

History

Unit

- 1 Natives and Newcomers
- 2 Society in New France
- 3 Society in the Revolutionary age.
- 4 Lower Canada in transition
- 5 Quebec in a New Canada
- 6 Canada's Century
- 7 Contemporary Quebec

Unit 1

Natives and Newcomers

- Indian crossed the bearing strait 30 000 years ago to enter North America
- * The indians that moved from place to place in order to hunt were known as nomads.
- * The indians that stayed in one spot. and grow crops were know as *Sedentary* (in the Great Lakes area)

Unit 2

Society in New France

- Population was very slow in Quebec mostly because the French got the indians to hunt furs and by 1663 the French had only 2500 people in New France.
- In order to encourage growth, France developed a system called *land tenure* which:
 - 1- The Crown gave a tract of land to a Seigneur.
 - 2- Then the Seigneur sub-divided to tenant framers called *Censitaires*.
- The rights of the Seigneur
 - * 1- Could receive communion first.
 - * 2- He had the front seat in church
 - * 3- He was buried under the church
- King Louis the 14th wanted to establish some sort of a government in New France to keep some sort of order, so they established in 1663:
 - * 1 - The Governor (appointed by the king)
 - 2- An Intendant
 - 3- A bishop
- The governor was responsible for the military
- * The Intendant looked after finances, economic development and justice.
- * In 1663 Bishop Laval, opened the first seminary in Quebec. (in Quebec City)

- Jesuits were sent to Quebec from France to convert the Indians to the Catholic religion.
- Nuns came in 1639 and set up schools and hospitals.

Chapter 7

- Most of the population in New France were farmers and isolated from each other and they produced their own food.
- The overall lifestyle in New France was difficult but they were self-dependent. Their life was quite different than life in France.

Unit 3

Quebec in a Revolutionary Age

Chapter 8

The Conquest:

- France and Great Britain struggled for control of Europe, West Indies, India and North America.
- France really wanted to control Europe, but Britain wanted a world wide empire and whenever fighting occurred in Europe it also spread to the colonies.
- Britain had a bigger navy and could send in troops faster.
- In North America France had the interior land but few people to defend it and Britain had the East coast
- The British by 1760 had a population of 1 1/2 million people and the French only had 70 000.
- The French built forts and got the Indians to attack English settlements.
- So the British got the Iroquois on their side and then border raids started.
- The intense fighting took place during *the seven year war* from 1756 to 1763.
- At first, the French were winning, but things turned around when *James Wolfe* took command.
- In 1758 a massive British attack was held at three French strongholds
 - 1- Ticonderoga
 - 2- Duquesne
 - 3- Louisbourg

- The British won all three battles and the final blow in 1759 on *the Plains of Abraham*. When the British concurred Quebec. This is also known as the *Conquest*.
- The British then moved on to Montreal but the French already surrendered. So all of the New France was now under the British military rule.
- In the meantime, the French had to wait for the war in Europe to end before they would find out what was going to happen to them.
- The French soldiers were permitted to return to their home.
 - 1- Nobody would lose their property
 - 2- Nobody could be deported
 - 3- Nuns could remain but Jesuits had to leave
 - 4- People could still practice their religion
 - 5- All francophones had to become British subjects

** After the war ended, the Treaty of Paris was signed on February 10, 1763 in which France gave up all claims to North America, except St-Pierre and Miquelon and France transferred Louisiana to Spain and Britain gained Florida.

Chapter 9 The origins of British North America

- After the Treaty of Paris was signed, Britain gained vast territories in North America.
- In order to obtain stability Britain came out with the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

Order of Sequence

The Conquest 1759
 The Treaty of Paris 1763
 The Royal Proclamation 1763
 The Quebec Act 1774
 The Treaty of Versailles 1783
 The Constitutional Act 1791
 The War of 1812
 The Rebellions 1837-38

The Union Act 1840
Riceporcity Treaty 1854

** *The Proclamation* of 1763 replaced *military rule* with a Civilian government and it also outlined the shrunken boundaries of Quebec. It also reserved land or "Indianians Territories" for the fur trade so that no settlers were allowed to move in that area.

- The government was made up of
 - 1- A governor named by the King
 - 2- A consel
 - 3- An assembly
- The consel and assembly had to take an oath saying they were not catholic.
- This Proclamation did not reflect how things were in North America and it created opposition with the French that were here and the British North American.

The American Revolution

- After the Treaty of Paris was signed all of the territory West of the Appalachians wad given to Britain, the British Americans wanted to cultivate that land. But Britain reserved it for the indians.

* The British government also wanted the american colonies to pay for the costly war against France and to keep an army in america.

- Britain also passed a law which stated that all the colonies in North America could only trade with Britain.

* Then in 1764, Britain passed *The Sugar Act* which the colonies had to pay a tax on sugar, coffee, wine and syrup.

* One year later, *TheStamp Act* was passed (1765) which taxed, documents, letters etc...

- The final blow cam when Britain put a tax on tea.

- So the British American ransacked the British ships at the port of Boston. Dumping the cargo overboard.

- Britain wanted to obtain the loyalty of the French in case they needed them to fight the colonies. So Britain passed *The Quebec Act* of 1774.

** The Quebec Act (Main Points)

- 1- The size of Quebec was tripled as it extended to the Great Lakes.
- 2- Allowed French civil laws to return but British laws remained for criminal

cases.

- 3- Britain restored Seigniorial rights
- 4- Catholics were permitted to take a public post.
- 5- Catholics were allowed to bring back the collection of the tithe (The church tax)
- 6- Governor was to have an advisory council.

- The British Americans were angry with The Quebec Act and they met at congress in Philadelphia to discuss their options and Britain then sent in more troops.

- Fighting then when on for weeks and the British (Red Coats) army took Boston but this victory was costly. As the Red Coats lost over 1000 soldiers and the Americans lost 397 soldiers.

- Washington, now trained an additional 20 000 soldiers and retook Boston. (using 14 000 soldiers) and the Red Coats retreated to Halifax.

- Washington then decided to invade Canada and took Montreal in December 1775-1776 but the harsh winter and small pox broke out and they retreated.

* Then congress went ahead and adopted The Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. In which 13 colonies formed The United States of America.

- So loyalist in the U.S. (10 to 20%) moved to Canada.

- The newly formed U.S. built a stronger army and navy and Britain sent an additional 30 000 Red Coats and after weeks of fighting Britain took New York City, hoping to split America.

- France then sent more arms and battleships and after months of fighting Britain started losing many battles. (especially in the county side.)

- The American planned and retook New York city and this resulted in the final battle as the british put down their arms.

* Britain then signed The Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Which recognized American independence.

Unit 4

Lower Canada in Transition

Chapter 10

- After the United States of America gained it's independence, there were many loyalist that moved into Canada because they did not want to live in the U.S.. So this influx of people posed a major problem for Britain as the english did not like the Quebec Act as

they gave the French to many rights.

* In order to satisfy both sides, Britain came out with *the Constitutional Act of 1791* which divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada.

- The division gave both the English and French a territory of their own.

- Lower Canada (Quebec) had about 160 000 people and Upper Canada (Ontario) has about 20 000 people.

- The Ottawa river was the dividing line except for the Vaudreuil area.

Lower Canada > Catholic religion remained

French Civil Laws

French were permitted in administration

Upper Canada > English Civil Laws were used

1/7 of the land was set aside to support the Protestant clergy

- The biggest changes came with the government system

Government System 1791

- * Governor General (GG) *
- * - Appointed by British government *
- * - Commander of Military *
- * - Responsible for administration *
- * - Named members of the councils *
- * - Could veto laws *

- * Lieutenant Governor (LG) *
- * - Two L.G. one in Upper Canada *
- * one in Lower Canada *

***** ***

- * Executive Council (EC) *
- * - Appointed by GG and had nine members *
- * - Administered laws, budget and public services *
- * - and he also advised the GG *

- * Legislative Council (LC) *

- * -Also appointed by the GG (15 members) *
 - * - Approved or rejected bills and laws *
 - * passed by the assembly. *
 - * - Could initiate laws *
- *****

- *****
- * Legislative Assembly (LA) *
 - * - Elected by the people and they were 50 members *
 - * - Were not paid (mostly lawyers and Doctors) *
 - * - Prepared and voted on bills *
 - * - Had little power. *
- *****

- Although this system of government was meant to resolve the problems, it did not.

- The assembly had problems with language and many of the bills that they passed were disallowed by the Legislative Council.

- Education was another problem as the French wanted to leave it to the church and the English wanted the state to support the school system.

- Taxation was "une autre probleme" between the English and French as the English merchants wanted the tax revenues to be spent on channels and the French were more interested in having roads.

- While all of this was going on, in Canada *the French Revolution* broke out in 1789.

- Most of Europe was at war, but France and Britain were especially at war when *Napoleon* overthrew the Directory (leaders) in 1799

* Britain needed every soldier they had to fight Napoleons army and the U.S. who were still angry with Britain over the American Revolution and because Britain was still blocking the Atlantic coast, So the U.S. decided that the time was right to push Britain out of North America. So on June 18, 1812 the U.S. declared war on Britain.

* Major General Isaac Brock who was Legislative Governor of Upper Canada and commander of the British forces was very worried as there were 500 000 Canadian and 8 Million Americans. He was also doubtful of the locality of the French especially with the trouble they were having in the assembly.

- Brock still launched an attack at Michilimackinac (Detroit) and won.

- The lifted Canadian spirits but the Americans attacked Queenston Heights

- This was very costly as Brock was killed so then the Americans decided to shift their efforts to naval warfare on lake Erie.
- The Americans gained control of lake Erie and retook control of Detroit and then decided to attack Lower Canada which had not seen any action.
- Two attacks were launched on the hope of taking Montreal. One was at Chateauguay and the other was Chryslers Farm and the British held them off.
- Meanwhile, the British sent a naval fleet through the Chesapeake Bay and marched into Washington D.C. where they burned most of the city and were stopped when they tried to gain Baltimore.
- Now the merchants in New England were really suffering as trade dropped by 80%. They pressed congress to stop the war and both parties agree to negotiate peace as the treaty of Ghent was signed on december 24, 1814.
- In the meantime, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo and Britain who did not know that the treaty was signed sent an additional 16 000 troops to North America.
- The British wanted to attack New Orleans but were scattered with over 2000 casualties and the Americans only 21.
- * This final victory for the americans prompted congress to sign the rush "Bagot" agreement on April 28, 1817
- * This agreement gave the Americans the Ohio Valley and divided Canada on the 49th parallel except for the New Brunswick/ Maine boarder and it made the U.S. a distinct country.

*** Three causes that lead to the war of 1812

- 1- British blocked of Atlantic Coast
- 2- Napoleon's Wars
- 3- Desire of America to control all of North America

Chapter 11

Major Industrial Changes

The fur trades

- Hudson's Bay Company
- and Northwest Company merged
- then declined in early 1800's

Timber

- Lower Canada and New Brunswick exported 74% of all the timber by 1810.

- English speaking Montrealers invested in the timber trade and they established *theBank of Montreal in 1817.*

Agriculture

- Lower Canada had poor method and outdated equipment.
- Much better in Upper Canada due to the fertile soil, new techniques and better climates

Transportation

* 1780 Soulanges (lake St-Loius + Lake St-Francis)

1824 Lachine Canal between Montreal and Lake St-Louis

1825 Lake Erie to Hudson River to Port of new York

1829 Welland Canal between Lake Ontario to Lake Erie

1832 Rideau Canal from Ottawa to Kingston.

- Immigration and population increased by about one million between 1820-1850
- Most were poor immigrants from Britain especially the Irish as many were expelled from their land.
- Majority went to Upper Canada or Montreal and Quebec City.
- In 1844, 57% of Montreal were English speaking
- In 1850, 64% of Eastern townships were English speaking
- In 1850, 80% of Ottawa were English speaking.
- In 1850, 75% of Southern counties were English speaking.
- In 1805, 50% of Gaspé were English speaking.

Population Compared

Year	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
1791	10 000	150 000
1822	125 000	375 000
1831	236 000	553 000

1840

450 000

650 000

- 1840 The population difference between Upper Canada and Lower Canada led to a major confrontation with government system as the legislative assembly wanted more members than Upper Canada because they had a bigger population.

- This led to the issue of representation by population, however the government did not want this because it would have given the French a majority in the assembly.

Chapter 12

The Rebellions

- Lower Canada

"More power for the L.A."

British Party or Government
Tories, Conservatives
Chateau Clique

Reformers, Rebels
Parti Canadian, Patriots

- Rich businessmen
- Controlled legislature
and the Executive council

- Farmers, professionals who had
support from the people.
- Had little control over
Government

VS

WANTED

- Laws which promoted business
- Assimilation of French
- Construction of more canals
and railways
- Union with Upper Canada
- Taxes on property

WANTED

- To protect French culture
- Taxes on business
- More roads
- Responsible government

Rebellions in Upper Canada

* The Reformers in Upper Canada also wanted more power for the Legislative assembly but the "*Family Compacts*" who were mostly wealthy businessmen that occupied the Executive and Legislative councils did not want to share their powers.

- The person that led the fight for the Reformers in Upper Canada was *William Lyon MacKenzie*.

- He founded a newspaper called "The Colonial Advocate" to voice his opinion but his printing shop was destroyed by a mob of Tories. He gained the support of the people and in 1834 when the town of York became the city of Toronto, he was elected as its first mayor.

* MacKenzie drew up a list of complains and sent it to the British government.

These included;

- 1- Complaints about the Clergy reserve.
- 2- The disposition of public lands.
- 3- The privileges of the church of England.
- 4- The Canada Land Company.
- 5- the power of the banks.

* The report also demanded two constitutional changes.

- 1- An elected Legislative council.
- 2- An Executive council responsible to the Legislative assembly

* Things started to develop in 1836 when *Sir Francis Bondhead* became Governor of Upper and Lower Canada. He made several appointments without consulting the Executive council.

* All the Executive council resigned and a new Executive council was appointed. however the assembly did not like this new council and they refused to vote.

* Bondhead then dissolved the assembly and told the people that they had to vote for him and his party and keep all British ties or establish a Republican and invite absorption by the United States.

- Bondhead anti-American outcry drew the support of the people and he and his members won the following election.

- Also in 1834, the Patriots issued a document called the *92 Resolutions* which stressed;

- Members of the Legislative council to be elected.
- The Executive council to be responsible to the assembly.
- Control of public spending by assembly.
- Appointment of francophones to administrative posts.

- *Lord Russell* (Governor General) rejected these resolutions and this really ticked off the French.

** One reformer by the name of *Louis Joseph Papineau* fought hard to have the Legislative assembly control all the revenues and expenditures.

- Papineau gained support of many francophones and in 1834, he won a seat in the assembly.

- Meanwhile inflation was real-high, incomes were low and there were few jobs, bad harvest and 7000 deaths due to Cholera.

- Francophones to boycott British goods and refuse to pay duty. they formed an association called the "*Fils de la Liberty*" which had 6 military sections.

- The English formed the *Doric*, who were made up of Tories to counter attack the "Fils de la Liberty"
- Soon street fighting occurred between the English and French and the first major confrontation occurred on November 23, 1837 at St-Denis. Where the French ambushed British troops and won.
- More British troops were sent in and Papineau fled to the United States.
- But resistance continued and on November 25, 1837, the Patriots lost a battle at St-Charles and many fled to the United States.
- The biggest battle took place on December 14 at St-Eustach where 200 Patriots were killed and 100 taken prisoner.
- This was the final battle which resulted in twelve Patriots were executed and 58 were expropriated and the rest were set free.

Chapter 13

Responsible Government

- The rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada spurred England to investigate the problems in Canada.
- *John George Lambton* who was the *Earl of Durham* became the new Governor of Canada and he was to investigate these problems.
- Durham immediately replaced the Chateau Clique with his own members and in order to maintain goodwill in Upper and Lower Canada he recommended.
- The rebel prisoners exiled to Bermuda.
- This cause such an uproar in Britain that Durham resigned and went back to England.
- However two month after his return, he submitted a report on January 24, 1839.

Problems Observed

- Two rival races - English and French
- French were inferior as they clinged to old customs, poor farmers.
- English had important positions, were progressive and superior.
- The political system made the racial problems worse. The French majority in the assembly always had legislation held up at the Executive council.
- The Executive council held power but they were not elected. This led to conflicts with the assembly.

Proposed Solutions

- Promote the gradual assimilation of the French into the English mainstream.
- Encourage more British immigration.

- Unite the two Canada's to obtain an English majority.
 - 400 000 English in Upper Canada
 - 150 000 English in Lower Canada
 - 450 000 French in Lower Canada

- Grant responsible government whereby the Executive council would either be elected or forced to agree with the assembly.

- Responsible government would also include three other changes.
 - 1- The Governor must agree with his Executive council.
 - 2- The Executive council would be chosen from the Legislative assembly by the party that would win the election.
 - 3- The Executive council would hold office only so long as they can obtain the support of the assembly, if not they must resign.

The Union Act

* England rejected Durhams proposals but went ahead with the *Union Act of 1840* which united Upper and Lower Canada into *the Province of Canada*.

- This changed the structure of the government once again in which there would be one united assembly with 42 members from Canada West (Ontario, 450 000 population) and 42 members from Canada East (Quebec, 450 000 population)

- There would also be Legislative council with an equal number of members from both Canada West and Canada East, they would be appointed for life.

- English would also be the official language.

- *lord Sydenham* became the new Governor and he wanted to have an anglophone majority in the assembly so he changed the electoral boundaries by setting up polling stations in English areas and setting up polling stations in French areas far away from their settlement making it difficult for the French to vote.

- This outraged the Reformers as they realized they can never get a majority assembly. So *Louis Hippolyte LaFontaine* who was a Reformer and a wealthy lawyer went to London to plead for change in Canada.

- LaFontaine also ran in the election on 1841 in his riding of Terrebonne where the

French out-numbered the English by 10 to 1. But he lost because the poll was placed in the English settlement of New Glassco.

- LaFontaine marched to the poll with 800 men but the English who out-numbered them blocked the way to the polling station.

* He ended-up losing the election but met-up with another Reformer in Toronto by the name of *Robert Baldwin* who found him a seat in Toronto and they formed the "*Bi-National Party*" who's main goal was to achieve responsible government.

- This two fold party was later adopted by *John A. MacDonald* and *George Etienne Cartier*.

- The Reformers in both Canada East and West felt that this act of union did not benefit them at all and they were determined to get the majority in the assembly then pushed for responsible government.

- That majority was obtained in 1847 when the Reformers won 2/3 of the seats in both Canada East and West.

- Then that happened, *Lord Elgin* who was the new Governor of Canada and who was in favor of responsible government asked Bladwin and LaFontaine to form a cabinet to choose a member for the Executive Council.

- These member that were chosen to sit in the Executive Council had to have won a seat in the assembly in order to be chosen in the Executive Council.

* So responsible government was now put together in theory but not in practice, that practice became reality in 1849 when the assembly passed "*The Rebellion Loses Bill*" which compensated and granted amnesty to all the Reformers who were either charged or suffered during the Rebellions.

- Lord Elgin who did bit favor this bill was forced to sign it because under responsible government he has to go along with the Executive Council.

* After he signed it, his coach was bombarded with eggs and rocks and a mob of 1500 Tories broke into the Parliament building in Montreal which had become a symbol of French and Reform powers and broke furniture and gas lights and a fire broke out which completely destroyed the building, this happened in 1849.

Governor General

appoints

Cabinet - Also chosen by leader of winning party and consisted of Solicitor General, Public works etc..

appoints

Executive Council - chosen from legal assembly by the leader of the party that wins the election. Today this leader would be called the Prime Minister.

leader of winning party chooses Executive Council

legislative Assembly known as House of Commons today. All these members are elected by the people.

Legislative Council

These members are appointed on recommendations of the Executive Councils - Would be classified as the Senate today.

Chapter 14

Early Industrial Production

- With the arrival of many new immigrants especially in Canada West. There was an increased demand for more products.
- Wood made the forest industry proper as more building were being built and farming also improved after the Seigniorial system was abolished in 1854 as framers got a higher yield for their products.
- The biggest improvements came with communications and transportation.
 - More canals were built
 - More steamships were built
 - More Railways
 - Telegraph service was invented and the telephone in 1876.
 - Postal service and the first Canadian stamp in 1851.
 - The Canadian dollar was introduced in 1853.
- As industrialization grew world-wide Britain wanted to sell the manufactured goods all over the world.
- Free trade was introduced and colonies like Canada lost their advantage on the British market because their produces were no longer protected.

- Canada had to find new markets for the surplus of farm and forest produces so they looked to the United States of America which was close and growing rapidly.

* Britain negotiated on behalf of Canada with the United States and in 1854 the reciprocity was signed between the two.

* Both sides made concessions.

- Custom duties abolished on wheat, flour, wood, cheese, butter and fish.
- The Americans were allowed to fish off the East coast of Canada.
- Canadians were allowed to fish on lake Michigan.

Second Semester Unit 5

Chapter 15 Quebec in a New Canada

Confederation

Three major causes that lead to Confederation.

Political Causes to Confederation

- By 1851 the population of Canada West was larger than Canada East.

- As a result, Canada West wanted proportional representation. As Canada West felt that they should have more than 42 members in the assembly and the French should have less.

- In the meantime, no government could maintain a majority in the assembly and in 10 years (1854-1864) there were 10 different governments.

- To add to this problem, more radical parties were formed.

Canada East

*** Parti Rouge led by Antoine-Amie Dorion.

- They wanted voting rights of all men.

- They wanted to return to a French speaking province.

- They wanted education not to be controlled by the church.

- They wanted to abolish the church Tithe (tax).

* Canada West

- "Clean Grits" led by George Brown.
- Wanted annexation of Western territories that was controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company.
- Wanted governor and members of the legislative council to be elected.
- Wanted non-denominational school system.
- Wanted reduction of French and catholic influences in the government.
- Wanted representation by population which would allow the number of seats in a region to be proportional to the size of it's population.
- However, the moderates and Tories worked together to try and oppose the radicals.
- * They formed, the liberal conservative party and their leaders were George Etienne Cartier in Canada East and John A. MacDonald in Canada West.
- All three parties (Parti Rouge, Clear Grits, Liberal-Conservatives) formed a deadlock in the assembly and it was clear that a new government system was needed.

Economic causes that lead to confederation.

- * The Americans did not renew the Reciprocity in 1866 between Canada and the United States and this really hurt Canada.
- Iron was replacing wood so there was poor market for timber.
- There were also large governments debts mostly due to the railways and canals.
- It was also difficult for the colonies to borrow money so progress was slow.
- A feasible solution would be to form an economic union of the British north american colonies in order to form a market for their own products.

External causes that lead to confederation.

- The American Civil War (North vs South) lasted from 1861-1865 and Britain supported the south while most Canadians supported the north.
- There were spies and some American raiders came to Canada.
- * Americans also talked of "manifest destiny" in which the United States of America had intention of controlling all of North America.

- The United States was also expanding quickly by way of war. As they conquered Texas, purchased Louisiana and California by threatening Mexico.

- But the biggest threat came when the American Civil war ended and the north who won had 400 000 well trained troops and the British army had under 20 000 troops scattered across the Canadian frontier.

* The "Finians" who were Irish Catholics came to the United States hoping to capture Canada and then trade it with Britain in exchange for the independence of Ireland.

- They started having border raids in Canada and although they were not serious, Canada was concerned and if they were to form one nation, the colonies would be better protected, so confederation became very interesting.

* Road to Confederation

- In order to resolve the deadlock in the assembly George Brown who was leader of the Clear Grits proposed a coalition which would invite all parties in order to overcome their problems.

- So three conferences were set-up to discuss the unity of Canada.

- The first was called the Charlotte town conferences in September 1864, in which representative from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Newfoundland met to discuss a maritime union.

- Ontario and Quebec asked permission to join them so they sent Brown, MacDonald, Cartier, Alexander Galt and D'Arcy McGee. They joined Joseph Howe and Charles Tupper from Nova Scotia along with Samuel Tilley from New Brunswick and John Gray from P.E.I.

- These delegates are called the father of confederation.

- They met for three days and agreed to consider a federal union of all the British colonies in North America and arranged to meet again in Quebec.

- So the second conference called the Quebec conference was held in October 1864 and this lasted for three weeks.

- Most of the time was spent discussing the division of power as each province wanted something different but they finally agreed to a text known as "the 72 resolutions" which proposed:

1- A federal system of government where local affairs would be determined by the provinces and other matters by the federal government.

2- Canada West and Canada East and the maritime would each have 24 in the Legislative Council.

3- There would be representation by population in the assembly

4- The central Government would have wide power of taxation.

5- They would construct an intercontinental railway.

- The delegates then had to take the 72 resolution back to their original provinces for approval.

- Newfoundland and P.E.I. rejected these resolution because they felt they would not benefit from the railway.

- Nova Scotia at first they were against it but then a pro-confederation party came to power and passes these resolutions.

- New Brunswick they favored this.

- Canada West (Ontario) they favored this as they felt representation by population would give the English the majority.

- Canada Est (Quebec) Dorion and the Parti Rouge opposed this as they felt would have too many powers. However it was favored by Cartier and the catholic church and the English in Quebec were very concerned to lose language and education.

- Finally the third and final conference was held in 1867 "The London Conference"

- Here they made the final arrangement as a new country the Dominion of Canada was formed as Ottawa as it's capital and Canada would guarantee education to the protestant minority in Canada East.

- So the British North American act was passed on March 29, 1867 and Canada was to become a country on July 1, 1867 with 4 provinces. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Division of Powers Between the Federal and Provincial Governments

Federal Government (Section 91)

- Public debt and property
- Trade and commerce
- Direct taxes (income tax) and indirect taxes (customs duties)
- The borrowing of money on public credit

- Postal service
- Census and statistics
- Defence
- Shipping
- Fishing
- Interprovincial and international transport
- Money
- Banking
- Weights and measures
- Bankruptcy
- Copyrights and patents
- Native people
- Criminal
- Penitentiaries
- The maintenance of peace, order and good government
- Marriage and divorce

Chapter 15

- The head of state, the Monarch which is represented by the Governor General and there is also a lieutenant Governor in each provinces.

- The parliament consists of two houses.

#1 The Senate upper house, these member are appointed for life by the Prime Minister but they must retire by the age of 75. They can advise or amend new laws.

#2 House of Commons lower house, these member (M.P.) are elected for four years maximum 5 years. The party with the largest number of M.P. form the government. Other members form the opposition. The leader of the winning party becomes the Prime Minister. He or she selects the cabinet which propose new bills or change existing ones. All Members of Parliament (M.P.) vote on bills and if the government is defeated on the bill an election must be called but this can only happen with a minority government.

* The courts enforce the law passed by parliament, the Supreme court of Canada is the highest level of appeal. The nine judges are appointed by the Prime Minister for life and they usually interpret the meaning of law.

- The judges are appointed by the Prime Minister on the advise of cabinet.

- Therefore the three levels of government are;

#1 Executive, they propose laws and administer them and they make decisions on how the country should be run.

#2 Legislative, they vote on proposals from the cabinet and the House of Commons

holds the Legislative power and the Senate provides additional opinion but has little power.

#3 Judiciary, they insure that laws are correctly observed and administered.

- After confederation, the new Canadian government wanted to unite all the colonies from east to west.

- When word got out that Canada was to purchase Manitoba from the Hudson Bay Company. The Metis who lived there were concerned and turned to Louis Riel, who was a well educated Metis to act as their spokesmen.

- He set-up a provisional government and seized Fort Garry not allowing any surveyors in the area.

- The Metis then captured and executed Thomas Scott who was a protestant laborer from Ontario.

- This outraged the English in Ontario and the French in Quebec thought Riel was a hero.

- The federal government then sent 1200 troops to Manitoba and Riel fled to America.

- When Manitoba joined confederation on May 12, 1870 and many of the Metis moved to Saskatchewan. Where there were more buffalos to hunt.

- However the same thing happened there as many of the Metis wanted the same deal as the Metis got for the land in Manitoba.

- So once again they called on Louis Riel who came back again and set-up a provisional government at Batoche. Then conducted a series of attacks killing ten mounted police.

- The Canadian government used the railway to send troops in and surrounded the Metis camp at Batoche and after four days they surrendered and Riel was charged with treason and executed in Regina in 1885.

- This left another division between the English and French as the conservative who were in power at the time were viewed as a party for the English among Quebecers.

- Chapter 16 The National Policy

- Not long after confederation, Europe and the United States of America under went economic problems which affected Canada. There was a reduced demand for Canadian products which resulted in a recession.

- John A. MacDonald who was the Prime Minister of Canada came out with the national

policy in 1878 which was designed to promote national unity.

- It did three other things;

* #1 Increased custom duties to protect Canadian industries from foreign competition.

- To encourage new industries in Canada.

- To provide more revenue for the government to finance growth in the country.

#2 Build railways, trans-continental, Canadian Pacific. Which was completed in 1885.

- To provide access to markets throughout the country.

- To allow settlers to move to the west.

#3 encourage immigration especially to western Canada to prevent an American envious.

- Make a larger market for Canadian products.

- Between 1871-1901 about 1.5 million immigrants came to Canada.

- Results were higher prices in Canada and lower wages.

- The national policy was favored in Ontario and a little in Quebec.

- New industries were established, textiles, shoes, machinery.

- Western Canada developed more rapidly.

- Railway construction ate up all the capital.

The Modernization of Agriculture in Quebec

- Many farmers in Quebec maintained subsistence farming in which they produced only for their family.

- They had old methods and colleges were set-up to train farmers in new techniques.

- More farmers then switched to dairy farming and soon small cheese and butter factories were built.

- Canada started exporting butter and cheese by 1901 Quebec had 1207 cheese factories, 445 butter factories and 340 mixed butter and cheese factories.

- The number of cows also increased from 296 000 in 1892 to 734 000 in 1901.

- The government and the church expanded farming areas hoping to slow down the rural exude of Quebecers going to work in factories in the United States.
- In order to reach these new areas of colonization, the Quebec government subsidized the building of several railways.
- There were three main lines which joined Quebec to other provinces;
 - #1 Grand Trunk Railway, Sarnia-Toronto-Rivere du Loups.
 - #2 Intercolonial Railway, Rivere du Loups-Moncton-Halifax.
 - #3 Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal to western Canada.

Unit 6 Chapter 17 Politics in Early 20th Century Canada

- The result of MacDonal'd's national policy was not as great as they hoped it would be but things turned around when Sir Wilfred Laurier became Prime Minister.
- * He supported "free enterprise" and believed that the 20th century would be Canada's century.
- Both Britain and the United States continued rapid growth and as a result, new factories opened in Ontario and Quebec as Britain invested capital and the Americans open brach plants.
- These new factories increases the urban population and created a strong demand for wealth, diary products, lumber, minerals.
- Production and export increased so more railways were built.
- * The biggest growth came in population especially in western Canada as it was necessary to create the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905.
- Over 3 million immigrants between 1896 and 1914.

Population growth

	1891	1911	1937
Canada	4 833 000	7 207 000	10 037 700
Quebec	1 488 000	2 006 000	2 874 000

Nationalism

- * Although Canada was a country of it's own it was still part of the British empire and Britain was still responses for Canada's foreign affairs.
- Many anglophone in Canada believed that Britain was still there mother country but the French did not feel this way and once again tensions grow when Manitoba

abolished French as an official language and stopped public funding of schools.

* The biggest argument came when Britain asked Canada to build a navy as Germany was building arms and Britain was concerned.

* Laurier decided on building five cruisers and six destroyers and the French were furious and the English were also furious because they thought Laurier was not doing enough and even called it "The Tin pot" army.

* When the Boer war broke out in 1899 between Britain and the Dutch in south africa there were still hostile feelings as the French did not want to help Britain and the English were demanding that Canada send the troops.

* Laurier decided on a compromise and sent only those that volunteered but it left bitter feelings between the English and French and it continued through World War One When Germany marched into Belgium and Britain then declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914.

World War One 1914-1918

- As soon as this war broke-out, the majority of Canadians were in favor of supporting Britain since the German invasion were in such a violation to human rights.

- Many Canadians volunteered and by the end of 1916 there were 620 000 enlisted and 425 000 went overseas.

- Voluntary enlistment was no longer adequate and conscription became a major issue.

- The English accepted this view because Germany had intentions of taking over all of Europe but the French did not want to get involved and had anti-conscription riots in Quebec city.

* When the military service act was passed on August 28, 1917 40% of conscripted men in Quebec did not report for duty and this outraged the English.

- Canadians played a big role in the war and between August 4 and November 11, 1918 it became known as Canada's "100 days" as they broke the Hindenburg line and entered Belgium.

- Women played an important roles in World War One working in factories and one woman by the name of Neelie McClung from the pairiaries helped give women the right to vote in 1916.

* When the war finally ended in November 1918 Canada became a separate member of the League of Nations in 1919 which showed her independence from Britain.

Order of Sequence

Causes to Confederation

A- Political B- Economical C- External

Three conferences that led to confederation.

Confederation, 4 provinces 1867

Federal powers (BNA Act)

Organization of Federal government
(Legislative, Executive, Judiciary)

Metis uprising (Louis Riel)

MacDonald's National Policy.

Boer War

World War I

Roaring Twenties

The Depression (1930's)

World War II (1939-48)

The Quiet Revolution

Duplessis Regime (1936-1939) Union National (1944-1959)

Nationalization of Electricity 1962

October Crisis 1970

War Measures Act 1970

P.Q. Victory 1976

Chapter 18

Factories and Fiance

- At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a strong demand for energy and natural resources. Especially for the American market.

- This really helped Quebec in six area's

1- Electricity, production increases 28 times from 1900-1930
- Big power houses were built.

2- Aluminum, Alcan built smelters with the biggest in Shawinigan.

3 - Pulp and paper, large supplies were needed for the American market for newspaper. So American opened mills in Trois-Riviere, Shawinigan, Quebec became leading producer of newsprint.

4- Mining, asbestos in Eastern townships

5- Chemicals, oil refinery's and petrochemicals in Montreal East.

6- Other industries, textiles, food processing, clothing and shoes.

Regional Differences

1- Area of growth

Montreal

- Textiles, food industries, railway equipment, oil refining, cement, chemicals and electricity

Quebec City

- Clothing, shoes and civil services.

Trois-Riveres

- Electricity, pulp and paper, chemicals

Eastern townships

- Asbestos, textiles, furniture

Hull

- Electricity and pulp and paper

Saguenay

- Electricity, aluminum, pulp and paper

Abitibi

- Gold, silver, copper, zinc

2- Urbanization

- Many people were attracted to the cities where work was easily found

- Montreal was the greatest attraction. Where the population reached 1 million in 1931.

	1901	1931
Montreal and suburbs	324 880	1 023 158
Quebec	68 840	130 594
Sherbrooke	11 765	28 933
Trois-Riviere	9 981	35 450
Hull	13 993	29 433
Total urban population of Quebec	----- 40%	----- 63%

3 - Working conditions

- Six day a week and long hours

- Workplace often unhealthy (dusty, damp, cold)

- Strict supervision by foreman (fines and dismissal)

- Woman paid half of the men's salary for equal work.

4- Growth of union

- The number of strikes increased, there were three kinds of trade unions.

A- International unions (American)

B- National unions (Across Canada)

C- Catholic unions (Only in Quebec)

5- Status of Women

- Still a lot of sexism, lower wages, few legal rights, poor job opportunity.

- Women were regarded as cheap labor.

- Excluded from liberal professions. (Doctors, Lawyers)

- Once they were married they were expected to stay home and raise the family and they could not sign contracts or leases or act as legal guardians.

6- Types of wages (1920's annual salaries)

Manager	\$3500
Lawyer	\$2500
Foremen	\$1750
Office worker	\$1250
Tradesmen	\$1250
Laborer	\$800

Chapter 20 Depression

- Month before the crash many people borrowed to buy shares hoping to sell them to make money.
- Prices rose to artificially high level and then investors panicked and on October 24, 1929 "Black Thursday" share prices fell and the New York stock exchange crashed.
- Billion of dollars were lost in one day and many people were ruined and some committed suicide.
- Other stock exchange followed and there was over 50 billion dollars lost.
- Chrysler shares dropped from #35.00 to \$5.00.
- People could not pay back loans and others did not invest in bank, so there were many bank failures.
- Companies could not repay loans or raise funds, so many companies went bankrupt there was no demand for rare material so factories closed so workers were layed off.
- Unemployment rose to 30% in most area's. So there was no raises and people bought as little as possible which caused a further demand for goods.

Sector must affected

- * Wheat framers in the prairies, as the price for a bushel of wheat fell from 1.60 in 1929 to \$0.38 in 1932
- * Income fell over 60% in Alberta and 72% in Saskatchewan.
- * Drought and a plague of grasshoppers and plant disease added to the problem.
- Railway and ports in Quebec which handle wheats exports to Europe also suffered.
- Pulp and paper price fell 40% and production was reduced by 2/3.

- Mining closed in many areas except gold because people preferred to invest in gold rather than money.

- Construction also tumbled as few homes and factories were build.

Repercussions of the depression

- Factories and transportation workers faced unemployment or reduced wages.

- Farmers faced lower prices for products.

- Some could not pay there rent, so they were evicted.

- People only bought nessescities and lived on their savings.

- Marriages were delayed and fewer children were born.

- Soup kitchens were set-up for a free bowl of soup and bread.

- Shelters were set-up in city so homeless people could spend the night.

Government Solution

1- Public works

- Projects were devised to provide work which was designed to use much manual labor (roads, playground, etc...)

- Low wages (\$0.40/hour in Montreal)

2- Work camps

- Organizing by the Federal government for unemployed single man who roamed the country searching for work. They worked for food and shelter and \$0.20 a day.

3- Direct aid

- Coupons which could be exchanged for food or heating oil.

- Given to very poor families in Quebec spent over \$86 million on direct aid from 1930-37.

4- Returned to the land

- Farmers suffered less than city dwellers so government tried to spend city families to colonize new areas mostly in Abitibi, Gaspé, Cote-nord but many failed.

New Political Parties

- Capitalism was blamed for the collapse of the economy.

- Many believed this system did not respect the rights of citizens so structural changes were required.

- Radical solutions were tried elsewhere

USSR, communism where the state owned and controlled manufacturing and resources. They had a dictatorship and a planned economy.

Western Europe, Socialism where they nationalize key industries and control banks.

Italy and Spain, Fascism where they had dictators as leaders using nationalist propaganda and forced to control people.

Germany, Nazism where Hitler became furor and blamed Jews for the economic crises, state intervened in the economy and built up forces which resulted in fast improvements in the economy.

United States, "New deal" by President Roosevelt where the state should intervene to get the economy moving again. They had many successful projects.

New Parties in Canada

- CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) founded by J.S. Woodworth who was a Protestant minister in Saskatchewan.

- Based on Socialist ideas like the nationalization of banks public utilities and natural resources.

- Wanted to abolish the class system.

- Believed in social security schemes like MediCare etc...

* Now called the N.D.P. (New Democratic Parti)
founded by William Aberhart, who was a Protestant minister in Alberta.

- They had right wing views but wanted to control the bank and supply of money.

New Groups in Quebec

#1 There were nationalist ideas that were support by people like Lionel Groulx and the church wanted to return to traditional values and favored rural life and they blamed capitalists and communists for their troubles.

#2 Cooperative believed that workers professional and the government should all work together to reconstruct the system.

*#3 Union national formed by Maurice Duplessis who wanted economic reforms and proposed various intervention by the state and they were elected in 1936.

#4 Parti national, social-chretien lead by Adrien Arcand in Quebec and he preached fascist ideas of natis and they were anti-semitic and wanted to send all Jews to Hudson's bay and Palestine.

* New Rules for the State

- Conservative Prime Minister R.B. Bennet offered a new deal for Canadians which passed several measures.

1- Greater control over supply of money and in 1934, the bank of Canada was established.

2- Government invested money to stimulate the economy by building roads, railways and labor camps.

3- Transferred resources from parts of the country which were relatively prosperous to areas experiencing difficulties.

4- Child-labor was band.

5- Social-security and employment exchanges were developed.

6- Laws favoring farmers and fishermen.

7- Tariffs to help the shoe and textiles industry.

- The provincial government in Quebec did the following;

1- Establish the 8 hour work day and minimum wage.

2- Laws were developed to provide compensation for injuries that were work related.

3- Direct help for the unemployed

4- Colonization of new areas.

5- Public works projects for roads bridge etc..

* The depression also caused constitutional problems between the provincial and federal government. The federal government could control the money supply and raise taxes but the provincial government controlled most of the areas where money needed to be spent. Most provinces did not have the money for these needed project. This lead to the "*Rowell-Sirois Royal Commission*" Which proposed that Ottawa take over important areas such as unemployment insurance and pensions

Unit 7

Contemporary Quebec

- Nazis Germany continued to build a large military force.
- They occupied a part of Czechoslovakia and Austria.
- Fascist Italy, invaded Ethiopia and then Japan invaded China.
- The allies (Britain, France, U.S., USSR) feared further aggressions.
- Then on September 1, 1939 the German airforce invaded Poland from the west and part of the USSR from the east.
- Britain and France then declared war on Germany on September 10, 1939. Canada also declared war.
- * MacKenzie-King who was the liberal prime-minister said only volunteers would be sent overseas.
- In the mean-time Poland surrenders to Germany on September 28, 1939.
- On April 9, 1940 Norway and Denmark are seized by Germany and in May Holland was in German hands and two weeks later so was Belgium.
- Then the following month France surrendered to Germany.
- * Then on December 7, 1941, the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour and Canada immediately declared war on Japan.
- Volunteers were no longer sufficient and the opposition (Conservatives) and English Canadians were demanding conscription so the government held a referendum with the following question.

"Are you in favor of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the method of raising men for military service"

Results

	All Canada	Quebec	English Provinces
YES	63.7%	28.8%	77%
NO	36.3%	71.2%	23%

- The results showed another division between Quebec and the rest of Canada.
- * Another party was called "Bloque Populaire Canadien" which was a federal party that opposed conscription. Jean Drapeau was active in this party and a distinct Quebec flag.

- By 1945 they only had two seats in Ottawa and were dissolved shortly after.
- Although the majority of Canadians wanted conscription Mackenzie-King managed to stall-it till 1944.

- There was a rapid expansion in most industries and new factories that built planes, ships, tanks.
- There was almost full employment but the federal government needed huge amounts of money to pay for the war.
- They collected income tax and sold Victory Bonds to help raise money and they taxed luxury goods very highly.
- The national deficit rose from 40 million in 1939 to about 10 billion in 1945.

Canadian war production
per week in 1943

80 warplanes
6 ships
336 armored vehicles
3500 other vehicles
900 artillery guns
525 000 shells
25 million bullets
10 000 tones of explosives and chemicals

War time restrictions

- Government controlled prices, to prevent inflation.
- Food was rationed also gasoline and tires.
- Radios, electric gadgets, silk stockings all in short in supply.
- People were urged to recycle, paper, glass, rubber, cans
- Many Japanese, Italian and German immigrants.

* all men and woman between 16 and 60 had to register and Camilien Houde who was mayor of Montreal was imprisoned for 4 years for opposing conscription.

Canadians at war and at home

- Canada had training programs at home and trained many pilots to fly.
- The Royal Canadian Navy which had about 400 ships escorted convoys.
- Women replaced men on farms factories and many join the C.W.A.C.S. (Canadian Woman Army Corps. as cooks, clerks, nurses drivers.
- By 1944 there were 1 077 000 workers out of which 265 000 were in war production.
- Quebec changed it's laws to allow women to work night shift.
- Daycares were setup and better salaries were given to woman as they made major contributions to the war effort.
- By 1940 women were allowed to vote in Quebec and then in 1944 the federal government gave family allowances to woman with children although Quebec wanted these cheque sent to the fathers.

Canada's military participants

- 1 070 000 enlisted
 - 700 000 went overseas
 - 41 000 were killed

Major Events

- Dieppe Raid disaster in 1942
- Campaign through Italy that started in 1943-44.
- D-Day landing in Normandy in 1944.

- Then the liberation of Belgium and the Netherlands in 1945

Major events of World War II

1919 - The treaty of Versailles ended World War I and under this treaty Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia received part of the German territory.

- The League of Nations was also created.

1922 - Benito Mussolini becomes leader of Italy

1931 - Japan invades China mostly for their resources.

1933 - Adolph Hitler becomes leader of Germany

1935 - Italy invades Ethiopia

1936 - German troops marched into Rhineland

1938 - Germany takes over Austria and then they take over Czechoslovakia

1939 - Germany invades Poland and Britain and France declare war on Germany and Prime Minister Mackenzie-King promises no conscription for Canadians.

1940 - Mackenzie-King and his liberals win the election, France is invaded by Germany and they surrender. The Battle of Britain takes place.

1941 - The first CBC national news broadcast is aired with Lorne Green as newscaster. Germany invades Russia and Japan attacks Pearl Harbour and then the U.S. declares war on Japan.

- 300 Canadians were killed by Japanese troops just before Hong Kong surrendered to Japan, price and wage control are brought in by the Canadian government.

1942 - Referendum is held on conscription
- Rationing is brought in by the Canadian government
- The last car is produced in Canada until the war ends.
- The Dieppe raid takes place.

1943 - German army surrenders to the Russians at Stalingrad.
- German and Italian army are defeated in North Africa.
- The Allied invasion of Sicily and southern Italy

1944 - Limited conscription is brought in by the Canada government.
- D-Day and the invasion of Europe begins

1945 - Mussolini is killed.
- Hitler committed suicide
- V-E Day (Victory Europe day)
- The U.S.A. atomic bomb Hiroshima and then on Nagasaki.
- V-J Day (Victory Japan) and Japan surrenders
- MacKensie-King and liberal win another election
- United nations is created

The Emergence of Contemporary Quebec

Economy

- There was great prosperity after WWII as there was such a demand for all sorts of goods.

- There were also a lot of new products that people wanted like the T.V. which came out in 1952.

- Big demand in Europe for all kinds of materials as they had to rebuild most cities and towns.

- There were strong demands for U.S. materials as their economy boomed.

- Americans made big investments in North America, Europe and Japan in Quebec, production tripled from 1945 to 1960 and wages also tripled.

- There were over one million new jobs created in fifteen years and most of these jobs were in the service sectors.

- 1945, there were 180 000 unionized labor (20% of the work force)

* 1957 Quebec affiliated formed the FTQ Federation des Travailleurs du Quebec.

Labor Conflicts

Place	Valleyfield	Asbestos	Murdochville
Date	1946	1949	1957
Length	100 days	5 months	8 months
Industry	textiles	asbestos	copper mining
# Involved	6 800	5000	1000
Workers Demand	40/hr 0.25\$ raise	healthier conditions 0.15\$ raise	Recognition of union
Events	Use of scabs fights with police of union leader	Use of scabs Police brutality Support of Catholic P.E. Trudeau	Union leader fired Scabs employed Violence with police
Results	Union victory Gained 40 hour workweek Overtime after 8 hour day	Some gains 0.10\$/hr more Strikers to be hired back Opposition to Duplessis	Union leader fired No certification of union Union had to pay damages

Agriculture

- At the end of the war, the rural areas were less progressive than the city.
- Only 20% of farms had electricity.
- Many moved out and some farms were abandoned.
- The farms near the cities grew in size.
- * Farms were modernized during the Duplessis regime as he gave them new roads, electricity, and equipment.
- * Co-operatives became more important as they could buy seeds, feeds, fertilizer at a lower rate.
- They could also market their product at a better price and they also had better warehouses.
- There was also an increase in the number of Caisse Populaire which are savings and loans co-operatives.
- These big changes also meant a new way of life for Quebecers. As now everyone had radio and stoves and by 1961, 89% of homes had black and white televisions.

- People also heard the latest news and commercials and songs and even the newspaper adopted the American ways of reporting.

- The end result was the Americization of Quebec.

- Built similar homes

- Vacationed in the U.S.

- Bought American cars, T.V.'s and radio.

- Drink Coke and smoked cigarettes

- Listened to rock and roll

- Copied latest fashions.

Traditional Elements in Quebec Society

Influence of Catholic Church

- Almost every French Canadian was catholic and every one went to church.

- There were many priest, nuns, brothers and educated at school and many books were written by religious orders with catholic viewpoint.

- They ran hospital, orphanages, charities and they glorified rural life.

- They opposed communism, labor unions and temptation of the city life.

- Protestant schools and hospital were progressive and many more English students finished high school and went on to university.

* Duplessis who was premier of Quebec from 1936-1939 and from 1944 to 1959 promised to uphold the traditional elements of Quebec.

* He believed that the government should intervene as little as possible in the economy.

* He allowed big corporations to exploit resources and use the police force to stop strikers, agitators and communists.

- There was also a lot of favoritism under the Union National as many government jobs were given to friends and relatives.

- There was even some doubtful election practices like telegraph votes for absent people.

* Duplessis had most of his support from farmers as he believed in the rural way of life and did a lot for them.

Duplessis Policies

(He was known as "Le chief")

#1 Social Policies

- He defended traditional values, the catholic faith and the French language and culture.
- There was little state intervention as he preferred to give grants to hospital and universities but let the church run them.
- People paid doctors and hospitals and students paid fee's to attend high school and colleges.
- He hated health insurance.
- * He spent more on roads than on education, health and welfare combined.
- * He used "The padlock act" intended to get rid of communists.

#2 Economic Policies

- Duplessis let the private enterprise develop our resources.
- He gave rights to American companies in return for their constructing of railways, factories etc...
- He provided low tax for companies and low minimum wages for workers.
- * He favored agriculture and extended the rural electricity network and provided cheap loans to framers and he helped co-operative financing.
- He insisted on a balance budget and there was no public debt when he died.

#3 Provincial Autonomy

- Duplessis furiously opposed the power of the federal government.
- In 1945, he demanded the return of powers given to Ottawa during the war.
- He refused to accept federal grants, like for universities and for building the Trans-Canada highway.
- * He set-up a provincial income tax for companies in 1947 and then for independent citizens in 1954.
- * In 1948, he gave Quebec it's official "Fleur de Lyls" flag.

Opinions of Duplessis

- Duplessis was either loved or hated.
- The people that loved him were small businessmen because of his grants and favortisiums.
- Farmers, they loved him because he gave them roads and electricity.
- Big corporations, because of low taxes and strike breaking.
- The catholic church because he maintained traditional values and he have them grants.
- Those that oppose him, were english speaking Quebecers because they all voted Liberal and they did not get any favors.
- * Unions and factory workers hated him.
- His popularity declined when unions, intellectuals, poets, writers, women activist, journalist, especially Andre Laurendeau of Le Dovoit attacked Duplessis and his government for their scandals and patronage.
- ** Then in 1957, the Supreme court of Canada declared the Padlock Act was unconstititutional. When John Switzman took the government to court after the police locked his apartment because he was a communist activist his lawyer Frank Scott won his case in the Supreme court.
- Dispite all the opposition Duplessis managed to stay in power until 1959.
- The period that followed was known as the Quiet revolution which took place in the 1960's.

Chapter 23-24

Economic and Social Changes

- The Quiet Revolution was a time for change as Quebec needed to transform it's economy and social system.
- When Duplessis died suddenly in 1959, he was replaced by Paul Sauve who also died 4 months later.
- One election was held and the Liberals won with Jean Lesage as the new premiere.
- * He had a strong team of ministers and then slogan was "c'est le temps que ca change" (It's time for a change.)

- They believed that the state should play a strong role in developing and modernizing the province that francophones should become "Masters in our own house."

Government involvement in the economy

1962- SGF (Societe-General de Financement) To promote new businesses.

1962 Nationalization of electricity private companies bought by governemtn and added to Hydro-Quebec.

1964 New labor code made it easier for unions to operate.

1965 SIDBEC (Siderugie D'Etat Du Quebec) help develop the steel industry.

1965 SOQUEN (Societe Quecois D'Exploration Miniere) to promote mineral resources.

1965 Caisse de Depot et Placment du Quebec centralize manage the investment of government pension insurance funds.

1967 SQUIP (Societe Quebecois D'initiative Petroliere) to search for oil and natural gas.

- In addition to this, large sums of money were borrowed on the American money market and several projects began.

1- Construction of more hydro-electricity plants

2- Construction of the Trans-Canada highway

3- Construction of Place des Arts

5- Preparations for Expo 67 (shared cost between Montreal and Ottawa)

Government Involvement in the Social Sector Education

- 1961, Set-up Parent commission to report on state of educational system.

- 1961, Made education free and compulsory to age 16.

- 1964, Creation of regional school boards and construction of large polyvalentes.

* 1967, Creation of CEGEPS.

- 1968, Creation of L'University du Quebec.

Heath and Social Security

- 1960, Hospital insurance

* 1966, Quebec pension scheme

- 1970, Free medical service

Results

- Church lost influence
- Creation of new francophone middleclass

Changing Attitude

- Until the Quiet Revolution the Catholic church had a great deal of control over French Canadian society.
- However during the 1960's moral standards diminished, as there were more divorce, fewer marriages, smaller families. Much more use of birth control pills.
- The role of women also changed as they continued to struggle for greater equality.
- By 1961, 27% of the workplace were women.
- Claire Kurtland, Casgrain was the first female Member of National Assembly in 1961 and the first female cabinet minister.
- Rejane Laberge-Colas became the first Superior Court judge in 1964 and then in 1983, Jeanne Sauve became the first Governor General of Canada.

New Type of Nationalism

- The new nationalism in Quebec stresses industrial growth as many of their leaders were large union leaders and they preferred Quebecois to French Canadians.
- They felt that Quebec can become a viable francophone state and there were small separatist groups that formed.
- 1960, RIN (Rassemblement pour L'Independance National)
- 1962, RN (Regroupment National later former Raliment National)
- 1966, Rene-Levesque quit the Liberals to form mouvement sovereignty association.
- 1968 MSA, RIN, RN all joined to form the Parti Quebecois (P.Q.) under the leadership of Rene-Levesque.
- The growth in support for the P.Q. was rapid.

23% in 1970 election
41% in 1976, when the P.Q. formed the government.

Key Events

- In 1962, the FLQ (Front de la Liberation du Quebec) was formed they were an extremist group that put bombs in Federal institutions such as mailboxes, banks, etc...
- 1967, The president of France General De Galle came to visit Quebec and stated "Vie le Quebec libre" which sent the Quebec seperatice into an uproar.
- * 1970, The October crisis in which the FLQ kidnapped James Cross (British diplomat) and also Pierre Laporte (Minister of Labor).
- * Trudeau used the war measures to arrest 100's of seperatices. It was a very tense situation in which Laporte was murdered and eventually located Cross and he was set free. The FLQ were exiled to France and Cuba but were eventually let back into Quebec when the P.Q. came to power.

1962 "Maitres chez nous" Jean Lesage

1967 "Egalite ou independance" Daniel Johnson's

1973 "Souverainete-culturelle" Robert Bourassa

1967 "Souverainete-association" Yvon Deschamps

1980 "Renewed federalism" Cluade Ryan and Pierre Trudeau

Chapter 25 Current Issues in Quebec Soceity

- Since the Quit Revolution slowed down in the late 1960's Quebec continued to change but at a slower pace among the issues that continued to divide our society into opposing camps were language issues and the federal-provincial relations.

Language Issue

- In the 1960's the language of business was mostly english.
- 90% of immigrants choose to send their children to english school. They had a better change of success with english in North-America also for many years they had to go to english schools because they were not accepted in french catholic schools.
- Trudeau and the Ottawa Liberal tried to promote bi-lingualism across Canada and this was strongly opposed.

- Nationalist feelings in Quebec forced provincial government to take action

1969, Bill 63 Jean-Jacques Bertrand (U.N.) gave parents free choice of language of instruction.

1974, Bill 22 Robert Bourassa Liberal

- French to be official language
- Tests for admission to english schools
- Not very successful and english voted for U.N. in the next election in 1976 and this split the vote and brought the P.Q. to power.

1977, Bill 101 Rene Levesque (P.Q.)

- Charter of the french language
- Only french signs allowed
- Only children of Quebec english parents could go to english schools (Quebec Clause)
- Immigrants children and children of Canadians outside Quebec had to go to french school.

Results

- Exodus of anglophone especially the young people
- Many companies moves their head office out of Quebec.
- Legal battles in the Supreme court of Canada in which french only sign and the Quebec clause were declared unconstitutional.
- * Bourassa used the "Notwithstanding" clause from the new constitution of 1982 which allows provinces to over-ride the Supreme court rulings on constitutional matters.
- Three provinces then go against the Meech lake accord and want the new constitution of 1982 ratified.
- Two of these provinces (Manitoba, New Foundland) refused to sign and a result, Canada is without a unified constitution.

Federal-Provincial Issues

Trudeau

VS Levesques

Federal Liberals

VS Provincial Piquistes

Pierre Elliot Trudeau

VS Rene Levesques

"Renewed Federalism"

VS "Soverengnty-Association"

"Strong bilingual Canada"

VS Independent unilingual Quebec

One nation-many cultures VS Two nations, two languages
More power for the VS More power for provinces
central government
Provinces to have no veto in VS Quebec to veto in
constitutional changes constitutionl changes

* 1967 Daniel Johnson (U.N.) demanded "L'Egalite ou L'indpendence"

1971, Robert Bourassa wanted "Cultural Sovereignty" and refused to sign the Victoria charter because it gave no veto power to Quebec.

1976 P.Q. were elected and promised to hold a referendum for separation (Sovereignty Association)

1980 Referendum results 60% voted No but francophone were almost split.

1982 Ottawa and nine province agree on a new constitution and charter of rights for Canada, Quebec refused to sign.

1987 Quebec signed the constitution after all other provinces recognized Quebec as a distinct society and Quebec and all other provinces were granted veto rights (not withstanding over constitutional changes)

1990 Two provinces refused to sign the Meech lake accord.