Chapter 4 – Culture & Currents of Thought
Chapter 4 – Culture & Currents of Thought
Section 4: The Contemporary Period (1867-NOW)
Part 1: Imperialism, Canadian Nationalism and French Canadian Nationalism
What word do we find within ‘Nationalism’?

• **Nation** → in your own words, what is a ‘nation’?
  • People/ group of people
  • Within a territory or more than one territory
  • Shared ideas, values, religion, language, culture

• Can different forms of Nationalism co-exist?

• What does Nationalism mean?
Background

• Canada becomes an independent country on July 1\textsuperscript{st}, 1867
• Canada is a dominion
• Some rules:
  – Can’t sign any treaties by themselves \(\rightarrow\) they need England
  – Can’t have any politicians that represent Canada in other countries
  – If England goes to war \(\rightarrow\) Canada goes to war to support England
Background

- 4 provinces initially
- Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
- FC in Quebec, Ontario, NB
- Country grows after land is purchased from England and more provinces join Canada
- WAVES of immigrants come to Canada and settle in Quebec and other provinces
- Different cultures = different ideas
- Contemporary period 1867-NOW
Vocabulary for you to look up!

- Conscription
- Dominion
- Parliament
- National Assemble (Quebec)
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Boer War
- Conscription
- Bilingualism
- Biculturalism

- Autonomy
- Subordinate
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

- After July 1st, 1867 → Canada NOT a colony
- Dominion
- Still have to follow some British ‘rules’
- Very similar to IMPERIALISM during British Regime
- We are talking about Imperialism from 1867 until the mid 1900s
- British government still tries to influence Canada:
  - Politics / style of government
  - Culture
  - Ideas
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

- People who represented imperialism in the contemporary period:
  - Dalton McCarthy
  - Lord Dufferin
  - The Orangists / Orange Order (anti Catholic organization)
  - The Imperial Federation League

Flag of the Orange Order in Canada
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

- Dalton McCarthy (late 1800s)
- Member of Canadian Parliament – from Ontario
- Did not like Catholics / French Canadians
- Pro-protestant/ pro-British government
- Founded “Imperial Federation League”
- Wanted 1 central government in England to rule all dominions

OOHHHH… I don’t like those Frenchies in Quebec!

Dalton McCarthy
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

- Lord Dufferin
- 3rd governor general of Canada
- Represented Queen Victoria in Canada
- Had minimal power but involved himself in parliamentary issues often
- Pacific scandal in 1873
- Stopped the government to investigate → found government guilty of taking bribes from CP railroad

Frederick Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood AKA Lord Dufferin

Ya like my comb-over? I have a feeling that he president of the United States in 2017 will be a fan of it!
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

Dufferin Fancy Dress Ball – February 23\textsuperscript{rd}, 1876 in Ottawa

- How could this event be considered as ‘Imperialism’?

Can you believe Darlene has the same dress as me?!?!? What a b-word!
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

• How was Imperialism expressed in Canada in the Contemporary Period?

• Naming of places after important British figures
  – Bridges
  – Roads
  – Buildings

• Events (like parades) → ‘Diamond Jubilee Parade in 1897’ attended by Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier

• Newspapers that support the British government

• Sports that are linked to England (cricket, rugby, etc.)
Imperialism during the Contemporary Period

Royal Victoria Hospital around 1907

Cricket match at McGill University - 1890

Victoria skating rink- costume carnival party -1870

Diamond Jubilee Parade for Queen Victoria in 1897
Canadian Nationalism

- Wanted a more independent Canada (late 1800s-1950s)
- Canada ‘should’ make it’s own decisions
- Participate within British Empire — Help British financially & militarily
- Mainly an English/British Canadian ideology
- Tolerate FC in Quebec... not much else
Canadian Nationalism

• People who Represented Canadian Nationalism:
  – Wilfred Laurier
  – Members of the Canada First Movement

Wilfred Laurier on the old 5 dollar bill and on the new 5 dollar bill
Canadian Nationalism

- Wilfred Laurier
- Prime Minister (1896-1911)
- Wanted to support England
- Had to balance FC and EC ideologies...
- Compromises → “Sunny Ways” → tries to please everyone
- Canadian Naval service Act
- Boer War
- Manitoba schools question
Canadian Nationalism

• Canadian Navel Service Act
• Canada did Not have it's own navy → protect Canadian waters
• England wanted Canada to extend its navy because of growing fears of Germany’s naval fleet (right before WW1)
• Act passed in 1910 → Canada bought ships from England
• Imperialists wanted MORE ships
• French Canadian Nationalists like Henri Bourassa did not agree with the Act → thought Canada would be forced into British wars
Canadian Nationalism

• Canada First Movement
• Supported protestant Canadians
• The ‘real’ Canadians
• Anti- French Canadian
• No French in Manitoba (School, etc.) → stop funding to French Catholic schools in Manitoba

Political cartoon depicting Laurier not dealing with important issues in Canada
Canadian Nationalism

- How was Canadian Nationalism expressed?
  - Canadian Dominion flag (Canadian Red Ensign)
  - Canadian Naval Service Act
  - Sending volunteer troops to the Boer War and WWI
  - Laurier claiming the 20th century belongs to Canada → Canada will become a strong nation
Canadian Nationalism

Left: Group of men that were part of the First recruits for the Canadian Navy
Right: HMCS Niobi – acquired by Canada after 1910

I can’t even swim... I used those floaty things....
"The 19th century was the century of the United States. I think we can claim that it is Canada that shall fill the 20th century."

- Wilfred Laurier, 1904

Top left: Wilfred Laurier’s speech in Toronto – 1904
Bottom left: 2 WW1 recruitment posters
French Canadian Nationalism

- All over Canada
- Proud of French language, Catholic religion and French Canadien culture
- Canadian, but wanted autonomy from British empire
- Did not want to spend money or send soldiers to fight for British interests
- Wanted equal rights for both languages, bilingualism & biculturalism within Canada

Poster from the French Canadien Celebration in Quebec City - 1880
French Canadian Nationalism

- People who represented French Canadian Nationalism:
  - Henri Bourassa
  - Lionel Groulx
  - Bloc Populaire
  - Honore Mercier
- Wanted more autonomy for Quebec within Canada
- Stronger French Canadian presence in Canada

Honore Mercier – late 1880s
French Canadian Nationalism

- Henri Bourassa
- Journalist & politician
- Started newspaper “Le Devoir”
- Fought for FC rights within Canada
- Opposed sending troops to Boer war and WWII → later opposed any form of conscription
- Opposed Canadian naval bill → did not want to pay so England could use Canadian navy
French Canadian Nationalism

• Lionel Groulx
• Priest, teacher and journalist
• Edited a French journal called “Action-Francaise”
• Fought for French Canadian rights within Canada
• FC should NOT be subordinate to EC
• Language and religion important for FC culture → French Canadiens must stand up for their language, religion and culture in Canada
• Fought against conscription during WWI (1917)
French Canadian Nationalism

- Bloc Populaire
- Canadian and Quebec provincial party
- Formed in 1942 after Conscription during WWII
- Advocated for Equal English-French rights

Bloc Populaire meeting mid 1940s
French Canadian Nationalism

- How was French Canadian Nationalism expressed?
  - Publications that defended FC rights (newspapers & journals)
  - Speeches defending FC rights
  - Opposition to imperialist ideas (going to war for England)
  - RIOTS! → conscription riots
Forms of expression of French Canadian Nationalism

Action Française journal - 1921

Anti-conscription riot, 1917

... we ... are supposed to set the tone for French life in America ... it is not enough for us to ensure that French continues to be taught in school, we must also impose on our English compatriots, if not love, at least respect for French ... which we speak at home, in the street, at the office, in parliament and in the public square.

Excerpt from an article by Olivar Asselin published in the newspaper L’Action
... Abbé Groulx developed a Québec-centred argument... advocating traditional values: the family, respect for hierarchy, religious education, agriculture and rural way of life. All his life, he sought to stimulate the pride... of his compatriots by referring to history and recalling heroic figures of the past, like Dollard des Ormeaux.

Michel Sarra-Bournet et al., Repères, 2e année du 2e cycle du secondaire (Saint-Laurent ERPI, 2008), Student Textbook, 202. [Translation]

Let us unite with the Empire... Everywhere in the world, the descendants and the English citizens join forces to honour it. They are the standard-bearers¹ of this spirit of universal brotherhood that makes the British Empire one big family.

Wilfrid Laurier

1. standard-bearer: representative

WWI Recruitment Trolley Car

Royal Victoria Skating Rink, 1870

Which documents express Imperialism, Canadian Nationalism, FC Nationalism in the Contemporary Period?
Connections to the Progressions of learning

D. Contemporary period
1867 to the present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student applies knowledge by the end of the school year.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The figure 3 indicates that some knowledge related to this learning was addressed in Secondary III.</td>
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1. Imperialism

a. Gives characteristics of imperialism (e.g. imposition of political institutions, imposition of one’s culture and values on the territories in one’s possession)

b. Identifies players who embody British imperialism (e.g. Lord Dufferin, the Orangists, the Imperial Federation League, D’Alton McCarthy)

c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with British imperialism (e.g. the statue of Queen Victoria in Victoria Square, First World War recruitment posters, visit of George VI to Québec)
Connections to the Progressions of learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Nationalisms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Defines nationalism: an ideology that claims that a community with shared characteristics forms a nation</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1. Canadian nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Gives characteristics of Canadian nationalism (e.g. pride in membership in the British Empire, financial and military support for the British Empire)</td>
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<td>b. Identifies players who embody Canadian nationalism (e.g. Laurier, the Canada First movement)</td>
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<td>c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with Canadian nationalism (e.g. the Canadian Red Ensign, the creation of the Canadian navy, Wilfrid Laurier's prediction that the twentieth century would belong to Canada)</td>
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<td>5.2. French Canadian nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Gives characteristics of French Canadian nationalism (e.g. attachment to the French language, attachment to the Catholic religion, distance maintained with the British Empire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Identifies players who embody French Canadian nationalism (e.g. Henri Bourassa, Lionel Groulx, the Bloc populaire)</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with French Canadian nationalism (e.g. the speech given by Honoré Mercier at the Champ de Mars, <em>L’appel de la race</em> by Lionel Groulx, the newspaper <em>Le Nationaliste</em> and the magazine <em>L’Action nationale</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3. Québec nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Gives characteristics of Québec nationalism (e.g. safeguarding of the French language, respect for areas of provincial jurisdiction, affirmation of the distinct character of Québec society)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Identifies players who embody Québec nationalism (e.g. Duplessis, René Lévesque, the newspaper <em>Le Jour</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Indicates forms of cultural expression associated with Québec nationalism (e.g. stage shows such as <em>Poèmes et chants de la résistance</em> and <em>L’Ostidcho</em>, the publication <em>Égalité ou indépendance</em> by Daniel Johnson, the manifesto <em>Option Québec</em> by René Lévesque)</td>
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