

HISTORY OF QUEBEC AND CANADA

Secondary 4

Based off of *Reflections* textbook by Chenelière

GOOD AFTERNOON! HERE'S WHAT WE'LL BE DOING TODAY...

- **Recap of yesterday's lesson (5 mins)**
- **Presentation of new material (25 mins)**
- **Continue work on activity sheet (10 mins)**
- **Review activity sheet (5 mins)**
- **Question and answer (5 mins)**

NATIONAL POLICY

(P.89,92,93,96,97)

ECONOMIC CRISIS (1873-1878)

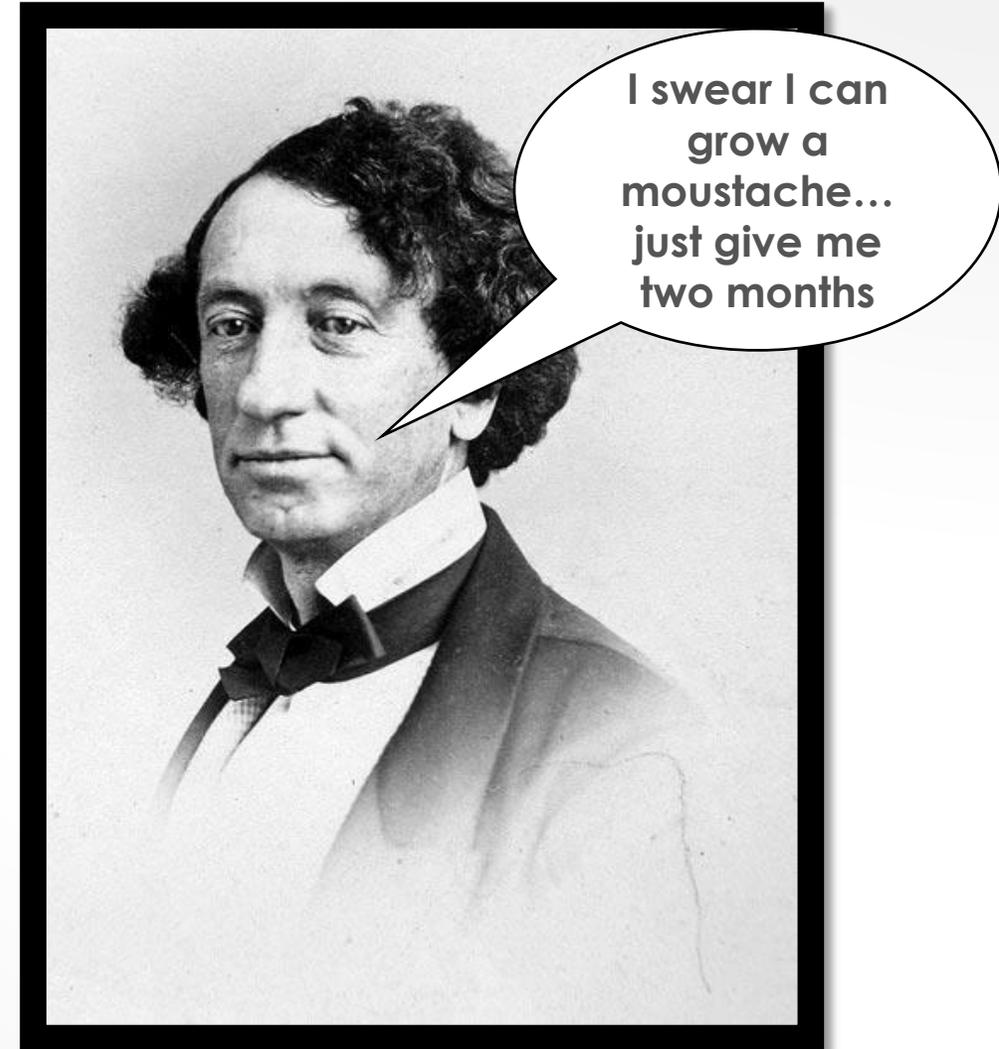
- (1873-1878) Canada faces a serious **economic crisis**.
- New Canadian business have to compete with established **American** ones.
- America ➡ larger population ➡ **more companies** ➡ cheaper Prices
- Canada ➡ smaller population ➡ fewer companies ➡ **higher prices**

Populations estimates (1873)

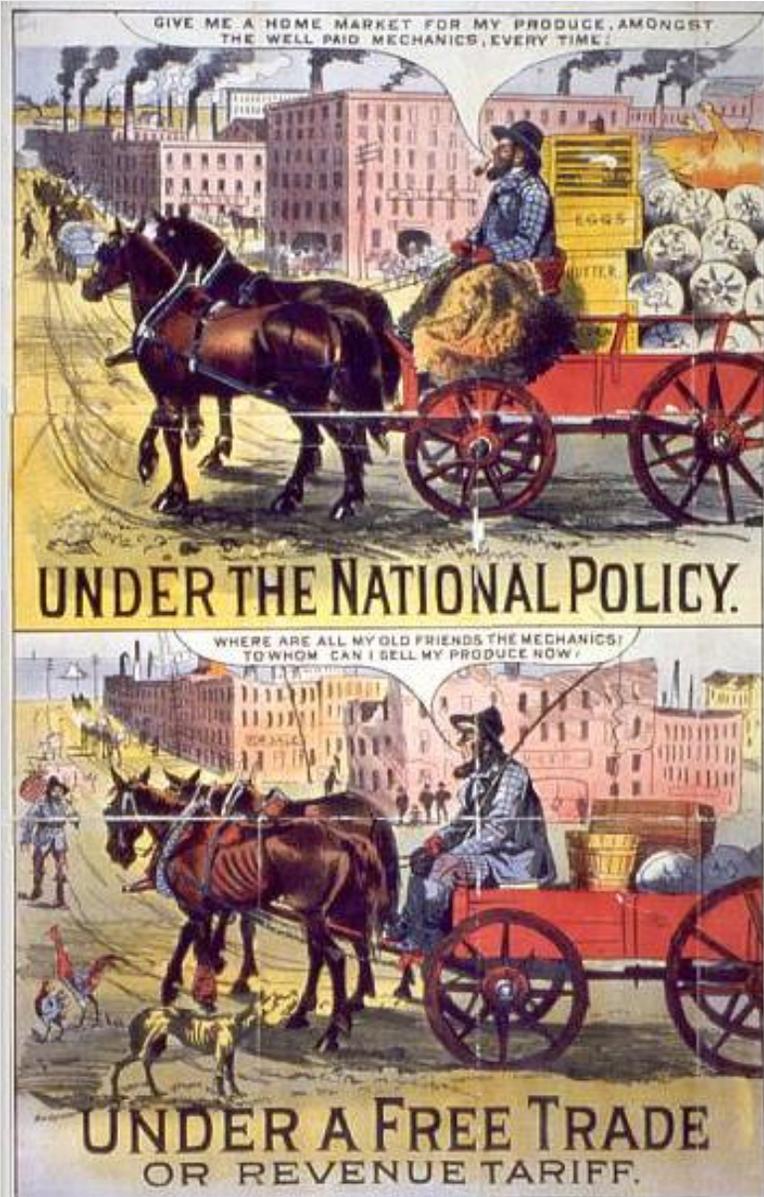
Canada	The United States of America
2 600 000	43 000 000

ECONOMIC CRISIS (1873-1878)

- In addition, the price of raw materials, such as **wheat** and **lumber**, were decreasing.
- This deprived Canada of a major source of **revenue** (both agriculture and lumber were **major** sources in Canadian economy)
- In **1879**, **John A. MacDonald**, Canada's first Prime Minister, adopted the **National Policy** to encourage the Dominion's industrial development.
- The objective was to **protect** Canadian business from American **competition** and to increase settlement in **Western Canada** in order to develop land and the **domestic** market.



THE NATIONAL POLICY



The National Policy included three components:

- Increased **customs** duties
- Expansion of the **rail network**
- Population growth through **immigration** to Western Canada

INCREASED CUSTOMS DUTIES (1879)

- In the 1870s, products manufactured in the United States were cheaper than Canadian products as a result of greater number of **businesses** and **higher production**.
- To tackle the **competition**, MacDonald and his government applied **protectionist tariffs**, which involve raising customs duties on **imported** products.
- It was designed to encourage Canadians to buy goods **manufactured** in Canada, increase **production** and stimulate the development of Canadian industry.



Squaring a Pine. Jocko River, Ontario, 1890

EXPANSION OF THE RAIL NETWORK

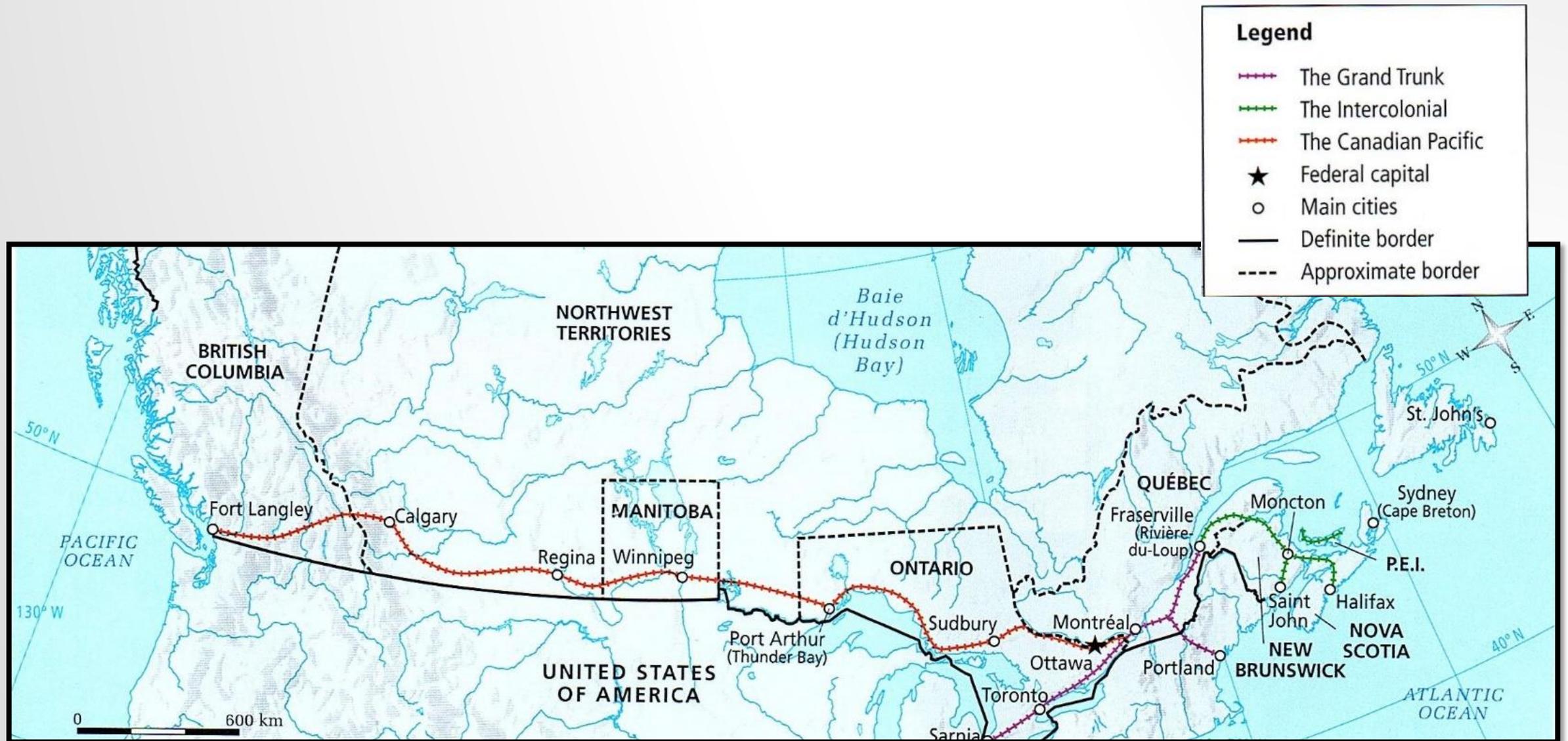
- MacDonalld's National Policy also included the creation of a vast rail network. This project had **two objectives**:
 - 1. To link the provinces**
 - 2. To increase trade between the different regions in the Dominion**
- The government committed to building a **transcontinental** railway that would extend the rail network all the way to British Columbia and across the **entire continent**, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

EXPANSION OF THE RAIL NETWORK

- In 1880, the **Canadian Pacific Railway** (CP) was created.
- The federal government, as well as **private companies** financed the very costly construction of CPs railways.
- The network was completed in **1885**.
- Trains facilitated the circulation of **goods and people**.
- This promoted colonization and the development of the West.



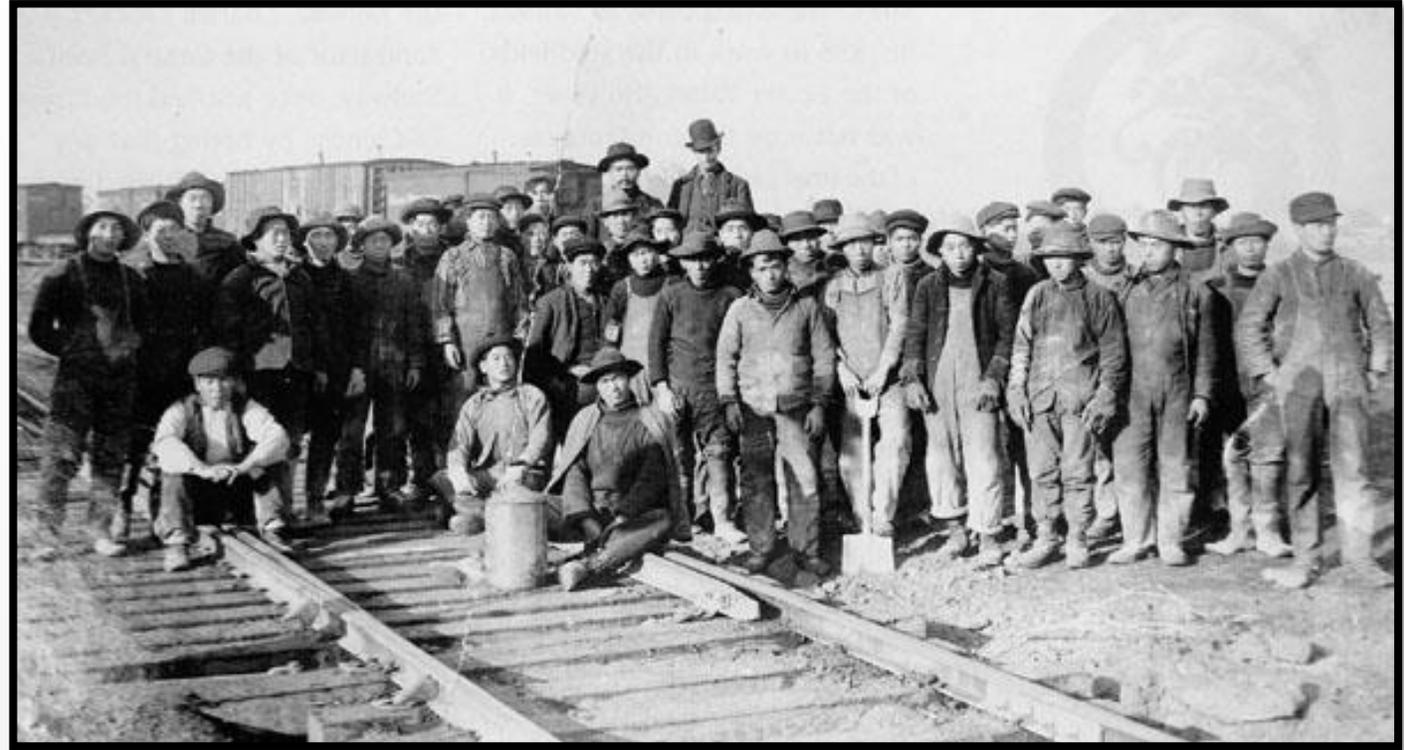
EXPANSION OF THE RAIL NETWORK



SOME EXTRAS

- The Pacific **Scandal (1873)**:
 - Prime Minister John A. MacDonald was accused of **corruption** by **soliciting** money for his political campaign in exchange for the granting of the **railway contract**.
- The **Chinese backbone of the Canadian railway**:
 - **15 000** Chinese men (close to two-thirds of the workforce) worked on the CP railway. They were only paid **\$2** a day, had to pay for their own **living expenses**, and were given the most **dangerous** jobs. **600** died during the construction of the railway.

SOME EXTRAS



Caricature of John A. MacDonal

THE NUMBERED TREATIES AND THE CREATION OF RESERVES IN THE WEST

80

Mistahimaskwa,
or Big Bear
(circa 1825–1888)

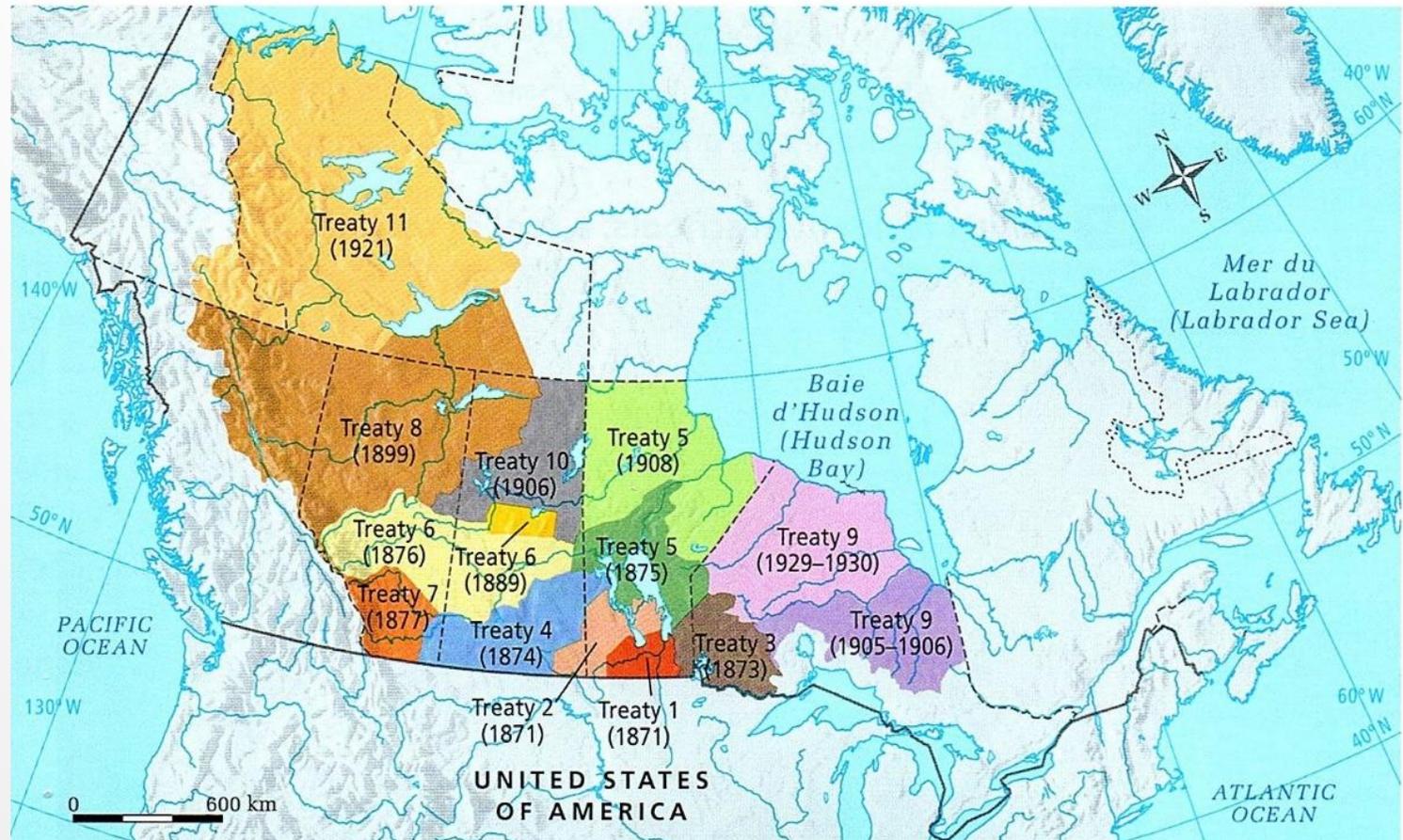


- Following the Metis uprisings in 1869, the federal government decided to **negotiate** with First Nations of the West in order to **take control** of their lands.
- The government wanted to open up the lands for **colonization** and exploitation, and to do so within a **legal framework**.
- At the time, **famine** threatened Indigenous people in the west; **Bison** had almost disappeared.

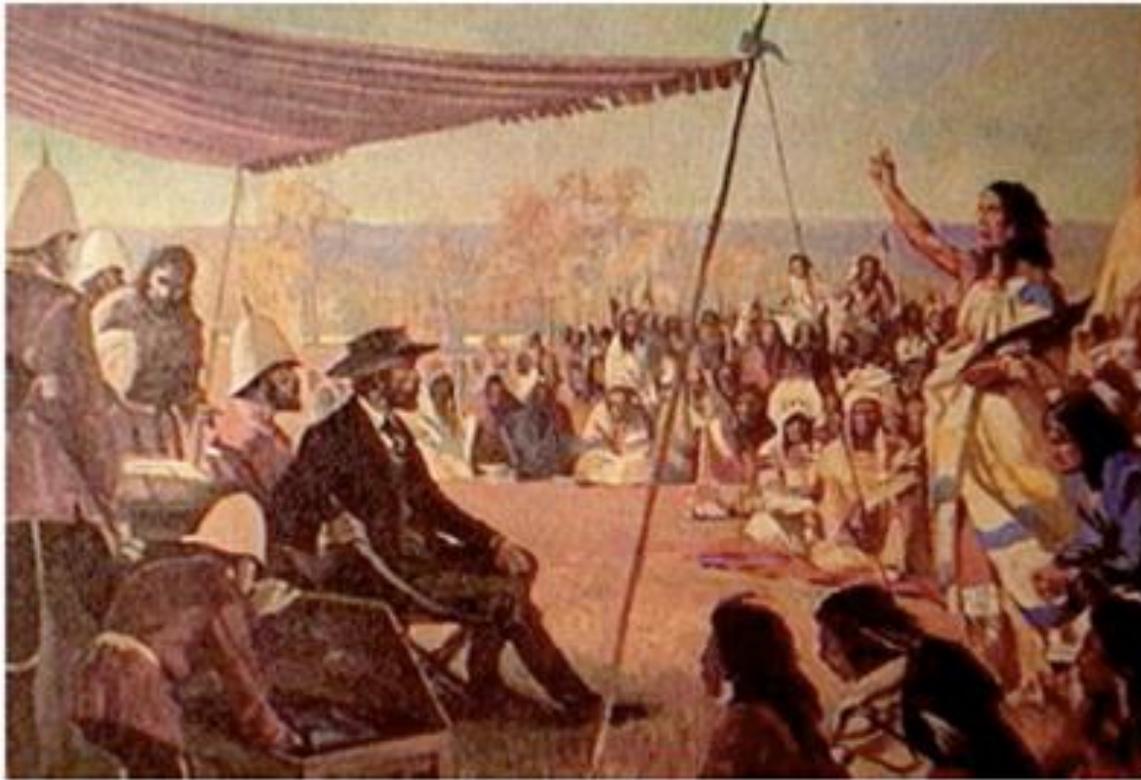
THE NUMBERED TREATIES AND THE CREATION OF RESERVES IN THE WEST

- Arrival of thousands of colonists and building of railway, **reduced** indigenous **hunting** and **fishing** territories
- Given the situation, some tribes in the west signed **treaties** with the Government of Canada.
- Between 1871 and 1921, Canada and the these nations signed **11 Numbered Treaties**.

81 The Numbered Treaties in Western Canada, 1871–1921



THE NUMBERED TREATIES AND THE CREATION OF RESERVES IN THE WEST



Treaty signing

- Government of Canada sent **commissioners** and **interpreters**
- Their objective was to obtain a **permanent transfer** of the First Nations' land, however this wasn't always **clearly explained**.
- In exchange for their land, the government proposed that the First Nations stay on **reserves**.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN CANADA

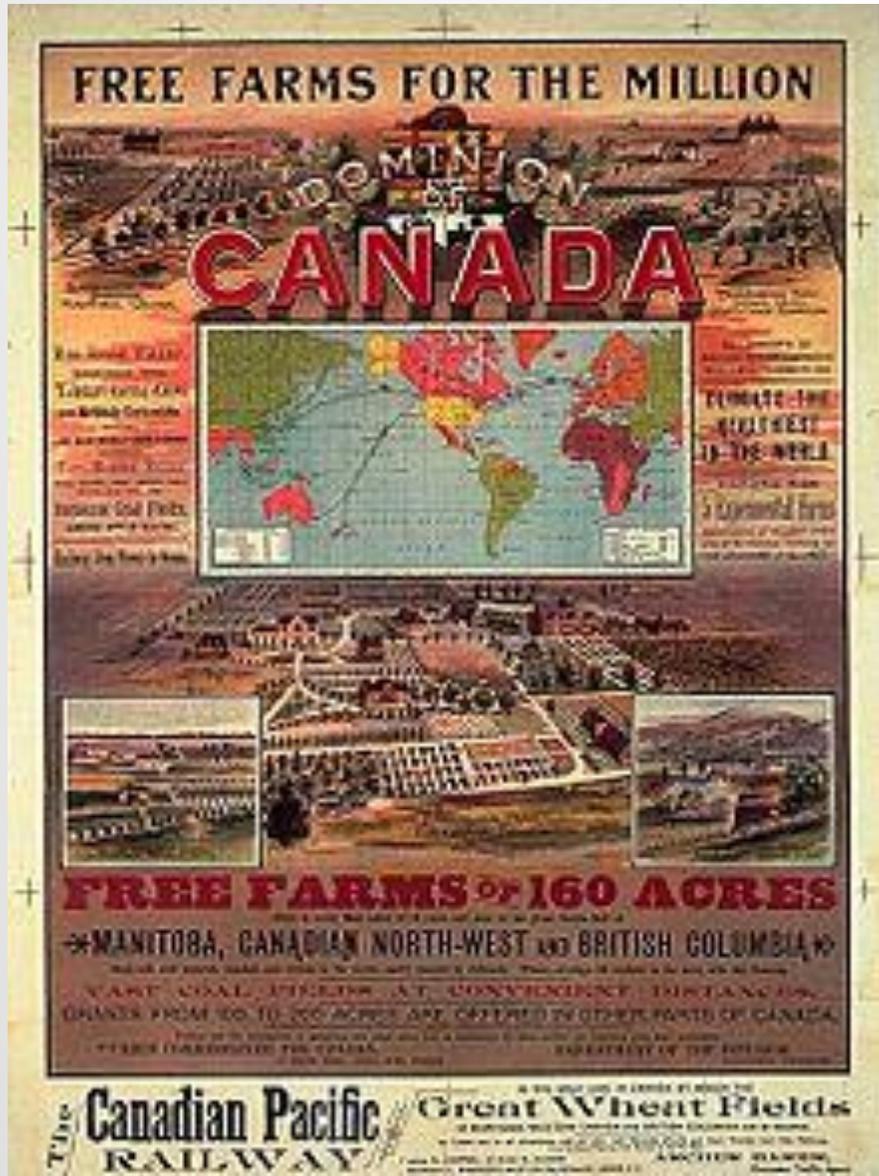
- Despite **territorial expansion** in 1870s, Canada's population remained **small** and unevenly distributed throughout its vast territory.
- In an **1871 census**, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec accounted for nearly **75%** of the total population of the Dominion.

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	POPULATION
Ontario	1,620,851
Quebec	1,191,516
Nova Scotia	387,800
New Brunswick	285,594

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN CANADA

- The MacDonal government sought to attract immigrants to the West in order to **offset** the cost of building the Canadian Pacific and to develop the domestic market.
- The government felt that immigrants could make a valuable economic **contribution** by:
 1. **growing wheat** for Canadian pop.
 2. Creating a **new market** to sell to
 3. **manufacturing** more goods for foreign markets

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT (1872)



- The **MacDonald government** therefore instituted various measures to attract as many **immigrants** as possible to the **West**.
- Under the **Dominion Lands Act**, the government promised future immigrants, particularly **British immigrants**, **160 acres** of land suitable for farming