

Russian Revolution (1917)

Nicholas II

- The last czar (comes from caesar), meant respected, powerful/strong
- He was none of those. Russia at the time was backwards one country w/such resources should not be. His wife was not popular. It was thought that she had more power than the heir. Also rasputin was not trusted, he said he could save her from haemophilia.
- Didn't have same weapons as germany

Lenin (1917-24)

- During WWI the russians asked germany for peace and lost a lot of land and reputation. To further weaken russia they sent an exile, Lenin (a Bolshevik/communist) who was a trouble maker. He was in switzerland and germany gave him safe passage to russia. And defeated the monarch.
- Introduced a communist state (was rly a socialist state and became more communist)

Stalin (1924-53)

- One of the cruellest ppl - killed more ppl than we know
- Ideologue - communist - marxist
- Increased the power of gov
- Persecuted + killed his enemies
- Those who helped him rise to power were eventually killed cuz they knew too much
- Nationalized entire economy
 - o 5 yr plan (but became constantly renewed)
 - o Lenin had let farmers control the small enterprises but stalin didn't want this. Wanted control those who didn't agree were sent to gulags or prisons.
 - o This was where hitler got his ideas
 - o Made industrialization happen in one generation rather than many

Great Depression (1930's)

- West wanted to know why russia wasn't subjected to depression thought that it was communism was immune to depressions... Eventually did fall.
 - o Causes:
 - Stock market crash (1929)
 - Ppl bought more stocks and borrowed more than they could afford . And after crash, they couldn't afford to pay it back.
 - Just like what happened in 2008. stocks prices were artificially high.
 - Lasted 10 years and needed a war to get fixed
 - Tight monetary policy
 - The economy was growing but the money wasn't there to sustain it.
 - Little gov spending
 - Govs weren't used to spending money to stimulate economy (fiscal policy) done in 2008 as well. Stimulated economy by spending money to go to war.
 - o Consequences:
 - Roosevelt's new deal, had a 3 part plan
 - Relief = help ppl with suffering i.e. Work programs, welfare, direct relief...
 - Recovery = stimulate the economy
 - Reform = change economy so we don't suffer again

Fascism and Nationalism

Spain

Civil war (1936-39)

- Military general francisco Franco (1936-75) vs. Ppl
- Dictator of spain (totalitarian) = total control
- In his will he gave spain back to the monarchy
- Would use spain as a stage. Democracies sided w/those who opposed franco. Dictators sides w/franco. Hitler sold his weapons to experiment them to Franco. **Dress rehearsal of WWII**
- Believed at the time that the power of world was w/dictators

Italy

Mussolini

- Wanted to put Italy on the map like Hitler wanted to return Germany to the map
- Diff. between Franco and Mussolini (Mussolini) because Mussolini used the system to his advantage (like Hitler) => democracy is a process that can be used to a number of ends
- Used democracy to rise to power = rose to power because understood importance of democracy and power of king

Lantern Pact (1939-45)

- Mussolini understood that w/o church, he wasn't going anywhere. Vatican became independent from Italy w/ this pact. Mussolini returned Vatican to Pope
- Pope supported Mussolini => fusion of church and state

WWII

- Allied w/ Germany, was defeated
- Mussolini was elected and was first dictator to fall

Germany

Hitler

- Rise to power started in WWI as a messenger and got a lot of awards

Beer hall (1923)

- Hitler tried to defeat gov but failed. Sent to jail for 8 yrs, lasted 2 yrs
- Wrote book "Mein Kampf"

Elections (1930, 1932)

- Won seats in both elections, started party (National Socialist Party - that's where Nazis came from)
- It was a slow process, so he created a crisis to make it faster

Burning of Reichstag (1933)

- Created crisis to destroy enemies
- Put paramilitaries (people in uniform) (foreign) and burned down parliament

Enabling Act (1933)

- Convinced gov to give him power
- Gave him also dictatorial power

Night of the long knives (1934)

- Caesar reference
- Used his power to further destroy his opponents
- (While Stalin was destroying his enemies and friends, Hitler was doing the same => ideas are fashionable. The ideas that made this fashionable came from the following ppl ↓

5. Contemporary period

Influential Ideas

Spencer (1820-1903)

- Coined the term "survival of the fittest" - Hitler used this
- Didn't mean for it to be applied to humans (like Darwin)

Darwin (1809-1882)

- Introduced concept of evolution (over time, the fit survive)
- Didn't mean for it to be applied to humans (like Spencer)

Nietzsche (1844-1900)

- Believed man had to be governed by strong man (strong man theory)
- (Hitler believed the fit must survive and a strong man will allow this to happen. In those days, being a racist meant looking after your own)

Einstein (1879-1955)

- Theory of relativity: there were no absolutes, no truths.
 - Who am I to judge? (everything is relative, meaning power is in the hands of those who hold it)

John Keynes

- Keynesian economics: applied relativity to economics
- Published book on gov's role in economics. We still use this.
- Everything is relative to circumstance

Communist = when
gov owns + tells
what to do
Socialist = when ppl

- Prosperity = spend
- depression = save

Socialist - when ppl own + tells what to do

Hayek (1899-1992)

- Wrote: "a return to serfdom" (serf = under control of someone)
- Look at history of world => we fought absolute monarchs to get a strong gov.
 - Believed gov was getting too powerful i.e. Power of state of gov today is more than the kings

WWII

German Rearmament (1935)

- Was in power and breaking treaty of versailles by having an army
- They said: let him try
- Hitler was testing them. Called it third Reich (3rd empire)

Rome-Berlin Axis (1936)

- Signed treaty w/italy saying they would conquer the world and split it

Chamberlain

- Believed that hitler was not as aggressive as others saw him to be. Said "peace in our time"
- Was president before the war

Churchill

- Thought if hitler wasn't stopped, it would get worse
- Was put in power after beginning of war cuz of his beliefs

German Annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia (1938)

- Hitler took austria w/o a fight cuz they thought that they were just bringing germans back from austria cuz there were a lot of germans there
- Then went to czech where there weren't many germans but ppl thought that they just wanted them to be the same

Non-aggression Pact (1939)

- Stalin and hitler formed an alliance not to hurt each other but hitler broke it

Germany invades poland (1939), Norway, Belgium, netherlands and france (1940)

- Ppl realized germany meant war
- France fell

Battle of britain

- Believed he could defeat britain w/airforce. Fought in skies btwn br and ger
- When br fought the battle, were happy cuz it would stop them cuz br won

Hitler attacked soviet union (1941)

- Couldn't take br so tried SU

Italy attacked egypt (1941)

- To get to ethiopia but germany had to keep sending reinforcements which weakened ger.

Japan attacked pearl harbour (1941)

- Japan was also an empire
- Cuz war w/U.S. Was inevitable and better to do it now
- Japan showed opportunity, could land in and around pacific, but powerful force in regions. Attacked pacific port and large portion of navy was sunk
- Gave U.S. Reason for nuclear war

Total War

- Cuz japan was allied w/germany. Everyone came into this war.
- Civilians were not spared

Allied Victory

Italy defeated (1943)

- When allied forces defeated italian-german forces in africa, used it to attack italy from south and keep pushing them to defeat

D-Day invasion (1944)

- The way to describe impt military event
- Allied invasion in fr's north, when ger's were driven back. 3 armies pushing into berlin. Stalin pushing ger army west
- Hitler starting using kids cuz no more men and fought to the end

Hitler's Demise (1945)

- Never surrendered - suicided instead
- His second in command signed the surrender

Movie "downfall" is about this, written by his secretary

Hiroshima & Nagasaki (1945)

- Japan was committed to fight til the end
- Atomic bombs were meant to be used on ger's, but ger's were defeated so both the bombs were sent cuz after hiroshima, japan still didnt surrender
- Japan surrendered after second bomb

Germany divided

- U.S., fr, br, + S.U. Armies fought so ger was cut in 4. cuz berlin was so impt so it was also divided in 4.
- soviets governed their part (east - communist)
- Rest governed their parts together (west - democracy)

Churchill after german defeat

- Wanted to turn forces on soviets while their forces were still close
- Beginning of cold war => was closest the world came to total annihilation

For exam on Tuesday:

- Study guide online
- Allowed to cite but dont need to
- Time: 1hr, 45 min
- Don't need into + conclu
- Allowed course reader, no laptop
- Spelling + grammar not totally impt
- Pen or pencil
- Need mcgill ID
- Word lenth unimpt

Germany was divided,
Europe was divided
The world was divided

} " an iron curtain has fallen upon
europe, dividing btwn democracies
(w.) and communists (e.)

The holocaust

- How it happened: cz it happened in the past (genocides)
- widely known cuz it was big and witnesses are still alive
- Humans are cruel and sometimes bring it against ourselves
- Hitler didn't break a single legal law, only moral laws. Laws were changed to not let this happen again

Nuremberg Laws (1935)

- Starts and end here
- Nuremberg = impt city that was very (v.) influential on germans
- Changed the laws allowing them to discriminate
- **Reduced jews to second class citizens** = don't have same protection and can be manipulated easily and abused
- Rights weren't stripped suddenly (this would not have allowed them to protect themselves at all) cuz it happened slowly, ppl could fight or run. By the time the holocaust was in full force, it was hard for jews to do anything

Kristalnacht - Night of Broken glass (1938)

- Jewish community physically attacked in germany
- Jews in ger owned businesses + did well (cuz christians couldn't lend money to other christian w/interest, so jews had to do it. So they became well endowed)
- Storefronts broken, property taken
- Point of no turning back

Jewish question and final solution (1941)

- Q: what do we do w/the jewish communities in our midst?
- S: holocaust = imprisonment + systematic execution of an entire pop + minority within
- A pop can be judged by how they treat the minorities within

Arian Appearance:
Interpretation of darwin
Ppl descriminated against:
Romanies (gypsies),
handicapped,
Communists....

Nuremberg Trials (1946)

- Those responsible for holocaust were brought to trial
- International court were taken seriously cuz it addressed what happened at the holocaust

United nations (UN) (1945)

- New and improved congress of vienna + league of nations
- Main objectives include peace and security; can't have security w/o peace and vice versa. Both v. Impt
 - o Security: to safeguard all of humanity
 - o Peace: to keep from having another war

Cold War

Yalta Conference (1945)

- In crimea (SU)
- Btwn Russia, br, + U.S. (churchill, roosevelt + stalin: meeting of big 3)
- Met to strategize on how to defeat germany
- **Stalin was recognized as a member of alliance or coelition here**

- **Distracted the world from stalin;s objectives** (not everyone though, cuz churchill wanted to turn the forces that had been against ger, against SU)

"Iron Curtain" (1946)

- Europe was divided btwn soviets and western democracies (communists vs. Captialists) divided them til 1989

Truman Doctrine (1947)

- After was ended around the world, understood what churchill meant that SU, having pushed ger through E., wasn't going anywhere
- Said: "i would provide aid to those countries who want to protect themselves against SU
- Americans were in N. Korea + Vietnam cuz of this doctrine.

Berlin Blockade (1948)

- SU decided to make it difficult for aid to reach E. Ger so they made a blockade (not a wall, that was built later)
- An attempt to keep w. Out of e. Berlin
- w. Flew over e. Ger and parachuted food and supplies in e. To help

NATO (1949) - North Atlantic Treaty organization

- The w. Realizing that UN. Was divided + wouldn't come to a conclusion made an alliance of w. Democratic countries

Reinforcement of division btwn communist + capitalists

Warsaw Pact (1955)

- Soviets were in control of poland
- In response to NATO
- Soviets alliance of e. Communist countries

Korean War (1950-1953)

- At first local war involving fr, they pushed out + US. Came in
- A proxy war
- Fought btwn N. Autocratic/dictatorial + S. Democratic
- N. Backed by S.U.
- S. Backed by french then
- Btwn e. + w. Even though U.S. + S.U. Never engaged directly = proxy war

Berlin Wall (1961)

- End of berlin blockade
- To keep those in e. From escaping to w.
- A wall was built (physical divide)
- Re-enforced the cold-war

Vietnam War (1965-1975)

- Another proxy war
- Increasingly U.S. + SU were confronting each other but still not directly til now
- A cultural rev was happening

Cuba

Cuban revolution (1959)

- Was a good place for US to place money
- Castro decided to confiscate property and re-distribute it among his ppl
- US wasnt happy w/their property being taken
- A communist rev opposed by US
- when cuba had gone communist it upset many cuban landowners, businessmen then fled

Bay of Pigs (1961)

- Backed by americans, an attempt was made by cubans to defeat communism. FAILED
- Castro said cuba needs to protect themselves from capitalists who ere 90 miles from them

Missile Crisis (1962)

- Cuba asked soviets to help w/nuclear weapons
- Soviets agreed to install nuclear weapons in cuba
- Closest we've come to nuclear war
- Prep was made, but missiles never installed
- Led to US building bomb shelters til 1989.

Kennedy vs. Khrushchev

- Kennedy told Khrushchev that if he installs the weapons in cuba, they'd defend themselves w/other missiles that are in turkey (backyard of SU)
- Khrushchev agreed to remove them if missiles were taken from turkey too
- Both were severely criticized for this => demonstrated weakness
- We don't know if kennedy was assassinated for this or for another reason

- In removing missiles from turkey+cuba, nuclear war was avoided

Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)

- (soviets leader who came to power after khrushchev lost power)
- Was in khrushchev's party and didnt want to show weakness
- Same as truman doctrine
- "i will protect S.U. By protecting those who support us

Space Race - USA vs USSR (united soviet socialist republic)

- Demonstrated soviet edu was better
- Idea: if we can send a rocket to space, we can send it anywhere
- For building missiles halfway around the world
- USSR were first to send unmanned object + man into space, but USA was first to send man to the moon
- A competition to build rockets that could also deliver a nuclear bomb
- ** sidenote: by 1989, these two superpowers were able to annihilate the rest of the world 10 times

Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) (1984) - Reagan

- Dubbed star wars by media cuz it would operate in space
- US claimed to have technology to shoot down rocket from space. => we can stop one of your rockets halfway before it can reach the target
- A program to stop soviet missiles from space
- Was never tested (only experimentally, soviets never sent a bomb)
- By 1984, US had outspent SU and brought soviets to their knees financially + army

ARMS CONTROL AND END OF COLD WAR

Strategic arms limitation talk (salt) (1972, 1979)

- Btwn USA + USSR
- Didn't do much - convince them to get rid of bombs
- Reagan said we have to bring them to their knees

Solidarity in Poland (1978-1989)

- Wallensa wanted to remove soviets influence on poland
- Was union leader who opposed soviets
- Was first country (of many) to get rid of soviet influence

USSR (1980's)

- Unable to compete with US arms' spending, therefore, weekend

Gorbachev (1985)

- Became dictator in USSR
- Recognized weakness + **started a program of reform (to change) and openness (to get ppl involved)**. Therefore, we're gonna change our gov + get ppl involved.
- But didn't want it as much as ppl wanted it - led to a revolution

Destruction of berlin wall (1989)

- Reagan recognized weakness + eventual fall of gorbachev
- Said: gorbachev tear this down"
 - ◆ Led to independance of poland and many other stats
 - ◆ End of warsaw pact + supremacy
- Germany reunity
- End of soviet supremacy
- Liberatlixation of e. Europe
- Led to end of USSR

Ussr dissolved (1991)

- The soviet empire fell
- Boris yeltsin replaced gorbachev as leader
- Became russia rather than soviet empire

Gulf wars

Moved our attention to another part of the world

Iraq invades Kuwait (1990)

- Why did saddam hussain invade kuwait?
 - Political: wanted bigger empire
 - Econ: gives access to rich oil fields
 - Army: wanted to keep army mobilized after war w/iran
- Was pushed out of kuwait

1990's = second largest period of peace

911 (2001)

- War still divided btwn e. + w.

- West was attacked + introduced conflict

War declared on Afghanistan (2001) + Iraq (2003)

- Focused out attention on that pt of the world
- Reminded us that it's not the end of history (of wars)

Arab spring

- Deep in revolution activity

Review - Test next class

Separated by sections review headers from all classes to find out which section they're from

1=>

Renaissance started in N. Italy - Venice, Florence, Rome. WHY?

Venice:

- Central btwn e. + w.
- Commerce = imp; ppl to buy + sell commercial art

Florence:

- Powerful + wealthy could consume art

Rome:

- Cuz had church - most powerful influence in world. Had most land of anyone. Could outbid any other person so could do anything they wanted => size + influence of church
-

2=>

Common btwn revolutions: clash + change

Absolutists : believed king should have all power (a.k.a. Royalists). Believed king had g-d given rights vs.

Puritans: *because they didn't like the king*, believed power should be btwn g-d + ppl

Cromwell = parliamentarian

- Entered parliament persuaded by peers
 - Argued against king for power
 - Continued to meet w/parliament even though it was split by king = treason
 - Defeated king in bristol + ended up executing king (not alone)
 - Later became lord-protector
-

Enlightenment + industrial rev happened simultaneously: explained:

- Both started late 17th c
- Developed slowly
- Kind of happened simultaneously
- Before you can have economic progress, you need political stability

Many consider fr + US rev as enlightenment rev's

Enlightenment = idea

Rev = process/application of that idea

How Rousseau influenced Rev's:

- Nationalism - in the ideas - a collectivity of a grp
 - Social contract put less insistance on individual but rather on grp
 - Humans are rational, emotional beings
 - o Rational to the pt that they de-humanize them
-

3 =>

Matternich's role in congress of vienna:

- was host.
 - Vienna = capital of austria
 - influenced a conservative movement
-
-

3 + 4 =>

Overalp btwn nationalism + liberalism (very similar)

Nat:

- Form own country
- Idea: what holds ppl together

Liberalism:

- Liberate themselves from other countries
- Idea that ppl are free
- Original idea: To liberate ppl from serfs/lords
- Protect ppl's rights

Locke + adam smith were liberal but very different

Liberalism has changed.

Before liberalism was that the state should play no role (now called classical liberalism), now want it for edu.

4 =>

Us entered WWI late

Russians abandoned before the end

Natzis were nationalism -socialists

Both refer to economic

Communism	Capitalism
Not free	Free
Emphasis on whole	Idea: somebody invests, takes a risk; if investment is good, itll work, if investement goes bad, it won't work
A gov nationalises/takes preperty/economic resources + manages it for all society	Uses capital to generate economic activity
It should eventually end and the ppl will take over	It never ends
Doesn't take into account human nature	

Dictator	Totalitarian
Has all power in a certain area	Has all power over everything
i.e. Lenin: all power in politics, like hitler/Mussolini	i.e. stalin

Theories why iraq attacked kuwait:

1. More access to gulf
2. More oil wells
3. Saddam had just ended war w/iran and wanted to keep army mobilized

Cold war started when WWII ended

Vietnam war happened cuz there was a communist movement there. Fr also played a pt there.

5 =>

WWII 1939- army marched into poland, war was declared,

Annexation of austria + czech, war was not yet declared

*Second essay will only cover second section

*Final essay will cover everything

*On pg. 75 of reader, we're not responsible for columbs on the right of the pg, after the first 3 lines.

B. Canada and Quebec

- The history of a place unfolds w/the hist of the world. As an influence
- Canada didn't develop in isolation
- Internal events, we decalred ourselves separate in ottawa
- Governor general = queen's representative
- First resources that attracted ppl to CND was fish
 - o Grand fishing bank of nfld (Newfoundland) attracted a lot of fish, especially (esp) cod (which was rich and high in protein) - it was an affordable access to protein

*sidenote: man is a product of his environment and his climate

Sustenance = producing enough to live; have to adapt to environment


6. The first peoples and the land

Geographic regions (he says 5, but some say 9):

- St. Lawrence Lowlands:
 - o Was very fertile
- Canadian Shield
 - o Where mountain starts and farms end. The ground is rock, the only things that can grow is trees
- Appalachian Mountain
 - o Farming isn't great (not fertile), so ppl hunt and gather and fish
- Interior Lowlands
 - o Plains, flat
- Western Cordillera
 - o Spanish for corridor, long narrow strip; goes all the way to S. America
 - o Rely on hunting, gathering and fishing

Lands that aren't fertile tend to be rich with other resources in cnd (canada)

Main Waterways:

- a. St. Lawrence - great lake seaway
- b. Hudson bay  Named after Henry Hudson
- c. Hudson river - very imp't
- d. Mississippi river - access into continent from south (ohio + missouri)

- Used portage or other ways to move around and go into continents
- All the dif accesses led to many dif ppl's interest and wars

Qc city, mtl, NY, toronto, NO, boston... Are on waterways. => how we access interior of the lands

First People

- There are too many dif first nations to have the history of all of them
- And they didn't have a written history, but had a rich oral history by passing it from one generation to another, but cuz of their dividing numbers, it's been lost
- Not two distinct native grps, but we're putting them into 2 sections
- Where did the natives come from? Probably from Bering strait - at one pt there was an ice or land bridge from russia to alaska. Why? It was very cold & they were looking for warmer climates. Some moved towards canada for an unoccupied land.
- Some are sedentary and some are nomadic
 - o Sedentary:
 - fertile farming
 - o nomadic:

- infertile
- Hunting + gathering
- Hunting wasn't just to eat, but also to practice deployment of weapons (to defend + attack others, like a form of sport + spiritual) => they connected to nature
- Our biggest fear is death - reason for religion - we conquer death by spirituality and religion

Europe's World

- Why Europe? Cuz they were the first to explore the other worlds
- Portugal were first to sail south + discovered much of Africa
- Spain decided to cross e. (atlantic) - in 1492 Columbus sailed cuz Spain had already gone the other way. The interior of African continents weren't navigated til 19th c.
- Marco Polo returned w/silk and spices to Europe.
 - Silk =
 - very light
 - Before it was introduced wool was worn and it was heavy and uncomfortable
 - Spices
 - preserved food
 - Before fridges, most Europeans ate rotten food, spices made it taste less rotten
- Caravans used land and water routes to get there.
- In 1453 a very imp't city fell - Constantinople - it fell to the Muslims. After this Muslims controlled the trade so Europe decided to try another way.

Renaissance

- New technology produced better navigation
- Constantinople - fell to the Turks which made it hard for Europe to trade w/east
- Also moved trade routes out of necessity

European explorations

- Econ - to find another route for the trade
- Political - more land, more resources, more \$
- Religious - the missions found souls to "save". A continent of ppl to become Catholic then Protestant... (movie "The Mission" = good example). If they converted ppl they won + if they died trying, they were martyrs
- Scientific, driven by:
 - Curiosity, desire to discover
 - Technology
- Explorers were all cunning entrepreneurs

Explorers w/Strong impact on NA

- a. Norse (norway today) circa 1100
 - Newfoundland
 - Didn't own nfld cuz they arrived, settled, but didn't survive
 - First to cross the Atlantic as far as we know but made no permanent claims
- b. Christopher Columbus (1492)
 - First explorers were from n. Italy cuz had Renaissance - had technology, but not the means and the benefits were unknown, cuz Italy was many dif countries and they couldn't afford to finance this.
 - He was from Genoa, n. Italy
 - Asked for finances from king + when he first discovered land, he thought that he reached an island of India, but it was the Bahamas (claimed land for king and queen of Spain)
 - Claimed southern pts of continent for Spain
- c. John Cabot (1497)
 - Also Italian
 - Cuz Spanish already financed Columbus, went to England
 - Discovered many pts of e. Canada
 - Claimed northern pts of continent for England
- d. Amerigo Vespucci (1499)
 - Claimed more land for Spain
 - A rush to claim all the lands
- e. Jacques Cartier (1534, 1535, 1541)
 - 3 voyages

- French settled late
 - Found a waterway that everyone else missed; st. Lawrence
 - Wasn't looking for land to claim, looking for china
 - In 3rd voyage got to mtl, lachine, but the ship was too big to pass
 - Went furthest west
 - When got off ship, he met the natives. Out of necessity he communicated with them and asked how they called it, so it became quebec; where the river narrows
 - Canada = their village name
 - Cartier fulfilled 2/3 requirements for claiming land
 - Named/identified/mapped the land
 - Settlement - wasn't fulfilled - couldn't survive winter, unaccustomed to climate
 - Symbolic - to do something - put a cross in the ground and say "i claim this land for the king of france" put cross on mt. Royal (not the same as is there now)
 - Found fools' gold-diamonds and filled ships with it so they didn't let him go back
- f. Absence of explorers
- Cuz of war with protestants there was an absence of explorers (Martin Luther's theseses) - religious civil war
 - The french realized that the civil war was killing it but keeping it from funding new lands. The others were also in wars but not to that degree. Edict of nonce (law) tolerated protestants. said that you are a 2nd class citizen but you can live (1598)
- g. Samuel de champlain (1608)
- Sailed down the st. Lawrence and settled what cartier didn't
 - Religious wars over
 - Established first permanent fr. Settlement
- h. Henry hudson (1609, 1610)
- Was an entrepreneur
 - Sailed the netherlands (dutch + holland 1609)
 - Claimed NY for dutch
 - Originally called new amsterdam
 - Later conquered by english, that's why it's english
 - Sailed for england (1610)
 - Claimed hudson's bay (in n. Canada) for the english
 - After this, henry hudson and his sons were sent off on a boat and the rest of his crew left cuz he wanted to keep going + they wanted to go home.

Hudson bay = english
 Mtl = french
 Ohio = eng
 ...

} They all wanted to expand. Conflict was inevitable.
 Settlements were getting crowded

7. French Regime

Fur Trading colony

- Fr + eng were v. Interested in fur trade
- Fur from here was better than from anywhere else
- Fur from NA left Eur warmer in winter and drier
- Silk = better in summer, fur = better in the winter
- Fur was transformed into felt and became hats and accessories
- Fishing brought them to coast, and fur brought them into the interior
- Became fr fur trading colony
- Was profitable + attracted everyone
- Was more economic before became political and social

Organization

- Very organized trade
- Aboriginals trapped the fur (very few others did this) => they knew how to trap, best and acquire it. Beyond that, the eur's controlled the rest
- Trades were done. Eur introduced them to alcohol and made them addicted to it cuz they had low tolerance
- Once aboriginals collected enough fur they would trade them w/ woodrunners (coureurs de bois) who would bring it to them voyageur => trading post => to the ship and then sent to the home country
- Cuz fur moved in one direction, other goods went in the opp direction (ships didn't arrive empty, they came w/ what the natives wanted i.e. Metals, iron...) *with the trade there, there was no pt to learn the others' trade.*

Expansion

- o Economic:
 - Explorers looked for more aboriginals to trade fur to expand their business
- o Political:
 - As the territory expanded, it was claimed for the monarch. The king made a lot of money + loved the fur. (businesses were taxed)
 - Charter (license) was needed for the fur trade: you couldn't run a business w/o the king's consent
- o Religious
 - The missions followed 2 reasons:
 - To provide access to the services for traders
 - Wanted to save the souls of aboriginals

Alliances + enemies

- Eng + fr were already at odds
- Alliances:
 - o Fr were allied w/ Hurons + Algonquins (the biggest of their allies)
 - o Eng were allied w/ iroquois ppl (hurons were iroquois)
- Before eur contacted iroquois tribes, they were in such a state of warfare, they agreed upon peace treaty cuz of contract, except for Hurons
- Enemies:
 - o Fr + enf were enemies and so were their allies
 - o Enmity continued

French settlement

Quebec (1608)

- First permanent settlement
- Was settled cuz it was good vantage pt to watch out for invading enemies cuz no ship could pass by them without them noticing and the cliff was a good barrier
 - To establish (economic reasons) + protect (military/political reasons) fur trade
 - Problem: too far away from fur trade so fr wanted to settle closer so they settled in 3 rivieres.

3 rivieres

- Was closer to river
- Didn't last long as trading post

Montreal (1639)

- At a cross road, the st. Lawrence
- Gave access to E. + Atlantic + W.
- Ottawa river = access to N.
- Politically disadvantaged but economically advantageous. Still is today. Cuz it was a good location, more ppl followed + church. Farming was fertile so farmers came too.
- Grew in size. R. Catholic church followed
- In order for fr to protect the land, they needed to settle it (eng were settled very quickly)

Royal Gov (1663)

Louis XIV

- Fur traders didn't want settlers cuz the space on the boat from trade for furs and it would take 5 yrs for settlers to become self-sufficient, meaning it was very costly.
- In 1663, Louis XIV decided to separate NF politically + economically so took away fur traders' "need" to settle the land and gave it to someone else
- Decided to settle the land by giving this responsibility to a gov.

Sovereign Council

- Sovereign = monarch = above the law
- Council = to advise the sovereign
- Therefore their job was to advise the king, they acted on behalf of the king

- Governor

- Represented the king
- Responsible for external affairs
- Controlled army
- Duties: mostly political

- Intendent:

- Responsible for internal affairs (i.e. Roads)
- Focused on economy within the settlement (farming)
- Duties: towards the people

- Bishop

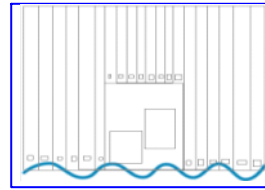
- Represented the church
- Responsible for all religious affairs
- Duties: religious/social (cuz religion was so imp't). Catholic. Church ran schools, hospitals...

Jean Talon

- Introduced seigniorial system. In NF, a variation of the medieval feudal system

- Political system
 - Political - a lord (landlord) was given a big piece of land to administer (was by the st. Lawrence river)
 - Geographic: the lord divided this land into long narrow stripes perpendicular to the river (st. Lawrence at the beginning)
 - Economic: settlers farmed this land
 - Social: established a community of farmers, cuz they all lived close together so it gave them a sense of security. Also they met in manor house on sat and church on Sunday.
 - The lord had a number of rights and responsibilities, the settlers or farmers also had rights and responsibilities
 - LORD:
 - Rights: to receive tax
 - Resp: to provide protection and infrastructure
 - SETTLERS) also called censitaires cuz they paid taxes (cents) to the lord:
 - Rights: to have access to common goods + services i.e. (moulin = mill) => they all had access to it for a certain day
 - Resp: had to work the land and road
 - The seigneurial system established so much discipline + order so when the eng settled, they

- didn't have to assimilate them w/problems
- There were 2 CND's => trade vs. Rural
 - ▶ Nomadic vs. Sedentary
 - ▶ Economic vs. Political
- Roman catholic church
 - Missions followed fur trade
 - Orders were established in settled areas



- Fur trading companies were under the king. Didn't answer to intendent or gov'nr. Instead to marine under the king

8. British Regime

Situation prior to conquest

- Fr were surrounded by eng who were surrounded by fr
 - Territory
 - The fr had the most fertile pts of continent
 - Eng didn't have good land, mostly had mountainous. Wanted ohio valley
 - Population
 - Fr had much smaller population, mostly btwn mtl + Qc
 - Military
 - Fr had smaller army and navy which lead to their defeat
 - Fr had bigger army in france, but didn't have navy to bring it
 - Economy
 - France's economy was less developed + diversified, economy w/o ppl. Had farming + fur trade
 - Eng started to industrialize w/ppl and limited farming lands. Could produce weapons in time of war while fr had to wait for them.
 - Gov
 - Br colonies had a more flexible + democratic gov
 - Fr's gov was more absolute. Although gov had a lot of leverage, it was only on small things
 - Br colonies had more gov's + could strategize according to what they sae, didn't have to wait for an answer from the king like the fr.
 - Cuz br had a better army, more ppl, better gov + wanted farms, it was no surprise they attacked. NF didn't stand a chance

War of Conquest/ Seven years war (1756-1763)

- Ohio Valley (1758)
 - Br wanted it cuz it was very fertile
 - Fr were attacked from nay sides
 - A br army managed to scale the wall, face the fr, and defeat them in about 15 mins
 - Fr's mistake was on the plateau (Plaines of Abraham), they thought they couldn't lose - on losing, they surrendered/
 - MTL was difficult to defend
 - MTL surrendered conditionally, these conditions are known as the "*Articles of Capitulation*" which saved the fr pop in Qc

Some say the fall of NF (New France) was catastrophic (until then, the church was very influential) and some say it was incidental (farmers still had work, coureurs de bois just went to english trading posts...)

Military Rule (1760-1763)

- Qc city fell in 1759
- Mtl fell in 1760
- War still went on for 3 more years, so we had to wait for the treaty to be signed
- When mtl area settlers wrote the articles of capitulation (AoC), they thought it would buy NF time until the treaty was signed and they would again be under fr rule
- 4th in the series of colonial wars
- NF resented being left to themselves so much that it took them (fr canadians) til the 1960's (les francophies) to re-establish a connection w/Fr and other french countries
- Military rule lasted til the end of the war, the military rules and conquered NF

Articles of Capitulation

- These articles were respected til the end of the war

Royal Proclamation

- The war ended and it was time for the br to impose their rules
- Royal implies a monarch => this monarch proclaimed the laws of the land
 - o *proclamation = from top (rulers), down (ppl)
 - o *declaration = from bottom to top
- 1st br civilian rule on this land
- Qc (the land) was reduced to the settled areas
- This also began american resentment

Br civilian government

Seigniorial holdings

- Reserved for civilians

Fur Trade

- Places reserved for fur trade

Test Act

- Fr were not obliged to swear oath of allegiance to br crown
- NF felt very alone cuz governor, intendent, + bishop fled, france left them; only many parish priests stayed so the fr canadians turned to the church
- Those who settled NF had always been very catholic (the king of france had made sure of this), so the br knew that v. Few catholics would convert
- Test act said that to participate in the gov't, fr catholics had to swear an oath to br crown or monarch
 - Hardly any did
 - It worked in that the catholics stayed separate and the br could be in the gov (in the maj) so they didn't have to worry about catholics taking over

Assimilation or Appeasement

- Do we leave fr cnd's alone or make them full participants of the land?
- Governor murray thought appeasement was ok cuz fr cnd's didn't cause any threat and were very disciplined
 - Was fired cuz he didn't do what he was asked to do
- Gov'nor carlton, who replaced him, said it would cause a civil war, so there was no reason to assimilate
- => although the intent was to assimilate, it was never pursued

Qc Act (1774-1791)

- After AoC, it's the reason why there are still fr cnd's

Territory

- Qc was increased to include land around lakes (very fertile) and ohio valley (much coveted by the 13c) and greatly pissed them off
 - ◆ Dec of indep happened in 1775 cuz of this
- Why was this land given to the fr?
 - ◆ 1st given to natives, cuz they were thought to be a threat
 - ◆ Some say its a reward cuz of the good nature of qc
 - ◆ Some think its to punish americans
 - ◆ Br call it coercive act (they thought US should behave dif'ly). USA call it intolerable act
 - ◆ Br thought USA would stay loyal no matter what, it took 3 yrs for them to come to terms with this

Religion

- RCC (Roman catholic church) was officially recognized
- Church could expand to all of qc

Politics + Civil Code

- => test act was abolished - now fr cnd's could sit in gov'mt as catholics
- Fr civil code (CC) was applied (civil code before br rule) which is why we have a dif CC than other provinces

American Reaction

- Resentment -> they wanted to settle in and around the great lakes (french weren't even settled there) but this act made it impossible
- The eng who were in 13C were very protestant and didn't want to settle in catholic land

American Rev/War of Indep (1775-1783)

Stamp act + Quartering Act (1765)

- Br felt that US didn't help in war of conquest; that the US outnumbered NF in weaponry, pop... And br still had to help by sending reinforcements
- SA: A new tax. It was a stamp and all legal doc's had to be stamped + the price of stamps went up a lot.
 - "no taxation w/o representation"
 - Was passed without consent of 13c
- QA: housing for br soldiers
 - Quarter = place where you lived
 - In order to thank the soldiers, the soldiers were to be allowed to sleep in the ppl of the USA's houses including room and board
 - Americans saw this as another expense + invasion of property (spying)
 - ◆ There's a long english tradition of a man's home is his castle; private

Townshend Act (1767)

- Tax on imports
- Before this, tea was v. Popular, but cuz tea became so expensive, they started drinking coffee

Boston Massacre (1770)

- Americans began to protest, during one of these protests, br soldiers fired on civilians during a peaceful protest
- Only 5 were killed, but still called massacre cuz it was v. Upsetting

Boston Tea Party (1773)

- During the night, a grp of americans, disguised as natives went onto a br ship and threw the stock (imported tea) into the harbor

Coercive/intolerable acts + Qc Act (1774)

- The last strae for americans
- Coercive = try to change if necessary, by force
- The br tried to persuade + punish americans
- It started in boston harbour, ended w/ringing of bell in Pennsylvania

Br shots fired in lexington + concord, massachusetts

- Br army + american militia faced + shots fired
- Beg. Of rev
- Both sides took credit for starting it, now both say the other side did

American dec of indep (1776)

- Based on enlightened ideas i.e. Lock
- Br surrendered in Yorktown, Virginia (1781)
- Br just thought that they'd have to change some laws, didn't think 13c would actually separate

Treaty of Paris + Versailles (1783)

- After 2 yrs of suspense, the 2 sides met in Paris, and again in Versailles
- Was 2 step process, cuz there was no precedence for a colony separating from the mother country
- Paris: said 13c is now independent
 - But US also wanted Ohio Valley
- Versailles: gave them Ohio Valley
- Paris + Versailles cuz Fr supported American Rev
- Territory: US finally had access to Ohio Valley
- Indep: 13c was free from Br

Loyalists + the Constitution Act (1791)

- Those who were in 13c but were on Br's side fled cuz they were persecuted
- Only btwn 15-50% wanted indep
- Loyalists moved to BNA (British North America/Canada)
- Loyalists = those who wanted to live as Br subjects

Upper + Lower Cnd

- Loyalists weren't happy that they were loyal to Br and their reward was to live w/fr Catholics under Fr law
- Qc was divided btwn Fr Catholic + Br Loyalists (loyal to monarch religiously + politically)
- Representative gov; an elected assembly was given to both Upper + Lower Canada
- Veto = to overrule. Br authorities could override any law passed by these assemblies
 - Eng accepted this cuz it's always been like this for them
 - Fr accepted this cuz it was more than they'd ever had
 - ◆ The Fr in Lower Cnd had a better life, food + chance for life than those in France

Timber Trade (early 1800's)

Timber:

Reasons:

- There were a lot of trees
- Cuz Br were building ships
- Cuz NB had interrupted trade w/Scandinavian countries

Results:

- Stimulated a new industry
- Introduced newsprint (newspapers)

Canals:

Also developed transportation. Was rly imp't cuz it brought goods + ideas + allowed ideas to move

War of 1812

- Origins:
 - started when NB wanted Br troops out of his way - Napoleon told the 13c to help distract the Br
 - Also war of resentment:
 - Br resented losing 13c + lands south of Gr. Lakes
 - US resented not winning entire continent
 - Both Br + US were building forts around Gr. Lakes
- Treaty of Ghent (1814)
 - Status quo -> it changed nothing but re-affirmed everything
 - *sidenote* American National Anthem was written in war of 1812 to inspire the soldiers to fight Br

Rebellions (1837-1838)

French Rev (1789)

- The Fr in Cnd became aware of enlightened ideas; before 19th c NF was isolated. 13c was less so. But when NF fell, the Loyalists demanded rights so NF followed suit.
- Pulp and paper industry started

Agricultural Crisis (1830's)

- It was a worldwide agricultural crisis. Originated in BNA i.e. Irish potato famines

Established Chateau Clique + Family Compact

- The veto power of the authorities put few in control in upper + lower cnd.

Lower vs. Upper house & economics vs. Politics

Both upper + lower canada had these.

- LH = elected representative assemblies
 - Econ: taxes controlled by lower house
- UH = appointed councils under the gov'nor (Chateau cliques + family compact)
 - Power exercised by upper house.
- Same as in france (metaphorically), upper house wanted more \$, and lower house wanted more power and would only agree if they got it

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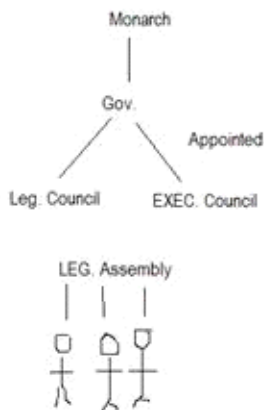
Political conflict that was not specific to Lower Canada. This problem one of the many reason Chartist movement began in England.

Responsible government; does not even require on election.

Represented government 1791-1848

Upper house

Lower house

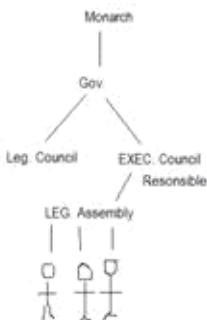


Problem: no connection between leg. Assembly and council. There is a divide between elected assembly with no reason to talk to leg. And Exec council. Leg. Assembly: had one power that was necessary, power of taxation. Eventually said what to be up with them.

What was demanded around the world: responsible government 1848-2012...

R.G.---so leg. Assembly could share power.

Leg. Assembly now responsible for the exec. Council.



- Papineau's 92 resolution (1834) He wanted the British to implement Responsible government was opposed. Advocate cause to a point. At first political, then supported in more conflictual ways = rebellion. As it moved away from movement process (not concept) lost support. Put out a bill (92 resolution). Most important being **responsible government**.
- Russell's 10 resolutions (1837) We instead believed government should be changed in this way, counter with 10 ways to please assembly. Failed and because of it was a warm conflict. **Responsible government denied, the people had accepted notion of Responsible government and not ready to give it up. Attempt to diplomatically refuse, when diplomacy fails conflicts emerge.**

- Clashes (1837)
Rebellion for Responsible government
Diplomacy failed so the rebellion started. As this conflict increased in intensity it lost support.
Papineau left and responsible government failed but did have impact.
- Lord Durham (1838)
 - o Prominent, liberal, reform
Celebrated liberal British Politicians, respected by French because liberal and by English because British. Welcomed by both English establishment and French people. Had the ability to upset both side because they had such high expectations, expecting to find one race but found two fighting in the bosom of a single state. Race meant people at the time.
Found two people at odds. Their should be one people and these people should be British.
Proposing assimilation, why? Described French Canadian as backwards. Historians realised he was so pro British (most powerful around the world) felt French not ripping the benefits so for their shake assimilation. Upset the French, went further saying should have representative government upsetting English.
 - o Amnesty and forced resignation
Durham wanted to forgive the rebels/patriots (depending on the point of you). **Forced to resign by the English establishment. These people raised arms against authority and you want to reward them with amnesty.**
- Report (1839) recommended two things. Believed had lost his mind, report put aside for the time being but by 1848 fully implemented.
 - o Union of both Canada's—assimilation, upper Canada had more people in democracy would have advantage, so political assimilation.
 - o Responsible government

Act of Union (1840) and Responsible Government (1848) union stronger, attempt to assimilate never worked.

- Responsible government: exec. Council/Cabinet appointed by elected of leg. Assembly—by lower house and not upper house.
- UC and LC united into Provinces of Canada (1840)
- Free trade and colonial self-determination (1846) **more economic freedom and more political freedom/liberty**
- Gove. Elg in instructed to implement resp. Govt. (1848) Came from Queen Victoria didn't want anymore conflict. New peace would dev. Economically was instructed to implement responsible government.
- LaFontaine and Baldwin appoint cabinet (1848) ask them to sit in cabinet, agreed to sit if one could appoint the other. **Both appointed the executive council from the legislative assembly of lower house. Agreed to work together and not be divided by the establishment. Responsible government was achieved, because worked together and Queen backing them.**
- Rebellion losses Bill (1849) - responsible government is challenged. Durham amnesty taken further. **A bill passed by Lower house to compensate further those who fought for responsible government.** Bill unpopular to English, if governor signs it goes with word of the queen, but if doesn't satisfies English establishment. He signs it, showed to the people they were in charge. **Bill unpopular among establishment but signed none the less giving the people more power.**

9. Confederation

Political instability **government often fails often one a year**

- Coalitions and dissent **coalition: parties from union to get elected. Dissent parties turn on each other to force other election. Government were weak and often fails after elected.** Before confederation, one government per year, parliament would turn against them.
- Unstable issues **such as location of capital, building railways...Period of relative peace but other problems arose.** From coalition to get elected but once elected only one can be in charge so turned on each other. Instable political issues: two sides couldn't agree where to meet, Montreal out of the question they burned it down, shifts from Quebec and Toronto but impractical, government falls because of this. (Problems that would be solved by confederation). Got so bad, referred back to Queen Victoria, BYTOWN chosen and renamed Ottawa. Instable economical issues, another issue railway do we built it or not and who should finance it. Became another reason why government falls.

A fragile economy

- Corn Laws revoked (1846) -beginning of free trade Corn laws: British have to buy raw material from colonies and sell to them, **end of preferential treatment with Britain.**
- Reciprocity Agreement (1856-66) -north/South **Free trade with United-States** growing needed

raw material and industrializing producing goods. Lasted about 10 years but in 1860 in US civil war happened, worked in our disfavour. Ended due to civil war.

- Intercolonial trade (1867) east/west

Turned to ourselves, that was confederation. **One of the reasons Canada confederated.**

American Civil war 1860-1865

- Opposing sides (North vs. South)

- Dividing issues

Slave issue: **North wanted to free the slaves, the south did not.** Emancipation 1865, already free in British North America reason why many slaves. Finding way to the north. Not only issue it was the social issue, political issue north wanted Washington to have more power-more power to center, south wanted states to have power. Economic issue; north wanted protectionism south wanted free trade. Socially British with north, politically did not care, economically with south. We in part became country because south lost.

- South Secedes (1861)

South separates from North but loses war in 1865.

- Lincoln's influence

He persuaded the states to advance his causes. Committed to case of North.

- Lee (general of confederate state, South) surrendered to Grant (general in United States) 1865

- Lincoln assassinated (1865)

A few month later a gunman Booth sympatic to south resented north won shot and wounded Lincoln, killing him. Became martyr of war. **Killed for his position by Booth.**

Common Market = turned inwards to sell stuff econ'ly

Towards Confederation

The Great Coalition

- It was required to form a federal union (coalition), Canada
 - The ideas started in the Maritimes and they decided to start a union and all Canada was invited MacDonald persuaded them that it'd be much better if it was bigger

Charlottetown (PEI) + Qc conferences (1864)

- By 1864, maritime provinces decided to meet to form a union and invited central CND
- The idea became popular cuz most of maritime provinces saw this as access to a bigger trade market
- It was decided to make a follow-up conference in Qc and CND constitution was drafted

72 resolutions

- The draft constitution
- More were created later

Confederation (1867)

Act of Br Parliament

- CND was established by a Br parliament
- BNA act was passed in London, England + established CND

Dominion of CND - Construction monarchy

- Canada's official name at the time
- Comes from Genesis - "dominion from sea to sea" - already there was fear that the U.S. would settle the N.W. (the Br were afraid) so it was political

Federation

- A country whose power was united and divided
- United: federal in Ottawa (territories belong to federal)
- Divided: 10 provinces w/provincial rulers
- Original PEI considered going but didn't
- Nfld wasn't interested
- There were 4 provinces at the time, but 3 colonies: Canada (Ont+Qc), NB, NS
- Dominion of CND became name of federation
- Br said when NS and PEI were debating whether to do it or not, that NS was in and PEI was out. At the time the means of transportation was railway cuz NS could be connected by the railroad it was in. Cuz PEI wasn't, it was out. The railway even got its own section in BNA Act

Political issues after confederation

A threat from NS (1886)

- Resented joining union but was econ'ly persuaded by railway + union/fed gov't helping with fiscal/debt problems
- NS realized that it didn't have much to gain from the joining and it wasn't doing well financially. Transfer payments were given to NS to help them.

Manitoba becomes province

- Wanted to protect west from U.S.
- Was gateway to prairies + v. fertile area. So fed gov was interested. They sent surveyors (1868) (were geographers) but ppl were already there - the Metis - and they considered themselves a nation. So it was a threat to them. They were supposed to organize the land

Riel and Métis resistance (1869)

- A nation/ppl of semi-nomadic settlers were already there
- Riel was their leader
- They were grp of Antives + French, Scots; locals + ppl in fur trade
- Also sedentary + nomadic (semi-nomadic)
- Had a distinct way of life that they wanted to protect
- Riel was well educated in Mrk
- Name Riel might have been Scottish (originally O'Reilly)

Manitoba Act (1870)

- Ottawa passed Manitoba Act
- Louis Riel + resistance failed + he fled to Montana

- 1870, manitoba became province of CN
- He exalted a federalist Thomas Scott, and also brought up arms against gov so they wanted to arrest him

Admission of other provinces

BC (1871)

- So the federation could exist from sea to sea
- Was promised a railway

PEI (1873)

- Debts were paid by fed gov so they joined
- Also set a precedent for NS to join finally

Alb + Sask (1905)

- CN's pop was increasing. Fertile land became popular
- CN's pop wasn't big enough to fully satisfy demographically so they gave free land to immigrants

Nfld (1949)

- Was still br land til then
- CN absorbed its debt

Territories

- Not a province; therefore under fed gov's rule

Fed = responsible for railroad, transcanada = route

Provincial = responsible for edu, roads

If something was v. Impt + national interest it was federal.

If less impt + local impt + local interest = provincial

Roads were originally just dirt roads, weren't considered impt at the time.

MacDonald's National Policy (1878)

- To re-inforce CN industry (econ)
 - Depression (1873) + econ intervention
 - Econ slowed down
 - See below (national policy)
 - Major trade provisions
 - Trade Barriers:
 - Limitations on foreign trade
 - Forces goods to stay in CN
 - Forces workers to live here
 - Railroad construction:
 - MacDonald promises there'd be a railway from sea to sea + access to make everything accessible
 - Immigration:
 - To increase econ activity, you need ppl

First phase of industrialization

Major industries

- Agriculture - man was replaced by machine increasingly (freed ppl from working on the farm)
- Manufacturing factories (would have stopped working if not for railway to transport goods to)
- Transportation - railway
- *industrialization happened in CN ~50yrs later than br.

society

- Working conditions + Living condition = dirty + dangerous

10. Canada's Era

Nationalism in Canada - Laurier and Mercier

- Nationalism started out so small, then surpassed many politically, diplomatically + econ'ly in a short time, due in pt to world wars.
- Laurier believed in 2 founding nations strongly united
- Mercier believed in 3 founding nations but emphasized regional difs
- English CN - English nationalism - loyal to br crown

- French CND - Fr nationalism - loyal to fr ppl
- CND - Nationalism is a complex concept

WWI (1914-1918)

- It posed an issue in CND cuz of loyalty + patriotism
- It was good for Canada cuz it forced them to face issues
 - o Under Br affairs, CND went to war by default, but Br didn't force CND to join though

War in Europe

- Cnd was drawn into war cuz Br still controlled our external affairs
- Received international recognition
- Ppl finally noticed CND on its own
- Forced certain changes... Industry increased to make weapons
- Gave women opportunity to enter the workforce (worked in factories)
- Led to women getting vote in 1920
- Issue became: do we rely on volunteer army force ppl to fight for cause. It divided the country. Outside QC, there was a general consensus to conscript but QC saw this as a foreign war, didn't want to fight for Br (even though it was allied w/france)

Left: more government intervention Right: less government intervention

Politics and Parties

- Politics shift to the left in Canada (new political parties that emerged because of depression and government intervention)
 - o CCF and Woodworth; more gov. intervention
 - o SCP and Aberhart; not as left leaning but believed gov. Should play greater role.
 - o UN and Duplessis; Duplessis was popular, meant reflected position of a people at a time.
- Politics shift to the right in QUEBEC

Canada shifted to the left because depression. Made people life more difficult so government stepped in. Why not Quebec government, because Canadian government doing so (simple answer) Quebec government had ideology when came to most matters did not see it as their role to provide help, charity was considered work of church. Government did not want to go where the church.

Not just government shifting but people as well. Would take tranquille revolution for Quebec to shift to left. 1920 wild time, beginning in Quebec, motion picture. People getting distracted from church, street car introduced, church argued should not work on Sunday. People having good time, social establishment in Quebec (church) did not approve Quebec shifted conservative supported this church.

- Statue of Westminster (1931)
Britain giving more freedom (decolonizing parts of Africa, Britain policy at the time not just Canada) to its members of Empire. **Canada given more independence including Canada's external affairs.**
- Canada's external affairs; given by Britain. Important political movement with social consequences.

World War II (1939-1945) ended Great depression not by itself but put people to work.

- Canada contribution to the war
For first time Canada declared war (statue of Westminster) almost political contribution. Many men and women joined the Canadian forces (Canadian women army core) joined as Canadians. At home factories provided and supplies to this war effort.
- The war in Canada
Does Quebec offer soldier or should they be obliged. Could we make this decision provincially or would it be imposed. **Conscription resurfaced as an issue.**
- The Quebec Vote (1940)
Extended to Women. Why? Because was about time, because was only right and fair war had impact, wars very disruptive it changes things. War had something to do with it but also because had opportunity liberal government elected and supported women vote and compulsory education. (Godbout) This liberal government would pay price for passing such innovative bill and producing such bill.

Politics in Quebec

- Liberals (1939-1944) Godbout
Liberal in Quebec ahead of his time. **Liberal progress attempt but failed. Some policies not implemented and most of them criticized.**
- Union National (UN) –Duplessis
Answered the people's called, most of them conservative and rural. No access to liberal ideas. **A conservative charismatic traditionalist. Closely allied with the catholic church.** UN leave education in hands of church and they would support the UN. They supported each other. Man for a time and support by popular vote. **Was by in large supported by the people.** (Him and Levesque both wanted to protect Quebec Nation, Duplessis wanted to keep Canada out of Quebec, Levesque wanted to get Quebec out of Canada).

The Quiet Revolution (1960s) In 60 everything changed happening all over. Cultural revolution, in Quebec different because drastic change. Quiet implies relatively peaceful and revolution implies change. Why Quiet? A play on glorious revolution change without loses of life, same with quiet revolution.

- Social situation prior to the revolution
Quebec was conservative
- Emergence of a new value system*

Quebec started to adopt liberal progressive ideas, as a result in Quebec an institution rose in power and another declined. The role of the church declined and government rose, role of government increased.* 1930 arrived in Quebec but in the 1960 by then.

- Factors leading to the revolution
 - o Industrialization (almost a 100 years old, so not enough of its own) moved people off farm and introduce new way of life.
 - o Urbanization; in the city people introduced to new ideas, these new ideas resulted in modernization.
 - o Modernization; introduced new ideas. Radio and television connected people to information not controlled by the church.
Actually all happened simultaneously. Renée Lévesque prominent example of using this means. Before politician had a show, standing in front of Canada and explaining world no longer controlled by church. Generation of people who trusted him, entered the household with television.
- Increase role of the state
 - o Political; **the Quebec government became more powerful**
 - o Economic; **used this power to nationalize many major industries, such as hydro-quebec.**
 - o Social; used this increase in revenue to increase social services.

The change was political + economic “maitre chez nous”—symbol of power. Question what will be Quebec role in Canada.

- FLQ crisis (1970) Front de libération du Québec. Front=militant libération=separation of Québec. Canada reluctant to leave Canada, Quebec not sure if right move some believed militant movement would not end until Quebec left Canada.
Resorted to terrorism in an attempt to advance its cause. Kidnapped a Quebec politician Pierre Laporte and a British diplomat James Cross to threaten the government and get international exposure. Because wanted Quebec to separate from Canada and believed the government at time not supporting them. More radical became less were support in Quebec. **Under pressure by Montreal and Quebec, Canada declared war on the FLQ.**
- War measure act
The authorities were able to investigate. (civil liberties suspended). The FLQ without warrants and were able to stop their activities. **The problem was not resolved but these methods were heavily criticized Methods of FLQ and passing measure acts both criticized. Quebec future under Question.**

Language Legislation

- a. Bill 63: an act to promote the Fr lang in Qc - Johnson, union Nationale (1969)
- b. Bill 22: the official language act - Bourassa, liberals (1974)
 - Bourassa started his carrier on the back of union nationale. Passed bill 22, stronger than 63, but had too many loopholes and weaknesses
- c. Bill 101: charter of fr language - Levesque, PQ (1977)
 - Levesque said PQ would renegotiate its place w/CND and if it doesn't work, we'll try a referendum - vote and we'll make Qc as french as Ont is english. Was elected
 - Bill 101 was a v. Strict law. Strongest pt was btwn '77-82. worked as he wanted, made Qc more french.
 - Qc was always a minority of eng speakers demographically, but not econ'ly (opportunity + advantage) - wanted to make fr the lang of opp +adv.
- Charters are more imp't than acts.
 - Act = comprehensive law
- In 1963 the church lost power. State replaced church and saw it as an opportunity to take over in a different way
- Lang laws as a result of the 60's were inevitable. Demanded + welcome by those in majority
- To protect fr lang, culture + way of life
- d. Canadian charter of rights and freedoms (CRF) - trudeau, liberal (1982)
 - Believed in a bilingual CND so passed Canadian charter of rights and freedoms. Begining of bilingualism + biculturalism (b+b). It was an outgrowth of canada's b+b commission. In late 60's CND made a commission to look at the issue and make recommendations to the gov. Now it's bilingual and multicultural. It recognizes both the langs across CND i.e. The english in Qc have minority lang rights and the fr in alberta have minority lang laws thanks to the CRF. Cuz Bill 101 had few minority lang rights to eng community, it was forced to be changed (ammended) to respect this charter. It upset many fr CND nationalists who saw this as a threat.
- e. Bill 178: the sign law - bourassa, liberals (1988)
 - At first it outlawed english signs. Now fr has to be first and bigger or only in fr.

Canada - Qc Relations

- Until 60's CND was in its place and Qc was in *its* place. CND controlled econ, qc = provincial politics + social.
 - Renewed nationalism - traditionalists vs. Progressives
 - Liberal progressives advances qc's cause which created a renewed nationalism

Victoria conference ('71)

- The 10 premieres met in victoria - FLQ crisis, Qc had more demands...
- Qc asked for the first time for specials status, distinct society. CND refused. Reason why PQ was elected in '76. it got nowhere.

First Qc referendum ('80)

- Do you want to form a sovereign association w/CND - not full separation?
- To give qc more legal + constitutional power. Vote was: 60-40 against it. 1995: 50-50
- It inspired trudeau + mulroney (2 premieres in 1980). A conference was held (ottawa conference - '81)
- It was an attempt to resolve difs between qc+CND

Repatriation of CND'ian constitution ('82)

- Future constitutional changes could be made in cnd provided that a maj of provinces + ppl are in favor.
- CRF was added
- Qc was encouraged to sup't it . Qc didnt support it cuz it wasnt considered a distinct society; didnt sign it. Known as night of long knives - reference to german's ruling cuz it passed w/o qc's signature

Meech Lake Accord '87

- Mulroney said he'd give qca reason to be full participant of CND
- Conference w/all premieres of qc

- Agreement was to give qc distinct society status but it caused a lot of concern so a provision was made - it had to be passed by all 10 premieres (solidarity) by a certain date. 2 provinces didnt pass it - Nfld + Manitoba. In nfld - premiere didn't like it cuz they said they were more dif than qc. Manitoba cuz when it joined confederation, the Métis were the problem. Said if qc was dif, aren't all the natives dif?

Bloc Quebecois (BQ) '90

- Lucien bouchard, a cabinet minister of brian mulroney , was so upset at the fed gov and at rest of CND that he formed a federal version of the PQ => BQ. Qc had a separatist provincial + federal party

Charlottetown Agreement '92

- CND met. Instead of asking 10 provinces, it made a referendum; "do you want to give qc special status?"
- CND denied qc special status.

Second qc referendum '95

- To give qc more power, sovereign association

Clarity act '99

- There is nothing in CND constitution outlining how a province can leave, his act did it (made provisions for a province to separate).
- i.e. CND has a debt and if qc leaves, it still has to pay pt of it.
- It made it harder for a province to separate.