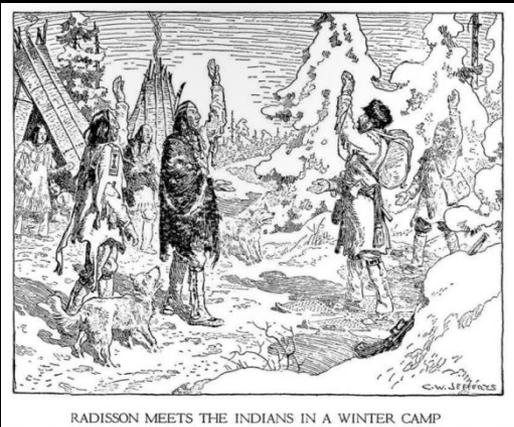


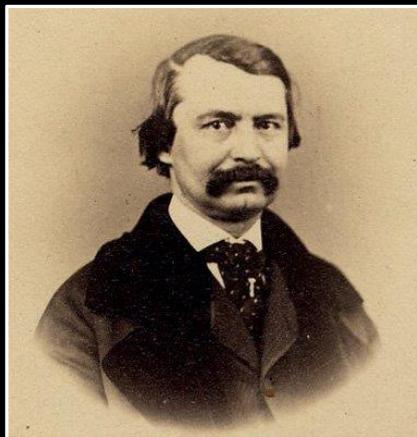
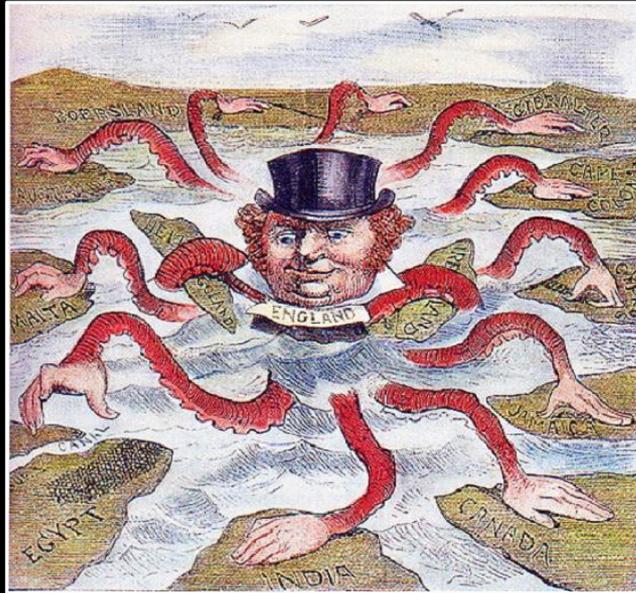
Chapter 4 – Culture & Currents of Thought



Chapter 4 – Culture & Currents of Thought

Section 4: The British Regime (1760-1867)

Part 1: Imperialism & Liberalism



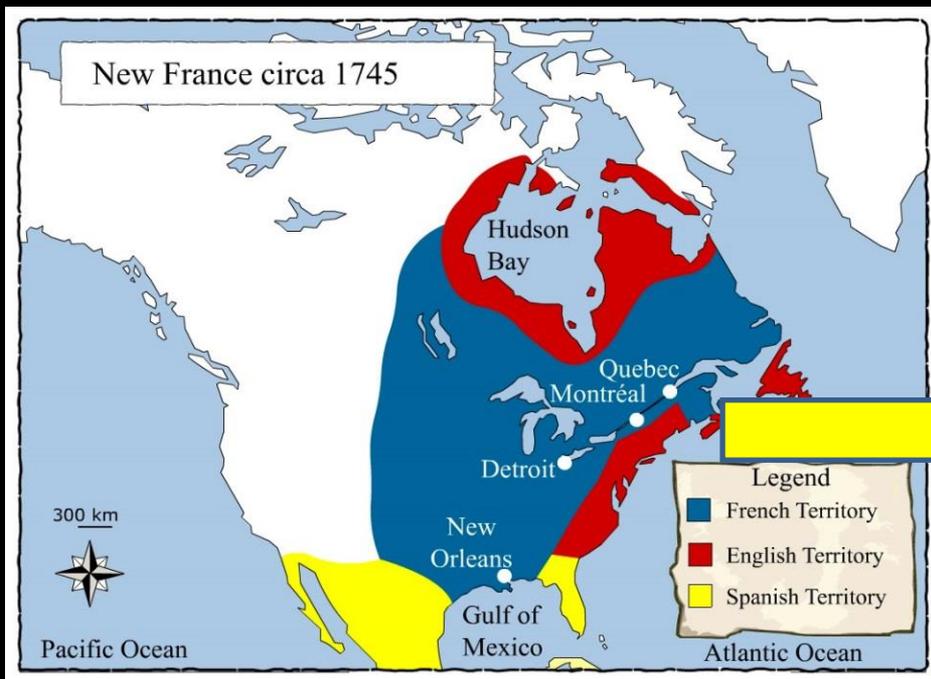
Background

- French Regime lasted from 1608-1760
- Seven year war between England and France → 1756-1763 (Europe and North America)
- New France surrenders to England in 1760 → by 1763 we see the Royal Proclamation implemented by the King of England

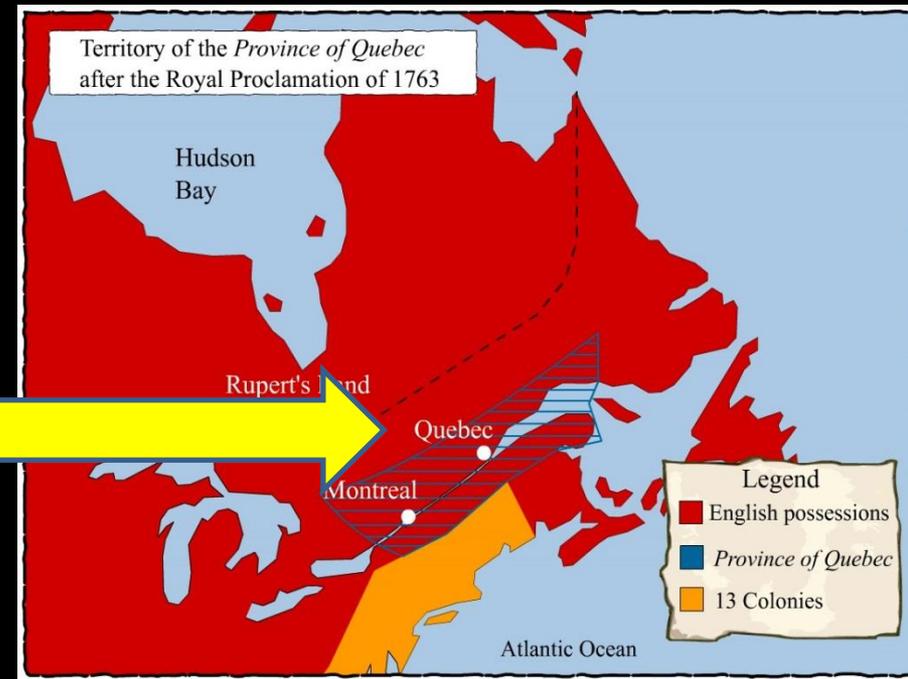
Background

- After the British take over New France → reduce territory French people will live in → Province of Quebec
- A territory with a majority French population with British rulers and a small British population...
- British governors (Murray & Carleton) will have to make concessions
- Even with concessions → French will have to deal with Imperialism

Background



New France around 1745



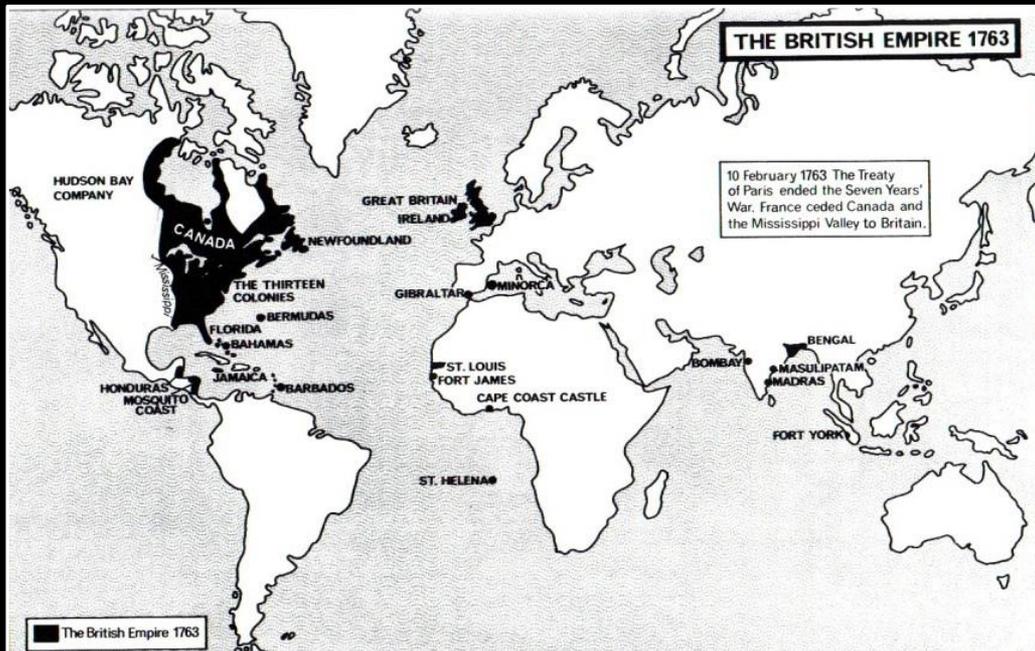
Province of Quebec after 1763

Imperialism

- An idea in which the **mother country imposes its ideals** and values on the colonies → control over the colonies
- After the conquest → British government in charge of the territory
- British government imposes ideals on the colonies in North America:
 - **Politics / style of government**
 - Control over the **economy** → benefit the mother country
 - **British Culture**
 - English/Protestant
- Goal of **assimilation**

Imperialism

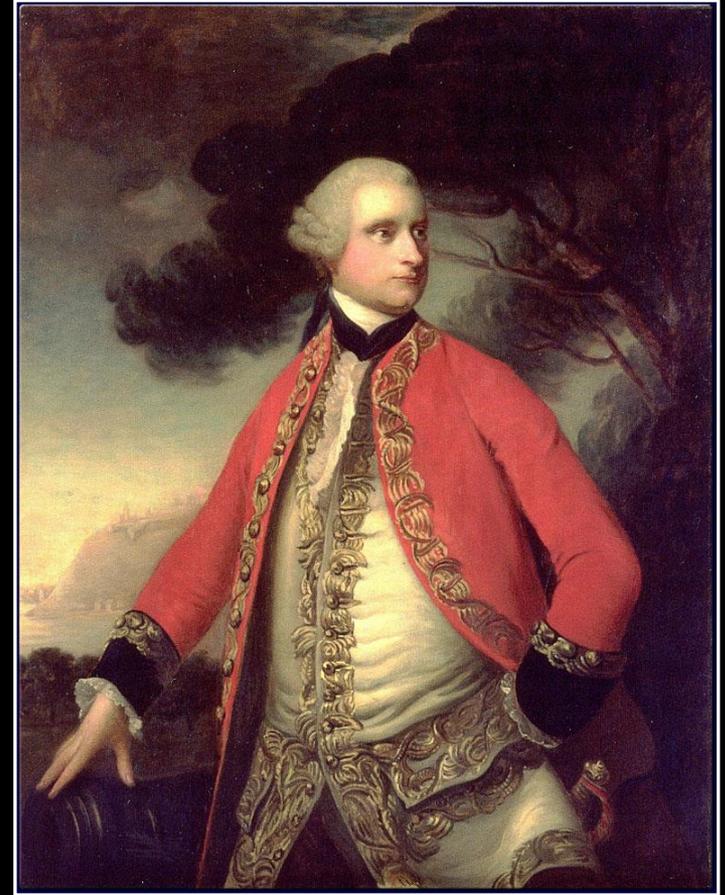
- People who were British within the colony had a SENSE OF PRIDE & ATTACHMENT to England
- Wanted to be British
- The King and British government tried to make the colonies 'worthy' of the British Empire



British Empire around 1763

Imperialism

- People who represented Imperialism in the colony
 - King of England
 - Queen of England
 - **ANY Governor** of the colony
 - Everyday people who promoted imperialism within the colony (imperialists)
 - **British army**

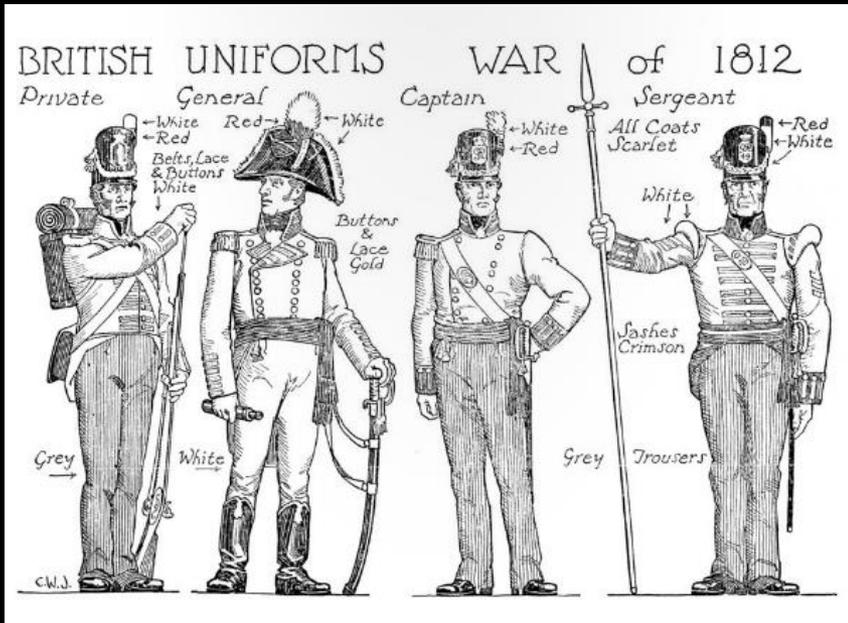


Governor James Murray

Imperialism

- **How** was Imperialism **expressed** in the colony?
- **Naming** of places after important British figures
 - **Bridges**
 - **Roads**
 - **Buildings**
- **Statues** of important British people (military, political) → example: Nelson's Column in Montreal
- **Events** (like parades)
- **Newspapers** that support the British government (The Quebec Gazette)

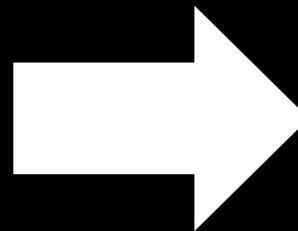
Imperialism



Top left: British military uniforms around 1812

Bottom right: Artistic depiction of Nelson column in 1830

Bottom left: photograph of Nelson's column in 2005



Imperialism

I'm just so fabulous!



Queen Victoria in 1882



Square Victoria in 1874

Imperialism

- How could Imperialism be a problem during the British Regime?
- Majority of population is Catholic & French....
- British values and ideals would clash with the French Canadiens and other that viewed the British systems as unfair and undemocratic
- Example: **the power of veto held by the governor** after 1791 until 1848



Political cartoon of England's grasp on many colonies in the late 19th century

Liberalism

- A political **IDEOLOGY** (idea)
- Everyone should have **equal rights**
- Protection from the abuse of the monarch's (king's)/government's power

Liberalism

- This doctrine (idea) defends:
 - Individual **liberty**
 - **Political liberty** (right to **vote**)
 - **Freedom of expression**
 - Freedom of thought
 - **Freedom of the press** (newspapers can write opinion articles)

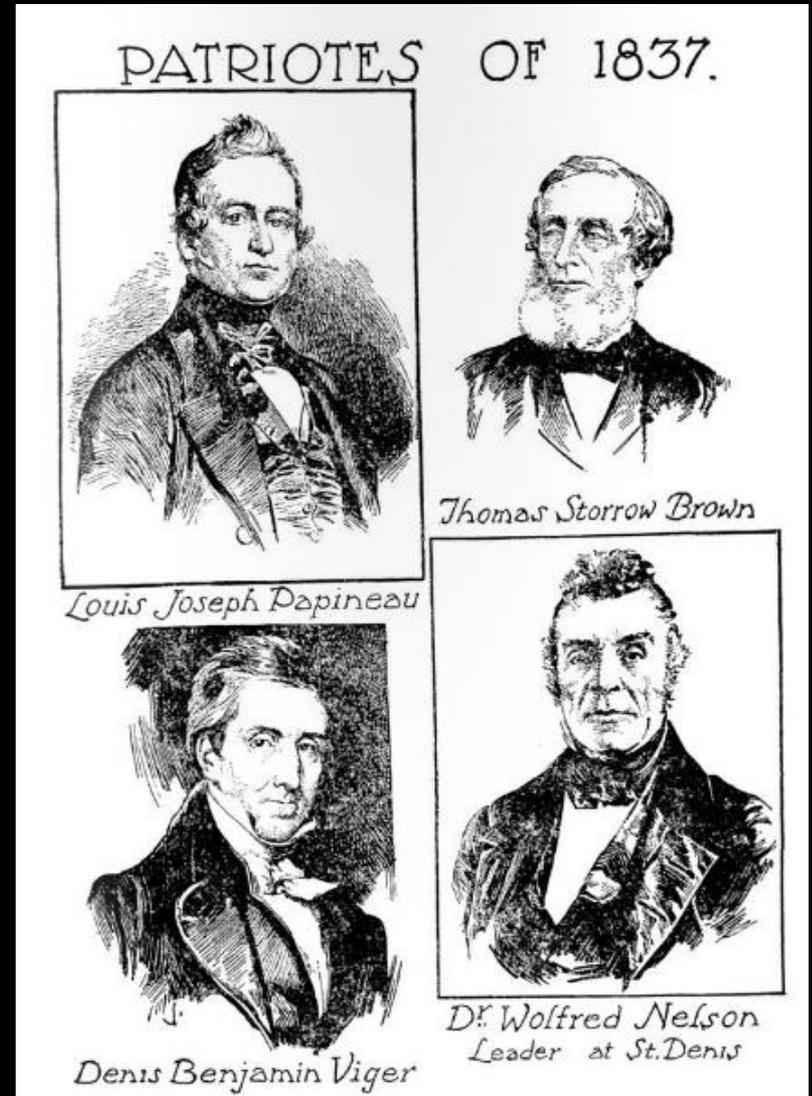
Liberalism

- Liberalism opposes:
 - Any kind of authoritarian figure/government
 - Gov't that had all the power (ABSOLUTISM)
- Economic liberty:
 - The state (government) should stay out of the economy
 - Free market → let companies compete with each other without government help
 - Property rights



Liberalism

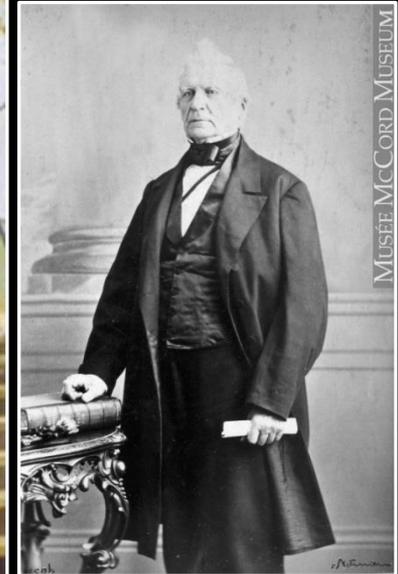
- People who represented Liberalism in the colony:
 - **Philosophers** / Scientists
 - **French Canadiens bourgeoisie** (upper middle class-EDUCATED)
 - SOME British merchants
 - **Parti Rouge/Patriotes**
 - **Louis-Joseph Papineau**
 - Fight for political liberalism
→ **right to vote & responsible government**



Liberalism



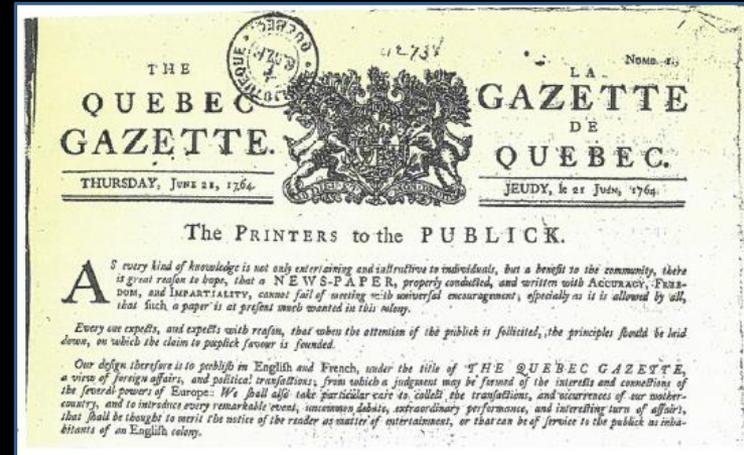
Top left: Painting of Louis Joseph Papineau addressing a crowd in 1837, '*L'Assemblée des six-comtés*', painted in 1890 by Charles alexander Smith



Top right: Photograph of Louis Joseph Papineau in the 1865

Liberalism

- Forms of cultural expression of Liberalism in the colony:
 - Citizens granted the right to vote for representatives in government → 1791
 - Newspapers that express free ideas ('Le Canadien', Montreal Gazette)
 - Partisan press** → newspapers that supported political views
 - Some newspapers supported the British ELITES → The Quebec Mercury
 - L'institute Canadien** (library network where people met and shared liberal ideas)
 - Theatre Royal** (plays that commented on current themes)



Connections to the Progressions of learning

C. British rule 1760-1867		Year	
★	Student applies knowledge by the end of the school year.	3	4
3	The figure 3 indicates that some knowledge related to this learning was addressed in Secondary III.		
1. Imperialism			
	a. Gives characteristics of imperialism (e.g. imposition of political structures by a state on other territories, policy of assimilation and acculturation, control of the economy)		★
	b. Identifies players who embody imperialism: the king, the governor		★
	c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with imperialism (e.g. <i>The Quebec Gazette / La Gazette de Québec</i> , <i>The History of Emily Montague</i> by Frances Brooke, the monument Nelson's Column in Montréal, Victoria Square)		★
2. Liberalism			
	a. Gives characteristics of liberalism (e.g. individual freedom, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, participation in the exercise of political power)		★
	b. Identifies players who embody liberalism (e.g. some British merchants, Louis-Joseph Papineau, the French-Canadian professional bourgeoisie, the <i>Patriotes</i>)		★
	c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with liberalism (e.g. opinion journals such as <i>Le Canadien</i> and <i>The Vindicator</i> , the flag of the <i>Patriotes</i> , the <i>Theater Royal</i> in Montréal, the <i>Art Association of Montreal</i> , the <i>Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste</i>)		★