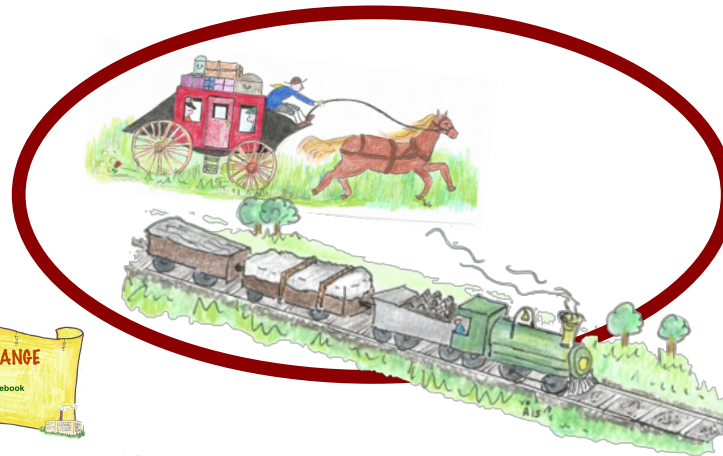


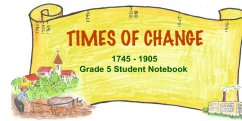
SECTION B

CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE

Part 2: 7a to 10g



Part of the series



SECTION B 7a - CHANGES IN THE FUR TRADE

After the Conquest in 1760, fur trade continued to be of great importance. Place the following fur trade images in sequence (use drag and drop), and then in **7b** write a sentence about each one of them.



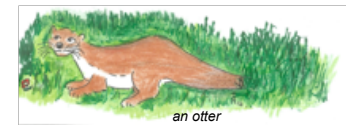
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

SECTION B7b - CHANGES IN THE FUR TRADE



Write a sentence about each one of them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



SECTION B7c - SELLING FURS IN 1841

In the 1820's, fur trade began to decline in importance because other products



There are 4 different groups of people in the image above. Circle them in 4 different colours. Write a sentence about the role each group had in the fur trade industry.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

SECTION B8a. CHANGES IN TIMBER TRADE

The forests in the province of Quebec became very important for Britain during the Napoleonic wars (±1800-1815). The safest way for Britain to keep her enemy at bay was to keep her supremacy at sea.

1. Why were the British in such need of timber for their war effort?

2. For what else was wood needed? Why?

3. This new need for timber brought about new jobs. Explain what each of the following jobs entailed.

the lumberjacks _____ the log drivers _____

Identify them in these 2 illustrations.







SECTION B8b. CHANGES IN TIMBER TRADE



4. Write a postcard (about 5 lines) to a friend in Europe describing the way timber was transported from the forest to the ports in the Province of Quebec. Include the various dangers the men might have experienced.

Do not forget to include your friend's address and a stamp.

YOUR POSTCARD

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 80px; margin: 0 auto; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>
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SECTION B9a – FROM FAMILY BUSINESS TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

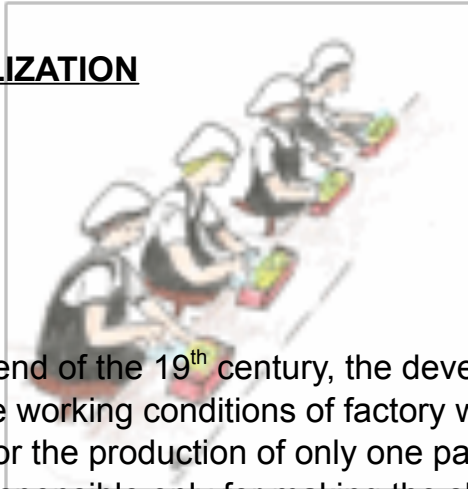
Read the following two paragraphs and establish at least 4 differences between Family Business and Industrialization. Register your findings on slide 9b and use the shoemaker and the shoe factory as examples.

FAMILY BUSINESS

During most part of the 19th century, business was a family affair. A business man worked alone or with the help of his wife and children in order to produce his merchandise. He was involved in every step of production, from acquiring the necessary raw materials to selling the final product.



INDUSTRIALIZATION



Towards the end of the 19th century, the development of more efficient machines accelerated production. However, the working conditions of factory workers were usually unsafe and unhealthy. Each worker was responsible for the production of only one part of the product (example: in a shoe factory, one worker might have been responsible only for making the shoe laces). This was the beginning of **industrialization**.

SECTION B9b – FROM FAMILY BUSINESS TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

THE DIFFERENCES IN	FAMILY BUSINESS	INDUSTRIALIZATION
• Place of work		

SECTION B9c - FROM FAMILY BUSINESS TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

Match each quote, with an arrow, to the right worker

(a *blue* arrow for a family business man and a *red* arrow for factory workers).

1. I work 7 days a week.

2. I get paid when I sell the shoes

3. When I am hungry I stop work and my wife cooks a meal.

4. I don't work on Sundays.

5. I never see the shoes once complete.

6. If I am sick, I am fired.

7. I receive a salary at the end of the week.

8. If I am sick, my eldest son replaces me.

9. I check if all the parts of the shoe are completed.

10. I don't have the right to speak while I am working.



Factory workers



Working in his own store

SECTION B10a - A REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORT

Initially land transport was somewhat limited to:



Name each transport. A _____ B _____

What were they generally used for?

A _____

B _____

SECTION B10b - A REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORT



1. What unfortunate incidents or discomforts could occur in a stagecoach trip from Quebec to Montreal?

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2. List some responsibilities of a manager of a stage coast company.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

SECTION B10c - A VOYAGE FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL

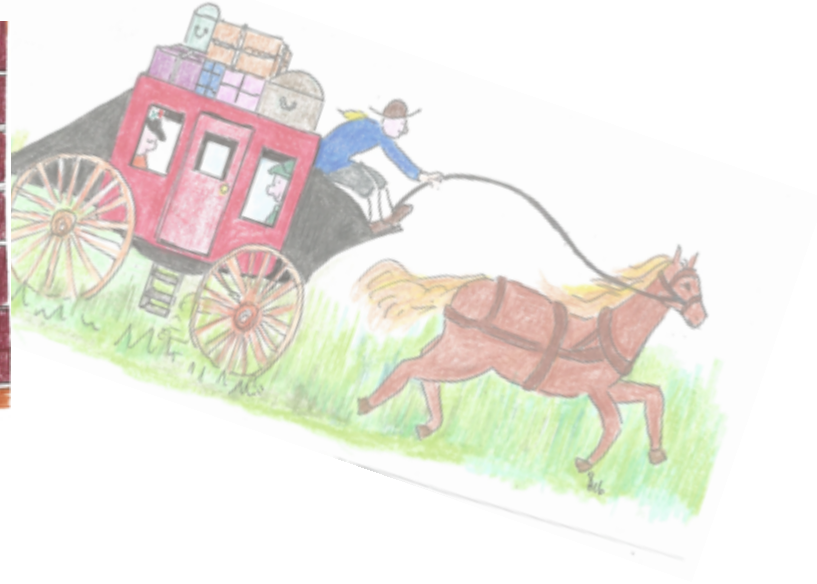


STAGECOACH TIMETABLE	
AUGUST 30, 1836	
Departure • Quebec • 5:00 a.m.	
Arrival • Trois Rivières • 7:00 p.m.	
AUGUST 31, 1836	
Departure • Trois Rivières • 5:00 a.m.	
Arrival • Montreal • 6:00 p.m.	

DURATION OF VOYAGE

FROM	TO	DURATION (hours)
Quebec	Trois Rivières	
Rest period in Trois Rivières		
Trois Rivières	Montreal	
Duration of voyage from Quebec to Montreal		

SECTION B10d - A VOYAGE FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL



1. In what century was this trip taken? _____
2. In what season of the year was this trip offered? _____
3. How many years ago did this trip take place? _____
4. Today, how long would it take by car from Quebec to Montreal? _____

SECTION B10e - LACHINE CANAL

An article taken from THE QUEBEC MERCURY newspaper (fictitious) dated January 3rd 1820.

BUILDING A CANAL IN LACHINE

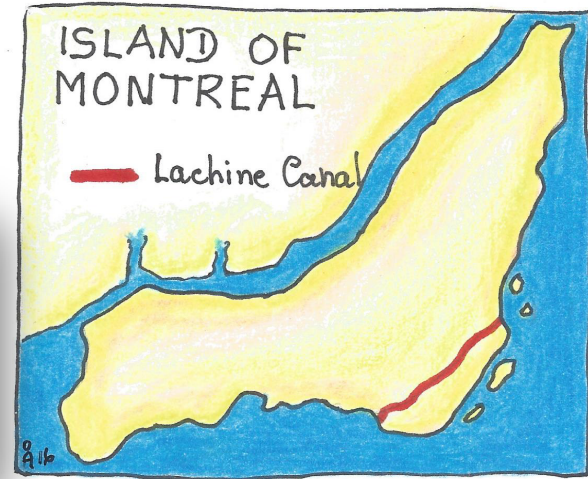
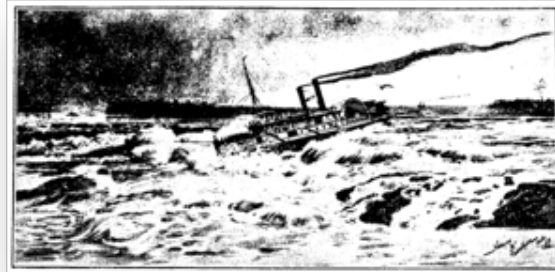
Montreal citizens support the building of the Lachine Canal. The waters at the Rapids are very treacherous making navigation for both passengers and goods difficult, if not dangerous. Of course there is also *portage*, (*places where goods are carried over land*) which delays the transportation of goods.

But there is a solution to all these problems. A canal at Lachine would certainly make Montreal a trade centre where industries would emerge along its banks, such as wood, steel, wood, garments and leather industries. Transportation for such goods could not be closer.

On January 4th 1821 the same newspaper announced:
The tender to build the Lachine Canal was awarded to John Redpath and others.
Construction will start this year in July. The canal will be completed in four years.
The canal will run from Old Montreal to Lachine Lock, a distance of 14.5 km.

SECTION B10f -

THE LACHINE RAPIDS



Canoe rest at portage

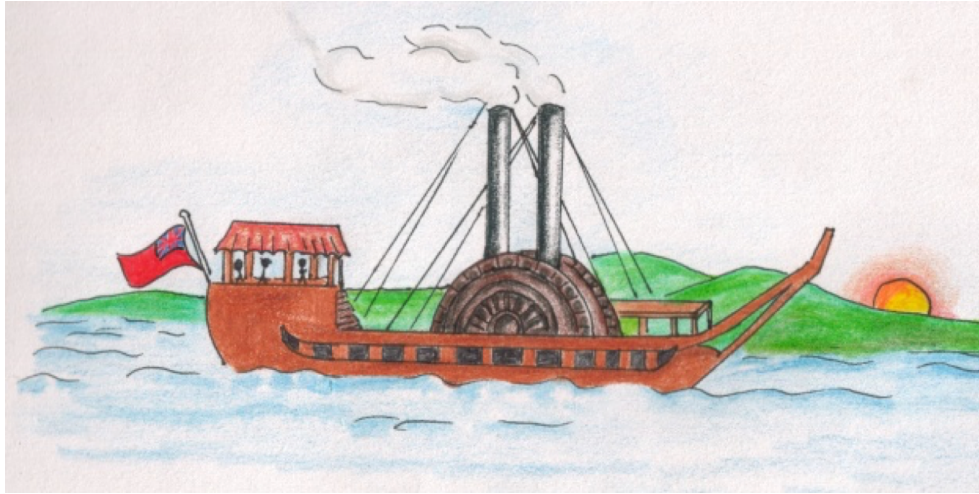
SECTION B10g -
LACHINE CANAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

Complete the table according to the information on The Quebec Mercury.

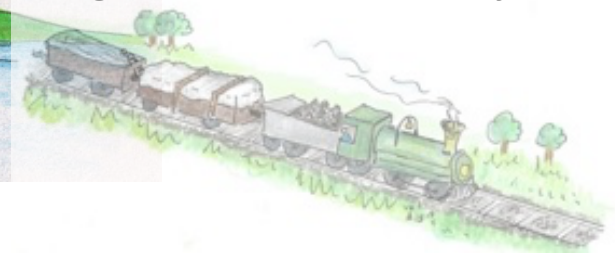
TITLE OF PROJECT	
PROJECT START DATE	
PROJECT END DATE	
NAME OF PROJECT MANAGER	
CONTACT NUMBER	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
COMMUNITY BENEFITS	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
Signature (Project Manager) _____	_____

SECTION B10h - A REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORTATION

(steamships and the railway)



In 1809, John Molson, a brewer from Montreal, launched the first steamship in the St. Lawrence River. In one day, the steamship carried passengers and goods from Montreal to Quebec City, but a sailing boat would take three days.



1. What energy does the boat, in the illustration, use?

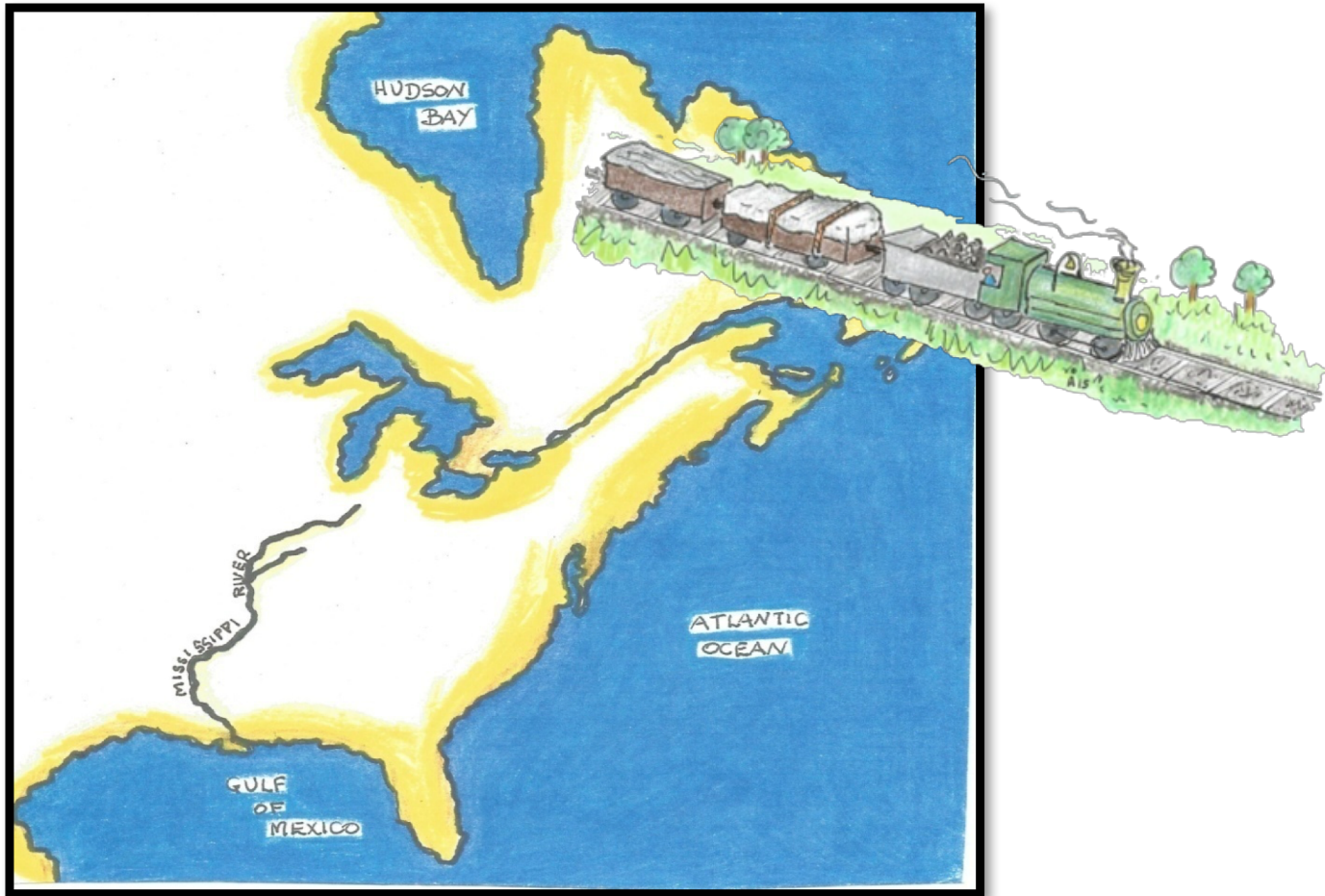
2. What power does a sailing boat use?

2. And what power does the train use?

A railway line was built from Sarnia* (*Ontario*) to Montreal. The line then went down to the ice-free port of Portland (*Maine, USA*) on the Atlantic coast.

° **Sarnia** was linked by railway to the Prairies. By the end of 19th century, Montreal could do business with other provinces in the west of Canada as well as with the Maritime Provinces.

SECTION B10i - A REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORTATION
(steamships and the railway)



1. Draw a railway line from Sarnia, at the southern tip of Lake Huron, to Montreal. Then link Montreal to Portland in Maine USA.
2. How did the building of the railway, contribute towards Montreal becoming one of the most important trade centers in North America?

