Civilisation canadienne
Brochure CM
L3LCER Anglais

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- Pathfinders and Passageways: the exploration of Canada: http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/206/301/lac-bac/explorers/www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/explorers/index-e.html

Schedule

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Class 3	First Contacts with Europeans, 9th century to 1660
Class 4	New France (1663-1763) and the Conquest of 1763
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Class 12	Canada's Social and Economic Systems: How Different from the US?

Timeline of important events

30,000–10,000 BC	Prehistoric hunters cross over into Canada from Asia
circa 1000 AD	Leif Ericsson leads a Viking expedition to the New World
1451	The Iroquois Confederacy is formed
1497	John Cabot reaches Newfoundland (or perhaps Cape Breton)
1534	Jacques Cartier first explores the St. Lawrence region
1608	Samuel de Champlain establishes a French colony at Québec City
1670	Hudson's Bay Company is formed
1755	Expulsion of the Acadians
1759	Battle of the Plains of Abraham: Québec City is captured
1763	New France is formally ceded to Britain; Pontiac Rebellion erupts
1783	Loyalist refugees begin arriving after the American Revolution
1812–14	War of 1812: U.S. invades Canada
1837–38	Rebellions against British rule in Upper and Lower Canada
1848	Responsible government is won, first in Nova Scotia, then in Canada
1867	Confederation (first four provinces: Québec, Ontario, N.S., and N.B.)
1870	Red River Resistance; province of Manitoba is created
1871, 1873	B.C. and P.E.I. join Canada
1885	North-West Rebellion; the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed
1905	The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are created
1914–18	World War I
1916	Women win the vote in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta
1919	The Winnipeg General Strike
1929–39	The Great Depression
1939–45	World War II
1949	Newfoundland joins Canada

1950–53	Korean War
1959	St. Lawrence Seaway (major transportation route) officially opens
1960	Québec's Quiet Revolution begins; Native Canadians given the vote
1967	Canada's 100th birthday; Expo 67 World's Fair in Montréal
1970	October Crisis: political kidnappings, Ottawa suspends civil rights
1980	Québec referendum on "sovereignty-association" defeated 60% to 40%
1982	Constitution comes home — with a Charter of Rights and Freedoms
1987–90	Meech Lake Accord is put forward — and collapses
1992	Charlottetown Accord is rejected by a national referendum
1995	Québec referendum on sovereignty is narrowly defeated
1999	The new Arctic territory of Nunavut is created
2000	Clarity Bill outlines the terms of Québec separation
2003	Canada says "no" to joining the war in Iraq
2005	Former PM Jean Chrétien and sitting PM Paul Martin testify at the Gomery Inquiry
2010	Canada sets record for gold medals at the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games

Provinces and territories becoming part of Canada

Canadian confederation didn't happen in a day. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were the first to come onboard in 1867, but it wasn't until 1999 that the territory of Nunavut was created. For quick reference, here's a handy list of Canadian provinces and the year in which each joined confederation.

1867	Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
1870	Manitoba
1871	British Columbia
1873	Prince Edward Island
1898	Yukon Territory
1905	Alberta, Saskatchewan
1949	Newfoundland
1999	Nunavut

O Canada!: The National Anthem of Canada

Official Lyrics of O Canada!

O Canada!
Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free!
From far and wide,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

The History of the National Anthem

"O Canada" was proclaimed Canada's national anthem on July 1, 1980, 100 years after it was first sung on June 24, 1880. The music was composed by Calixa Lavallée, a well-known composer; French lyrics to accompany the music were written by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The song gained steadily in popularity. Many English versions have appeared over the years. The version on which the official English lyrics are based was written in 1908 by Mr. Justice Robert Stanley Weir. The official English version includes changes recommended in 1968 by a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons. The French lyrics remain unaltered.

Government in Canada

Sovereign

Federal Government

Provincial Government

Senate	Governor General	Lieutenant Governor	Legislative Assembly
House of Commons	Prime Minister	Premier	
	Cabinet	Cabinet	
	Ministries	Ministries	
	Territories	Municipal Governments	

Government in Canada: Division of Powers

Federal	**Provincial**	**Municipal** Upper Tier	**Municipal** Lower Tier
Canada	Ontario	DURHAM REGION	The Township of UXBRIDGE
defence unemployment insurance postal service trade regulation external relations money & banking citizenship Indigenous affairs transportation criminal law police	property & civil rights administration of justice education health welfare natural resources licensing charities transportation laws police	Planning (big picture) ambulance services public health long term care regional emergency planning waste disposal snow removal trunk sewage water treatment public transit tourism social assistance social housing children's services transportation by-laws police	Planning (lot by lot) fire protection economic development building by-law enforcement licensing waste collection water distribution local sewage property taxes parks and recreation libraries local emergency planning transportation by-laws by-law enforcement

Goldwin Smith, Canada and the Canadian Question, 1891 [Carl Berger editor, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1971], p. 4-5.

WHOEVER WISHES to know what Canada is, and to understand the Canadian question, should begin by turning from the political to the natural map. The political map displays a vast and unbroken area of territory, extending from the boundary of the United States up to the North Pole, and equalling or surpassing the United States in magnitude. The physical map displays four separate projections of the cultivable and habitable part of the Continent into arctic waste. The four vary greatly in size, and one of them is very large. They are, beginning from the east, the Maritime Provinces - Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; Old Canada, comprising the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; the newly-opened region of the North-West, comprising the Province of Manitoba and the districts of Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan; and British Columbia. The habitable and cultivable parts of these blocks of territory are not contiguous, but are divided from each other by great barriers of nature, wide and irreclaimable wildernesses or manifold chains of mountains. The Maritime Provinces are divided from Old Canada by the wilderness of many hundred miles through which the Intercolonial Railway runs, hardly taking up a passenger or a bale of freight by the way. Old Canada is divided from Manitoba and the North-West by the great freshwater sea of Lake Superior, and a wide wilderness on either side of it. Manitoba and the North-West again are divided from British Columbia by a triple range of mountains, the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Golden or Coast range. Each of the blocks, on the other hand, is closely connected by nature, physically and economically, with that portion of the habitable and cultivable continent to the south of it which it immediately adjoins, and in which are its natural markets - the Maritime Provinces, with Maine and the New England States; Old Canada, with New York and with Pennsylvania, from which she draws her coal; Manitoba and the North-West, with Minnesota and Dakota, which share with her the Great Prairie; British Columbia, with the States of the Union on the Pacific. Between the divisions of the Dominion there is hardly any natural trade, and but little even of forced trade has been called into existence under a stringent system of protection. The Canadian cities are all on or near the southern edge of the Dominion; the natural cities at least, for Ottawa, the political capital, is artificial. The principal ports of the Dominion in winter, and its ports largely throughout the year, are in the United States, trade coming through in bond. Between the two provinces of Old Canada, though there is no physical barrier,. there is an ethnological barrier of the strongest kind, one being British, the other thoroughly French, while the antagonism of race is intensified by that of religion. Such is the real Canada. Whether the four blocks of territory constituting the Dominion can for ever be kept by political agencies united among themselves and separate from their Continent, of which geographically, economically, and with the exception of Quebec ethnologically, they are parts, is the Canadian question.

Harold Innis, The Fur Trade in Canada, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2e ed., 1956 [1930], 463 p.

Fundamentally, the civilization of North America is the civilization of Europe [...]. communication and transportation facilities have always persisted since the settlement of North America by Europeans, and have been subject to constant improvement.

Peoples who have been accustomed to the cultural traits of their civilization [...] find it difficult to work out new cultural traits suitable to a new environment. [...] The survivors live through borrowing cultural traits of peoples who have already worked out a civilization suitable to the new environment, and through heavy heavy material borrowing from the peoples of the old land. The process of adaptation is extremely painful in any case but the maintenance of cultural traits to which they have been accustomed is of primary importance.

[...] The methods by which the cultural traits of a civilization any persist with the least possible depreciation involve an appreciable dependence on the peoples of the homeland. The migrant is not in a position immediately to supply all his needs [...].

The migrant was consequently in search of goods which could be carried over long distances by small and expensive sailboats and which were in such demand in the home country as to yield the largest profit.

The importance of metropolitan centres in which luxury goods were most in demand was crucial to the development of colonial North America. In these centres goods were manufactured for the consumption of colonials and in these centres goods produced in the colonies were sold at the highest price.

CD remained British in spite of free trade and chiefly because she continued as an exporter of staples to a progressively industrialized mother country.

The continent of North America became divided into three areas: (1) to the north in what is now the Dominion of CD, producing furs, (2) to the south in what were during the Civil War the secession states, producing cotton, and (3) in the centre the widely diversified economic territory [...]. The staple producing areas were closely dependent on industrial Europe, especially Great Britain. The fur-producing area was destined to remain British. The cotton-producing area was forced after the Civil War to become subordinate to the central territory just as the fur-producing area, at present producing the staples, wheat, pulp and paper, minerals, and lumber, tends to be brought under its influence.

The Northwest Company and its successors the Hudson's Bay Company established a centralized organization which covered the northern half of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [...] It is no mere accident that the present Dominion coincides roughly with the fur-trading areas of northern North America. The bases of supplies for the trade in Quebec, in western Ontario, and in British Columbia represent the agricultural areas of the present Dominion. The Northeast Company was the forerunner of the present Confederation.

Canada emerged as a political entity with boundaries largely determined by the fur trade. These boundaries included a vast north temperate land extending from the Atlantic to the pacific and dominated by the Canadian Shield. The present Dominion emerged not in spite of geography but because of it.

Donald Creighton, The Commercial Empire of the Saint Lawrence, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1937, 441 p.

Fundamentally, the civilization of each society in North America is the civilization of Europe. An inward necessity, instinctive and compelling, had driven the immigrants to preserve the mysterious accumulations of their cultural heritage

Undoubtedly, these two societies, one almost exclusively French and the other predominantly English, were differentiated by race, language, laws and religion. [...] But the society of the St. Lawrence and the society of the Atlantic seaboard were divided by something else, which was more fundamental and which is purely American. Immediately these migrants had to come to terms with the new continent. From it they had to wrest a living; and since they were Europeans and not Indians, a living meant not merely the food to sustain life but the amenities of West-European civilization which alone could make it tolerable. They had to find means to produce their own necessities and to pay for their imports from Europe.

Each society, after long and recurrent error, had read the meaning of its own environment ; accepted its ineluctable compulsions and prepare to monopolize its promises. And each, in the process of this prolonged and painful adjustment, had acquired an American character, a purpose and a destiny in America.

Chance flung the first English colonists on the edges of the Atlantic seaboard and opened the single great eastern waterway of the interior to the French. In the history of the different economies, of the cultural patterns which were to dominate North American life, these were acts of the first importance.

The river up which Cartier ventured gave entrance to the totally different dominion of the north. It was a landscape marked off form the other geographic provinces of the new continent by the almost monotonously massive character of its designs. A huge triangle of rocky upland lay bounded by a river and a string of giant lakes. [...] The enormous flat bulk of the Precambrian formation was not only the core of the whole Canadian system, but it was also the ancient nucleus of the entire continent.

The Canadian Shield and the river system which seamed and which encircled it, were overwhelmingly the most important physical features of the area. They were the bone and the blood tide of the northern economy. For the French and their successors, it was inescapable.

Settlement starved and shriveled on the Shield; it offered a sullen inhospitality to those occupations which were traditional in western Europe and which had been transferred by the first immigrants to the Atlantic seaboard of North America.

It was an area of staples, creating simple trades and undiversified extractive industries; and its furs, its forests and its minerals were to attract three great assaulting waves of northerners.

[...] this drainage basin, driving seaward in a great proud arc from Lake Superior tot he city of Quebec, was the fact of all facts in the history of the northern half of the continent. It commanded an imperial domain. Westward its acquisitive fingers groped into the territory of the plains. Aggressively it entrenched upon the dominion of the Mississippi. [...] It was the one great river which led into the heart of the continent . It possessed a geographical monopoly; it shouted its uniqueness to adventurers. the river meant mobility and distance; it invited journeying; [...] the whole west, with all its riches, was the dominion of the river.[...]it seemed the destined pathway of North American trade; and from the river there rose, like an exhalation, the dream of western commercial empire. The river was to be the basis of a great transportation system by which the manufactures of the old world could be exchanged for the staple products of the new. [...] The dream of the commercial empire of the St. Lawrence runs like an obsession through the whole of Canadian history [...].

the pressure of geography bore with continuous persistence upon an unprotected people; and a brutal necessity drove the first Americans to come to terms with the landscape they had inherited. [...] What the continent flaunted, they took; they could not be made to seek what it

seemingly withheld Their economies grew naturally, organically out of the very earth of the new world.
The economy of the north was in utter contrast with the industrial and commercial organization of the Atlantic seaboard. In the north, geography directed the activities of men with a blunt sternness; and it had largely helped to create a distinct and special American system. The lower St. Lawrence was for the French, as it is for the Canadians of today, the destined focus of any conceivable northern economy.
[...] northern commerce was not to be built upon a solid foundation of agricultural production. The river and the Shield, which seemed physically to overawe the valley with their force and mass, reduced the lowlands of a position of secondary economic importance.
But the first important Canadian market and the first source of Canadian staples for export lay, not in the lowlands, but in the west.
Canadian expansion drove impulsively westward, along the rivers and into the interior. The energy and initiative that lay dormant in the lowlands grew exuberantly in the western wilderness of rock and water and forest.
Furs, a product of the Shield, obtainable by the river system of transportation, weighted the already heavy emphasis of the Precambrian formation and of the St. Lawrence. Furs impelled the northerners to win that western commercial empire which the river seemed to offer to the daring. The expansion of the French was the penetration, not the occupation, of the west [...].
This was the northern commercial system, of which furs were the first staple ; and the fur-trading organization of the French was the elementary expression of the major architectural style of Canadian business life. It was a distinct North American system, peculiar to CD, with the immensity and the simplicity which were characteristic of the landscape itself.
[...] The whole landscape annexed to the river of CD, the lands that spread out north and south and westward of the Great Lakes were claimed and largely exploited by he commercial state which was centralized at Quebec and Montreal.
The pressure of this system was enormous. The colony grew curiously - ungainly, misshapen, almost distorted - stamped by tasks and ambitions which were, on the whole, too great for it.
It was western trade, moreover, which largely determined the style of Canadian politics. Transcontinentalism, the westward drive of corporations encouraged and followed by the super-corporation of the state, is the major theme in Canadian political life; and it was stated, in its first simplicity, by the fur trade. [...] The St. Lawrence was an expensive monopoly; ad its imperious demands could be met - and even then inadequately - only by the corporate effort of the northern society. [...] Strong, centralized government was of course imported from old France; but its continuance in the new world was encouraged, rather than opposed, by the northern commercial system.
In a certain sense, the French were not really the builders of the northern commercial empire: they were its first owners, its first occupants. They read the meaning of the region, they evoked its spirit, and they first dreamed the dream which the river inspired in the minds of all who came to live upon its banks [...] its was an astonishingly correct anticipation of the experience of successive generations of northerners. With the surrender of the transportation system of the St. Lawrence, there was passed on also to the victors the commercial philosophy based upon it.

Geography and identity: The Historical Interpretation of Canada's Natural Environment

"Canada with is divisions of race presents no common denominator in those profundities which normally unite - in race, religion, history, and culture. If a common focus is to be found, it must come out of the common homeland itself. If the Canadian people are to find their soul, they must seek for it, not in the English language or the French, but in the little ports of the Atlantic provinces, in the flaming autumn maples of the St. Lawrence valley, in the portages and lakes of the Canadian Shield, in the sunsets and relentless cold of the prairies, in the foothill, mountain, and sea of the west, and in the unconquerable vastnesses of the north. From the land, Canada, must come the soul of Canada."
Lower, Arthur, *Colony to Nation*, 4th ed., Don Mills, Longman, 1964, p. 564.

William Henry Taylor, Canadian Seasons, 1913. Quoted in Berger Carl, « The True North Strong and Free », Russell Peter dir., Nationalism in Canada, McGraw-Hill, Toronto, 1966, p. 3-4.

Hail! Rugged monarch, Northern Winter, hail!
Come! Great Physician, vitalize the gale;
Dispense the ozone thou has purified,
With Forst and Fire, where Health and age reside, -
Where Northern Lights electrify the soul
Of Mother Earth, whose throne is near the Pole

Why should the children of the North deny
The sanitary virtues of the shy?
Why should they fear the cold, or dread the snow,
When ruddier blood thro' their hot pulses flow ?

We have the Viking blood, and Celtic bone,
The Saxons' muscled flesh, and scorn to groan,
Because we do not bask in Ceylon' Isle,
Where Heber said, that "only man is vile".

Arthur Lower, Unconventional Voyages, Toronto, Ryerson Press, 1953, p. viii.

Nothing can eliminate our frontier, that vast land to the north there, just beyond our glance, a land which the airplane may fly over but will never subordinate. We Canadians will always have this northern window through which to let fresh air into our civilized room. If we heap ourselves in festering cities, that will be partly our fault - for just beyond their pavement's end, stands the open, unfenced north. And if we can ever produce a way of life in this country which will be uniquely our own, it will arise from this combination of the simple and the sophisticated, from the complex skills and worldly wisdom of an urban civilization joined with the heritage of space and the clear untroubled eyes of a world which is eternally young.