



Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

Notes 1.10

Chapter 1: The Formation of the Canadian Federation

Section 10: Presence of the Catholic Church & Socio-Cultural Expressions

Pages that correspond to this presentation

Presence of the Catholic Church, Nationalism of Survival and Anticlericalism: Pages _____

Socio-Cultural Expressions: _____

_____ : late 19th Century

- The Roman Catholic Church (RCC) in the late 19th century:
 - _____ over the daily lives of the Catholic population of Quebec (many of which were French Canadian)
 - Organized and ran charitable organizations
 - In charge of _____ (hospitals)
 - In charge of _____ the Catholic population
 - Ever increasing _____ in Quebec
- Starting in the 1840s → growth of the number of people ‘working’ for the RCC in Quebec
- The Bishop in Montreal → Ignace Bourget
- Wanted more members for religious orders and more buildings to house them (nuns, priests, etc.)
- Several religious orders increased their numbers in Quebec starting in the 1840s



-
- Starting in the 1840s → Ultramontinism was a key “ _____ ” (way of thinking)
 - What is ultramontinism?
 - The ideology that the _____ (the most important) → true believers had to follow it and follow the orders of the clergy (bishops, priests, etc.)
 - This same ideology subscribed to the _____ that the _____
 - Mid 1800s → The RCC gains political power in Quebec
 - How?
 - Create an _____ with the ‘Reformers’ political party
 - RCC convinces followers to vote for the Reformers during elections
 - In return → The _____ - in power pass laws to _____ the _____ education, orphanages and healthcare in Quebec
 - How did this control affect Quebec society?
 - _____ → _____
 - _____ school system created
 - Denominational = divided by religion
 - _____ for Catholics and Protestants → elementary all the way to classical colleges/universities
 - _____ → establishment of the Council of Public Instruction → which looked after education in Quebec → this council had a Catholic committee and a Protestant committee



- How did this control affect Quebec society?
 - The creation of the _____ → the first francophone university in North America → 1852
 - Advocated by the RCC in Quebec
 - By 1878 → Monseigneur Bourget → Bishop of Montreal → convinced the Vatican in Rome to grant another Francophone/Catholic church in Montreal → University of Laval in Montreal which became _____

- Anticlericalism = The belief that the _____ → this is the opposite of ultramontinism
- Who believed in anticlericalism?
 - A group of people that for the organization _____
 - 1884 → “L’institute Canadien de Montreal” was founded by intellectuals (educated individuals)
 - It was established so people could discuss and debate a variety of issues and allow people to have access to a _____ with books that covered all topics → science, philosophy, literature, etc.
- What did the RCC think of L’institute Canadien de Montreal?
 - They pretty much _____ the L’institute Canadien de Montreal
 - L’institute Canadien de Montreal had books that were banned by the RCC
 - L’institute Canadien de Montreal allowed protestants to be members and debate religious issues
 - The RCC wrote letters asking to L’institute Canadien de Montreal to stop and disband → some members quit, others remained
 - Members that remained believed that the RCC SHOULD NOT have the authority to influence the lives of citizens



- What did the RCC think of L’institute Canadien de Montreal? (continued)
 - L’institute Canadien de Montreal continued to _____ for the _____
 - However → L’institute Canadien de Montreal shut down in 1877 → 11 years after the Pope said he would excommunicate members

-
- Nationalism of Survival/Survival Nationalism
 - The Catholic Church in Quebec served as a ‘ _____ ’ against the _____
 - Waves of _____/Anglophone _____ was a _____ to French Canadien culture
 - So the Catholic church in Quebec continued to _____
→ this can be seen as French Canadien Nationalism → a way to protect French Canadien identity in Quebec
 - _____
 - The goal was to make sure the French Canadien culture survived in Quebec → hence the expression “Nationalism of Survival”
 - Nationalism of Survival was VERY similar to agriculturalism except there was less focus on a rural way of life



_____ : late 19th century Quebec

- Cultural issues such as survival nationalism were reflected in cultural expressions: literature and art in particular
- How?
 - _____ → French Canadian writers took the opportunity to write about French Canadian identity (religion, rural life, the history of French Canadians in the territory, etc.)
 - _____ → “L’école Littéraire de Montréal” → 1895 → an organization that held sessions on French Canadian literature, sometimes open to the public
 - **Socio-cultural expressions:
late 19th century Quebec**
- Cultural issues such as survival nationalism were reflected in cultural expressions: literature and art in particular
- How?
 - _____ → artists in Quebec proudly painted Quebec rural landscapes → in connection with French Canadian Nationalism
 - _____ → William Notman, a famous Montreal photographer documented important events in Montreal such as the construction of the Victoria Bridge → creating a visual of Quebec/Montreal/Canada’s identity



Review Questions

1. How did the Catholic Church hold influence over Quebec society in the late 19th century?

2. How did the number of clergy members change in Quebec change in the late 19th century?

3. Describe ULTRAMONTNISM in the late 19th century in your own words.

4. Describe ANTICLERICALISM in the late 19th century in your own words.



5. Which organization represented ANTICLERICALISM in the late 19th century in Quebec? In addition, indicate what the values of this organization were.

6. Describe NATIONALISM OF SURVIVAL in the late 19th century in your own words and how it connected to French Canadiens in Quebec.

7. Indicate 2 means used to express culture in Quebec in the late 19th century.
