Chapter 1 – Population & Settlement
Chapter 1 – Population & Settlement

Section 4: The Contemporary Period (1867 - NOW)
What does Quebec’s population look like today?

• Is Quebec’s population ‘multicultural’ or ‘mono-cultural’?
  – How can we tell?

• WHERE does Quebec’s population live in 2016? In URBAN areas? In RURAL areas? Both? Where does the majority of the population live?
  – How can we tell?

• Is Quebec’s population an aging population or is the average age getting younger?
  – How can we tell?
What does Quebec’s population look like today?

What can we find?

Statistics Canada (Age):

Wikipedia (Location & ethnic Origin):
What does Quebec’s population look like today?

• How did Quebec’s population come to be considered to be multicultural?
  – Immigration → different waves over time
  – Better life in Canada → jobs, escaping political/religious/social persecution, reunification with family

• How did Quebec’s population come to an average age over 40 years of age (compared to just over 20 years of age in 1921)?
  – Less children per family compared to 30, 40, 50, 60 years ago
  – People are living longer

• How did Quebec’s population become considered as an urban population?
  – Less work on farms
  – More jobs in cities
  – Cities are closer to services (schools, hospitals, universities)
  – Immigrants will choose cities over rural areas most of the time
Canadian Confederation in 1867

• **British North America Act** (July 1\textsuperscript{st}, 1867)
  - Establishes Canada as an independent country from England in 1867
  - Creates the “Dominion of Canada”
  - Merger of **Canada East (Quebec) + West (Ontario), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia** → first 4 provinces
  - Immigration policies no longer established by London → Canada & provinces decide where immigrants come from
Canadian Confederation in 1867

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada are united in a federal state, the Dominion of Canada, by the British North America Act (July 1, 1867). The province of Canada is divided into Ontario and Quebec. The United States of America proclaims the purchase of Alaska from Russia (June 20).
Quebec’s Population Growth

- Quebec’s population:
  - In 1901 → 1.7 million
  - In 1961 → 5 million
  - In 2006 → 7.6 million
  - In 2014 → close to 8 million

- Main factors that contributed to Quebec’s population growth during the 20th century → natural growth & immigration
Composition of Quebec’s Population

• Composition of Quebec’s population:
  – In 1901 → Large majority French Canadien, minority English speaking (British origin), small population of first nations/ other ethnic origins
  – In 1961 → Majority of Francophones, minority of Anglophones and a small number of allophones
  – In 2014 → Majority of Francophones, minority of Anglophones and a minority of allophones
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Why would a person/family/group of people leave their homeland?

‘Push’ factors:
- Oppression
- Fear for their lives
- Revolutions
- Difficult economic situation(s)

‘Pull’ factors:
- Seek refugee status
- Opportunity for a better life/ economic situation
- To reunite with family
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• **1867-1940s**

• Immigrants come from:
  – **United Kingdom** (English, Scottish, Irish)
  – **United States**
  – Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Finland
  – **Italy** (largest allophone group to arrive in Quebec during this time period)
  – Jewish, Greek, German, **Eastern European**
  – Chinese (labourers for railroad)
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Advertisement for British immigrants to settle in Canada - 1888
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Chinese immigrants working for the Canadian Pacific Railway - 1881
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

German Family arrives in Quebec City - 1911

Italian Immigrants that started a business in Montreal – an Italian grocery store – early 1900s
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

British immigrants prepare to leave the United Kingdom to move to Canada and settle in Western Canada – 1920s
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

A German-Jewish family arrives in Montreal in 1938 to escape Nazi Germany.
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• **1950s-Now**

• Immigrants come from:
  – *Same as before* the 1950s
  – Europe $\rightarrow$ Eastern Europe $\rightarrow$ Hungary, Romania
  – **South East Asia** $\rightarrow$ Vietnam, Philippines
  – Indian Subcontinent $\rightarrow$ India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
  – **Africa** $\rightarrow$ Algeria, Morocco, Cote D’Ivoire
  – **The Middle East** $\rightarrow$ Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Syria
  – South America $\rightarrow$ Guatemala, Peru
  – **Caribbean countries** $\rightarrow$ Haiti, Barbados
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Hungarian immigrants arrive in Canada during the Hungarian Communist Revolution – 1957. Some were given as little as $5.00 to help start a new life in Canada.
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Many Vietnamese refugees arrived in Canada during communist rule in Vietnam.

Vietnamese immigrants arrive at Dorval airport -1978

Vietnamese family living in Edmonton at a government facility -1978
Immigration to Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Syrian refugees arrive in Toronto – December 2015

Statistics Canada
Canada saw a large influx of Haitian immigrants after the January 12th, 2010 earthquake. From January 12th to March 4th, 2010: Canada approved 203 adoptions of Haitian children to Canadian families (Government of Canada). Quebec created a special measures program to get Haitian immigrants into Quebec quicker.
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- What differences in immigration do we notice between the 1st half of the 20th century and the second half?
  - The differences in WHERE immigrants come from → way more diverse after 1950

- Why do you think that is? What factors could explain why immigration to Quebec/Canada is more diverse after 1950?
  - Governmental control of immigration → they got choose who gets to come to Canada
  - Less racist policies as time progresses
  - Quebec → preference to immigrants from French speaking nations
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

• Late 1800 to the early 1900s
• Immigration policies that promote Canada to CERTAIN GROUPS ONLY
• Canada wanted its population to grow quickly
• ‘Unnatural’ growth → European immigrants
• Canada did not necessarily welcome people who were not white/Europeans
• In the late 1800s until the mid 1900s, Canada had some restrictive/racist ‘rules’ with regards to immigration
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- Canada sent immigration agents to Europe to promote settlement in Canada
- Immigration agents were also sent to the USA
- Free land in Western Canada was offered
- Preference given to: British, Western/Northern European (French, Swedish, German) and some Eastern European immigrants decided to travel to Canada to start a new life

Promotional poster aimed to convince British/Americans to settle in Western Canada (the Prairies)
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

Additional promotional poster for European immigrants to arrive in Canada
Left: French  Right: Swedish
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

• The Chinese immigration tax

• In the 1880s transcontinental railway was being built

• Canadian Pacific Railway needed labourers

• Laborers from China were hired and paid 1/3 of what ‘white’ labourers were paid

• According to officials in British Columbia there were ‘too many’ Chinese workers in the province...
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

Left: Chinese CPR workers set up a temporary camp near the railway construction site
Right: A semi permanent Chinese labourers camp (log houses)
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

Above: Chinese CPR workers crew
Right: CPR workers lay wood beams for the railway
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- 1885: The Canadian government introduced the Chinese Immigration Act (Head Tax)
- Any Chinese immigrant (with some exceptions) had to pay $50 to enter Canada
- (That was a lot of money at the time)
- This did not halt immigration
- So the government upped the tax to $500
- Eventually, the government banned Chinese immigration in 1923 (this policy was later removed)
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

Two separate ‘Head Tax’ certificates (early 1900s)
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- The Immigration Act of 1952 (Canadian/Federal Government)
- Canada continued it’s restrictive/racist policies
- “This 1952 act allowed the following groups of "preferred classes" into the country:
  - British subjects.
  - French citizens.
  - American residents.
  - Asians who wanted to reunite with their immediate relatives in Canada.”

How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

• The Immigration Act of 1952 (Canadian/Federal Government)
• “However, the act discriminated against:
  – Asians without close relatives already living in Canada.
  – homosexuals and prostitutes.
  – the mentally handicapped.
  – those suffering from epilepsy.
  – other ethnic groups of the government's choosing. The act allowed for the passage of orders-in-council that placed quotas on those from India, Pakistan and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).”

• “Thanks to a growing social awareness in Canada throughout the late '50s, the requirements that discriminated on the basis of race or country of origin were dropped by 1962.”

How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- **Quebec’s Ministry of Immigration** (Quebec Government)
  - Created in **1968**
  - One way Quebec could try and assert itself as a distinct society → power over immigrants coming to Quebec
  - Quebec would start to give preference to immigrants that came from French speaking nations or to immigrants with knowledge of the French language
  - Quebec also offers French language courses and cultural integration
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- **Immigration Act, 1976** (Canadian/Federal Government)
  - More power to provinces to choose immigrants
  - Less racist → prohibited classes were people who ‘may become a burden on society’
  - 4 classes of immigrants who may be allowed into Canada:
    - Refugees
    - Families
    - Assisted relatives (of citizens already living in Canada)
    - Independent immigrants → points system → had to have things like an education, knowledge of English/French, no criminal record, etc.
How has the government got involved with immigration during the Contemporary Period?

- **Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, 2001**
  - Created after September 11th attacks on the United States
  - Canadian government broadened powers to arrest/detain people over suspicion they may be a security threat
  - Stricter requirements needed to immigrate to Canada → refugees no longer had right to appeal case if denied
  - More difficult for skilled workers to get into Canada
  - Same sex couples have same rights as non-same sex couples to apply for entry
How has immigration affected Quebec’s society over time?

• Immigration to Quebec has had several effects on Quebec’s society
  – Population has become more and more diverse/multicultural over time
  – Greater number of people practicing many different forms of religion
  – Large variety of cultural events / art pieces linked to many different cultures/religions
How has immigration affected Quebec’s society over time?

‘Francofolies’ Festival:

- Artists from many different cultural backgrounds perform at this festival
- Senegal, Cameroon, France, Haiti, etc.
How has immigration affected Quebec’s society over time?

Mural in Montreal painted by a South African artist - 2013
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

• Immigration to Quebec has had several effects on Quebec’s territory
  – The development of ‘ethnic’ neighborhoods especially in cities like Montreal (‘Little Italy’, ‘Quartier Chinois’, etc..)
  – Business run by ‘cultural leaders’ of different ethnicities (amazing restaurants!)
  – Large variety of different places of worship (different Christian churches, Jewish synagogues, Islamic mosques, Hindu temples, etc.)
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Montreal’s ‘Little Italy’ – Montreal North/St. Leonard
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Montreal’s ‘Little Portugal’ – Montreal Plateau neighborhood
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Montreal neighborhood, Outremont has a large Hasidic Jewish population

Munchas Elozer Munkas Synagogue
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Murugan Hindu Temple in D.D.O.

Shaare Zion Synagogue in N.D.G.

St. Jax Anglican Church-Montreal

Quan Am Buddhist temple in C.D.N.
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Al Taib restaurant
• Montreal
• Lebanese food
• Zataar, Manakish, etc.
• AMAZING!!!!
• Mr. O’Neill has eaten here hundreds of times while in university
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Schwartz Deli and Smoked Meat
• Montreal
• Jewish deli
• Smoked meat, steaks, smoked chicken, kosher pickles, etc.
• AMAZING!!!!
• Mr. O’Neill’s relatives from Toronto take home coolers full of smoked meat when they visit Montreal!
How has immigration affected Quebec’s Territory over time?

Sahib Restaurant
• Pointe Claire
• Indian food
• So good!
• C’mon! Butter chicken! Need I say more?
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

- Over time → Quebec’s URBAN population will overtake Quebec’s RURAL population (in terms of percentage of people living in urban areas)
- The years between 1911 and 1921 → Urban overtakes rural
- The difference between the two continued to grow (even today)
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• Why do you think the urban population eventually overtakes the rural population? What do cities have to offer people?
  – Abundance of jobs (pull factor)
  – Immigrants choose to settle in cities (create ‘ethnic neighborhoods’)
  – Less jobs on farms → no choice but to move to city (push factor)

• Why would people want to live in a city like Montreal? What is so special about a city like Montreal now, in the year 2016?
  – Services (schools, hospitals, specialized job opportunities, culture)
  – Immigrants → Potential to be close to other people who share the same culture, religion, language
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

- Reasons for urbanization from the mid 1800s-early 1900s:
  - Less work on farms + farms overcrowded
  - Industrialization = steam engine = using machines to make products/goods
  - Factories in cities $\rightarrow$ more jobs in cities = many people move from rural areas to urban areas
  - Immigrants choose cities over rural areas most of the time $\rightarrow$ job opportunities, close to people of same nationality/language
  - Cities like Montreal, Quebec City, Trois Rivières and Hull see strong population growth
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Left: Photograph of factories in the South of Montreal -1896
Right: Cartoon showing the difference between pre & post industrialization -1880
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Left: Print showing the interior of a factory-1870s-1880s
Right: Photograph showing women sowing collars on mens’ shirts – around 1901
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• Effects of urbanization from the mid 1800s-early 1900s:
  – **Overcrowded neighborhoods/working class neighborhoods** (St. Henri, Griffintown, Pointe St. Charles)
  – **Pollution & unsanitary living conditions** → The city government had to make public baths, sewage and water supply systems, vaccination and public sanitation campaigns, etc.
  – Building **transportation infrastructure** (roads, bridges, trolleys, busses)
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Left & Right: Photographs of working class homes in Montreal – around 1903. Often times, more than one family would occupy these homes.
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Left: St. Margaret Street – 1910. Streets that were not stone or paved could have been considered unsanitary (garbage/human waste/animal waste).

Top: Montreal Pure Milk Company -1910. Horses were used regularly. However, their waste may have been left on the streets for days while people were exposed to the waste.
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Cartoon: Montreal's Night-Mayor on his Ghostly Rounds. Depicting the state of sanitation and spread of diseases in Montreal - 1875
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Top Right: Public Bath, Le Genereux Montreal – 1927. To provide people with a place to wash.
Bottom Right: Public Bath & gymnasium, Montreal - 1916
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Early Montreal public transportation (1907):

- Trolley system
- Electric
- ‘Barns’ for storage
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

First buses in Montreal (1919):
- Small
- Not many routes
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

- Effects of urbanization from the mid 1940s-Now:
  - Building transportation infrastructure (roads, bridges)
  - Urban sprawl, suburbia, shopping centres
  - Population decline in rural areas (regions), business closures
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• After WW2 (1945) back in Canada:
  – Soldiers return home
  – Get jobs
  – Strong economy
  – Have large families ➔ BABY BOOM!!!
  – Suburban neighborhoods are built on outskirts of downtown core of cities like Montreal
  – Urban sprawl, shopping centers
  – Cars & car culture
  – Highways!
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

- Quebec After WW2 (1944 –1960) – Baby-boom!
  - Many children were born after the war (large families)
  - 1951: 25% of the total population was under the age of 10!
- Governments had to build:
  - Schools
  - Daycares,
  - Universities
  - Roads
Top left: billboard advertising Pointe Claire Shopping Center (1956)
Top right: inside Fairview Pointe Claire (1965)
Bottom left: Advertisement for the opening of Fairview Pointe Claire (August 12, 1965)
Bottom Right: Advertisement for the opening of Dorval Gardens (1954)
BHS in 1958!

http://nfoe100.com/en/#/period-1912-1965/
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

- Over time, as Montreal’s population got larger and more and more suburbs (urban sprawl) popped up:
  - More extensive highway network was built
  - Public transportation within Montreal and public transportation that connected Montreal with the suburbs was created (busses, metro, trains)
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Montreal’s Metro system was inaugurated on October 14th, 1966:

- 3 lines
- 26 stations
- Several additions have been made
- There are now 4 lines and 73 stations
- All 3 photographs were taken in 1966
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Montreal busses:
- Top-1953
- Right- 1959
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Montreal trains to the suburbs:
• Top left- train overpass (1942) in Lachine
• Vaudreuil Train station (1954)
# Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Montreal trains to the suburbs schedule (1944)
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Montreal Busses:
• Top left (1965)
• Top right (1985)
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Train from downtown to suburbs – 1970s
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

• From 1970 until now, urban areas like Montreal continue to grow...
• Why?
  – Specialized services like Universities, healthcare, job training, etc.
  – Opportunities in different lines of work (Montreal has an extremely developed videogame sector)
  – Diversity and culture
• All of these factors attract people to cities like Montreal (people move from rural areas, immigrants)
• Less people are attracted to periphery regions/rural areas
• Less people = less services = businesses in these areas shut down
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period

Left: Ubisoft Montreal  Right: Electronic Arts Montreal

Montreal’s videogame industry: An example of specialized work opportunities in Quebec’s urban areas
Urbanization in Quebec during the Contemporary Period
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

- 1840s-1930s
- Many French *Canadiens* left Quebec for the United States (New England, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island)

![Graph showing emigration of French Canadians to the United States between 1840-1930](chart.png)
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

Emigration of French Canadians to the United States between 1840 - 1930 (approx. 925,000 total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Number of Emigrants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840-50</td>
<td>~20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850-60</td>
<td>~70,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860-70</td>
<td>~80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870-80</td>
<td>~120,000</td>
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<td>1880-90</td>
<td>~140,000</td>
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<td>1890-00</td>
<td>~100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900-10</td>
<td>~80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910-20</td>
<td>~100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-30</td>
<td>~130,000</td>
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</table>
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

- Reasons for leaving Quebec:
  - Less available land on farms in rural Quebec
  - Mechanization of farms = less people needed to work on farms
  - Large families = a lot of sons/daughters had to make a decision to leave their family farms
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

• Reasons for choosing the US:
  – Work!
  – Many jobs available in factories in New England (USA)
  – Factory workers did not need a lot of education/training
  – Some French Canadiens branched off and started farms in the USA

• Some French Canadiens chose to settle in other parts of Canada (Ontario, Western Canada) & Quebec (Mauricie region, Laurentians, Saguenay region)
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

- Because of this emigration, Quebec’s population grew slowly, remained stagnant
- **Net migration was negative** (more people leaving than showing up)
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

Mid 1800s-1930s- Because of French *Canadien* EMIGRATION to the USA and other parts of Canada:
- Population growth was slow or stagnant
- Net migration was negative
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

- Both the Quebec government & the Catholic church in Quebec saw the French Canadien exodus as a problem.
- How did they try and stop it?
- The government was convinced by the church that ‘agriculturalism’ was the answer.
- People should live on farms.
- So the Quebec government opened up new territory for farmers to move to and start new farms.
- These were called ‘NEW AREAS OF COLONIZATION’.
- Despite the efforts of the church and Quebec government people continued to leave in large numbers until the late 1930s.
Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s-early 1900s

Top Left: raising a barn in Rawdon - 1920s

Top Right: Lachute Train Station – early 1900s

Bottom Right: Sun Valley Farms – late 1930s/early 1940s
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- 1869: Canada buys Rupert’s Land → call it North West Territories
- Wants to divide up land → give parcels of land to European settlers
- Wants to build a transcontinental railway
- Many decisions to divide/control land were taken without consent of Aboriginal nations/people
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- Red River: The area where we find Winnipeg today
- People living in Red River 1870:
  - First Occupants
  - English settlers
  - Americans that moved to Canada
  - Métis (12,000)

Métis men in Manitoba-1870s-1880s
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

Métis:

- Mixed ascendance → First Occupant / French
- « Mixed Blood »
- Approximately half of the population of Red River were Metis
- Hunters with strong military capabilities
- Proud of French and Aboriginal heritage
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- Canada buys land West of Ontario → Rupert’s Land
- Canada does not care about how this affects the Metis
- New settlers take land that before, belonged to the Metis → used for hunting, etc.
- Metis unhappy
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- Metis leader: **Louis Riel**
- Formed a ‘provisional government’ in 1869-1870
- Provisional government = unofficial government
- **Demands** made by provisional government
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

• Demands made by provisional government:
  – Red River and surrounding territory be entered into confederation (becomes a province)
  – **Same rights as other provinces**
  – Local customs be respected & governed by local government
  – Schools divided by religion
  – Bilingual province

• Ottawa accepts demands and **adopts the Manitoba Act** → creates Manitoba (smaller than we know today)
The North-West Territories (Rupert’s Land and the North-Western Territory) are acquired by Canada from the Hudson’s Bay Company. From part of them Manitoba is created as the fifth province.
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- 1896 → Riel and supporters disrupted settlers trying to develop territory near Red River
- Took control of Fort Garry (close to modern Winnipeg)
- A group of English protestants from Ontario attack Fort Garry
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- The Metis defend Fort Garry
- The Metis kidnap an Irish-Protestant Thomas Scott
- A Metis court sentence Scott to death → March 4, 1870 Scott was killed by firing squad
Execution of Thomas Scott – March 4th, 1870
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

Opinions

English / Protestant Canada (Ontario):
• The new English settlers are good Canadians
• The Métis and Riel → “tyrants”

French / Catholic Canada (Québec):
• The new English settlers → intruders
• Riel → a hero for the French language and Catholic religion
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- Canadian **army** is sent to capture Riel
- **Riel leaves** Canada
- Stays in the USA for 10-11 years
- Riel comes back to Canada to help Metis again
- Metis have moved further West (Saskatchewan) because of European (‘white’) settlers
- **Loss of traditional hunting grounds**
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- Riel again demands the creation of a province and respect from the government
- The Metis revolt using violence
- Multiple battles between Metis and Canadian soldiers
  - Fish Creek
  - Duck Lake
  - Frog Lake
The affects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- The Canadian government stops the revolt by sending 5000 soldiers to Saskatchewan
- Riel was captured and hung in 1885 for ‘high treason’ & the murder of Thomas Scott
- Riel was hung on September 18th, 1885

Photograph taken during Riel’s trial- July 1885
Photograph taken during Riel’s trial - July 1885
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- The federal (Canadian) government wanted to stop any other resistance by Aboriginal groups
- Wanted Aboriginal nations to abandon traditional lands
- More land for government to settle and build a transcontinental railroad
- Forced Aboriginal nations to sign treaties
- **Creation of a reserve system**
- Reserves = land used only by Aboriginal peoples
- Reserves = Gov’t in control
- Problematic ➔ European settlers = loss of hunting / fishing grounds = FAMINE
The effects of immigration on aboriginal populations in Quebec and Canada during the Contemporary Period

- **Indian Act 1876**
- Aboriginal peoples were ‘given’ the same rights as minors
- **No real rights at all**
- **Goal of Indian Act:**
  - Assimilate Aboriginal peoples
  - Push towards abandoning culture and traditions
  - Take away ability of Aboriginal peoples’ to influence the government
- **Because of all the settlement, Canada creates 2 new provinces in 1905** → Saskatchewan & Alberta
Connections to the Progressions of learning

D. Contemporary period  
1867 to the present

Student applies knowledge by the end of the school year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>The figure 3 indicates that some knowledge related to this learning was addressed in Secondary III.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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1. Demography

1.1. Approximate number of inhabitants and composition of the population

a. Indicates the approximate number of inhabitants of Québec
   - around 1901: 1.7 million inhabitants
   - around 1961: 5 million inhabitants
   - around 2006: 7.6 million inhabitants

b. Indicates the composition of the population of Québec
   - around 1901: a majority of French Canadians, a minority of English Canadians, a small proportion of Native people and people of other origins
   - around 1961: a majority of Francophones, a minority of Anglophones, a small proportion of Allophones
   - around 2006: a majority of Francophones, a minority of Allophones, a small proportion of Anglophones
## Connections to the Progressions of learning

### 1.2. Population growth

- a. Indicates the factors that contributed to population growth in Québec during the 20th century: natural growth, immigration

- b. Names the period of strong population growth that began after the Second World War and ended in the early 1960s: the baby boom

### 2. Migration flows

#### 2.1. Immigration

- a. Indicates factors that contribute to migration flows (e.g. improvement of socio-economic conditions, flight from political regimes, family reunification)

- b. Names the countries or regions of origin of the main immigrant groups in Québec in the second half of the 19th century and the second half of the 20th century (e.g. Great Britain and the United States in the second half of the 19th century; the Balkans, Haiti and Southeast Asia in the second half of the 20th century)
## Connections to the Progressions of learning

### 2.2. Emigration of French Canadians

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Indicates the main factors contributing to the emigration of French Canadians to the United States in the second half of the 19th century: the scarcity of agricultural land, the existence of job prospects in New England factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Names places where French Canadian migrants settled in the second half of the 19th century (e.g. Massachusetts, Maine, areas of internal colonization such as the Mauricie, the Saguenay, the Laurentians)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Indicates the effect of French Canadian emigration to the United States on Québec's population in the second half of the 19th century: net migration was negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connections to the Progressions of learning

2.3. **Measures taken by the state**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Indicates measures regarding immigration implemented by the Canadian government in the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century (e.g. free land in Western Canada, the <em>Chinese Immigration Act</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Indicates the main measure implemented by the Québec government to halt the emigration of French Canadians to the United States during the second half of the 19th century: the opening of new areas of colonization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Indicates provisions of Canada’s 1952 <em>Immigration Act</em> (e.g. preference given to immigrants from Western European countries and the United States, discrimination against Blacks, Asians and homosexuals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Indicates measures implemented by the Québec government in the area of immigration since the creation of Québec’s Department of Immigration (e.g. establishment of selection criteria, such as knowledge of French, creation of reception services and linguistic and cultural integration services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Names the main categories of immigrants recognized by Canada’s 1976 <em>Immigration Act</em>: family class immigrants, who receive financial support from relatives, refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Indicates provisions of Canada’s 2001 <em>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</em> (e.g. broadening of the powers of the immigration services regarding permanent residents who may present a threat to security, tightening the conditions for obtaining refugee status)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connections to the Progressions of learning

### 3. Effects of migration flows

#### 3.1. On the society

- a. Indicates effects of immigration on Québec society at the end of the 20th century (e.g. presence of various religious denominations, spread of ethnic art)

#### 3.2. On the territory

- a. Indicates effects of immigration on Québec's territory at the end of the 20th century: development of ethnic neighbourhoods in some cities, opening of businesses managed by members of cultural communities, establishment of places of worship
Connections to the Progressions of Learning

4. Cities and regions

4.1. Urbanization

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the relative proportion of urban and rural population in Québec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– in 1901: urban population smaller than the rural population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– in 1931: urban population slightly larger than the rural population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– in 2001: urban population much larger than the rural population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the main factors contributing to the increase in Québec’s urban population between 1851 and 1901: job openings in factories, the establishment of immigrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong></td>
<td>Indicates factors contributing to the increase in Québec’s urban population in 2001 (e.g. settlement of immigrants, concentration of specialized services, diversified cultural life)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d.</strong></td>
<td>Indicates effects of the increase in the urban population on the society and the territory since the early 20th century (e.g. urban sprawl, the development of transportation infrastructure, the construction of shopping centres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>e.</strong></td>
<td>Indicates means used by the Québec government and municipalities to improve living conditions in urban areas since the early 20th century (e.g. dissemination of information on hygiene and public health, vaccination campaigns, construction of water supply and sewage systems)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connections to the Progressions of learning

### 4.2. Regional growth and decline

| a. Indicates effects of the development of certain regions on the society and the territory (e.g. changes in the Native way of life, division of land into townships) |
| b. Indicates factors that contributed to a population decline in certain regions after 1970: business closures, reduction in services, attraction of urban poles |

### 5. Relations with the Native peoples

#### 5.1. Effects of immigration on Native populations

| a. Indicates effects of immigration on the social and territorial organization of the Métis and Amerindians in Western Canada (e.g. changes in their way of life, reduction in the size of hunting and fishing territories) |
| b. Indicates reactions of the Métis and some Native peoples following the failure of the 1869 uprising against the federal government: migration to northwestern Canada and the United States; demands for the signature of treaties concerning land occupation |