

**STUDENT WORKBOOK****What was the impact of the second phase  
of industrialization on Québec's economy?**ENGLISH VERSION IN PROGRESS OF [Documents d'histoire et de géographie - 2e cycle - Deuxième phase d'industrialisation](#)**INSTRUCTIONS****Competency 2 - Interprets a social phenomenon****Intellectual Operations Developed:** Establishes facts; and Establishes causal connections**Instructions**

1. Read and analyze documents 1 to 6. Explain how the Québec government's response to the needs in the U.S. for pulp and paper affected the forestry industry in Québec..

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

- The consumption in the United States of pulp and paper.
- The response of the Québec government to the needs of the U.S.
- The effect on the forestry industry.

2. Read and analyze documents 4 to 9. Explain how the industrial use of hydroelectric potential impacted the surrounding territory. Answer the question, providing details on the elements below and establishing connections between them:

- The hydroelectric potential of the Saguenay.
- The industrial use of hydroelectricity.
- The impact of this industry on the territory.

3. Read and analyze documents 1 to 3 and 7 to 9. Explain how the response of some companies in new industrial sectors impacted the Québec economy. Answer the question, providing details on the elements below and establishing connections between them:

- The characteristics of the new industrial sectors
- The response of certain companies
- An impact on the Québec economy

4. In a text, answer the inquiry question:

**What was the impact of the second phase of industrialization on Québec's economy?**

**TECHNOLOGY**

Using the application [Socrative](#), you can complete the questionnaire that will guide you in establishing the causal links for this document file: <https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/66370708>

## **TABLE**

**Causal connections 1:** Explain how the Québec government's response to the needs in the U.S. for pulp and paper affected the forestry industry in Québec.

Statement	Doc.	Facts
The consumption in the United States of pulp and paper		
The response of the Québec government to the needs of the U.S.		
The effect on the forestry industry		

**Explanation :**

**Causal Connection 2 :** Explain how the industrial use of hydroelectric potential impacted the surrounding territory.

Statement	Doc.	Facts
The hydroelectric potential of the Saguenay		
The industrial use of hydroelectricity		
The impact of this industry on the territory		

**Explanation :**

**Casual Connection 3 :** Explain how the response of some companies in new industrial sectors impacted the Québec economy.

Statement	Doc.	Facts
The characteristics of the new industrial sectors		
The response of certain companies		
An impact on the Québec economy		

**Explanation :**

**What was the impact of the second phase of industrialization on Québec's economy?**

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## DOCUMENT FILE

### What was the impact of the second phase of industrialization on Québec's economy?



#### CONTEXT

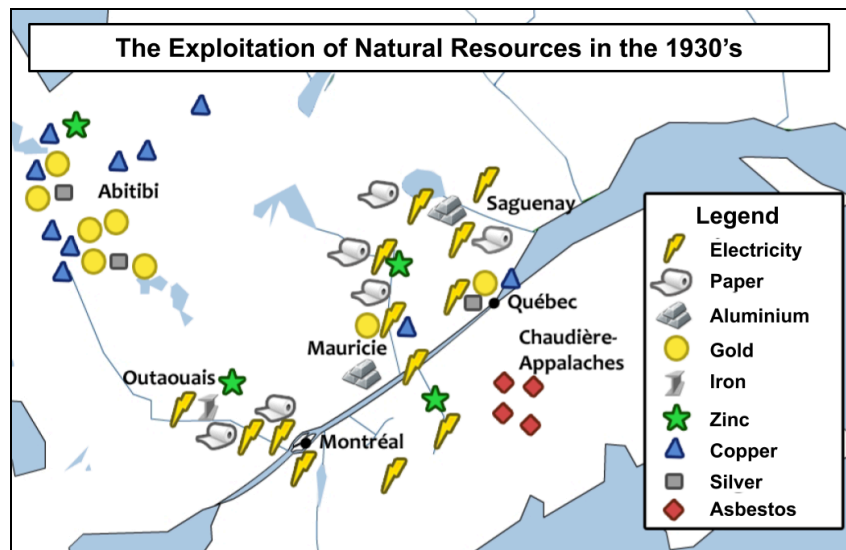
In Québec, the first phase of industrialization took place in the second half of the 19th century, mainly in the Montréal area. In the factories, unskilled workers produced mass-produced goods such as shoes, textiles and tobacco products. At the turn of the 20th century, a second phase of industrialization began.

#### The Exploitation of Natural Resources

The second phase of industrialization rested on the exploitation of natural resources.

Analyze the map below:

- How is the 2nd phase of industrialization linked to the exploitation of the territory?
- What new form of energy was used during this phase of industrialization?
- Name some industries linked to this form of energy.



Source de la carte : Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. Licence: Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA).



## HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

### Document 1: Magog textile plant

"In 1889, the Magog Textile and Print Company was in financial trouble and fell under the control of the Hochelaga Cotton Mills. This company then merged into the Dominion Cotton Mills which comprised 11 mills in 1890. They invested \$200,000 in the Magog mill in 1892. This influx of capital increased production capacity and storage space.



In 1905, several Canadian textile mills, including those of Dominion Cotton Mills merged to form Dominion Textile. They were able to increase the profitability of the mills by coordinating their activities... In 1914, the company invested \$370,000 in Magog to build loom sheds behind the mill. In 1927, with 65,000 spindles, 1,800 looms and 12 printing machines in operation, Dominion Textile decided to expand the printing plant again and build an addition for the production of printed shirts."

Text source: Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, « Usine Dominion Textile : informations historiques », *Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*, [en ligne](#). [Translation]

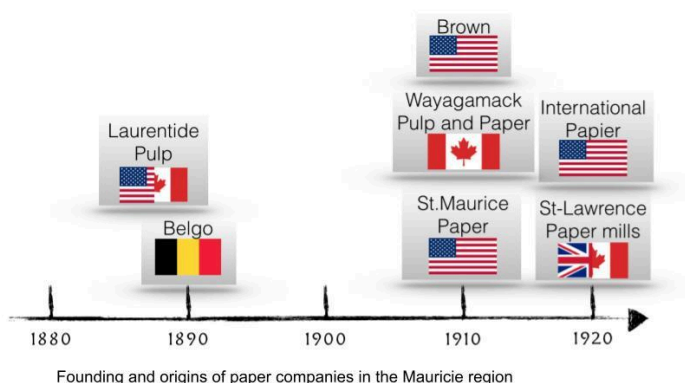
Image source: *Construction de l'usine de la Dominion Textile* (1927), [Musée McCord](#), MP-0000.2089.3. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND).

### Document 2: The rise of pulp and paper

"From 1910, a growing amount of the paper used in America had to be imported. Most of the imports came from Canada... A Québec law of 1910 that prohibited the export of pulpwood had a profound effect on the paper market, which suddenly became more open and conducive to industrialization in the province. During this decade, the pulp and paper sector began to boom, a golden age for the industry.

The capital that flowed into the Mauricie region came from Canada, Europe (Belgium and Great Britain mostly) and the United States; technology also arrived from Europe and the United States where the modern paper industry was already taken off.

Text source: R. Hardy et N. Séguin, *Histoire de la Mauricie*, Sainte-Foy, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 2004, p. 540-542. [Translation]

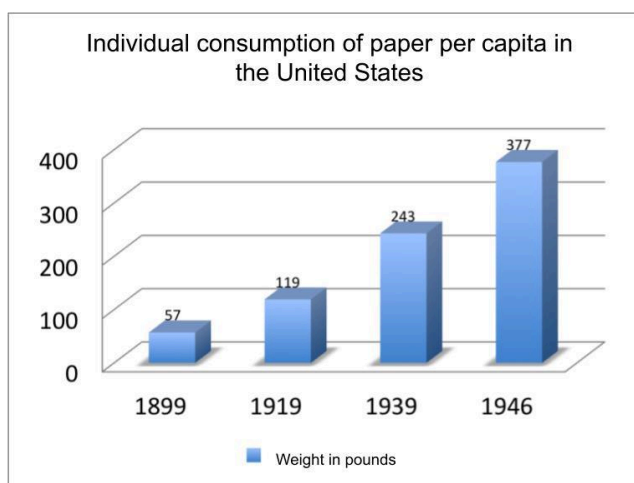


According to the timeline, which country invested the most capital in pulp and paper mills in Québec?

Source du graphique : « Implantation et regroupement des activités papetières en Mauricie (1887-1929) », dans R. Hardy et N. Séguin, *Histoire de la Mauricie*, Sainte-Foy, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 2004, p. 547. [Translation] Réalisation du graphique : Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA).

### Document 3 : The needs of the United States

"The consumption of paper and cardboard jumped in the late 19th century... The increased demand for paper was a result of the growing population, the formation of large metropolitan centres like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles, as well as the appearance of daily newspapers and magazines. All together, these created a scarcity for raw materials.... At the beginning of the 20th century, Québec exported 200 000 cords of pulpwood to the United States and this grew by 25% per year until 1910."



Text source et des données du graphique : Albert Faucher, « Le caractère continental de l'industrialisation au Québec », *Recherches sociographiques*, vol. 6, n° 3 (1965), p. 229-230, [en ligne](#). [Translation] Graphique réalisé par le RÉCIT de l'univers social. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA).



#### Document 4: The Saguenay Power Plant

"The 'île Maligne power plant, in the Saguenay promised to be the largest of its kind in the world. The principal dam, that would house the plant, was 220m long... eight turbines would be built by 1925... [The American businessman] Duke and [the Canadian] Price brothers were thus committed to the hydroelectric development of the Saguenay without being assured of finding a buyer for the power they would be generating.



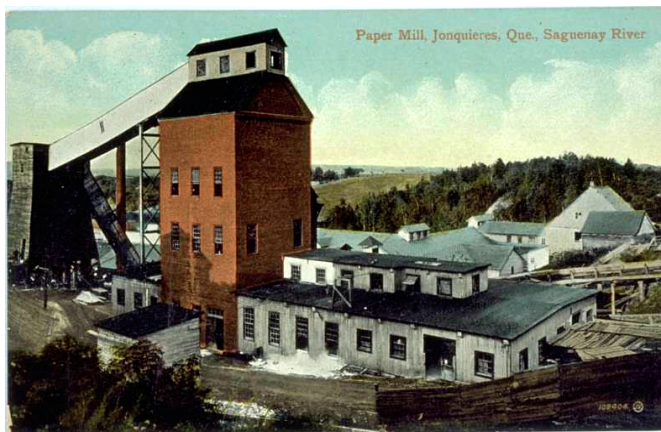
Three avenues were open to them. The first was to find an industrial customer who would set up shop locally; the second was to transport the electricity to other markets, for domestic or industrial consumption. The third was to launch an industrial enterprise of their own that would take advantage of the power generated in the Saguenay. Duke was going to explore all three possibilities simultaneously."

Text source: J. Igartua, *Arvida au Saguenay : Naissance d'une ville industrielle*, Montréal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996, p. 29, <https://www.mqup.ca>. [Translation]

Image source: *A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year The Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd ; Isle Maligne Station, P. Quebec* (around 1925), [Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec](#), Public Domain.

#### Document 5: The law of 1910

"We (Québec) supplied pulp to the United States where the final processing - by far the most profitable operation - was done. Aware that it was losing the profits from the exploitation of its resources, the Québec government adopted the first measure in 1910 to regain control of its forests. With this law, Premier Lomer Gouin prohibited the export of pulp to the United States: companies from outside the province had to set up and process in Québec to ensure access to the resource."



Text source: Valérie Bourgeois et Catherine Lampron-Desaulniers, *Industrie papetière au Canada français*, [Encyclopédie du patrimoine culturel de l'Amérique française](#). [Translation]

Image source: *Paper Mill, Jonquieres, Saguenay River*, [Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec](#), CP 913 CON, Licence : image du domaine public.



## Document 6: The construction of a new town

"The arrival of the [aluminum] plant contributed to the development of the entire surrounding area. In fact, in order to house its managers and workers, the company began building the town of Arvida around the complex in 1926. Nicknamed the "Washington of the North", the town, entirely planned by American architect Harry Beardslee Brainerd, was a true model industrial city: with houses, schools, hospital, businesses, church and a bank."

Text source: Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, *Complexe d'aluminium d'Arvida*, Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec, [en ligne](#).  
Licence : aucune reproduction autorisée sans l'accord de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine urbain.  
[Translation]



Image source: Harry Beardslee Brainerd et Hjalmar Enar Skougør, *Plan pour la ville d'Arvida* (1926), Saguenay, [Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine urbain](#). Licence : aucune reproduction autorisée sans l'accord de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine urbain.

## Document 7: Industrial change

"At the beginning of the 20th century, new industrial sectors such as, pulp and paper, aluminum, and hydroelectricity required the establishment of large plants, the use of new technologies, and a specialized workforce. The manufacturing sector also evolved and renewed by using hydroelectricity and redeveloping its infrastructure. All of these developments required large sums of money that few French Canadian companies had. Only the largest companies could invest such capital."

Text source: Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social.[Translation]

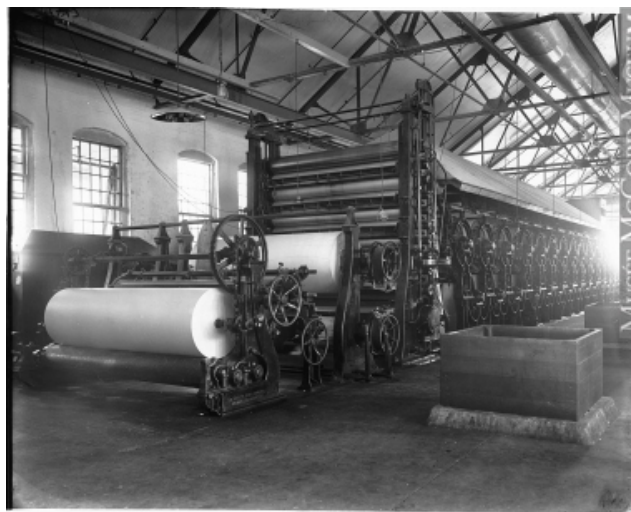


Image source: William Notman & Son, *Partie sèche de la salle des machines, usine de pâte Laurentide (vers 1908)*, [Musée McCord](#), VIEW-4517. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND).



### Document 8: The Duke-Price/Alcoa agreement

"The industry most in need of electrical power was undoubtedly the aluminum industry... In the fall of 1924, W.S. Lee, who was supervising the construction of the Île Maligne power plant for the Duke-Price Power Company, visited Arthur Vining Davis, the president of Alcoa\*. He offered to sell 50,000 horsepower to Alcoa.



Alcoa had to meet a growing demand for its metal [aluminum] and did not have the water resources to increase production.... Lee and Davis met in November 1924 to discuss the deal. It was in the best interest of both to come to an agreement, for Davis needed electric power and Lee needed an industrial customer. ...the following year Alcoa acquired a majority share of the Duke-Price Power Company."

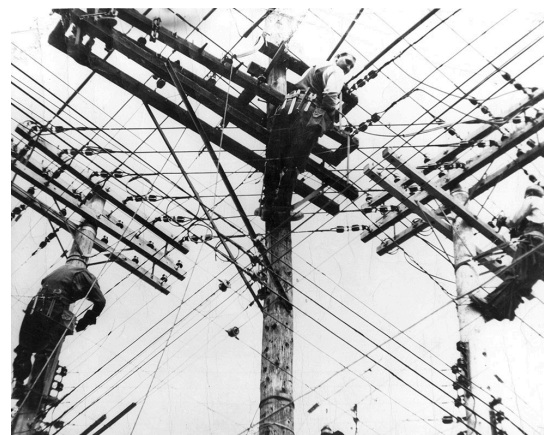
\*Alcoa : at the time, this American company was the world's largest producer of aluminum.

Text source: J. Igartua, *Arvida au Saguenay : Naissance d'une ville industrielle*, Montréal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1996, p. 29, [en ligne](#). [Translation]

Image source: *Entreposage de lingots* (1931) Rio Tinto Alcan (Saguenay), [Mémoires Arvida](#). Licence : aucune reproduction autorisée sans l'accord de la Chaire de recherche du Canada en patrimoine urbain.

### Document 9: The monopoly capitalism

Corporate concentration was one of the defining features of the Québec economy in the early 20th century. It affected the public services, transportation, banking, textile, iron and steel, and certain food industries. This concentration allowed the largest companies to limit competition by obtaining a virtual monopoly in their field of production. However, many small French-Canadian companies that were unable to compete disappeared.



Text source: Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. [Translation]

Image source: *Une équipe de ligne de la Montréal Light Heat and Power* (1928), [Archives d'Hydro-Québec](#), F9/700776\_4. Licence : image du domaine public.