

Review - History - Secondary 4 - The Formation of the Canadian Federation

Act of Union – 1840



Upper and Lower Canada become the Province of Canada (United Canada)
Goal: Assimilating French Canadians

1840

No responsible government

1841



Alliance of Reformers
(Baldwin and Lafontaine)

1848

Responsible government

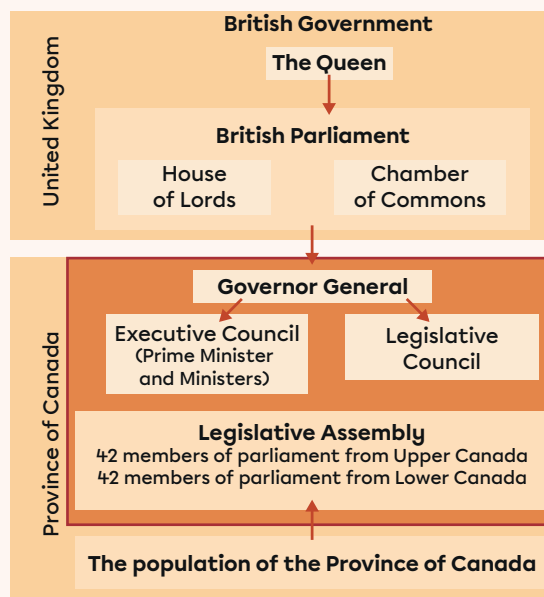
The Province of Canada's territory after the Act of Union of 1840



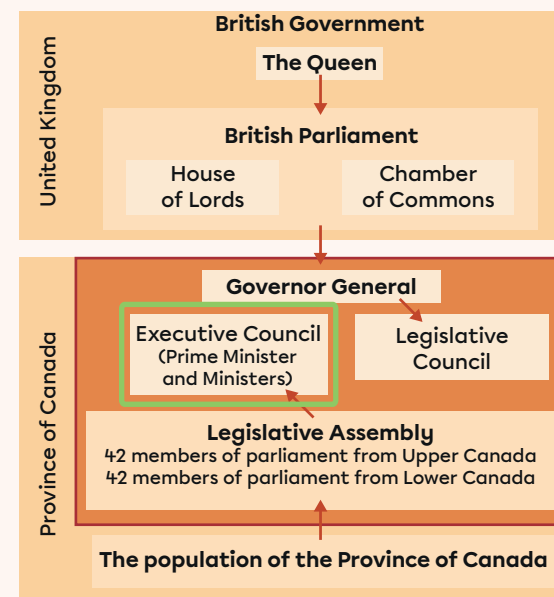
Legend

- British possessions
- Province of Canada
- United States

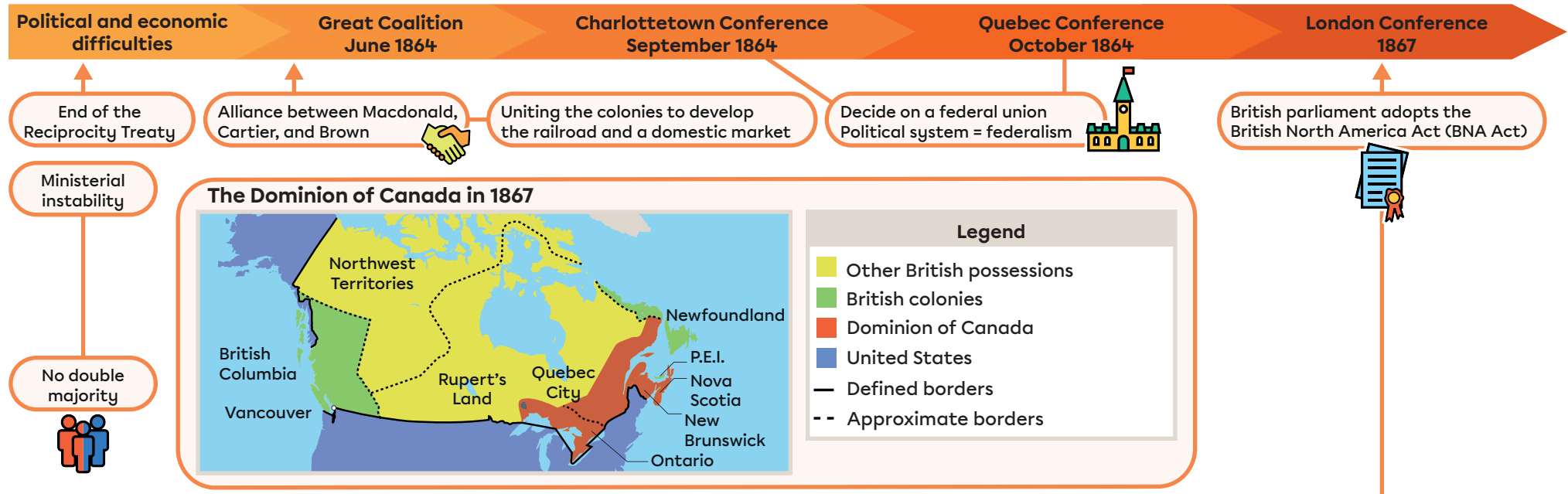
Political structure under the 1840 Act of Union



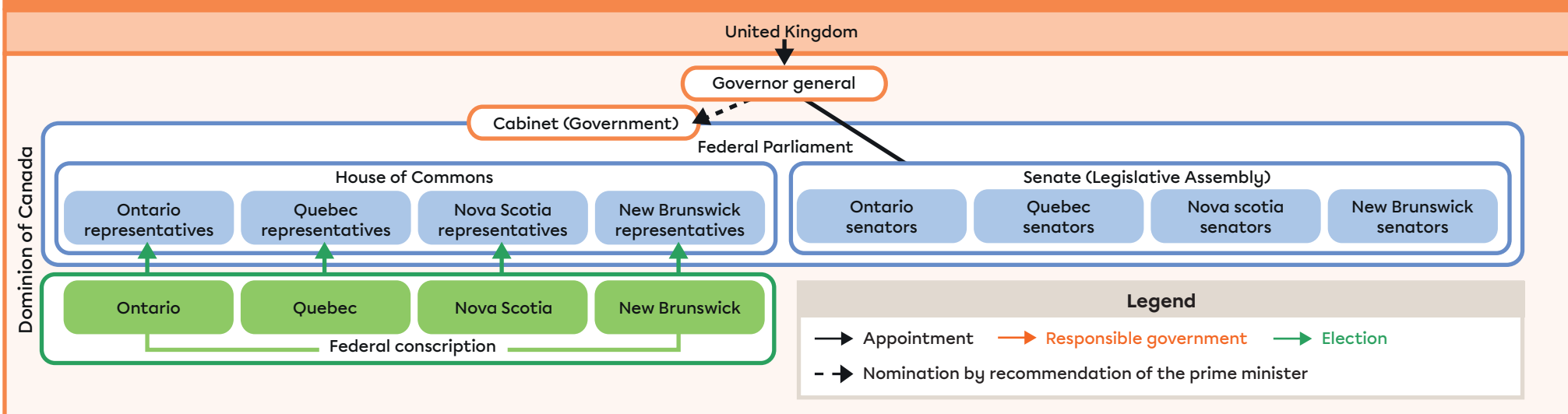
Political structure when responsible government was established in 1848



The British North America Act (BNA Act)



The Political Structure of the Dominion of Canada in 1867



Federal and Provincial Relations

Sharing of Responsibilities

The First Inter-Provincial Conference – 1887

Honoré Mercier defends provincial autonomy and challenges the centralization of powers by the federal government.

Federal-Provincial Relations



Responsibilities shared between the federal government and the provincial governments

Provincial Jurisdiction:
Health, education, civil law, etc.

Federal Jurisdiction:
Army, currency, criminal law, etc.

The Role of Women in the Province of Canada

The Status of Women

Political

- Before 1849, they could vote if they owned property.
- After 1849, their right to vote was withdrawn.
- They cannot run for election.

Legal

- They are considered to be minors.

Feminism is a movement that promotes women's rights and interests.

Women's Demands

- Right to vote
- Right to run for election
- Access to university education

McGill,
1884

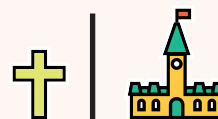
Occupations: family responsibilities, farming, teacher, factory worker, religious life.

Social life: Women's associations – Montreal Local Council of Women (1839)

Presence of the Church



The Catholic Church has a strong influence and controls education and healthcare



Anticlericalism

A school of thought advocating the separation of Church and State



Ultramontanism

A school of thought advocating traditional values, the Catholic Church, etc.

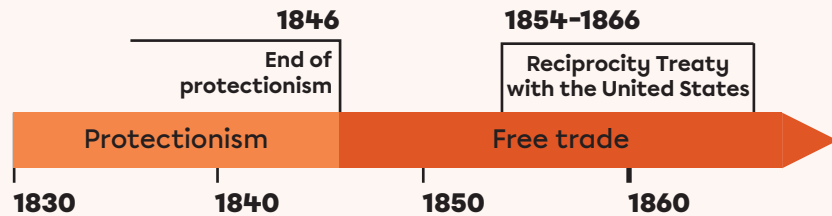


Nationalism of Survival

Nationalism based on preserving the culture of French Canadians, such as traditional values, the Catholic Church, etc.



The Colonial Economy



First Phase of Industrialization

Shift from artisanal to industrial means of production



Industrial capitalism

Production Sectors

Light industry



Heavy industry



1860
Economic crisis



1879
John A. Macdonald



The National Policy

Increase in Customs Tariffs
=
More money to build railroads
=
Colonization of Western Canada through immigration
=
Creating a domestic market and stimulating the economy

Need for transport for raw materials and products



By sea, canals and lock gates



By train (Canadian Pacific towards the west and Grand Trunk towards the east)



Forestry

Major economic sector
Construction of sawmills and pulp and paper factories throughout the region



Working Conditions

Risk of injury or death
Long working weeks
Very low wages (even more so for children and women)



Unions

Uniting to improve working conditions and increase wages
Recognition in 1872



Farms

Beginning of mechanization
Lots of dairy production



Indigenous Affairs



Bagot Commission



Creation of reserves



1871-1921:
Creation of numbered treaties

1876: The Indian Act
Impacts First Nations

Assimilation efforts

- Creation of Indian status – minors in the eyes of the law
- Sedentarization of indigenous populations in reserves
- Management of residential schools



Catholic and Protestant missionaries present for evangelization purposes

Migration



1840: ↑ Immigration from the United Kingdom
(fleeing famine in Ireland)

1867: Government incentives to support
immigration

With the first phase of industrialization



- Rural exodus: People leave the countryside for the city.
- Urbanization: Population increase in cities.



- More factory workers and fewer farmers
- Many Canadians emigrate to the United States
- Opening of new regions to colonization to keep the population in Canada

The Métis Uprisings

1869: Red River Resistance – Louis Riel leads a provisional government to protect Métis culture, religion, and lands.

1870: Creation of Manitoba – An agreement is reached between the Métis and the Canadian government.

1880s: The arrival of settlers and the expansion of the railroad further reduced the Métis' territory.

1886: North-West Resistance – Second uprising – Louis Riel was charged with treason and executed

