

CHAPTER 2

1896-1945

*Nationalisms and
Canadian Autonomy*

PART 3

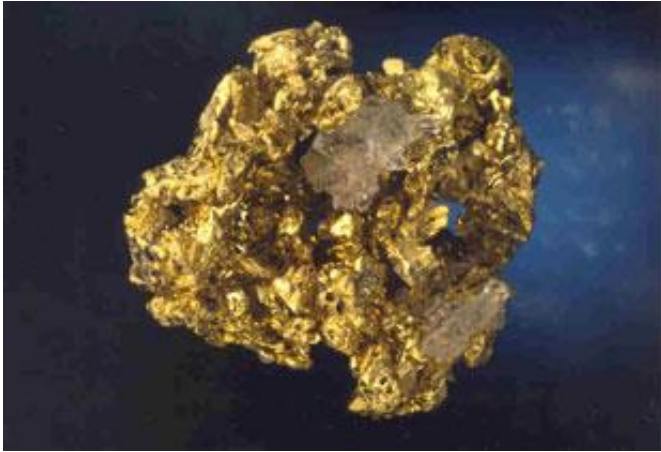
***Second phase of industrialization
(1896-1929)***

WAIT! WHAT IS INDUSTRIALIZATION?

- **INDUSTRIALIZATION** is the development of industry on a grand scale in a region or country.



Natural resources

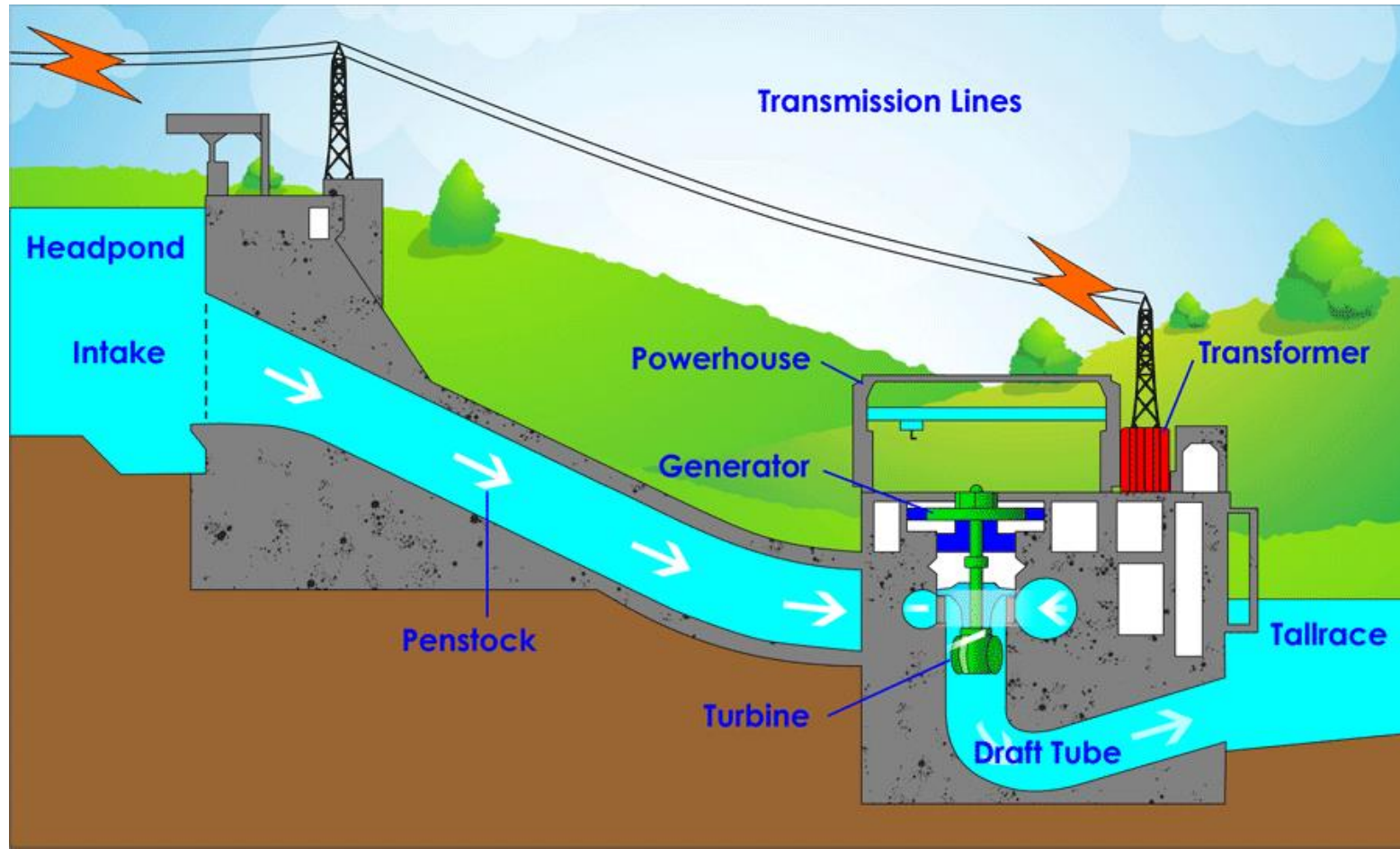


The 2nd phase of industrialization was driven by:

- the exploitation of **natural resources**
 - especially ores containing copper, silver, asbestos, gold and nickel
- the use of **inexpensive electricity** (Québec's new economic strength).
- Industries built their facilities close to areas rich in natural resources.
- **As a result, the economic development of those regions was stimulated.**

Hydroelectricity

- *Electricity generated by the movement of water.*





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	FIRST PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION	SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
<i>Dates</i>	1867-1896	1896-1929
<i>Types of industries or products</i>		

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<i>Dates</i>	1867-1896	1896-1929
<i>Types of industries or products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clothing and textiles - Food processing - Iron and steel (transportation equipment) - Leather and shoes - Pulp and paper - Sawmills (lumber factories) - Tobacco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aluminum industry (ALCAN) - Automotive industry (cars) - Chemical industry - Electrical industry - Dairy industry (like cheese) - Mines: asbestos, copper, gold, silver, nickel ores - Pulp and paper mills + the industries of the 1st phase continued to grow

	FIRST PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION	SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
<i>Types of machinery needed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steam engine - Farm machinery - Mills (flour, sawmills) - Sewing machines - Spinning machines Etc.	Complex machinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smelters for aluminum - Farm machinery (tractor) - Mills to make pulp and paper - Hydroelectric dams, power houses Etc.
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<i>Main sources of energy</i>	Steam power (coal + water)	Hydroelectricity (from large waterfalls)

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<i>Amount of capital required</i>	Some capital (\$)	Lots of foreign capital (\$)
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<i>Who were the owners?</i>		

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<i>Who were the owners?</i>	Mostly English-speakers from Britain or Montreal	MOSTLY FOREIGN OWNERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of Americans (a few large companies) - Some British and Canadians

FIRST PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Lots of cheap, unskilled workers
- Women, children, immigrants, francophones

- **More skilled workers**
- Fewer unskilled workers
- **Cheap labour**

*How many workers?
Skilled or unskilled?*

FIRST PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

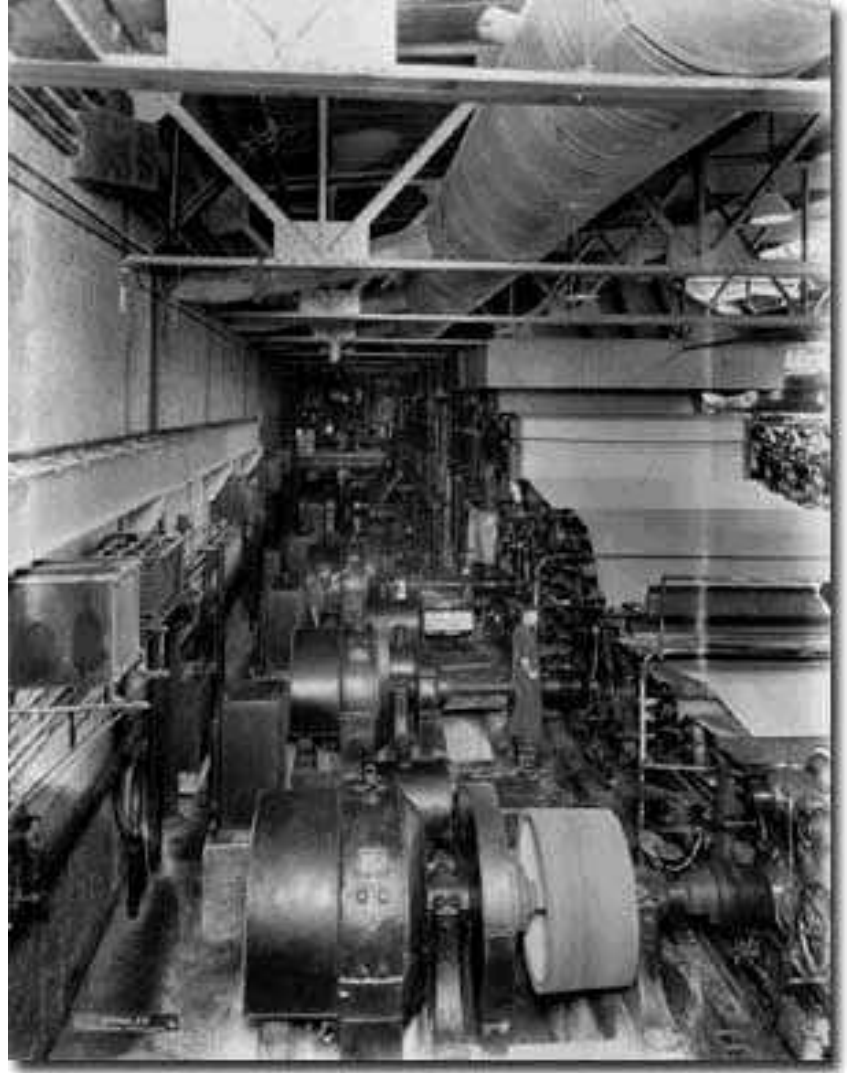
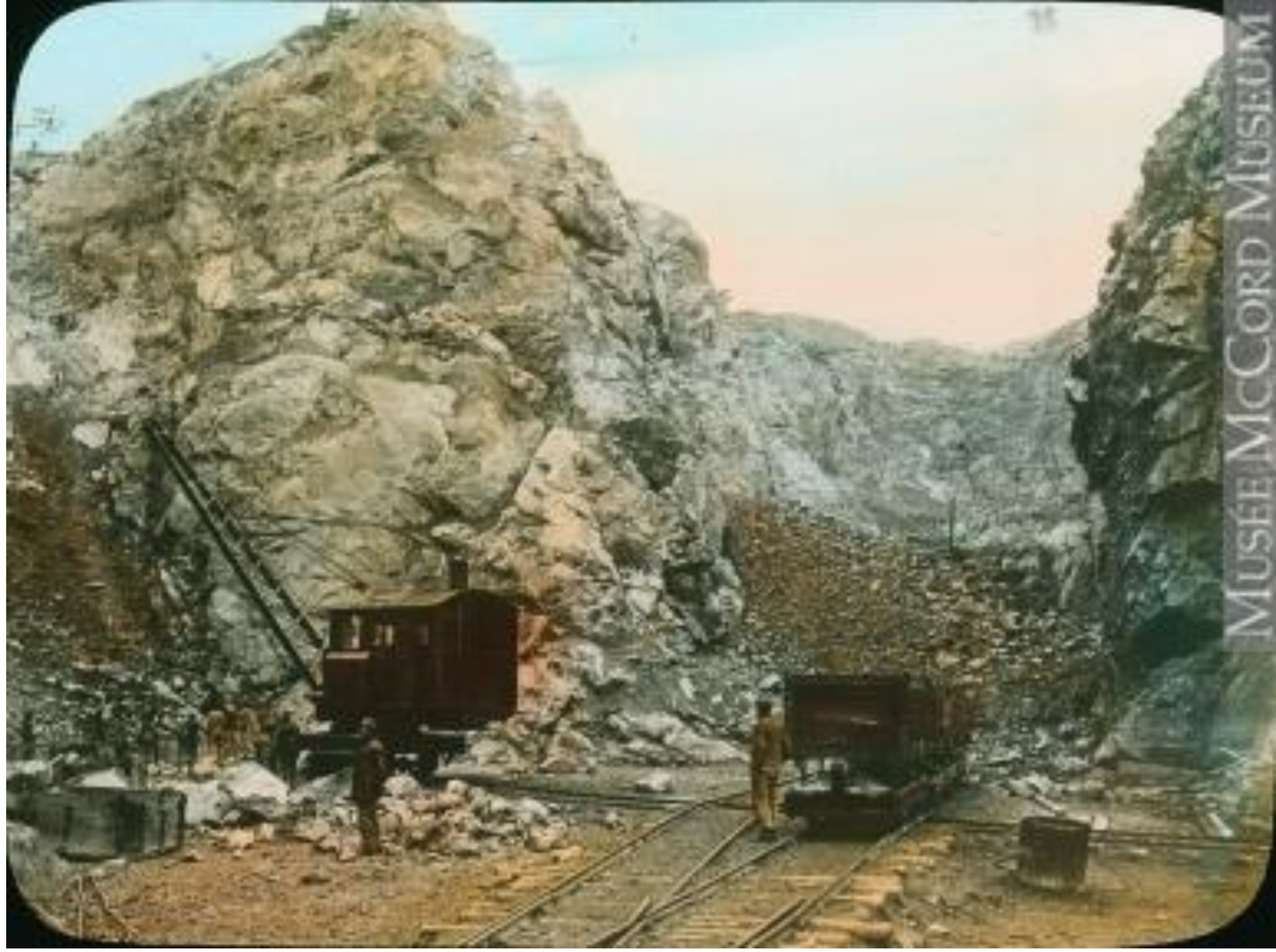
*Location
of
factories*

- Close to water and railways
- Montreal (Hochelaga, St-Henri)
 - Valleyfield
 - St-Jean
 - St-Hyacinthe
 - Estrie (Magog, Sherbrooke, Coaticook)
 - Saguenay
 - Lac St-Jean

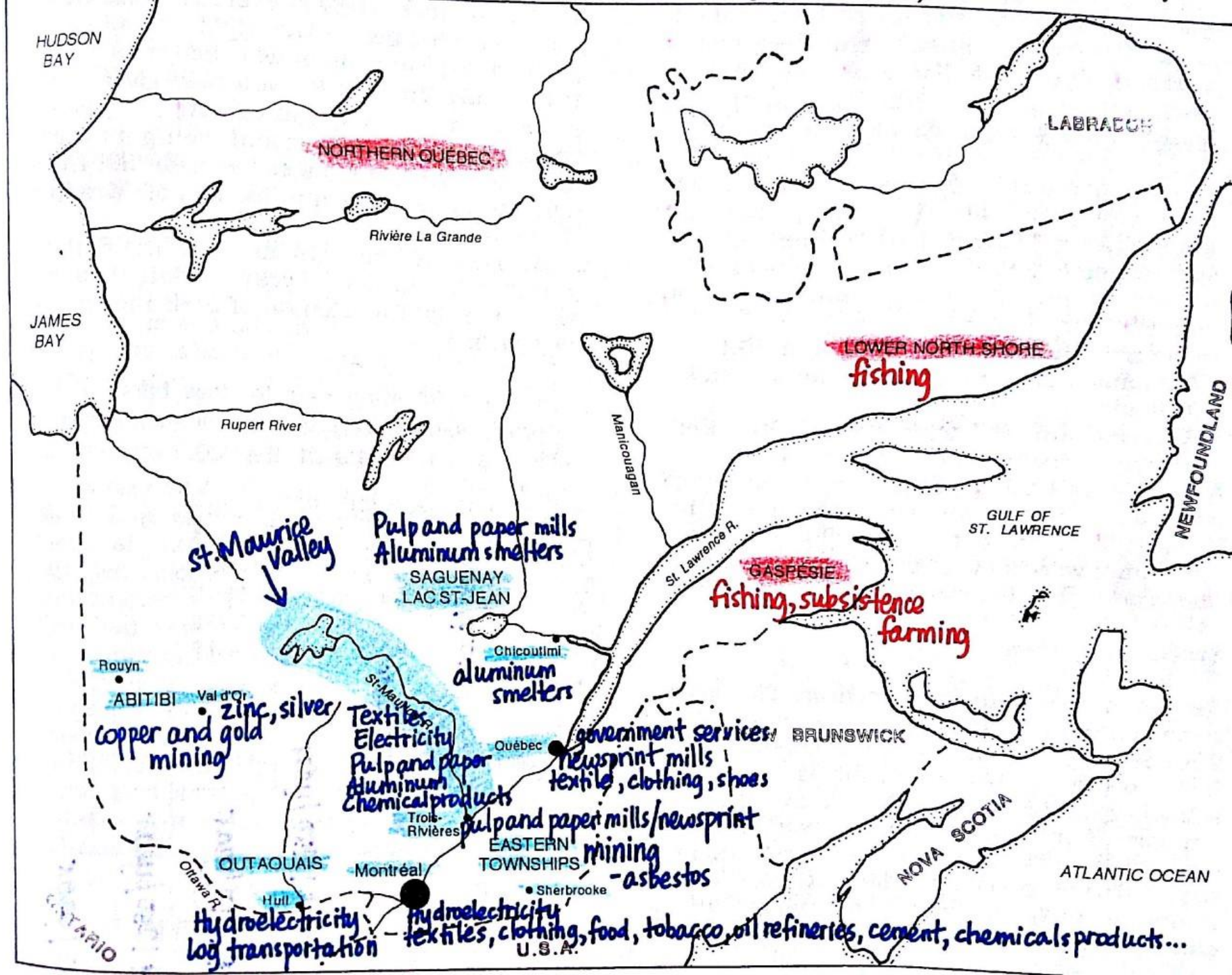
- Close to sources of raw materials**
- **Abitibi**
 - **Côte-Nord**
 - **Estrie**
 - **Gaspé**
 - **Lac Saint-Jean**
 - **Mauricie**
 - **Montréal**
 - **Saguenay**
 - Etc.**

	FIRST PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION	SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
<i>Types of transportation preferred</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Railways - Canals and St. Lawrence River 	<p>The government invested in paved roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trucks - Railways - Streetcars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ships (Old Port of Montréal)
<i>Main market(s) for products</i>		

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<i>Main market(s) for products</i>	Canadian market (the “Dominion of Canada”)	<p>Mainly the American market (USA)</p> <p>Followed by the British market (UK)</p>



Regional differences in Québec



2.29**RELATIVE PORTION OF SOME INDUSTRIES IN THE QUÉBEC GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP), IN 1926**

INDUSTRIES	PERCENTAGE
PRIMARY SECTOR	
AGRICULTURE	20
FORESTS, MINES, ELECTRICITY	10
MANUFACTURING SECTOR	
LUMBER AND PAPER	17
ALUMINUM SMELTING	1.7
TOTAL	48.7

Manufacturing and domestic production



- **Better farming techniques** meant fewer people were needed to work the fields
- The growing population led to the expansion of the **service sector**:
 - banking
 - retail
 - construction
 - communications (dominated by the telephone)

Manufacturing and domestic production



The Charlie Chaplin film 'Modern Times' (1936) shows the inhumane aspects of assembly line work.

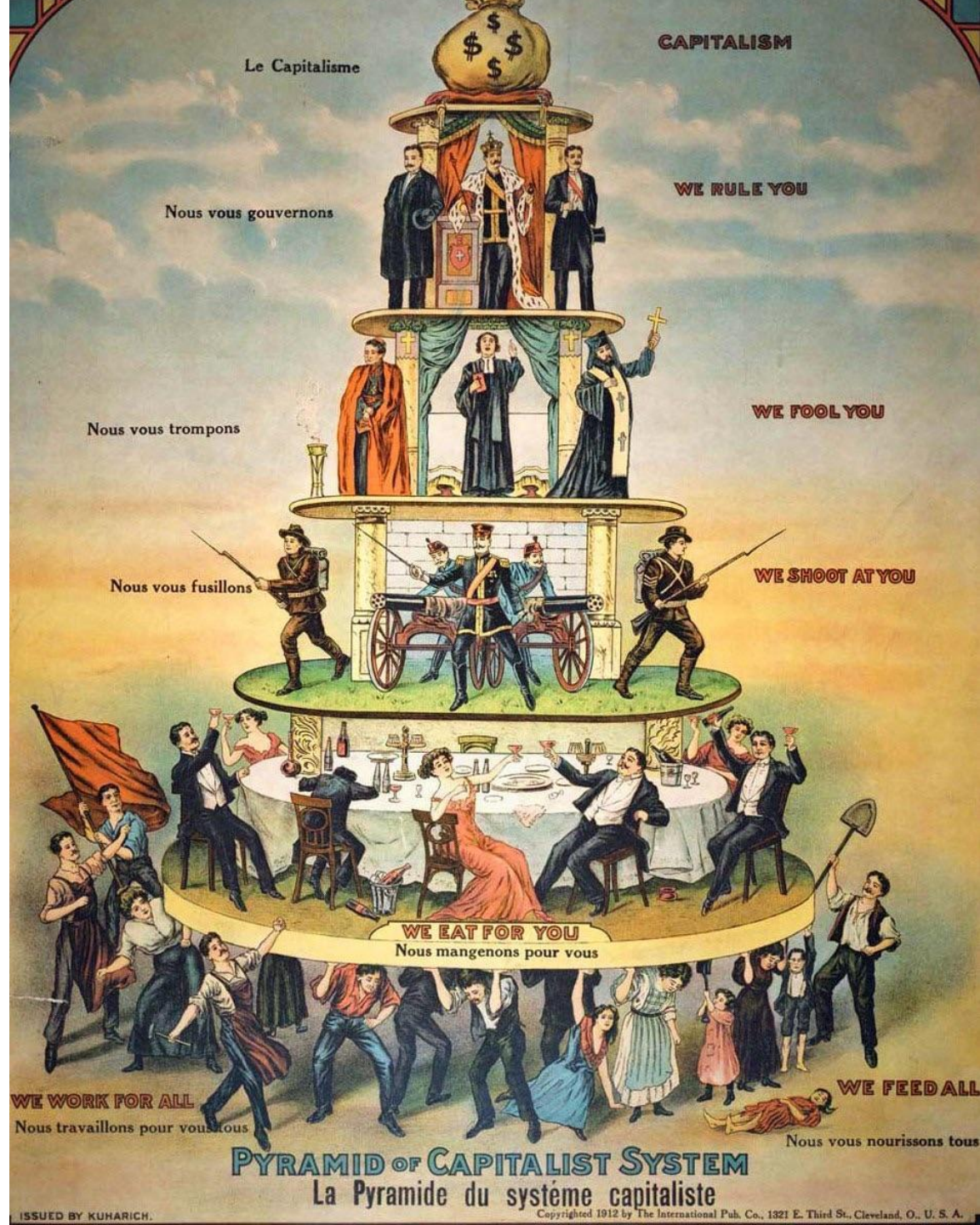
- **Factories** were becoming **more efficient and more specialized** through mass production
- **Trades** were becoming **more specialized** so **technical schools** were created to train workers in order to meet the growing demand for manufactured products (bicycles, sewing machines, new types of weapons)
- **Montréal** was Canada's **industrial center**.



Capitalism

- *Economic system in which **companies are privately owned** by those who aim to maximize their profits*
- Ultimately, workers were the ones who suffered most, as they were further exploited to reduce company costs.





In this cartoon depicting the capitalist system, those who possess capital (\$) are at the top of the pyramid, while the workers are at the very bottom.

The war industry (WW1, 1914-1918)

- For the first time in history, the success of the nations at war depended not only on the strength of their armies, but also **on industrial and food production, and the effective use of new technologies**
- Industry had to put the demands of the government before those of individual consumers
- **All sectors** (food, clothing, transportation, arms, etc.) **had to contribute** to meet the needs of the war effort
- The war effort **stimulated Canada's economy**, as the country became a major food supplier for the UK and France.

The war industry (WW1, 1914-1918)

- 600,000 Canadians out of a total population of just over 8 million served during the war:
 - This resulted in a lack of factory workers which forced employers to **hire women**
 - Women factory workers were paid 50%-85% less than men (a major factor in the rise of the feminist movement)
 - A national system of ‘day nurseries’ was set up to allow mothers to take on jobs outside the home
 - **In 1917, the federal vote was extended to wives, widows, mothers and sisters of military men.**



Women working on artillery shells inside a Northern Electric Co. Ltd. factory in Montreal, Que. during the First World War. (Library and Archives Canada/Canadian Press)