

# History Of Québec



# How to get grades

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Tests & Quizzes /20

---

Projects /40

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Presentations /20

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Class participation /20

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Exams /100

# Canada











Alaska  
(United States)

Yukon

Whitehorse

Northwest  
Territories

Yellowknife

Nunavut

Iqaluit

Labrador Sea

Hudson  
Bay

British  
Columbia

Newfoundland  
and  
Labrador

St. John's

Alberta  
Edmonton

Manitoba

Quebec

Saskatchewan

Ontario

Winnipeg

Quebec

Fredericton

Charlottetown

Halifax

Nova  
Scotia

Ottawa

Lake Superior

Pacific Ocean

Victoria

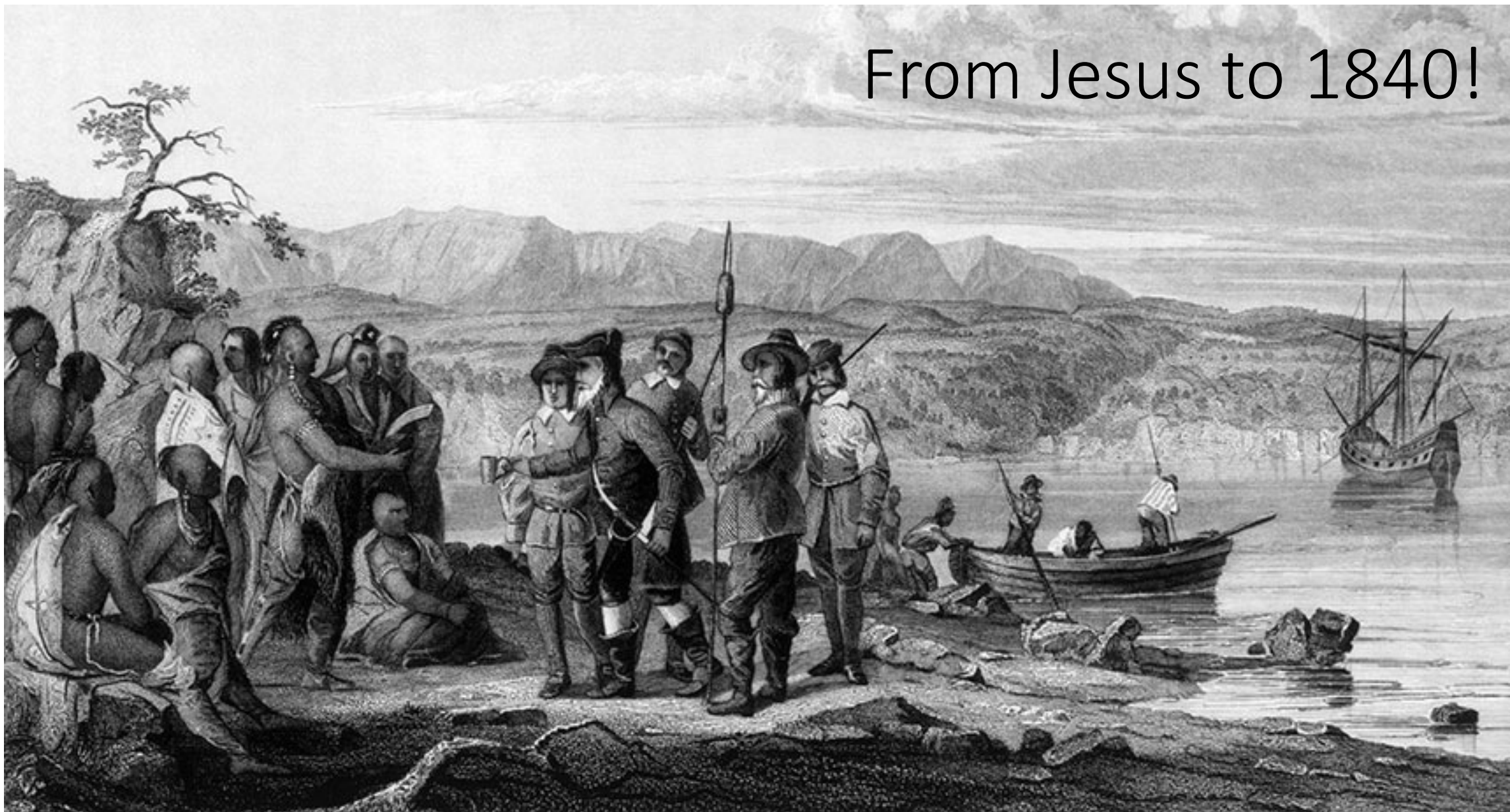
Gulf of Saint  
Lawrence

Prince Edward  
Island

New  
Brunswick

Saint Pierre  
and Miquelon  
(France)

From Jesus to 1840!











Yukon

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Colombie Britannique

Alberta

Saskatchewan

Manitoba

Ontario

Quebec

Terre-Neuve

N.-B.

N.-E.

La partie rouge indique le  
BOUCLIER CANADIEN



# The Great Lakes

Superior

Michigan

Huron

Ontario

Erie























# Canadian Shield





Permafrost

















# On the test

|                      |                                |                        |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Provinces & Capitals | Ottawa                         | 3 Oceans               | Tofino                   |
| Rockies              | Shield                         | Permafrost (tree line) | Fraser & Thompson Rivers |
| St-Lawrence River    | 3 Bays (Hudson, James, Ungava) | USA                    | Denmark                  |





# History of Quebec and Canada

# Projects

1- Choose topic (some event or person in Canada between 1840 & 1910)

- why do you want to do this project
- three research sources for information

e.g.

<https://www.junobeach.org/canada-in-the-second-world-war/>

**Due Monday  
Jan. 30th**































*« Archeology Field School Opens Window to the Past*









Baffin  
Island

Greenland

Norway

Iceland

Labrador

*L'Anse aux Meadows*

Newfoundland





Hans Dahl













Battle between Vikings and 'Skraelings', 11th century





# PEOPLE IN CANADA - EXPLORERS

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# Settlers

Father of New France

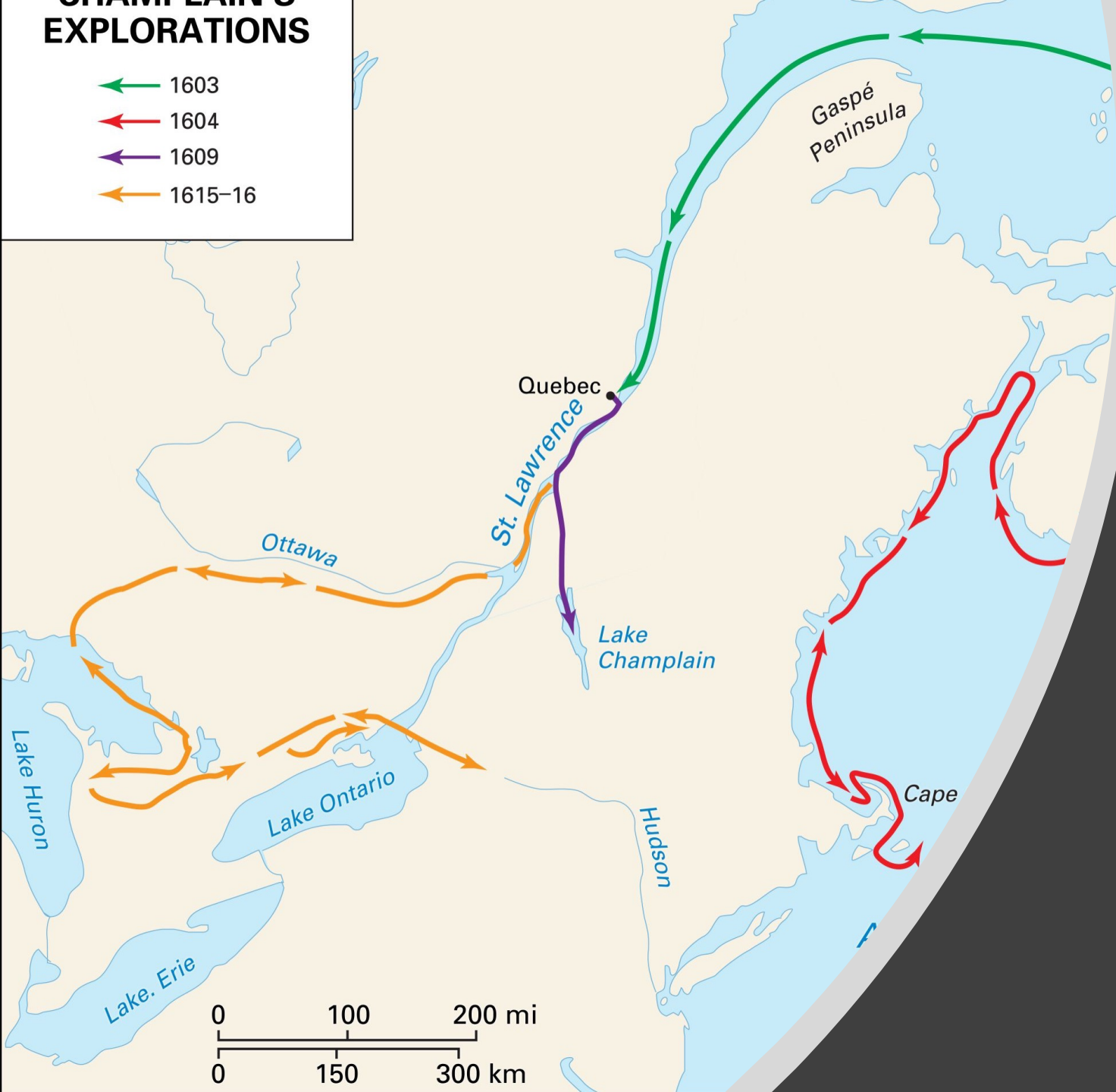
A portrait of Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer, is centered in the image. He has long, wavy brown hair, a prominent mustache, and a goatee. He is wearing a white ruffled collar. The background is a historical map of Europe and Africa, with various regions and cities labeled in Latin, such as 'Gallia', 'Barbaria', and 'AFRICA'. A red banner at the bottom of the image contains the name 'SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN' in white, bold, uppercase letters.

**SAMUEL DE  
CHAMPLAIN**



# STAMPAINE EXPLORATIONS

- ← 1603
- ← 1604
- ← 1609
- ← 1615-16



PEOPLE IN  
CANADA -  
SETTLERS









PEOPLE IN CANADA – FIGHTERS (James Wolfe)





# PEOPLE IN CANADA – FIGHTERS

## Montcalm





WWI





















PEOPLE IN CANADA – POLITICIANS (1867 – John A. MacDonal)



PEOPLE IN  
CANADA –  
POLITICIANS  
(1867 – John  
A. MacDonald)







Sir John Macdonald  
1867-1873  
1st Prime Minister



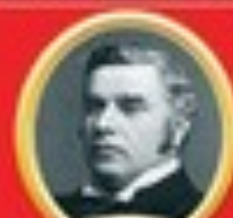
Alexander Macdonald  
1873-1878  
2nd Prime Minister



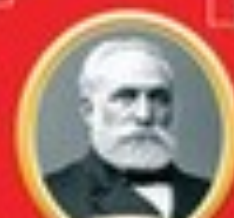
Sir John Macdonald  
1878-1890  
(2nd) Prime Minister



Sir John Aikins  
1890-1892  
3rd Prime Minister



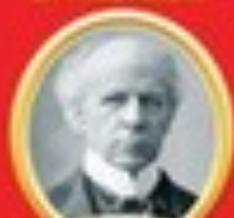
Sir John Thompson  
1892-1894  
4th Prime Minister



Sir Mackenzie Bowell  
1894-1896  
5th Prime Minister



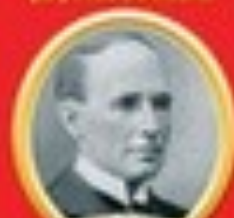
Sir Charles Tupper  
1896  
6th Prime Minister



Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
1896-1900  
7th Prime Minister



Sir Robert Borden  
1901-1907  
1907-1910  
8th Prime Minister



Arthur Meighen  
1900-1902  
9th Prime Minister



William Lyon Mackenzie King  
1920-1924  
10th Prime Minister



Arthur Meighen  
1924  
(11th) Prime Minister



William Lyon Mackenzie King  
1924-1930  
10th Prime Minister



R. B. Bennett  
1930-1935  
11th Prime Minister



William Lyon Mackenzie King  
1935-1948  
10th Prime Minister



Louis St. Laurent  
1948-1957  
12th Prime Minister



John G. Diefenbaker  
1957-1963  
13th Prime Minister



Lester B. Pearson  
1963-1968  
14th Prime Minister



Pierre Trudeau  
1968-1979  
15th Prime Minister



Joe Clark  
1979-1980  
16th Prime Minister



James Stouffville  
1980-1984  
(15th) Prime Minister



John Turner  
1984  
17th Prime Minister



Brian Mulroney  
1984-1991  
18th Prime Minister



Kim Campbell  
1991  
19th Prime Minister



Jean Chrétien  
1991-2003  
20th Prime Minister



Paul Martin  
2003-2006  
(2nd) Prime Minister



Stephen Harper  
2006-2015  
22nd Prime Minister



Justin Trudeau  
2015-Current  
23rd Prime Minister

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# PEOPLE IN CANADA - EXPANDERS









From what you already know, what are the top 10 historical events that either take place in Canada or in which Canada was involved?





# Top 10 events in Canada

<https://prezi.com/9bplwfd8ne-d/top-10-events-in-canadian-history-from-1815-to-1914/>

<https://prezi.com/cdbo87btxasd/top-10-events-in-canadian-history/>



# History online – Feb.1

WATCH THIS VIDEO OF

[GREAT CANADIANS](#)

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1-WRITE A 25-50-WORD  
SUMMARY OF EACH PERSON  
EXPLAINING WHY THEY ARE  
GREAT.

2-WHICH PERSON DO YOU  
THINK IS THE GREATEST? WHY?















# Rebellions

## 1837-38

Papineau (Leader of the Patriots)

---

92 resolutions

Hid in USA / France

12 hanged

141 sent to Australia

May 24<sup>th</sup> Victoria Day / Journée des Patriots

Returned to Quebec 1948 – political leader



# Lord Durham

## Unite Canadas & Responsible Government

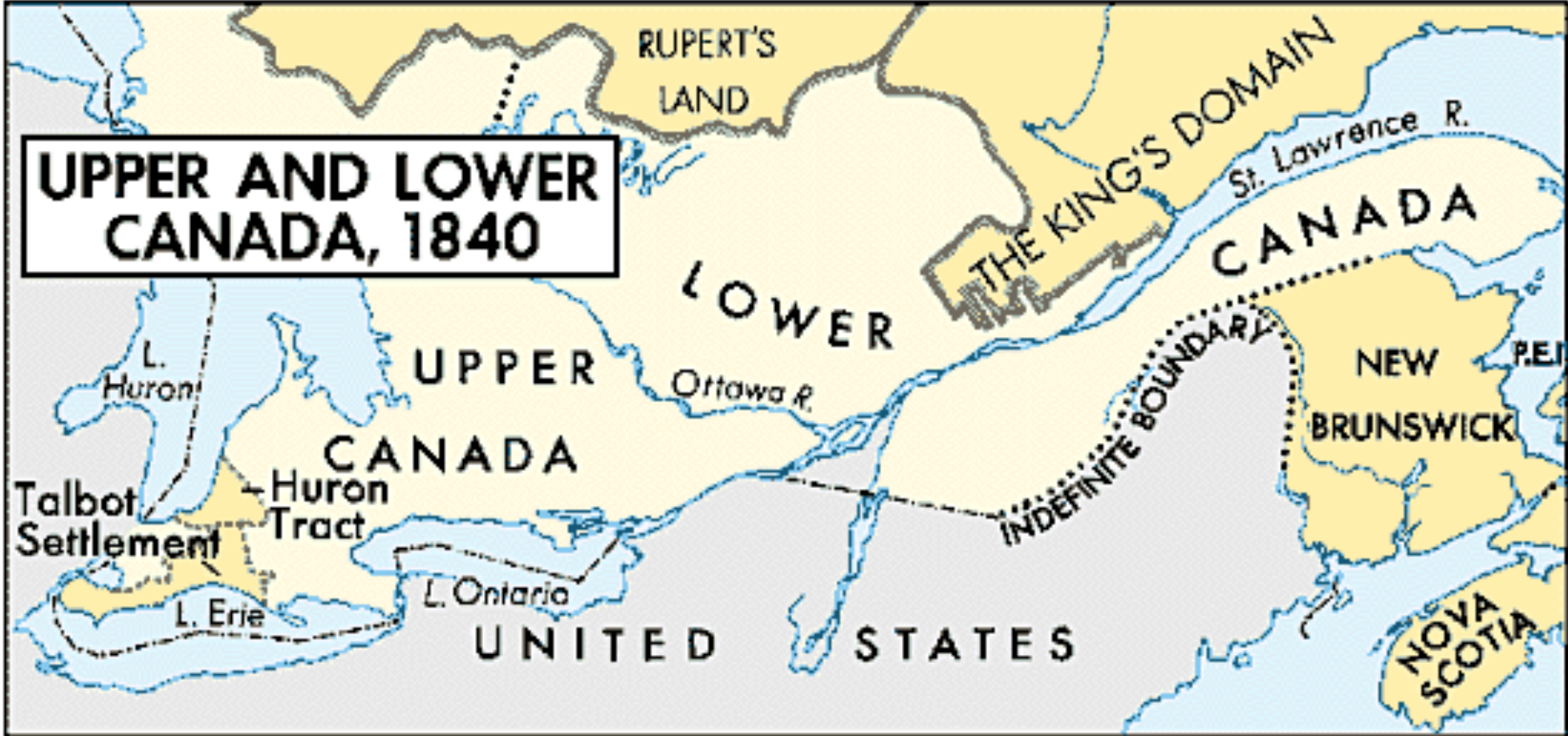
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- two nations warring in one bosom
- accelerate the assimilation of the French Canadians
- a people with no literature and no history.

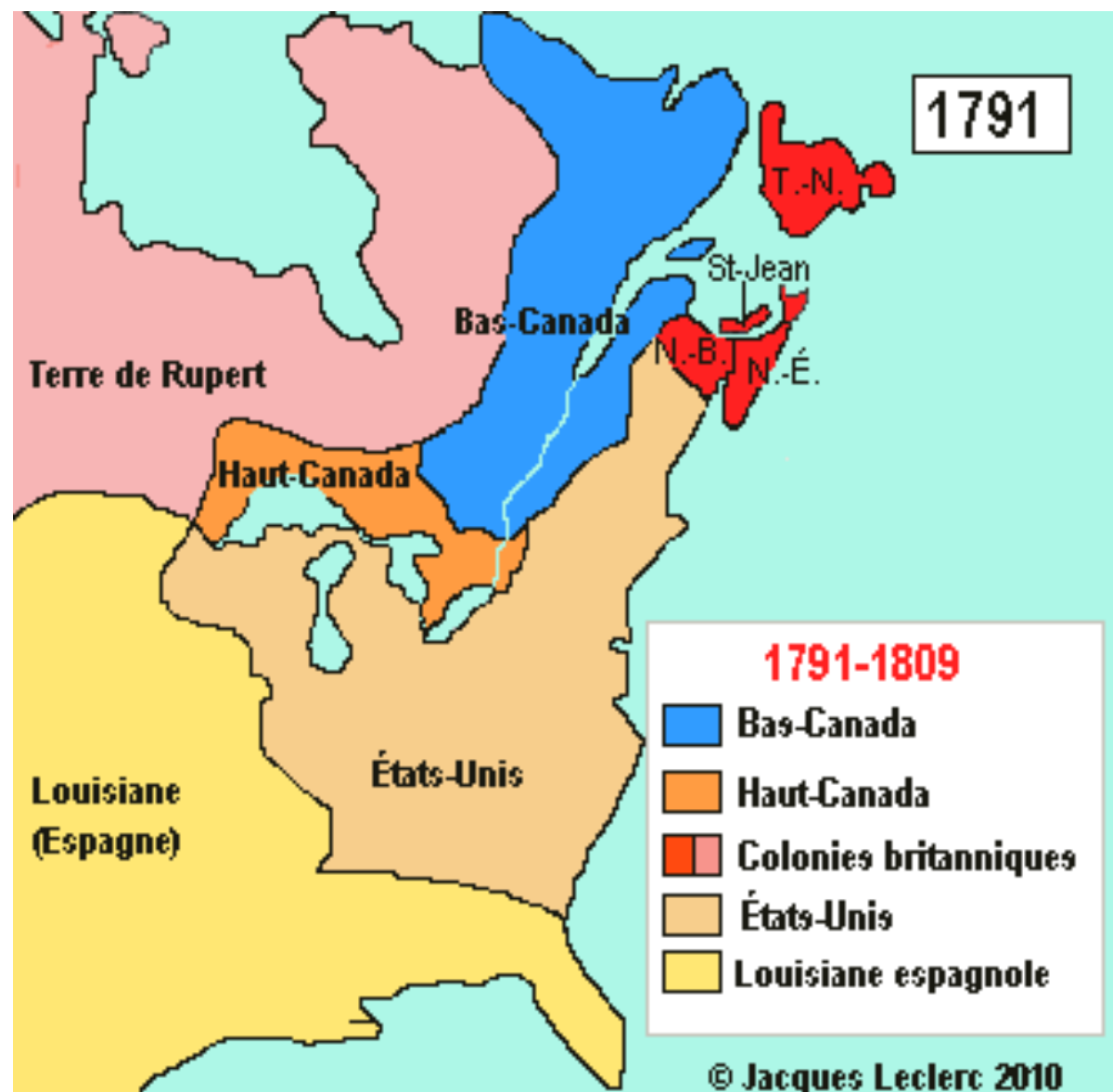




# Timelines









# History Online Feb. 8th

## Video 1

1- What new thing do we learn about L.J. Papineau?

## Video 2

2- Who was the leader of the rebellions in Upper Canada? Lower Canada?

3- After 1840, Upper Canada became \_\_\_\_\_ and lower Canada became \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Video 3

4- Why did the revolution fail?

5- Who were the Hunter Brothers?

6- Who was the Chateau Clique?

## Video 4

7- Retell the story of the battle of St-Eustache.

[Video 1](#)

[Video 2](#)

[Video 3](#)

[Video 4](#)





Test:

1. When were the Patriot rebellions in Canada?



1837-38



AS YOU CAN SEE, I'VE MEMORIZED THIS UTTERLY USELESS FACT LONG ENOUGH TO PASS A TEST QUESTION. I NOW INTEND TO FORGET IT FOREVER. YOU'VE TAUGHT ME NOTHING EXCEPT HOW TO CYNICALLY MANIPULATE THE SYSTEM. CONGRATULATIONS.



THEY SAY THE SATISFACTION OF TEACHING MAKES UP FOR THE LOUSY PAY.





# 1840

1841 - The [Act of Union](#) governing [British North America](#), passed by the British Parliament, takes effect.

1848 - Article 41 of the [Union Act](#) is amended. It is now legal to use the French language in the Parliament and in the Courts.

1849 - The first responsible government was instituted, under the Liberal coalition of [Robert Baldwin](#) from [Canada West](#) and [Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine](#) of [Canada East](#). The first Prime Minister of United Canada is [Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine](#).

1849 - On April 25, The [Parliament of Canada](#) passes the [Rebellion Losses Bill](#) to compensate people who suffered property damage during the [Rebellions of 1837](#) in [Lower Canada](#). The bill compensated everyone, including the rebels and as a result, protestors caused a riot that forced the military to step in.

A fire was started and the Parliament of Canada buildings in [Montreal](#) were burned down. See [Burning of the Parliament \(Montreal\)](#).

1849 - On October 11, an [Annexation Manifesto](#), supported by both English speaking and French speaking Canadians, calling for the [Province of Canada](#) to join the United States is published in the [Montreal Gazette](#).



# 1850s

1850 - Beginning of the [French-Canadian](#) emigration to the United States. See [Quebec emigration](#).

1851 - The first official census confirms that the population of [Canada West](#) is now numerically superior to that of [Canada East](#).

1851 - Politicians in the colony begin to discuss representation by population.

1854 - The French [seigneurial system](#) of land tenancy is finally abolished in [Canada East](#) but its effects will linger for another hundred years.

## 1860s

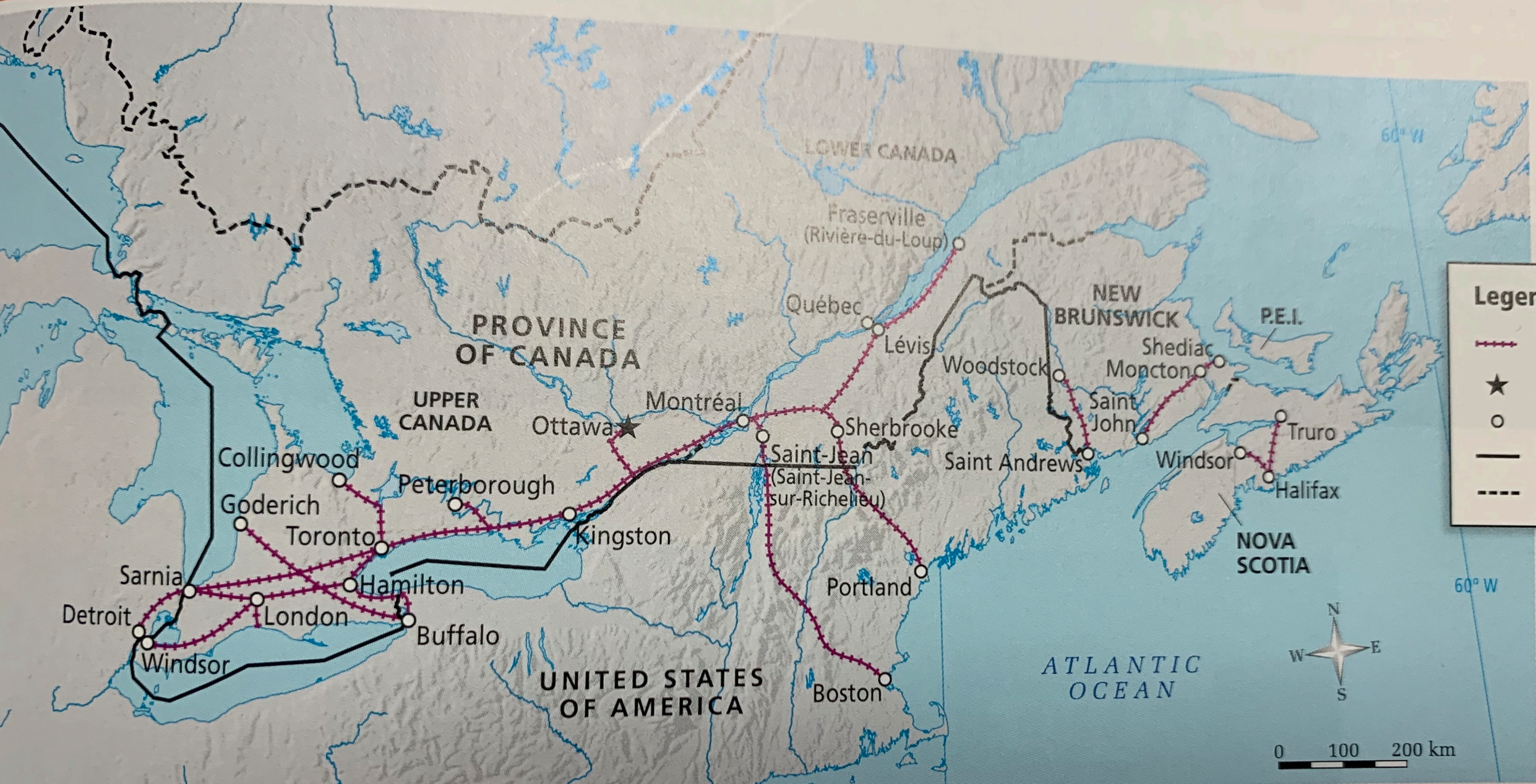
1860 - Built by [Grand Trunk Railway](#), the [Jubilee Bridge](#) (now the Victoria Bridge) is the first bridge linking the [Island of Montreal](#) to the South Shore.

1864 - The [Great Coalition](#) holds conferences on a [confederation](#) project;

1864 - [Quebec Conference](#) of 1864 held to discuss [Canadian Confederation](#) which will lead to the creation of [Canada](#).



# 19 The rail network, circa 1860



**Legend**

- Railways
- Capital
- Main station
- Defined boundary
- Approximate boundary

0 100 200 km





American Civil War 1861-1865





# 1866

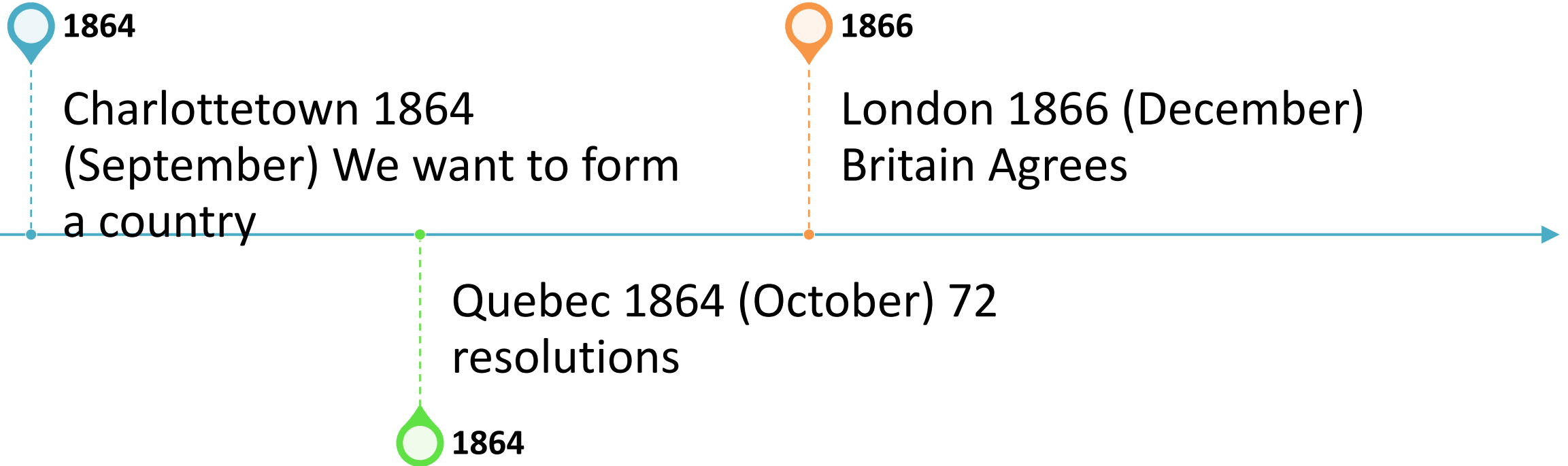
Reciprocity with USA ends







# 3 meetings

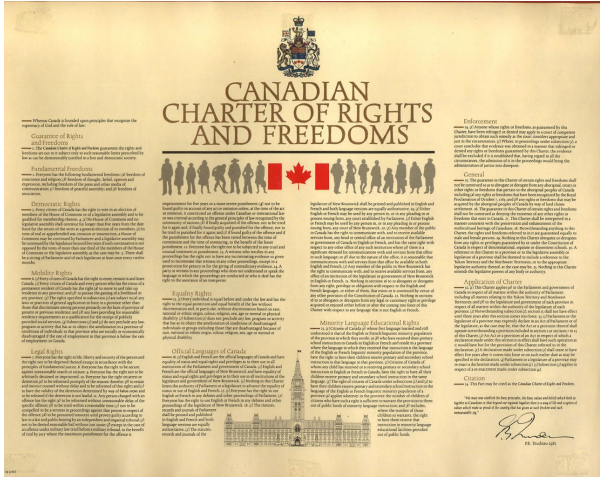




# 1867 – July 1st

4 Provinces (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia)

## Constitutional Monarchy





| Federal jurisdiction  | Provincial jurisdiction  | Shared jurisdiction   |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indian affairs</li><li>• Trade</li><li>• Defence and military</li><li>• Criminal law</li><li>• Customs duties</li><li>• Currency and banking</li><li>• Navigation and shipping</li><li>• Postal service</li><li>• Power of disallowance</li><li>• Residual powers</li><li>• Taxes</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Civil law (e.g., marriage)</li><li>• Education</li><li>• Municipalities</li><li>• Natural resources and raw materials</li><li>• Health</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agriculture</li><li>• Economic development</li><li>• Immigration</li><li>• Income taxes</li><li>• Fishing</li><li>• Prisons and justice</li><li>• Transportation</li><li>• Public works</li></ul> |





# CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

## Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

## Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of conscience and religion; (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication; (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and (d) freedom of association.

## Democratic Rights

3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. 4. (1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members. (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be. 5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

## Mobility Rights

6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services. (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada.



imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (j) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations; (k) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and (l) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

## Equality Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. 19. (1) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Parliament. (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick. 20. (1) Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where (a) there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or (b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French. (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French. 21. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages, or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 22. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

## Minority Language Educational Rights

23. (1) Citizens of Canada (a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or (b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province

## Enforcement

24. (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

## General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and (b) any rights or freedoms that may be acquired by the aboriginal peoples of Canada by way of land claims settlement. 26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians. 28. Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. 29. Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools. 30. A reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislative assembly or legislature of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be. 31. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

## Application of Charter

32. (1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), section 15 shall not have effect until three years after this section comes into force. 33. (1) Parliament or the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an Act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the Act or a provision thereof shall operate notwithstanding a provision included in section 2 or sections 7 to 15 of this Charter. (2) An Act or a provision of an Act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is in effect shall have such operation as it would have but for the provision of this Charter referred to in the





# John A. MacDonal

## First & Third

### Prime Minister







Birth of a nation





## Canada 1867 -1914 People

---

3.5 million People

Cape Breton → Great Lakes,  
100 miles from  
Canada–United States border.





# 1867-1914 People

---

1/3 Canadians were French,  
100,000 were aboriginal  
(First Nation, Inuit, Métis).

Small farms

Montreal 115,000

Toronto and Quebec 60,000.

Ottawa is the Capital







Toronto (York) was called Hog Town





# Farms

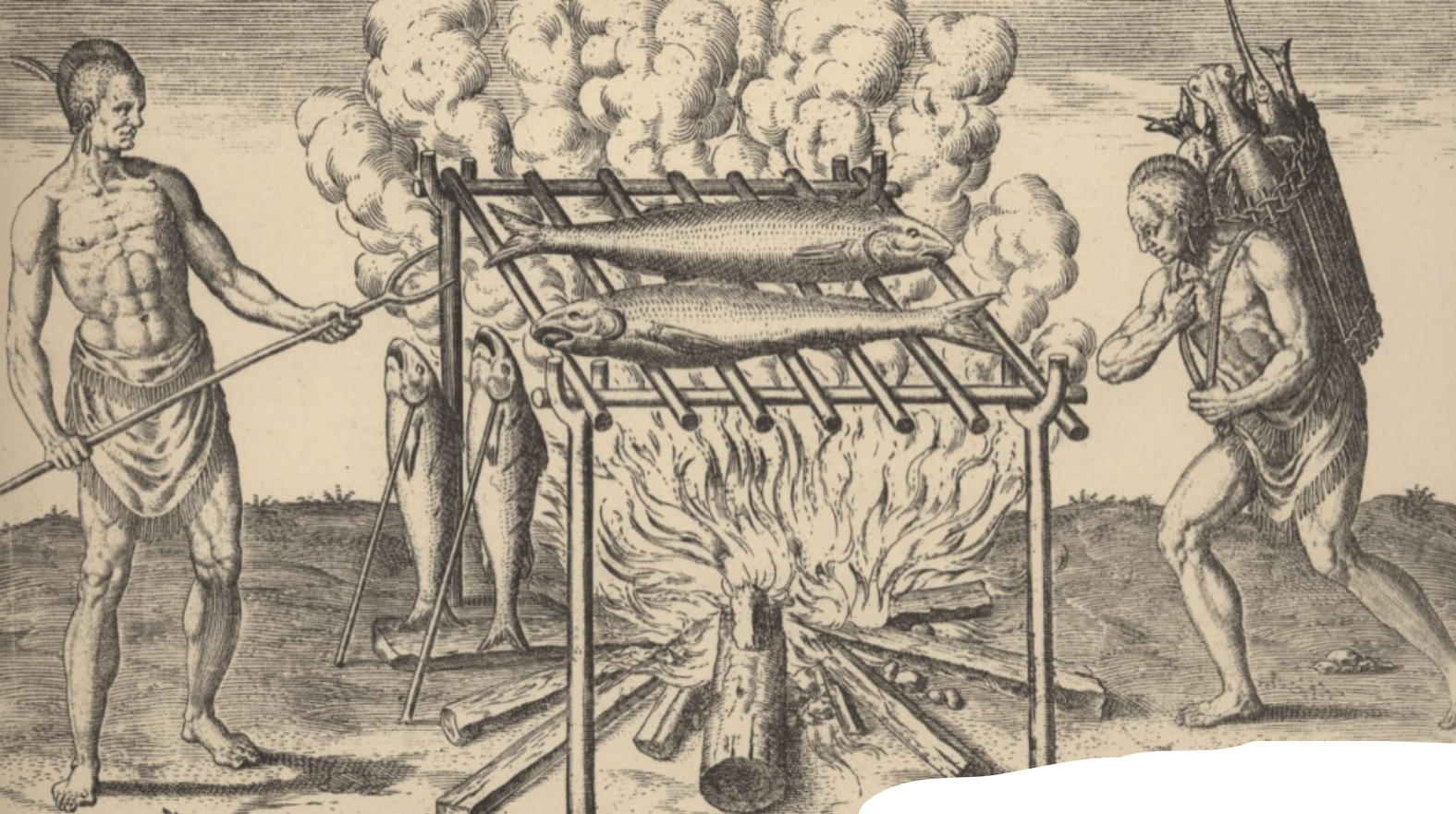
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# Exports of lumber,

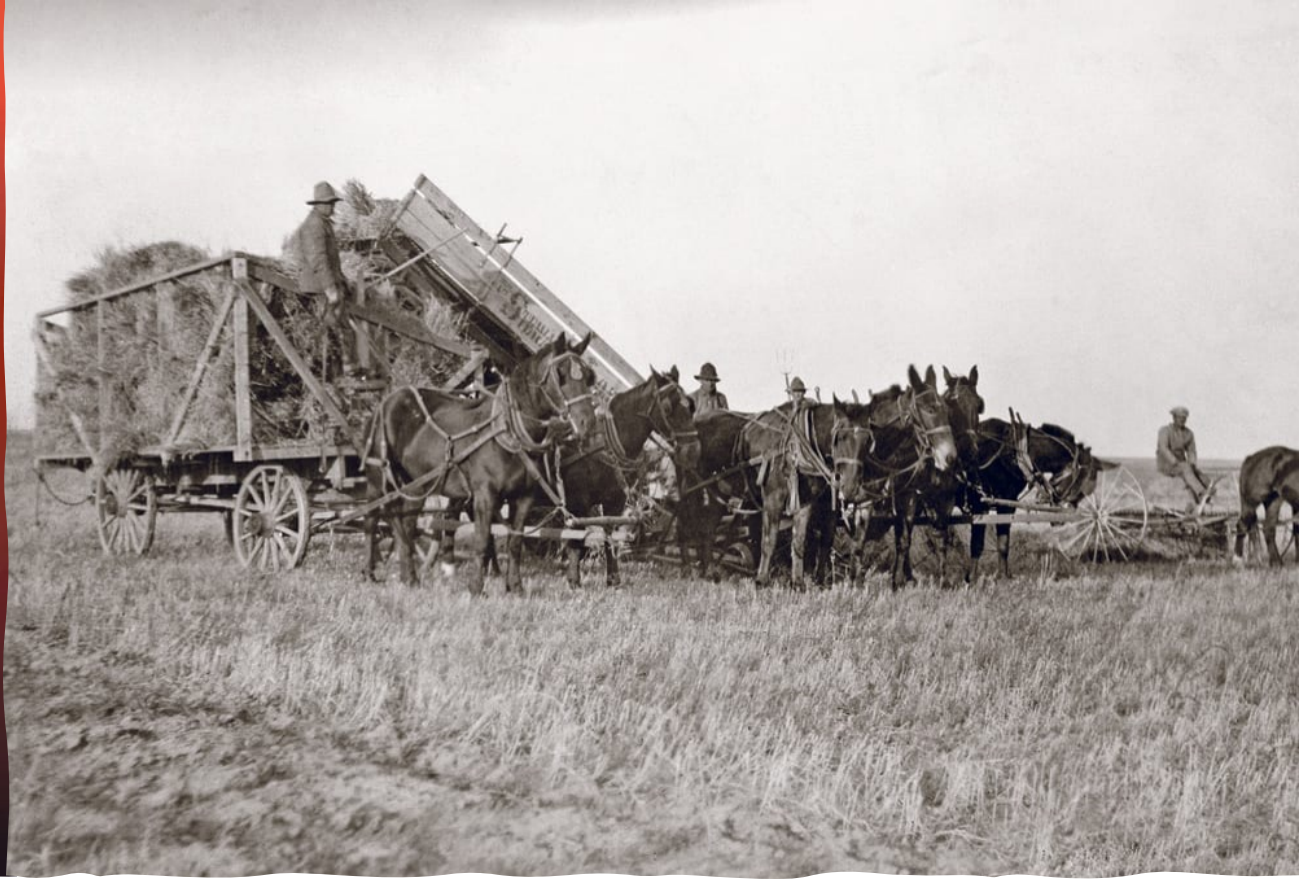






Exports of fish





# Exports of grain

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# John A. MacDonal First & Third Prime Minister



Tariffs to protect  
Canadian goods  
from the US



Build a railway  
across Canada



Immigration



National  
Policy