

Grade 9 History of Québec and Canada Program

Knowledge to be acquired

UNIT 1: The experience of the Native peoples and the colonization attempts (30000BCE–1608)

First occupants of the territory

- a. Migrations that led to the settlement of northeastern America
- b. Linguistic groups
- c. Native peoples and Inuit
- d. Occupied territory
- e. Ways of life

Social relationships among the Native peoples

- a. Matrilineal and patrilineal structures
- b. Role of shamans
- c. Child-rearing
- d. Sharing of goods
- e. Oral tradition
- f. Gifts and counter-gifts

Decision making among the Native peoples

- a. Appointment of chiefs
- b. Role of chiefs
- c. Council of elders

Native trade networks

- a. Economic activities
- b. Trade among Native nations
- c. Scope of Native trade networks over the continent
- d. Use of waterways

Native alliances and rivalries

- a. System of alliances
- b. Objects of rivalry
- c. Wars
- d. Fate of prisoners

First contacts

- a. Situation in Europe
- b. European explorations in America
- c. European fisheries and whale hunting
- d. Products traded between Native peoples and Europeans
- e. Perspectives of the Native peoples

Exploration and occupation of the territory by the French

- a. First voyages of Jacques Cartier
- b. Settlement colony at Cap-Rouge
- c. Other French colonization attempts in northeastern America
- d. Alliance of 1603 between the French and Native peoples

UNIT 2: The evolution of colonial society under French rule (1608–1760)

Monopoly of the chartered companies

- Mercantilism
- Privileges and obligations of chartered companies
- First governors

Royal Government

- Absolutism (the divine right of kings)
- Minister of the Marine
- Governor
- Military organization
- Intendant
- Sovereign Council

French territory in America

- First permanent settlements in the St. Lawrence Valley
- Fishing territory
- Territory claimed
- Settled territory
- British possessions
- Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye

Native warfare and diplomacy

- Alliances with Europeans
- Iroquois wars
- Great Peace of Montréal

Fur trade

- Exploitation of the resource
- Exploration of the territory
- Role of agents
- Congé de traite* (trade licence)

Catholic Church

- Religious orders
- Evangelization of Native peoples
- Social services and health care
- Role of the bishop
- Support and guidance for colonists
- Establishment of parishes

Population growth

- Social and geographic origins of immigrants
- Settlement policy
- Filles du Roy*
- Natural increase

Cities in Canada

- Occupation of the land
- Social groups
- Administrative and cultural centre
- Public space

Seigneurial system

- Social organization
- Territorial organization
- Social diversity of seigneurs
- Daily life

Economic diversification

- Obstacles to economic diversification
- Measures taken by intendants
- Agricultural activities
- Artisanal work
- Triangular trade

Adaptation of the colonists

- a. European cultural footprint
- b. Geographical distance from the mother country
- c. Acclimatization
- d. Relations with the Native peoples

Native population

- a. Residents
- b. Acculturation
- c. *Métissage*
- d. Susceptibility to infectious diseases

Intercolonial wars

- a. Colonial empires
- b. Objects of colonial rivalries
- c. Power relations
- d. Treaty of Utrecht
- e. Seven Years' War

War of the Conquest

- a. Clashes in Ohio
- b. Deportation of the Acadians
- c. Capture of Louisbourg
- d. British advance in the St. Lawrence Valley
- e. Siege of Québec
- f. Battle of the Plains of Abraham
- g. Battle of Sainte-Foy
- h. Canadian militia

UNIT 3: The Conquest and the change of empire (1760–1791)

Military regime

- a. Capitulation of Montréal
- b. Emigration of the *Canadiens*
- c. Reconstruction of the colony
- d. Military administration of the colony
- e. Conditions imposed on the *Canadiens*

Royal Proclamation

- a. Treaty of Paris (1763)
- b. Political, legal and administrative structures
- c. Territory of the Province of Quebec
- d. Territorial rights of Indians
- e. Other British colonies in North America

The instructions to Governor Murray

- a. Establishment of civil government
- b. Assimilation of the *Canadiens*
- c. *Test Act*
- d. Concessions made to the *Canadiens*

Protest movements

- a. Interest groups
- b. Purposes of the petitions

Status of Native peoples

- a. Pontiac's revolt
- b. Indian department
- c. Native demands

Quebec Act

- a. Religion and civil rights
- b. Executive, legislative and judicial powers
- c. Role of the governor
- d. Reactions of various groups
- e. Territory of the Province of Quebec

American invasion

- a. Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)
- b. Letters to the *Canadiens*
- c. Occupation of Montréal and siege of Québec
- d. Declaration of Independence of the United States
- e. Territory of the Province of Quebec and the United States after the *Treaty of Paris* (1783)
- f. Migration of Native peoples

Loyalists

- a. Living conditions of migrants
- b. Places of settlement

Colonial economy

- a. British economic policy
- b. Control by British merchants
- c. Fur trade
- d. Agricultural production
- e. Fisheries

Sociodemographic situation

- a. British immigration
- b. Acadian refugees
- c. Composition of the population
- d. Use of the French language
- e. Natural increase of the *Canadiens*
- f. *Canadien* professional class

Catholic Church

- a. Clergy
- b. Religious orders
- c. Schools
- d. Hospitals

Anglican Church

- a. Diocese
- b. Places of worship
- c. Schools

UNIT 4: The demands and struggles of nationhood (1791–1840)

Constitutional Act

- a. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
- b. Governor and Executive Council
- c. Right to vote and eligibility of men and women
- d. Territory of Lower Canada and Upper Canada

Parliamentary debates

- a. Authority of the governor
- b. Subjects debated in the Legislative Assembly
- c. Political parties

Nationalisms

- a. Linguistic duality
- b. *Canadien* nationalism
- c. British nationalism

Liberal and republican ideas

- a. National liberation movements in the western world
- b. Political liberalism
- c. Republicanism
- d. Newspapers

Population

- a. Composition of the population in Lower Canada and Upper Canada
- b. Population growth in Lower Canada and Upper Canada
- c. Social groups
- d. Indian agents

Rebellions of 1837-1838

- a. The 92 Resolutions
- b. The Russell Resolutions
- c. Popular assemblies
- d. The colonial state's repressive measures
- e. Upper and lower Catholic clergy
- f. Armed conflict
- g. Declaration of independence of Lower Canada
- h. Suspension of the constitution
- i. Rebellions in Upper Canada

Capital and infrastructure

- a. Founding of banks
- b. Construction of roads and bridges
- c. Construction of canals
- d. Construction of railways

Agriculture

- a. Organization of the territory
- b. Corn Laws
- c. Intensive wheat farming
- d. Crisis of the 1830s

Fur trade

- a. Expansion of fur territories
- b. Fur market
- c. Merger of companies

Timber trade

- a. Preferential tariffs
- b. Continental Blockade
- c. Wood processing
- d. Shipbuilding
- e. Trades
- f. Timberland

Migration flows

- a. Social and economic conditions in Great Britain
- b. Epidemics and quarantine
- c. Places of settlement of immigrants
- d. Emigration to the United States
- e. Migration to cities
- f. Regions of colonization

British-American War of 1812

- a. Native alliances
- b. Catholic Church
- c. Participation of *Canadiens*

Anglican Church

- a. Diocese of Québec
- b. Bishop's participation in the Legislative Council
- c. Clergy Reserves
- d. Free public schools

Durham Report

- a. Responsible government
- b. "Racial crisis"
- c. Assimilation of the French Canadians
- d. Union of the two Canadas