

*Module 5: A New
Dominion*

1867-1896

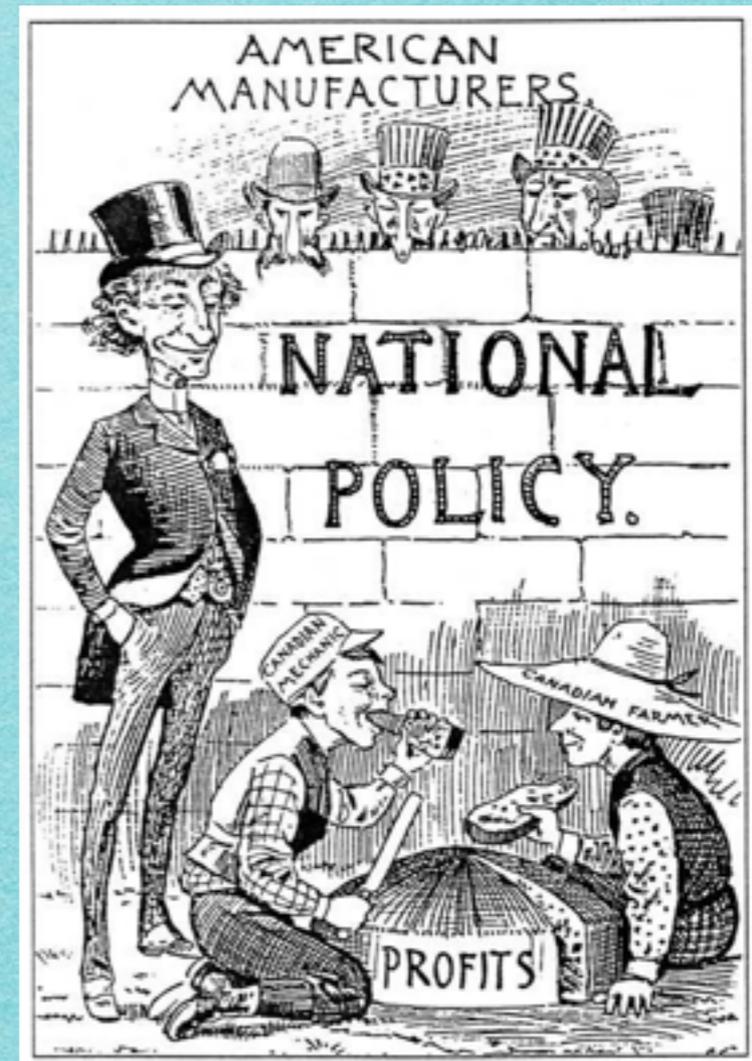
Population and Settlement

- ▶ Why did hundreds of thousands of French Canadians emigrate in the late 19th Century?
- ▶ Where did they go?
- ▶ How did the Church and Provincial government react?
- ▶ How many English people were there in the New Province of Quebec?
- ▶ Why was Canada becoming **URBANIZED**?



Economy and Development

- ▶ What was the solution to end of Reciprocity?
- ▶ What was the National Policy how was it supposed to work?
- ▶ What did industrialization look in Canada?
- ▶ How did agriculture change?
- ▶ What was the impact of Railways?



Countervailing Powers

- ▶ What was Confederation?
- ▶ What were its causes, challenges, and impacts?
How did the BNA act work?
- ▶ What was Quebec's place in the new country?
- ▶ What were the “power relationships” between the government of the country and the province and a whole bunch of other groups

Culture and Thought

- ▶ What was imperialism and who believed in it?
- ▶ What was capitalism?
- ▶ What was socialism?
- ▶ Who were the agriculturalists?
- ▶ What was the role of the Roman Catholic Church in this period?

What's Next?

- ▶ In many ways the union of Upper Canada and Lower Canada was a prelude to full confederation.
- ▶ It was ultimately a failure that ended in parliamentary gridlock and a colony more divided than ever.
- ▶ As a result, some type of solution needed to be created.

Uniting a Country

- ▶ The idea of uniting the colonies was not a new one. It had been around for a long time.
- ▶ But by the 1860s there were several key elements came together to make it a reality and a necessity
 - ▶ A change in British Attitudes
 - ▶ Fear of an American Invasion
 - ▶ Impending loss of Free Trade with the USA
 - ▶ Dissatisfaction of the English Canadians

Confederation

- ▶ Confederation is the term that is used to describe the joining of the British North American Colonies to form one large country



Causes of Confederation (Why?)

- ▶ Responsible government had not solved all of the BNA's problems
 - ▶ The desire for Representation by Population ("Rep by Pop")
 - ▶ Canada West had grown larger than Canada East
 - ▶ They wanted representation in the Assembly based on the size of population
 - ▶ Political deadlock /stalemate in the Assembly
 - ▶ 9 governments in 10 years
 - ▶ Britain now saw the colonies as a financial burden

Causes of Confederation

- ▶ Colonial Defence (fear of USA)
 - ▶ Britain no longer wanted the cost of defending Canada
 - ▶ US Civil War had made the Northern States angry and very powerful
- ▶ Economics
 - ▶ Need for internal markets (Reciprocity ends in 1866)
- ▶ Railways
 - ▶ Railway debts (Government is going broke)

Impending end of Free Trade

- ▶ When Great Britain ended its protective colonial tariff rates and began moving toward freer trade it sent British North America into a panic.
- ▶ Reciprocity brought prosperity but it also made the colonies dependent on the U.S trade policies
- ▶ The treaty was to be re-signed in 1865 but due to the American civil war it was almost certain that the USA would not re-sign

Railway Revolution

- ▶ The railway would make confederation possible.
- ▶ The vast territory of Canada made it a long and difficult passage from one side to the other.
- ▶ Trains could run year round and get goods and people to their destinations faster.
 - ▶ 12 miles a day on horseback VS. 600 km or more via rail
- ▶ It would also bring profits!

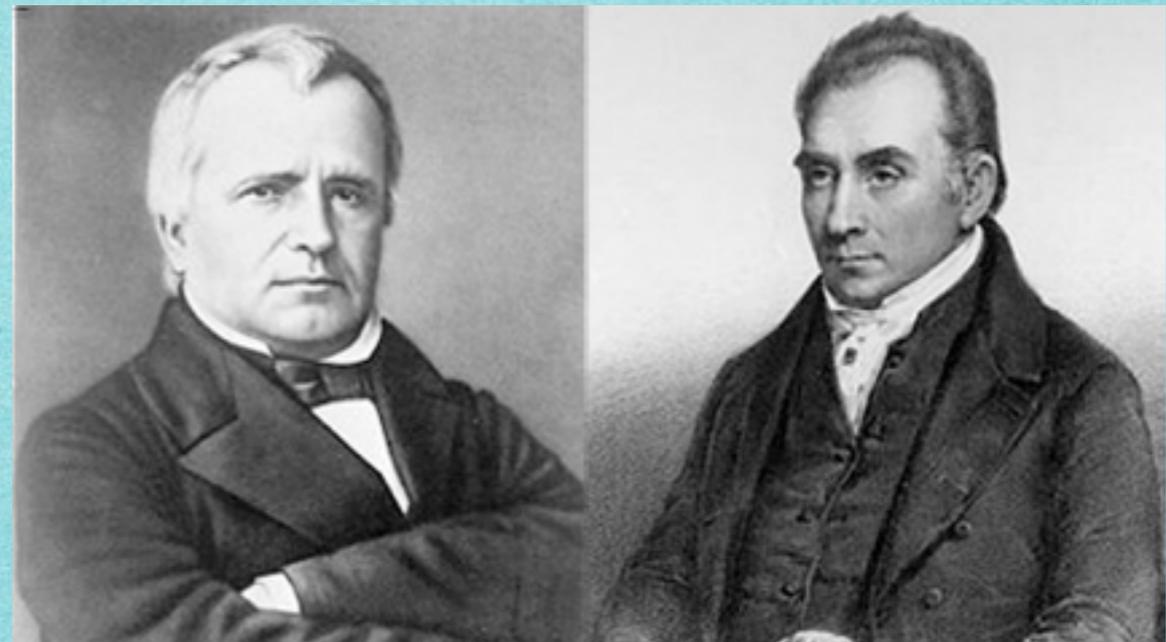


Stalemate in the Province of Canada

- ▶ The Act of Union had led to political deadlock and frustrations
- ▶ The province of Canada was now split right down the middle, along political, cultural and social lines
- ▶ The Act of the Union had actually strengthened the French Canadiens position- not weakened it.

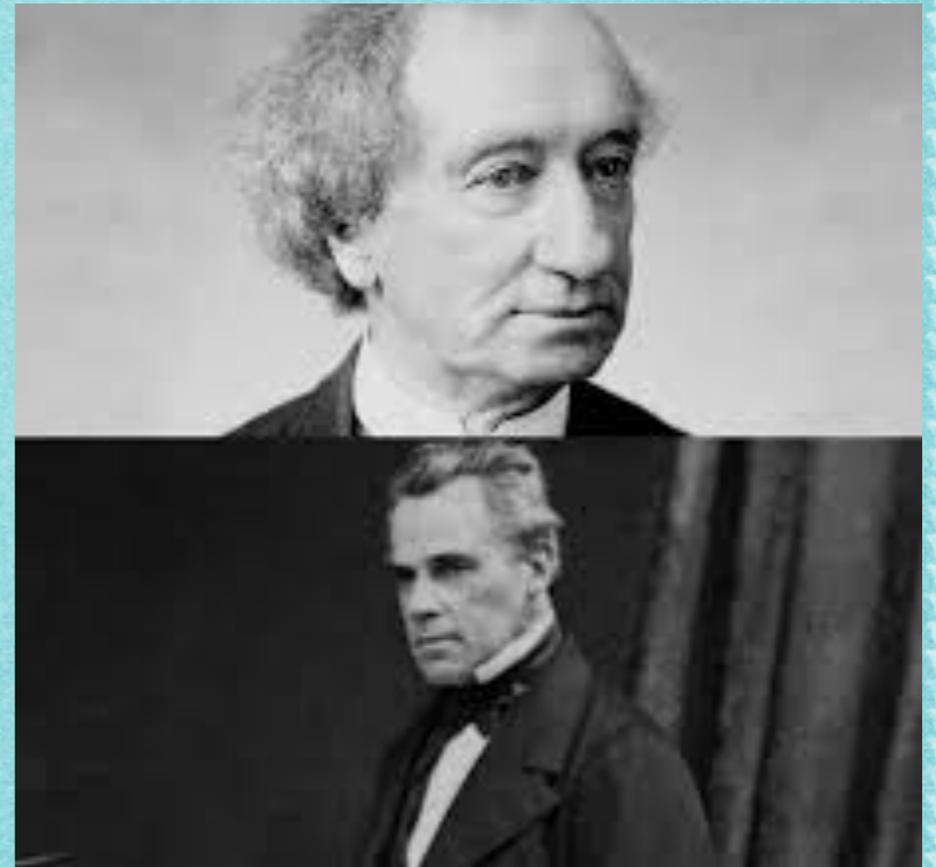
Stalemate in the Province of Canada

- ▶ By 1851 Baldwin and Lafontaine were ready for retirement as they were exhausted by the atmosphere and growing radicalism in the Province.
- ▶ John A. MacDonal
George Etienne
would take their place.
- ▶ Funny, charming and
ruthless these two men
will dominate Canadian politics for the next 30 years.



Province of Canada Divided

- ▶ The Province was divided into two opposing sides, both with an English and French component
- ▶ Conservatives
 - ▶ Canada West: John A. MacDonald
 - ▶ Canada East: George Etienne Cartier
- ▶ Reformers
 - ▶ Canada West: George Brown
 - ▶ Canada East: Antoine Dorian (Parti Rouge)



“Rep by Pop!”

- ▶ The population of the province of Canada was soaring, and the largest increase was with the English speaking region of Canada West.
- ▶ Parliament was still divided on a strict 50-50 split of seats
- ▶ The English were now outnumbered and they were **OUTRAGED**.
- ▶ Rep by Pop now became the outcry for the English Canadians
- ▶ **Proportional Representation:** the number of seats in the Assembly should be proportional to the size of the population of a region.
- ▶ Result: An ongoing political stalemate

The Great Coalition

- ▶ George Brown rose in the Assembly and offered to cross the floor, joining in a coalition with his nemesis and political foe, John A. MacDonal.
- ▶ Brown had three conditions:
 - ▶ Work towards creating a larger united federation of BNA
 - ▶ “Rep by Pop”
 - ▶ Western Expansionism
- ▶ The Great Coalition of 1864 would become the driving force behind Confederation

Steps of Confederation

- ▶ **1864 Charlottetown Conference**
 - ▶ Should we get together?
- ▶ **1864 Quebec Conference**
 - ▶ How do we get together?
- ▶ **1866 London Conference**
 - ▶ May we get together?

Charlottetown Conference

- ▶ September 1, 1864
- ▶ Schmooze-fest
- ▶ Smooth talking Canadians to seduce their Maritime friends into marriage
- ▶ Wine flowed, soirees and elegant balls, and expensive dinners did the trick.
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vBGNEJpznNE>



Quebec Conference



- ▶ October 1864
- ▶ Outlined the specifics of a possible union



- ▶ John A. MacDonal was the creator of modern Canada
- ▶ refined, revised, and reworked the resolutions

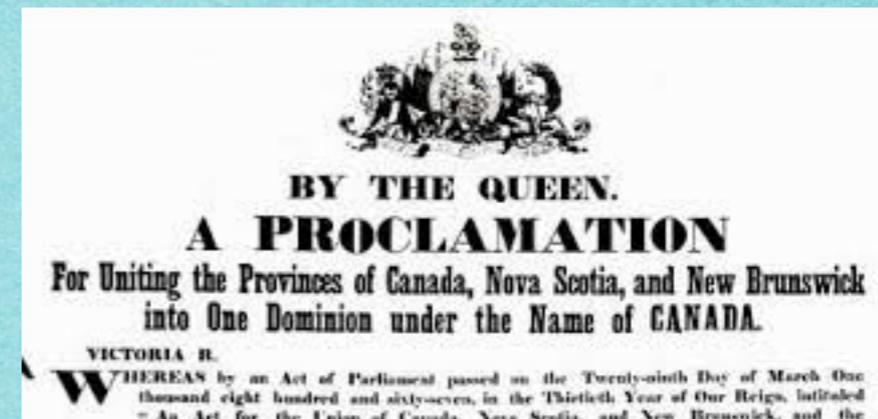
London Conference

- ▶ December 1866
- ▶ Delegates from Canada meet with the British Parliament in London for approval of Confederation
- ▶ Approved by parliament
- ▶ Signed by the Queen on March 29, 1867



British North America ACT

- ▶ The BNA Act did **NOT** grant Canada full independence; Canada was still a part of the British Empire



- ▶ Cause:
 - ▶ 3 political: Political Deadlock, Rep by Pop, American Civil War
 - ▶ 3 Economic: Markets, debts, railroads

British North America Act

- ▶ Purpose: To Federate Canada



Le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Canada s'unissent pour former un État fédéral, le Dominion du Canada (Acte de l'Amérique britannique du Nord, 1^{er} juillet, 1867). La Province du Canada est divisée en Québec et Ontario. Les États-Unis d'Amérique proclament avoir acquis l'Alaska de la Russie (20 juin).



British North America Act

- ▶ Measures:
 - ▶ 1 centralized Federal Government (national)
 - ▶ Each “colony” will have a provincial government
 - ▶ Now becoming Provinces

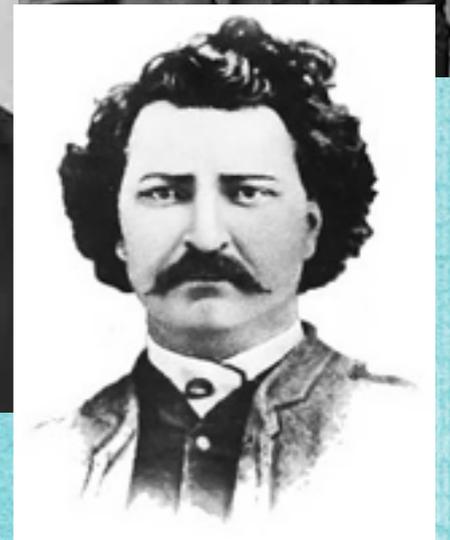
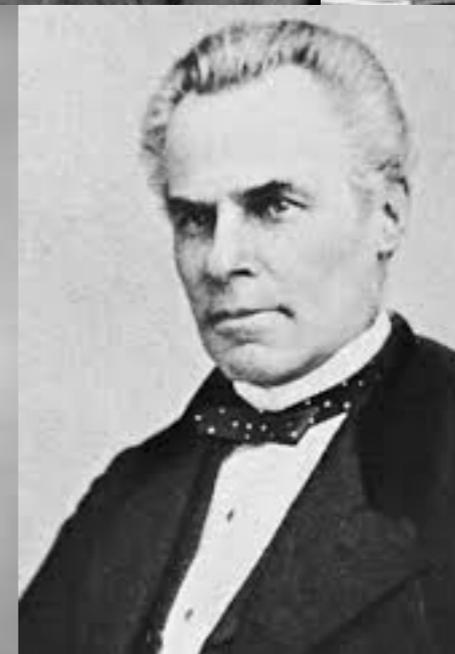
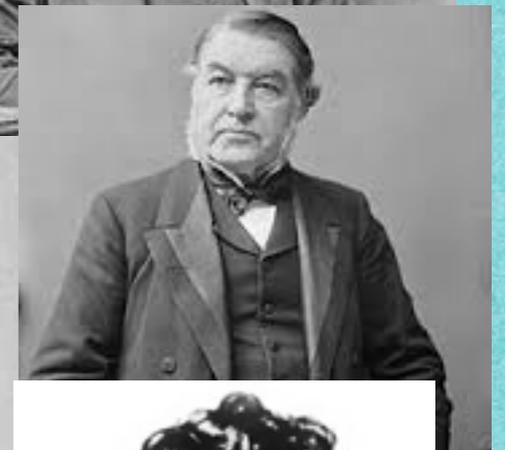
British North America Act

▶ Success or failure?: **SUCCESS**

▶ Why or why not?: It was **FLEXIBLE**

Fathers of Confederation

- ▶ 36 Fathers of Confederation total.
- ▶ Important ones to note:
 - ▶ John A. MacDonald
 - ▶ George Brown
 - ▶ Thomas D'Arcy McGee
 - ▶ George Etienne Cartier
 - ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcACdpePyiM>
 - ▶ Charles Tupper
 - ▶ Louis Riel



The Dominion of Canada

- ▶ July 1st 1867
 - ▶ British North American Act came into effect
- ▶ The first Dominion Day
- ▶ The capital would be: Ottawa
 - ▶ Why Ottawa?
 - ▶ Toronto ... too protestant
 - ▶ Kingston ... too close to the United States
 - ▶ Montreal ... too crazy (burnt down Parliament last time)
 - ▶ Ottawa was half Catholic and half Protestant, and was located away from the United States



The Structure of Canada

- ▶ Canada is a **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**
 - ▶ Monarchy: Ruled by King or Queen
- ▶ Canada is a **FEDERATION**

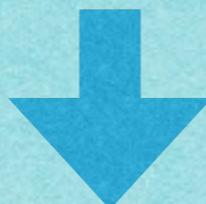


Constitutional Monarchy

- ▶ Head of State: The King/Queen (the Monarch)
- ▶ Head of Government: Prime Minister
- ▶ 3 Levels of Government
 - ▶ Executive: The Cabinet
 - ▶ Judicial: The Supreme Court
 - ▶ Legislative: House of Commons and House of Lords (Senate)

Crown

Head of State



Governor General

Judicial



Supreme Court

Prime Minister

Head of Govt



Cabinet

Chosen by the PM



House of Commons

Legislative



House of Lords (Senate)

CAN people vote



People

Federation

- ▶ 2 levels of Government
- ▶ Sir John A. MacDonald wanted a unitary state (like Britain and France)
- ▶ French Canadians and the Maritimes wanted Federation. Why?
- ▶ The Fathers of Confederation saw a strong centralized government with all important powers in Ottawa

Federation Continued...

- ▶ National Government would ensure services important for Canadians



- ▶ Provincial Government for ensuring local services services for Canadians

BNA Divides Powers

- ▶ Federal (National)
 - ▶ Defense (Armed Forces)
 - ▶ Finances (Banking)
 - ▶ International Relations (trade, etc.)
- ▶ Provincial
 - ▶ Education
 - ▶ Healthcare
 - ▶ Roads

FEDERAL POWERS

(AFFECT THE WHOLE COUNTRY)

PROVINCIAL POWERS

(LOCAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS)

How Government Functions

▶ **Executive Function**

- ▶ Makes decisions about how the country, the province, or the city should run
- ▶ Proposed laws and makes regulations
- ▶ Civil services administers the day to day operations and ensures that laws and regulations are applied
- ▶ Held by the cabinet formed of the Prime Minister and the ministers heading important departments

How Government Functions

▶ **Cabinet Ministers**

Minister of immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship

Minister of International Trade

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Democratic Institutions

Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour

Minister of Status of Women

Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness

Minister of Small Business and Tourism

Minister of Agriculture

Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs

Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and Canadian Coast Guard

President of the Treasury Board

Minister of Infrastructure and Communities

Minister of Sports and Persons with Disabilities

How Government Functions

▶ Cabinet Ministers

Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Minister of Finance

Minister of Justice and Attorney General

Minister of Public Services and Procurement

Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Minister of Families, Children, and Social Development

Minister of Transport

Minister of International Development and La Francophonie

Minister of Natural Resources

Minister of Canadian Heritage

Minister of Veterans Affairs

Minister of National Revenue

Minister of National Defence

Minister of Science

Minister of Health

How Government Functions

▶ **Legislative Function**

- ▶ Parliament discussed matters affecting the country
- ▶ Provincial assemblies discuss issues affecting their province
- ▶ City councils discuss affairs affecting their municipality
- ▶ Members debate and try to improve bills proposed by the Cabinet or executive committee
- ▶ They vote to pass or reject bills
- ▶ House of Commons holds the Legislative power
- ▶ The Senate may provide additional options, but has little power.

How Government Works

- ▶ The House of Commons
 - ▶ Made up of Ministers voted in by the public
- ▶ The Senate
 - ▶ Appointed by the Prime Minister



How Government Functions

▶ **Judicial Functions**

- ▶ Government needs to ensure that laws are being followed once they are passed
- ▶ The Courts have judicial powers
- ▶ Judges are appointed for life so that they can be independent of the political system

How Government Functions

- ▶ Supreme Court of Canada
- ▶ Highest court in Canada
- ▶ Last step for appeal
- ▶ 9 Judges help the government to interpret laws and apply them to real-life situations



Challenges facing the New Dominion

- ▶ Growth

- ▶ New Provinces and Territories

- ▶ 1867 - Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
 - ▶ 1870 - Northwest Territories, Manitoba
 - ▶ 1871 - British Columbia
 - ▶ 1873 - Prince Edward Island
 - ▶ 1898 - Yukon
 - ▶ 1905 - Alberta
 - ▶ 1949- Newfoundland and Labrador
 - ▶ 1999 - Nunavut

Dominion of Canada 1867



Dominion of Canada 1873



Dominion of Canada 1905



Challenges Facing the New Dominion

- ▶ Economy

- ▶ Depression of the 1870s

- ▶ Iron gradually replaces wood

- ▶ Colonial governments had a large debt

- ▶ Poor harvests from 1864-1866

- ▶ Unemployment and low wages

- ▶ Power

- ▶ Federal/Provincial relations

- ▶ More provincial autonomy (self-government)

Growth Continues...

- ▶ When the Hudson's Bay Company sells Rupert's Land to Canada in 1870 for 1.5 million...
- ▶ No one thought to consult or inform those who lived on this land
 - ▶ Who was already there?
 - ▶ Where they happy to be part of Canada?
 - ▶ How did they react?
 - ▶ Who led them?
 - ▶ What was the outcome?

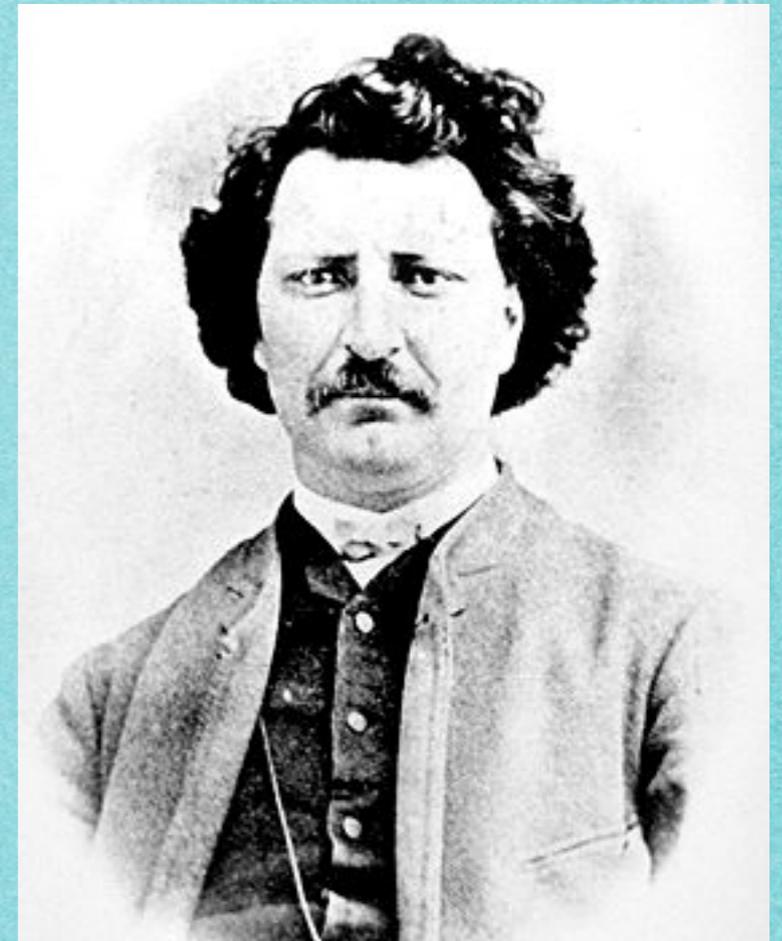
Red River Rebellion

- ▶ April 20th 1869
- ▶ The Metis were angered and defiant about the sale of “their” land
- ▶ Metis: cultural group who are half Aboriginal and French decent



Red River Rebellion

- ▶ Louis Riel
 - ▶ Metis
 - ▶ Confronted the surveyors send in ahead of the land transfer
 - ▶ “You shall go no further”
 - ▶ The Metis then seized the HBC trading port of Upper Fort Garry and declared a provisional government



Red River Rebellion Continued...

- ▶ Metis lose support in Ontario after Thomas Scott, an English Protestant is executed



- ▶ Thomas Scott was arrested by the Metis and thrown into jail. He was held for trial and sentenced to death.
- ▶ Officials begged Riel to intervene but he refused.
- ▶ “The shot that set the West ablaze”

Results of the Rebellion

- ▶ Military is sent west, and under the Manitoba Act, Manitoba officially becomes a province
- ▶ French language rights and the Catholic Church are protected
- ▶ Having manoeuvred Manitoba into a Confederation Louis Riel is the Father of Manitoba
- ▶ **BUT** Riel is branded a traitor and flees to the United States while settlers flood into Manitoba and push the Metis further west.

Northwest Rebellion

- ▶ 1885
- ▶ Metis had no clear title to the lands that they settled on
- ▶ Riel was now teaching in Montana
- ▶ Big Bear, Poundmaker, and Gabriel Dumont invite him to return and lead the Metis and Aborigines once again

Northwest Rebellion

- ▶ Metis continued to protest, especially against the railway (Canadian Pacific Railway)
- ▶ Metis attack settlers and North West Mounted Police posts
- ▶ Government sends the new Canadian Army west using the railway

Northwest Rebellion

- ▶ John A. and Riel are again up against each other.
- ▶ Riel sends a petition to MacDonald, of which nothing comes of it. The rebellion is about to explode.
- ▶ Metis are crushed and Riel is captured

Riel Hanged

- ▶ Riel is tried for treason
- ▶ He refused to plead insanity and was tried and found guilty in Regina.
- ▶ The jury convicted and recommended mercy; Honore Mercier also warned Ottawa that if Riel was executed it would be considered “a declaration of war against Quebec”
- ▶ John A. stays his execution (twice) and appointed a commission to rule on Riel’s mental capacity
- ▶ The commission rule that he is sane and the matter is thus settled
- ▶ MacDonal would not intervene
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVVFjfyvgMg>

Northwest Rebellion

- ▶ Ontario and French Quebec disagree over the issue
- ▶ Riel traitor or father of confederation?



Challenges

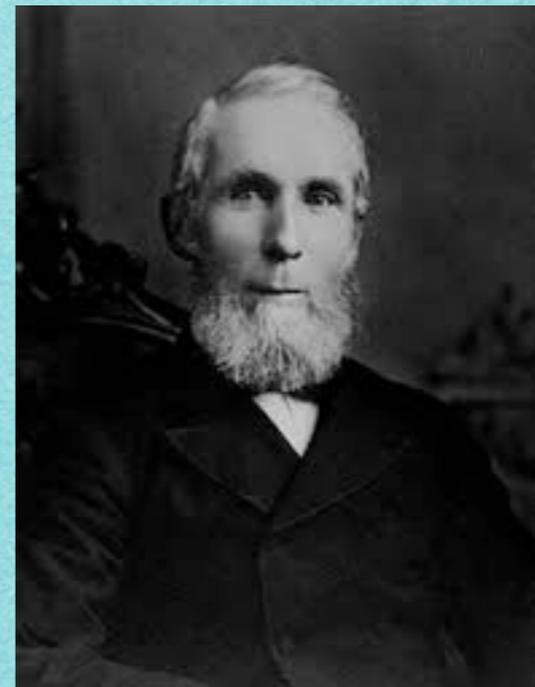
- ▶ The problem of Federal and Provincial relations
 - ▶ Sir John A. MacDonald wanted a strong federal government (He feared a civil war would start like the Americans)
 - ▶ Right away provinces wanted more rights and powers
 - ▶ Oliver Mowat (Ontario) and Honore Mercier (Quebec) led the change for provincial powers in the 1880s.

Problems of Growth

- ▶ Link to the East
 - ▶ 1878 intercolonial links Halifax to Montreal
 - ▶ Fulfilling a promise to Nova Scotia, the Intercolonial Railway was completed
- ▶ Link to the West
 - ▶ Fulfilling a promise to British Columbia (made in 1870) the Canadian Pacific was completed from Montreal to Vancouver in 1885

Challenges

- ▶ The economic depression of the 1870s
- ▶ Sir Alexander Mackenzie had the misfortune to be the Prime Minister during the world wide depression of the 1870s
- ▶ Sir John A. MacDonald won the election of 1870 by promising a new plan for Canada: a new policy



The National Policy

- ▶ The policy was designed to solve 3 problems
 - ▶ Lack of manufacturing in Canada
 - ▶ Tariffs
 - ▶ A small market and empty prairie
 - ▶ Immigration
 - ▶ Lack of Transportation
 - ▶ Railways

The National Policy

- ▶ Had to try and unify the people of the different provinces
- ▶ Smaller markets for Canadian products in Europe and the United States resulted in lower prices and more unemployment in Canada
- ▶ The National Policy was formulated to promote national unity and improve economic prosperity

The National Policy

- ▶ Tariffs
 - ▶ A tax on goods coming into the country
 - ▶ encouraged factory growth in Canada
- ▶ Immigration
 - ▶ New people on the farms and in the cities
 - ▶ Market for goods and a supply of food for workers
 - ▶ Cheap labour in the factories
- ▶ Railways
 - ▶ Connect the cities of the east with the farms of the west
 - ▶ Manufactured goods go west, agricultural goods go east

RIP

The National Policy

▶ Results:

- ▶ Higher prices and lower salaries in Canada
- ▶ It favoured Ontario the most, and Quebec the least
- ▶ New textile, shoe, and machinery industries were established
- ▶ Western Canada developed more rapidly
- ▶ Railway construction ate up the capital needed to expand other sectors of the economy
- ▶ People continued to emigrate to the United States

Protectionism

- ▶ An economic policy that aims to protect the local (or national) economy from foreign competition
- ▶ This usually is done by putting heavy tariffs or taxes on goods coming in from outside the country
- ▶ Effects on Canada: Increased timber exports to Great Britain (Preferential Tariffs)

Steam

- ▶ About 1860 or so, factory production began to expand - using steam meant that the factories no longer had to be near a river. They were now usually located near a source of manpower and a market (cities)
- ▶ The new factories were large scale operations that expanded the workforce dramatically
- ▶ Goods were now produced quickly and were for cheaper than they had ever been
- ▶ By 1920 Canada was an Urban nation

Urbanization

- ▶ As the factories tended to be located in large towns and cities, these areas in turn attracted more people. Pollution and crowding led to the spread of disease.
- ▶ By 1900:
 - ▶ Over 1/3 of Quebeckers live in cities
- ▶ Poor working class neighbourhoods developed and apartments were overcrowded and dirty
- ▶ Housing was poor, sanitation non-existent, for the poor, life in cities was difficult
- ▶ By 1920
 - ▶ Canada was an Urban Nation

1st Phase of Industrialization - DARK, DIRTY, DANGEROUS

- ▶ Energy Source: Coal or wood fired steam engines
- ▶ Products: food processing, tobacco goods, leather, products, railways
- ▶ Location: Montreal, to a lesser extent Sherbrooke
- ▶ Capital: British Money was invested
- ▶ Markets: Internal Canadian Markets
- ▶ Conditions: Low skill, low pay, unions just forming (they are illegal in the early period)



1st Phase of Industrialization

- ▶ Working conditions were also bad. Women and children were taken advantage of and paid less than men
 - ▶ Men made an average of 10\$ a week - women/children were less
 - ▶ Children started work at age 8
 - ▶ 75-80 hour weeks
- ▶ Factories were poorly lit with little ventilation and dangerous machines
- ▶ No insurance for sickness or injury
- ▶ Fines were imposed to punish workers - others were beaten or fired
- ▶ Strikers were harshly put down

1st Phase of Industrialization

- ▶ These poor conditions led to workers to get together to fight for their rights.
- ▶ Unions and pressure tactics (strikes) to fight for better working conditions, fewer hours, better pay and laws for protection
- ▶ The Catholic Church also got involved - They didn't like the French Canadiens workers joining American Unions so the Church formed Catholic Unions

1st Phase of Industrialization

- ▶ Living Conditions
 - ▶ Working Class Districts
 - ▶ Upper Class Districts

Role of Women

- ▶ Women had a harder life overall
- ▶ Few rights - not vote and wives were to obey their husbands

Agriculture Economy

- ▶ Shift in Agriculture
 - ▶ Could not compete with wheat grown in the west so they shift to dairy farming
 - ▶ Cheese and butter factories spring up all over Quebec - specifically in the southern areas
 - ▶ Farmers moved from subsistence farming to market oriented farming. Resulting in more money to spend on the farm
 - ▶ More money means they can move toward:
 - ▶ mechanization
 - ▶ fewer and bigger farms
 - ▶ improved farming techniques
 - ▶ In the late 19th century, rural areas of Eastern Canada lost thousands of people
 - ▶ Why? - Jobs - they were not needed on farms anymore (overpopulation)

Quebec Concerns

- ▶ Where did they go?
 - ▶ Big Cities
 - ▶ agriculture was mechanizing and farms were growing larger, fewer farmers were needed
- ▶ Where did the farmers and other rural go?
 - ▶ English Quebeckers and Ontarian's went west to seek land
 - ▶ Some also moved to the cities for jobs in new factories
 - ▶ French Canadians also went to the cities of QC (small amount moved west)

Quebec Concerns

- ▶ The farms of the St. Lawrence valley couldn't absorb all the workers
- ▶ Montreal and other cities of Quebec couldn't absorb all the workers
- ▶ Solution: was to go to the south to the labour starved factories of New England (USA)
- ▶ Over 1 million French Canadians left Quebec to the dismay of the provincial government and the Catholic Church
- ▶ The government offered free land to French Canadians who were willing to move to empty areas of the province this was called the “colonization movement”

Quebec Concerns

- ▶ Why agriculture in Eastern Canada = changed at the end of the 1900s.
- ▶ It changed because of urbanization and more efficient growing in the west
- ▶ Emigration? Process of people move away

Conclusion

- ▶ Canada in 1860: small province of the British Empire.
 - ▶ The United Province of Canada had no more than 3 million people and a few 1000 miles of railway
- ▶ Canada in 1896: a dominion of 1 province and about 9 million
 - ▶ It was an industrialized nation which included a transcontinental railway