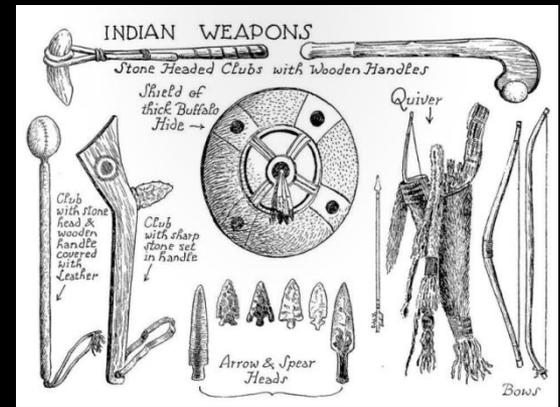
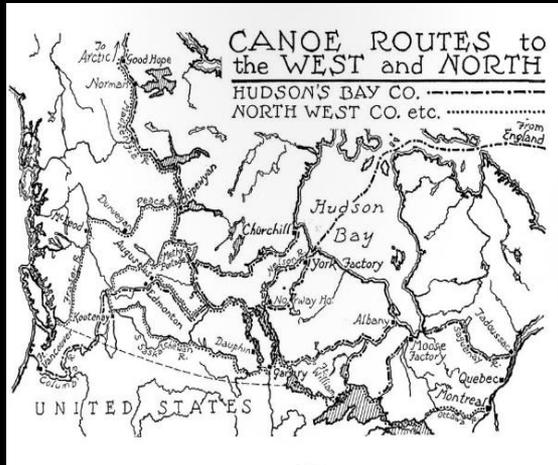


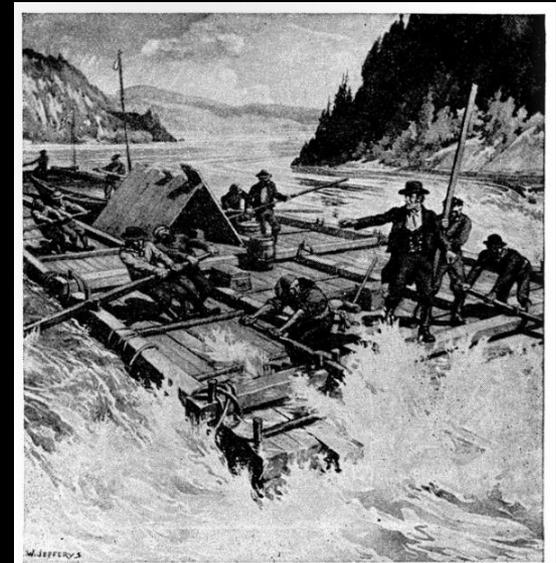
# Chapter 2 – Economy & Development



MUSEUM McCORD MUSEUM



INDIAN TRADING FURS, 1785  
35

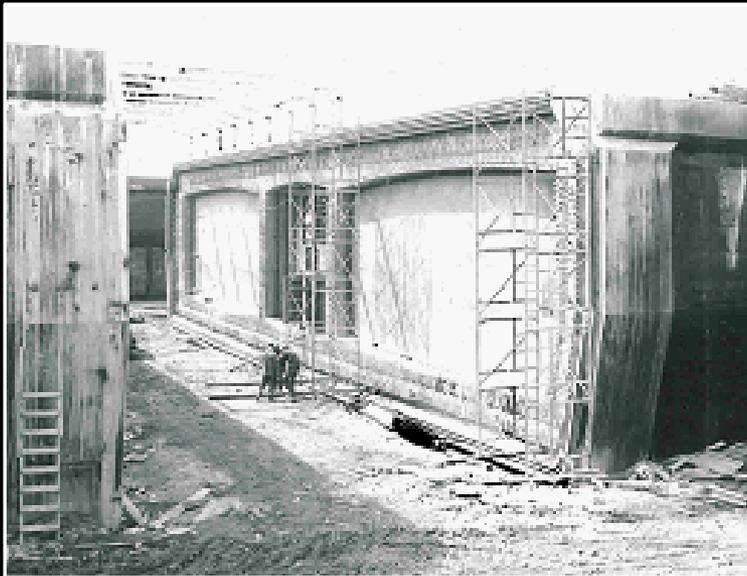
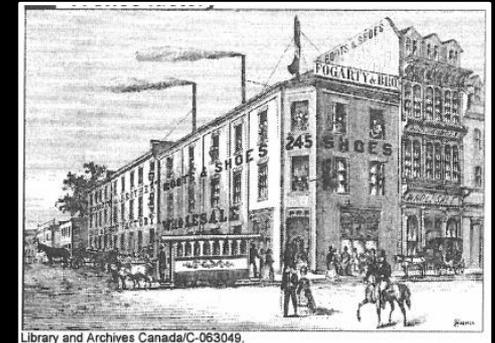


THE FIRST RAFT ON THE OTTAWA, 1806

# Chapter 2 – Economy & Development

## Section 4: The Contemporary Period (1867-PRESENT)

### Part 2: Industrialization & Urbanization until 1900

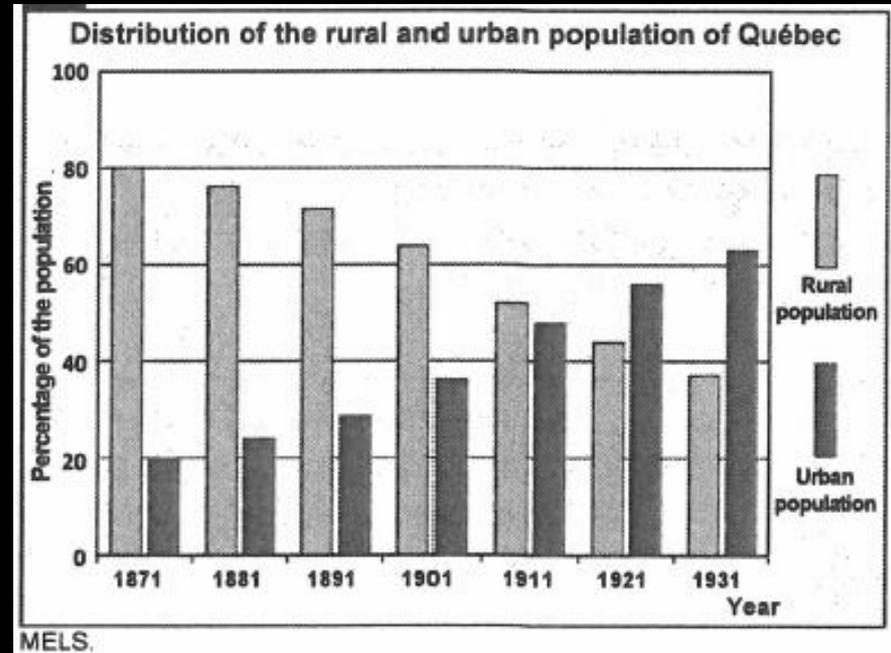


# 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of Industrialization Continued

- Why did the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization happen?
  - Availability of **natural resources** and agricultural products (to make goods)
  - Technology → **steam engines**
  - Power source → **COAL**
  - Abundant (**cheap**) **work force** → men, women & children
  - Financing & **Capital** → **British investment**
  - Access to transportation → **railways** & boats

# Industrialization & Urbanization

- Industrialization helped ‘kick start’ urbanization:
  - The concentration of factory **jobs** in cities
  - People leaving rural areas moves to cities
  - **Immigrants** choose cities as a place to settle
- All these elements added to the growth of cities in the late 1800s- early 1900s



# Industrialization & Urbanization

- How did the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Industrialization affect the urban territory?
  - Working class neighborhoods
  - Business class / 'upper class' neighborhoods
  - Widening of Canals
  - Public transportation

# Industrialization & Urbanization

- **Working class** neighborhoods in Montreal during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization
  - Close to **factories**
  - **Unhygienic** living conditions
  - Unhealthy housing
  - **Overcrowded** houses
  - **Pollution**
  - Floods in the spring
  - Spread of **diseases**
  - Griffintown, **St. Henri, Pointe St. Charles**

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Left & Right: Photographs of working class homes in Montreal (St. Henri) – around 1903. Often times, more than one family would occupy these homes.

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Duplex row housing in a working class neighborhood  
Gareau Lane- Griffintown, Montreal. 1903

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Notice the factory smoke stacks near the river and **not** on the mountain  
Artistic depiction of Montreal (Aerial view). 1888

# Industrialization & Urbanization



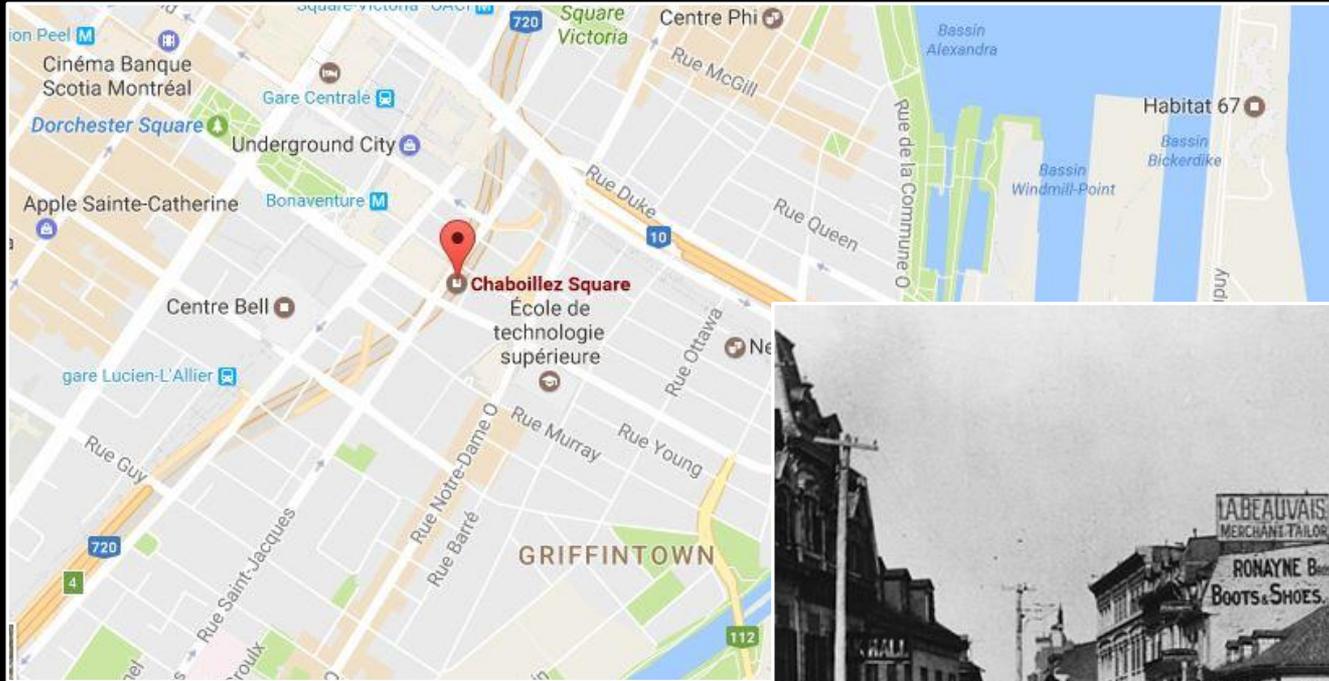
Notice the factory smoke stacks near the river  
View of Montreal- South. 1888

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Flooding in Chaboillez Square-Montreal. 1886

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Flooding in Chaboillez Square-Montreal. 1886

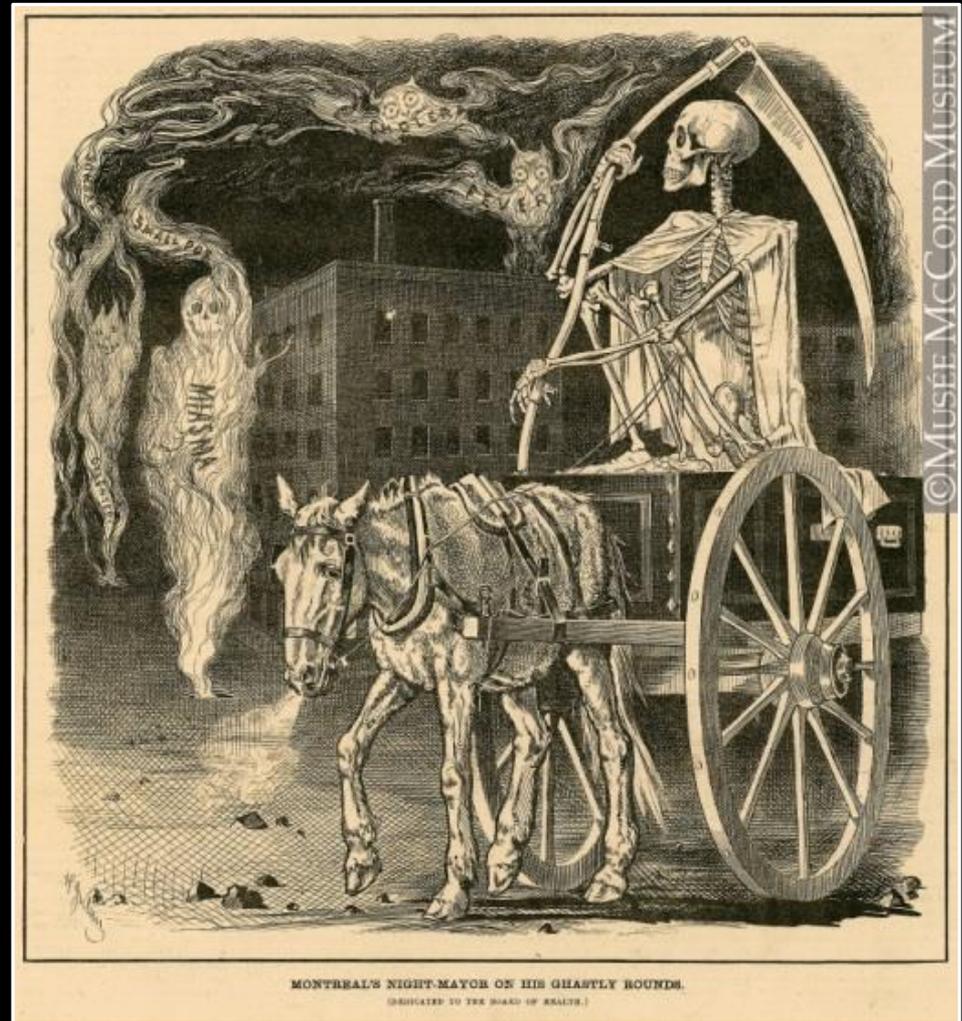
# Industrialization & Urbanization



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.

# Industrialization & Urbanization

Cartoon: *Montreal's Night-Mayor on his Ghostly Rounds*. Depicting the state of sanitation and spread of diseases in Montreal working class neighborhoods- 1875



# Industrialization & Urbanization

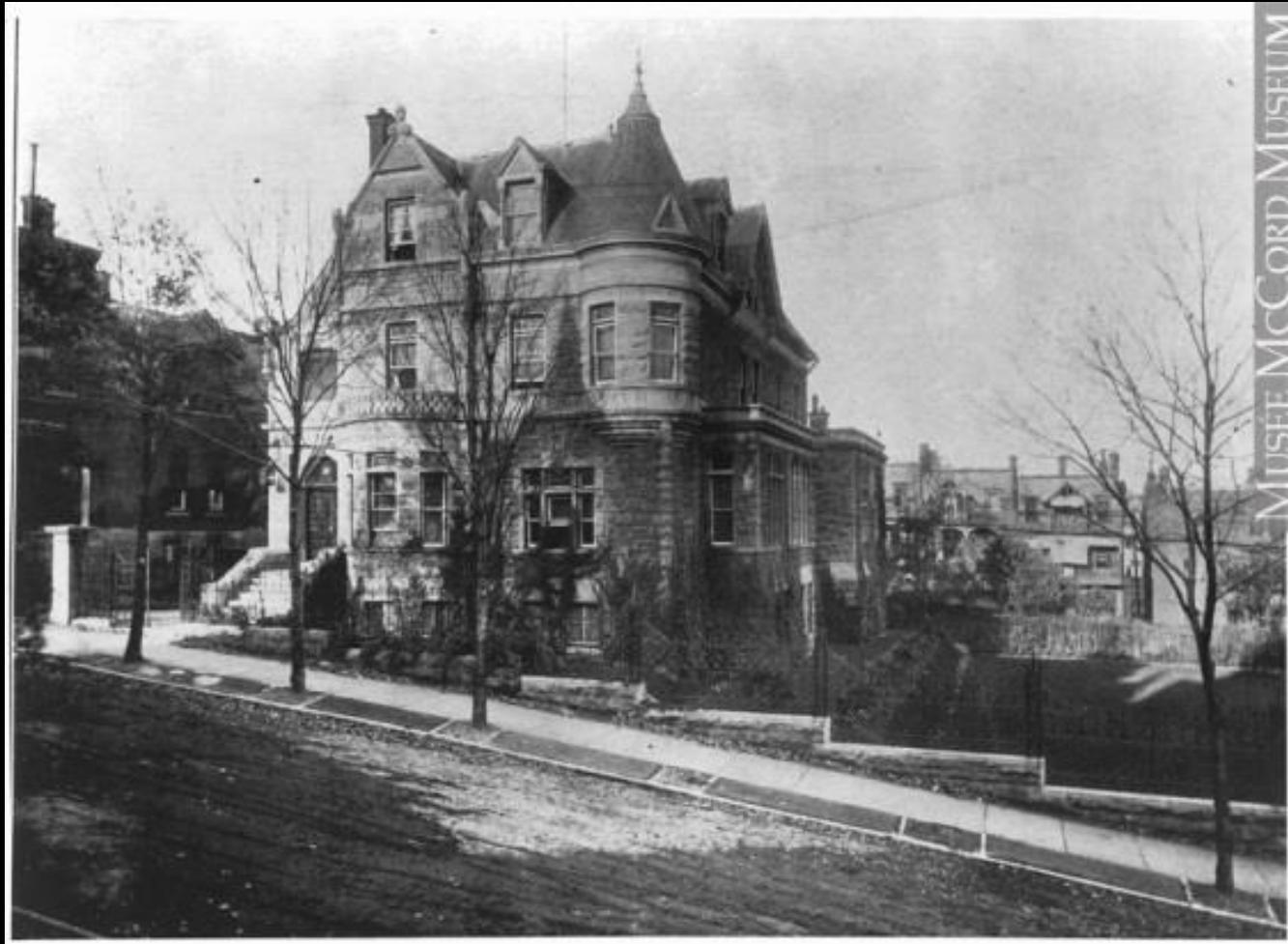
- **Business class** neighborhoods in Montreal during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization
  - Far away from factories (no pollution)
  - Far away from working class neighborhoods
  - **Large houses** with running water and electricity
  - ‘On the mountain’ – nice view of the city
  - **Close to parks**
  - **Westmount**, Outremont, Golden Square Mile

# Industrialization & Urbanization



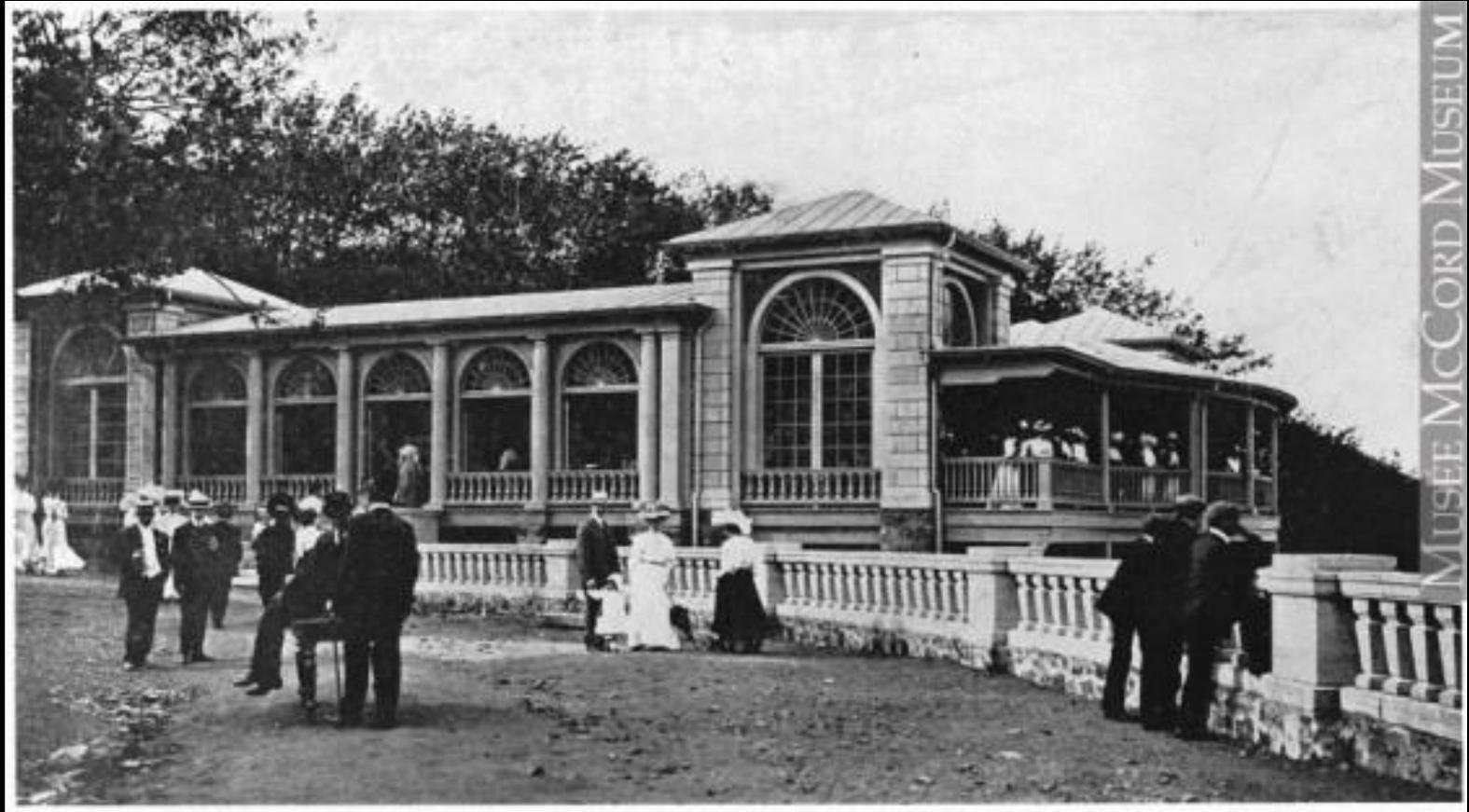
Mrs. Snyder's Residence. Westmount-Montreal. 1894

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Herbert Holt Residence. Golden Square Mile-Montreal. 1890

# Industrialization & Urbanization

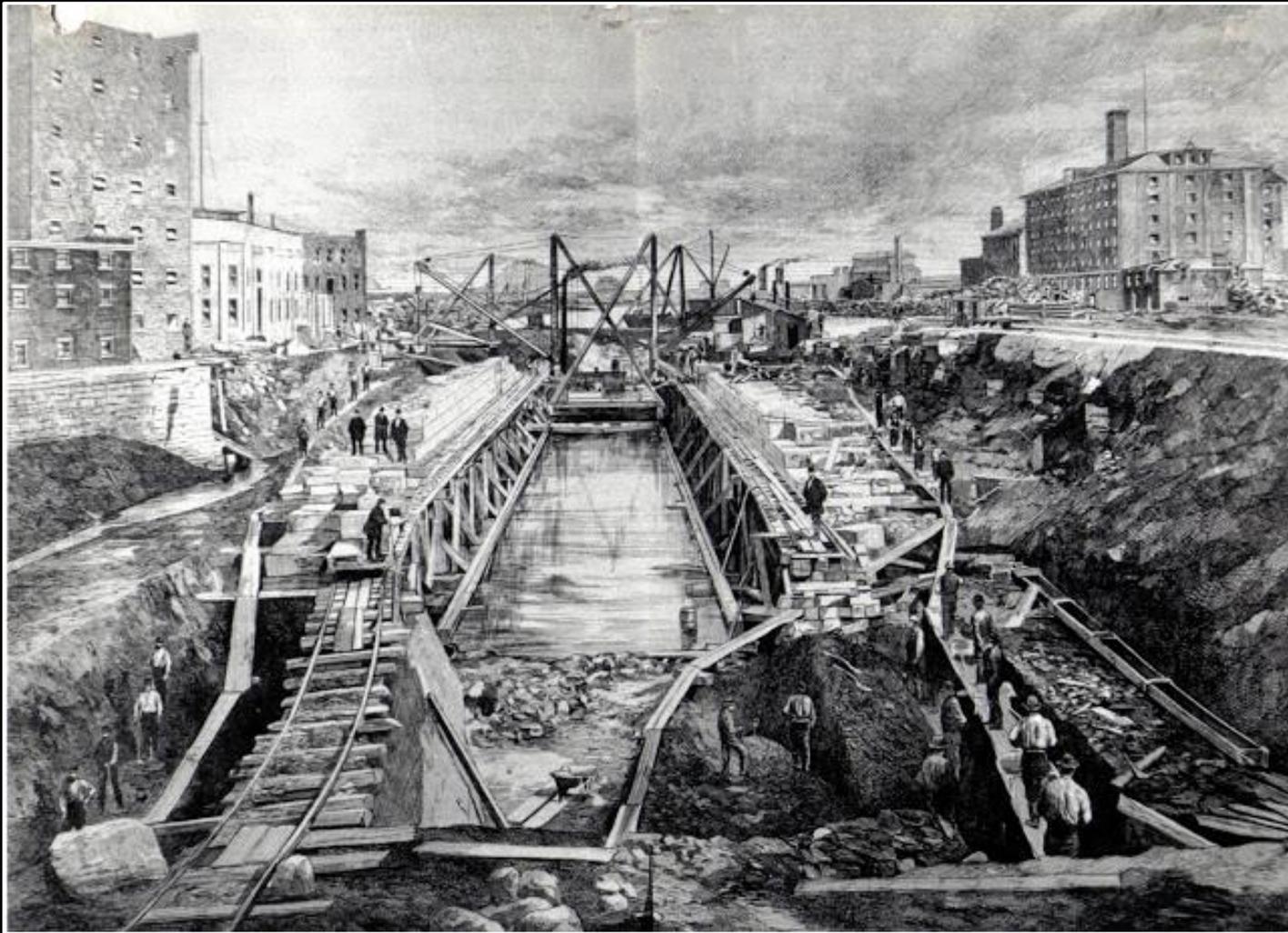


Mount Royal lookout-Montreal- 1906

# Industrialization & Urbanization

- **Widening of Canals** during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization in Montreal
  - As industrialization took hold → more ships coming to Montreal from Ontario/ Great Lakes
  - **More ships** passing through Montreal to get to the Great Lakes region
  - Larger ships with more cargo
  - Canals built in the early/mid 1800s needed work
    - They needed to be wider
  - The Lachine Canal was widened from 1873-1884

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Artistic depiction of the Lachine Canal widening. Early 1880s

# Industrialization & Urbanization

- **Public transportation infrastructure** in Montreal during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization
  - Urbanization = growing city/growing population in Montreal
  - People need to move from place to place quickly to get to work, banks, etc.
  - The city government **built streetcars/tramways** to help move people quickly around Montreal

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Trolley car- Ste. Catharine Street, Montreal- 1894

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Electric trolley car snowplough- Montreal- 1895

# Industrialization & Urbanization



Trolley car crossing under construction- Ste. Catherine Street- Montreal 1893

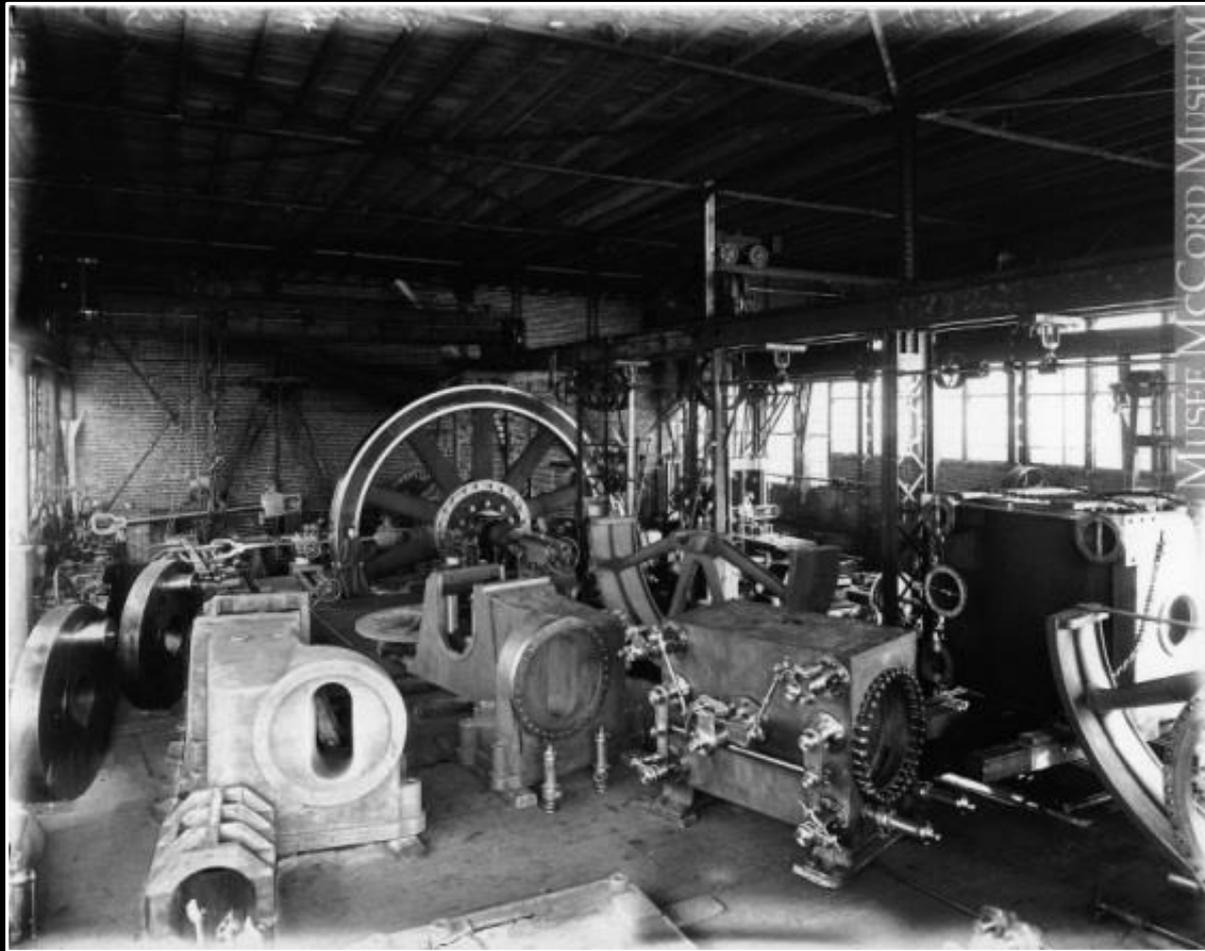
# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- During the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization → working conditions were horrible
  - 6 day work weeks of 60 to 70 hours
  - Dangerous / unsanitary work spaces in factories
    - Too cold, too hot, machinery could cut off limbs or worse, minimal to no ventilation
  - Physical/verbal abuse from supervisors
  - No sick days
  - No compensation if laid-off
  - Child labour
  - Women & children paid less than men for the same work

# Weekly salaries in Montréal → 1889

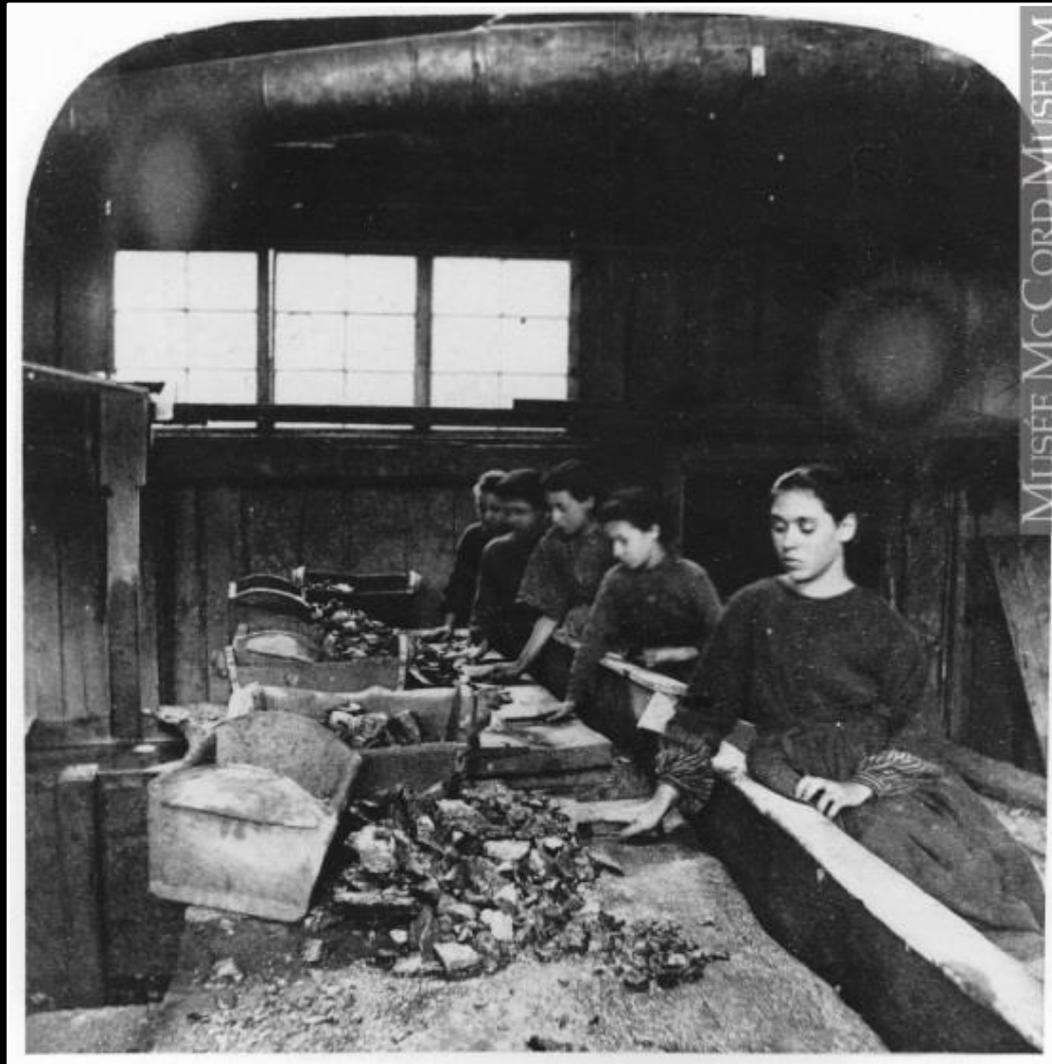
Type of work	Men	Women	Children
Cotton weaving	\$4.80- \$6.00	\$4.50-\$4.80	\$1.50-\$5.00
Clothing/textiles	\$6.00- \$9.00	\$3.50-\$5.00	-----
Tobacco	\$6.00- \$8.50	\$1.50-\$3.75	\$1.50-\$5.00
Shoe making	\$6.00- \$16.00	\$1.50-\$7.00	-----

# Industrialization & Working Conditions



Inside the foundry room of a factory that builds engines.  
Poorly ventilated and very high temperatures  
Laurie Engine Company, Montreal - 1897

# Industrialization & Working Conditions



Assorting pieces of Ore. Bolton, Quebec 1867

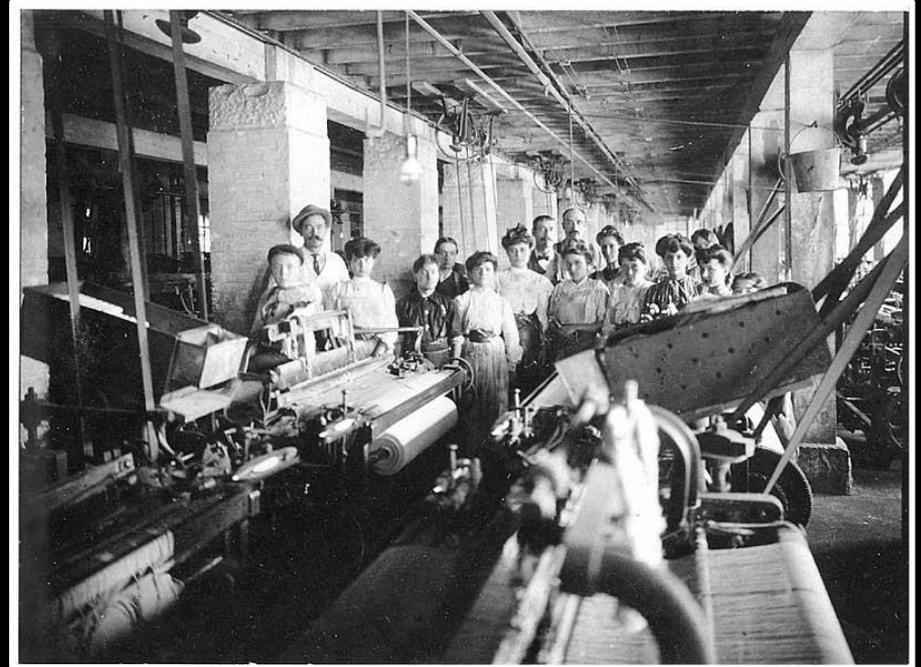
# Industrialization & Working Conditions



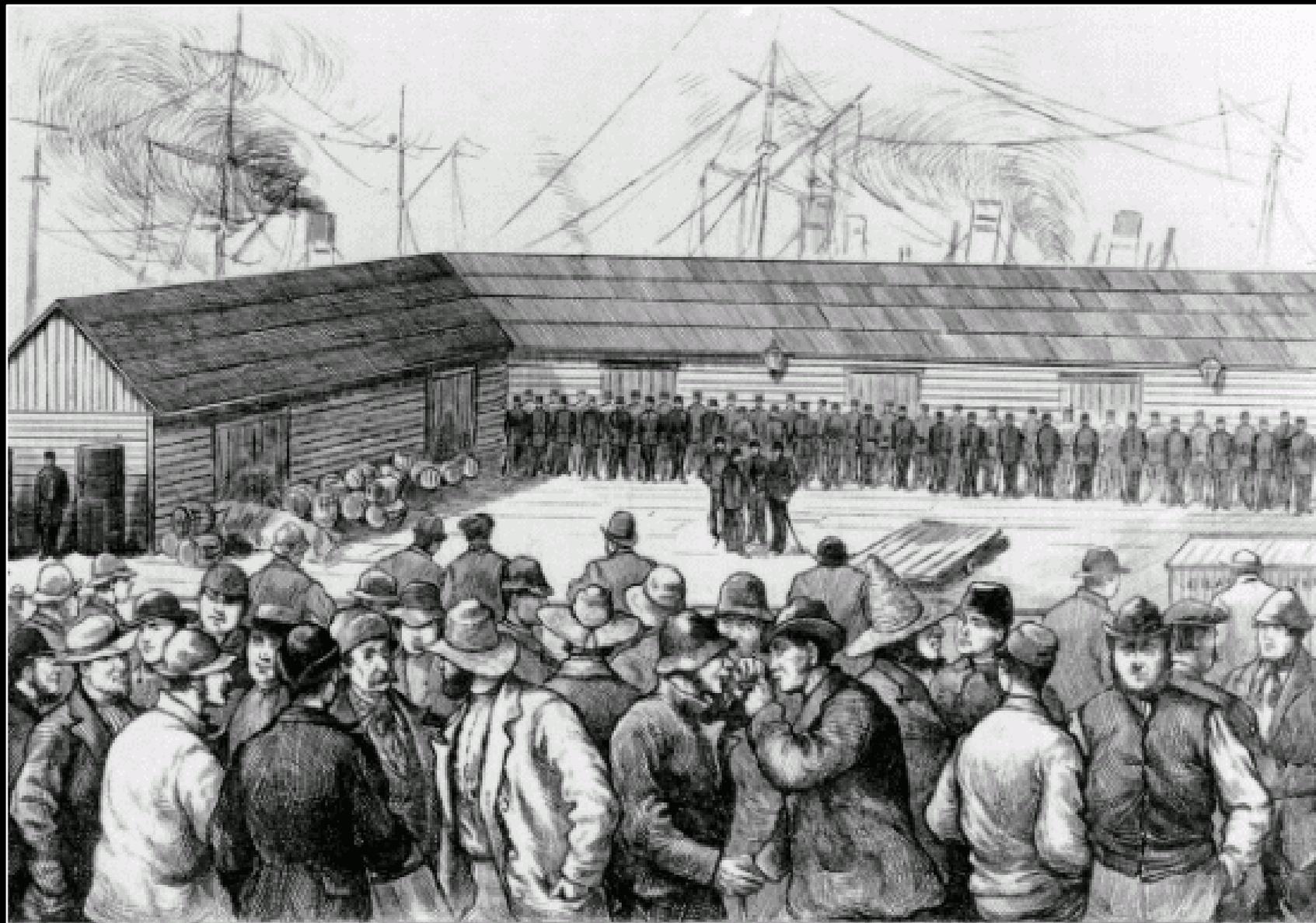
Woman ironing collars to be sown on shirts- Montreal 1901

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- To **influence** companies and the government → workers joined together
- **Created UNIONS** in the late 1800s-early 1900s
- Workers started to use **pressure tactics** to influence both companies & the government
- **Public protests & strikes**

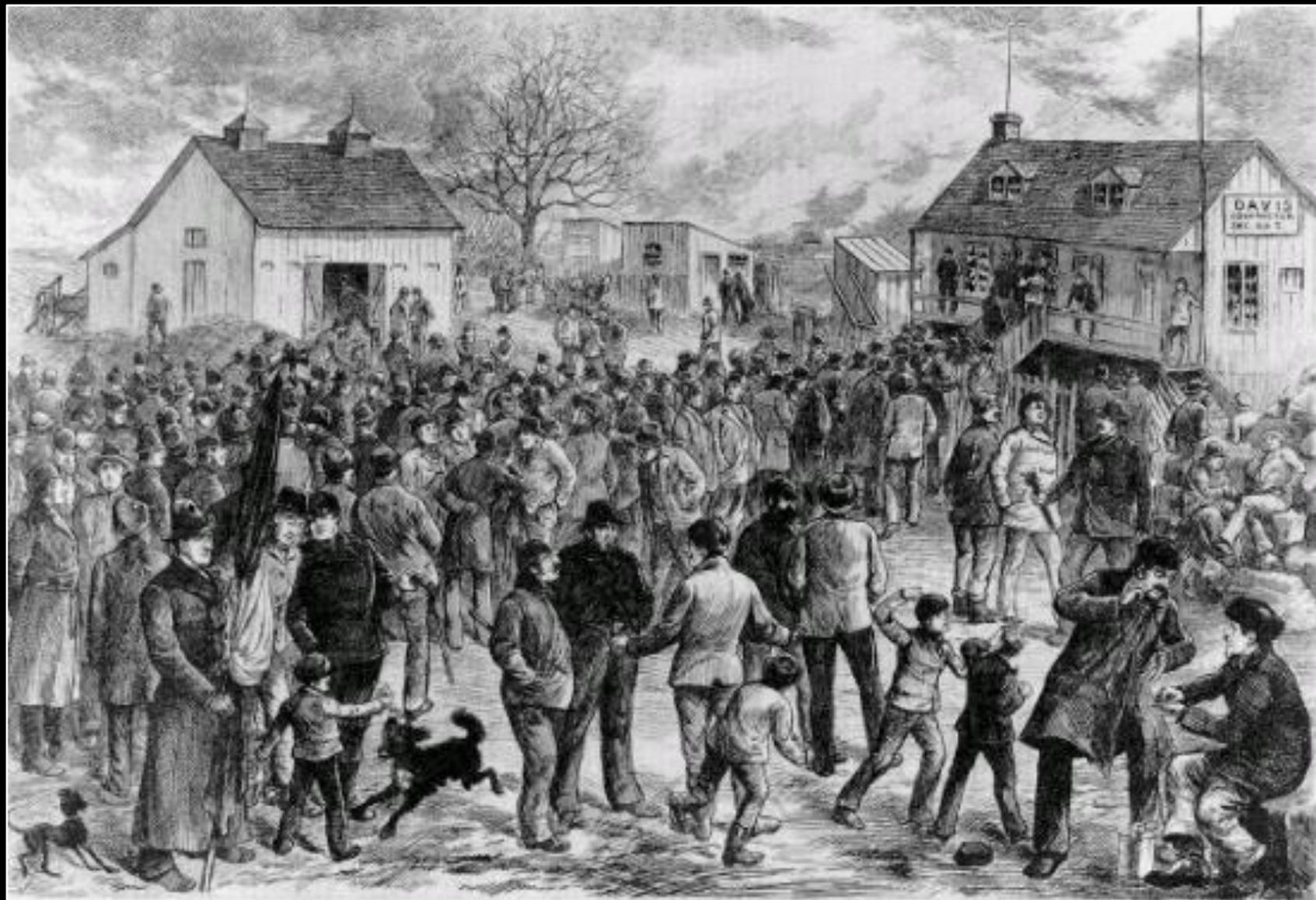


Male supervisors, women & children workers in a textile shop –Unknown location in Quebec- Early 1900s



MONTREAL—THE SHIP LIVERY STRIKE.

## Montreal Port Workers Strike 1877



MONTREAL.—THE LACHINE CANAL LABOURERS' STRIKE.

Lachine Canal Workers strike 1878

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

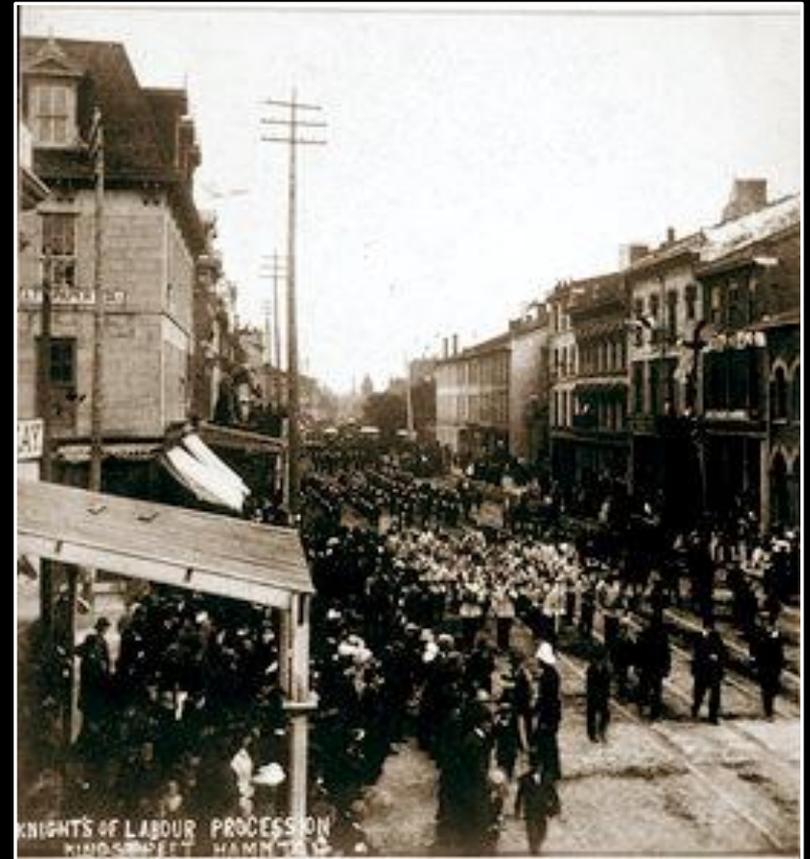
- Unions began operating around 1881
- Knights of Labour (1881) became the largest (from USA)
- Starting in 1910 → the **Catholic Church** started to organize unions → mainly in Quebec → response to American unions in Quebec
- Unions were not extremely strong until the 1930s



Knights of Labour Insignia

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- Unions made **demands** of employers and the provincial/federal governments
- Employers tried to stop union movements:
  - Fire any union promoters
  - Fire anyone who strikes
  - Use police force to stop strikers (strike breakers)



Knights of Labour march in Hamilton, Ontario. 1880s

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- **Government** started to **listen** to unions
- **Workers** started to **gain power**
- More workers unionized = more votes!
- Government had to give into some demands



Montreal Longshoremen strike (dock workers). Montreal - 1903

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- Major Catholic union in Quebec → **Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour**
- Some demands:
  - Family allowances
  - Old age pensions
  - Unemployment insurance

# Industrialization & Working Conditions

- Laws to help workers:
  - 1872: **Trade Union Act** → **Legalize Unions**
  - 1886: Royal Commission on the relations of Capital and Labour → investigate labour issues
  - 1885: Factories Act → **limited hours for factory workers**
  - 1910: employment agencies for unemployed

## Main labour laws adopted in Québec between 1885 and 1928

**1885** Law making it illegal to hire girls younger than 14 and boys younger than 12

**1909** Law enabling workers injured in accidents to receive 50% of their wages

**1919** Law establishing a minimum wage for women

**1928** Law creating a commission to compensate workers injured in accidents

# Connections to the Progressions of learning

D. Contemporary period 1867 to the present		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.		
	c. Indicates factors that contributed to industrial development during one of the phases of industrialization (e.g. extensive natural resources, strong hydroelectric potential, abundant and low-cost labour)		★
	d. Indicates effects of industrial development on society during one of the phases of industrialization (e.g. child labour, difficult living and working conditions, social and economic disparity between the business class and the working class)		★
	e. Indicates effects of industrial development on the territory during the first phase of industrialization (e.g. development of working class neighbourhoods, widening of canals, introduction of electric streetcars)		★

# Connections to the Progressions of learning

<b>3. Urban expansion</b>		
<b>3.1. Effects of urbanization</b>		
a. Gives the main characteristics of urbanization: concentration of the population, multiplication of services		★
b. Indicates effects of the development of cities on the organization of the society and the territory in the second half of the 19th century (e.g. appearance of well-off neighbourhoods at a distance from working-class neighbourhoods, creation of parks)		★
<b>4. Socioeconomic context of working-class life</b>		
<b>4.1. Living and working conditions</b>		
a. Describes the living conditions in working-class neighbourhoods in the late 19th century (e.g. unhygienic conditions, unhealthy housing, pollution and crowding leading to new health problems)	3	★
b. Describes the working conditions in factories in the late 19th century (e.g. six-day workweek of 60 to 70 hours; women and children paid less than men)	3	★
c. Indicates the main method used by workers to improve their working conditions in the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century: unionization		★
d. Indicates the reaction of the clergy to the establishment of American unions in Québec in the late 19th century and early 20th century: foundation of Catholic unions		★

# Connections to the Progressions of learning

<b>6. Economic policies</b>		
<b>6.1. Free trade</b>		
a. Indicates the solution chosen by United Canada in 1854 to deal with the market problem caused by Great Britain's free trade policies: trade agreement with the United States		★
b. Indicates effects of free trade on Québec's economy (e.g. job losses in certain sectors, increase in exports)		★
<b>6.2. Protectionism</b>		
a. Indicates the solution chosen to find new markets for the products of United Canada after the non-renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty: creation of a domestic market		★
b. Indicates the solution chosen to develop the domestic market and Canadian industry in the second half of the 19th century: increasing customs duties after adopting the <i>National Policy</i>	3	★