



Name: _____ Group: 404- _____ Date: _____

Notes 1.9

Chapter 1: The Formation of the Canadian Federation

Section 9: Migrations

Pages that correspond to this presentation

Rural Exodus in the Late 19th Century: Page _____

Emigration to the United States in the Late 19th Century: Page _____

Agriculturalism: Page _____

Immigration to Canada: Page _____

The _____

- In the last half of the 19th century → many _____ from rural areas _____ to urban areas
- Why?
 - _____ → Factory workers did not have to be ‘skilled’ → Many unskilled workers needed in factories
 - Many _____ in rural areas were _____
 - Many French Canadiens left rural areas to _____ in factories in cities like Montreal → _____
- Cities grow = urbanization
- Industrialization pushes urbanization



-
- French Canadiens didn’t just move to from farms to cities in Quebec...
 - Many French *Canadiens* _____ (New England) → _____
 - Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island
 - Emigration of French Canadians in the late 1800s
 - Why did these French Canadiens leave Quebec and emigrate to the United States?
 - _____ on farms in rural Quebec → Overcrowded rural areas
 - _____ = less people needed to work on farms = a need to find work elsewhere
 - _____ = a lot of sons/daughters had to make a decision to leave their family farms
 - _____ were available in _____ → industrialization was in full swing
 - Some French Canadiens chose to leave Quebec for other parts of Canada as well → _____ (Manitoba, Saskatchewan in the 1870s-1880s)
 - Some French *Canadiens* _____ rather than work in factories
 - Because of this emigration to the USA:
 - Quebec’s _____ or remained _____ → high birth rate held population growth
 - _____ (more people leaving than showing up)
 - Net migration = how many people come to Quebec vs. how many people LEAVE Quebec



- Both the _____ in Quebec saw French *Canadien* emigration as a problem
- How did they try and stop it?
 - The government was convinced by the church that _____ was the answer
 - Promote the _____
 - So the Quebec government opened up _____ to move to and start new farms
 - These were called _____ → _____ regions
 - Land was cleared of trees so people could start new farms and develop villages → not move to the USA

The _____ of Agriculturalism

- The concept of ‘agriculturalism’ in Quebec in the late 19th century
- Catholic Church, Quebec government, French Canadian nationalists → Idea that promoted farming → _____
- Life in rural areas = Simple life
- Part of a _____ to hold on to _____ such as _____
- Cities are ‘bad’, ‘immoral’, scary, ‘unsafe’ ...
- Rural areas are ‘good’ ...
- People who represented agriculturalism:
 - _____
 - _____
 - Honore Mercier Premiere of Quebec in the late 1800s



- Cure Antoine Labelle
 - 1870s-1880s
 - Member of RC Church
 - Promoted agriculture North of Montreal → _____
 - Town named after him → Labelle, Quebec
 - Worked with CP railway to _____
for easy access
 - Honore Mercier named him Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization in 1888

_____ in the 2nd Half of the 19th Century

- 1840s → large amounts of immigrants from the _____
- Mid 1840s → _____ → large influx of _____ come to Canada
- Post 1867 → most immigrants are still arriving from the United Kingdom
 - However → there are now large groups coming from _____
(Sweden, Finland, etc.), _____ and other North-Western European nations
- The general public in Canada did _____ the new immigrants... Why?
- There was possibly some prejudice on behalf of people already living in Canada
- The _____ were often _____ like cholera and typhoid within the colony
- _____ → as an example: the Irish were competing for jobs with the French in the timber industry (cutting down trees, etc.)
- The _____ in Canada saw the spread of diseases due to the sick immigrants as a major problem
- They decided to take action → create a _____ (in the mid 1800s before Confederation in 1867)



- An Island in the St. Lawrence River:
— _____
- Keep sick immigrants there before they arrive in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto
- Many immigrants died on Grosse Ile because they never recovered
- Despite the fact that that there was a large amount of immigrants coming to Canada → there was an _____
- From 1861 to 1901 → _____ (loosing people)



Review Questions

1. Which factors caused a rural exodus in Quebec in the late 19th century?

2. French Canadiens in the late 19th century emigrated beyond Quebec's borders. Where did they go? Why did they choose this location? How did emigration affect Quebec's net migration?

3. Indicate the solution proposed by the Catholic Church and the Quebec government to stop French Canadian emigration in the late 19th century. Describe the solution.

4. Describe the concept of 'agriculturalism' in the late 19th century? Name a plover that promoted agriculturalism.



5. From which parts of the world did Canada receive immigrants from? Why did the Irish immigrate to Canada in the mid-1800s?

6. Why were immigrants sometimes not welcomed in Canada in the late 19th century?

7. How did the Canadian government handle sick immigrants arriving to Canada by boat?
