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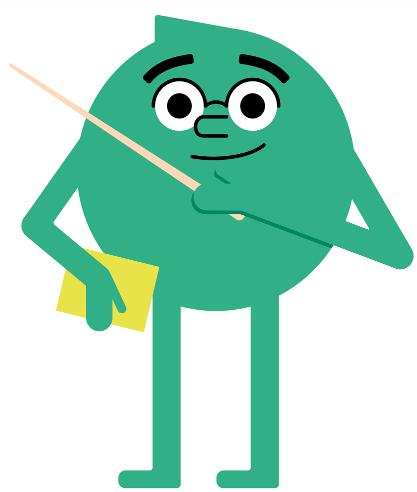
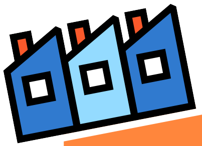
The First Phase of Industrialization

1850-1896

Industrialization = transition from an artisanal mode of production to an industrial mode of production

Production :	for the Canadian market
Industrial capitalism :	investors control production and sell products with the goal of generating profits.
Types of Industries :	• Light industry: Focused on food processing, leather, wood, and textiles. • Heavy industry: Focused on iron and steel working to manufacture rails, locomotives, and other heavy equipment.
Exploited Resources :	• Lumber and sawmill products • Dairy products (butter and cheese) • Leather • Tobacco
Where does the capital come from?	The United Kingdom and the Canadian business bourgeoisie
What are the energy sources?	• Coal • Hydropower
Labour force	• unskilled → With the division of labour, workers only need to know how to perform a single task.
Location of the Industries	In large cities to be close to workers
Modes of Transportation	• Construction of several canals and locks to develop maritime transport • Construction of the eastern continental transportation network, including the Grand Trunk Railway





The Second Phase of Industrialization

1896-1930

Industrialization = transition from an artisanal mode of production to an industrial mode of production

Production :	for international markets (especially the United States)
Monopoly capitalism :	when companies want to control an economic sector to limit competition, fix prices, and increase their profits.
Types of Industries :	• Development of heavy industry, such as pulp and paper production, metallurgy, and chemicals • Large factories (including the production of electrical appliances) • Mining extraction
Exploited Resources :	• Timber (for pulp and paper) • Electrometallurgy (aluminum) • Chemical products • Mineral resources (iron, lead, zinc, gold, silver, copper, and asbestos)
Where does the capital come from?	From the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Canadian business bourgeoisie
What are the energy sources?	• Coal • Oil • Hydroelectricity
Labour force	• becoming more highly specialized
Location of the Industries	Near raw materials and energy sources, notably in the Saguenay, Mauricie, and Outaouais regions
Modes of Transportation	• Construction of new railways: to improve access to natural resources and meet the increase in commercial trade • Investments in road infrastructure (roads and bridges): to assist in the movement of motorized vehicles