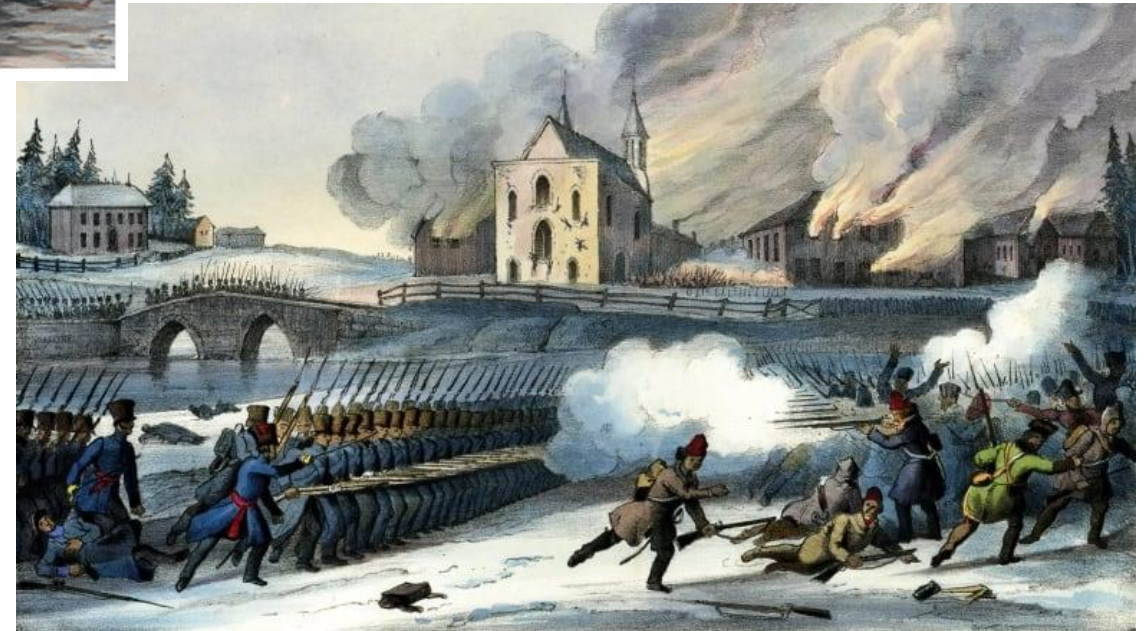


History Of Québec



How to get grades

Tests & Quizzes /20

Projects /40

Presentations /20

Class participation /20

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

Gulf of Saint
Lawrence

Saint Pierre
and Miquelon
(France)

Prince Edward
Island

Charlottetown

New
Brunswick

Quebec

Fredericton

Halifax
Nova
Scotia

Victoria

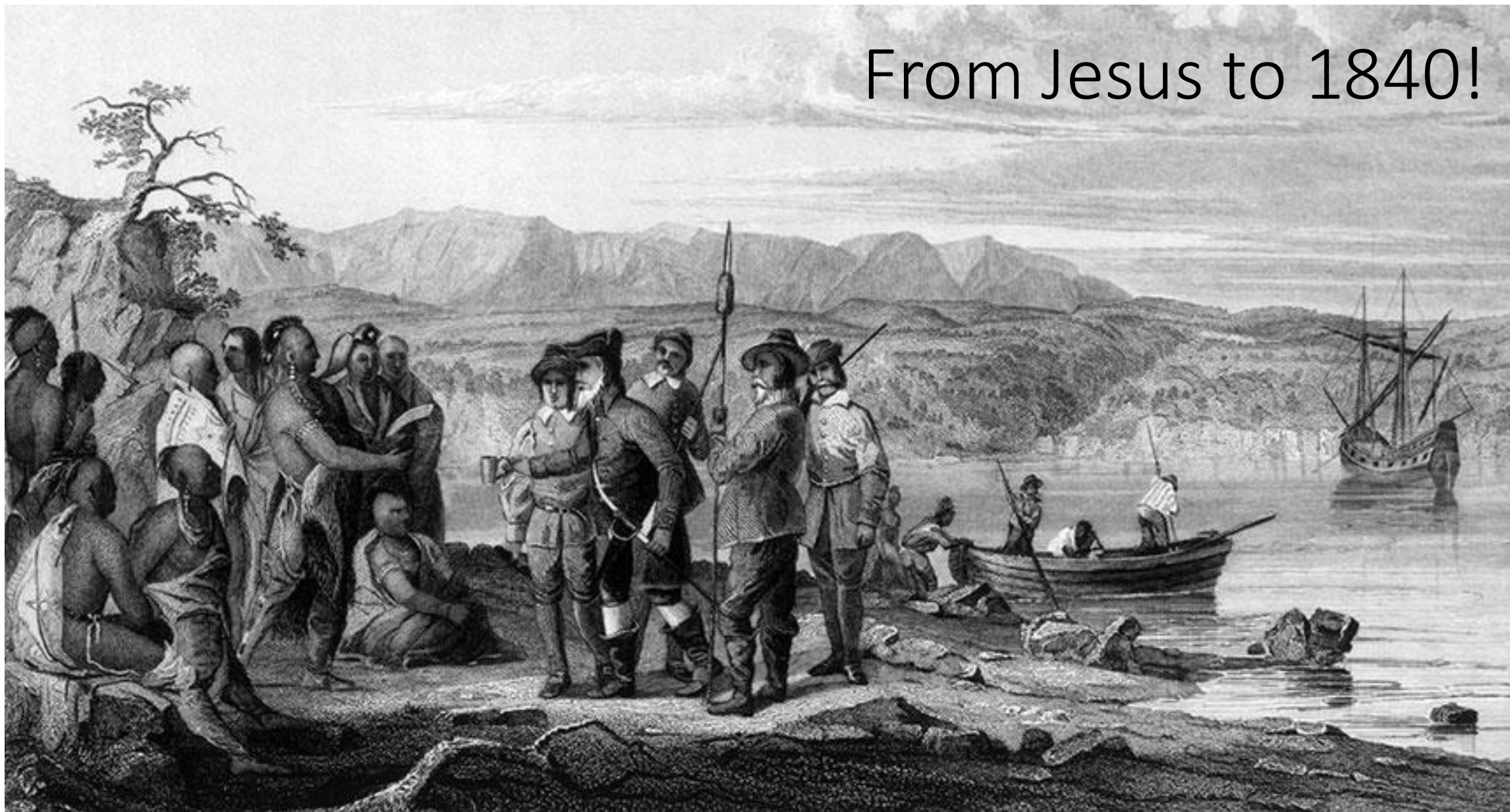
Regina

Lake Superior

Ottawa

Pacific Ocean

From Jesus to 1840!







La partie rouge indique le
BOUCLIER CANADIEN

The Great Lakes

Superior

Michigan

Huron

Ontario

Erie





Jasper

North
Thompson

Williams Lake

Blue River

Columbia
River

Clearwater

Fraser
River

South
Thompson

Lake
Shuswap

Cache Creek

Revelstoke

Kamloops
Lake

Kamloops

Salmon Arm

Lytton









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 TUESDAY
FEB 11th**

















« Archeology Field School Opens Window to the Past







Baffin Island

Greenland

Norway

Iceland

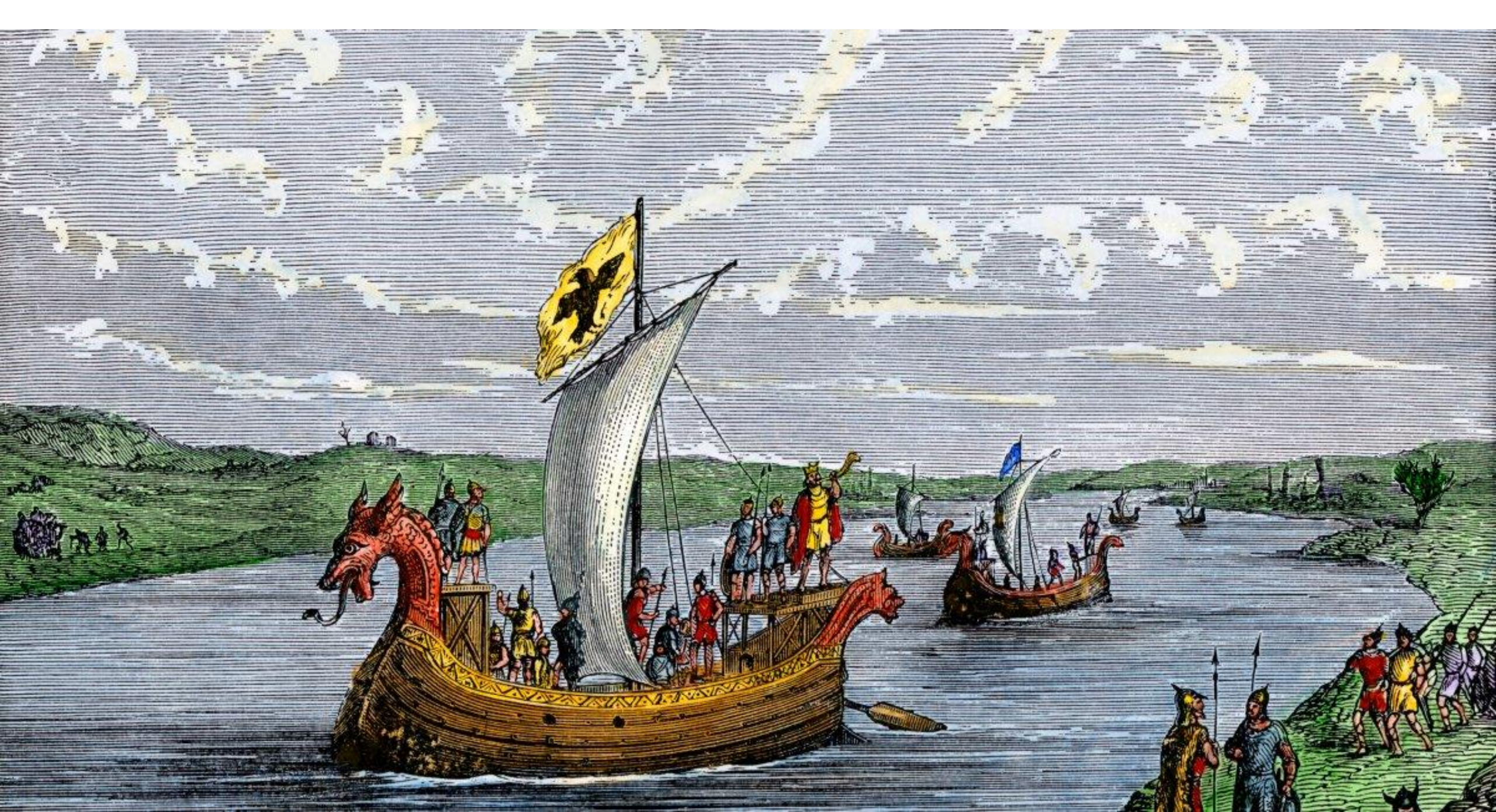
Labrador

L'Anse aux Meadows

Newfoundland



Hans Dahl







Battle between Vikings and 'Skraelings', 11th century



PEOPLE IN CANADA - EXPLORERS

Settlers

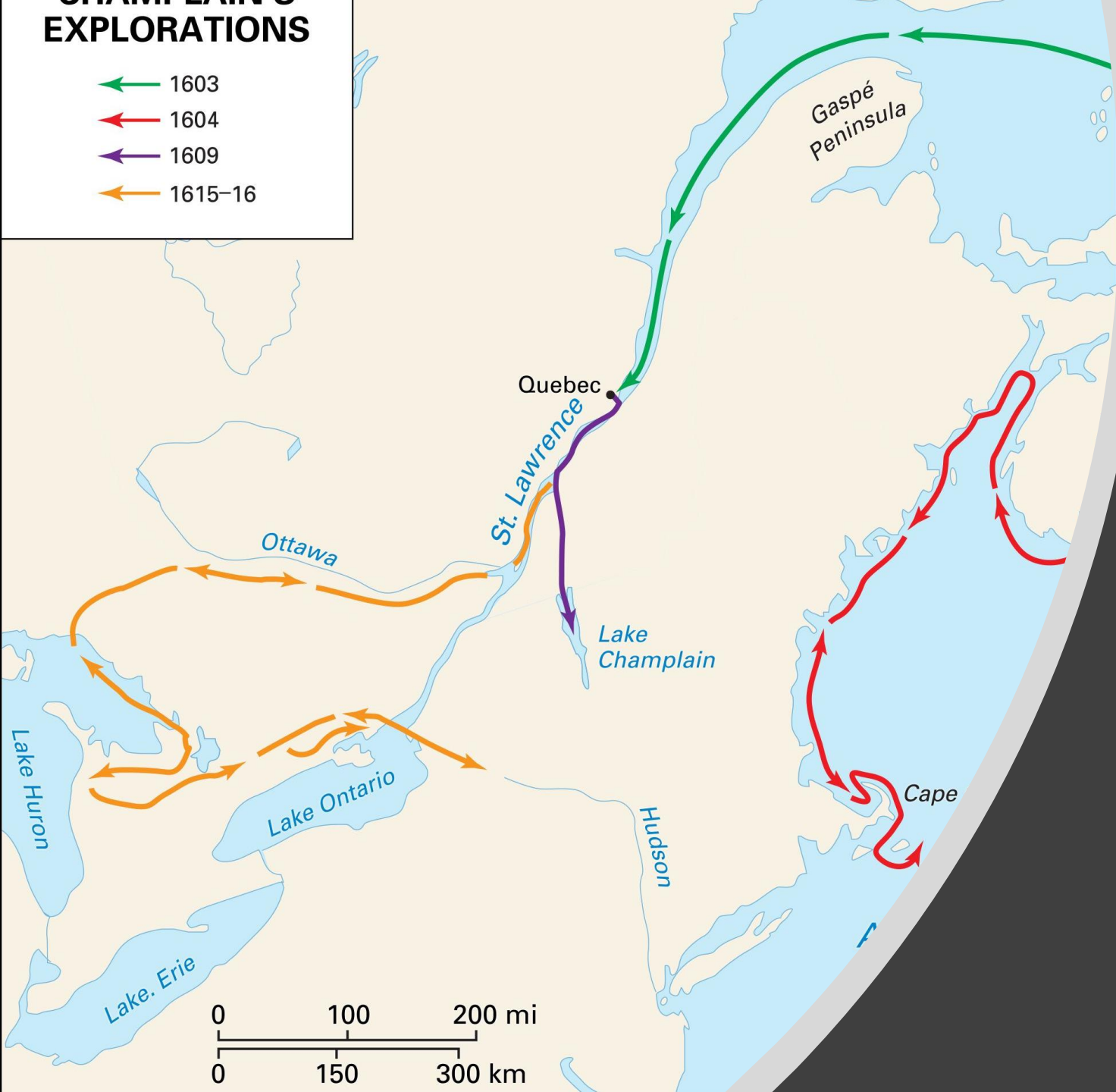
Father of New France

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, Hispania, Africa, and others. The map is rendered in shades of blue and brown.

**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



J/T

GERMANY KAPUT

ITALIA TUTTO FINITO
HERE WE COME

CANADA









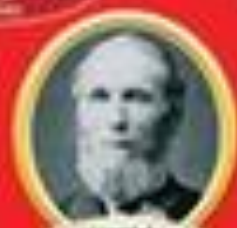
PEOPLE IN CANADA – POLITICIANS (1867 – John A. MacDonal)

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





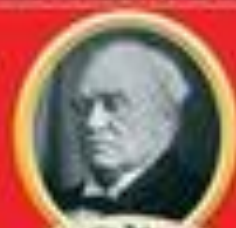
Sir John
Macdonald
1867-1873
1st Prime Minister



Alexander
Mackenzie
1873-1878
2nd Prime Minister



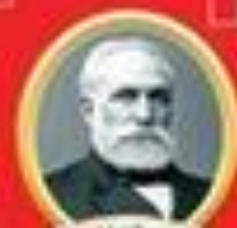
Sir John
Macdonald
1878-1891
2nd Prime Minister



Sir John
Abbott
1891-1898
3rd Prime Minister



Sir John
Thompson
1892-1894
4th Prime Minister



Sir Mackenzie
Bowell
1894-1898
5th Prime Minister



Sir Charles
Tupper
1894
5th Prime Minister



Sir Wilfrid
Laurier
1896-1911
7th Prime Minister



Sir Robert
Borden
1911-1917
1917-1920
8th Prime Minister



Arthur
Meighen
1920-1931
9th Prime Minister



William Lyon
Mackenzie King
1921-1948
10th Prime Minister



Arthur
Meighen
1931
10th Prime Minister



William Lyon
Mackenzie King
1948-1982
10th Prime Minister



R. B.
Bennett
1930-1937
10th Prime Minister



William Lyon
Mackenzie King
1948-1982
10th Prime Minister



Louis
St. Laurent
1948-1957
11th Prime Minister



John
Diefenbaker
1957-1963
11th Prime Minister



Lester B.
Pearson
1963-1968
14th Prime Minister



Pierre
Trudeau
1968-1979
15th Prime Minister



Joe
Clark
1979-1980
16th Prime Minister



Pierre
Trudeau
1980-1984
16th 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
21st Prime Minister



Stephen
Harper
2006-2013
22nd Prime Minister



Justin
Trudeau
2013-Current
23rd Prime Minister

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

WATCH THIS VIDEO OF

[GREAT CANADIANS](#)

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 24th Victoria Day / Journée des Patriots

Returned to Quebec 1948 – political leader

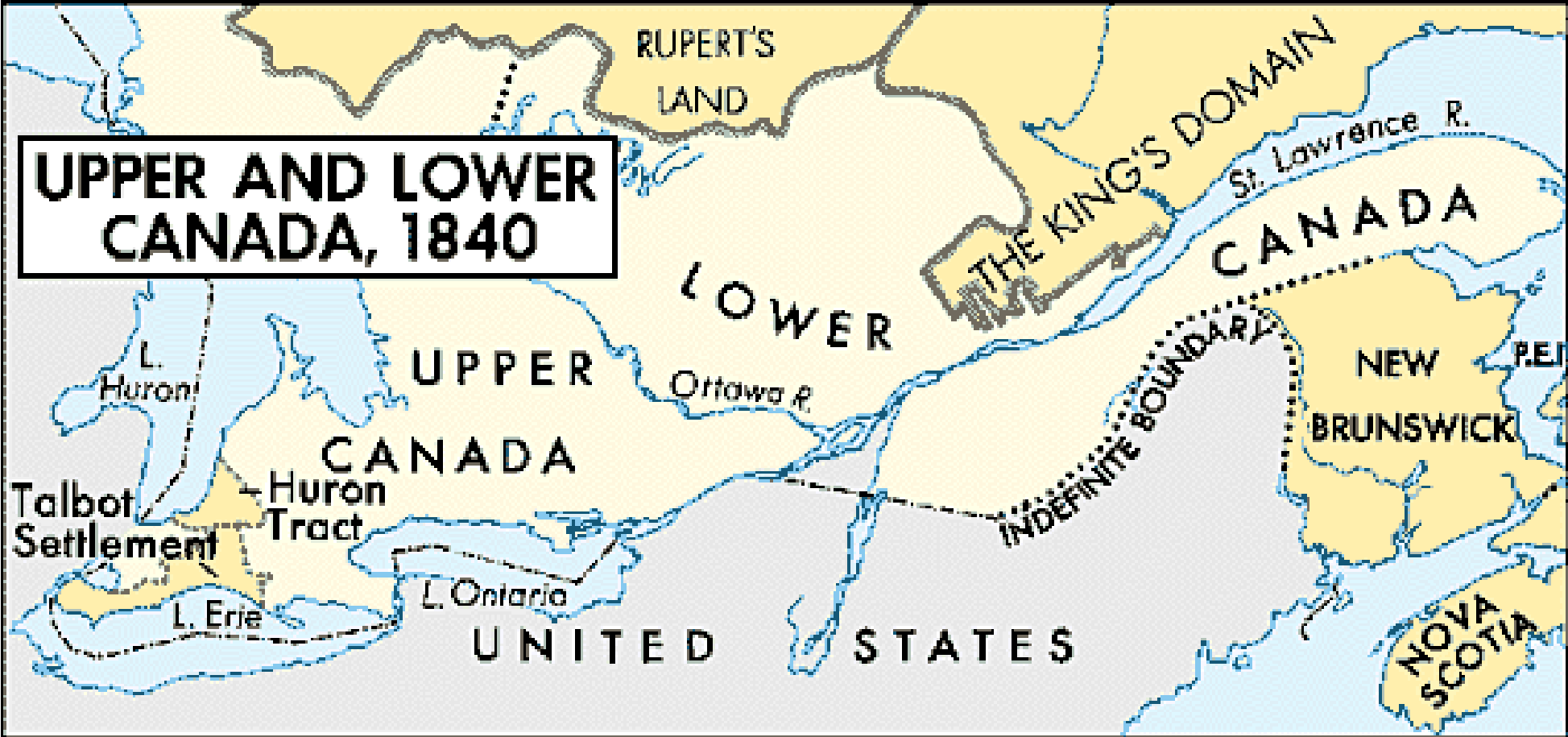
Lord Durham

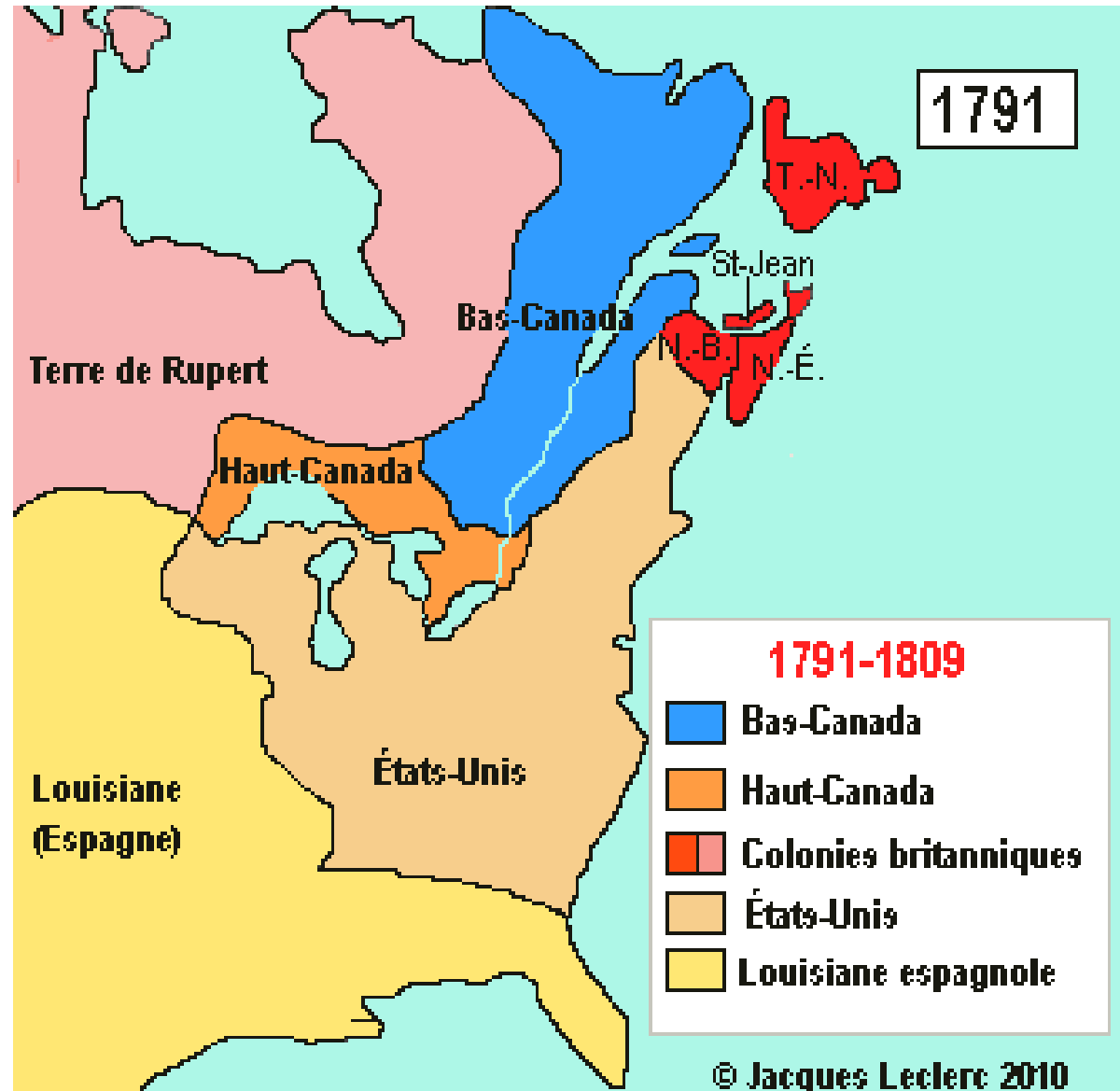
Unite Canadas & Responsible Government

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



Timelines





REBELLIONS

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.

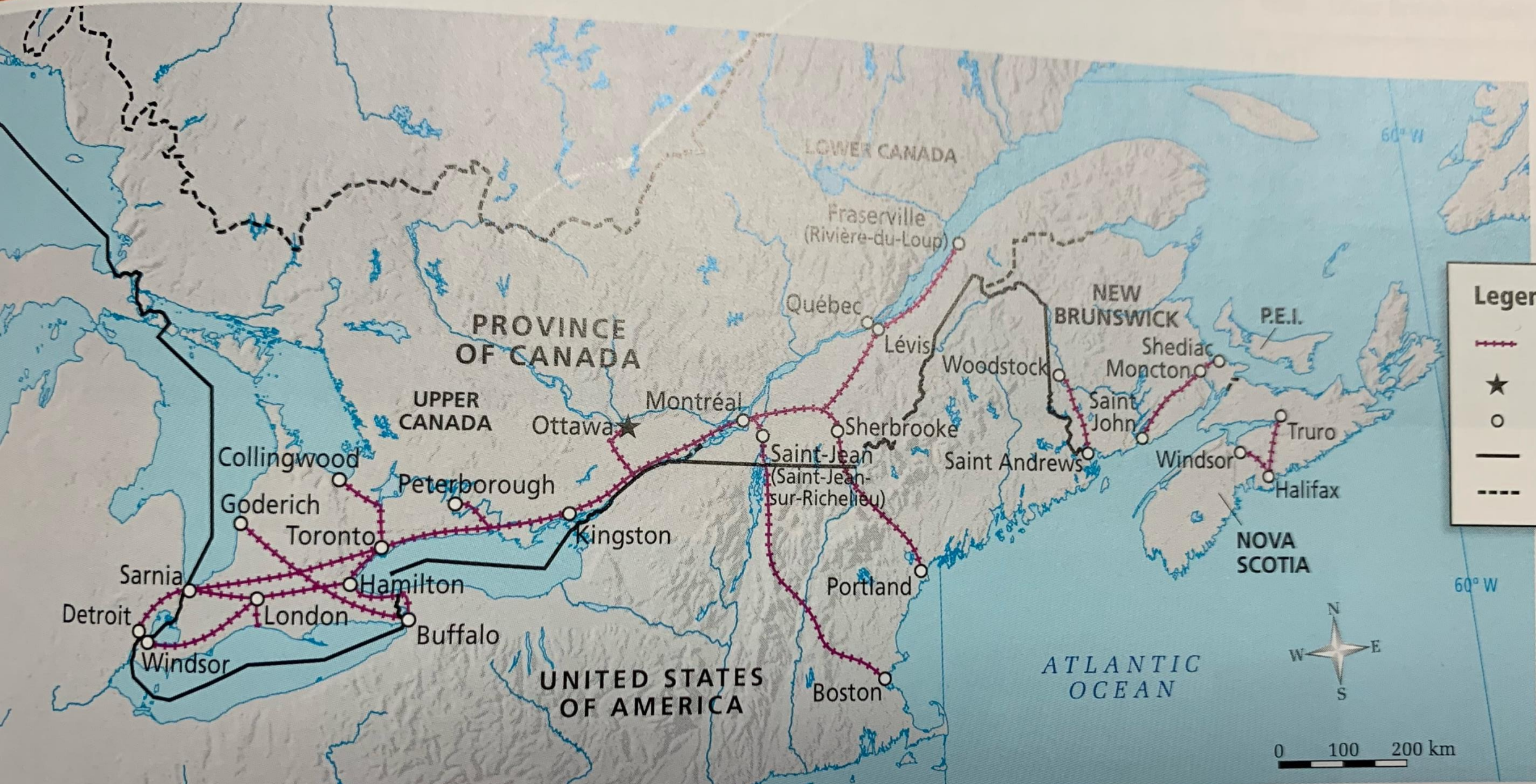
1860s

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;

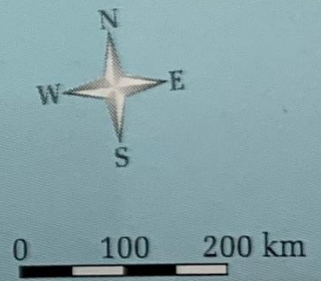
1864 - [Quebec Conference](#) of 1864 held to discuss [Canadian Confederation](#) which will lead to the creation of [Canada](#).

19 The rail network, circa 1860



Legend

- Railway
- ★ Capital
- Main station
- Defined boundary
- - - Approximate boundary





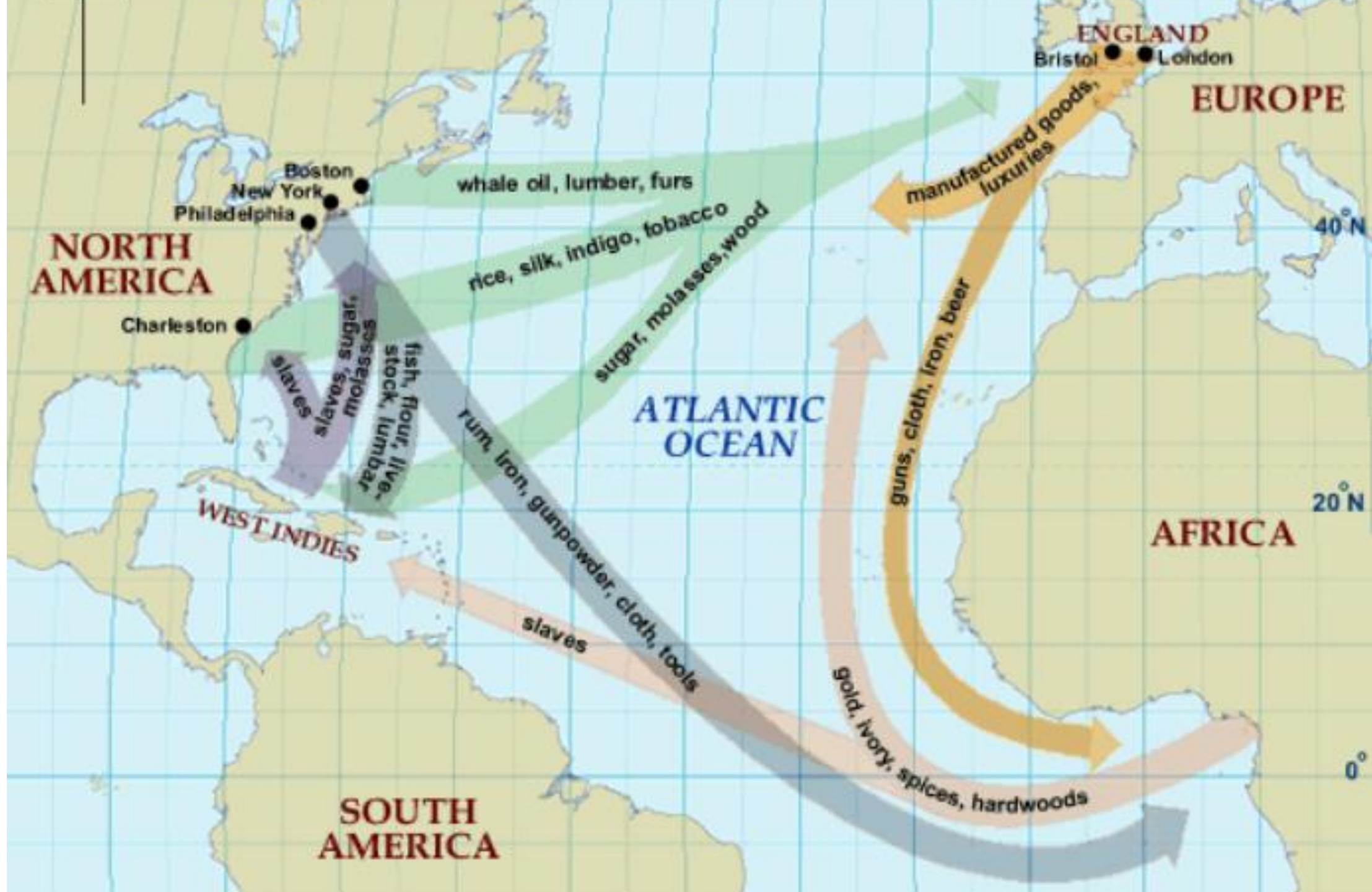
American Civil War 1861-1865



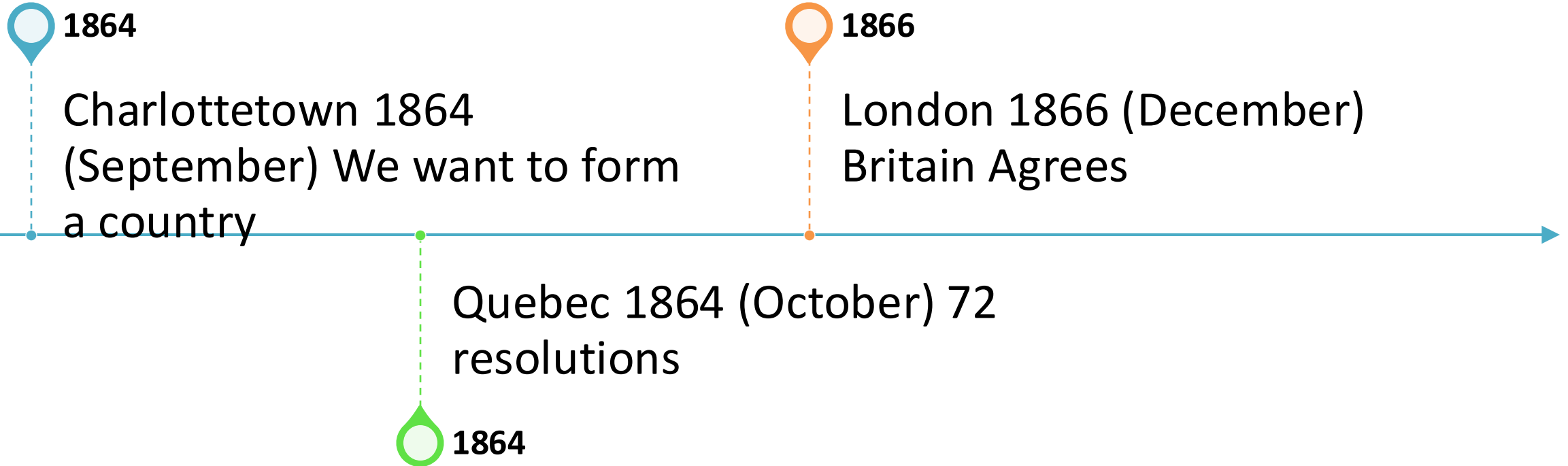
1866

Reciprocity with USA ends





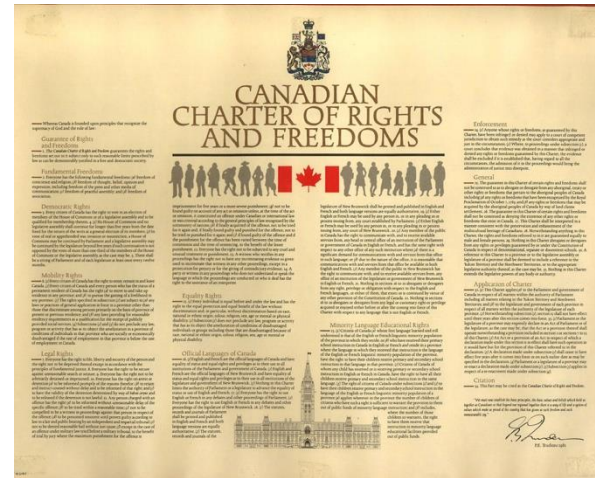
3 meetings



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



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

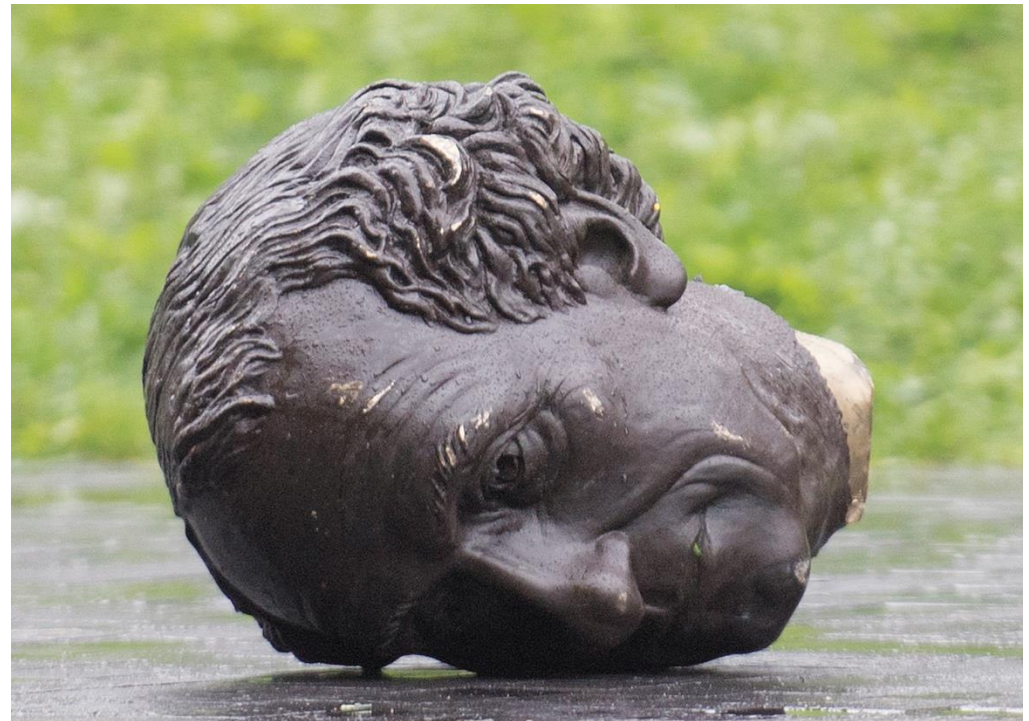
25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation 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.

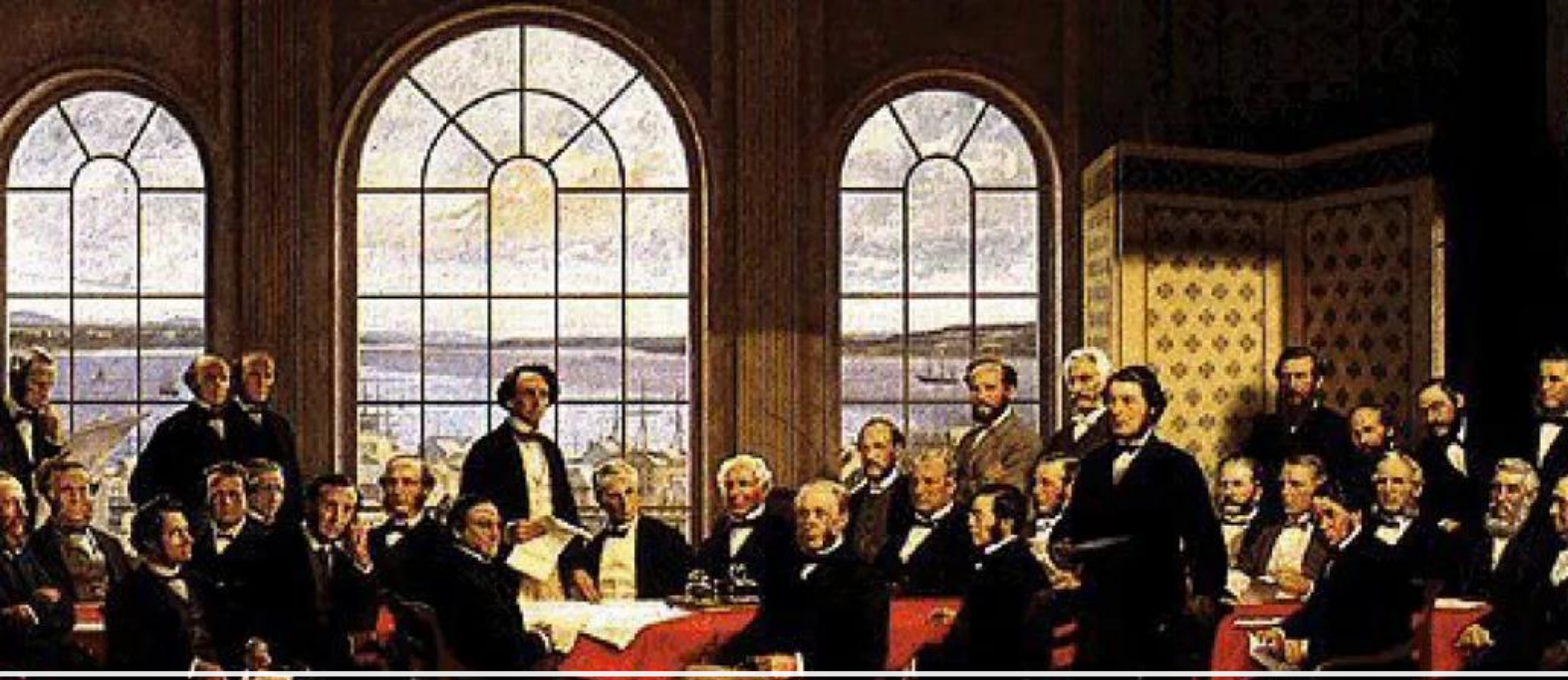
Application of Charter

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





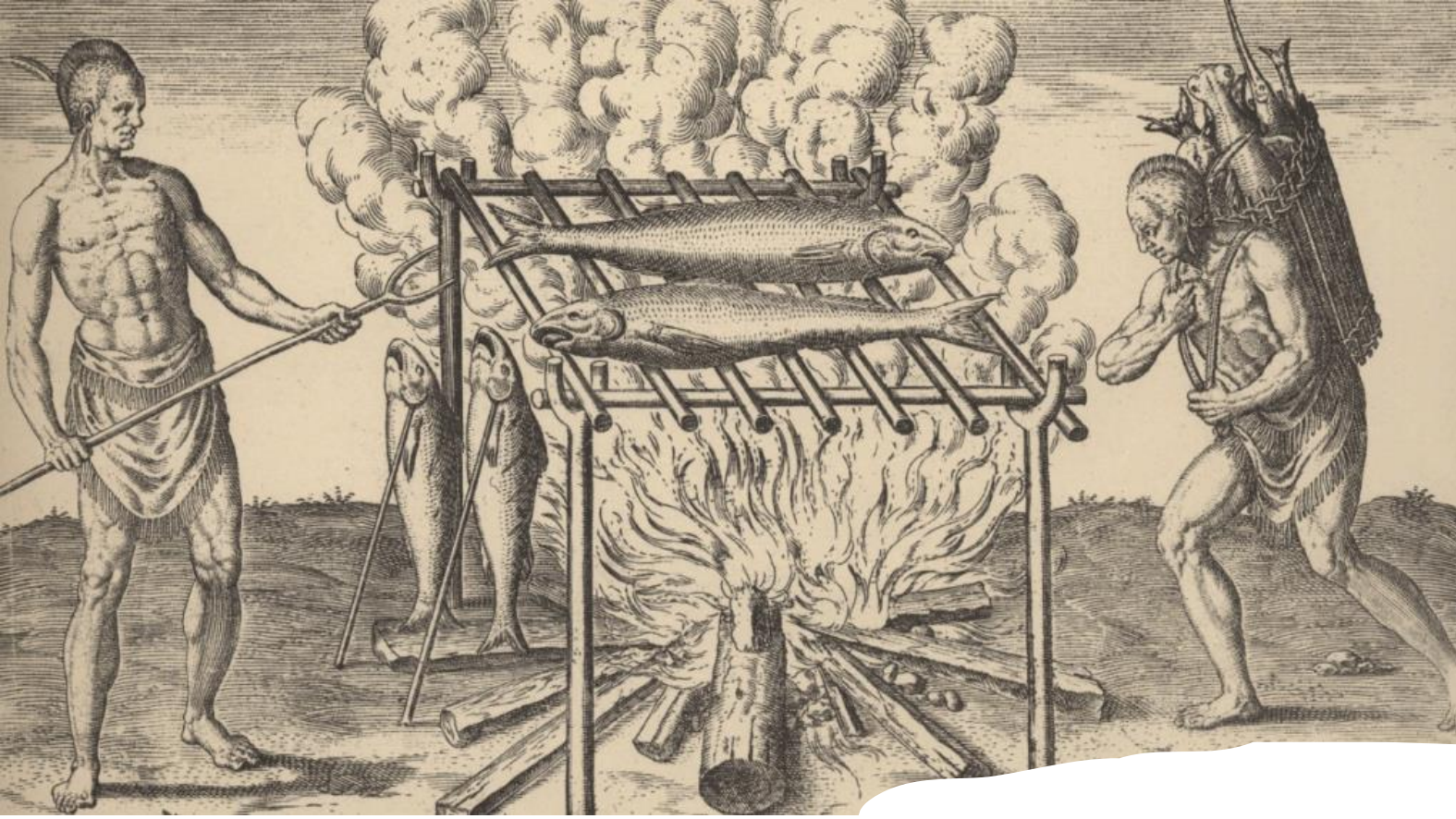
Toronto (York) was called Hog Town



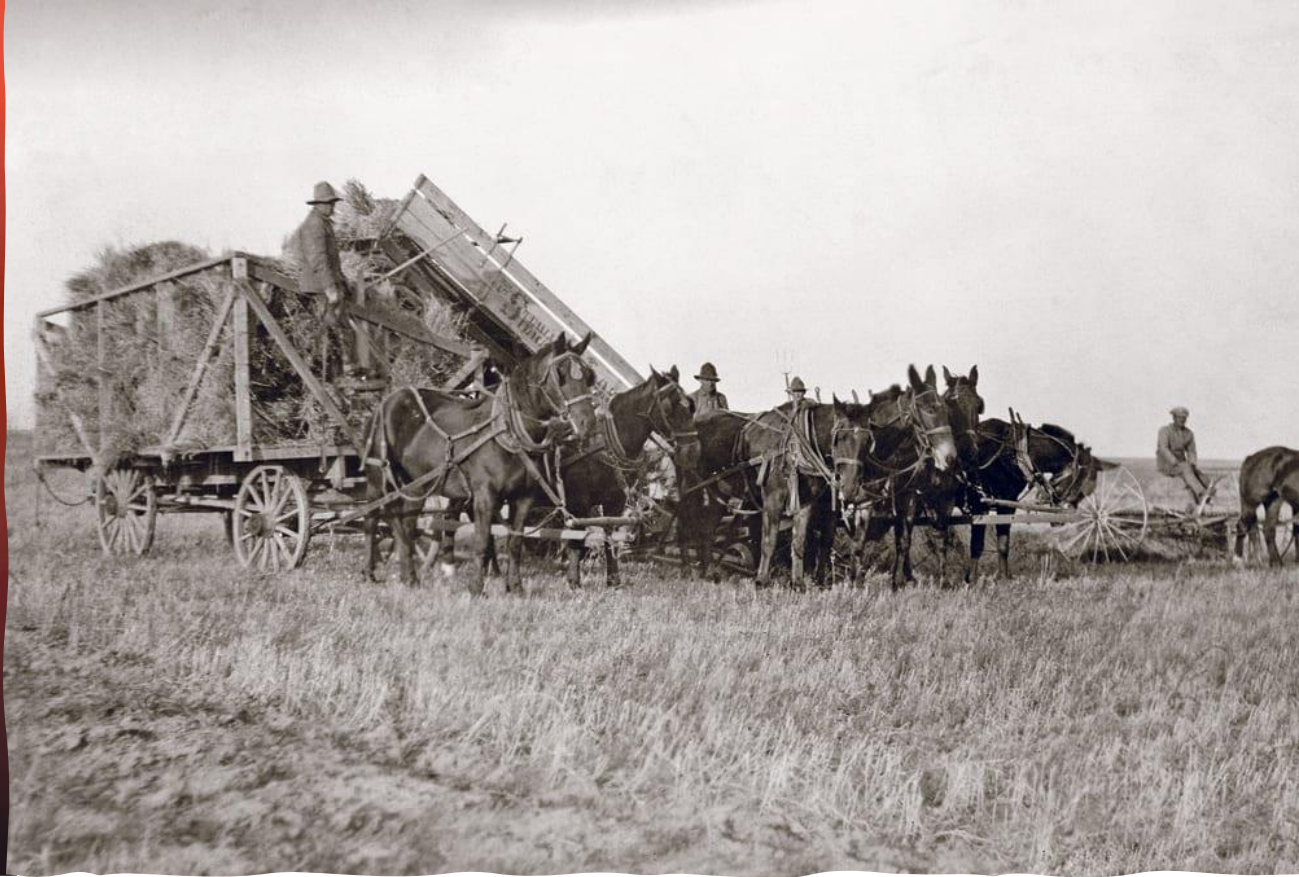
Farms

Exports of lumber,





Exports of fish



Exports of grain



John A. MacDonal First & Third Prime Minister



Tariffs to protect
Canadian goods
from the US



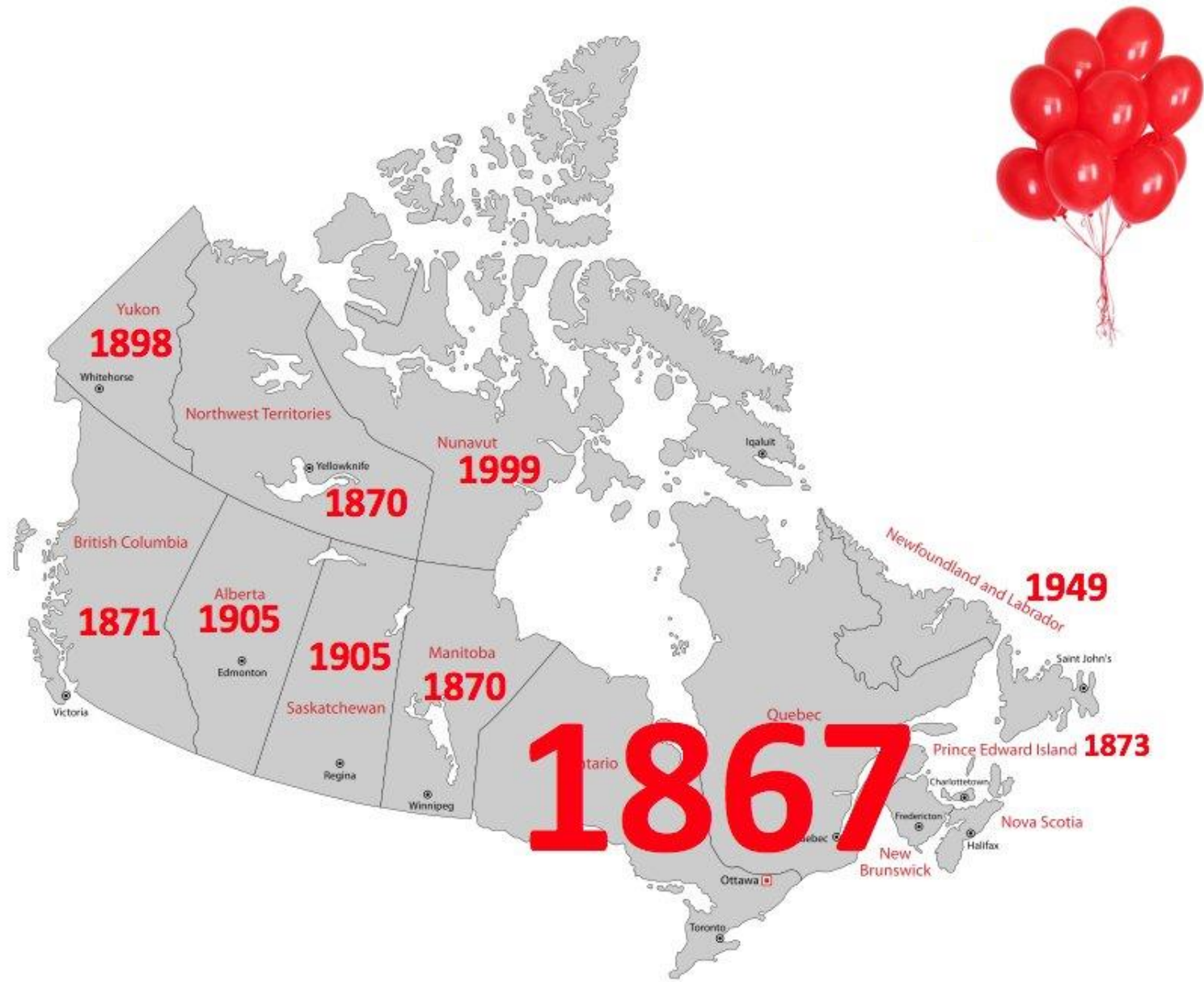
Build a railway
across Canada



Immigration

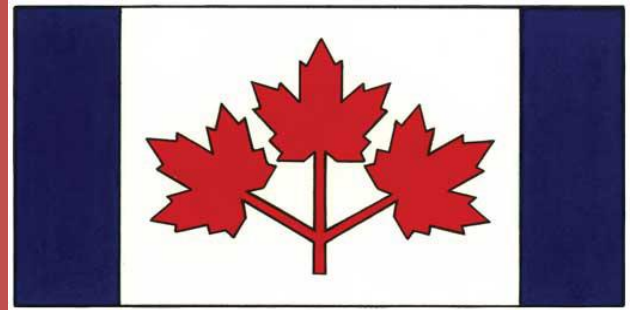
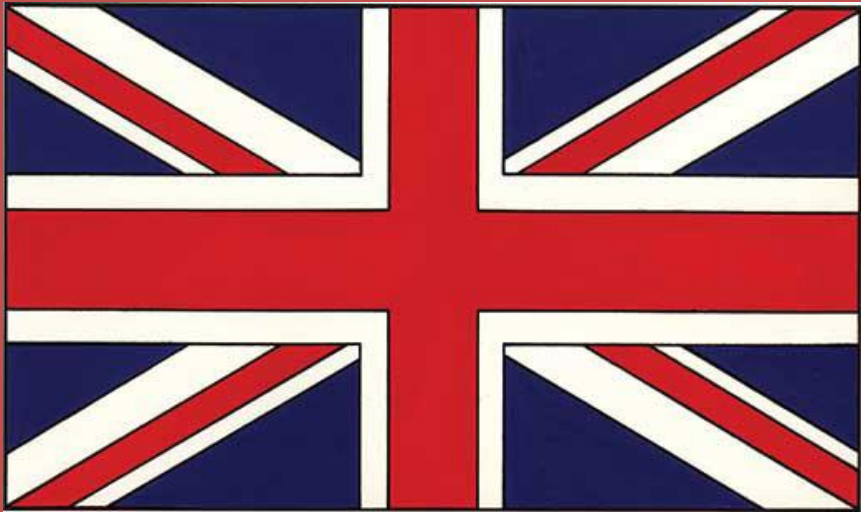


National
Policy





THE CANADIAN ARMY



1965

JULY 28, 1914

**AUSTRIA-
HUNGARY**
DECLARES WAR ON
SERBIA





AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
FROM ONE EMPIRE
TO MANY NATIONS

June 28, 1914 **Austrian** Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia are killed by Serbian nationalists.

July 26, 1914 Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia, an ally of Serbia, prepares to enter the war.

July 29, 1914 Austria invades Serbia.

August 1, 1914 Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3, 1914 Germany declares war on France.



Weather Forecast:
Showers Tonight; Fair
Monday
Full Report on Page Three.

The Washington Times

SUNDAY EVENING
EDITION

NUMBER 8211.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SERB STUDENT ASSASSINATES ARCHDUKE AND HIS DUCHESS

CAPT. HOPKINS CHARGES LETTERS WERE STOLEN AS PART OF CONSPIRACY

Lawyer Intimates Cientifico Plot to Suppress Success of Carranza Revolution—Readily Admits Friendship for Enemies of Huerta.

Flat and emphatic denial that American "Big Business" is back of the constitutional revolution in Mexico was made today by leading constitutionalist representatives in Washington.

The charge that "Big Business" is in fact engineering the revolution has been made on various occasions. It has once more been thrust to the front by the publication this morning in New York and Washington of correspondence

NEWMAN TO FILE MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL WEDNESDAY

Three Grounds for Setting Aside Verdict in Ouster Suit Are Alleged.

A motion for a new trial of the suit against proceedings against Chamberlain Newman will be filed today by John David Whitcomb. The chief grounds on which Newman has the right of a new trial are the right of a new trial returned by the jury last week.

The verdict was contrary to the evidence. The court acted in granting the defendant's motion for a new trial.

The court acted in granting the defendant's motion for a new trial.

Whitcomb is "prosecutor."

FALL VICTIMS TO ASSASSIN



SEVEN PASSENGERS FLY THROUGH AIR WITH LIEUT. PORTE

Trans-Atlantic Flight Plans Advanced by Almost Perfect Behavior of the Marvel.

By LIEUT. JOHN CYRIL PORTE, U. S. N.

Plans and arrangements prepared to ward the completion of the America have been made. The trial of the new airplane machine through the air, the end of the world is a tremendous task and carrying a load of 1,000 pounds it will require not only perfect behavior of the machine but also the perfect behavior of the pilot.

The machine will be used to carry a load of 1,000 pounds with which it will carry across the Atlantic.

The machine will be used to carry a load of 1,000 pounds with which it will carry across the Atlantic.

The machine will be used to carry a load of 1,000 pounds with which it will carry across the Atlantic.

BOMB HURLED INTO CARRIAGE FAILS TO EXPLODE, USES PISTOL

Fires Several Shots, All of Which Lodged in Vital Parts, and Francis Ferdinand of Austria and Sophie Chotek, His Morganatic Wife, Were Found to Have Been Killed Instantly.

VIENNA, June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the archduchess were assassinated today as they were leaving the Sarajevo station. The assassin, a Serbian student of eighteen, first hurled a bomb







0.873













August 4, 1914 German army invades neutral Belgium on its way to attack France. Great Britain declares war on Germany. As a colony of Britain, Canada is now at war. **Prime Minister Robert Borden calls for a supreme national effort to support Britain, and offers assistance. Canadians rush to enlist in the military.**

August 12, 1914 France and Britain declare war on Austria.

October 1, 1914 The first Canadian troops leave to be trained in Britain.

1914 – 1917 Deadlock and growing death tolls The two huge armies are deadlocked along a 600-mile front of trenches in Belgium and France. For four years, there is little change. Attack after attack fails to cross enemy lines, and the toll in human lives grows rapidly. Both sides seek help from other allies. By 1917, every continent and all the oceans of the world are involved in this war.

February 1915 The first **Canadian soldiers** land in France to fight alongside British troops.

February 1917 Germany begins all-out submarine warfare to control the North Atlantic.

April 1917 The United States declares war on Germany.

June 1917 American troops begin landing in France.

December 1917 Americans declare war on Austria.

April 1917 Vimy Ridge Canadian troops succeed in taking control of Vimy Ridge, a very strong German position in France with a high slope and a system of trenches and tunnels heavily protected by barbed wire and German artillery. No one had been able to take this from the Germans in two years.

At dawn on Easter Monday, April 9, all four divisions of the Canadian Corps move forward together up the ridge in the midst of driving wind, snow, and sleet, following a barrage of artillery. By midafternoon the Canadian Divisions are in command of most of the ridge. Canada loses 10,000 soldiers in this battle, and Vimy Ridge is later chosen as the site of Canada's National Memorial.

For the first time, Canadians attack together and triumph together.

August 4, 1918 to November 11, 1918 The Allied forces advance steadily on the Western Front. This period has come to be known as "The Last Hundred Days," in which Canadian troops played an important role.

November 3, 1918 Austria signs an armistice (peace agreement).

November 11, 1918 Germany signs an armistice agreement. When peace finally came, there was an underlying sadness to the celebrations. In the end, Belgium had been freed but at the cost of wiping out an entire generation of young men.

June 1919 Canada signs the Treaty of Versailles as an independent country.



A BLOODY TRIUMPH

THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIFCD

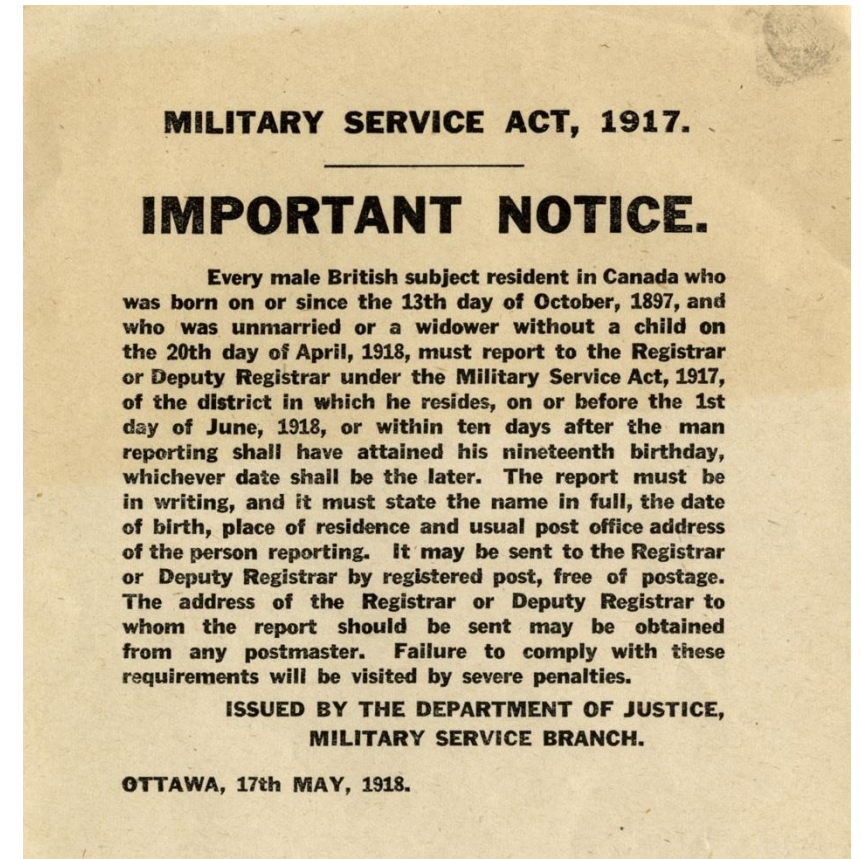
Conscription

Mandatory [military](#) service.

Canadian males have been conscripted twice in history.

WWI & WWII

Most English-speaking Canadians supported it. Most French-speaking Canadians opposed it.



From 1914 until 1915, about 330,000 men volunteered.

By the summer of 1917, more than 130,000 Canadians had been killed or injured. The horrors of the war led to fewer volunteers.

[Prime Minister Robert Borden](#) -
[Military Service Act](#)
20 September 1917.

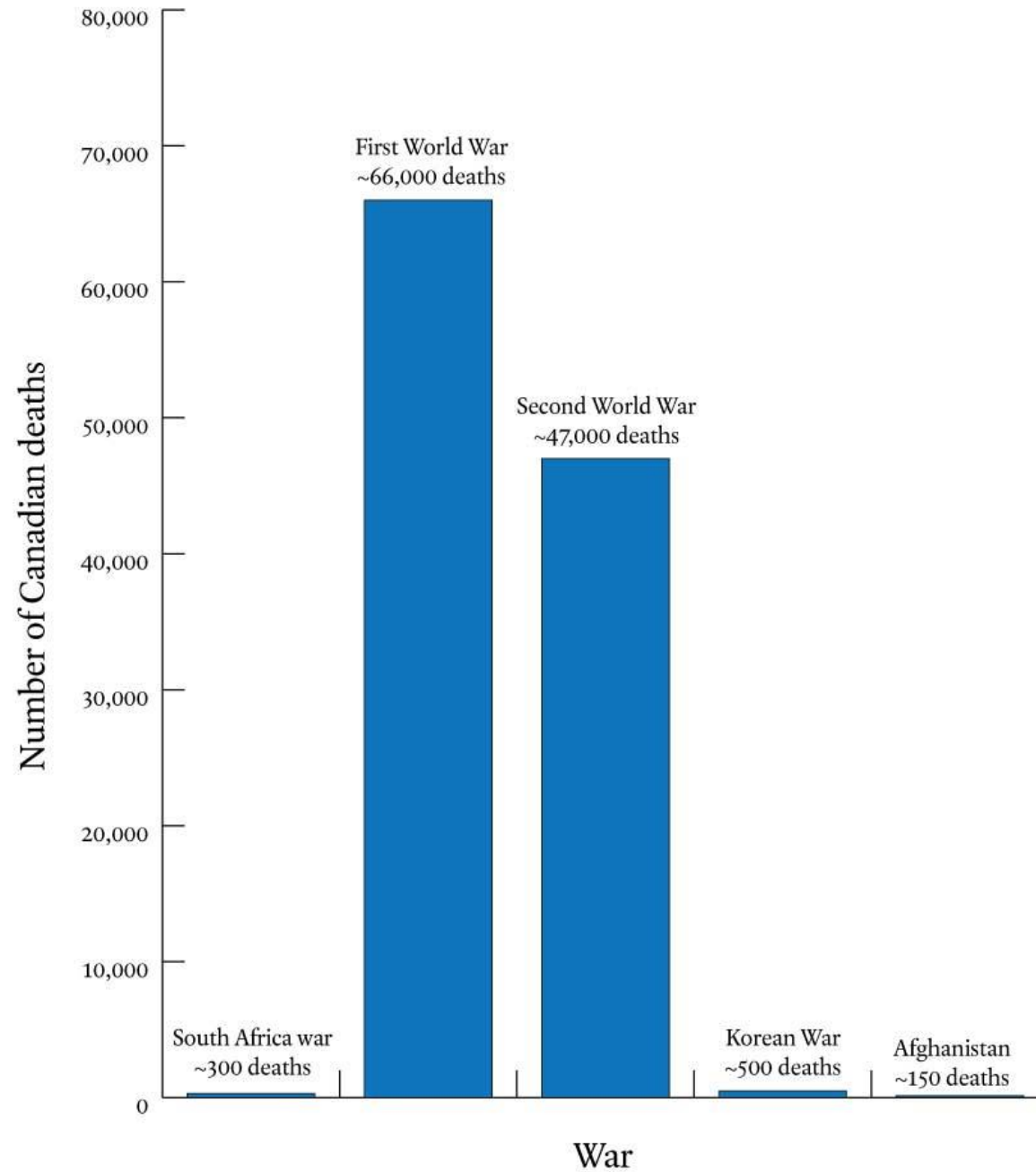
All male citizens between ages 20 and 45 could be conscripted. Quebec was against it. But it was popular among English Canadians.

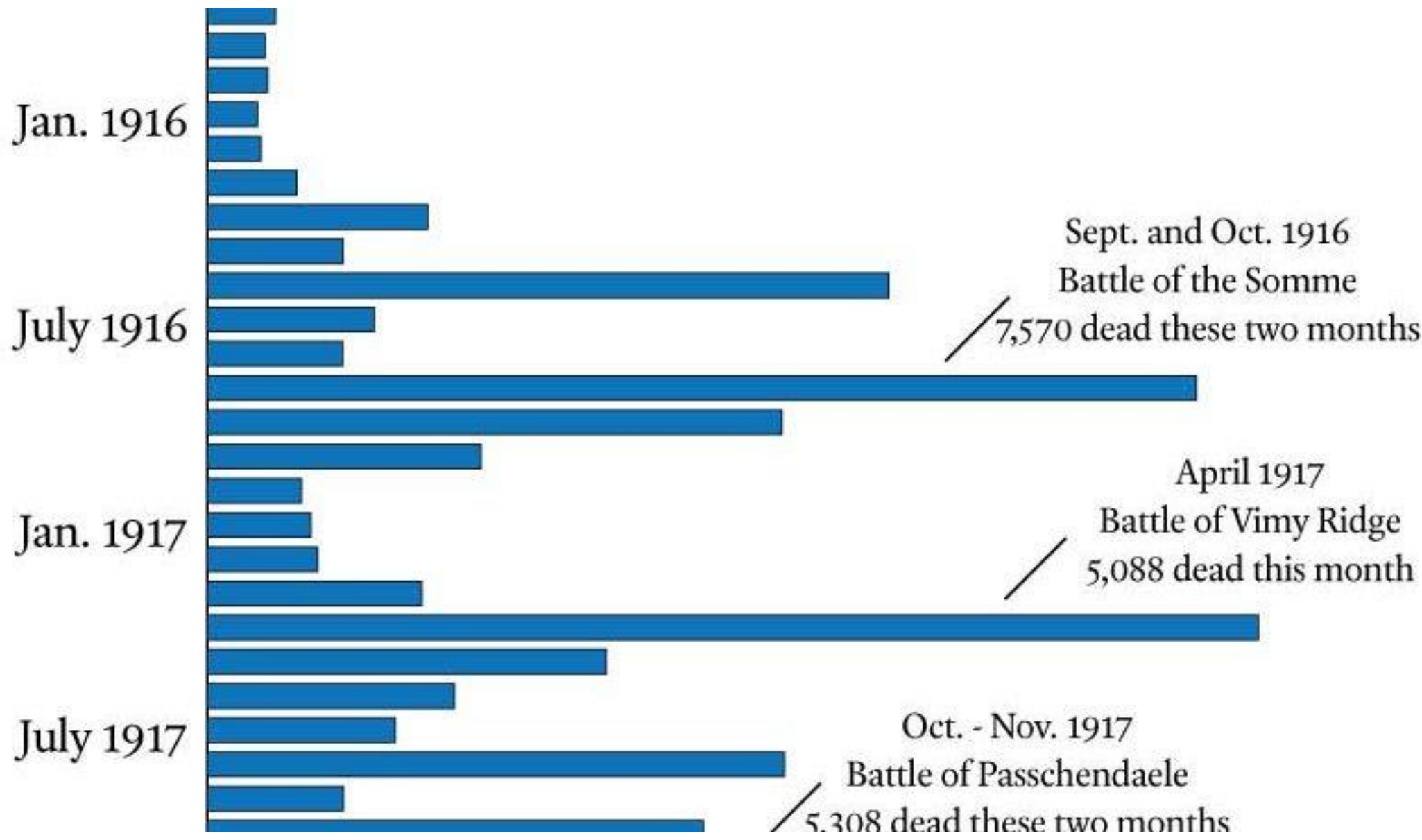


-
- Canada's total casualties stood at the end of the war at **67,000 killed** and 173,000 wounded, out of an expeditionary force of 620,000 people mobilized

Putting it in perspective

The First World War was the deadliest conflict in Canadian history by far





Sept. and Oct. 1916
 Battle of the Somme
 / 7,570 dead these two months

April 1917
 Battle of Vimy Ridge
 / 5,088 dead this month

Oct. - Nov. 1917
 Battle of Passchendaele
 / 5,308 dead these two months

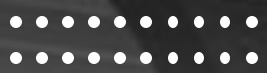
Industrialization #1

1850 -1900

- Railways, Canals, Manufacturing
- Forestry (Trees)
- Mining
- Paper

Investments from USA





Industrialization

#2

1905 – 1930

Mass-production
(factories & warehouses)





unemployed men "riding the rails"



The great depression - 1929

- [Stock Market](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Life](#)

AUTONOMY OF CANADA

8. Between 1929 and 1939, Canada went through the Great Depression. Enter the number of the document that presents:
- a cause of the Great Depression
 - a consequence of the Great Depression in Canada

2 marks: The student determines the explanatory factor and the consequence. (2 out of 2)

1 mark: The student determines either the explanatory factor or the consequence. (1 out of 2)

0 marks: The student determines neither the explanatory factor nor the consequence. (0 out of 2)

AUTONOMY OF CANADA

9. Enter the number of the document that presents facts relating to:
- women getting the vote at the federal level in the first half of the 20th century
 - women getting the vote at the provincial level in the first half of the 20th century

2 marks: The student establishes connections between all the facts. (2 out of 2)

1 mark: The student establishes connections between some facts. (1 out of 2)

10. The adoption of the ***Statute of Westminster*** by London brought about a change in Canada's relations with the United Kingdom. What was this change?

2 marks: The student determines the change correctly.

1 mark: The student determines the change to some extent.

0 marks: The student determines the change incorrectly or does not determine it.

AUTONOMY OF CANADA

11. Explain how Canada's military involvement in the Second World War led the federal government to take certain steps regarding public finances.

Answer the question, providing details on the elements below and establishing connections between them.

- Canada's military involvement in the Second World War
- Federal government spending
- A means of financing implemented by the federal government

and correctly establishes

1884	Ontario is the first province to sign the Married Women's Property Act
1909	The kidnapping of women is criminalized
1916	Women can vote in provincial elections in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
1917	Women are granted the right to vote in British Columbia and Ontario
1918	All Caucasian women could vote in federal elections
1921	Agnes MacPhail is the first woman to win a seat in the House of Commons
1928	Canada's Olympic team includes female athletes for the first time
1928	Five women petitioned the government to ask the Supreme Court of Canada to decide whether the "persons" detailed in the law included women. They decided that it did not

1929	The Privy Council ruled that "persons" did include women from now on
1930	The first woman, Cairine Reay Wilson, was appointed to the Senate
1940	Quebec is the last province to give women the right to vote in provincial elections
1947	Suffrage is extended to some minority groups
1951	The Fair Employment Practices Act and the Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act are both passed in Ontario
1956	The Female Employees Equal Pay Act is passed
1960	All Canadians, including Indigenous Peoples, are given the right to vote
1983	Bill C-27 is passed, which declares sexual assault a crime
1988	Ethel Blondin Andrews is the first Indigenous female Member of Parliament
1993	Kim Campbell serves as Canada's first Female Prime Minister



WWII - Positioning



September 1931 Japan invades Manchuria.

October 1935–May 1936 Fascist Italy invades Ethiopia.

October –November 1936 Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy sign pact

November 1936 Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan sign pact

July 1937 Japan invades China.

November 1937 **Italy** joins **Germany** and **Japan** sign pact

August 1939 Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non-aggression agreement

September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland, starting World War II in Europe.

September 1939 Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.

September 1939 The Soviet Union invades Poland from the east.

September 1939 Germany and the Soviet Union divide Poland between them.

November 1939–March 1940 The Soviet Union invades Finland

April 1940–June 1940 Germany invades [Denmark](#) and [Norway](#).

May – June 1940 [Germany](#) invades France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg

June 1940 Italy invades southern France

June 1940–August 1940 The Soviet Union invades Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

September 1940 The Italians [Egypt](#) from Libya.

October 1940 Italy invades [Greece](#)

RUSSIA'S ALLIES AROUND THE WORLD

Countries friendly with Russia

- China
- Iran
- Belarus
- North Korea
- Syria
- India
- Brazil
- Cuba



Hitler 1889 - 1945



Born on April 20th Austria-Hungary.

His parents' families are both **poor**

His father strict and distant,

His mother, Klara, compassionate – adoring, indulging her son.

Attends school. clearly **intelligent**, but **bored**.
Bad school record

Father death when Adolf was 13,

Attends art school and regards himself as an artist, absorbing diverse cultural influences, the opera, theatre, reading, drawing.

1907 Moves to [Vienna](#) to attend the Vienna Academy of Art, **Rejected** (no high school leaving diploma)

1909—1913 **Struggles** to survive in Vienna, living in a men's hostel. He sells postcards which he's drawn,

1914 Hitler volunteers for service in the German army - decorated with the Iron Cross for services as a runner on the western front.

1918 Hitler is lying in hospital suffering from temporary blindness due to a **British gas** attack in Ypres Salient

1920 Forms the National Socialist German Workers Party, (or Nazi for short)

1923 Attempts to overthrow the government with an armed uprising.

Sentenced to **8 years in jail** - serves only 9 months

Writes *Mein Kampf* (my struggle)

March 1933. Proclaims the Nazi Party is the only political party permitted in Germany.

November 1938

Crystal Night, 7,500 Jewish shops are destroyed and 400 synagogues are burnt by the Nazi party who also kill many Jews and send 20,000 to concentration camps.

Final Solution

EUROPE 1945-90



NATO countries





Warsaw Pact countries



1945-60



Premiers of Quebec

	<p>Maurice Duplessis (1890–1959)</p>	<p>30 August 1944</p>	<p>7 September 1959</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1944 election (22nd Legislature) • 1948 election (23rd Legislature) • 1952 election (24th Legislature) • 1956 election (25th Legislature) 	<p>Union Nationale (Ldr. 1936)</p>	<p>MLA for Trois-Rivières</p>
<p>"Grande Noirceur", Duplessis Orphans. Died in office.</p>						
	<p>Paul Sauvé (1907–1960)</p>	<p>11 September 1959</p>	<p>2 January 1960</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment (25th Legislature) 	<p>Union Nationale (Ldr. 1959)</p>	<p>MLA for Deux-Montagnes</p>
<p>"100 Days of Change". Died in office.</p>						
	<p>Antonio Barrette (1899–1968)</p>	<p>8 January 1960</p>	<p>5 July 1960</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment (25th Legislature) 	<p>Union Nationale (Ldr. 1960)</p>	<p>MLA for Joliette</p>
	<p>Jean Lesage (1912–1980)</p>	<p>5 July 1960</p>	<p>16 June 1966</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1960 election (26th Legislature) • 1962 election (27th Legislature) 	<p>Liberal (Ldr. 1958)</p>	<p>MLA for Québec-Ouest</p>
<p>Quiet Revolution; established Ministry of Education; establishment of Hydro-Québec;</p>						

Prime Ministers of Canada



Trudeau, Pierre
Elliott

48 years, 6
months, 2 days

1968-04-20 -
1979-06-03
1980-03-03 -
1984-06-29

20th Ministry (1968/04/20 -
1979/06/03) 4062 days
22nd Ministry (1980/03/03 -
1984/06/29) 1580 days

Liberal Party of Canada



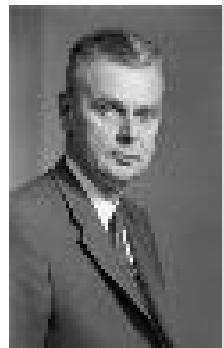
Pearson, Lester
Bowles

65 years, 11
months, 28 days

1963-04-22 -
1968-04-19

19th Ministry (1963/04/22 -
1968/04/19) 1825 days

Liberal Party of Canada



Diefenbaker, John
George

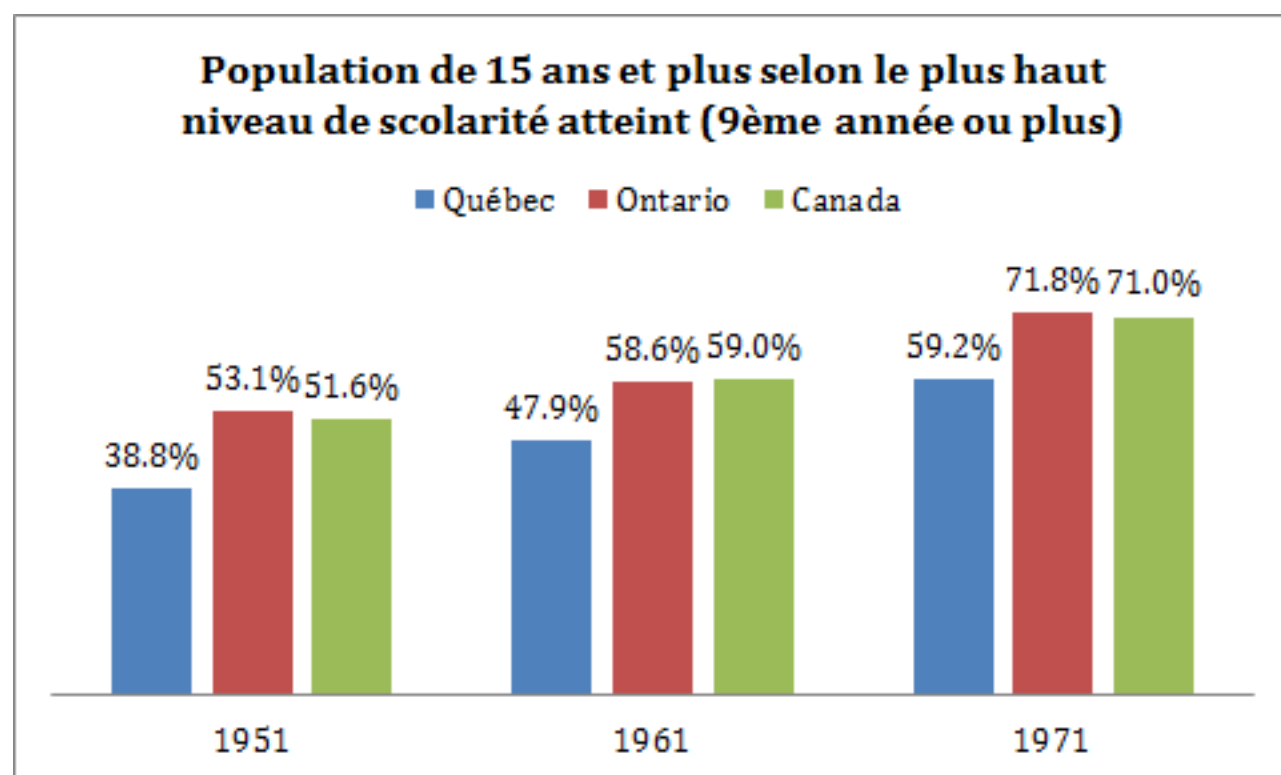
61 years, 9
months, 2 days

1957-06-21 -
1963-04-21

18th Ministry (1957/06/21 -
1963/04/21) 2131 days

Progressive Conservative
Party

	Mortalité infantile	Espérance de vie
1941	76 décès sur 1000 naissances	Hommes : 60 ans Femmes : 63 ans
1981	8 décès sur 1000 naissances	Hommes : 70 ans Femmes : 79 ans



Quebec from the 1960s to 1990s

Before The Quiet Revolution

- Duplessis was the Premier of Quebec
- He want to keep Quebec traditional – no changes
- His nick-name was “Le Chef”
- He gave farmers electricity (they loved him)
- There are stories about electoral fraud
- Quebec began to fall behind technologically

Quebec in the 1960s: The Quiet Revolution

- Before the 1960s, the Catholic Church had a lot of influence over Quebec's health care, and education.
- Jean Lesage became Premier of Quebec (Liberal)
- He changed Quebec society. It controlled health care and education, and made Quebec society less influenced by religion. (word: secularization)
- Quebec Government started "Hydro-Quebec,"
- This resulted in more pride in Quebec

Quiet Revolution: 1960s

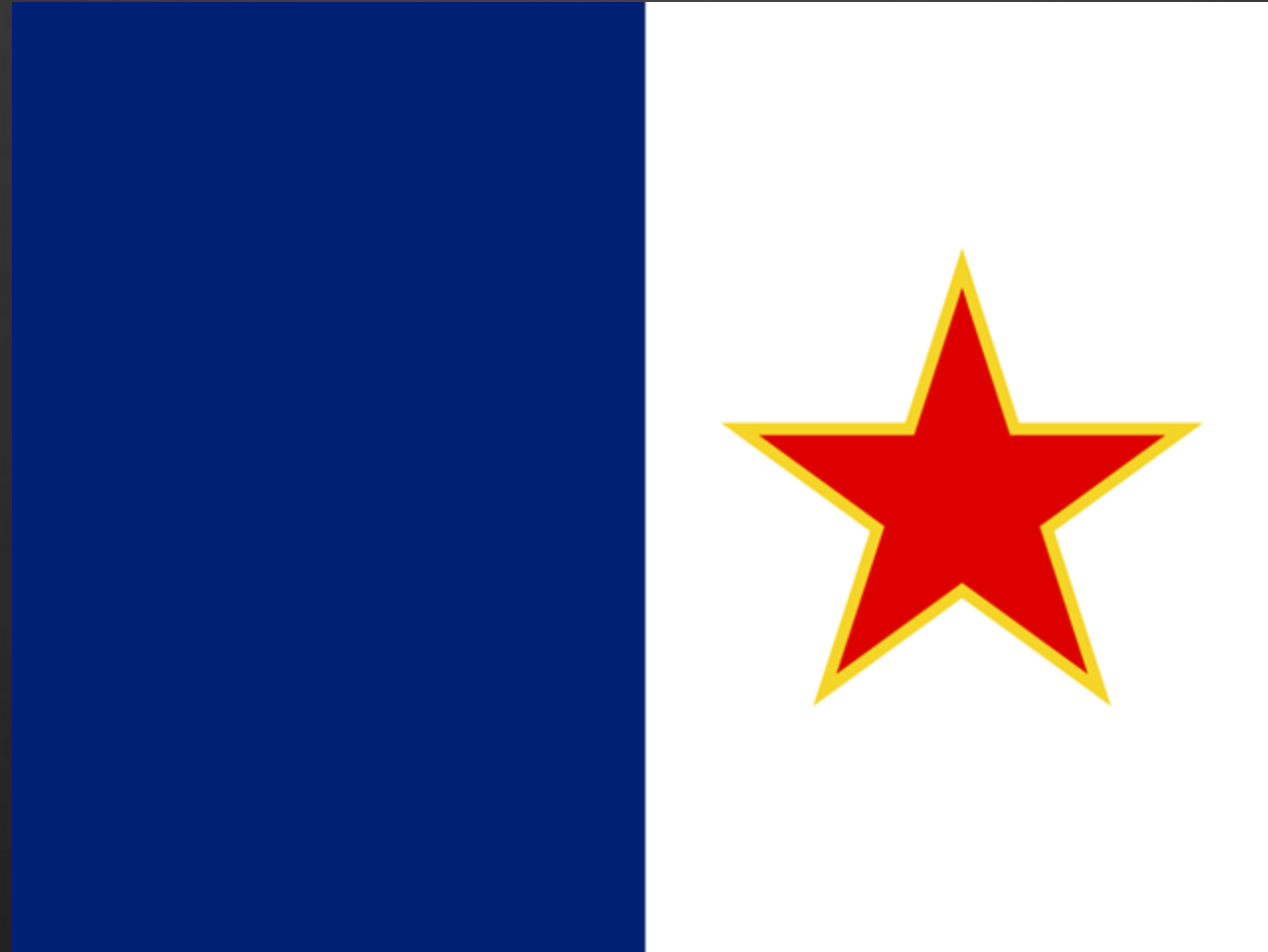


Hydro-Quebec hydroelectric station.

This was built in the 1960s



The FLQ



The October Crisis: 1970

- Quebec Nationalist group called the FLQ kidnapped government officials. One was killed.
- The FLQ wanted Quebec to separate from Canada
- Many FLQ members committed acts of terrorism (exploding mailboxes, kidnapping)
- The Government of Canada used the **War Measures Act** to arrest FLQ members. After this, almost 500 people were detained, most just because of “suspicion”
- The FLQ terrorists were arrested after many weeks of crisis.

The October Crisis: 1970



The October Crisis: 1970



The October Crisis: 1970



Pierre Trudeau's Famous Interview: "Just Watch Me"



Parti Quebécois: 1970s

- A provincial political party called the Parti Quebécois (PQ)
- The PQ wanted Quebec to separate from Canada.
- By 1976, the PQ had a majority government in Quebec

PQ Leader: René Lévesque



Bill 101: 1977

- In 1977, the PQ created a law called Bill 101
- Bill 101 made French the official language of Quebec
- English-speaking people in Quebec were not happy with this.
- Education, government, and business in Quebec had to be only in French.

Bill 101: 1977



1980 Quebec Referendum

- In 1980, the PQ was in power as the provincial government.
- They wanted Quebec to separate from Canada and become an independent country.
- People in the province of Quebec had to vote to decide if they wanted an independent Quebec. This is called a referendum
- 59.6% said “no” ; 40.4% said “yes”

1980 Quebec Referendum



Charter of Rights and Freedoms: 1982

- In 1982, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was created.
- This gave Canadians many constitutional rights.
- Every province approved of the constitution except Quebec (René Lévesque was premier of Quebec, and he refused to approve of the charter. Since his party's purpose was to make Quebec an independent nation, it is unlikely that he would have approved a charter unless it gave special status to Quebec.)
- The Charter was created without Quebec's approval
- This upset many people in Quebec.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms: 1982



Pierre Trudeau (sitting on the left) was Canada's Prime Minister when the Charter was Created. It was his idea to create the Charter.

Meech Lake Accord (1987)

- PM Brian Mulroney wanted to change the constitution so that it would recognize Quebec as a “distinct society.”
- All provincial governments had to approve of the changes, and all members of provincial government had to participate in the vote. ; by 1990, it looked like the Accord would pass.
- In 1990, Elijah Harper (MPP) of the Manitoba legislature refused to vote on the Meech Lake Accord because First Nations People were not consulted or recognized in the accord. Manitoba couldn't vote. Newfoundland decided to the same shortly after, and the Accord failed as a result!



Charlottetown Accord (1992)

- This new accord was created after consulting the public, and aimed to be a “better version” of the Meech Lake Accord.
- This accord proposed many changes to the constitution. These included giving provinces more power, recognizing Quebec as a “distinct society,” and recognizing Aboriginal self-government.
- This accord was decided by a *national referendum* (all Canadians could vote), and it also failed. Some reasons include the declining popularity of Mulroney’s government, and Pierre Trudeau’s public speaking against the Accord. .

Video: [Trudeau on the Charlottetown Accord](#)

Bloc Quebecois (1993)

- Due to declining popularity, Brian Mulroney Resigned in 1993, and Kim Campbell was chosen by the Conservative Party to be the Prime Minister.
- In the 1993 Federal Election, the Conservatives suffered a big loss (they were left with only 2 seats in parliament).
- The liberals won the 1993 election (Jean Chretien became PM).

Bloc Quebecois (separatist party) became the official opposition (2nd biggest party).



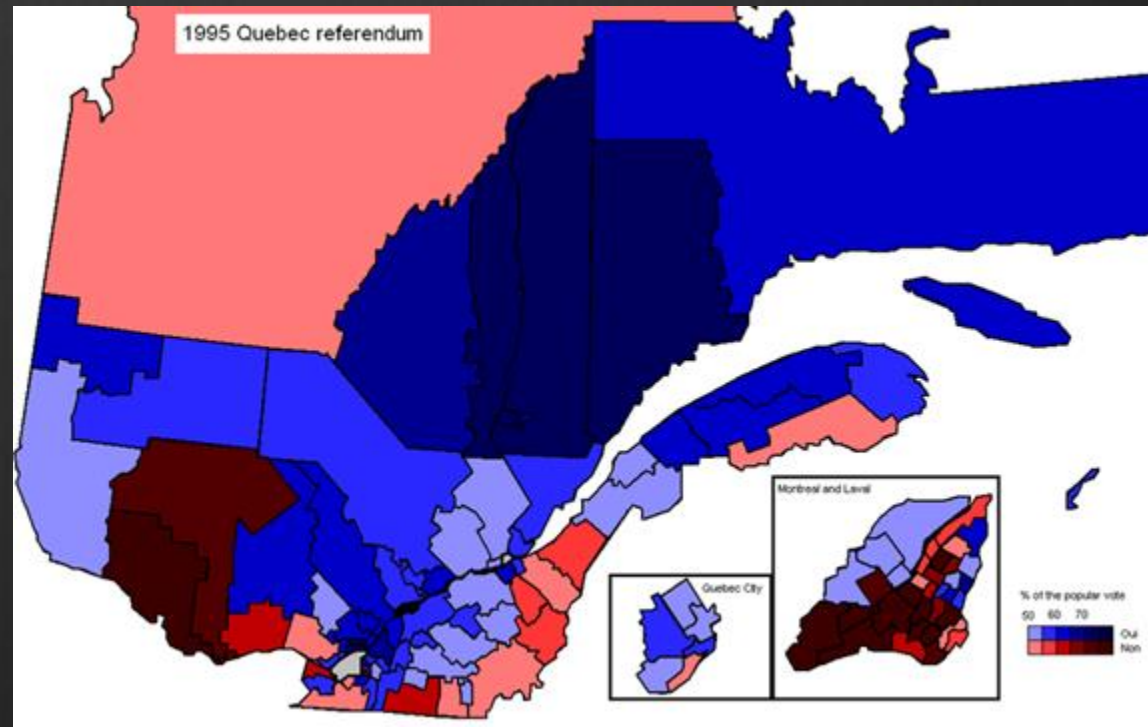
List of Federal Governments



1995 Quebec Referendum

Parizeau

- In 1995, Quebec Tried to Separate from Canada again.
- This time the vote was much closer:
- 50.6% said “no” ; 49.4% said “yes”





In 25 words (for each) describe the following events – use the words in brackets:

- The quiet revolution (technology, Duplessis, Lesage)
- The difference between Duplessis and Lesage (Church, hydro Quebec)
- The October crisis (FLQ, kidnapping, army)
- Parti Quebecois (Rene Levesque, Bill 101, Referendums)
- 1st & 2nd referendums (Yes/No, 1980, 1995)



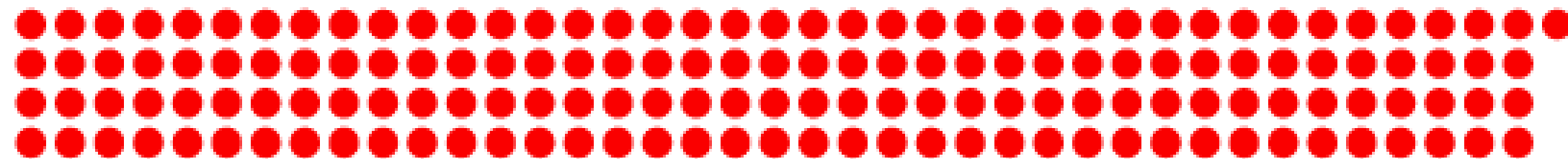
New balance of power

Government: 157



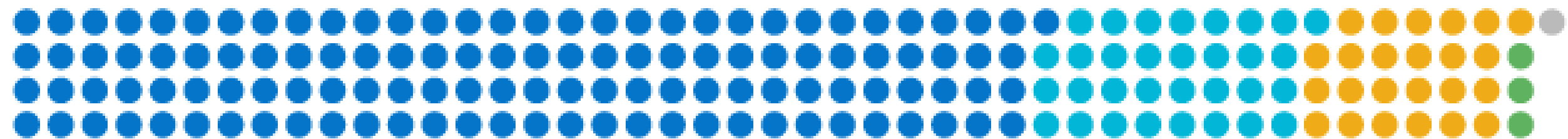
Liberal 157

No majority
170 not reached



Opposition: 181

Conservative 121, Bloc Quebecois 32, NDP 24, Green 3, Independent 1

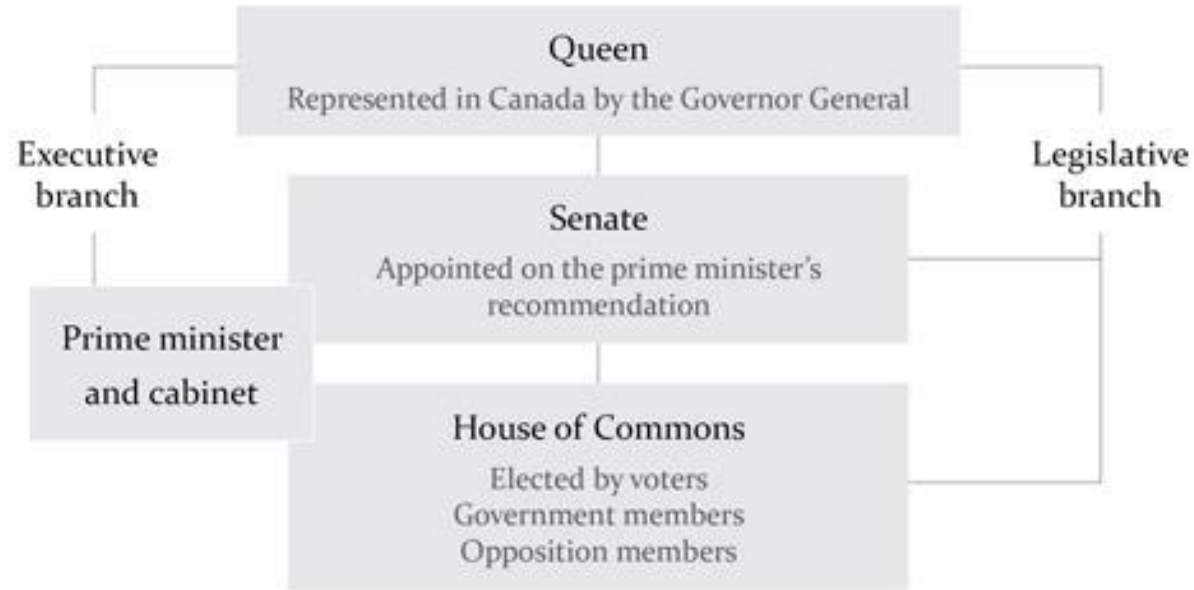




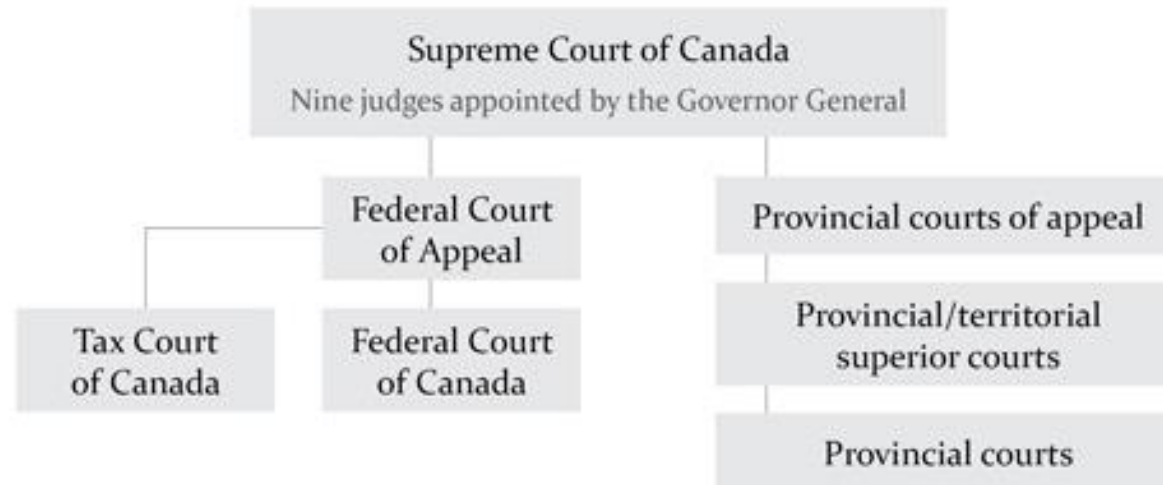
- Conservative 33.7%
- Liberal 32.6%
- New Democratic 17.8%
- Bloc Québécois 7.6%
- Green 2.3%
- People's Party 4.9%
- Other 0.9%

Canada's System of Government

Parliament



Judiciary





Policy Proposal

-proposal is made

Cabinet

-drafted by Department of Justice
-draft approved by Cabinet

Parliament

House

-first reading
-second reading
-consideration
-report
-third reading

Senate

-first reading
-second reading
-consideration
-report
-third reading

Royal Assent

-assent from Governor General

In Force

-enforced across Canada

Canada's Parliament

History Online April 26th





Debate in parliament This a debate in the house of commons.

What are they debating?

What are they really debating?

What does the speaker of the house decide?

Elections

What are the requirements to be permitted to vote?

What are the three levels of government in Canada?

Who do you vote for in a Federal elections?

What is a polling station?

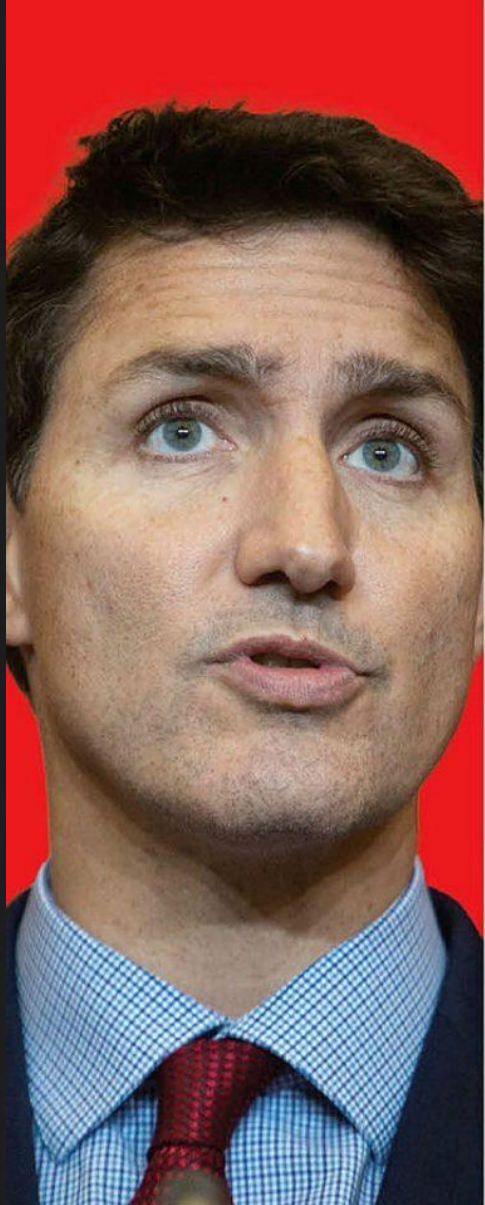
Making Laws

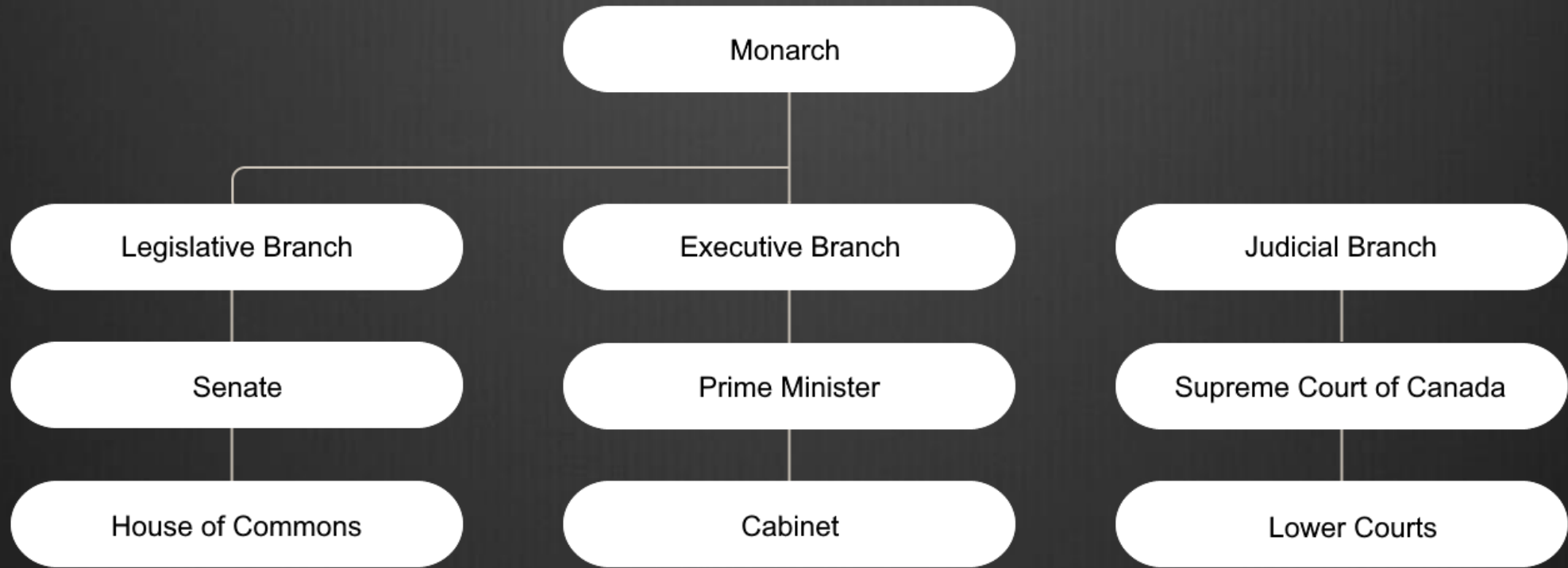
What are the two places that a bill can start to become a law?

What is an “amendment”?

What is the final step?

.Identify each leader and his/her political party.





1- Who is our head of state? Who is his Canadian representative?

2- Who is our Prime Minister?

3- How do you become a senator?

4- How do you become a member of parliament?

5- What do cabinet members do?

September 11, 2001





AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 11

Boston - Los Angeles
0759: Take off
0846: Crashes into World Trade Center north tower

UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 175

Boston - Los Angeles
0814: Take off
0903: Crashes into World Trade Center south tower

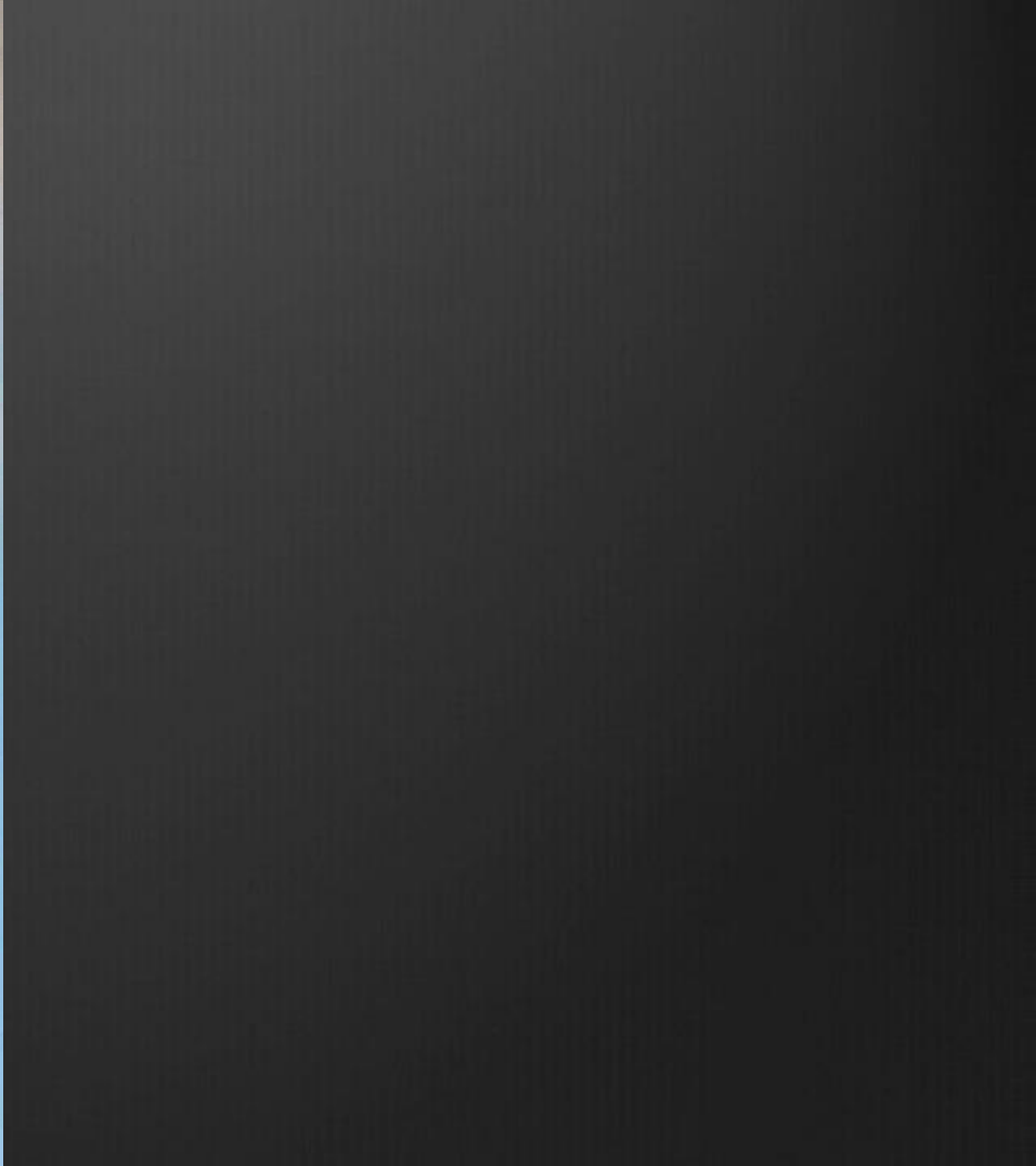
UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 93

Newark - San Francisco
0842: Take off
1003: Crashes in field

AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 77

Washington DC - Los Angeles
0820: Take off
0937: Crashes into Pentagon













WOODRUFF STOKES
ROBERT W. HAMILTON
MICHAEL K. HEALEY
THOMAS
EDDY CARO
EUGENE MICHAEL WHELAN
BRIAN G. AHEARN
CHARLES WILLIAM GARBARINI
PATRICK BURNSIDE
JOHN R. FISCHER
LADDER
CHRISTOPHER J. PICKFORD
PAUL RICHARD MARTINI
ENGIN

S-13







Photo illustration



BIN LADEN "KILL OPERATION" - LATEST DETAILS

The U.S. strike team of Navy SEALs who killed al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden on Sunday appear to have used either heavily modified MH-60 Black Hawk helicopters or a new secret "stealth" design say analysts studying images of the wreckage of one destroyed at the scene

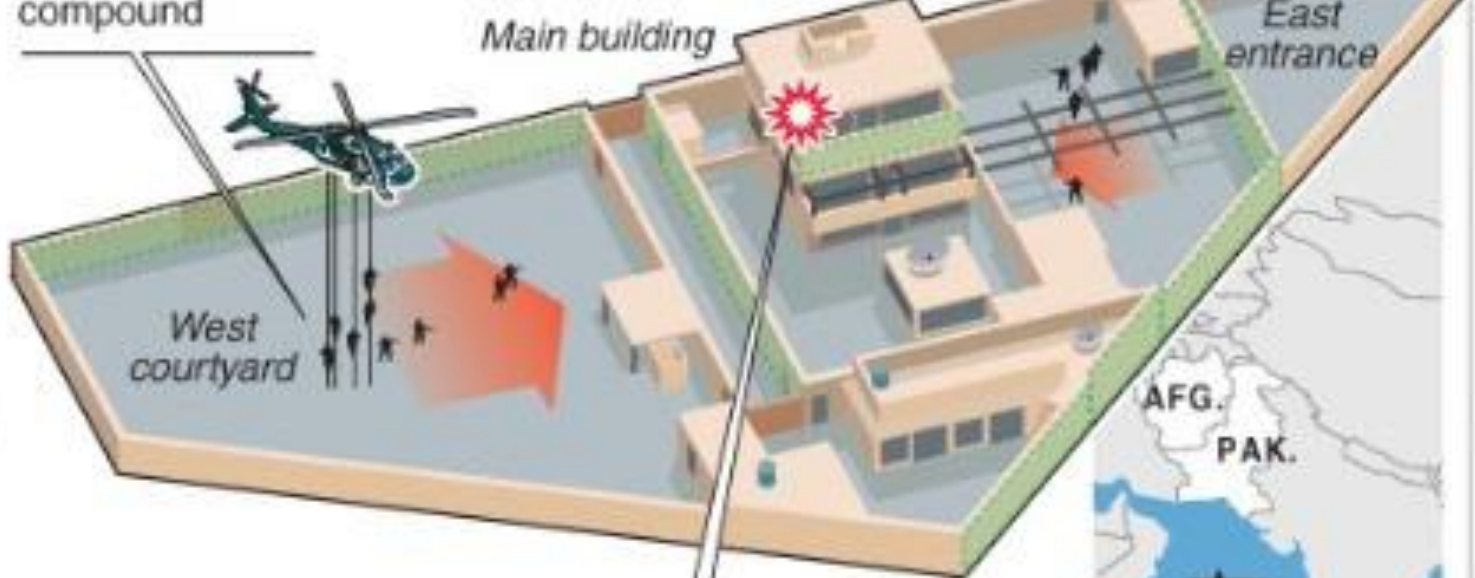
1 The U.S. strike team was based in Afghanistan and carried by helicopter to bin Laden's hide-out in Pakistan

2 Helicopters - two according to most reports, dropped a team composed of U.S. Navy SEALs and forensic specialists inside the compound

3 One chopper made an emergency landing after either clipping the compound wall or having a technical fault and was destroyed at the end of the operation



Team reported to have taken off from Jalalabad airbase



- ▶ Bin Laden was unarmed but offered "resistance"
- ▶ Bin Laden's wife, originally reported killed, was wounded by a shot in the leg

4 Commandos cleared the building where one family lived, while another team entered the first floor of bin Laden's house, where another family lived

5 On the ground floor at least two al Qaeda couriers and a woman were killed. The commandos then found bin Laden and his family on the second and third floor

Bin Laden's body was taken to Afghanistan and later buried at sea

Sources: Reuters, media reports, U.S. officials

How the world Changed after 9-11

1- War on terror

2- Rise of ISIS

3- Increased airport security

4- Fear and prejudice

5- Data collection and surveillance



Oka Crisis







Oka crisis: 30 years later

Global
NATIONAL 

4.

Anticlericalism

Ultramontanism

Doc. 8

The Church strictly regulated its followers. In addition, the clergy exercised greater control over education and the bishops intervened in politics more and more.

. . . The clergy banned several authors In 1844, to encourage Catholics to read only books authorized by the Church, a Sulpician priest founded the Œuvre des bons livres.

Doc. 10

The northwest gradually came to be seen as the natural extension of Canadian territory and as a vast space [for] settlement

Doc. 11

Members of the Institut canadien de Montréal were opposed to the influence that the Church had on society and on the state: they were . . . defenders of liberal ideas In 1847, to promote their ideas, the members of the Institut canadien de Montréal founded the newspaper **L'Avenir**. The following year, some members helped create the Parti rouge

Doc. 12

. . . Surveyors [sent] to the Red River Valley . . . gave the Métis the impression that they would lose the plots¹ they owned near the riverbanks, especially near Fort Garry.

1. Plots: land

Doc. 2 Representatives at the first interprovincial conference



Doc. 3 Colonial representatives at the Charlottetown conference



Doc. 4

[The prime minister] concentrated on reaffirming the primacy¹ of the federal government, in particular by using the power . . . to disallow provincial laws or suspend their application. Thus, the federal government rejected 20 provincial laws

1. Primacy: superiority

Doc. 5

To [put an end to ministerial instability], George Brown, leader of the Clear Grits . . . , proposed an alliance with the Liberal-Conservative Party. He wanted to find a solution to the political problems by creating [a great coalition].

Before

After

A)

2 and 4

1867

3 and 5

B)

2 and 5

1867

3 and 4

C)

3 and 4

1867

2 and 5

D)

3 and 5

1867

2 and 4

Metis

Metis act . . .

Government buying land

Continuity

Change

Result

Continuity

Cause

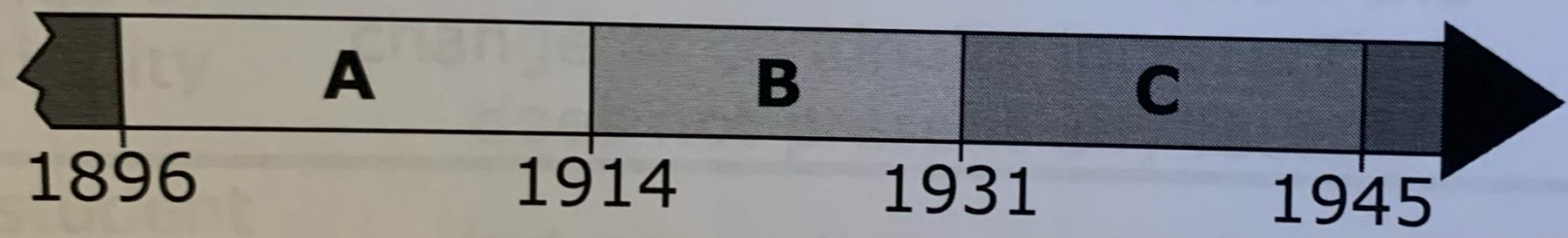
Consequence

Doc. 13

. . . Mackenzie King asked the Canadian people, in a plebiscite, to release him from his promise to never impose conscription for overseas service. . . . Everyone understood that if the military situation in Europe deteriorated, the prime minister would have the authority to conscript Canadians to fight against [Germany and Japan].

main one question.

7. On the timeline below, which letter (A, B or C) corresponds to the period during which the events referred to in Document 13 occurred?



1 mark: The student situates the facts in time.
0 marks: The student does not situate the facts in time.

than one question.

18. Documents 30 to 33 refer to events relating to the political status of Québec between 1976 and 1990.

Which of the following choices (A, B, C or D) presents these documents in chronological order?

A) 31 ----- 32 ----- 30 ----- 33

B) 32 ----- 31 ----- 30 ----- 33

C) 32 ----- 33 ----- 30 ----- 31

D) 33 ----- 32 ----- 30 ----- 31

**Doc. 30 Signing of the Proclamation of the
Constitution Act of Canada by Pierre Elliott
Trudeau and Queen Elizabeth II during the
Patriation of the Constitution**

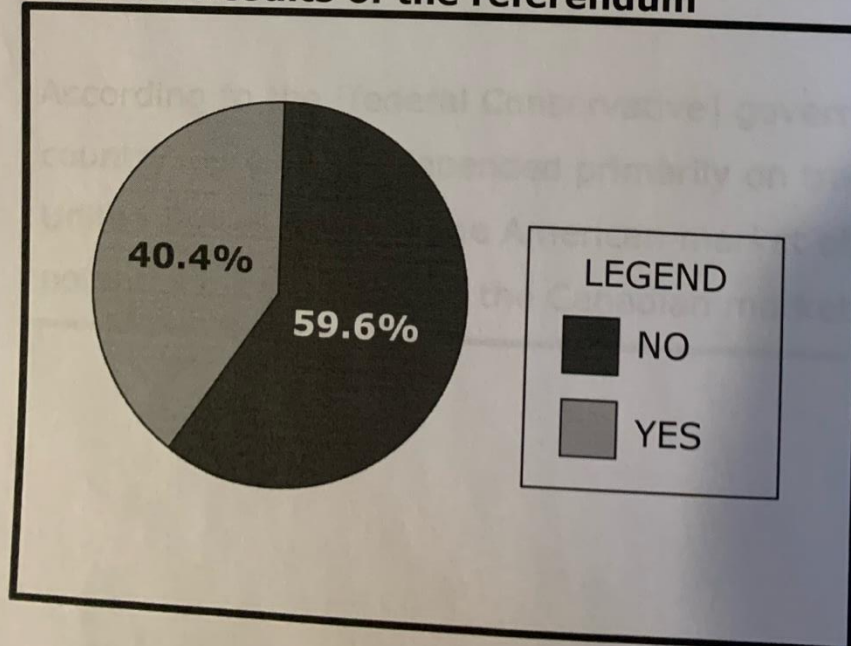


Doc. 31

. . . The federal government under Brian Mulroney intended to relaunch constitutional negotiations so that Québec could sign the Canadian constitution. This is how, on the shores of Meech Lake, near Ottawa, the prime minister, Québec premier and the premiers of the other nine provinces came to an agreement This agreement recognized Québec's distinct nature within Confederation.¹

1. Confederation: Canadian federation

Doc. 32 Results of the referendum



Doc. 33

The [provincial] election results [produced] shockwaves¹ throughout Canada. For the first time in the history of Québec, a government whose goal was Québec sovereignty took power. [It] won 71 of the 110 seats in the National Assembly.

1. Shockwaves: a strong reaction