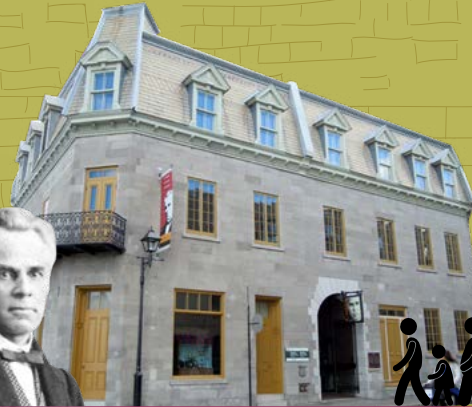


McCord Museum/I-15123.1



SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DREAM INTO ACTION!

VISIT PREPARATION AND ACTIVITIES

**WHAT IS
SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE?**

**WHO IS
GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER?**

**WHAT IS THE
CONFEDERATION?**

**HOW TO BECOME AN
actor of change?**

**Why is he key to
Canadian history?**



**Sir George-Étienne Cartier
National Historic Site**

- BY LE CURTEUX -

1

WHAT IS SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE?



WHAT?

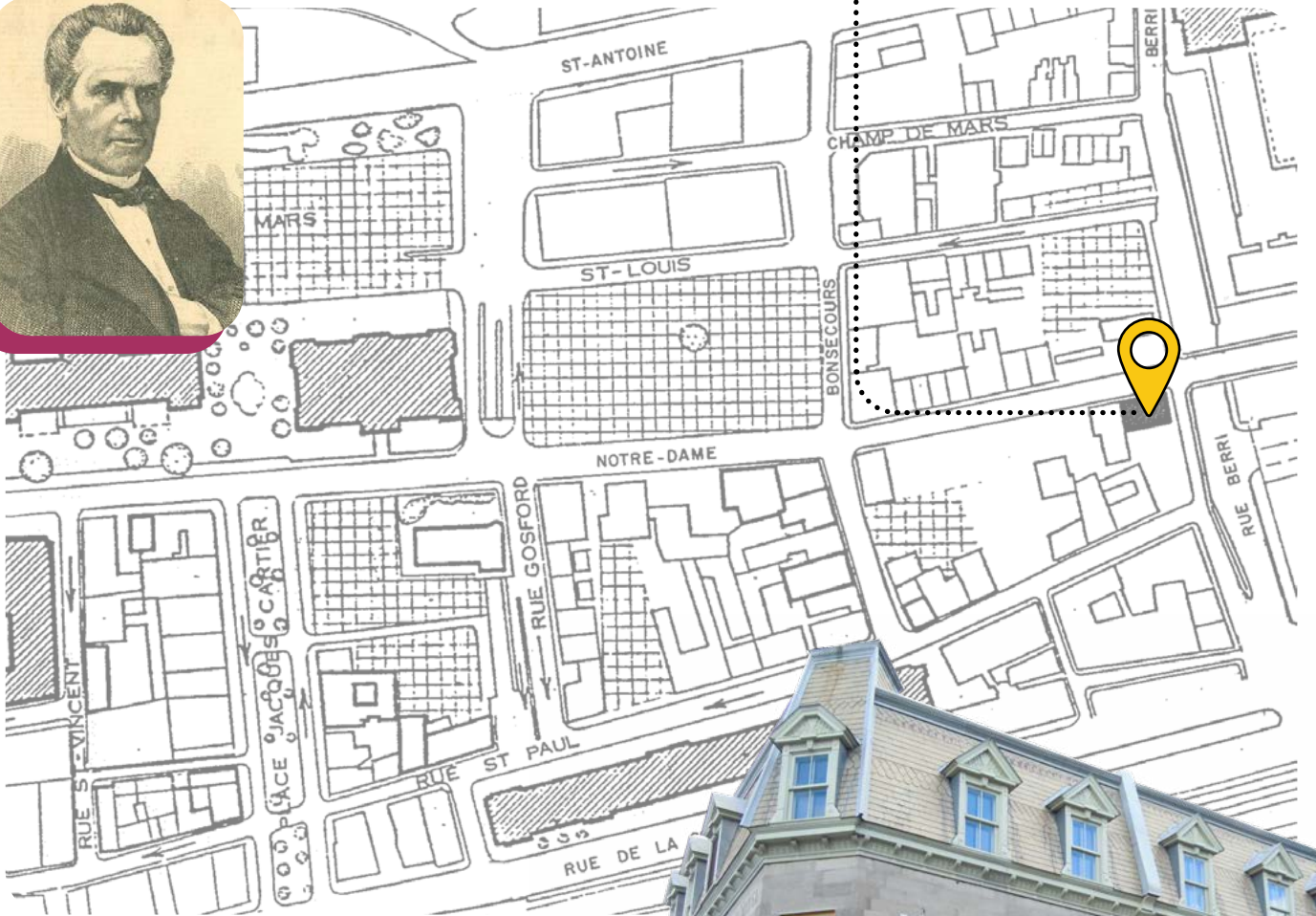
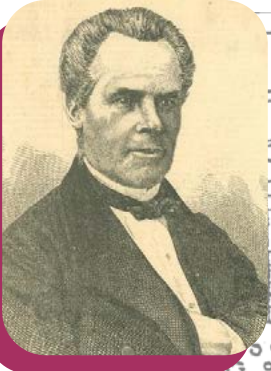
Two houses that belonged to George-Étienne Cartier.



WHERE?

Old Montréal.

Ville de Montréal Archives/BM1-5P0328-01



WHEN?

Built in **1837**. They became part of Parks Canada's historic sites and were opened to the public in 1985.

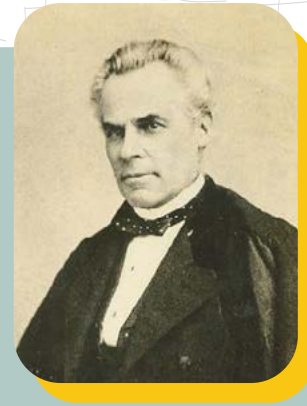




WHAT'S SPECIAL ABOUT THESE HOUSES?



These 19th century houses belonged to an **upper-class citizen** who played an **important role in Canada's history**: Sir George-Étienne Cartier.



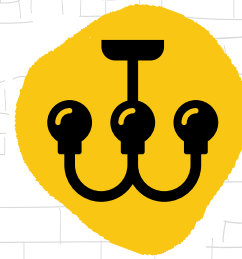
Ville de Montréal Archives / BM1-5P0333-02

WHAT WAS AN UPPER-CLASS CITIZEN, OR BOURGEOIS, IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

Members of the bourgeoisie were **wealthy people** who **owned property** (such as a house, a piece of land or a business). They did **not conduct handwork**. They had access to **education** and to **leisure activities**.

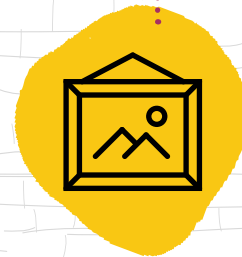


A FEW SIGNS OF BOURGEOISIE AT CARTIER'S HOME



GAS LIGHT CHANDELIER

A modern
fixture at the
time!



FRAMES
and
ornamented
furniture.

BELL LEVER

Members of the bourgeois household simply had to pull a lever to summon servants. Every room in the master's home had one. The bells rang in the kitchen so that servants could know when they were needed.



PIANO

It is a sign of
access to leisure
activities and to
education.



DID YOU KNOW?

Hidden in the basement, the kitchen was the servants' headquarters. It was hot and noisy. The servants worked hard. Meanwhile, their masters occupied the beautiful rooms on the upper levels.





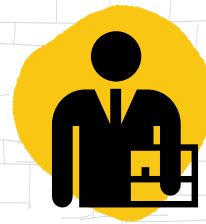
WHO IS SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER?



He was an important French-Canadian **lawyer**, **businessman** and **politician** in the 19th century.



LAWYER



BUSINESSMAN



POLITICIAN



All his life, he defended his views
to **move the nation forward**.



DID YOU KNOW?

George-Étienne Cartier was given the title “Sir” when Queen Victoria named him “Baronnet” in the spring of 1868.

WHAT PERSONAL QUALITIES CONTRIBUTED TO HIS SUCCESS?



KNOWLEDGE

A comprehensive understanding of laws, projects and issues.



ATTITUDE

Strong social skills, hard worker, determined and tenacious. He enjoyed hosting events and connecting people together. He drank alcohol with moderation. He fought to achieve his goals.



KNOW-HOW

An eloquent (spoke well) and convincing speaker with a strong sense of initiative.

THESE QUALITIES MADE HIM A KEY AGENT OF CHANGE IN CANADIAN HISTORY.



PILLAR OF THE CONFEDERATION



George-Étienne Cartier believed that strength lies in numbers. However, he was against the idea of a unique central government in Ottawa.

Thanks to him, provinces were created and powers were shared between the federal and provincial governments.

Without Cartier, Québec would not have existed. He was one of the main architects of the Confederation.



WHAT IS THE CONFEDERATION (1867)?



The separation of the Province of Canada into two provinces: Ontario and Québec.



The union of Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.



A union in a federal system where former colonies became provinces under a general government.



The separation of powers between two levels of government: provincial and federal.

DID YOU KNOW?

It is mostly thanks to George-Étienne Cartier that a network of railways links Canada from east to west. He promoted the construction of this intercontinental line in the 1870s.



A PRIME MINISTER

Cartier was Minister and Prime Minister of the Province of Canada (now Québec and Ontario) for almost five years.

DID YOU KNOW?

Canada's very first prime minister was **Sir John Alexander Macdonald**. He was at the helm of Canada from 1867 to 1873 and again from 1878 to 1891. **When Macdonald was ill, it was Cartier who acted as Prime Minister.**



Today's Canada still bears his mark. For example, he rewrote laws and multiplied the number of courthouses in Lower Canada (Québec) to bring justice closer to the population.

IS THERE A COURTHOUSE IN YOUR REGION?

WHAT'S A PRIME MINISTER?



In Canada, and in other countries that once belonged to the British Empire, the Prime Minister is the **head of government**. The Prime Minister leads the country.





1791

A constitutional act is passed dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

GRANDES DATES



1790

1810

1820

VIE DE G.E. CARTIER

1814

Born in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Lower Canada



GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER over time



1840

The Act of Union: Upper and Lower Canada become the Province of Canada. It is a forced union.



1837-1838

Patriots' Rebellion (Upper and Lower Canada)

DID YOU KNOW?

Cartier promoted the construction of Victoria Bridge between Montréal and its south shore. This was the **first bridge built over the St. Lawrence River**. In 1859, it was the longest railway bridge in the world!



1810

1850

1860

1870

1835

Becomes a lawyer



1837-1838

Takes part in the Patriots' Rebellion in Lower Canada, an attempt by French Canadians to revolt against English authority



1846

Marries Hortense Fabre, daughter of a successful and influential merchant from Montréal.



1848

Elected member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada



1854

Minister of Justice



1857-1862

Prime Minister of the Province of Canada. He proposes the Confederation project.



1858

Leads the reform of the education system



1864-1867

Participates in conferences (negotiations on plans for Confederation) as a representative of French Canadians



1867-1873

Minister of Defence and Militia of the Dominion of Canada



1873

Dies at the age 58 in London, England



1866-1867

London Conference



1864

Charlottetown and Québec City Conferences



1867

Birth of the Confederation



1872

Creation of the Intercolonial Railway linking the Confederation's four founding provinces

3

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

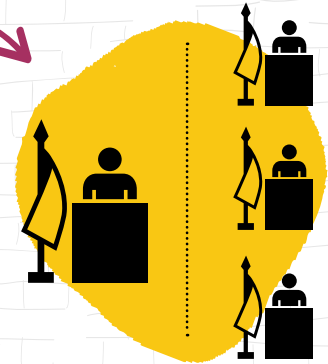


The federal political system as we know it today was created in 1867 by the *Constitution Act*. Its main features are:



The Head of State (country) is the **Sovereign** (Queen or King) of the United Kingdom. His or her role is mostly symbolic.

A **parliamentary system**: some citizens can elect (choose by vote) deputies to represent them in parliaments to discuss laws.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Two levels of government: federal and provincial.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENT BUILDING



Chariya Jitsuwantaya/Shutterstock

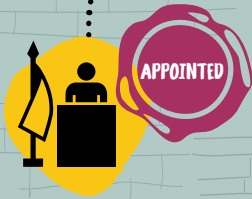
QUÉBEC PARLIAMENT BUILDING



Christophe Finot/Wikimedia Commons



CANADA SOVEREIGN (QUEEN OR KING) Head of State



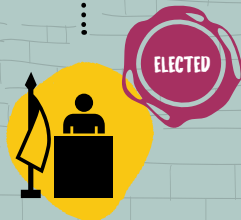
GOVERNOR GENERAL

Represents the Canada Sovereign



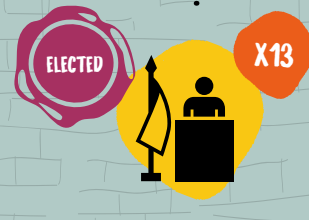
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Represent the Canada Sovereign in the provinces



PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Head of Government



PRIME MINISTER (PROVINCE OR TERRITORY)

Head of Government

DID YOU KNOW?

Powers are shared between the federal government (Canada as a whole) and the provincial governments (one for each province). For example, the Canadian government makes decisions about the military or the currency (the Canadian dollar). The provinces decide on legislation concerning education and health.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

CAN YOU MATCH THESE FUNCTIONS TO THE PEOPLE WHO HOLD THEM TODAY?



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS



DO YOU KNOW YOUR CANADA?



Have a close look at the map. The dates indicate the year at which a province or a territory entered the Confederation.



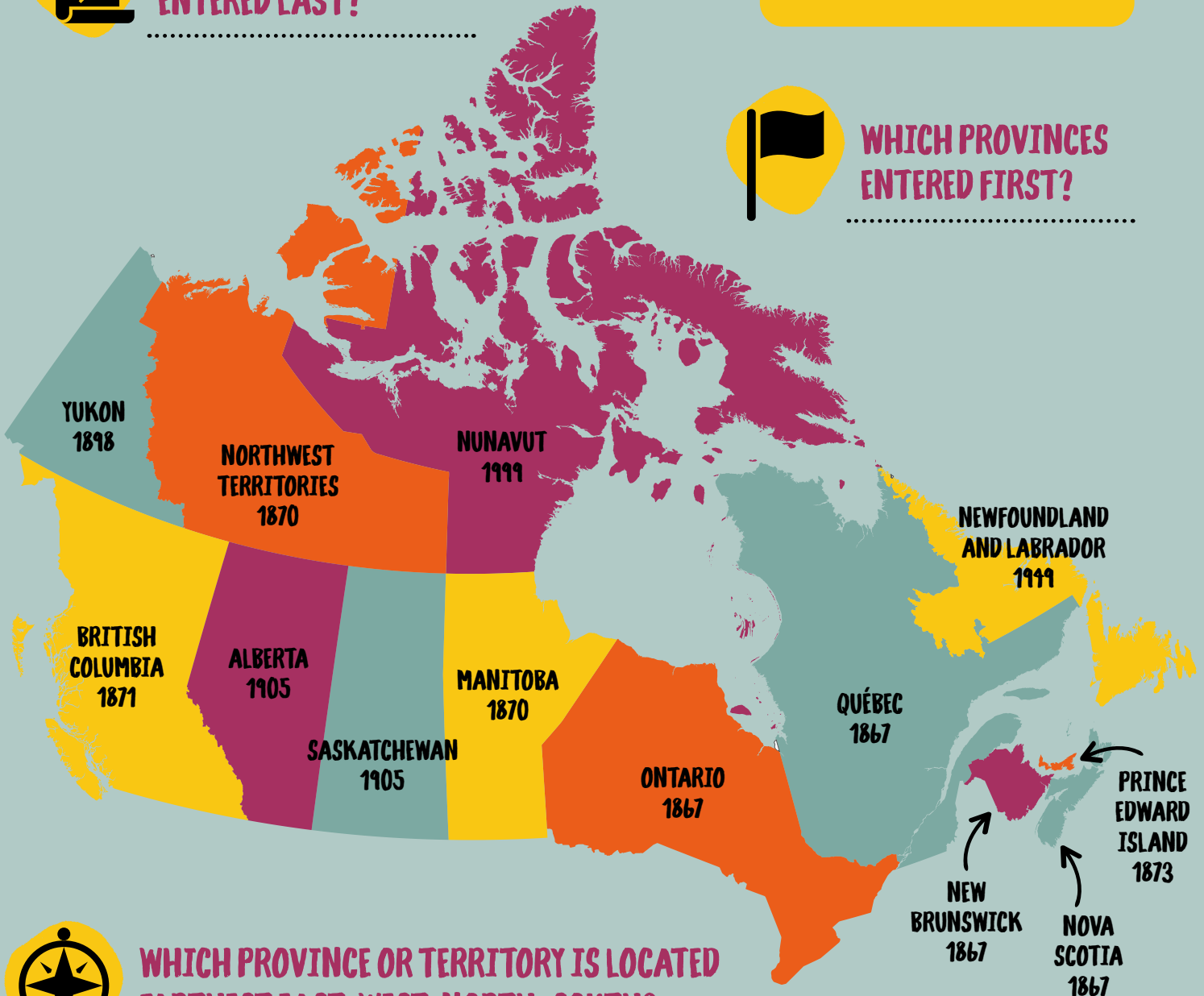
WHICH TERRITORY ENTERED LAST?

DID YOU KNOW?

It took 132 years to build today's Canada!



WHICH PROVINCES ENTERED FIRST?



WHICH PROVINCE OR TERRITORY IS LOCATED FARTEST EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH?

Canada Today.

QUIZ



1

WHO WAS THE VERY FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA?

- a) Sir George-Étienne Cartier b) Sir John A. Macdonald c) Justin Trudeau

2

WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS DOES NOT FIT THE DEFINITION OF A BOURGEOIS FAMILY?

- a) The family owns a piano. b) The family employs servants.
c) Family members work as labourers.

3

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING TRADES WAS NOT PRACTICED BY GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER?

- a) Architect b) Lawyer c) Businessman d) Politician

4

TRUE OR FALSE: GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER HELPED CREATE CANADA AS IT IS TODAY.

- a) True b) False

5

FOOD FOR THOUGHT (NO WRONG ANSWER) WHAT DO YOU THINK IT TAKES TO BE AN AGENT OF CHANGE?

- a) Dreams e) A network of people who believe in you and your ideas
b) Ambition (desire to go further)
c) A clear vision f) Creativity
d) The ability to communicate one's vision g) Patience

CAN YOU THINK OF MORE EXAMPLES?

WHAT IS PARKS CANADA?



It's a **federal government agency** that protects and presents significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage.



Heritage is our cultural and natural legacy.



It's everything that's part of our **history** and **culture**.





*Saguenay - St. Lawrence
Marine Park*



DID YOU KNOW?

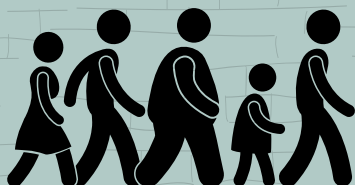
Parks Canada protects not only **48 natural parks**, but also **168 historic sites** and **3 marine conservation areas**. These places are all identified by a **beaver logo**. The network keeps expanding year after year.



*Fort Chambly National
Historic Site*



Mauricie National Park



Parcs Canada Parks Canada

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SIR GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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