Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group: 404- \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 1: 1840-1896: The Formation of the Canadian Federal System**

**Study aid ‘Focus Questions’ for all chapter 1 notes**

Use these ***Focus Questions*** to help you direct your studying for the upcoming chapter test (and even the June exam). Answer the questions below using your class notes and the class PowerPoints (this is to help guide you - Studying the class notes/PowerPoints and looking over the other review activities and textbook is still important)

Notes 1.1: the Act of Union

* What document did the Parti Patriotes submit to the British Parliament? What were the demands of this document?
* Which events lead to the rebellions of 1837-1838?
* How did the rebellions of 1837-1838 unfold?
* What were the results of the rebellions for the Patriotes?
* Who was Lord Durham? How did he intervene after the 1837-1838 rebellions? What did he suggest in his report?
* Did the British Parliament follow through on his suggestions? All of them?
* Which constitution was enacted in 1840? How did this constitution change the territory? Laws of Lower Canada?
* Did the capital of United Canada change over time? How many times?
* Describe the organization of the Legislative Assembly of United Canada.
* Name some of the problems with government/society after the Act of Union.

Notes 1.2: the Colonial Economy

* What is protectionism and how did it apply to United Canada around 1840?
* What are PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS and how do they apply to United Canada after 1840?
* Did some British officials like protectionism for the colonies? Explain why? What is this ideology called?
* What was protectionism replaced with? How did this new policy affect timber exports coming from United Canada? Why did this happen? How did this affect jobs in the colony?
* What was the RECIPROCITY TREATY? How did this treaty help United Canada’s economy? Did it help?
* When did this treaty end? Why did it end?

Notes 1.3: Responsible Government

* Who were Louis Hippolyte-Lafontaine and Robert Baldwin? What goal/objective did they try and accomplish? Why were they called ‘reformers’?
* How did they accomplish this goal?
* How did the economic situation in United Canada help the Reformers get responsible government?
* When was Responsible government accomplished? What does responsible government mean? How did responsible government change the way the government in United Canada was organized?
* What was the ‘Rebellions Losses Bill’? Why did it make some people upset? What did they do as a response?
* Why was United Canada politically unstable by the 1850s? What are political ‘deadlocks’? Why was this a problem?

Notes 1.4: Towards a Canadian Federation & the BNA Act

* Which factors pushed politicians to want a Canadian federation?
* Who were the 2 political parties in United Canada by the 1850s? Did they hold any common interests? What were they?
* What was ‘The Great Coalition’? Why was it created? Who were the members?
* What idea did the Great Coalition government introduce to the British Parliament? What would this new idea allow Canada to do?
* When was the Charlottetown Conference? What was discussed at the conference? What was agreed upon at the conference?
* When was the Quebec Conference? What was discussed at the conference? What was agreed upon at the conference? Did all the colonies agree? Why or why not?
* When was the London Conference? What was discussed at the conference? What was agreed upon at the conference?
* What happened on July 1st, 1967? Which 4 provinces were the first to be part of the Dominion of Canada? What did Canada’s constitutional monarchy look like? Explain the federal/provincial system.
* How did Canada expand its territory after 1867?

Notes 1.5: Federal-Provincial Relations after the BNAA

* Describe Canada’s federal system after 1867 🡪 were powers/responsibilities/jurisdictions shared?
* Name some federal jurisdictions.
* Name some provincial jurisdictions.
* What are RESIDUAL POWERS?
* What is the LAW OF DISALLOWANCE?
* How did the federal government ‘abuse’ the law of disallowance in the late 19th century? How did province pressure the federal government to grant more autonomy to the provinces? Did it work? Explain.

Notes 1.6: First Phase of Industrialization

* How did the first phase of industrialization begin?
* Who are craftspeople/artisans?
* How did the production of goods change with the introduction of the steam engine? (Think speed and division of labour)?
* What was the main source of energy during the First Phase of industrialization?
* Which sectors were the most popular during the first phase of industrialization (types of products produced)?
* Where did industrialization happen?
* Which group invested the most money in Canada during the first phase of industrialization? Americans or the British?
* Describe Industrial Capitalism.
* Who were the main groups that worked in factories?
* Which forms of transportation (of goods and resources) were the most popular during the first phase of industrialization?
* Why was the Eastern Continental Transportation Network important during the First Phase of Industrialization?
* How were railways a better for of transportation better than maritime forms of transportation?
* How did cities like Montreal develop maritime transportation (think canals)?

Notes 1.7: Working & Living Conditions in the second half of the 19th century

* How did Industrialization ‘kick start’ urbanization in the late 19th century?
* Describe ‘working class’ neighborhoods in urban areas in the late 19th century. Think about living conditions.
* Describe ‘upper/business class’ neighborhoods in urban areas in the late 19th century. Think about living conditions.
* What was done in urban areas to combat epidemics in the late 19th century in Quebec?
* What types of PUBLIC transportation infrastructure developed in urban areas in Quebec in the late 19th century?
* Describe working conditions for factory workers in the late 19th century.
* Why were children working in factories in the late 19th century?
* How did workers fight for better working conditions in the late 19th century?

Notes 1.8: Farms & the Forest Industry

* How did farming/agriculture change in the late 19th century in Quebec?
* What consequences did the mechanization of agriculture have on farms/jobs on farms?
* What happened to the Seignuerial system in the mid-1800s?
* Which 2 economic sectors required a lot of timber in the late 19th century?
* Which regions saw the most timber exploitation in Quebec in the late 19th century?
* Indicate where the capital for the timber industry came from in the late 19th century.
* Who did all the labour for the timber industry in the late 19th century?
* Describe life in a lumber camp in the late 19th century.

Notes 1.9: Migrations

* What does exodus mean? What does emigration mean? What does urbanization mean?
* What was happening to the population of rural areas in Quebec in the late 1800s? Where were these people going? Why?
* What is a ‘rural exodus’?
* Why were many French Canadiens moving to the USA at the end of the 1800s (indicate push and pull factors)? Where did they go?
* How did this migration affect Quebec’s population growth? Net migration?
* How did the Quebec government and the Catholic Church try and stop emigration to the USA?
* Where were these new areas of colonization located in Quebec?
* Describe the concept of ‘agriculturalism’ in Quebec in the late 19th century. Who represented agriculturalism?
* Where did most of Canada’s immigration come from in the late 19th century? Name the countries. Did this immigration improve Canada’s net migration? Why or why not?
* Why were immigrants coming to Canada?
* Describe how the health of immigrants arriving in Canada forced the government to take action.

Notes 1.10: Presence of the Catholic Church & Socio-Cultural Expressions

* Describe how the Catholic Church held influence in Quebec in the late 19th century.
* Name the Catholic bishop of Montreal from 1840-1876.
* What is the ideology of ULTRAMONTINISM? What are the beliefs of this ideology? Who represented this ideology?
* What sort of influence did Ultramontinism have over society in Quebec at the end of the 19th century? Who represented this ideology?
* Which laws gave the church power over social services? Which social services did the Church oversee?
* What is ‘Nationalism of Survival’? How did the Catholic Church connect to this ideology and French Canadien culture? What was the goal of this ideology?
* How did authors in Quebec play a role in promoting French Canadian identity/Nationalism of Survival?
* What was the École Littéraire de Montréal?
* What was the role of this school?
* How was culture in Quebec expressed in the late 19th century? Indicate 4 different ways.

Notes 1.11: Womens’ Roles in the Late 19th Century

* What is social reformism?
* How were women involved in charitable organizations?
* How did many people during the late 1800s see women and their roles in society?
* What is feminism?
* Legally: how were women viewed in the late 19th century?
* Which right did women NOT HAVE during this time period? Was this always the case?
* What other rights did women demand in the late 19th century?
* Did McGill University do anything to help women further their education? Did francophone colleges/universities do the same?
* What sectors of the economy did women participate in? Did women have many choices for employment?
* How were women involved in religious life? Did women in this sector play an important role? Explain.
* How did literature play a role for women in the late 19th century?
* Which types of media played a role in helping women get their literary work out to the public?

Notes 1.12: The Métis Rebellions

* How did the territory of the Dominion of Canada expand after 1867 to 1873?
* What was the ‘Dominions Lands Act’? What was the goal and consequence of this act?
* Who were/are the Metis?
* Who was Louis Riel?
* What was the cause of the Metis uprising/Red River Rebellion in 1869? What were the consequences of this conflict?
* What demands did the Metis have? How was the province of Manitoba created?
* What caused the second Metis uprising happen in 1885?
* What were the consequences of this second conflict?

Notes 1.13: The Treatment of Indigenous People in the Late 19th Century

* What was the Bagot Commission? What recommendations did this commission make? (page 37 of the textbook)?
* When were reserves first created IN LOWER CANADA (page 37 of the textbook)? Why were they created? (page 37 of the textbook)?
* How did reserves affect the lifestyles of Indigenous people/groups in Lower Canada? (page 37 of the textbook)?
* What was the ultimate goal of the reserve system in Lower Canada? (page 37 of the textbook)?
* What were the ‘numbered treaties’ between the 1870s and 1930s? How did they affect Indigenous people/groups?
* Who was in charge of ‘missions’ in Canada during the late 19th century?
* What was the ‘Indian Act’? When was it established? Describe some of the elements of this act. What was the ultimate goal of this act?
* Describe the RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL system. What happened at residential schools? Who was put in charge of these schools? Why were these schools established?

Notes 1.14: The National Policy and the Political Situation at the end of the 19th Century

* What was the status of Canada’s economy in the mid-late 1870s?
* What was happening to the prices of Canada’s wheat and timber exports?
* How would these factors affect Canada’s economy?
* What policy did John A. MacDonald adopt in 1879?
* What were the three components of John A. MacDonald’s National Policy? What was the goal of each component?
* How was John A. MacDonald involved in the ‘Pacific Scandal’? what was the result of the scandal?
* Which ethnic/cultural group played an important role in building the Trans-continental railway? How?
* Did Western expansion really help the population of Canada grow?
* How did French Canadiens view themselves within Canada? How did Honore Mercier address this?
* Why was 1896 a turning point for politics in Canada?