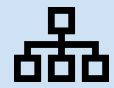
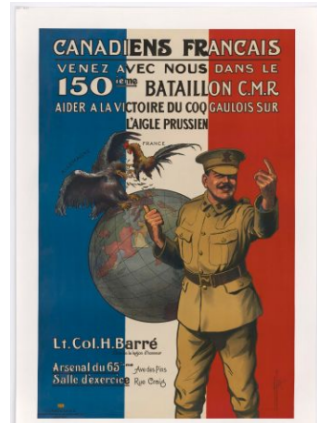
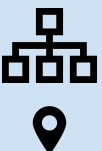
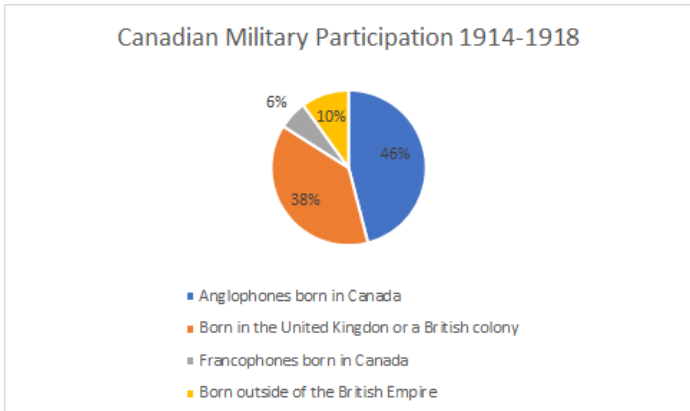
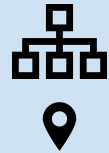
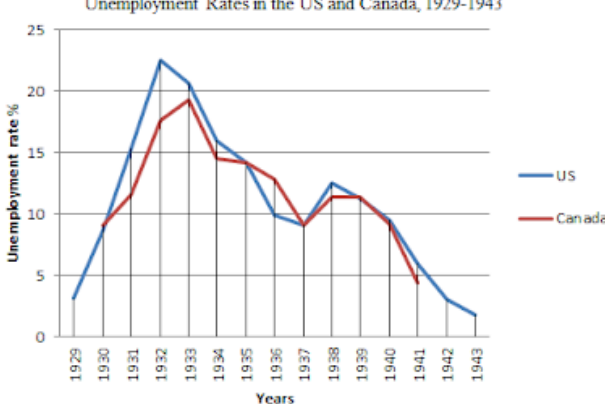
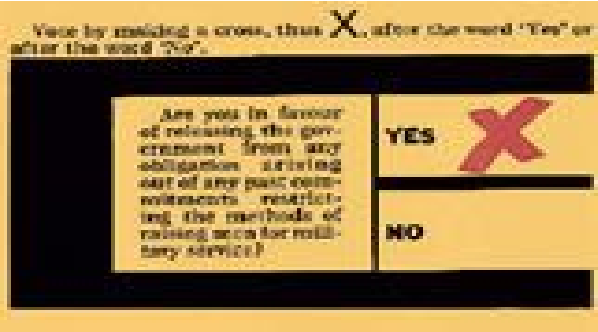
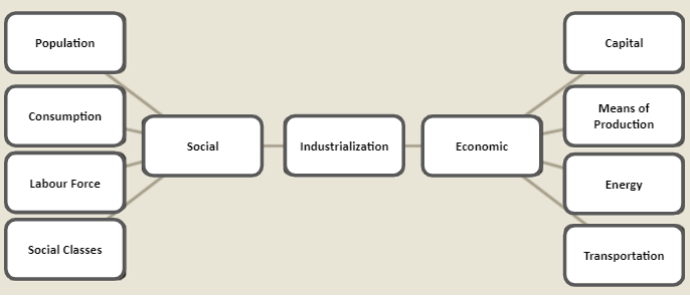
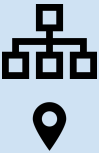
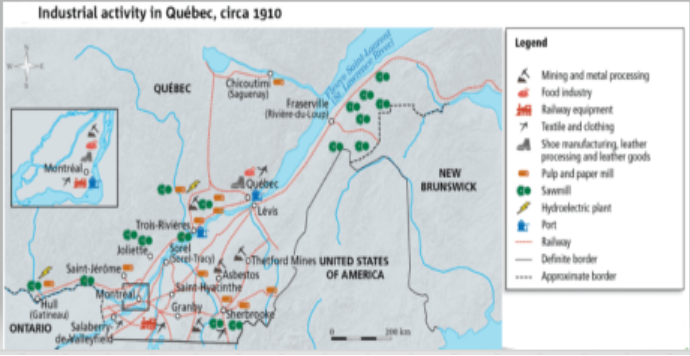
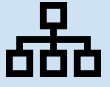
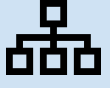
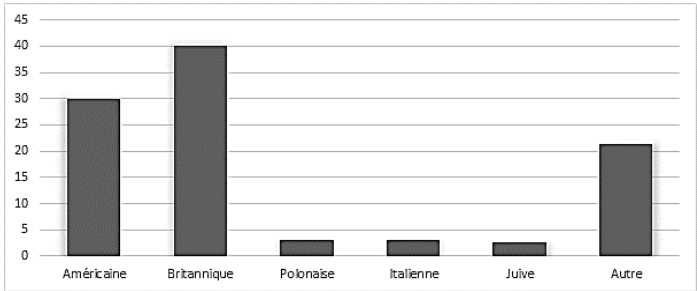
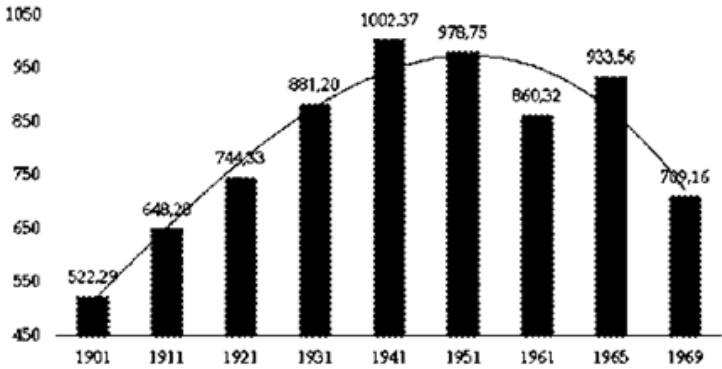


	1- Election of Laurier's Government	2- The Boer War	3- The First World War	4- The Conscription Crisis				
  Images	 Source de l'image : Wilfrid Laurier (1906), Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, PA-027977, MIKAN 3218155. Licence : image du domaine public.	 Source de l'image : <i>Les troupes au front. Le second contingent des Canadian Mounted Rifles en Afrique du Sud</i> (détail, 1900), Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, PA-028895, MIKAN 3258262. Licence : image du domaine public.	 Source: Anonyme/ Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada Licence : Aucune, fait partie du domaine public.	 Poster attempting to recruit volunteers Source : http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/2478350				
 Texts	In 1899, the United Kingdom expected military support from Canada, as part of the British Empire, in the Second Boer War. Laurier was caught between demands for support for military action from English Canada, and a strong opposition from French Canada which saw the Boer War as an "English" war and to some degree appreciated the similar places that Boers and French Canadians held in the British Empire. Henri Bourassa was an especially vocal opponent. Laurier eventually decided to send a volunteer force, rather than the militia expected by Britain, but Bourassa continued to oppose any form of military involvement. ...Laurier advanced the <i>Naval Service Act</i> of 1910 which created the Naval Service of Canada... [I]n times of crisis, [the navy] could be made subordinate to the British Royal Navy. The idea was lauded at the 1911 Imperial Conference in London, but it proved unpopular across the political spectrum in Canada, especially in Quebec as ex-Liberal Henri Bourassa organized an anti-Laurier force. Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilfrid_Laurier	The British government called on Canada for military support. The question of Canada's involvement in this war spurred heated debates. French Canadian nationalists, such as Henri Bourassa, opposed Canada's involvement in the conflict, while the imperialists were in favour of it. French Canadian nationalists and most French Canadians felt that this war did not concern Canada. Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier once again tried to reconcile the positions of the imperialists and the French Canadian nationalists by adopting a position of compromise. Although he supported Canada's involvement in the war, he did not impose conscription. Only volunteers, many of whom were imperialists, were sent to the front. From 1900 to 1902, over 7000 Canadian soldiers went to South Africa to fight alongside the British. Source : Sylvain Fortin, et al. <i>Reflections.qc.ca</i>, 1840 to our times. Chenelière Éducation, 2018, p.120.	In 1914, Canada entered the war as a colony, a mere extension of Britain overseas; in 1918 she was forging visibly ahead to nationhood. Canada began the war with one division of citizen soldiers under the command of a British general [...]. For a nation of eight million people Canada's war effort was remarkable. Over 650,000 Canadian men and women served in uniform during the First World War, with more than 66,000 giving their lives and over 172,000 more being wounded. Nearly one of every ten Canadians who fought in the war did not return. It was this Canadian war record that won for Canada a separate signature on the Peace Treaty signifying that national status had been achieved. Source:https://www.veterans.qc.ca/eng/remembrance/history/first-world-war/canada/canada19	At the beginning of the war, enlistment in the armed forces was voluntary and the Canadian Expeditionary Force was primarily composed of English Canadians. French Canadians, despite the creation of the 22nd Battalion, were not very inclined to enlist. English Canadians were offended by this lack of enthusiasm among French Canadians. Meanwhile in Europe, the death toll was high and more troops were needed. To ensure that there were enough new soldiers to send to the front, the federal government decided to impose conscription and adopt the <i>Military Service Act</i> in 1917. Source : Sylvain Fortin, et al. <i>Reflections.qc.ca</i>, 1840 to our times. Chenelière Éducation, 2018, p.160				
 Diagrams/ Maps	Canadian Support for Britain <table><tr><td>1899-1902</td><td>Canadian participation in the Boer War</td></tr><tr><td>1910</td><td>Establishment of the Canadian Navy</td></tr></table> Source: Anonyme/ Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada translation Licence : Aucune, fait partie du domaine public.	1899-1902	Canadian participation in the Boer War	1910	Establishment of the Canadian Navy	 Source: https://www.warmuseum.ca/cwm/exhibitions/boer/boerwarmaps_e.html	 Source: Wikipedia.	Canadian Military Participation 1914-1918  Source : Julie Charrette, et al. <i>Périodes, 1840 à nos jours</i>, Éd. CEC, 2018, p. 150. [Adaptation]
1899-1902	Canadian participation in the Boer War							
1910	Establishment of the Canadian Navy							

	5- Women's Struggles	6- The Roaring Twenties	7- The Founding of the CTCC	8- The Great Depression												
 Images	Thérèse Casgrain  Source: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9r%C3%A8se_Casgrain	 Source: McCord Museum	 Delegates to the Hull Convention where the CTCC (<i>Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada</i>) was founded. Source : http://bilan.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/pages/evenements/328.html [Adaptation]	 Source : Francis Campeau et al., <i>Reflections: 1840 to our times, History of Québec and Canada, Secondary IV</i> (Montréal: Chenelière Éducation, 2017), student textbook, 172.												
 Texts	The <i>Wartime Elections Act</i> of 1917 gave the vote to female relatives of Canadian soldiers serving overseas in the First World War. It also took the vote away from many Canadians who had immigrated from "enemy" countries. The <i>Act</i> was passed by Prime Minister Robert Borden's Conservative government in an attempt to gain votes in the 1917 election. . . . In 1918, this was expanded to include most women. On 25 April 1940, thanks to the tireless efforts of women activists such as Idola Saint-Jean, the women of Québec finally obtained the right to vote in provincial elections. . . [T]he government of Adélard Godbout granted women the right to vote and to run for office provincially, despite the open opposition of Cardinal Jean-Marie-Rodrigue Villeneuve. Thus Thérèse Casgrain's social network helped to open the doors of power to Québec women suffragists, while Idola Saint-Jean's talents as an organizer and orator galvanized the women's movement as never before. Source: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca	During the 1920s, America entered a period of unprecedented economic prosperity. Electricity, especially in cities, greatly improved daily life. The increased availability of credit allowed people to purchase products that would previously have been reserved only for the wealthy...The automobile and home appliances industries grew substantially. This was the beginning of a consumer society and even working class families benefited. In cities, people began to engage in a new activity: shopping. Department stores such as Eaton's, Simpson's, Morgan's, Ogilvy's and Dupuis Frères on St. Catherine Street became popular. Source: Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. [Adaptation].	The <i>Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada</i> (CTCC) was founded at the end of September 1921 in Hull. At the time, the Catholic clergy exercised considerable influence in Quebec. The CTCC distinguished itself from the North American labour movement by promoting a national and Catholic trade unionism. It was based on the Church's Social Doctrine and advocated corporatism until the 1940s. The CTCC supports many labour struggles and adopts resolutions aimed at improving the conditions of employment of its members, particularly with regard to occupational health and safety. Source : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conf%C3%A9d%C3%A9ration_des_syndicats_nationaux [Adaptation]	The 1930s were marked by the great economic crisis that hit the world. Since the mid-19th century, capitalist economies have regularly experienced crises of overproduction, following periods of prosperity. These violent shocks led to falling prices, falling output and high unemployment.... The crisis of the 1930s was larger and more severe than the previous ones. It affected the global economy, disrupted international trade and would take several years to overcome. All countries are affected...Canada is one of the hardest hit and one of the hardest to recover from.... Source : Table LLL [Adaptation]												
 Diagrams/Maps	 https://www.electionsquebec.qc.ca/english/provincial/voting/right-to-vote-of-quebec-women.php	Inter-War Period  Source : http://www.histoireausecondaire.com/2018/12/hqc4-p6-les-nationalismes-et-lautonomie_5.html [Adaptation]	<table><tr><th colspan="3">The Catholic clergy and religious communities in Québec, 1901 and 1931</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Total number of priests and members of religious communities</th><th>Number of followers for each priest and member of a religious community</th></tr><tr><td>1901</td><td>8 612</td><td>166</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>25 332</td><td>97</td></tr></table> Data from: Paul-André Linteau et al., <i>Histoire du Québec contemporain</i>, vol. 1, <i>De la Confédération à la crise (1867-1929)</i>, 1979. Source : Francis Campeau et al., <i>Reflections: 1840 to our times, History of Québec and Canada, Secondary IV</i> (Montréal: Chenelière Éducation, 2017), student textbook, 143.	The Catholic clergy and religious communities in Québec, 1901 and 1931			Year	Total number of priests and members of religious communities	Number of followers for each priest and member of a religious community	1901	8 612	166	1931	25 332	97	Unemployment Rates in the US and Canada, 1929-1943  Source: Claude Larivière, <i>Crise économique et contrôle social (1929-1937) : le cas de Montréal</i>, Montréal, Éd. coopératives A. St-Martin, 1977, p. 11. [Adaptation]
The Catholic clergy and religious communities in Québec, 1901 and 1931																
Year	Total number of priests and members of religious communities	Number of followers for each priest and member of a religious community														
1901	8 612	166														
1931	25 332	97														

	9- The Statute of Westminster	10- Second World War	11- Conscription plebiscite	12-Second Phase of Industrialization
 Images	 Source de l'image : <i>Le premier ministre W. L. Mackenzie King et des délégués canadiens à la réunion de la Société des Nations</i> (vers 1930), Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, C-090201, MIKAN 3334010. Licence : image du domaine public.	 Source: CBC News https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/kitchener-waterloo/andrew-coppolino-victory-gardens-1.3847651	 Source : Parks Canada https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/gc/stlaurent/culture/histoire-history/evenements-evenements/natcul2b	 Source : Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social. Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA). [Adaptation]
 Texts	"These Dominions [Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and Ireland] were quasi-autonomous states of the British Empire. They exercised autonomy in domestic policy through their elected legislatures, among other things, but remained under the control of London, particularly in matters of foreign policy or their constitutions. ... Over the years the Dominions had gradually exercised their autonomy in foreign policy and it became necessary to clarify their status as quasi-autonomous states. ... In 1931 the Statute of Westminster was ratified by the Parliament of London. It granted full legal autonomy to the Dominions except in those areas in which they chose not to avail themselves of it. ...It was proposed in the discussions in London that the power to amend the Canadian Constitution be excluded from the provisions of the Statute...." Source : Gouvernement du Canada, Affaires intergouvernementales, « Le Statut de Westminster, 1931 », 2010, en ligne. [Adaptation]	Our country's immense war effort during the Second World War involved virtually the entire nation, from the thousands who enlisted to the thousands who remained on the home front and worked in factories and on farms. More than one million Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the military; of these, more than 45,000 died and 55,000 were wounded. Despite larger contributions from the great powers, Canada's contribution to the war effort was remarkable from a country of eleven million people. Source original French : https://www.veterans.gc.ca/fra/remembrance/history/second-world-war [Adaptation] <i>"Our country's great efforts in the Second World War involved virtually the whole country whether by serving in the military or by serving on the home front in industry or agriculture. More than one million Canadians and Newfoundlanders served in the military — more than 45,000 gave their lives and another 55,000 were wounded. While the great powers made more significant contributions to the war effort; for a country of only 11 million people Canada's contribution was remarkable. At war's end, Canada had become a significant military power with one of the largest navies in the world, the fourth largest air force and an army of six divisions. Canada had grown significantly through the ordeal of war and assumed new responsibilities as a leading member of the world community."</i> Source: <i>Timeline: Canada in the Second World War</i> https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/history/second-world-war	A new conscription? As the recruitment of soldiers ran out of steam and the war dragged on, many English Canadians began to call for conscription, the compulsory enlistment of men into the army. But at the beginning of the war, Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King promised not to resort to such a method. In April 1942, he asked the population to release him from his commitment by means of a plebiscite, an event that warmed minds and stimulated debate. After receiving the go-ahead, the federal government passed a bill authorizing compulsory conscription for overseas service if it became necessary. However, it did not implement this law until November 1944. Source : Service national du RÉCIT, domaine de l'univers social, <i>Résultat du plébiscite sur la conscription (1942)</i>. [Adaptation] Licence : Creative Commons (BY-NC-SA).	At the beginning of the 20th century, manufacturing production in the food, textile, footwear, iron and steel sectors remained predominant. In addition, domestic production, i.e., paid work done in the home, was important in the manufacture of clothing. However, Quebec's economy is undergoing changes: industrial activities related to the exploitation and transformation of natural resources are booming. These changes can be explained by the growing demand from American industries for raw materials and the advent of new technologies. The construction of the first hydroelectric dams is at the heart of Quebec's industrial transformation. Source : Julie Charette et al. <i>Périodes, de 1840 à nos jours</i>, les éditions CEC, Anjou, 2017, p. 126. [Adaptation]
 Diagrams/ Maps	 Source https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statute_of_Westminster_1931	 Source : www.canadiansoldiers.com/history/wars/secondworldwar.htm	 Source : https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/history-of-french-english-relations-in-canada-6184874f-6a48-4e29-a9fa-8c92ceefe2ad	 Source : Francis Campeau et al., <i>Reflections: 1840 to our times, History of Québec and Canada, Secondary IV</i> (Montréal: Chenelière Éducation, 2017), student textbook, 133.

	13- Migration flows	14- The Role of the Catholic Church
  Images	 Source : Fortin, Sylvain, et al. <i>Fresques, Manuel B</i>, Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté 2^e cycle du secondaire, 1^{re} année, Ed. Graficor, Chenelière éducation, Montréal, p. 102.	 <i>Diplômés du Séminaire diocésain, Université McGill, Montréal, 1912</i> <u>Wm. Notman & Son</u>, 1912, 20e siècle Plaque sèche à la gélatine. 20 x 25 cm Achat de l'Associated Screen News Ltd. II-192046 © Musée McCord
 Texts	It is estimated that about two million immigrants settled in the country during Laurier's term. They came mainly from the British Isles (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland) and Europe (Russia, Scandinavia, Poland, Hungary, Germany, etc.). Source : Fortin, Sylvain, et al. <i>Fresques, Manuel B</i>, Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté 2^e cycle du secondaire, 1^{re} année, Ed. Graficor, Chenelière éducation, Montréal, p. 102. [Adaptation] The House of Commons adopted a comprehensive immigration plan in 1902 known as the Sifton Plan, named after Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior in Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal government. Half of these immigrants would settle in the western provinces, most of them on farms, while the other half would opt for the rapidly growing industrial cities of Quebec or Ontario. These newcomers will provide a much-needed supply of cheap labour, particularly in the garment industry. Source : http://bilan.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/pages/evenements/20217.html [Adaptation]	The transformation of the way of life of French Canadians is of concern to the Catholic Church, which promotes traditional values and a traditional way of life that it considers essential to the survival of the cultural and identity characteristics of French Canadians. The Church, already present in all spheres of society, is seeking to increase its hold, particularly on youth. It is creating parish associations designed to support young Catholics, such as the Association catholique de la jeunesse canadienne-française (ACJC). Since she still holds a monopoly on education, the Church can also exercise her moral influence through this means. Source : Fortin, Sylvain, et al. <i>Fresques, Manuel B</i>, Histoire et éducation à la citoyenneté 2^e cycle du secondaire, 1^{re} année, Ed. Graficor, Chenelière éducation, Montréal, p. 56. [Adaptation]
  Diagrams/ Maps	 Source : Adaptation de Jean-François CARDIN et autres, <i>Le Québec : héritages et projets</i>, Laval, HRW, 1994, p. 311.	 Religious orders in Quebec between 1901 and 1969 per 100,000 inhabitants Source : Sans auteur, <i>Communautés religieuses, Québec, Effectifs des communautés religieuses masculines de 1901 à 1969</i>, Université de Sherbrooke, 2012. En ligne (page consultée le 14 mars 2012) et Sans auteur, <i>Communautés religieuses, Québec, Effectifs des communautés religieuses féminines de 1901 à 1969</i>, Université de Sherbrooke, 2012. En ligne (page consultée le 14 mars 2012) et Source (population): Statistiques Canada, <i>Tableau 051-0026.: Estimations de la population</i>, Ottawa, 2012.