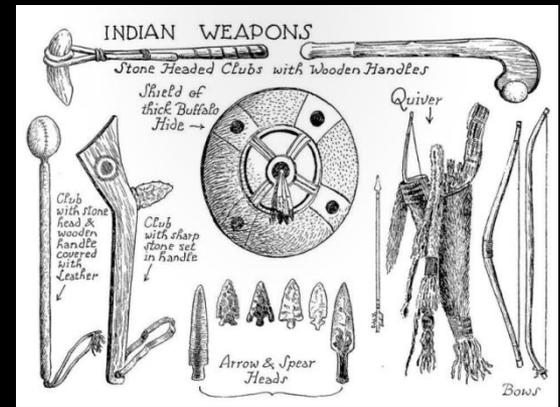
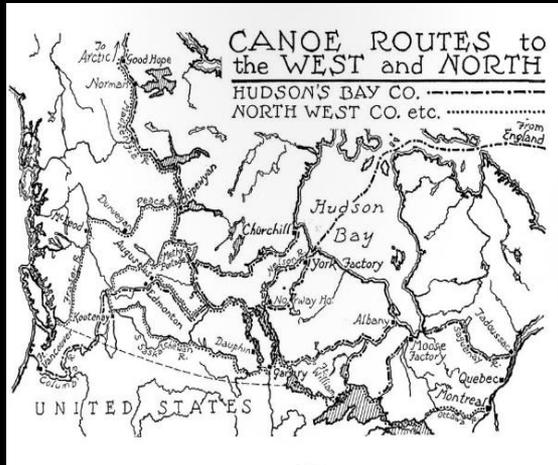


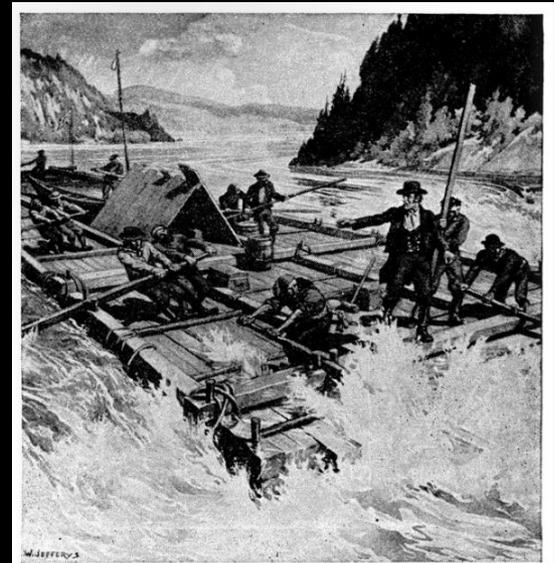
Chapter 2 – Economy & Development



MUSEUM McCORD MUSEUM



INDIAN TRADING FURS, 1785
35

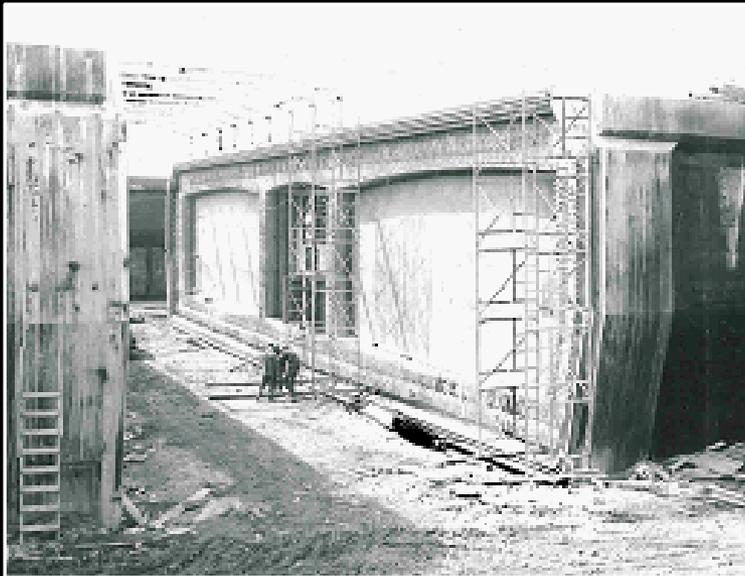
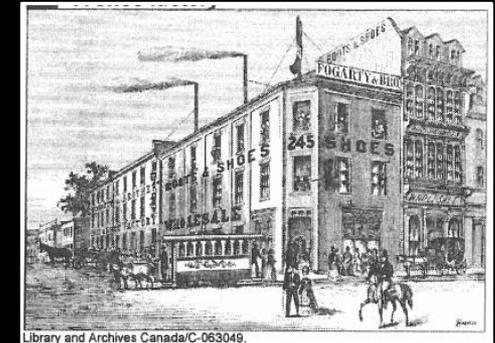


THE FIRST RAFT ON THE OTTAWA, 1806

Chapter 2 – Economy & Development

Section 4: The Contemporary Period (1867-PRESENT)

Part 4: Post WW2 prosperity until 1960



World War 2 & the Economy

- Because of the war in Europe (1939-1945):
 - **Supplies for the war effort** needed to be produced
 - **Factories** in Quebec/Canada **produced** these items
 - **Guns, ammunition**, tanks, planes, food, clothing, etc.
 - Factories 'retrofitted' to support wartime industries (Example: Angus train shops produced tanks)
 - This PULLED Canada out of the Great Depression
 - More steel & chemical production
 - Men fighting overseas → **increase of women working in factories** in Canada

World War 2 & the Economy



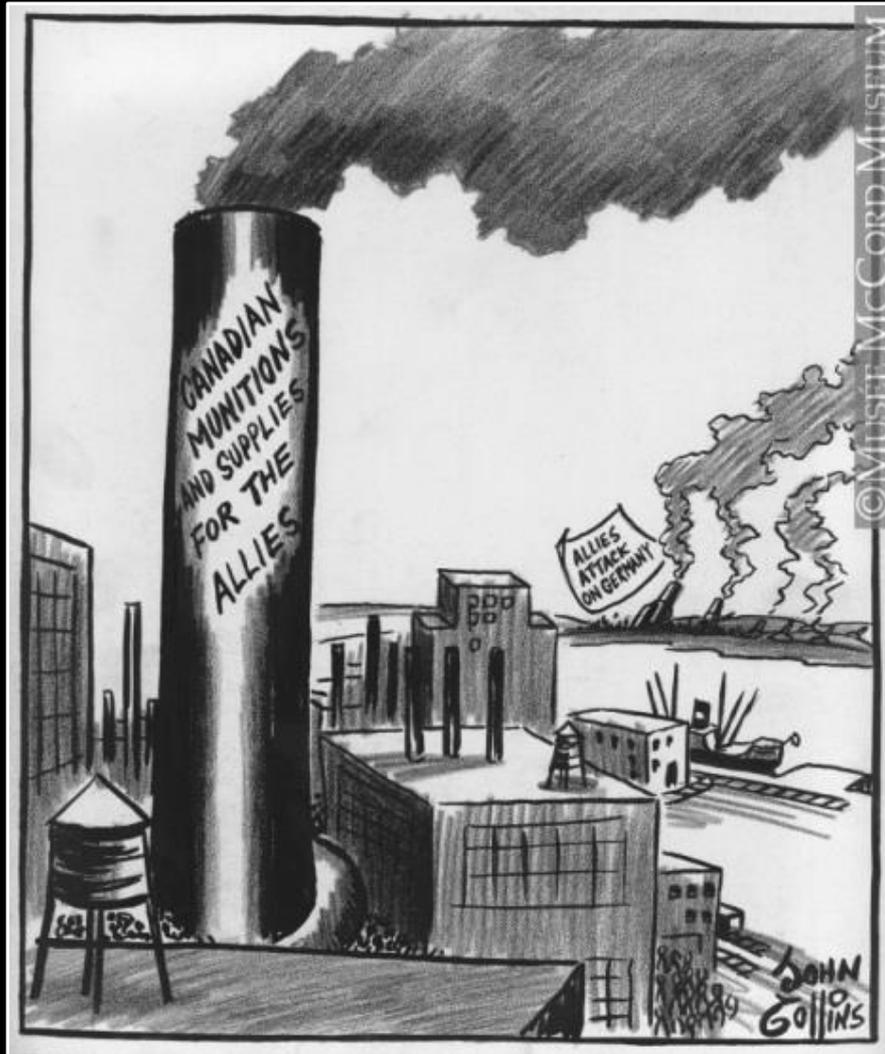
Canadian troops arrive at a beachhead in France. July, 1944

World War 2 & the Economy



Royal Canadian Air Force Spitfire planes. Netherlands. March, 1945

World War 2 & the Economy



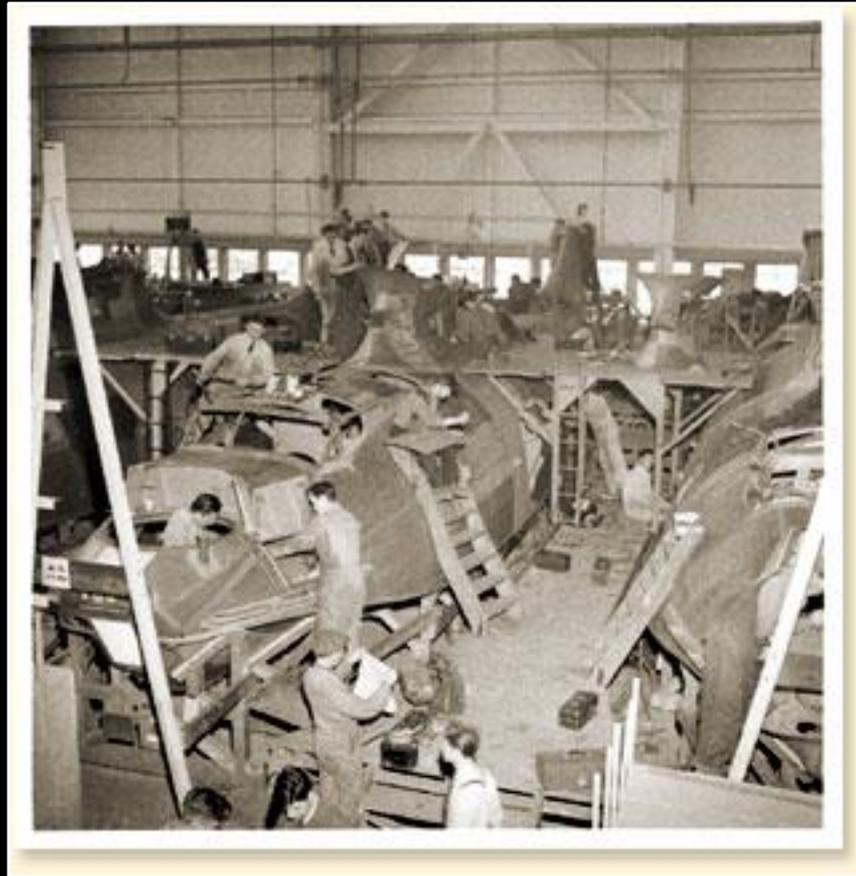
‘Smoke in the Air’. Canadian propaganda cartoon revealing Canadian wartime production on the home front. 1939

World War 2 & the Economy



Canadian propaganda poster. World War 2

World War 2 & the Economy



Assembly of a 'Canso' plane. Montreal, Quebec. April, 1944

World War 2 & the Economy



28 ton Valentine tanks en route to Russia. Montreal, Quebec. December, 1941
These tanks were assembled at the Montreal 'Angus shops'
→ usually used for railway equipment assembly and repair

World War 2 & the Economy



‘Rosie the Riveter’. An American propaganda poster from WW2. Revealing that women are an important part of wartime production. 1943

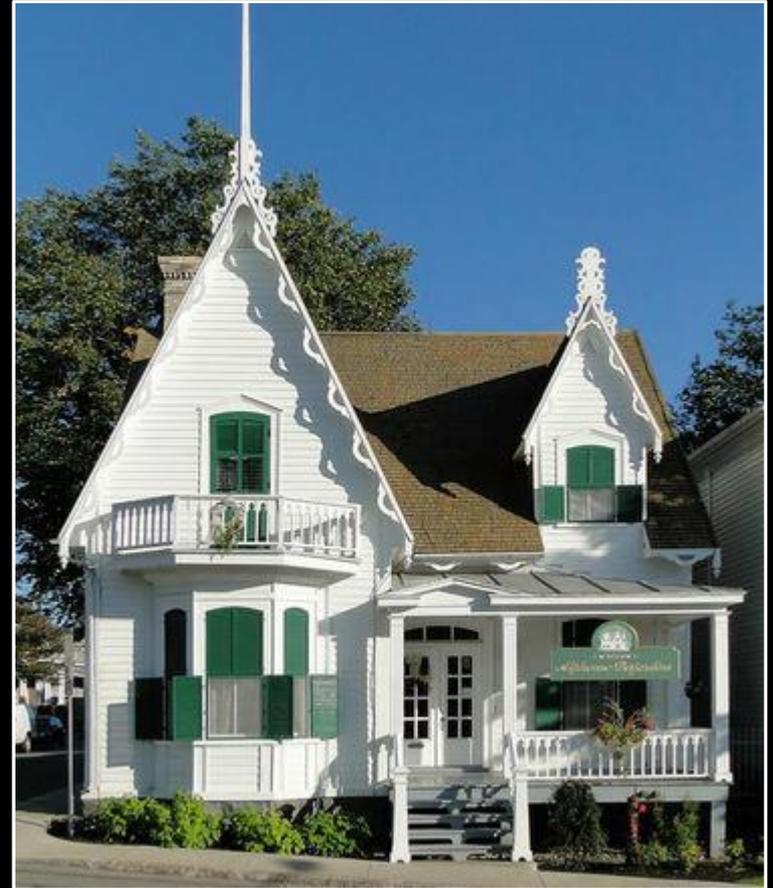
World War 2 & the Economy



Left: Assembling the cabin of a bomber plane. Montreal, Quebec. May, 1941.
Right: Light machine gun assembly. Toronto, Ontario. May, 1941.

Agriculture in the early 20th century – After WW2

- At the start of the 20th century:
 - More mechanization on farms
 - Machines replacing people
 - Farming **cooperatives** created
 - Help farmers combine money together to pay for machinery/supplies (savings)
 - Loans to farmers
 - The goal of cooperatives was to develop/support Quebec (small) farms



Desjardins House. Site of the first Credit Union (Caisse Populaire) in early 1900s

Early 20th Century Agriculture

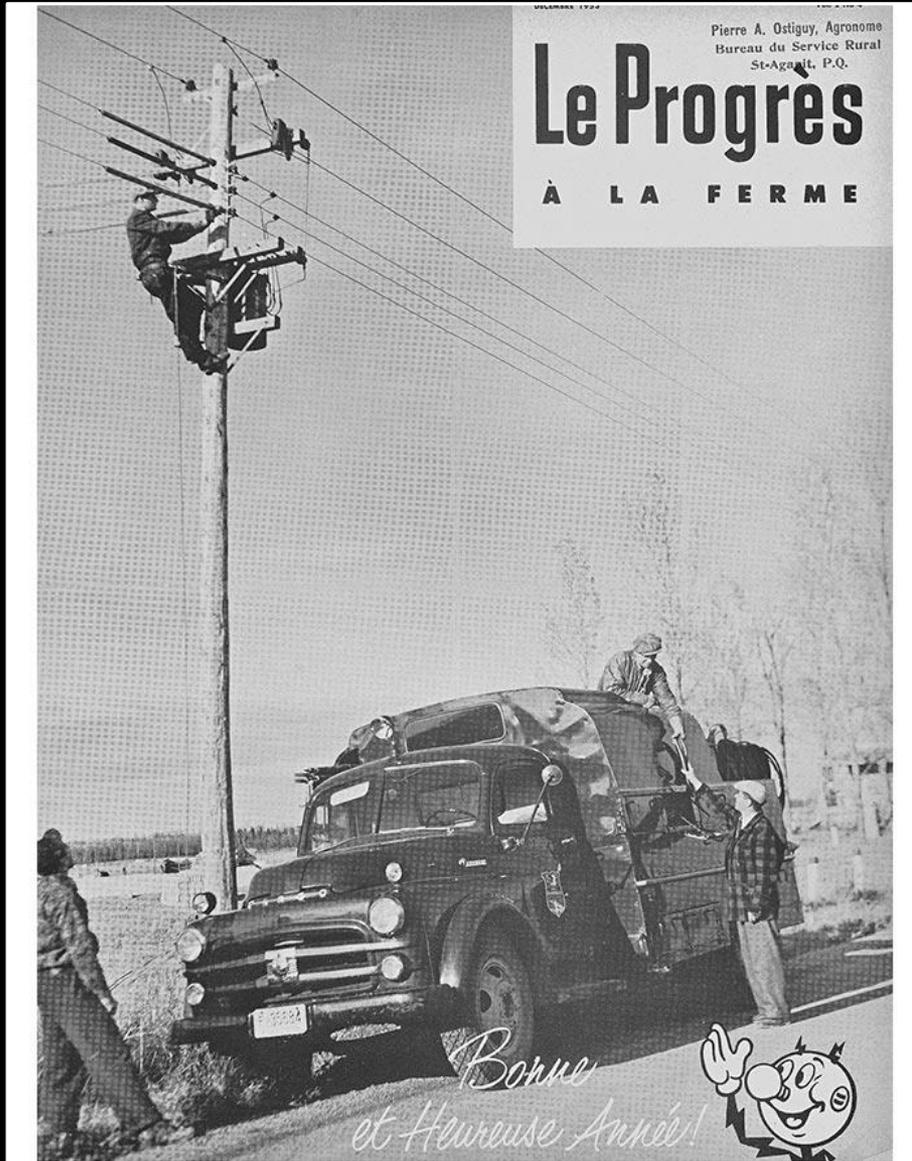


Mechanical thresher. Chicoutimi, Quebec. 1906

Agriculture in the early 20th century – After WW2

- After WW2 → **Quebec government** made a push to **'electrify' farms**
 - Provide electricity to farms throughout Quebec
 - Many farms were still without electricity
 - The Quebec Premier (Leader of the Quebec government) → Maurice Duplessis → 'old school' → wanted to support rural/agricultural regions of Quebec as much as possible

Agriculture after World War 2



'Progress on the Farm'- agricultural magazine showing the electrification of farms in the 1950s

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- There were a few reasons why industrial development & natural resource exploitation took off after WW2
- 2 main reasons:
 - The **reconstruction of European countries** after WW2
 - **Prosperity in the USA** → need for building materials/materials for military purposes

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- The reconstruction of European countries after WW2
 - After **years of war and bombings** from both the Allies (USA, England, etc.) and the Axis (Germany)
 - **Cities were reduced to rubble**
 - Buildings completely destroyed
 - Bridges and roads non functional
 - Other forms of infrastructure gone
 - The U.S. government signed an agreement to help **rebuild** war-torn European countries/cities

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

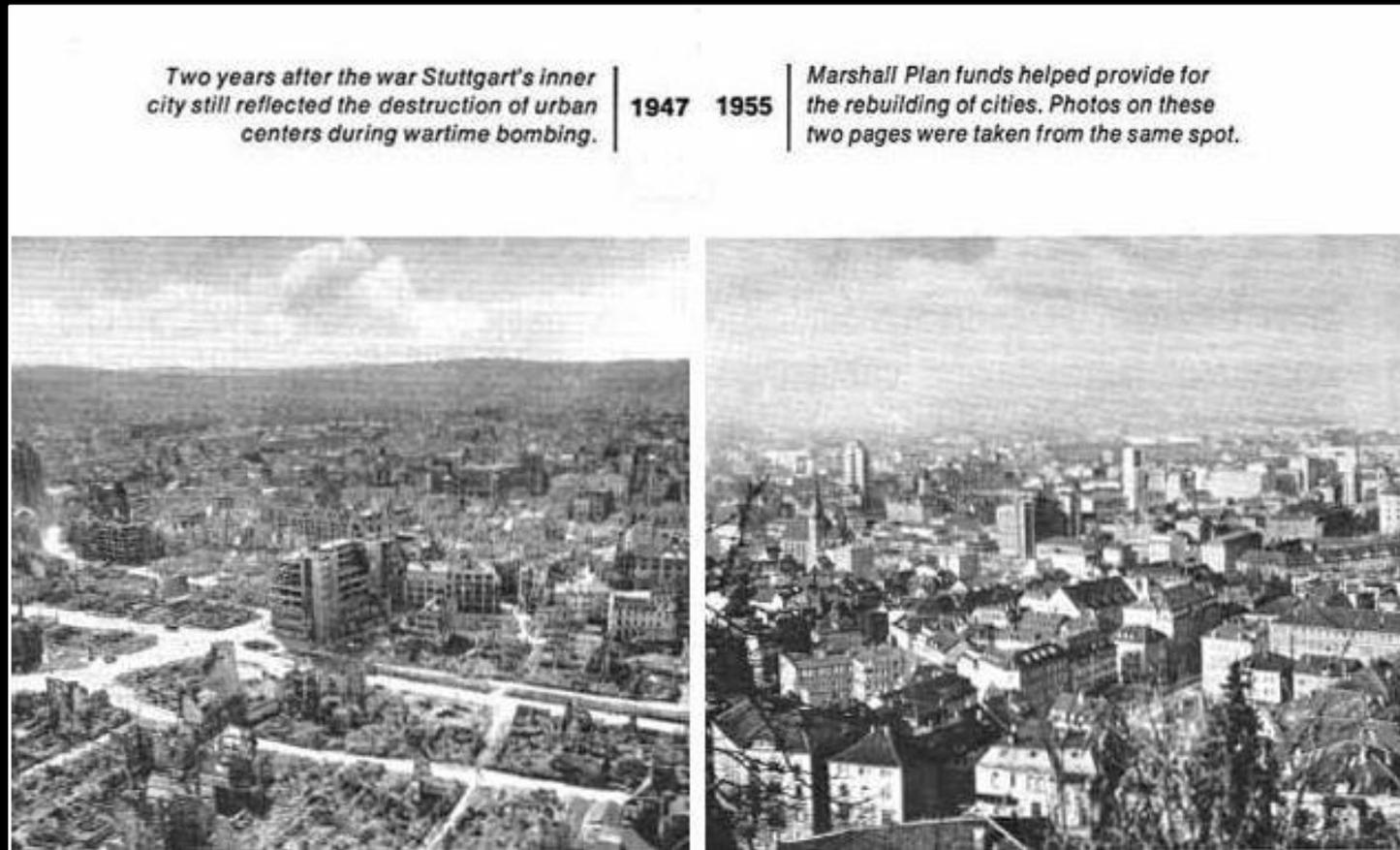


Rotterdam, the Netherlands in the late 1940s
Debris from the destroyed buildings cleared

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- The reconstruction of European countries after WW2
 - **Quebec supplied** countless amounts of **raw materials**
 - **Increase in mining, factory production and petrochemicals** (products made from oil)
 - Timber, iron, copper, aluminium, etc.
 - American companies used these materials to help rebuild in Europe

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



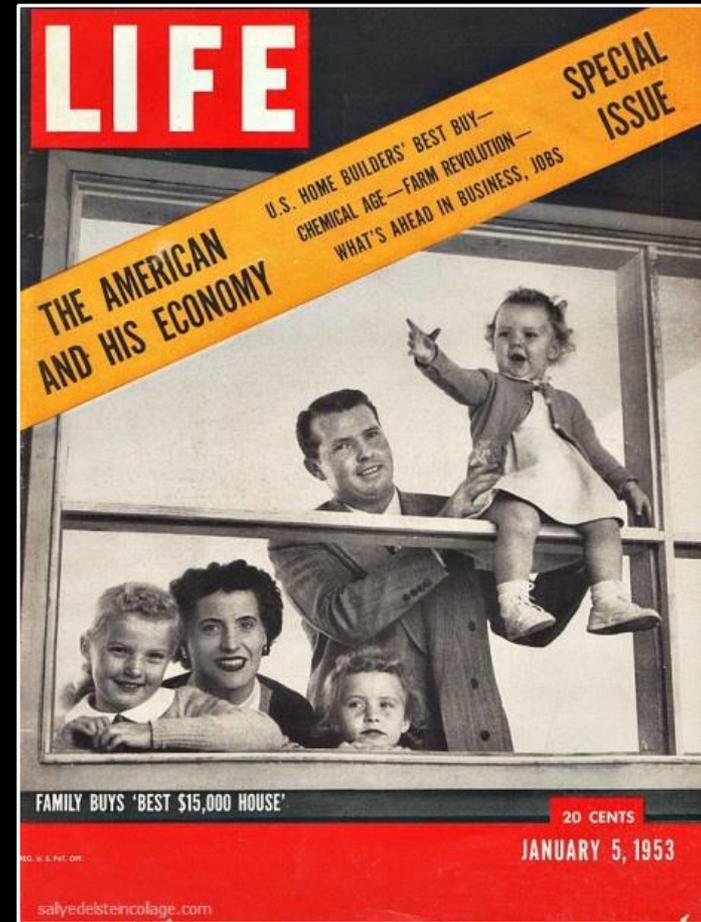
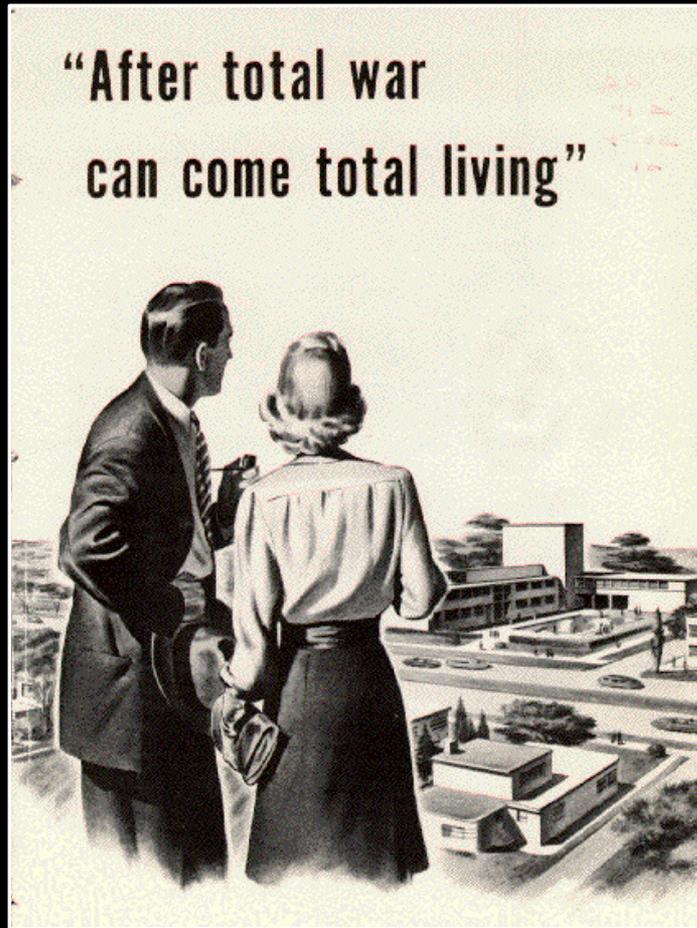
Rotterdam, the Netherlands in 1947 & 1955

The USA proposed a plan to help war torn European countries rebuild
Quebec supplied many natural resources to American companies to help with this rebuild

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- **Prosperity in the USA** → need for building materials/materials for military purposes
 - After WW2 in the USA → soldiers return home
 - Homes built for soldiers' families (like the Baby Boom in Quebec/Canada)
 - The need for construction materials was great
 - Increase in mining, factory production and petrochemicals (products made from oil)
 - Quebec supplied these materials
 - Timber, iron, copper, aluminium, etc.

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Left: An American advertisement for a housing development (suburbs). Mid 1950s
Right: Life Magazine depicting the prosperity in the United States in the 1950s. 1953

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- The prosperity seen in the USA is also seen in Quebec/Canada
- In addition → Quebec plays a big role in the supply of raw materials/natural resources to the USA
- These factors have an effect on Quebec/Canada
 - Increase in housing developments (**suburbs**)
 - Increased **purchasing power**
 - Increase in **workers' demands/labour struggles**
 - Development of the **St. Lawrence Seaway**
 - Development of **road networks** in Quebec (highways)
 - Increased development in **mining** in Quebec
 - Increased development of **transportation infrastructure** to access remote mining regions in Quebec

Reasons for development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- Increase in housing developments (suburbs)
- After WW2 back in Canada:
 - Soldiers return home
 - Get jobs
 - Large families
 - Suburban neighborhoods are built
 - **Strong economy** → **increased purchasing power** → families can afford to buy 'things' (household products/goods)
 - Cars & car culture
 - **Highways** are built throughout Quebec starting in the early 1950s

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Left: 'War home' in Pointe Claire, Quebec. 1948

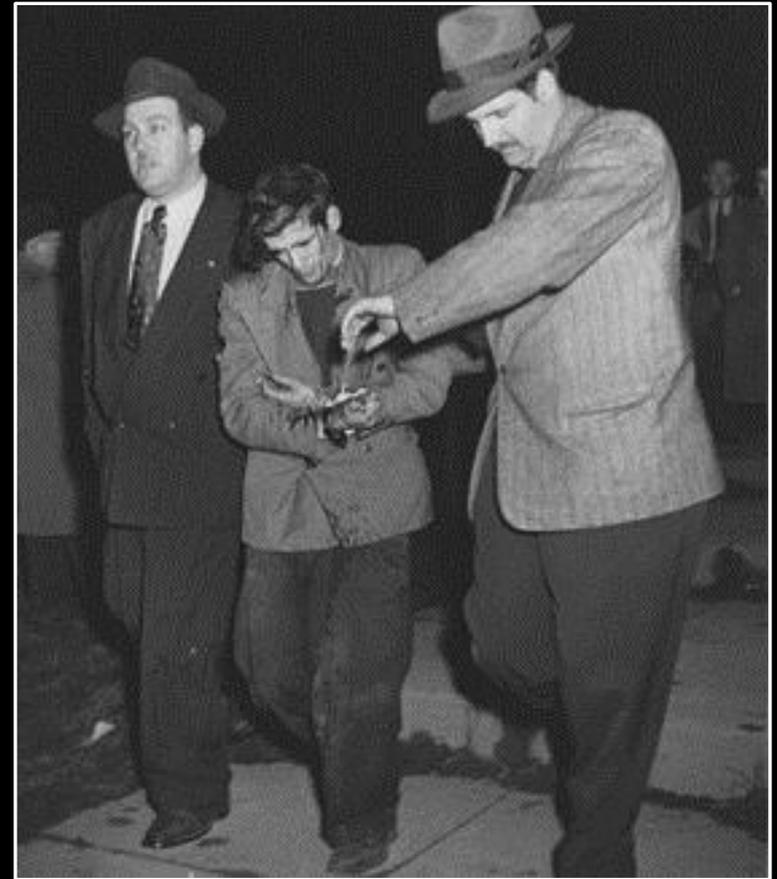
Right: Suburban sub-division in West End Ottawa. Maitland Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Early 1950s

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- Increase in workers' demands/labour struggles
- 1940s-1950s
- Workers **demand better working conditions and better wages**
- Catholic unions supported several workers' strikes
- Several notable strikes in Quebec:
 - **Montreal Cotton Co. Strike in 1946**
 - **Asbestos Strike in 1949**

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

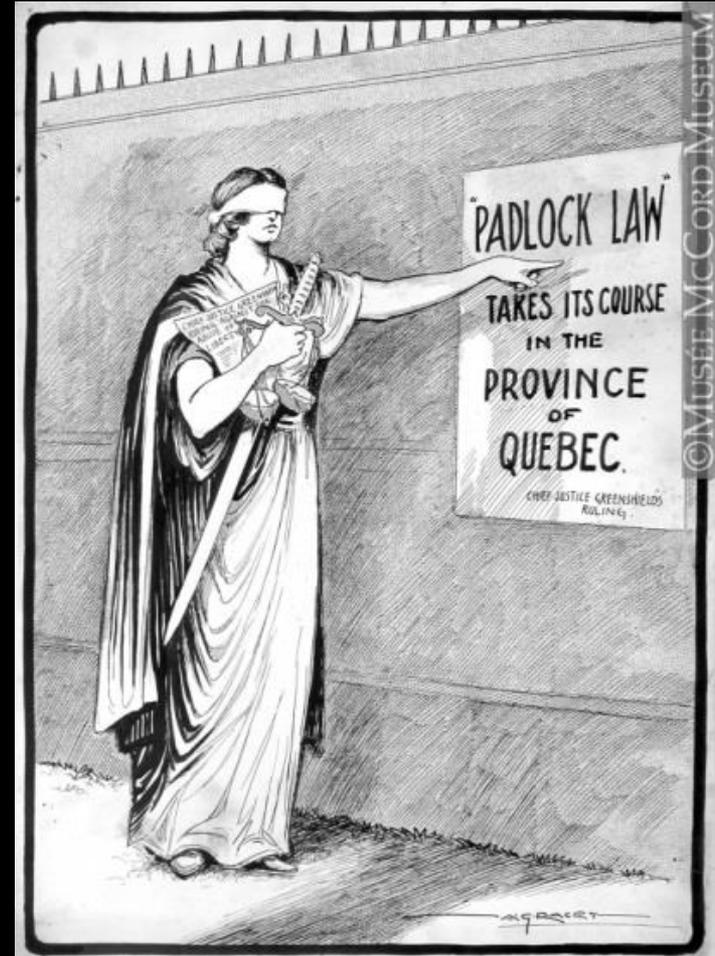
- [Asbestos strike in 1949](#)
- Mining company workers in Asbestos & Thedford Mines demanded better working conditions and wages
- Negotiations between the company owners and workers fail
- Workers went on illegal strike on February 13th, 1949
- The Union National Government lead by Maurice Duplessis was 'anti-union' → used the police force to break up the strike → 'Strike Breakers'



Police arrest Asbestos Mine striker. 1949

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- During the 1930s-1950s
- Maurice Duplessis → Premier of Quebec (Union National Party)
- Anti-union
- Padlock Law → illegal to be part of a union or use property to hold meetings on unionism
- Printing union 'propaganda' is illegal



Anti- Padlock Law Cartoon. 1937

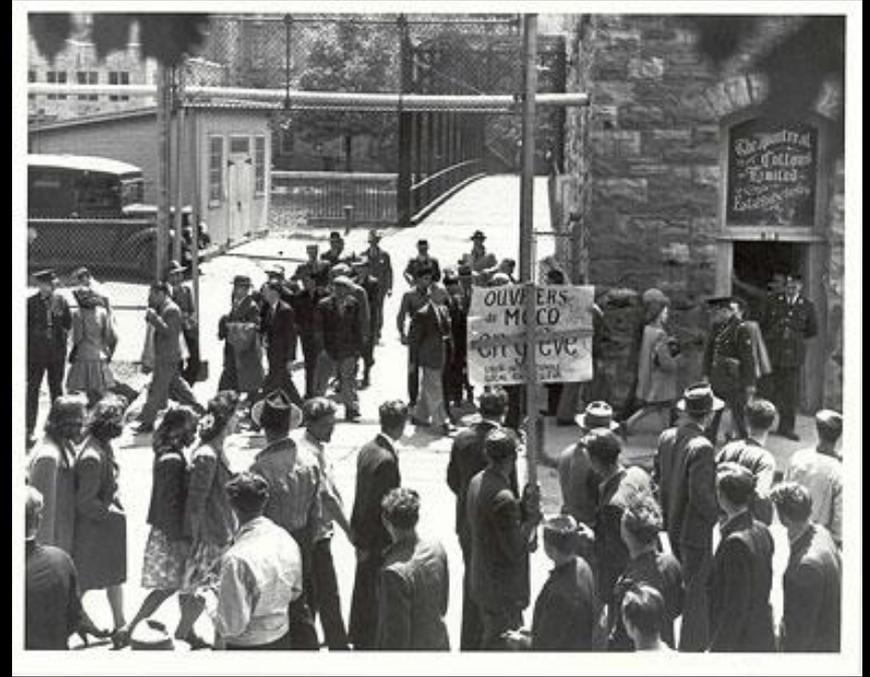
Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- 1946 Montreal Cotton Strike
- 3000 workers at the textile factory in Salaberry-de-Valleyfield went on strike for better working conditions and wages
- Strike lasted 100 days
- After a violent protest on August 13th 1946 → negotiations started
- Minimal gains for workers → Province favoured corporations over workers' rights

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Left: Photo of the strike/protest of the Montreal Cotton Co.'s textile workers. Salaberry-de-Valleyfield. 1946

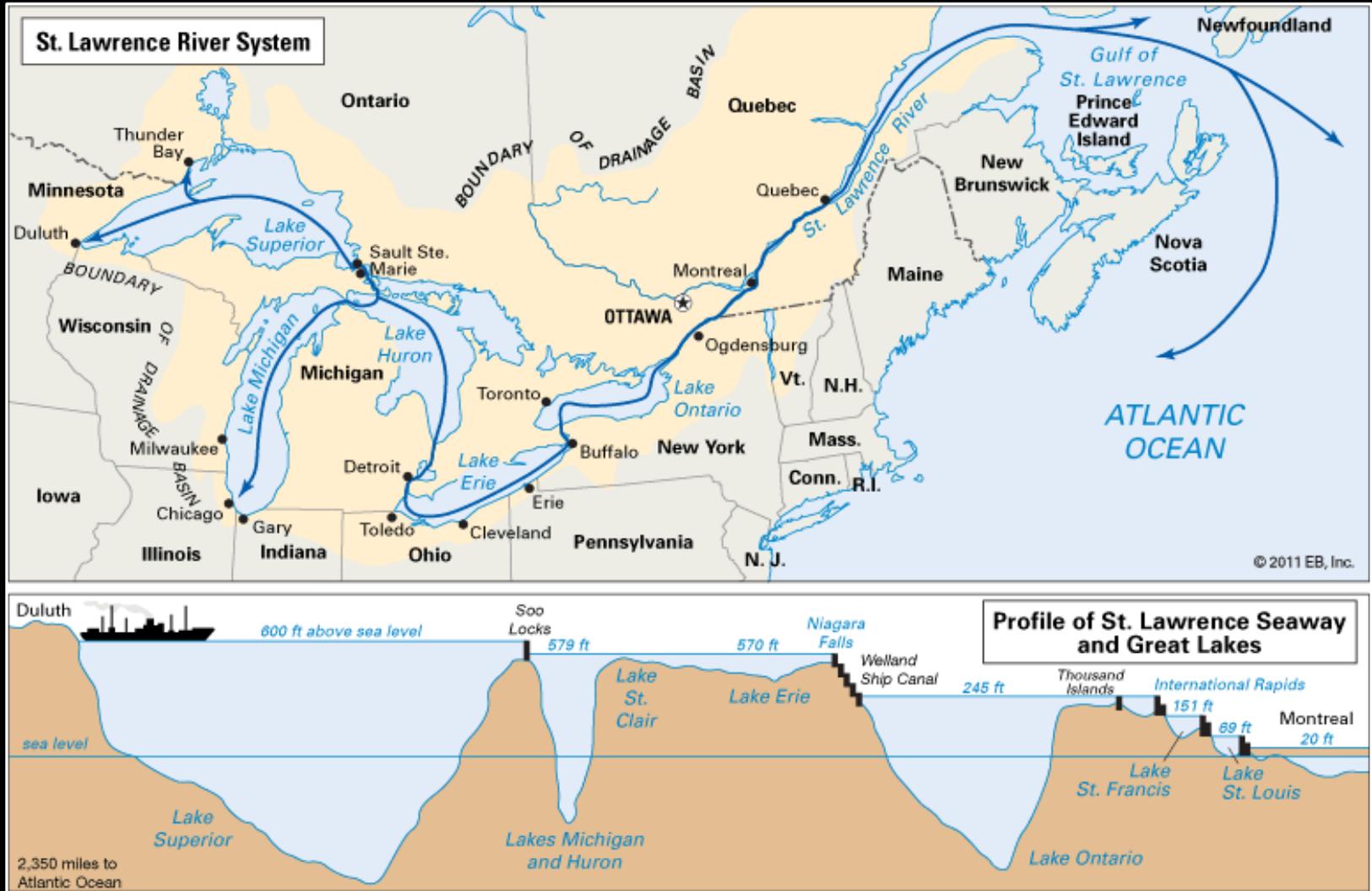


Right: Picket line at the main entrance to the Montreal Cotton Co.'s factory. 1946

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway → both Canada and the USA were involved
- A **direct route** to and from the **Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean**
- A series of canals, locks and widened portions **allowed** large **ships to travel** this route
- This project began in the early 1950s and was completed in 1959 → additions have been made since
- The need for transport into the continent was great → many manufacturing cities in the 'heart' of the USA (Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis)
- **Raw materials** could be shipped to these cities and **finished products** could be **exported** from these cities
- [St. Lawrence Seaway](#) radar map

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Map of the St. Lawrence Seaway & Diagram of the elevations within the Seaway

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Construction of the St. Lambert Locks (South of Montreal). Mid 1950s

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

- An increase in mining activities & transportation infrastructure in Quebec
 - American & Canadian **companies** continue to **exploit the natural resources** in Quebec
 - Demand in USA/Europe
 - The regions needed are **REMOTE** (far away from cities)
 - There was a need to develop **transportation infrastructure** to access these regions/ transport the natural resources to required destinations
 - **Railways/ports/harbours**

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

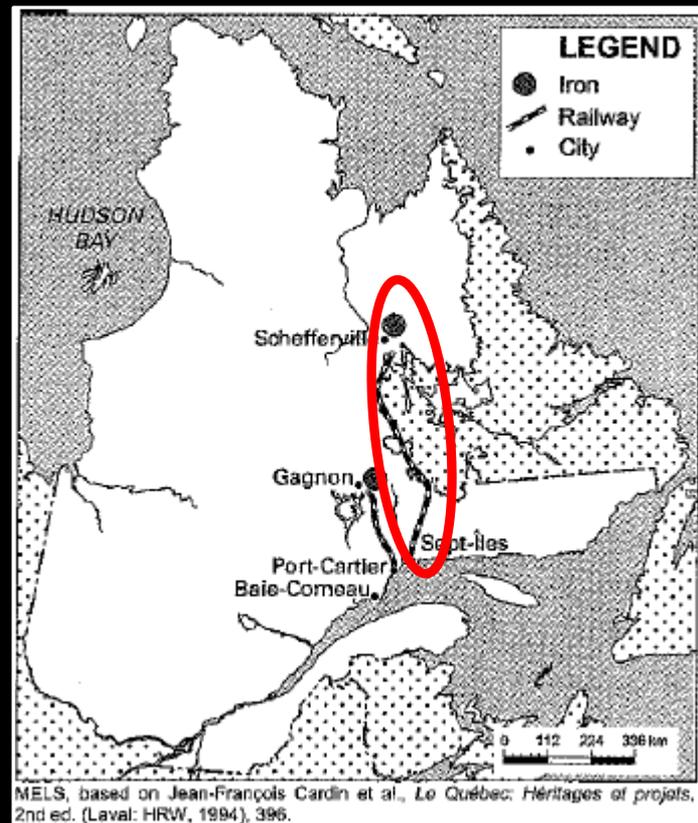
- An increase in mining activities & transportation infrastructure in Quebec
 - Iron & Ore Company of Canada
 - Set up **Iron & Ore** mines on the North Shore of Quebec as far as **Schefferville**
 - Mining towns were established because of the company → Schefferville
 - In order to access Schefferville → a **railway line was built** by the Quebec government → Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway line
 - The natural resources extracted were sent to **Sept-Ile** to be shipped to numerous destinations → the **harbour** at Sept-Iles was renovated to deal with increased boat and train traffic

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960

1 Construction of the railway between Sept-Îles and Schefferville, which transported iron ore from the mines of the Côte-Nord



© Le monde en images, CCDMD.



Left: Photo of the construction of the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway line connecting mining towns to a port in Sept Îles, Quebec. Mid 1950s

Right: Map of the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway line. Mid 1950s

Effects of development & prosperity after WW2 until 1960



Sept-Îles, Quebec. 1953

Harbour & Railway expansion were important to help develop the mining industry in Quebec in the 1950s

A shift in the job sectors after WW2

- Even though there was an increase in mining production after WW2, there was an even larger increase in **TERTIARY JOBS**
- TERTIARY JOBS = jobs that ARE NOT in agriculture, industrial production or natural resource extraction
- **Finance/banking, retail, services, etc.**

2.28 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIVE POPULATION OF QUÉBEC			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1850	75%	7%	18%
1900	40%	25%	35%
1931	32%	26%	42%
1951	18%	39%	43%
1985	5%	24%	71%
2000	3%	22%	75%

Source: Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay and Vincent Van Schendel, *Economie du Québec: régions, acteurs, enjeux*. Tele-université et éditions Saint-Martin, 2004, p. 62-92. and *Québec chiffres en main*, 2002.

Connections to the Progressions of learning

D. Contemporary period 1867 to the present		
★	Student applies knowledge by the end of the school year.	Year
3	The figure 3 indicates that some knowledge related to this learning was addressed in Secondary III.	3 4
1. Exploitation of resources and opening of new regions		
	d. Indicates effects of natural resource exploitation on the organization of the territory (e.g. development of regions, railway construction, harbour development)	★
1.2. Agriculture		
	b. Indicates the main change to agriculture in the early 20th century: use of farm machinery	★
	c. Indicates changes that occurred in agriculture between 1945 and 1960 (e.g. rural electrification, creation of agricultural cooperatives)	★
2.2. The war industry		
	a. Indicates factors that contributed to industrial development during the Second World War: demand for military supplies, need for food in Europe	★
	b. Indicates effects of the war industry on industrial production and the society during the Second World War: increased production in the steel, transportation and chemical sectors; increase in the number of women working in factories	★

Connections to the Progressions of learning

2.3. The period 1945 to 1960	
a. Names some facts about industrial development (e.g. increased factory production, increased mineral production, development of the petrochemical industry)	★
b. Indicates factors that contributed to industrial development (e.g. the reconstruction of European countries after the Second World War, demand for raw materials and military materials in the United States)	★
c. Indicates effects of economic development on society (e.g. labour struggles, increase in purchasing power, employment growth in the tertiary sector)	★
d. Indicates effects of economic development on the territory (e.g. development of cities and suburbs, creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, expansion of the road network)	★
4.2. Workers' demands	
b. Indicates demands made by workers between 1945 and 1960 (e.g. wage increases, protection against industrial illnesses)	★