominated by British merchants

# How did the British merchants in Montreal react to Murray's refusal to create an Assembly in Quebec?

- They were outraged, they asked the British government in London to recall Murray and replace him with another governor



# What were the main articles of the Quebec Act of 1774?

- It increases the size of Quebec by giving it all the land around the Great Lakes.
- It allows French Civil Law to return.
- It restores all rights to the Seigneur and allows the return of the *Tithe* (Church tax)
- Catholics can be elected to the Assembly



# What was the Constitutional Act of 1791?

- It creates *Lower Canada* for the *French Canadians* and *Upper Canada* for the *English Loyalists*.
- It creates a system of government for each of the two colonies where there is an elected assembly in each and one governor to rule both colonies. The governor could chose an Executive and Legislative Council.



# What was the Chateau Clique and how did they clash with the Assembly of Lower Canada?

- The **Chateau Clique** was composed of the rich British merchants of Lower Canada and the British governor.
- They were the members of the governor's Executive and Legislative Councils.
- The **Chateau Clique** wanted laws that would favor trade and the British merchants, whereas the Assembly wanted laws that would favor Canadien farmers.
- The Governor could veto any law the Assembly passed

# What was le Parti Canadien and what was their goal?

- It's the dominant political party in the Assembly of Lower Canada
- It's comprised of French Canadian professionals (doctors, lawyers, notaries)
- They fought to preserve French culture in Lower Canada and to obtain a Responsible Government
- They became known as le Parti Patriote and were led by Louis-Joseph Papineau

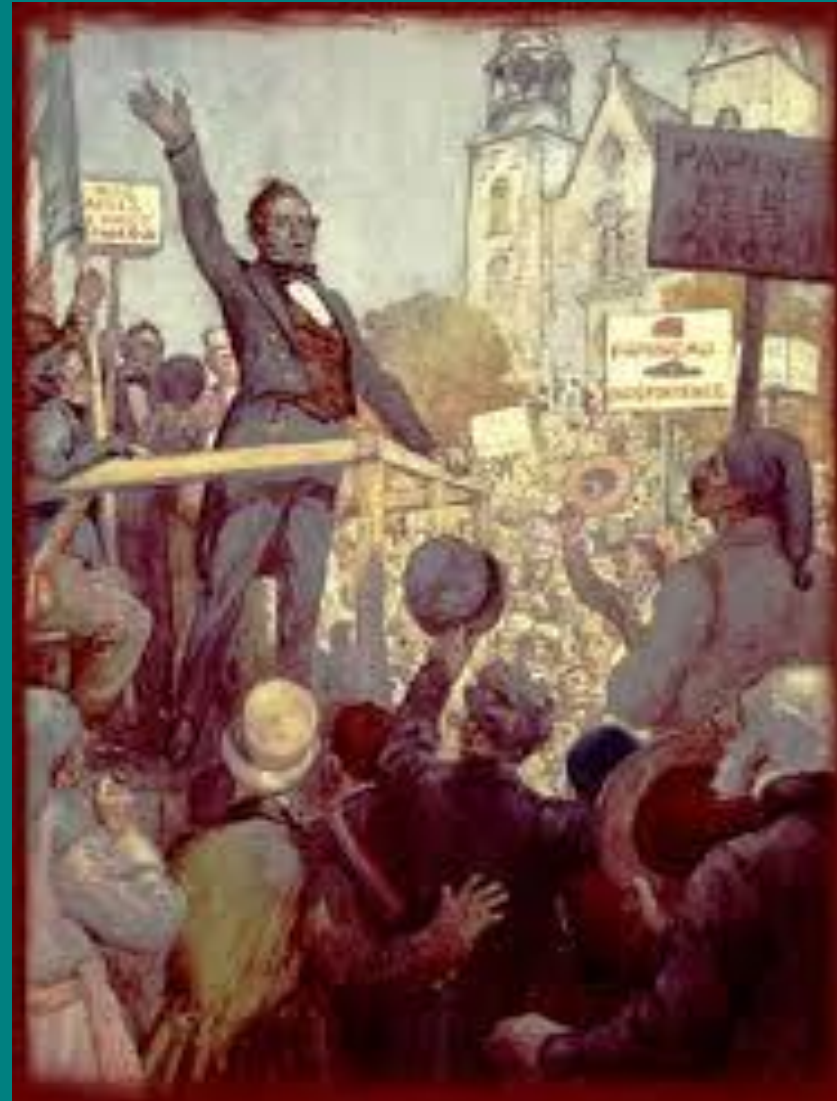


# **How does the Parti Patriote respond to the continued conflicts with the governor and the Executive Council?**

- They draw up a list of 92 Resolutions, which were a long series of demands for political reforms in the British-governed colony of Lower Canada, which they sent to London in 1834
- The resolutions included, among other things, demands for an elected Legislative Council and an Executive Council responsible before the house of representatives (a Responsible Government)

# How does the Parti Patriote react to Russell's 10 Resolutions?

- Papineau organizes numerous meetings in numerous villages of Lower Canada where he denounces the British government
- The Parti Patriote calls on the population of Lower Canada to boycott British goods (tea, rum,...)



# Where and when does the Rebellion begin and how does the British government react?

- It begins at The **Battle of Saint-Denis** was fought on November 23, 1837.
- The British troops, who were better armed and organized than the Patriotes, regroup and soon beat back the rebels, defeating them at Saint-Charles on November 25 and at Saint-Eustache on December 14

# What was the Catholic Church's position during the Rebellions?

- It supported the British colonial leaders (governor and Executive Council) because it saw that it was losing its traditional role as leaders of the French-Canadians to the leaders of the Parti Patriote
- Because of this, most of the people of Lower Canada did not support the Patriotes, which caused the Rebellion to fail

# What problems does Lord Durham recognize with French-Canadian society?

- He said the French-Canadiens were inferior because they clung to their religion, language and customs
- He felt the political system, which gave the English power, only made the situation worse

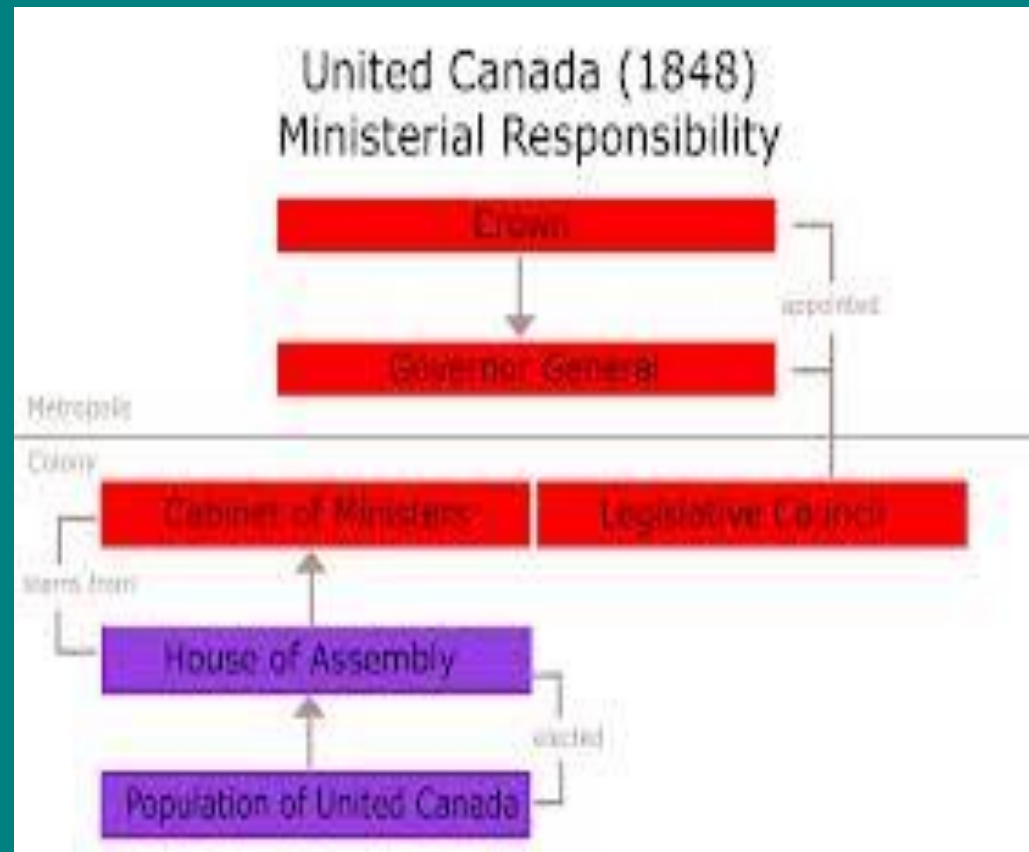


# What political changes occur after the Act of Union of 1840?

- The *radicals* in the Assembly are replaced by English and French *moderates*, like Baldwin and Lafontaine, who agree to work together towards achieving a Responsible Government.

# What effect do the moderates have on the British Government?

- The governor allows the Assembly to choose the Executive Council in 1842.
- In 1848, Governor Elgin grants Canada a Responsible Government



# What tensions arise in Montreal in the late 1840s?

- On the night of April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1849, an angry mob of Loyalist burnt down the Parliament of Canada located in Montreal in retaliation for the Rebellion Losses Bill while the members of the Legislative Assembly were sitting in session.
- This event ended Montreal's tenure as the capital of Canada



# **Why did the British colonies consider unification in the 1860s?**

- United Canada had a history of unstable governments...10 different governments in 10 years!
- Fear of American expansion into the Northwest Territories.
- The Fenian raids in southern Quebec proved to Canadians that Britain could no longer defend them
- Poor markets for Canadian goods

# What were the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences?

- They were two meetings where all the elected political leaders of the British colonies of Canada got together to discuss uniting the colonies to form a country
- These meetings occurred in the fall of 1864





# **What was the British North America Act and when did it occur?**

- It was the act that created the Dominion of Canada
- It occurred on July 1st, 1867
- It's also referred to as: CONFEDERATION

# How were the powers divided in Canada?

- Federal powers according to section 91 of the BNA Act - criminal law, postal service, banking, defence, Indian affairs, transportation
- Provincial powers according to section 92 of the BNA Act - education, health, municipal governments, roads, natural resources



# Why was Canada called a dominion, and not a country, in 1867?

- Because Britain held back three key powers from Canada:
  - Foreign affairs...Canada could not declare war or sign a peace treaty
  - Foreign trade...Canada could not sign trade agreements with foreign countries
  - Constitutional Amendment...Canada could not change articles in the BNA Act

# What was the Northwest Rebellion and what were its results?

- It was a fight between the Canadian military and the RCMP and the Métis and the Amerindians in Saskatchewan in 1885
- The Canadians won, forcing the Amerindians to live on reserves
- Louis Riel was hung as a traitor which created tension between Quebec and Ontario



# TOPIC 4

## POWER AND COUNTERVAILING POWER FROM 1867 to the Present: Contemporary Era

# Why were unions created in Quebec factories?

- They were created by the workers to protect themselves against the employers abuses and also, to improve their working conditions
- Factory owners were hostile to unions, they often used the police or the army to beat strikers and arrest them

# What was the Conscription Crisis of 1917?

- Prime Minister Robert Borden imposed military service on all Canadian men between the ages of 18 and 45 to increase the number of Canadian soldiers in the war
- The Bill that made it a law became known as the Military Service Act
- Most French Canadians were bitterly opposed to Conscription



# **What consequences did the Conscription Crisis have in Quebec?**

- Riots broke out in Quebec City killing four people
- Many young men went into hiding instead of joining the army
- Quebec would not vote for the Conservative government again for 40 years



# What right did women acquire during World War 1?

- They got the right to vote in Federal elections on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918

## **WOMEN HAVE FULL SUFFRAGE IN**

AUSTRALIA NORWAY ISLE OF MAN  
NEW ZEALAND FINLAND TASMANIA

## **WOMEN HAVE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN**

ENGLAND ICELAND DENMARK  
SCOTLAND CANADA SWEDEN  
WALES NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

In the United States Women  
Vote in twenty-eight states on  
Municipal and School affairs

## **WOMEN VOTE ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN**

IN  
WYOMING COLORADO  
UTAH WASHINGTON  
IDAHO CALIFORNIA

## **WHY NOT IN OREGON?**

VOTE 300 X 'YES' AMENDMENT NO. 1, NOV. 5, 1912

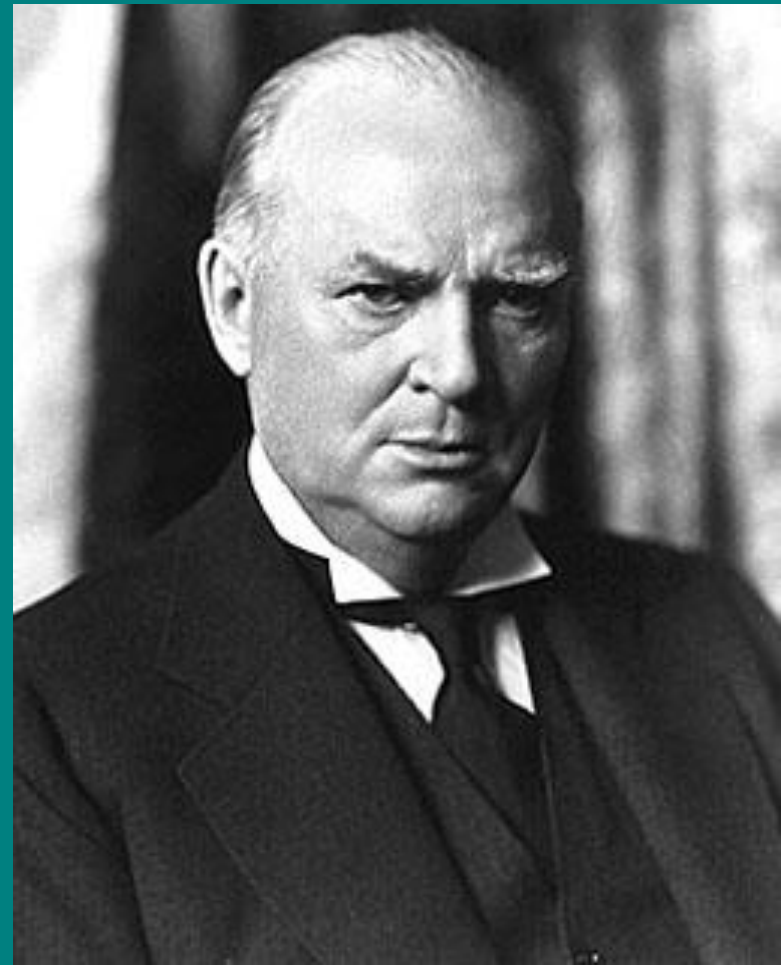


# What resulted for Canada following World War 1?

- It increased its autonomy from Britain by gaining the following rights: Participated in the peace treaty of Versailles of 1919 as an independent nation and became a member of the League of Nations. It signed its own trade agreement, the Halibut Treaty, with the USA in 1923
- The Statute of Westminster finally gave Canada control of its foreign affairs in 1931

# What was Bennett's New Deal?

- It corresponds to the actions taken by Prime Minister Bennett to try to end the Depression in Canada



# **What differences are highlighted by Canada's participation in both World Wars?**

- **In World War 1:** Canada had to join the war when Britain did and Canadian soldiers were under the command of British generals
- **In World War 2:** Canada had the option to join or not and Canada had its own army commanded by Canadian generals

# What was the 2nd Conscription Crisis about?

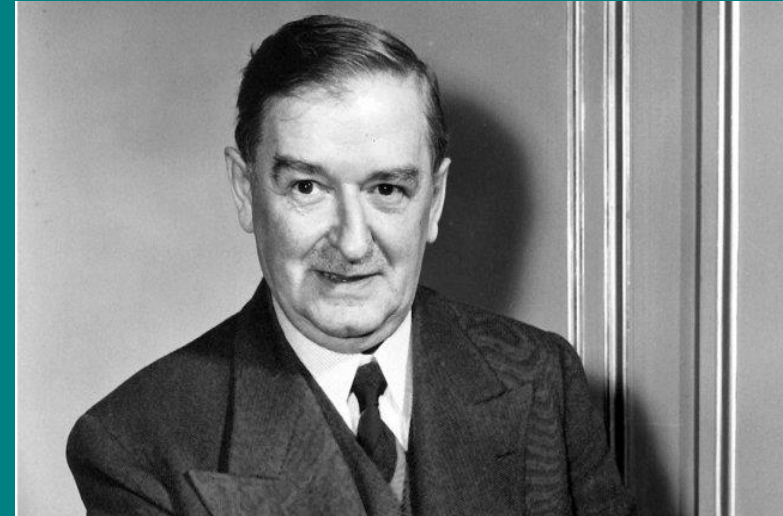
- Prime Minister **William Lyon Mackenzie King** had promised not to enact Conscription at the beginning of the war. However, when things started to go badly, he held a ***Plebiscite*** to ask Canadians to let him break his earlier promise
- English Canadians said yes, but French Canadians said no

# What was the War Measures Act?

- It was a Canadian law that was passed during World War 2 that gave the Canadian government strong powers, such as: Control of all income and corporate taxes of the provinces and the right to issue family allowances

# How did Duplessis and Union Nationale govern Quebec?

- Duplessis ruled with an iron fist: He used bribery and intimidation to get reelected. He was also staunchly anti-union, often using the police to break strikes
- Duplessis pushed for greater provincial autonomy from the Federal government. It was Duplessis who adopted the Quebec flag with the fleur-de-lys



# Who opposed Duplessis and his policies?

- The **unions**; their workers wanted better conditions and salaries
- The **intellectuals**; they were generally university students who wanted a better system of public education
- The **media**; these were the artists, musicians and journalists who were using their medium to spread their ideas. Pierre Elliott Trudeau co-founded the magazine Cité Libre, to contest against Duplessis' policies



# What were the major political consequences of the Quiet Revolution?

- Rise in Nationalism created conflict in Quebec society
- Creation of new political parties that were pushing for Quebec's independence. Le **Parti Québécois** is created in 1968 by René Lévesque
- Rise in extremism as the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ) is created to achieve independence through violence

# What caused the October Crisis of 1970?

- The kidnapping of diplomat James Cross and the murder of Quebec cabinet minister Pierre Laporte by the FLQ were the major sparks
- Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau enacted the War Measures Act which allowed the Canadian army to occupy the province of Quebec
- Over 400 separatists were exiled and the leaders of the FLQ were sent into exile



# What steps has the Parti Québécois taken so as to achieve Quebec's independence?

- The **1st Referendum** on Quebec independence is held in 1980. It proposed sovereignty-association, meaning Quebec would be independent, but maintain the same currency as Canada. The “NO” side beat the “YES” side in Quebec by a vote of **60% to 40%**
- The 2nd Referendum on Quebec independence was held in 1995. This time, the NO side barely won: 50.5% voted “NO”, whereas 49.5% voted “YES”

# What does the term Renewed Federalism mean?

- It refers to Pierre Trudeau's attempt to create a strong, united and bilingual Canada.
- In 1982, Trudeau repatriated the BNA Act so that Canada had full power to amend the Canadian Constitution
- The repatriation of the constitution became known as the Constitutional Act of 1982
- Quebec, led by the PQ, was the only province that refused to sign the new Canadian Constitution because it didn't guarantee it's veto right over Constitutional changes

# **Did Canada make any attempt to convince Quebec to sign the Canadian Constitution?**

- Yes, the Meech Lake and the Charlottetown Accords was Prime Minister Mulroney's attempt to address some of Quebec's concerns in exchange for Quebec signing the Constitution. However, both accords failed when other provinces refused to accommodate Quebec.

# What was the Oka Crisis?

- The Oka Crisis was a land dispute between the Mohawks of Kanesatake and the residents of Oka
- It led to an armed conflict between Mohawks and the Canadian army
- It was the first violent conflict between First Nations and Canadians in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

