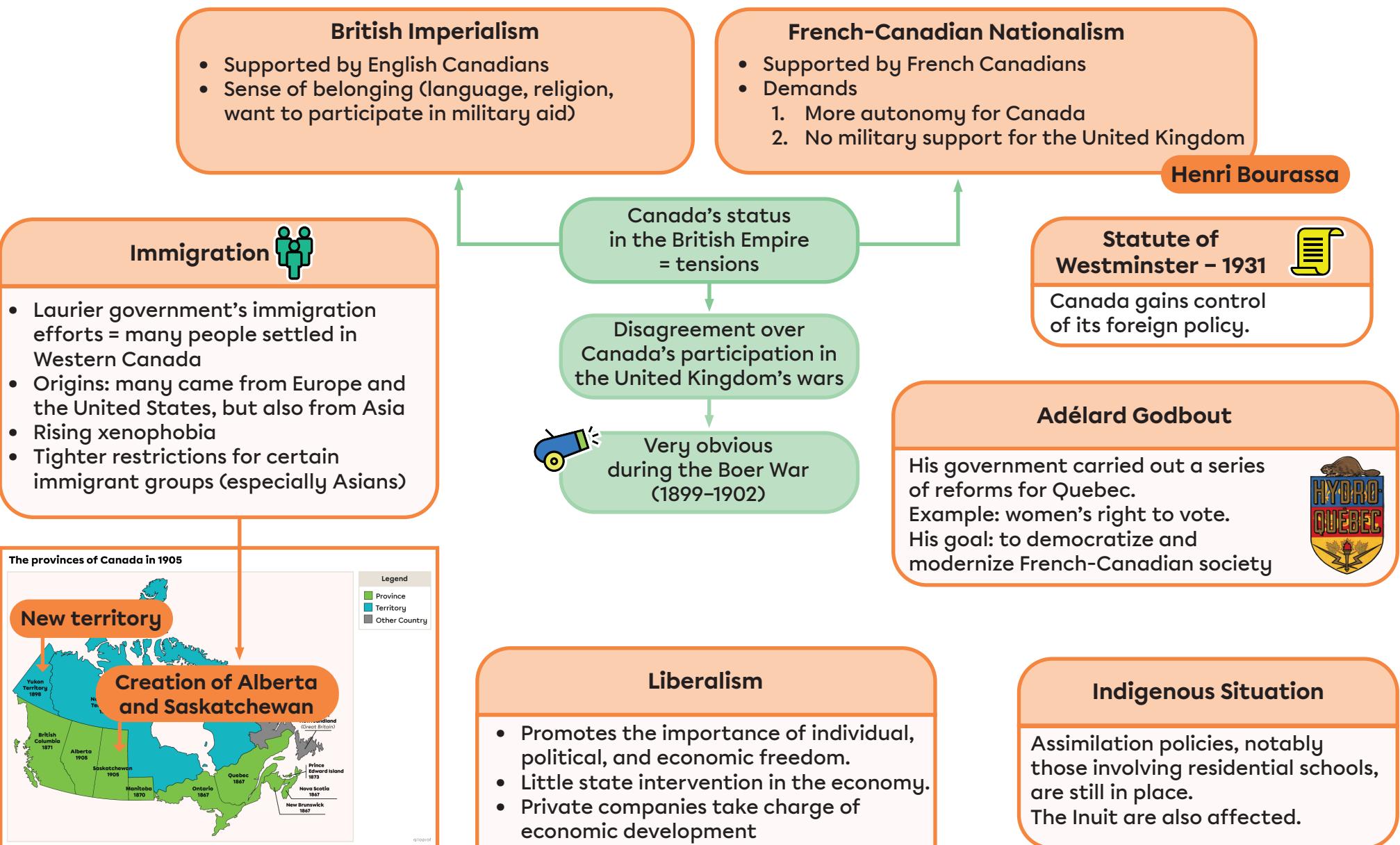


Review - History - Secondary IV - Nationalisms and the Autonomy of Canada



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: cooperativism
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 20th 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

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

Second Conscription Crisis

English Canadians ✓
French Canadians ✗

Conscription mandatory but not applied immediately