

# Review - History - Secondary IV - Nationalisms and the Autonomy of Canada

## British Imperialism

- Supported by English Canadians
- Sense of belonging (language, religion, want to participate in military aid)

## French-Canadian Nationalism

- Supported by French Canadians
- Demands
  1. More autonomy for Canada
  2. No military support for the United Kingdom

Henri Bourassa

## Immigration



- Laurier government's immigration efforts = many people settled in Western Canada
- Origins: many came from Europe and the United States, but also from Asia
- Rising xenophobia
- Tighter restrictions for certain immigrant groups (especially Asians)

Canada's status  
in the British Empire  
= tensions

Disagreement over  
Canada's participation in  
the United Kingdom's wars

Very obvious  
during the Boer War  
(1899–1902)

## Statute of Westminster – 1931



Canada gains control  
of its foreign policy.

## Adélard Godbout

His government carried out a series  
of reforms for Quebec.  
Example: women's right to vote.  
His goal: to democratize and  
modernize French-Canadian society



The provinces of Canada in 1905



## Liberalism

- Promotes the importance of individual, political, and economic freedom.
- Little state intervention in the economy.
- Private companies take charge of economic development

## Indigenous Situation

Assimilation policies, notably  
those involving residential schools,  
are still in place.  
The Inuit are also affected.



## Catholic Church



- Strong Church presence in education, healthcare, social services, and unions (1921: founding of the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour [CCCL])
- Participation in cooperatives
- Increase in the number of religious followers



## Clerico-Nationalism

Promotion of traditional values: French language, Catholic religion, family, and agriculture

## Popular Culture



- Economic prosperity during the Roaring Twenties = development of popular culture
- Emergence of radio and cinema = widespread dissemination of culture
- *Romans du terroir* (rural novels) = linked to clerical-nationalism

## Fight for Women's Rights

Claiming legal and political rights

BUT

Faced opposition from Catholic clergy

Won the right to vote

1918



1940



## Education



Francophones

Girls

Did not stay in school as long

- Laws passed to increase school attendance in Quebec (1923 – elementary school lasts 6 years, 1943 – compulsory school attendance from age 6 to age 14)
- Restrictions on French-language education for Francophone minorities outside Quebec (Regulation 17 passed in 1912 in Ontario and prohibition of French-language education in Manitoba in 1916)
- Creation of technical schools to meet labour market needs (starting in 1907)

## Trade Union Movement

Difficult working conditions for workers

Can't get employers to listen to them

Strikes = way to assert their rights

American unions have a strong presence (such as the Knights of Labor)

Catholic Church: created several unions and the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour (CCCL)


## Demands




- Better salaries
- ↓ Work hours
- ↑ Plant safety

## Second Industrial Phase

### Exploitation of natural resources

Pulp and paper 

Aluminum 

Mines 

### Hydroelectricity

Regional development and colonization (Mauricie, Outaouais, Saguenay)

### Emergence of monopoly capitalism

#### Urban Areas

Industrialization = Urbanization




### American and British investments

#### The Social Restoration Program – 1933

Goal: redefine capitalism to make it more viable for workers  
One method: cooperatism  
Published by the *École sociale populaire*

#### Development of Services in Cities



- Electricity
- Transportation infrastructure (roads, tramways)
- Schools and libraries
- Leisure and entertainment (stores, parks, restaurants)

Early 20<sup>th</sup> century  
Quebec population = predominantly urban 


#### Agriculture

- Fewer, larger farms
- Emergence of electrification = led to new tools
- Financial support to help farmers modernize their farms
- Creation of cooperatives (1906 – Act respecting cooperative agricultural associations)







#### Problems in Working-Class Neighbourhoods

- Overcrowded
- Unsanitary
- Polluted water
-  sewers
-  waste management

#### Consequences

- Spread of diseases
- Epidemics
- ↑ mortality rate 
- ↑ infant mortality rate

#### Governments implement public health measures

- Public baths 
- Hygiene information campaigns 
- Vaccination 
- *Gouttes de lait* care clinics for children 
- Water filtration systems 
- Sanitary services (sewers and waste management) 

## World War I 1914 – 1918

### Rivalries and tensions in Europe

Triple Entente vs. Triple Alliance

Canada joins the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

War Measures Act

### War Effort

#### Soldiers at the front

1914 = voluntary enlistment  
1917 = fewer and fewer volunteers

Mandatory enlistment (conscription)

First Conscription Crisis

#### Wartime Economy

- Victory Bonds
- Wartime industry (weapons, uniforms, etc.)
- Women worked in the factories

English Canadians ✓

French Canadians ✗

End of the war = more autonomy for Canada  
Signing of the Treaty of Versailles  
Seat at the League of Nations



## Great Depression 1929 – 1939

Roaring Twenties,  
1920–1929: economic prosperity

Stock market crash → October 24, 1929

Start of the Great Depression  
Unprecedented economic crisis

Plant closures

↑ unemployment

↑ poverty

### Interventionism

The federal and provincial governments stepped in to try to pull the Canadian economy and society out of the crisis.

- Founding of the Bank of Canada
- Direct relief
- Public works (Work camps)
- Colonization (Abitibi, Témiscamingue, Bas-Saint-Laurent)
- Aid to farmers

Great Depression capitalism called into question

## World War II 1939 – 1945



Europe →  
Tense economic and political climate

Economic crisis

Economic crisis gave rise to new ideologies (fascism, communism, Nazism)

Canada joined the Allies and entered the war against the Axis powers.

War Measures Act

### War Effort

#### Soldiers at the Front

Mackenzie King = promised not to impose mandatory conscription

1942: Plebiscite on conscription

English Canadians ✓

French Canadians ✗

#### Wartime Economy

- Restored the Canadian economy
- ↑ factory production (weapons, etc.)
- Women worked in the factories.

Second Conscription Crisis

Conscription mandatory but not applied immediately