



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

## Notes 1.7

### Chapter 1: The Formation of the Canadian Federation

### Section 6: Living Conditions and Working Conditions in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

#### Pages that correspond to this presentation

Living Conditions in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

Pages \_\_\_\_\_

Working Conditions in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

Pages \_\_\_\_\_

Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

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- Industrialization helped ‘kick start’ urbanization
- How?
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ of factory jobs in \_\_\_\_\_
  - People \_\_\_\_\_ move to cities for \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ choose cities as a place to \_\_\_\_\_
- All these elements added to the \_\_\_\_\_ like Montreal in the late 1800s-early 1900s
- Urbanization = growth of cities in terms of population increases and the increase in the size of a city



- How did the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Industrialization affect the \_\_\_\_\_?
  - The development of the 'Working Class' and working class neighborhoods
  - The development of the 'Business Class' and business class neighborhoods
  - Widening of Canals (notes 1.5)
  - Increase in public transportation
- The \_\_\_\_\_ -- → people who \_\_\_\_\_
- Men, women and children
- These people lived in ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
- Working class neighborhoods did not come with 'nice' living conditions
- Working class neighborhoods in Montreal during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What were some characteristics of the working class neighborhoods in Montreal in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - Houses close to \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ living conditions (dirty)
  - Poorly ventilated houses usually made of wood (cold in winter)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ houses
  - Outdoor toilets and open sewers that didn't work!
  - \_\_\_\_\_ from factories → poor air quality
  - Floods in the spring
  - Spread of \_\_\_\_\_ was frequent = \_\_\_\_\_



- These living conditions in working class neighborhoods led to the spread of epidemics
- Epidemic = serious diseases that spread quickly and can be fatal
- \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ kills 3000 people in Montreal
- What was done to help stop this?
- \_\_\_\_\_ → Quebec government established the  
“\_\_\_\_\_” → which implemented the  
“\_\_\_\_\_”
- With this came the study of epidemics and public awareness campaigns → educating people on  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The “\_\_\_\_\_” → Wealthy people who owned factories in urban areas  
like Montreal (usually men/families of British origin)
- These people lived in ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ neighborhoods
- Living conditions in these neighborhoods were much better than in Working class neighborhoods
- Upper class neighborhoods in Montreal during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What were some characteristics of the upper class neighborhoods in Montreal in the late 19<sup>th</sup>  
century?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (no pollution)
  - Far away from working class neighborhoods
  - \_\_\_\_\_ with running water and electricity → properly  
build → warm in winter
  - Yard space
  - ‘On the mountain’ → nice view of the city
  - \_\_\_\_\_



- \_\_\_\_\_ 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 municipal (city) government \_\_\_\_\_ to help move people quickly around Montreal
- During the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of industrialization → working conditions were horrible
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes MORE)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ / unsanitary work spaces in factories
    - Too cold, too hot, machinery could cut off limbs or worse, minimal to no ventilation
  - Physical/verbal \_\_\_\_\_ from supervisors
  - No sick days
  - No compensation if injured on the job → people were even laid-off (fired)
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Women & children paid less than men for the same work
- Why were working conditions so horrible?
  - Factory owners and supervisors knew the workers NEEDED a job and there were many people ready to take a job if there was an opening → people would do anything for work
- Why were children working?
  - Wages were so low that sometimes EVERY member of a family had to work to support the needs of the family
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Child labour was a common thing and conditions for children were difficult → including physical abuse in factories



- How did workers fight for better working conditions in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - Workers realized that they needed to band together in order to demand changes in the workplace and working conditions → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Unions → groups of workers that organize themselves to demand better working conditions → reduced working hours, insurance is injured or sick
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → The federal government recognized that unions were legal and were allowed to strike → many complications didn't allowed unions to 'officially strike' until the 1890s
- Unions began operating around 1881
- \_\_\_\_\_ - (1881) became the largest (from USA)
- Starting in \_\_\_\_\_ → the \_\_\_\_\_ started to organize unions → mainly in Quebec → response to American unions in Quebec
- Unions were not extremely strong until the 1930s
- How did the government react?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → minimum age for factory work set at 12 years old for boys and 14 years old for girls / limited the number of hours one can work in a week
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → Canadian government established the Royal Commission on the Relations of Labour and Capital → report by 1889 → recommend that the government establish \_\_\_\_\_ and worker compensation



- Workers started to use \_\_\_\_\_ to influence both companies & the government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Government started to listen to unions
- \_\_\_\_\_ started to \_\_\_\_\_
- More workers unionized = more votes!
- Government had to give into some demands



## Review Questions

1. How did industrialization help the development of urbanization during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

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2. Describe the living conditions of the WORKING CLASS in Montreal during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

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3. Describe the living conditions of the UPPER CLASS in Montreal during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

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4. What problems did unskilled workers face in Montreal during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

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5. How did the Quebec and local governments react to epidemics in the late 1800s?

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6. Name a strategy used by workers to gain workers’ rights and benefits during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
What did workers ask for to better their situation

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